



הלשכה המרכזית לסטטיסטיקה
Central Bureau of Statistics
دائرة الإحصاء المركزية



מדינת ישראל
STATE OF ISRAEL



ISRAEL IN FIGURES 2013

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498,322,000 96% 56% 547,000 33% 498,322,000 82% 56% 147,000 33% 1,742,060 23%

2,060 23% 56% 149,028 33% 498,322,000 96% 56% 547,000 33%



1,742,060 23% 56% 149,028 33% 498,322,000 96% 56% 547,000 33%

498,322,000 96% 56% 547,000 33%

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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.

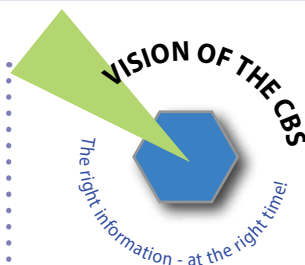
The booklet provides a brief summary of data on Israel. The data presented here are updated to 2012, unless otherwise stated. Some of the figures are rounded. For more comprehensive information about the country, including detailed definitions and explanations related to a broad range of topics, please refer to the *Statistical Abstract of Israel No. 64, 2013* and to the CBS website (www.cbs.gov.il), and to other CBS products that deal specifically with the topic in question.

My sincere thanks to all those involved.



Prof. Danny Pfefferman
The Government Statistician

Jerusalem 2013



ABOUT THE CBS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Principles Guiding the Work of the CBS

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



THE STATE OF ISRAEL



Declaration of Independence: 14 May 1948.

State emblem:

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



Prickly sage

Official languages: Hebrew, Arabic.

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

Capital city: Jerusalem.

The Proclamation of Independence (selected excerpts):

"...The State of Israel will be open for Jewish immigration and for the Ingathering of the Exiles; it will foster the development of the country for the benefit of all its inhabitants; it will be based on freedom, justice and peace as envisaged by the prophets of Israel; it will ensure complete equality of social and political rights to all its inhabitants irrespective of religion, race or sex; it will guarantee freedom of religion, conscience, language, education and culture; it will safeguard the Holy Places of all religions...

We extend our hand to all neighbouring states and their peoples in an offer of peace and good neighbourliness, and appeal to them to establish bonds of cooperation and mutual help with the sovereign Jewish people settled in its own land..."

Governing system: Democratic - parliamentary.

The legislative branch is the Knesset, which is the parliament of the State of Israel. It is located in Jerusalem, and has 120 members. The present Knesset is the 19th in number, and the elections for this Knesset were held on 22 January 2013.

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

The executive branch includes the government and government ministries.

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

President:

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

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

The incumbent President: Shimon Peres, the ninth president of Israel, sworn into office on 13 June 2007.

The Prime Minister:

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

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

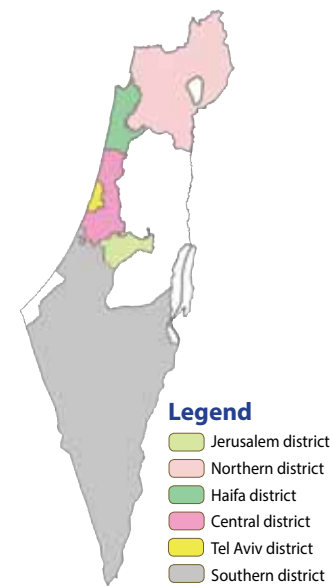
Local authorities: Municipalities, local councils, and regional councils.

These authorities have governmental and administrative powers in their areas of jurisdiction, and are responsible for provision of services to their constituencies.

THE STATE OF ISRAEL (CONTINUED)

Location:	The State of Israel is located on the southwest tip of the Asian continent, on the eastern basin of the Mediterranean Sea. The State of Israel lies at a latitude between 29° and the 33° north of the Equator.
Area:	22,072 sq. km. (as of 1967 including East Jerusalem and as of 1982 including the Golan Heights).
Land area:	21,643 sq. km.
Area of lakes:	429 sq. km. (Sea of Galilee – 164 sq. km., the Dead Sea - 265 sq. km.)
Land border:	Total length of border: 857 km.
Coastline:	Length of Mediterranean Sea Coast 194 km. Length of Red Sea Coast about 12 km.
Lowest point:	The Dead Sea - 426 m. below sea level.
Highest point:	Mount Hermon - 2,224 m.
The only river in Israel:	The Jordan River, approximately 250 km.
Main streams:	Alexander, Besor, Hadera, Yarqon, Sa'ar, Qishon, and Soreq.
Natural resources:	Raw materials for construction of buildings and roads: gravel and stone, sand, kurkar, clay, limestone, gypsum, and tuff. Raw materials for manufacturing: potash, bromine, magnesium, salt, phosphates, sand, clay, and limestone. Energy sources: natural gas, oil shales.

The State of Israel, by District



Area, Population and Population Density, by District End of 2012

District	Area (sq. km.)	Population(1)	Population density (persons per sq. km. of land)
Total	21,643(2)	7,984,500	353.1(3)
	100.0%	100.0%	
Jerusalem	3.0%	12.4%	1,512.2
Northern	20.7%	16.5%	295.2
Haifa	4.0%	11.8%	1,084.9
Central	6.0%	24.2%	1,492.1
Tel Aviv	0.8%	16.5%	7,657.5
Southern	65.5%	14.4%	80.8

(1) 4.3% of the total population lives in Israeli localities in the Judea and Samaria Area.

(2) Not including area of lakes.

(3) Excl. Judea and Samaria Area.

Urban Localities (100,000 residents and more), End of 2012

	Name of locality	Number of residents
1	Jerusalem	815,300
2	Tel Aviv-Yafo	414,600
3	Haifa	272,200
4	Rishon LeZiyyon	235,100
5	Ashdod	214,900
6	Petah Tiqwa	213,900
7	Be'er Sheva	197,300
8	Netanya	192,200
9	Holon	185,300
10	Bene Beraq	168,800
11	Ramat Gan	148,400
12	Bat Yam	129,400
13	Rehovot	120,900
14	Ashqelon	120,000

KEY FIGURES

2012, unless otherwise stated

Population	
Population - Total (end of year)	7,984,500
Males	3,953,400
Females	4,031,100
Selected age groups	
0-14	28.2%
65+	10.4%
Percentage of annual population growth	1.9%
Percentage of natural increase out of the total	87.2%
Urban population	91.4%

Vital Statistics	
Crude marriage rate (2011)	6.6
Median marriage age (1st marriage) - grooms (2011)	27.5
Median marriage age (1st marriage) - brides (2011)	24.7
Live births	170,940
Crude birth rate	21.6
Total fertility rate	3.05
Deaths	40,073
Crude mortality rate	5.3
Infant mortality rate	3.5
Life expectancy – males	79.9
Life expectancy – females	83.6

Households	
No. of households	2,258,900
Average no. of persons per household	3.34
One-person households	18.2%

Families	
Number of families	1,870,500
Average no. of persons per family	3.72

Standard of Living	
2011	
Total monthly consumption expenditure per household (NIS)	13,967
Total	100.0%
Food	16.1%
Housing	25.1%
Dwelling and household maintenance	9.4%
Furniture and household equipment	4.1%
Clothing and footwear	3.1%
Health	5.3%
Education, culture and entertainment	12.3%
Transport and communications	20.1%
Miscellaneous goods and services	4.5%
Gross monthly money income per household (NIS)	14,629
Total	100.0%
From work	77.5%
From capital	3.1%
From pension and provident funds	6.8%
From allowances and assistance	12.6%
Ownership of durable goods per household	Percentage of all households
Air conditioner	81.4%
Clothes dryer	37.8%
Computer	78.2%
Internet connection	70.3%
Dishwasher	36.0%
Freezer	21.8%
Two cars or more	20.1%

Health	
Beds in hospitals	43,589
Thereof: Beds for general care	14,972
Beds per 1,000 residents	5.5
Thereof: Percentage of beds for general care	1.9
Hospitalization days	14,964,000
Thereof: General hospitalization days	5,203,400
Hospitalization days per 1,000 residents	1,892
Thereof: Rate of general hospitalization	657.9
Physicians (up to age 65) ⁽¹⁾	26,020
Physicians (up to age 65) per 1,000 residents ⁽¹⁾	3.26

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

Recipients of Pensions and Allowances from the National Insurance Institute	
Old age and survivors	802,490
Maternity grant	169,166
Maternity allowance	112,014
Child allowance	2,572,925
Income support benefits (families)	103,766
Unemployment benefits	61,759

Education	
Students – total	2,467,176
Total	100.0%
Pre-primary education	20.6%
Primary education	37.5%
Secondary education (lower and upper)	26.1%
Schools for apprentices under the supervision of the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Labor	0.6%
Non-academic post-secondary institutions	3.0%
Academic colleges	4.1%
Colleges of education	1.3%
Universities	5.1%
The Open University	1.8%
Teaching staff – total⁽¹⁾	144,943
Pre-primary education (kindergarten teachers in formal education)	13,283
Primary education	74,311
Lower secondary education	30,603
Upper secondary education	43,424

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

Culture	
Commercial movie theaters (incl. cinematheques)	50
Tickets sold	13,415,054
2011	
Visits to museums	4,581,502
Thereof:	
Jerusalem District	1,538,063
Haifa District	694,728
Tel Aviv District	1,262,217
Books and booklets published	5,704

KEY FIGURES (CONTINUED)

2012, unless otherwise stated

Law and Public Order	
Judges in the Supreme Court	15
Judges in district courts	170
Judges in magistrates' courts	405
Judges in labour tribunals	60
Judges in Rabbinical courts	91

Licensed lawyers	52,063
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Israel police	27,394
Prison wardens	8,727
Files opened by the police	359,503

Labour and Wages	
Population aged 15+ - Total	5,672,000
Civilian labour force	3,606,000
Civilian labour force, out of total aged 15+	63.6%
Males	69.3%
Females	58.1%
Employed persons out of total aged 15+	59.2%
Unemployed persons out of total civilian labour force	6.9%
Average wage per employee job (NIS)	8,971

Prices	
	(% change compared with previous year)
Consumer Price Index	1.6
Price Index of Inputs in Residential Building	3.3
Wholesale Price Index of Manufacturing Output	4.5

National Economy	
Gross Domestic Product (percentage of change compared with previous year)	3.4
Gross Domestic Product - in international prices - (Purchasing Power Parities - PPP) - billions of \$	252.0
Gross Domestic Product per capita - in international prices - (Purchasing Power Parities - PPP) - \$	31,878
Fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	20.4
Government consumption (% of GDP)	22.9
Government liabilities (% of GDP)	66.9

Balance of Payments	
Current account (% of GDP)	0.3%
Current account excl. direct defence imports (% of GDP)	1.4%
Israel's external liabilities (millions of \$)	221,513
Israel's external assets (millions of \$)	278,730
Imports of goods and services (millions of \$)	92,712
Exports of goods and services (millions of \$)	93,204

Agriculture	
Agricultural area (thousand dunams)	2,962
Total agricultural output (NIS billion)	29.0

Manufacturing; Mining and Quarrying	
	(% change compared with previous year)
Manufacturing; Mining and quarrying - total	4.0
Mining and quarrying - total	-8.4
Manufacturing - total	4.7
Food products	0.1
Beverages and tobacco products	3.2
Textiles	-8.2
Wearing apparel	-1.4
Manufacture and processing of leather and related products	-3.9
Weed, cork and straw products, except furniture	12.2
Paper and paper products	-8.4
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	-2.2
Refined petroleum products, chemicals and chemical products	1.9
Pharmaceutical products	12.7
Rubber and plastics products	-0.6
Other non-metallic mineral products	7.4
Basic metals	-0.1
Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	2.6
Computers, electronic and optical products	9.4
Electrical equipment	-0.3
Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	10.5
Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	-1.7
Other transport equipment	-2.1
Furniture	-3.4
Other manufacturing	2.8
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	..

Energy	
2011	
Total final consumption of energy (tons of oil equivalent)	13,527,000
Final consumption of electricity (tons of oil equivalent)	4,305,200

Construction	
Area of building completed (sq. m.)	9,420,000
Area of building begun (sq. m.)	10,384,000
No. of dwellings - building completed	37,393
No. of dwellings - building begun	40,238
Construction and widening of roads - completed (km.) (2011)	566
Construction and widening of roads - begun (km.) (2011)	613

Tourism and Tourist Hotels	
Departures of Israelis	4,348,600
Returns of Israelis	4,338,700
Visitor arrivals	3,520,400
Tourist hotels	342
Rooms in tourist hotels	47,857
Person-nights in tourist hotels	22,137,800
Tourist person-nights as a percentage of all person-nights	44%
Room occupancy	65.7%

Transport	
Licensed to drive	3,717,722
Kilometers traveled - millions of kilometers a year	50,500
Private vehicles	2,246,053
Trucks and commercial vehicles	341,859
Buses	15,625
Railway: Passengers	40,511,000
Freight (tons)	6,265,000
Air transport: passengers	12,515,000
Planes landed	42,642
Road Accidents⁽¹⁾	
Road accidents with casualties	12,484
Casualties in road accidents	23,904
Thereof: killed	263

(1) Excl. the Judea and Samaria Area.

Environment	
Solid household and commercial waste (millions of tons)	4.9
Emissions of greenhouse gases (millions of tons, in CO ₂ equivalent) (2010)	78.5
Average salinity in Coastal Aquifer (mg cl/l)	221
Average salinity in the Sea of Galilee (mg cl/l)	263

CLIMATE

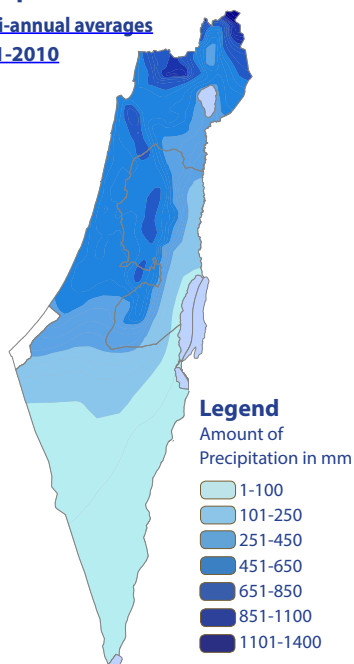


Did you know?

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

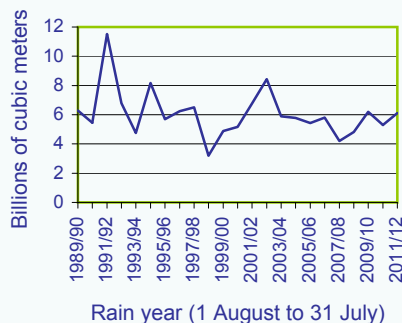
Precipitation

Multi-annual averages
1981-2010



Source: The Meteorological Service

Volume of Precipitation



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

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		2011-2012	
	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	625	44
Tel Aviv (Kiryat Shaul)	583	45	642	48
Haifa (Port)	539	48	611	52
Zefat (Har Kena'an)	671	55	739	70
Be'er Sheva (Negev Institute)	195	27	145	25
Elat	22	4	2	1

The greatest amount of rain in the 2011/12 rain-year was recorded at Neve Ativ - 1,176 mm. The least amount of rain in the 2011/12 rain-year was recorded in Elat - 1.6 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 2012: 47.7 °C in Gilgal (18.7.2012)

The lowest temperature recorded in 2012: -5.2°C in Merom Golan (20.2.2012)

POPULATION

Did you know?

43% of all Jews in the world live in Israel.
About one-tenth of the Israeli population (about 832,900 persons) are 65 and older. 56% of them are women.

On 31 December 2012, the population of Israel numbered about 8.0 million inhabitants.

The population of Israel comprises the following groups:

Jews and others	79.4%
Total	100.0%
Jews	94.7%
Non-Arab Christians	0.5%
Not classified by religion	4.8%

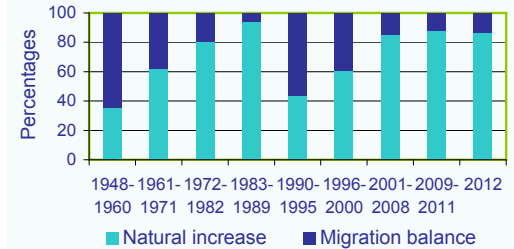
Arabs	20.6%
Total	100.0%
Moslems	84.3%
Arab-Christians	7.7%
Druze	8.0%

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.).

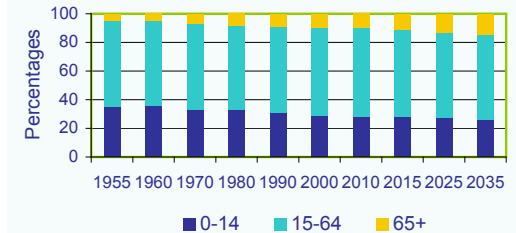
Population growth derives from natural increase (births less deaths) and from the migration balance (immigration less emigration).

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).

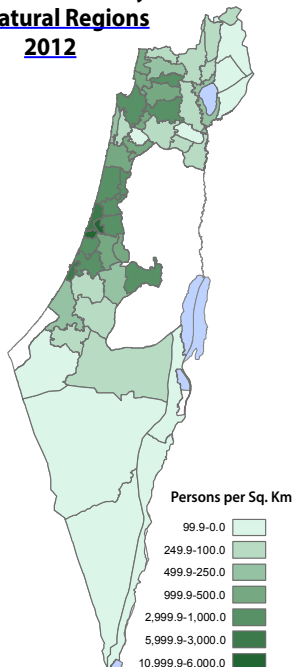
Sources of Population Growth



Population Projections, by Age



Population Density, by Natural Regions 2012



Population of Israel, End of 2012

	Total	Jews and others		Arabs
		Total	Thereof: Jews	
Population - Total¹	7,984,500	6,337,300	5,999,600	1,647,200
Males	3,953,400	3,120,900	2,965,300	832,500
Females	4,031,100	3,216,400	3,034,300	814,700
Percentage of annual population growth	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.3

Percentage of population aged 0-18	34.4	31.7	32.2	44.7
Percentage of population aged 19-64	55.2	56.2	55.6	51.1
Percentage of population aged 65+	10.4	12.1	12.2	4.2
Percentage of urban population (localities with 2,000 residents and more)	91.4	90.6	90.2	94.6

Percentage of population:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jerusalem District	12.4	10.7	11.0	18.9
Northern District	16.5	9.7	9.6	42.8
Haifa District	11.8	11.1	10.8	14.4
Central District	24.2	28.0	28.3	9.6
Tel Aviv District	16.5	20.5	20.5	1.1
Southern District	14.4	14.7	14.3	13.1

(1) 4.3% of the total population resides in Israeli localities in the Judea and Samaria Area.

VITAL STATISTICS



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

LIVE BIRTHS, DEATHS, LIFE EXPECTANCY, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

	Total	Jews and others		Arabs ⁽¹⁾
		Total	Thereof: Jews	
Live births (in 2012)	170,940	130,507	125,409	40,433
Crude birth rate (births per 1,000 persons in the average population)	21.6	20.8	21.1	24.8
Total fertility rate (average number of children a woman is expected to bear during her lifetime)	3.05	2.95	3.04	3.32

	Total	Jews and others	Arabs ⁽¹⁾
Deaths (in 2012)	40,073	37,543	4,530
Crude mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 persons in the average population)	5.3	6.0	2.8
Infant mortality rate (infant mortality per 1,000 live births)	3.5	2.6	6.5

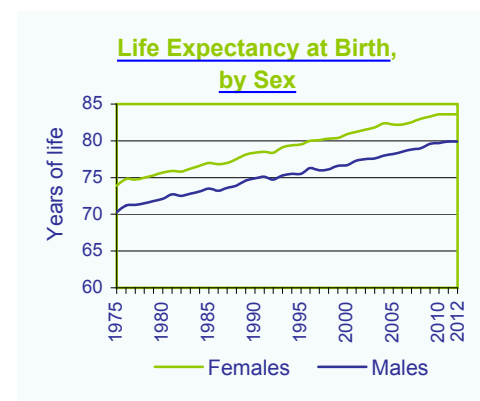
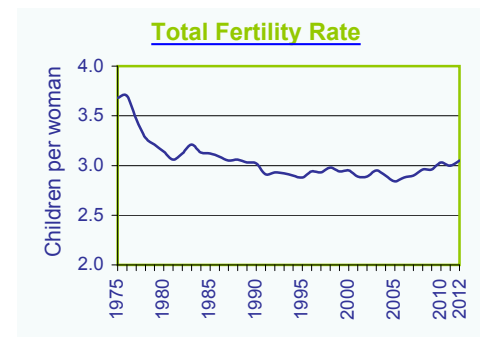
Life expectancy at birth (in 2012)				
Males	79.9	80.4	80.6	76.9
Females	83.6	84.0	84.0	80.7

Couples who married (in 2011)				
Couples who married (in 2011)	51,271	..	38,936	10,731
Crude marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 persons in the average population)	6.6	..	6.7	7.8
Median marriage age (1st marriage)				
Males	27.5	..	27.9	25.8
Females	24.7	..	25.8	20.8

Couples who divorced (in 2011)				
Couples who divorced (in 2011)	13,460	..	10,466	1,658
Crude divorce rate (divorces per 1,000 persons in the average population)	1.7	..	1.8	1.3

.. Unknown data.

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



IMMIGRATION



Did you know?

About 40% of all immigrants in 1948-2012 were born in the former USSR.

IMMIGRATION TO ISRAEL

From the establishment of the State of Israel to the end of 2012, about 3.1 million immigrants arrived in Israel. Of those, one-third were born in Asia-Africa, and two-thirds were born in Europe-America and Oceania.

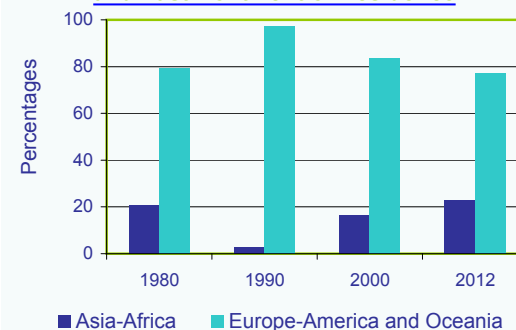
Over half the immigrants from Europe-America were born in the former USSR.

In 2012, about 16,600 immigrants arrived in Israel (about half of them aged 15-44). In 2012, about 53% of the immigrants were women.

Immigrants, by Country of Birth 1948-2012

Country of birth	
Total - absolute numbers	3,108,681
- percentages	100.0%
Thereof:	
Former USSR	39.4
Romania	8.9
Morocco	8.7
Poland	5.6
Iraq	4.2
United States	3.2
Ethiopia	2.9
Iran	2.5
Turkey	2.0

Immigrants, by Year of Immigration and Last Continent of Residence



ISRAELIS WHO STAYED ABROAD CONTINUOUSLY FOR A YEAR OR MORE

In 2011, about 16,200 Israelis went abroad and stayed there continuously for over a year. Of those, about 8,000 were born abroad.

In 2011, about 9,500 Israelis returned from abroad after a continuous stay of over a year.

The migration balance of Israelis who departed and returned in 2011 was negative, and amounted to about 6,700 Israelis.

The migration balance rate of Israelis is about 0.9 Israelis per 1,000 residents.

WORK MIGRATION

In 2012, 29,600 foreign workers with a work visa entered Israel, and 31,600 left the country.

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

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

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

	Arrived		Departed	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
Absolute numbers	32,700	29,600	32,400	31,600
Thereof:				
Percentages				
Thailand	30.0	12.8	24.7	21.8
Philippines	16.5	16.9	20.1	17.4
Former USSR	17.7	19.6	16.7	17.7
India	9.2	11.5	7.1	7.9
China	4.0	6.4	7.1	7.9
Nepal	5.5	5.4	6.8	6.3
Sri Lanka	5.5	7.1	4.9	5.1

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.

Additionally, the population of immigrants from the former USSR consists of a relatively high percentage of single-parent families.

Households, by Type of Household, 2012

Total	2,258,900
Total - percentages	100.0
Family households	80.1
One family	74.8
One family with others	2.7
Two or more families	2.5
Non-family households	19.9
Thereof: One-person households	18.2

Families, by Type of Family, 2012

Total	1,870,500
Total - percentages	100.0
Thereof:	
Couple without children	23.6
Couple with children	62.9
Youngest child aged: up to 17	49.0
Youngest child aged: 18+	13.9
Single parent	12.6
Youngest child aged: up to 17	6.1
Youngest child aged: 18+	6.5

The number of households in 2012 was 2,258,900, and the average household size was 3.34 persons.

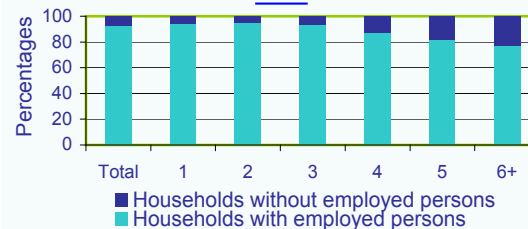
79% of the households had at least one employed person.

1,919,400 households had at least one person of working age – between 15 and retirement age. Of those households, 89% were households with employed persons.

In 83.2% of the single-parent households (with children aged 0-17), there was at least one employed person.

Source of the data: Labour Force Survey.

Households with Children Aged 0-17, by Labour Force Characteristics of Household Members and Number of Children in Household 2012



Average Number of Persons per Household in Selected OECD Countries 2011



Source: Eurostat

HOUSEHOLDS & FAMILIES (CONTINUED)

STANDARD OF LIVING

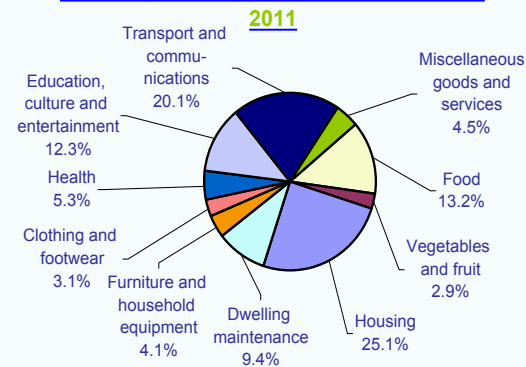
Standard of living is measured on the basis of two current household surveys conducted among the overall population of Israel: the Household Expenditure Survey, and the Income Survey.

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

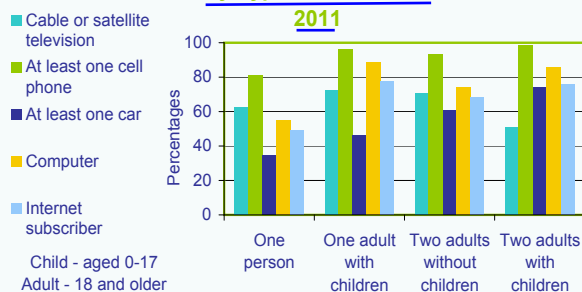
In the Income Survey, which combines data on income from the Household Expenditure Survey, the income of households is measured out of all sources of income: work, allowances, subsidies, pension, and capital.

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

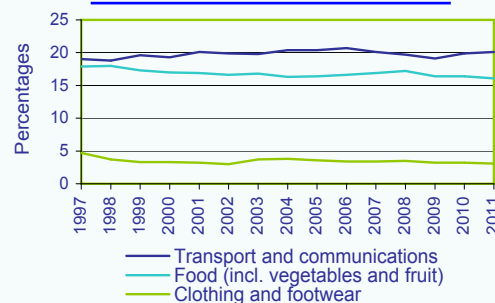
Consumption Expenditure of Households



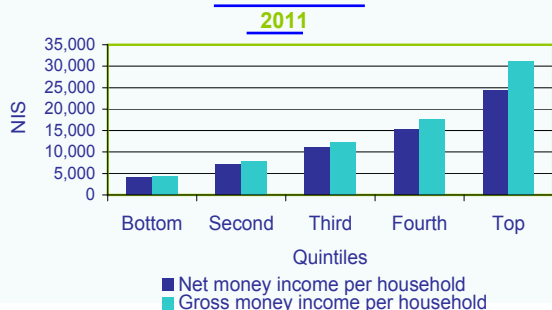
Ownership of Durable Goods, by Type of Household



The Share of Selected Consumption Groups in Household Expenditures



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



Housing Conditions, by Quintiles of Net Income Per Standard Person, 2011

	Quintiles					
	Total	Top	Fourth	Third	Second	Bottom
Living in owned dwellings						
Percent living in owned dwelling	68.8	81.4	78.8	71.8	65.8	46.3
No. of residential rooms in dwelling	4.1	4.6	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.5
Average no. of persons in household	3.6	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.8	5.6
Living in rented dwellings						
Percent living in rented dwelling	26.3	14.3	17.3	23.5	28.0	48.3
No. of residential rooms in dwelling	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.9
Average no. of persons in household	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.1



Did you know?
The first sick fund in Israel was established by the Histadrut in 1912.

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

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

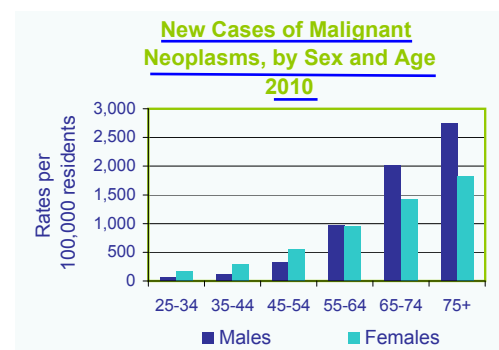
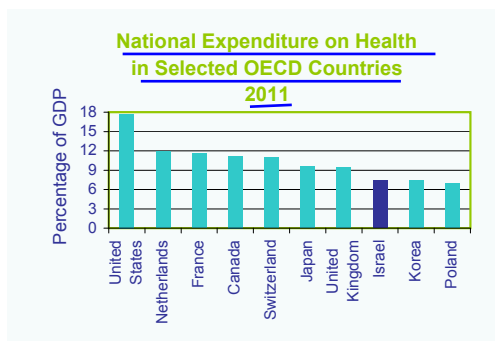
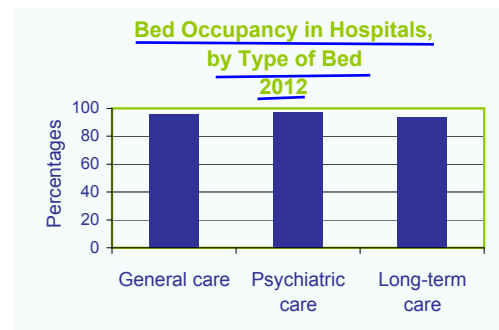
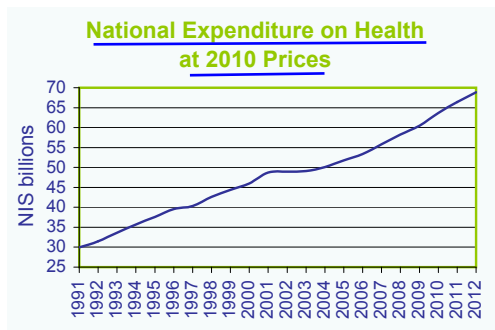
Health services include: public clinics and preventive medicine, hospitals and research, dental care, private physicians and government administration.

The national expenditure on health in 2012 was about NIS 73.8 billion.

The expenditure was divided according to the following sectors:

- 33.3% sick funds
- 56.2% private hospitals and households (including all general hospitals in the economy)
- 5.7% government, local authorities, the National Insurance Institute and national institutions
- 4.8% private non-profit institutions.

- **The rate of hospitalization days** in general care declined by 37% from the mid-1970s to 2012. In psychiatric care, the rate of hospitalization days declined by 82%, and in long-term care and rehabilitation, the rate of hospitalization days increased by a factor of 2.7 during that period.
- **The main causes of death** in 2011 were malignant neoplasms (25% of all deaths), heart diseases (16%), cerebrovascular disease (6%), Diabetes mellitus (5%), and deaths due to external causes (not related to disease) (5%).
- From the mid-1970s to 2010, the age-standardized mortality rates from ischaemic heart disease and cerebrovascular disease dropped by over 80%, and from malignant neoplasms by approximately 20%.
- **AIDS cases:** At the end of 2012, 540 AIDS patients lived in Israel.
- **Persons diagnosed with HIV:** By the end of 2012, 6,104 HIV carriers were identified in Israel.



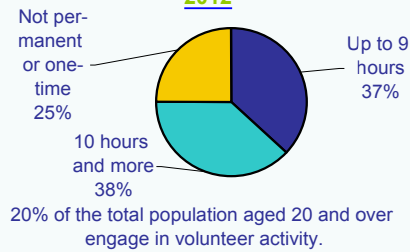


Did you know?
64% of the persons aged 20 and over have a pension plan.

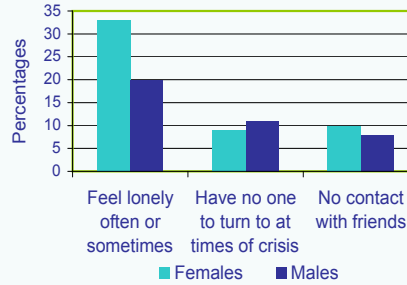
The Social Survey is a current annual survey, which has been conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics since 2002. The purpose of the survey is to provide up-to-date information on various aspects relating to the de-jure population of Israel, and on the living conditions of that population. The Survey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

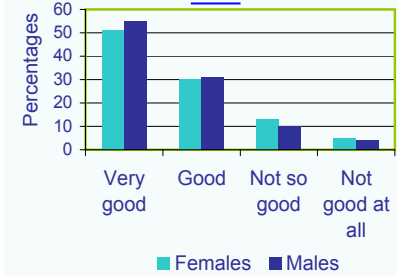
Volunteer Activity during the 12 Months Preceding the Interview, by Number of Hours a Month
2012



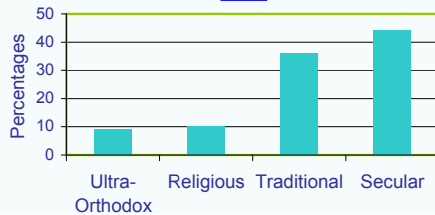
Sense of Loneliness, by Sex
2012



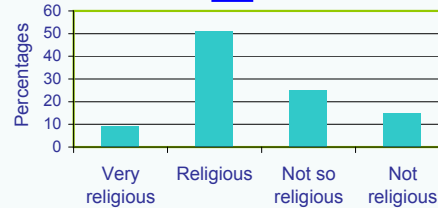
Self Assessment of Health
2012



Self-Definition of Religiosity among Jews
2012

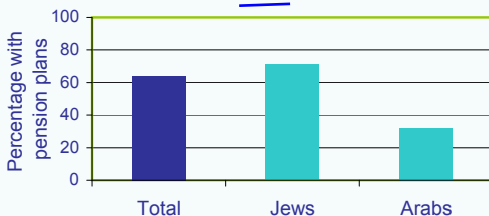


Self-Definition of Religiosity among Arabs
2012

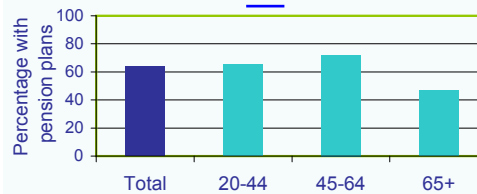


The second part of the survey is a variable module, which focuses on comprehensive examination of one or two topics. In 2012, the survey dealt with pension plans and workers' organizations. The topic pension plans and retirement savings includes information on various savings channels, on the extent of knowledge and familiarity about conditions and possibilities for savings, preparations for retirement, anticipated economic situation after retirement, and general attitudes about pension and retirement.

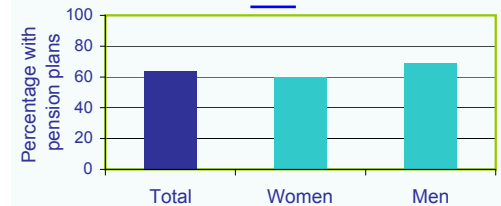
Persons Aged 20 and Over with Pension Plans, by Population Group
2012



Persons Aged 20 and Over with Pension Plans, by Age
2012



Persons Aged 20 and Over with Pension Plans, by Sex
2012



WELFARE

WELFARE SERVICES

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

Registered at a department of social services:

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

In 2012, about 1,348,319 persons were registered at a social services department.

The rate of applications for social services was 168.9 per 1,000 persons in the population.

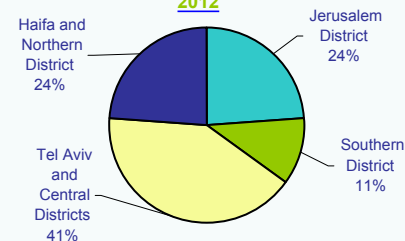
Placed in therapeutic settings: Persons placed by the Ministry of Social Affairs in out-of-home therapeutic settings, which are recognized and financed by the Ministry. Those individuals are referred by the "Care Planning Committee" in accordance with quotas allocated by the Ministry of Social Affairs.

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

Registered at Social Service Departments, 2012

	Registered at social services departments	Rate of applications per 1,000 persons
Absolute numbers	1,348,319	
Total	100.0%	168.9
Sex		
Men	46.0%	156.4
Women	54.0%	181.1
Population group		
Jews and others	71.1%	151.3
Thereof: Jews	67.7%	152.2
Arabs	28.4%	232.5
Marital status		
Married	34.5%	146.4
Never married	49.1%	162.2
Divorced	7.4%	228.9
Widowed	9.0%	412.9

Children aged 1-18 in Out-of-Home Therapeutic Placement Financed by the Ministry of Social Affairs, by District(1) (Jewish Localities) 2012



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

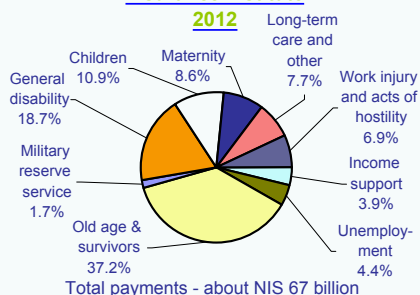
The total number of children aged 1-18 in out-of-home therapeutic placement was 8,158.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

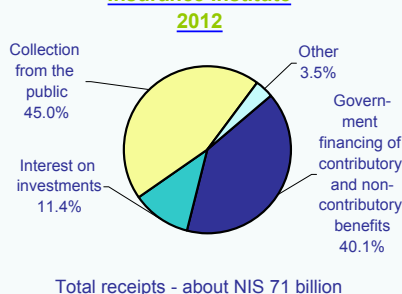
In 2012, the number of persons insured by National Insurance Institute was 3,310,000 (annual average). Of those, 2,694,000 were employees, and 289,000 were self-employed.

The total insurance fees collected by the National Insurance Institute amounted to about NIS 71 billion, and the total pension payments amounted to about NIS 67 billion.

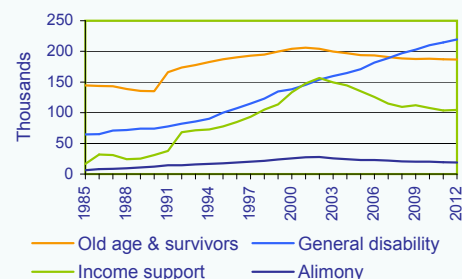
Benefit Payments of the National Insurance Institute 2012



Receipts of the National Insurance Institute 2012



Recipients of Income Maintenance Benefits



EDUCATION



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

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

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

Students and Teaching Staff in the Educational System, 2011/12

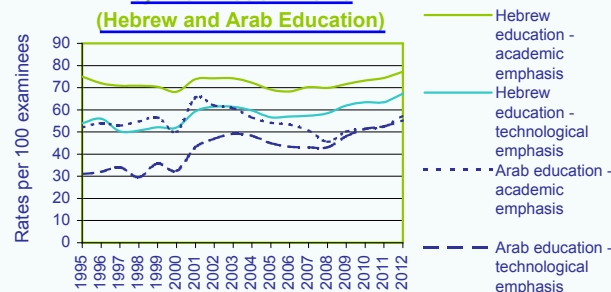
	Students	Teaching staff
Total (1)	2,074,228	144,943
Pre-primary education (teachers in formal education)	507,157	13,283
Primary education	924,010	74,311
Lower secondary education	268,520	30,603
Upper secondary education	374,541	43,424

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

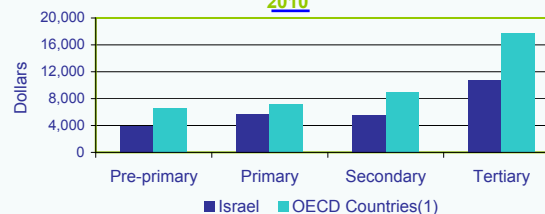
Persons Aged 15 and Over, by Years of Schooling (%) 2012

Years of Schooling	Aged 15 and over - total	Women	Men
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	3.4	4.5	2.3
5-12	50.0	47.4	52.5
13-15	22.3	23.9	20.7
16+	24.3	24.2	24.5

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



National Expenditure on Education per Pupil, at International Prices and in Terms of PPP (Purchasing Power Parities) 2010



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

Recipients of Degrees from Institutions of Higher Education, 2011/12

Universities – Total	35,338
Total	100.0%
First degree	53.2%
Second degree	39.6%
Third degree	4.5%
Diploma	2.7%
The Open University – Total	3,767
Total	100.0%
First degree	83.5%
Second degree	13.0%
Diploma	3.5%

Colleges - Total	30,421
Total	100.0%
Academic colleges – Total	23,716
Total	78.0%
First degree	82.6%
Second degree	17.4%
Colleges of education – Total	6,705
Total	22.0%
First degree	87.4%
Second degree	12.6%

CULTURE, ENTERTAINMENT & SPORT



Did you know?

In 2012, about 265 full-length films were screened in movie theaters in Israel.
In 2011, about 5,700 books and booklets were published in Israel.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE ON CULTURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND SPORT

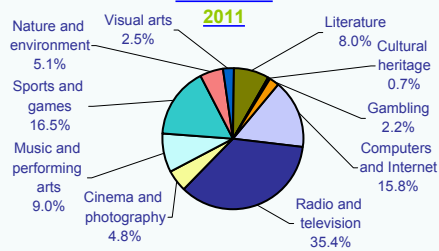
The national expenditure on culture, entertainment and sport includes the value of goods and services supplied by the general government, the business sector, and non-profit institutions.

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

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

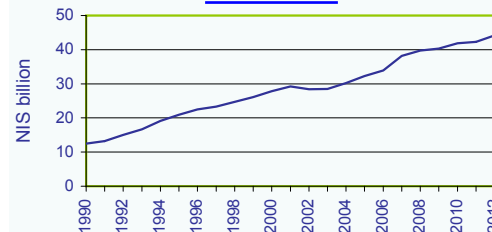
The **national expenditure** on culture, entertainment and sport in 2012 was about NIS 44.1 billion, which are 5.0% of the Gross Domestic Product. Households financed 88% of the total expenditure, and in comparison with 2011 the national expenditure on culture, entertainment and sport increased by 4.5% in constant prices. The current per capita expenditure on culture, entertainment and sport in constant prices amounted to NIS 5,640 in 2012, compared with NIS 4,364 in 2000.

Monthly Expenditure on Culture, Entertainment and Sports per Household



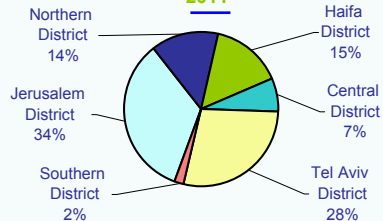
The monthly expenditure on culture, entertainment and sport amounted to NIS 689 per household.

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



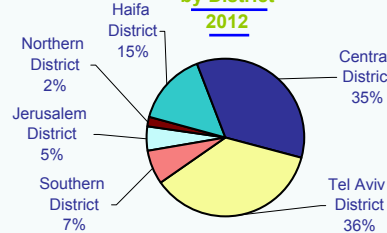
CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Visits to Museums, by District



About 4.6 million visits to museums in 2011 (50 museums).

Tickets Sold at Movie Theaters, by District



About 13.4 million tickets were sold at movie theaters in 2012.

Source: The Israel Movie Theater Association

STUDENTS IN CULTURAL FIELDS AND SPORT

In the 2010/2011 academic year, 9,124 students in universities studied cultural fields such as: languages, literature, arts and crafts and applied art, and architecture. The share of students studying these fields out of all students in universities was about 7.3%. About 6,760 students in academic colleges studied cultural fields. Of those, 63% were women.

In colleges of education, 1,767 students were enrolled in the English language and literature track, and 1,542 students were enrolled in the physical education track, and about 1,540 students in the field of art.

PUBLIC ORDER

The general government expenditure on public order was about 4.0% of the total expenditure in 2012, 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 650 **judges** serving in Israeli courts in 2012.

There were 52,063 **lawyers** in Israel in 2012.

Of those, 3,499 were newly authorized to practice law.

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

There were 27,394 **police officers** in 2012. The proportion of police officers was about 353 per 100,000 persons in the population.

There are 8,727 **prison wardens** in Israel. Their proportion was about 110 per 100,000 persons in the population.

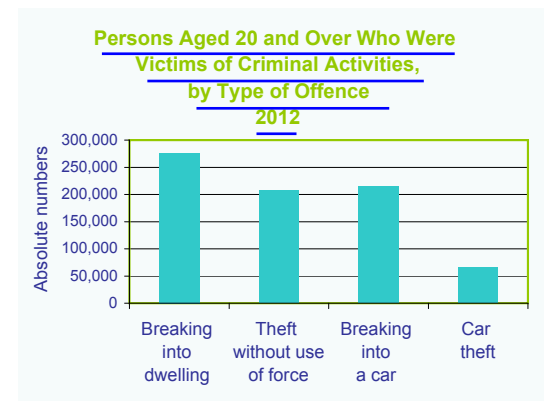
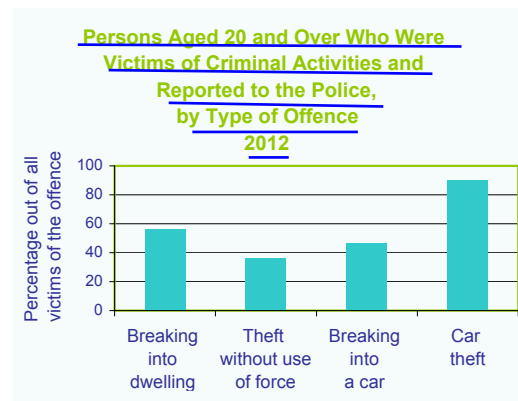
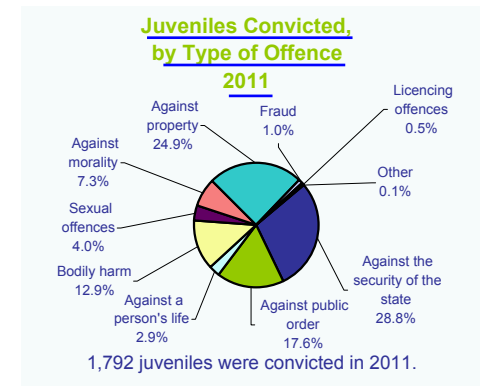
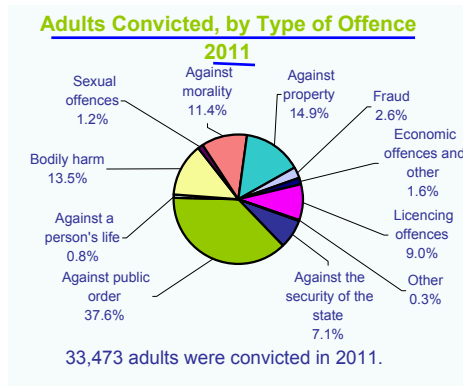
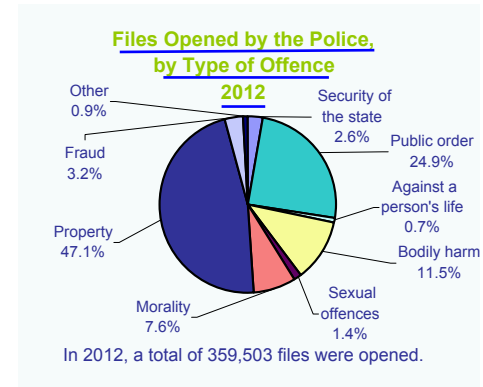
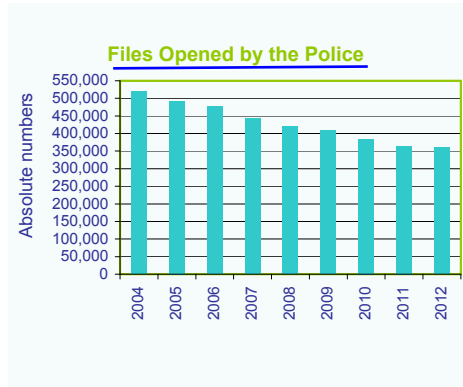
The criminal statistics are based on crimes reported to the Israel police, and the data on victims of criminal activities are derived from the Social Survey.

In 2012, 359,503 investigation files were opened by the Israel police. The proportion of investigation files per 1,000 persons aged 15

and over was about 63.

VICTIMS OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

Data from The 2012 Social Survey: Criminal victimization among persons aged 20 and over, and reporting the crime to the police.

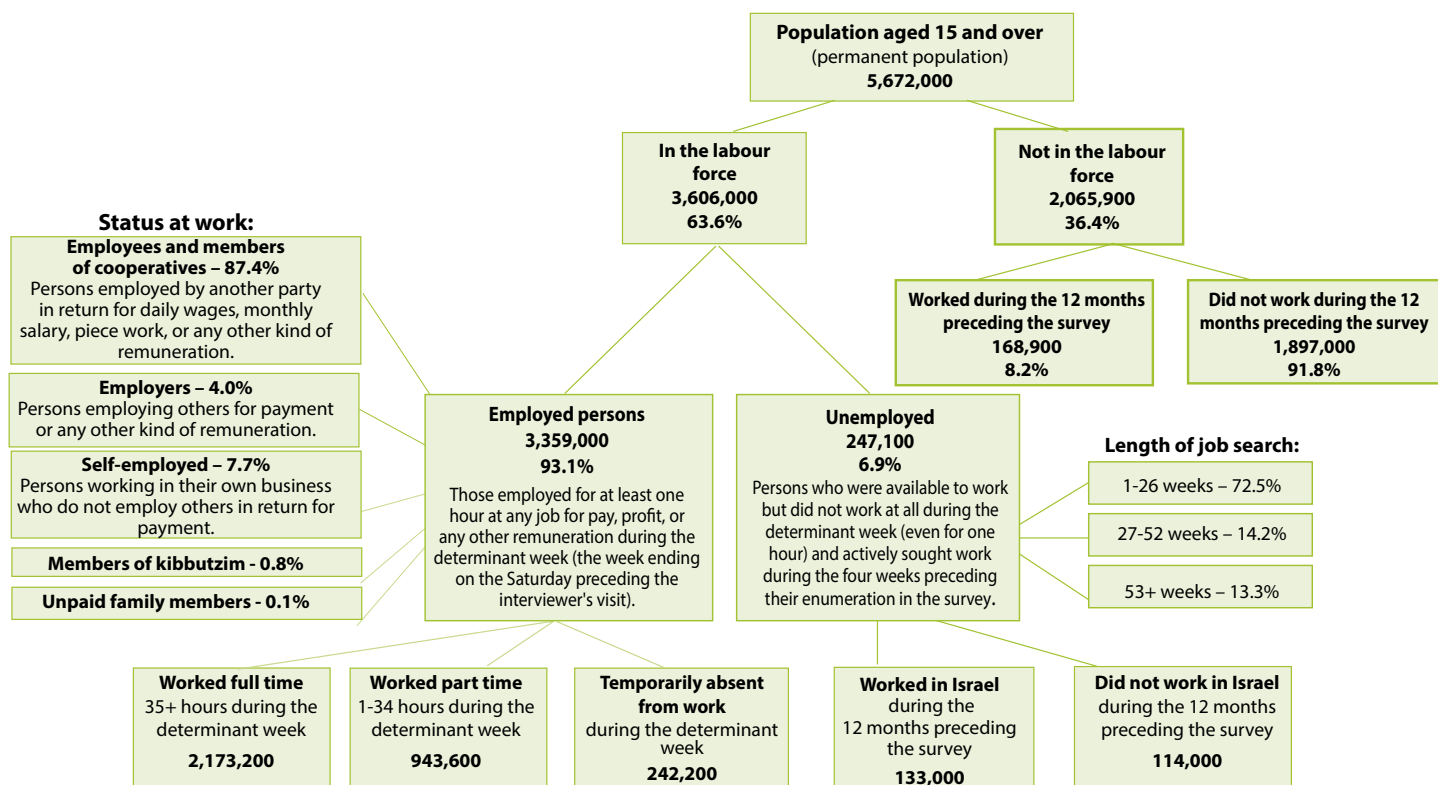


LABOUR

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 2011, 12% of all men aged 15-74 were employed in high-tech.

The Labour Force Survey is a major survey conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics among households in Israel since 1954. The survey follows the development of the labour force in Israel, its size and characteristics, as well as the extent of unemployment, etc. 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 2012.

POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS



Employed Persons, by Occupation

Occupation	Employed persons – Total	Usually employed ⁽¹⁾ part time	
		Percentage of total employed persons	Women
Total⁽²⁾	3,359,000	23.0	46.8
Academic professionals	467,200	22.4	48.6
Associate professionals and technicians	511,900	33.9	58.8
Managers	274,800	5.2	30.8
Clerical workers	492,000	23.0	74.8
Agents, sales workers and service workers	642,900	33.3	57.6
Skilled workers	507,300	11.0	9.2
Unskilled workers	247,800	33.1	41.6

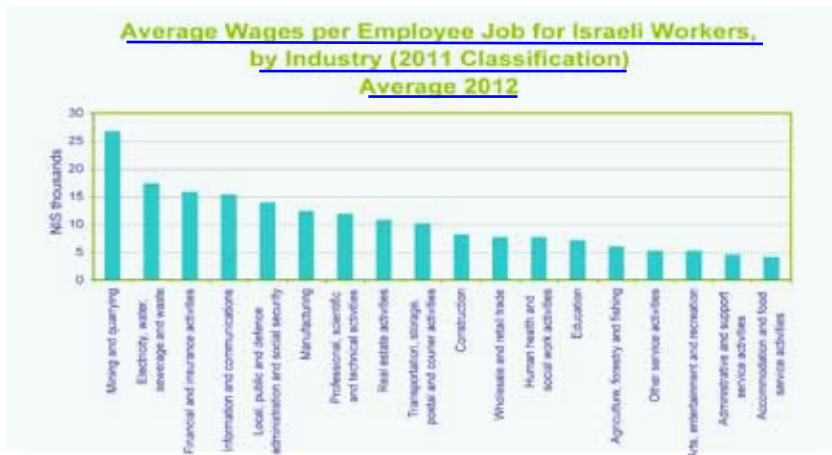
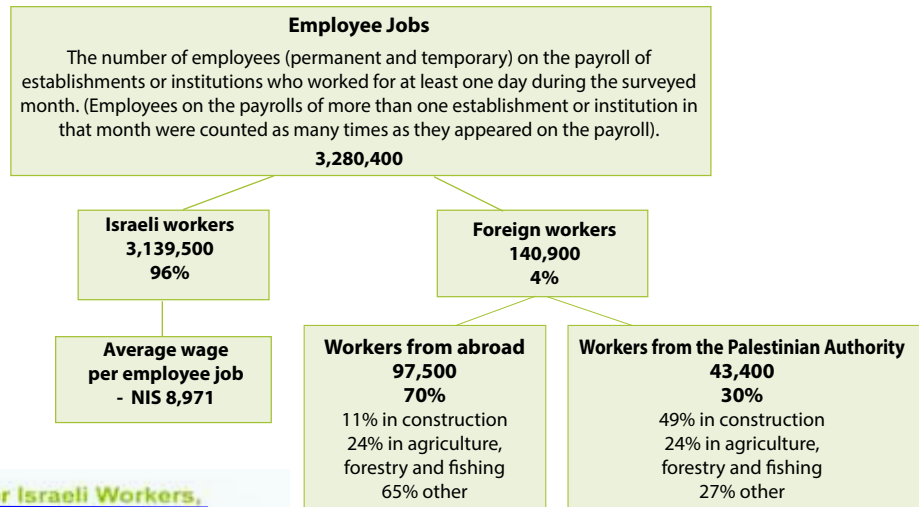
(1) Excl. the population living outside of localities (Bedouins in the South and others) and residents of institutions (permanent samples). (2) Including unknown.

WAGES

Data on wages in all industries are collected from two main sources: wage indices and income surveys. The data refer to 2012.

Wage indices are based primarily on reports of employers to the National Insurance Institute as well as other administrative sources such as Malam Systems Ltd. or the Israel Local Authorities Data Processing Center. The reports are obtained every month, and provide data on average wages per employee job.

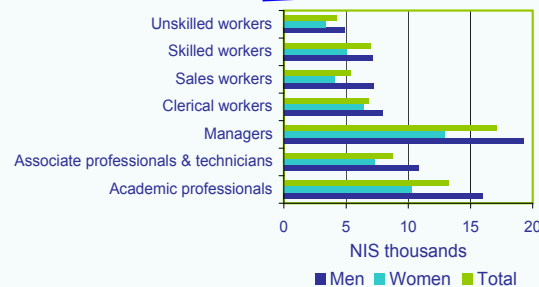
EMPLOYEE JOBS OF ISRAELI WORKERS AND FOREIGN WORKERS (2011 Classification)



INCOME SURVEYS

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

Gross Money Income of Employees from Wages and Salaries, by Occupation and Sex 2011



Percentage of Employee Jobs, by Industry (2011 Classification)

Average 2012

Industry	%
Wholesale and retail trade	13.7
Education	13.5
Human health and social work activities	11.2
Manufacturing	11.1
Administration and support service activities	8.7
Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.5
Accommodation and food service activities	6.0
Information and communication	5.1
Construction	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	3.3
Other service activities	3.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.5
Electricity, water supply, sewerage, and waste management	1.0
Real estate activities	0.7
Mining and quarrying	0.1

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.

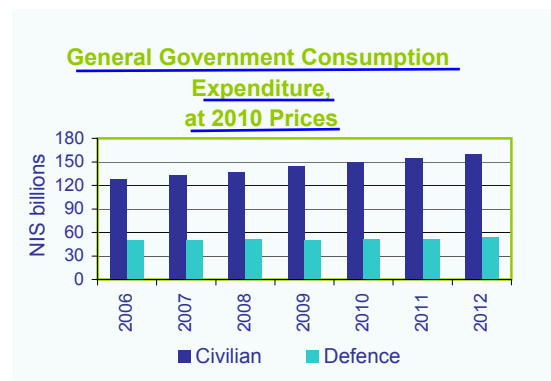
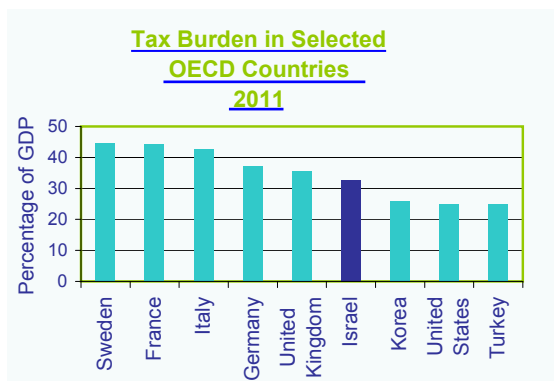
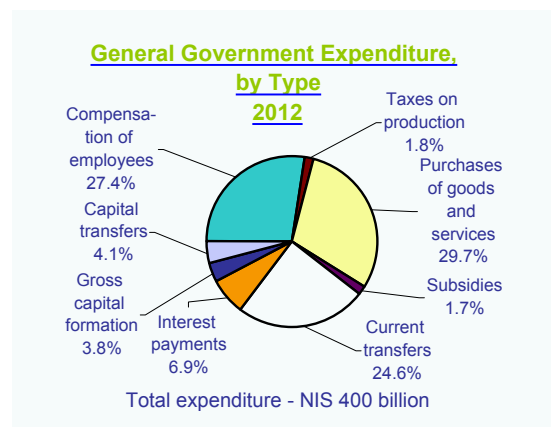
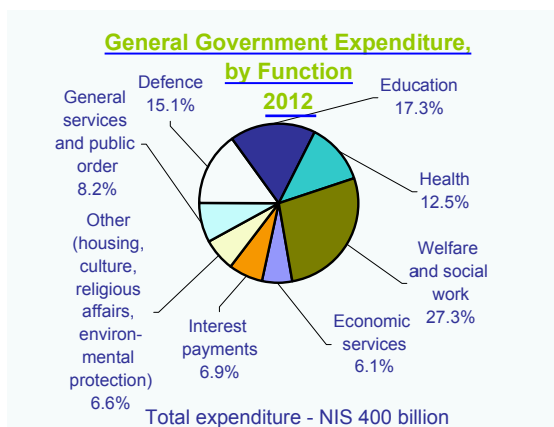
In 2012, general government consumption expenditure amounted to approximately NIS 227 billion, which comprised about 23% of the GDP. About half of the general government consumption expenditure (about 11% of the GDP) is allocated for wages.

The general government expenditure includes: compensation of employees, taxes on production, purchases of goods and services, subsidies, current transfers, interest payments, fixed capital formation, and capital transfers. That year, the general government expenditure amounted to approximately NIS 400 billion (40.2% of the GDP).

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

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

The total general government expenditure less total revenue equals the total deficit/surplus of the general government. In 2012 there was a deficit in the general account of the government sector which amounted to 3.86% of the GDP.



NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

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

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

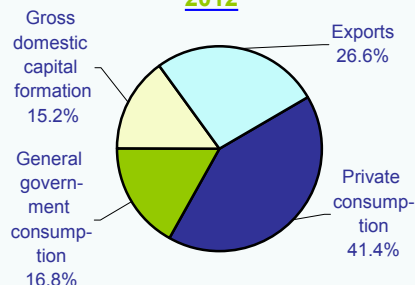
This value is equal to the sum of private and general government consumption expenditure and gross domestic capital formation (private and general government) plus net export (exports less imports) of goods and services.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, 2012

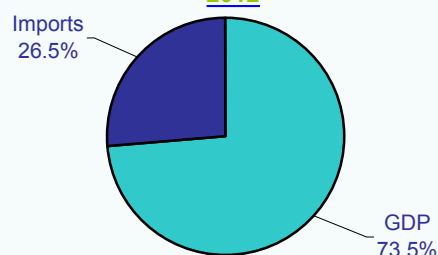
NIS billions, unless otherwise stated

Gross Domestic Product (in current prices)	993
Percent of growth in the GDP compared with previous year	3.4%
Gross Domestic Product per capita	125,652 NIS
Private consumption expenditure	55.8
General government consumption expenditure	227
Gross domestic capital formation	205
Capital formation in economic industries	141
Residential building	62
Export of goods and services	359
Import of goods and services	357
Total use of resources	1,351

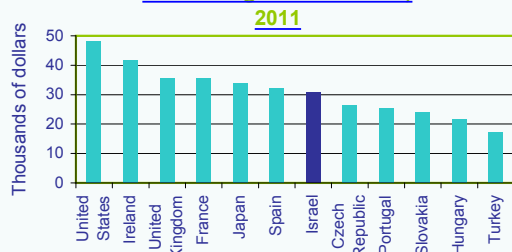
Composition of Uses 2012



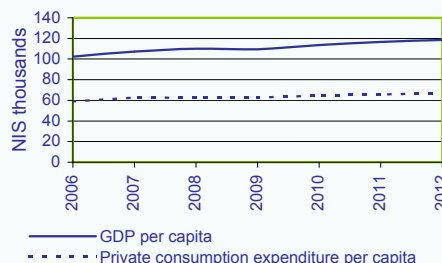
Composition of Resources 2012



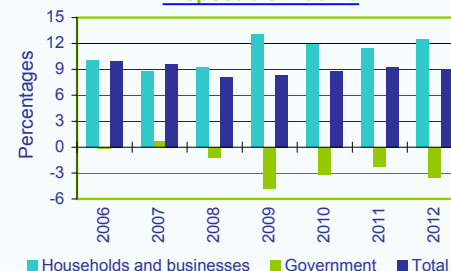
GDP per Capita in International Prices in Selected OECD Countries (PPP - Purchasing Power Parities) 2011



GDP per Capita and Private Consumption Expenditure per Capita, at 2010 Prices



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



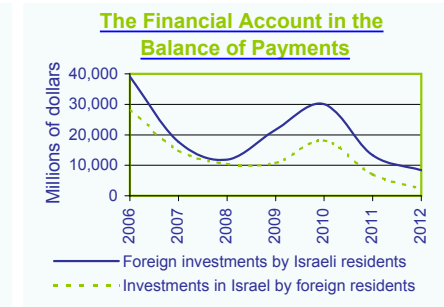
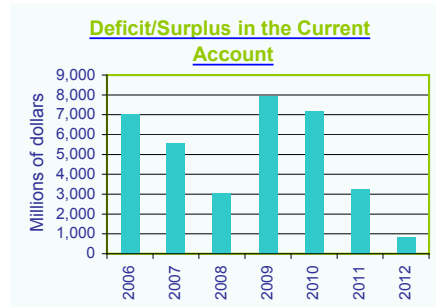
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS & FOREIGN TRADE

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

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

The current account of the balance of payments summarizes trade in goods and services, current transfers, and income from work and property. The surplus in the current account amounted to about 0.8 billion dollars in 2012.

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



BALANCE OF PAYMENT DATA – GOODS AND SERVICES, 2012

Imports	
	Billions of dollars
Goods – Total	71.7
Thereof:	
Defence imports	2.8
Import of goods from the Palestinian Authority	0.5
Services – Total	21.0
Thereof: Import of services from the Palestinian Authority	0.2

Exports	
	Billions of dollars
Goods – Total	62.3
Thereof:	
Export of goods to the Palestinian Authority	3.8
Services – Total	30.9
Thereof: Export of services to the Palestinian Authority	0.4

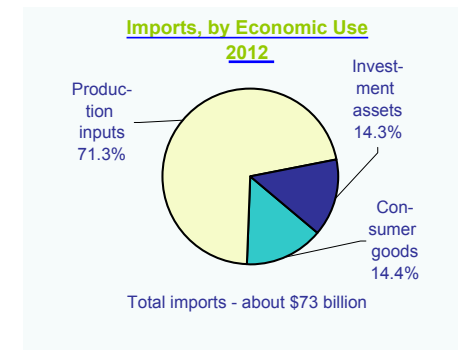
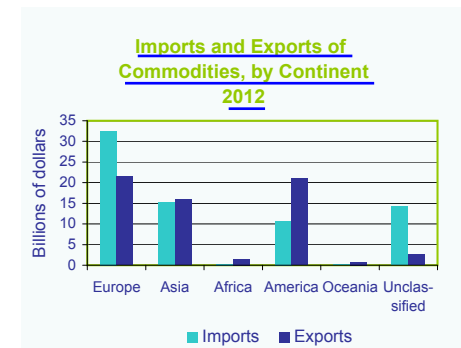
FOREIGN TRADE

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BY SELECTED COMMODITIES

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

IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES (excluding imports from the Palestinian Authority and excluding direct defense imports) 2012	
	% of all imports
Crude oils	13.0
Diamonds	11.2
Petroleum oils	6.5
Passenger vehicles	4.0
Electronic integrated circuits	2.8
Electrical apparatus for line telephony	2.0
Coal	2.0
Computers	1.8
Pharmaceutical products	1.8
Machinery and ready-made tools	1.4

EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES (excluding exports from the Palestinian Authority) 2012	
	% of all exports
Diamonds	27.7
Pharmaceutical products	7.0
Chemical products and preparations	4.5
Electrical apparatus for line telephony	3.5
Mineral or chemical fertilizers	3.3
Aircraft parts	3.1
Electronic integrated circuits	2.5
Tools and equipment for medical sciences	2.5
Implements and tools for measuring or examination	1.9
Petroleum Oils	1.6



AGRICULTURE

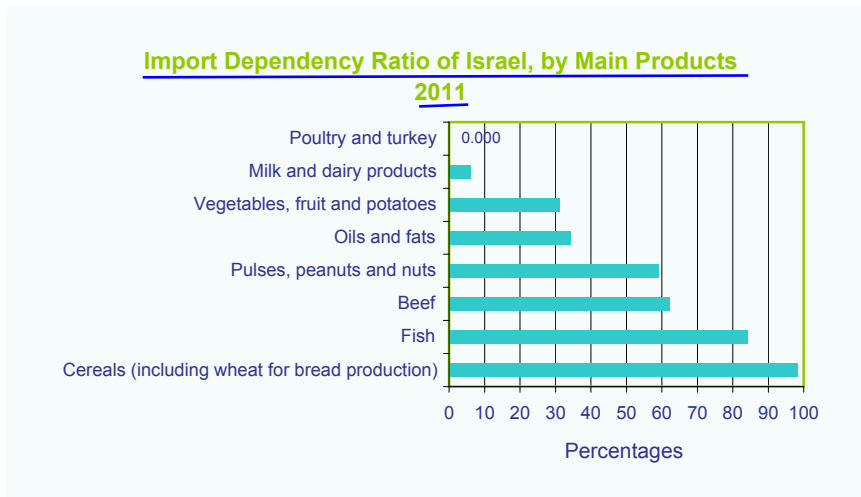
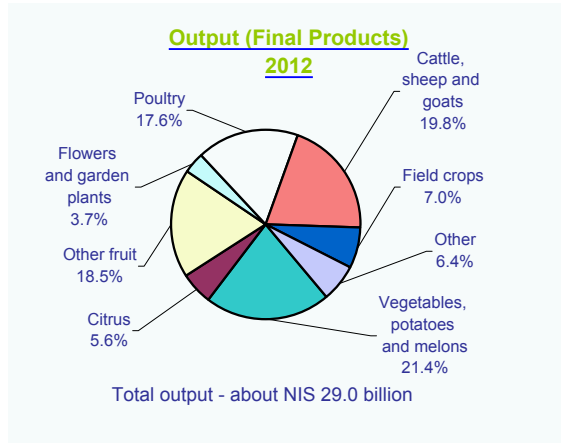
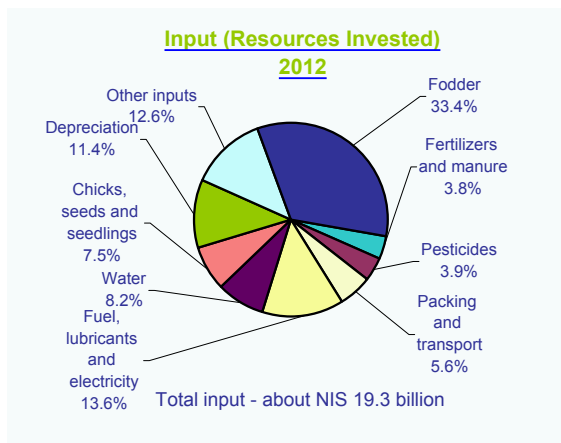


Did you know?
 Planted forests comprise 5.1% of the land area in Israel.
 In 2012, the forest area (under the care of the Jewish National Fund) spanned 1,107,000 dunams.

Agriculture includes: Plant crops, afforestation, gardening, livestock and livestock products.

The agriculture industry has undergone many changes over the years. Israeli agriculture is developing in terms of the quantity and quality of produce, as well as in terms of diversification and growth in plant crops and livestock breeding.

There has also been a considerable improvement in methods of cultivation: irrigation, greenhouses, and mechanical equipment for processing and harvesting of crops.



Agricultural Crop Areas (Thousand Dunams), 2012

Total	2,962
Thereof:	
Field crops	1,314
Vegetables, potatoes and melons	734
Other plantations	721
Citrus	193

Employment in agriculture, 2012: There were about 40,000 employed persons in agriculture. Of those, about 23,000 were employees (based on the Labour Force Survey).

The number of employee jobs of foreign workers from the Palestinian Authority was 10,300.

The number of employee jobs of workers from abroad was 23,000. (according to employers' reports to the National Insurance Institute).

MANUFACTURING, COMMERCE & SERVICES

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

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

The Central Bureau of Statistics collects monthly data from a sample of about 2,400 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 2012, 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 about NIS 159.

Manufacturing export was NIS 175 billion (41% of the total revenue in manufacturing), and is based mainly on high-tech products.

Establishments, Jobs and Revenue in Manufacturing (Excluding, Mining and Quarrying) by Technological Intensity, 2012

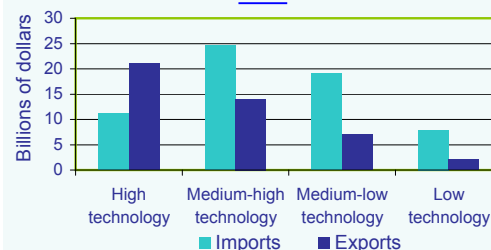
Technological Intensity	Establishments	Jobs	Revenue (NIS Billions)
Total - Absolute numbers	11,859	358,248⁽¹⁾	411
- Percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0
High-technology	5.0	28.0	30.0
Medium-high technology	9.0	16.0	16.0
Medium-low technology	35.0	25.0	30.0
Low technology	51.0	32.0	24.0

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

Establishments and Jobs in Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying, by District, 2012

District	Establishments		Jobs	
	Absolute numbers	Percentages	Absolute numbers	Percentages
Total	11,962	100.0	362,315	100.0
Thereof:				
Jerusalem	900	7.5	18,364	5.1
Northern	2,271	19.0	75,131	20.7
Haifa	1,565	13.1	53,195	14.7
Central	2,684	22.4	90,866	25.1
Tel Aviv	3,197	26.7	59,925	16.5
Southern	1,071	9.0	56,040	15.5

Manufacturing Exports and Imports (Gross), by Technological Intensity (excluding diamonds) 2012



Revenue by Industries 2012 (2011 Classification)	
Industry	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.4
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying	25.4
Electricity, water supply, sewerage, and waste management	2.7
Construction	9.0
Wholesale and retail trade	30.5
Transportation and storage, postal and courier activities	4.9
Accommodation and food service activities	2.6
Information and communication	6.2
Financial and insurance activities	1.5
Real estate activities	2.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	5.9
Administration and support service activities	3.4
Education	0.4
Human health and social work activities	1.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation; other services	1.0

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 2012 the gross domestic capital formation in building amounted to NIS 100.1 billion – 62% of that sum was allocated to residential building, 19% to non-residential building, and 19% to civil engineering projects.

Area of construction (2012)

Construction completed - 9,420,000 sq. m.

Construction begun - 10,384,000 sq. m.

Dwellings (2012)

Construction completed - 37,393

Construction begun - 40,238

Widening of roads and construction of new roads (2011)

Completed - 566 km.

Begun - 613 km.

Employment in Construction in 2012: About 150,300 persons were employed in Construction. Of those, about 117,900 were employees (according to the Labour Force Survey). There were about 21,300 employee jobs of foreign workers from the Palestinian Authority, and about 10,200 employee jobs of foreign workers from abroad (according to employers' reports to the National Insurance Institute).

ELECTRICITY & WATER

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY, 2012

Millions of KWH

Total	57,085
Household consumption	17,244
Trade	18,433
Manufacturing	11,849
Water pumping	3,175
Agriculture	1,837
Bulk	4,547

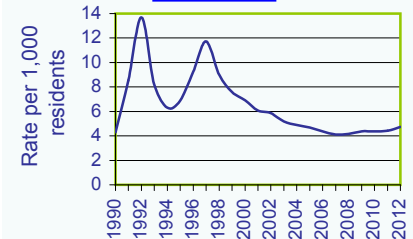
Source: Israel Electric Corporation Ltd., and private producers of electricity.

WATER CONSUMPTION BY PURPOSE, 2011

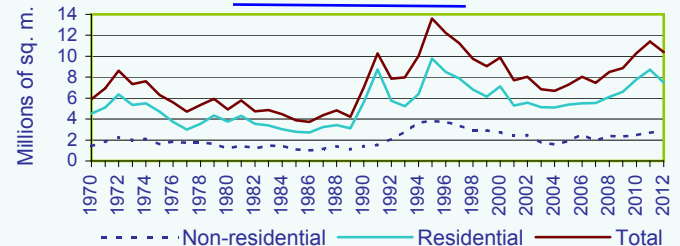
Million cubic meters

Agricultural	1,042
Domestic and public	665
Industrial	124

Construction of Dwellings Completed



Area of Construction Begun - Residential and Non-Residential



WATER PRODUCTION 2011

Million cubic meters

Total	1,957
Mekorot Water Co. - Total	1,006
Wells	429
Hamovil water carrier	196
Upper water	159
Effluents and Dan Region Reclamation Project	222
Other producers - Total	674
Wells	309
Upper water	166
Effluents	199
Desalination of sea water	277

Source: The Water Authority.

TOURISM



Did you know?
 In 2012, 2.4 million Israelis travelled abroad (some of them departed more than once, so that the total number of departures was 4.3 million). Israelis travelling abroad comprised about one-third of the total population of Israel.

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

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

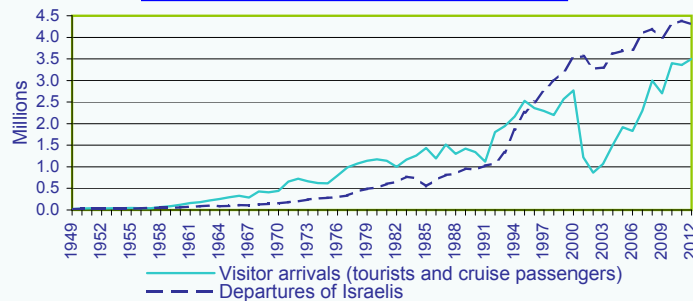
The number of tourist arrivals to Israel and departures of Israelis abroad is a sensitive barometer of Israel's economic and security situation. In 2012, there were 3,520,400 visitor arrivals to Israel, and 4,348,600 departures of Israelis abroad.

ACCOMMODATION SERVICES, 2012

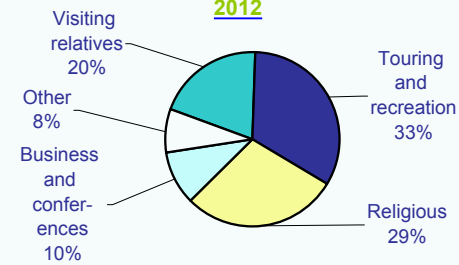
Tourist Hotels	
Hotels	342
Rooms	47,857
Person-nights in tourist hotels	22,137,800
Tourist person-nights as a percentage of all person-nights	44%
Room occupancy	65.7%

Person-nights in all accommodation services:	27,509,300
	100.0%
Tourist hotels	80.5%
Other hotels	6.4%
Rural tourism	8.5%
Youth hostels	3.3%
Field schools	1.3%
	100.0%
Israeli person-nights	59.1%
Tourist person-nights	40.9%

Visitor Arrivals and Departures of Israelis

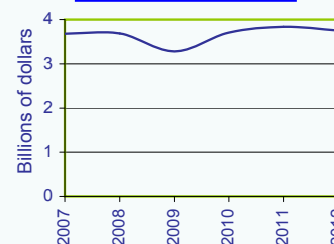


Tourists, by Main Purpose of Visit 2012



Source: Ministry of Tourism

Income from Tourists





TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS

Did you know?
 The number of persons killed in road accidents in 2012 decreased by 22.9% compared with 2011.
 The number of persons killed was the lowest in 49 years.

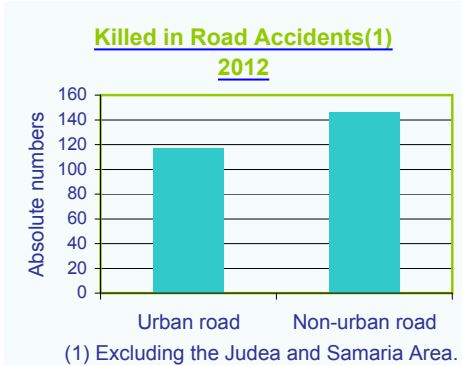
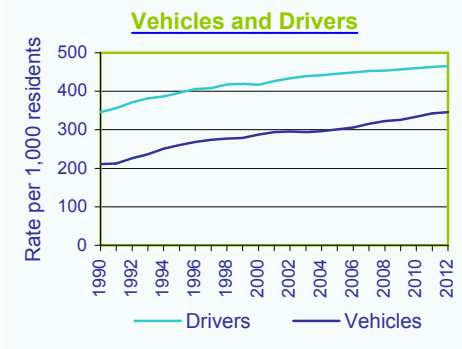
Transport, storage, and communications includes: land transport, sea transport, air transport, transportation services, storage, parking lots and freight terminals, postal and courier services, and communication.

In 2012, there were about 18,697 km. of urban, non-urban, and access roads in Israel. About 2.8 million Israeli civilian vehicles traveled approximately 50,500 million kilometers.

About 81% of the vehicles (2.2 million) are private vehicles; 342,000 (12.4%) are trucks (incl. commercial vehicles), 15,625 vehicles are buses (0.6%), and the remaining 157,000 vehicles (5.7%) are minibuses, taxis, special service vehicles, and motorcycles.

About 3.7 million licenced drivers drove these vehicles, and caused about 12,484 road accidents with casualties (not including road accidents with casualties in the Judea and Samaria Area). About 23,904 persons were injured in those accidents. Of those, 263 persons were killed. In the Judea and Samaria Area, there were 610 accidents in 2012, with about 1,490 persons injured and 27 persons killed.

The total number of fatalities in road accidents since the establishment of the State of Israel (excluding the Judea and Samaria Area) amounted to 26,299.



Road Accidents with Casualties⁽¹⁾, by Type of Accident, 2012

Total – Absolute numbers	12,484
	100.0%
Collision with moving vehicle	62.7%
Hitting a pedestrian	21.8%
Collision with a fixed object	5.0%
Skidding	4.2%
Overturning	2.4%
Other	1.6%
Collision with parked vehicle	1.0%
Running off road	0.7%
Injury to passenger in vehicle	0.5%

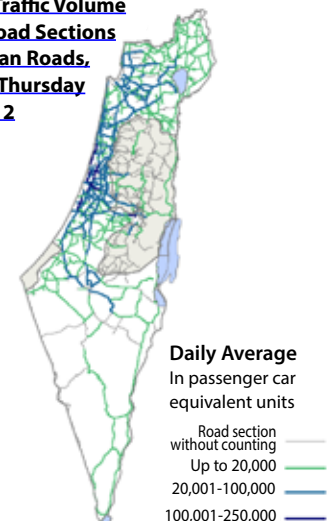
Motor Vehicles per 1,000 Residents, 2010

United States	824
France	634
Austria	661
Switzerland	649
Sweden	558
Israel	334

Source: International Road Federation

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

Average Daily Traffic Volume on Selected Road Sections of Non-Urban Roads, Sunday to Thursday 2012



Railways (2012)

Passengers – 40,511,000

Freight – 6,265,000 tons

Ships (2012)

Ships that arrived at the port – 6,794

Passengers – 462,000

Aircraft (International) (2012)

Aircraft landings – 42,642

Passengers – 12,515,000

Thereof: In Israeli aircraft – 4,869,500

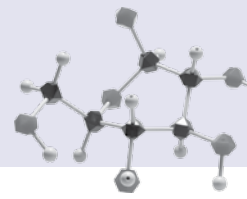
Freight – 275,869 tons

Communications (2011)

70.3% of all households are connected to the Internet.

93.5% of all households have at least one cellphone.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY



Did you know?

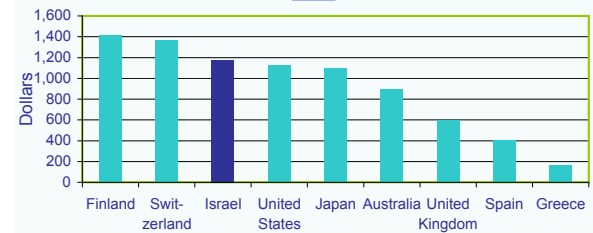
In 2012, 30% of all exports were from Information and Communications Technologies (ICT)

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (R&D)

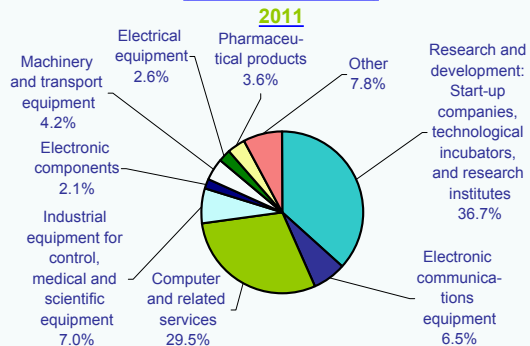
Technological improvements allow for the production of advanced products, and are the main generator of growth in modern economies. The process of research and development creates the technological improvements and turns ideas into durable goods. Israel leads the OECD member countries in research and 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.

National Expenditure on Civilian Research and Development per Capita in Selected OECD Countries - Purchasing Power Parities (PPP) 2011



Research and Development in the Business Sector, by Industry (2011 Classification) 2011



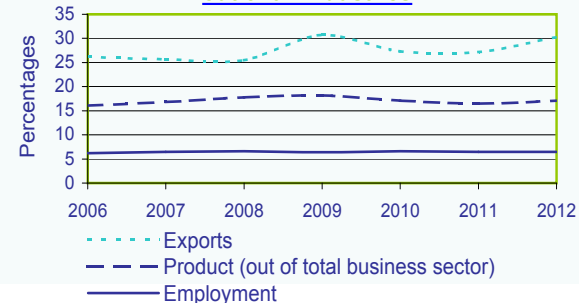
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGIES (ICT)

Information and Communications Technologies are among the fastest growing industries in the past decade. These industries include manufacturers of hardware, as well as companies that deal with software, broadcasting, and display of information. ICT is characterized by high productivity (in 2012, jobs in those industries, which comprise 8.5 % of all jobs in the business sector, yielded 17.1% of the product in that sector).

ICT industries conduct extensive research and development activities, and a considerable share of the output in ICT is allocated to export.

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

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



ENVIRONMENT



Did you know?

In 2012, about 4.9 million tons of domestic and commercial solid waste were collected.

Between 2006 and 2012, the amount of recycled construction waste increased from 250 thousand tons to 2.4 million tons.

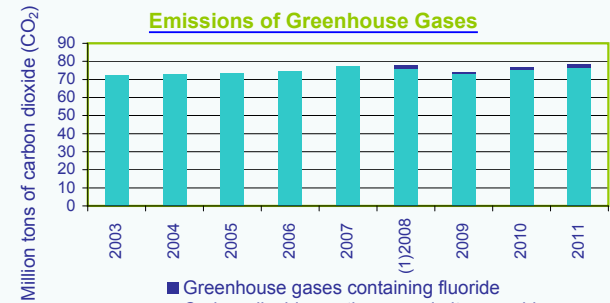
Environment is affected by the interactions among humans, flora, fauna, and their physical surroundings. Intensive human intervention on earth has changed environmental conditions and caused environmental hazards such as: air pollution, water and ground pollution, damage to biodiversity, and accumulation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

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

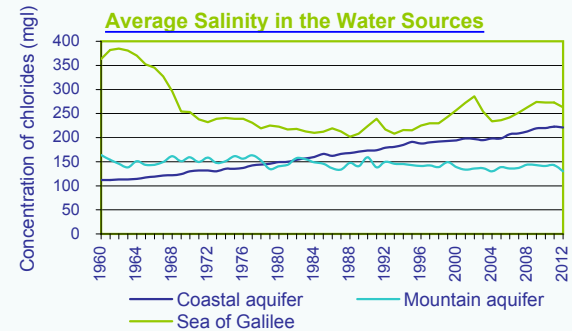
Israel faces difficult challenges related to the **amount and quality of water** that is suitable and available for use in agriculture, industry and households. There are various indices for testing water quality, including concentrations of nitrates, turbidity, and salinity (chlorides). In Israel, the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

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

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



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



Source: The Hydrological Service and the Kinneret Limnological Laboratory.



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