



הלשכה המרכזית לסטטיסטיקה
Central Bureau of Statistics
دائرة الإحصاء المركزية

Israel in Figures

Selected Data

From the Statistical Abstract of Israel

2018





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Any references to the masculine gender also
include the feminine.

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This booklet presents selected data from the **Statistical Abstract of Israel 2018**.

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

The Statistical Abstract and its products (tables and maps) are published on the Central Bureau of Statistics website (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 |
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| 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 |
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| 10. Price indices | 24. Energy |
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| 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), which is obtained from the Israel Meteorological Service.

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, and from other sources.

Selected Data, 2017

Area

State of Israel area

22,072 km²

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 2016/2017

4.46 billion m³

Multi-annual average

6.11 billion m³

Largest annual amount
of precipitation –
Newe Ativ

772 mm

Smallest annual amount
of precipitation – Ezuz

26 mm

Temperatures

Highest daily
maximum temperature

47.1°C

Hazeva (3 July 2017)

Lowest daily
minimum temperature

-7.5°C

Merom Golan
(29 January 2017)

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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, 2017

Population**Population of Israel**

(end of year)

8,798,000

Jews and Others

79.1%

Arabs

20.9%Annual 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 2017

26,400**Migration of Israelis abroad
(2016)**

Departed from Israel

15,200

Returned to Israel

8,900**Work permit holders
from abroad**

Entered Israel

57,300

Departed from Israel

50,400**Family****Marriage and divorce (2016)**Couples who married **52,809**Couples who divorced **14,819****Live births and fertility**

Live newborns

183,648Total fertility rate (average
number of children per woman)**3.11****Terminations of pregnancy
(2015)**Applications to committees for
termination of pregnancy**18,510****Households and families**

Private households

2,510,300Average number of persons
per household**3.32**

Nuclear families

2,057,200

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; severe functional disabilities; risk factors and health behavior (smoking, obesity, and physical activity); sleep; physical resources in the health system; employed persons in the health professions; and health insurance.

The data allow for monitoring the population's state of health, as well as for examining the factors that affect it or that facilitate planning of health services and setting health policies.

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

Selected Data, 2017

National Expenditure on Health



NIS 95.3 billion
(7.5% of the GDP)

Life Expectancy

Men

80.7



Women

84.6



Infant Mortality

Rate per 1,000 live births

3.0

Causes of Death (2016)

About one-quarter
(25.2%)

of the deaths were caused by malignant neoplasms (cancer)

and 14.6% were caused by heart disease

New Cases of Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer) (2015)

Rate per 100,000 persons

361 cases



Self-Assessed Health

84.2% of all persons aged 20 and over reported that their health is very good or good

Smoking



22.1% of all persons aged 20 and over smoked at least one cigarette a day

Obesity



15.6% of all persons aged 20 and over were obese

Diet

20.9% of all persons aged 20 and over went on a diet to lose weight or maintain their weight

Physical Activity



31.8% of all persons aged 20 and over engaged in physical activity in accordance with recommendations

Sleep

15.0% of all persons aged 20 and over had difficulty falling asleep or sleeping through the night, every night or almost every night

Persons With Disabilities

14.9% of all persons aged 20 and over have severe functional disabilities

General Care Beds

Rate per 1,000 residents

1.8



Employed Physicians in Health Services

(2016)

Rate per 1,000 residents

3.1



Employed Nurses in Health Services

Rate per 1,000 residents

4.6



Supplementary Health Insurance (2016)

82.8% of all households had an expenditure for supplementary health insurance

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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 the human potential of its citizens.

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 Labor, Social Affairs and Social Services, from Central Bureau of Statistics surveys, and from other sources.

Selected Data, 2017

National Expenditure on Education

NIS 102.8 billion
(8.1% of the GDP)

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

Students
1.717 million

Primary education
1.009 million

Secondary education
707,700

Teaching staff
153,600

Day care centers and pre-primary education

Children aged 0-7
830,300

Teaching staff in pre-primary education
17,300

Matriculation examinees

75.6%

of the examinees were entitled to a matriculation certificate

Dropping out of the educational system

13,100

students in grades 7-12 dropped out of the educational system and did not enroll in an alternative educational framework

Higher Education and Vocational Training

Students in universities, academic colleges, and academic colleges of education
267,900

Thereof:

First degree students 194,800

Second degree students 60,100

Third degree students 11,200

Students at the Open University
44,700

Thereof:

First degree students 41,300

Second degree students 2,800

Recipients of degrees from all institutions of higher education

77,100

Thereof:

First degrees
51,100

Second degrees
23,400

Third degrees
1,600

Students in short-cycle tertiary education (non-academic)
63,800

Students in vocational training courses supervised by the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs and Social Services
(2016)
47,600

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

This area plays a major role in determining the identity and unique characteristics of a society, and is essential for strengthening the sense of belonging and identification with society for every citizen.

The data include information on the following aspects of this topic: national expenditure on culture, entertainment, and sport; consumption of cultural services and cultural products (television, cinemas, 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 Cinema Industry Association, from cinematheques, from Central Bureau of Statistics surveys, and from other sources.

Selected Data, 2017

National Expenditure on Culture, Entertainment and Sport

NIS 59.1 billion
(4.6% of the GDP)



Students in Cultural Fields

16.4%
of all students at universities

45.6%
of all students at academic
colleges of education

Publishers and Titles (2016)

Publishers 1,325
Titles 7,460



Newspapers (2016)
Households that purchased
daily newspapers
8.3%

Museums (2015)

Museums 153
Visits to museums 6.7 million

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

Used a computer
71.4%
Used the Internet
81.6%

Subscriptions to Cable or Satellite Television (2016)

Households that have subscriptions
to cable or satellite television

59.2%



Movies

Tickets sold at cinemas
18.7 million
Cinemas 56
Screens 402
Seats 61,266

Active Athletes

113,808

Medals

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

179

European championship

132

World championship

47

Medals in the
World Games

10



6 WELFARE

Welfare services are services provided by the government, local authorities, public organizations, or third sector organizations to disadvantaged populations, populations with defined need of intervention, and populations at risk.

Welfare is one of the indicators for measuring the status of Israeli society, and includes information about general government expenditure on welfare, as well as information about recipients of social services (registered persons and persons with defined need of intervention at social service departments, and persons placed in welfare settings), and information about persons with disabilities.

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

Selected Data, 2017

General Government Expenditure on Welfare

About
NIS **140.5** billion
(**28.0%** of the total
expenditure)



Recipients of Social Services

Persons registered at social service departments

About **1.2** million
Rate of registered persons
About
139 per 1,000 persons

Persons with defined need of intervention at social service departments

About **865,000**
Rate of persons with
defined need of intervention
About **98** per 1,000 persons
Rate among Jews and Others
About **87** per 1,000 persons

Rate among Arabs
About **139** per 1,000 persons
The highest rate of social service
recipients was in the lowest
socio-economic clusters (1–2)
About **202** registered persons
and about **127** persons with
defined need of intervention
per 1,000 persons

Persons Placed in Welfare Settings

Persons placed in welfare settings
About **242,000**
Rate of persons placed
About **28** per 1,000 persons

Rate of persons placed
in community settings
About
22 per 1,000 persons

Rate of persons
in out-of home placement
About
6 per 1,000 persons

Persons With Disabilities



Persons with severe
functional disabilities
14.9%

of all persons
aged 20 and over
Persons entitled
to a certificate of blindness
About **24,000**

Persons with hearing
disabilities who are fully
entitled to a "basket of
communications
assistance"
About **6,000**

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, 2016

Household Income

Gross monthly money income

NIS 19,118

Net monthly money income

NIS 15,751



Housing

67.6%

of the households lived
in owned dwellings

38.6%

of those living in owned
dwellings paid a mortgage

Household Expenditures

Monthly money expenditure

NIS 12,792

Total monthly
consumption expenditure
(including housing services)

NIS 15,805



24.3%

of the total expenditure
was for housing

20.3%

of the total expenditure
was for transportation
and communications

16.7%

of the total expenditure
was for food

Ownership of Durable Goods

97.1%

of the households had
at least one mobile phone

78.1%

of the households had
a computer

Income of Individuals

The gross income of
a self-employed woman was

57.8%

of the gross income of
a self-employed man

The gross income of
a female employee was

65.4%

of the gross 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 judged 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, 2017

General Government Expenditure on Public Order

NIS 20.9 billion
(4.2% of the total expenditure)



Personnel Responsible for Maintaining Public Order



Lawyers

Rate per 100,000 residents
728.0

Entire police force
Rate per 100,000 residents
358.5

Criminal Investigation Files Opened by the Police

330,300

Thereof:

Crimes against property
42.3%

Crimes against public order
36.7%

Crimes against the person
17.9%

Crimes against morality
11.1%

Murder Cases (2015)

Rate per 100,000 residents (age standardized)
1.8 cases

Persons Judged in Criminal Trials (2016)

34,200

Convicted Persons (2016)
86.2%



Victims of Crime

(Crime Victimization Survey)

11.9%

of all persons
aged 20 and over

Sense of Personal Security

(Crime Victimization Survey)

Feel safe walking alone
in the neighbourhood
after dark

85.6%

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 and data on employee jobs, 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.

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 survey is used for ongoing follow-up on developments in the labour force, including: the size and characteristics of the labour force, the extent of unemployment, etc.

The data on employee jobs and on average monthly wages per employee job are based mainly on employers' reports to the National Insurance Institute.

Selected Data, 2017

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

3.993 million

Thereof: Employed persons

2.019 million 1.806 million



men



women

Unemployed Persons in the Labour Force

4.2%

Employment Rate

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

61.3%



66.1%
men



56.7%
women

Employment rate
among Arabs

43.4%

Largest Number of Employed Persons

By industry:

Education

About 471,000

Wholesale and retail trade
and repair of motor vehicles

About 431,000

By occupation:

Professionals

About 982,000

Service and sales workers

About 690,000

Average Weekly Work-Hours per Employed Person

36.2

Employee Jobs of Israeli Workers

3.592 million

(94.3% of all employee jobs)

Employee Jobs of Workers From Abroad

126,300

Average Monthly Wages per Employee Job

Israeli workers

NIS 10,109

Workers from abroad

NIS 5,928

Employee Jobs and Average Monthly Wages per Employee Job, by Sector

The largest number
of employee jobs
was in the sector of
non-financial corporations

2,317,600

(average monthly wages
per employee job –

NIS 10,701)

The highest average monthly
wages per employee job
were in the sector of
financial corporations

NIS 18,263

(employee jobs –
103,900)

10 PRICE INDICES

Price indices measure changes in the cost of purchasing a basket of goods and services, or 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 services producer price indices). 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, 2017

Consumer Price Index

In 2014–2016, there was a downward trend in the annual percentage of change in the Consumer Price Index.

In 2017, the Consumer Price Index
increased by **0.4%**

Producer Price Indices

Outputs

The manufacturing producer price index
for the domestic market
increased by **1.8%**

Excluding fuels, the index
increased by **0.5%**

Manufacturing, mining and quarrying
producer price index for exports
decreased by **4.4%**

Inputs

The price index of input in
residential building
increased by **1.9%**

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

The price index of input in
buses for the general population
increased by **4.0%**



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, 2017

Net National Disposable Income

NIS 1,123.8 billion

Net National Saving

NIS 138.5 billion (12.3% of the total net national disposable income)

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

57.9%

Net Domestic Product per Work-Hour

increased by 1.2% on the average between 1995 and 2017

National Wealth

(the difference between assets and liabilities of the economy) (2016)

NIS 3,024.1 billion

Average Financial Assets per Household (2016)


NIS 1.1 million

National Expenditure as a Percentage of the GDP

International Comparison

The national expenditure on education and on civilian research and development was higher than the average in OECD countries

The national expenditure on health was lower than the average in OECD countries

	 NIS Billions (at current prices)	2017 Vs. 2016 Percentage of quantitative change (at constant prices)	1995–2017 Average percentage of quantitative change (at constant prices)
GDP	1,271.6	3.5	3.8
GDP per capita (NIS thousands)	146.0	1.5	1.7
Gross national income	1,258.6	3.4	3.9
Private consumption expenditure	698.1	3.4	4.2
Private consumption expenditure per capita (NIS thousands)	80.2	1.4	2.1
General government final consumption expenditure	287.2	3.4	2.5
Gross capital formation	265.0	3.5	3.0
Exports of goods and services	371.8	5.1	5.0
Total uses of resources	1,622.1	3.8	3.9
Imports of goods and services	350.5	5.1	4.3
GDP of the business sector	938.4	3.6	4.1

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 Israelis, 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, 2017

Current Account

Surplus in the balance of payments current account

10.1 billion dollars
(2.9% of the GDP)

Financial Account

Investments of Israelis abroad increased by

26.9 billion dollars

Foreign investments in Israel increased by

17.1 billion dollars



External Assets and Liabilities of the Israeli Economy

External assets of Israelis

432.2 billion dollars

External liabilities position

291.0 billion dollars

Net international investment position

141.2 billion dollars

Foreign direct investment position of Israelis

100.3 billion dollars

Foreign direct investment position in Israel

129.1 billion dollars

Gross external debt

88.6 billion dollars

Negative net external debt

164.6 billion dollars

Activities of Multi-national Companies (Globalization) (2013)

Multi-national Israeli parent companies ("OUT" companies)

Workers

302,800

Output

91.3 billion dollars

Expenditure on R&D

4.0 billion dollars

Multi-national Israeli subsidiary companies ("IN" companies)

Workers

231,200

Output

49.4 billion dollars

Expenditure on R&D

6.7 billion dollars



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 Central Bureau of Statistics surveys.

Selected Data, 2017

Balance of Trade in Goods and Services

Total imports of goods and services	Total exports of goods and services	Trade surplus
97.5 billion dollars	103.4 billion dollars	5.9 billion dollars

Value of Imports and Exports of Goods and Services

Goods (according to foreign trade statistics)		Services	
Total exports (gross)	Total imports (gross)	Total exports	Total imports
61.2 billion dollars:	69.1 billion dollars:	44.7 billion dollars	28.9 billion dollars
Exports of Manufacturing, mining and quarrying	Imports of production inputs	Thereof: Computer services	Thereof: Other business services
57.5 billion dollars	42.8 billion dollars	26.1%	47.0%
Exports of Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	Imports of consumer goods	Research and development services	Transportation services
1.2 billion dollars	13.7 billion dollars	16.2%	25.4%
Other exports	Imports of investment goods	Travel services	Travel services
2.4 billion dollars	12.6 billion dollars	15.3%	24.4%



The banking system plays a major 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, 2017

Financial Market

Total financial assets
held by the public

About NIS **3,735** 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 **52.6%** in 1995
to **28.8%** in 2017

Total credit to the public provided
by commercial banks

About NIS **1,479** billion

Output of banking corporations

About NIS **41** billion



Capital Market

Total capital raised on the Tel Aviv
Stock Exchange

About NIS **63** billion

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

About NIS **820** billion

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

About NIS **796** 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, 2017

Active Businesses

Active businesses in the business and non-business sectors

About **583,000**



Business births

About **51,900**
(**8.9%** of all active businesses)

Business deaths (2015)

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

12.5%

Revenue

Total revenue of dealers in the economy (excluding diamonds)

About NIS **1,934** billion

Chain Stores

The revenue (sales) index of chain stores increased by **2.3%** compared to 2016

Credit Card Purchases of Private Consumers

Food and beverages

16.2%

Industrial goods

18.8%

Services

22.2%

Other goods and services

42.8%

The sales value index of purchases

increased by **8.9%** compared to 2016

The Production Account in the Business Sector (2015)

Jobs

About **2,912,000**

Gross value added

About NIS **631** billion

Compensation for jobs

About NIS **372** billion

Balance Sheet Account in the Business Sector (2015)

Total assets in industries

About NIS **2,656** billion

(a **4.8%** increase compared to 2014)

Manufacturing is a major component in the development of the Israeli economy, and improves the production capacity of the economy as well as 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, Mining and Quarrying (only Section C), which is based on financial reports, as submitted to the tax authorities (for fiscal year 2015) contains data on establishments, jobs, compensation for jobs, gross value added, and gross output of manufacturing industries, as well as other data; the **monthly** Manufacturing Indices Survey includes data on 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, 2017

Manufacturing, by Technological Intensity (2015)

Manufacturing establishments

About **21,000**

Jobs in Manufacturing

About **363,000**

(**12.4%** of all jobs
in the business sector)

26.0% of the jobs
were in high technology

17.3% of the jobs
were in medium-high
technology

23.6% of the jobs
were in medium-low
technology

33.1% of the jobs
were in low technology

Compensation for jobs

About NIS **68** billion

Gross output

About NIS **347** billion

Gross value added

About NIS **121** billion

Total assets of
manufacturing
establishments

About NIS **572** billion



Manufacturing Indices, by Technological Intensity

Index of Industrial Production

increased by **1.8%**
compared to 2016

Work-hours per job
in Manufacturing
(monthly average)

About **170**

Average labour cost
per work-hour in Manufacturing

NIS **88.7**

Labour cost per work-hour
in high-technology industries was
50.6% higher than average

Labour cost per work-hour
in low technology industries was
31.6% 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, 2017

National Expenditure on Civilian R&D

National expenditure on civilian R&D

NIS 57.8 billion

(**4.5%** of the GDP – more than other OECD countries)

Expenditure on civilian R&D in the business sector

86.1% of the total expenditure

Expenditure on business R&D financed from abroad (2016)

54.2% of the total expenditure

Start-Up Companies (2016)

Active companies **4,362**

Thereof: Companies that opened **625**

Employee jobs **27,500**

(a **6.6%** increase compared to 2015)

66.5%

of all employee jobs were in software-based activities

High-Tech

Gross value added in high-tech industries (2015)

NIS 130.2 billion

(**19.2%** of the total gross value added in the business sector)

Employees in high-tech

302,700

(**9.0%** of all employees in the economy)

Average monthly wages per employee job in high-tech

NIS 21,500

(a **11.0%** increase in 2014–2017)



Information and Communications Technologies (ICT)

ICT – Gross value added

NIS 73.9 billion

at 2011 prices

(**10.1%** of total GDP in the business sector)

ICT – Exports

NIS 72.4 billion

at 2011 prices

(**20.0%** of all exports of goods and services in the economy)

Use of ICT

Used internet

81.6% of all persons aged 20 and over

Expenditure of households on communications (2016)

About **NIS 600** 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, Central Bureau of Statistics surveys, and other sources.

Selected Data, 2017

The Economic Contribution of Tourism (2016)

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

3.9 million

85.9% by air

12.7% by land

1.4% by sea



Average duration of stay of a tourist who stayed in Israel for up to a month

7.6 days

Outbound Tourism

Departures of Israelis abroad

7.6 million

93.3% by air

5.9% by land

0.8% by sea



Domestic Tourism



Trips of Israelis in Israel which included overnight lodging in accommodation services (2016)

7.9 million

Average expenditure per person for a trip (2016)

Without lodging **NIS 115.1**

With lodging **NIS 815.2**

Person-nights of Israelis in tourist hotels

13.6 million

About half – in Elat

Accommodation Services

Tourist hotels

Hotels

407

Rooms

53,800

(81.3% of all accommodation rooms)

Room occupancy

66.6%

Revenue

NIS 11.1 billion

Profit

NIS 2.0 billion

Tourist Attractions

(2015)

Income

(museums, nature sites, etc.)

NIS 2.2 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. In addition, data are presented on victimization by road rage, based on the Crime Victimization Survey. The data on transport are obtained from the Ministry of Transport and Road Safety, from Central Bureau of Statistics surveys, and from other sources.

The main source of data on road accidents is the Israel Police.

Selected Data, 2017

Land Transport

Buses

Revenue of bus services

NIS **3.6 billion**

Employee jobs

18,009

Railways

64.6 million passengers

Revenue of railway services

NIS **1.2 billion**

Employee jobs

3,598

Water Transport

Passed through commercial ports in Israel

176,300 passengers

Israel merchant fleet

33 ships

37,430,000 tons of freight were unloaded

20,506,000 tons of freight were loaded

Air Transport



Passed through Israeli international airports

20.5 million passengers

Israel aircraft fleet

53 passenger aircraft

4 freight aircraft



Motor Vehicles

3.4 million, thereof:

Private cars **84.7%**

Trucks **9.4%**

Motorcycles **4.0%**

Licensed to Drive

4.3 million

Rate per 1,000 residents

About **483**

Vehicle Kilometers Travelled

Length of roads in Israel

19,600 km

Average kilometers travelled by private cars per year

16,200 km

Road Accidents With Casualties

(R.A. files, excluding the Judea and Samaria Area)

12,700 accidents

66.5% of the accidents occurred during the day

24.0% of the accidents involved hitting a pedestrian

Casualties in road accidents

321 killed

2,067 seriously injured

Killed in road accidents, 1949–2017

27,833

Victimization by Road Rage (Crime Victimization Survey)

Victimized by road rage – **51.2%** of all persons aged 20 and over

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, 2017

Capital Formation in the Construction Industry



Gross capital formation
in Construction

NIS 139.6 billion (in current prices)

In residential construction

61.1%

In non-residential construction

20.7%

In civil engineering works

18.2%

Dwellings, Construction Begun

48,200

With a residential
construction area of

8.7 million sq m

New Dwellings Sold

24,000



Dwellings, Construction Completed

47,800

With a residential
construction area of

8.7 million sq m

Average building construction time

21.8 months

Prices of Dwellings Index

The index increased by 3.9%
in 2017 compared to 2016
(annual average)

Agriculture includes a variety of activities that aim to produce food, fodder, 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, 2017

Agricultural Output

NIS 30.2 billion



Plant crops
58.6%



Animals and
animal products
41.4%

Agricultural Input

NIS 18.9 billion

Fodder	32.4%
Miscellaneous	12.4%
Depreciation	12.4%
Fuel, lubricants, and electricity	10.4%
Water	9.7%
Chicks, seeds, and seedlings	8.8%
Pesticides, fertilizers, and manure	8.1%
Packing materials and hired transport	5.8%

Domestic Product in Agriculture

Gross Domestic Product

NIS 13.6 billion

Net domestic product

NIS 11.3 billion

Agricultural Area

Total

3.0 million dunams:

Field crops

1.2 million dunams

Fruit

786,000 dunams

Vegetables

767,000 dunams
(estimated)

Citrus

182,000 dunams

Planted forest area

1.2 million dunams

Agricultural Products

Main plant crops
(thousands of tons)

Vegetables

Potatoes	522
Tomatoes	373
Carrots	256
Peppers	168

Fruit

Bananas	126
Apples	113
Avocados	110
Table grapes	69

Main animal products

Cows' milk

1.6 billion liters

Table eggs

2.2 billion units

Broilers

565,000 tons

Turkeys

94,000 tons

Food Balance Sheet (2016)

Caloric value per capita of food available for human consumption

3,795 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 of Environmental Protection, from the local authorities, and from Central Bureau of Statistics surveys.

Selected Data, 2017

Expenditure on Environmental Protection in the Public Sector (2016)

NIS **13.4 billion**



Greenhouse Gas Emissions to the Environment (2016)

CO₂ equivalent
80.0 million tons

Emissions per capita
9.4 tons

Air Pollutant Emissions to the Environment

Carbon monoxide (CO)
132,000 tons

Sulfur dioxide (SO₂)
90,000 tons

Nitrogen oxides (NO_x)
98,800 tons

Suspended particulate matter (SPM)
8,300 tons

Waste and Recycling



Waste collected in the local authorities
5.4 million tons

Recycled thereof:
1.2 million tons

Waste per day per capita
1.72 kg



Hazardous waste generated
317,500 tons

Treated thereof:
312,900 tons

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 of Environmental Protection.

Selected Data, 2017

Water Sources

Precipitation volume
in rain year 2016/2017

4.46 billion m³



Desalination of sea water

586 million m³

Dead Sea level

-432.31

in December

A decrease of

1.38 meters

compared to 2016



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

300 mg/l

Water Consumption (2016)

Total consumption

2.2 billion m³

Household, public,
and industrial use

42.1%



Agricultural use

56.6%



Restored to the environment

1.3%



Average urban water
consumption per capita

75.2 m³

Raw Sewage

Raw sewage
in treatment plants

503 million m³



Reclaimed sewage
(effluents) (2016)

506 million m³

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, details about selected types of energy, and energy prices.

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

Selected Data, 2016

Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES)

23,001,000 t.o.e.

Thereof:

37.2%

from indigenous production

Total Final Consumption of Energy

15,118,000 t.o.e.

Thereof:

Petroleum products 57.3%

Electricity 32.4%

Natural gas 7.3%

Renewable energy 2.6%

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 0.13 t.o.e.

Petroleum Products

Sources

15,782,000 t.o.e.

From local refining
(based on import of crude oil)

87.5%

From direct import

12.5%

Uses

(excluding intermediate consumption)

15,533,000 t.o.e.

For final consumption

55.8%

For export

37.0%

For international marine
and aviation bunkers

7.2%

Total final consumption of petroleum products in transport

Gasoline, 95 octane

3.940 billion liters

Diesel

3.069 billion liters

Electricity (2017)

Electricity production

67.674 billion kwh
(5,820,000 t.o.e.)

Total final consumption
of electricity

57.617 billion kwh
(4,955,000 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 information includes economic data on expenditures, revenue, deficit, and debt of the general government sector.

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, and other sources.

Selected Data, 2017

General Government Expenditures

NIS 502.5 billion

(39.5% of the GDP)

Thereof:

NIS 287.2 billion

for general government
final consumption expenditure

General Government Revenue

NIS 490.4 billion

(38.6% of the GDP)

Thereof:

84.3%

from tax revenue

General Government Overall Deficit

NIS 12.1 billion

(1.0% of the GDP)

Government Debt

NIS 761.6 billion

Debt-Product Ratio

59.9% 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 include 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 Interior, the Water Authority, and other sources.

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, 2016



Local Authorities

255

74.4% of the population lived within the municipalities

14.7% of the population lived within the local councils

10.2% of the population lived within the regional councils

0.7% of the population lived in localities with no municipal status



Education

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

Nationwide **63.5%**

Municipalities **60.9%**

Local councils **67.5%**

Regional councils **75.6%**



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 75.0 billion**

Payments **NIS 74.1 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 current Knesset (the 20th Knesset) and on its work: legislation, motions for the agenda, fast-track motions, and presentation of parliamentary questions. In addition, the data are compared to those for previous Knessets (by the annual average, because the length of each Knesset is different).

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

Selected Data, 2017

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

Eligible voters

About 5.88 million



Voter turnout

About 4.25 million



Percentage voting

72.3%



Work of the 20th Knesset (March 31, 2015–June 10, 2018)

Laws passed

484



Motions for the agenda and fast-track motions

4,901



Parliamentary questions answered

4,151



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.

The annual topic of the 2017 survey dealt with various aspects related to the health and lifestyle of the Israeli population.

Selected Data, 2017 (persons aged 20 and over)

Satisfaction With Life and Economic Situation

88.6%

are satisfied with their lives

91.8%

of the Jews

75.3%

of the Arabs



62.3%

are satisfied with their economic situation

65.2%

of the Jews

52.9%

of the Arabs

Perceived Poverty and Economic Difficulties

11.4%

felt poor during the last year

30.8%

have difficulty covering the monthly expenses of the household

9.0%

of the persons who needed medical care gave up on it

7.5%

of those who needed prescription medicines gave up on them

7.5%

gave up on food

Sense of Stress and Loneliness

21.6%

always or frequently feel stressed

21.4%

frequently or occasionally feel lonely

Satisfaction With the Dwelling and With the Area of Residence



87.6%

are satisfied with the dwelling they live in

83.9%

are satisfied in general with their area of residence

53.2%

are satisfied with the cleanliness in their area of residence

39.7%

are satisfied with the public transportation in their area of residence

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Israel in Figures Selected Data From the Statistical Abstract of Israel **2018**

