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Graphic Design Betty Sasson

Sources:
EUROSTAT and OECD publications
Publications of the Central Bureau of Statistics
Patent Registrar, Ministry of Justice


Additional statistical information is
available in publications of the Central
Bureau of Statistics:

- National Expenditure on Civilian Research and Development, 1989-2004, Publication No.1247, April 2005
- Business Research and Development, 2002, Current Statistics No. 5/2005, June 2005
- Labour Force Surveys 2002, Publication No. 1218, April 2004
- Recipients of Degrees from Universities and Other Institutions of Higher Education, 2001-2002, Current Statistics No. 12/2003, September 2003
- Manufacturing Surveys 2001, Publication No. 1232, November 2004
- Household Expenditure Survey 2004, General Summary, Publication No. 1261, December 2005
- Data from the 2004 Social Survey

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INDICATORS OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION





Since the 90's the national expenditure on civilian R&D in Israel has grown from an average of 2.5% of the GDP in 1990-1994, to an average of 4.7% in 2000-2004. It has been exceptionally high in recent years, compared to OECD countries. A major part of R&D - 75% - is performed by the business sector.

High technology exports in 2004 amounted to 48% of total export of goods by Israel, a high rate compared to most OECD countries.

ICT industries are especially important in Israel, and in recent years their value added has risen to approximately 13% of the GDP - a high share compared to most OECD countries.

This leaflet contains diagrams which are presented in four chapters:

- A. Infrastructure of Knowledge in the Economy - Research and Development and Human Capital.
- B. Information and Communications Technologies - ICT.
- C. Manufacturing Production, by Technological Intensity, and Transactions Abroad.
- D. Involvement of Households in the "New Economy".

List of abbreviations

R&D – Research and Development

GDP – Gross Domestic Product

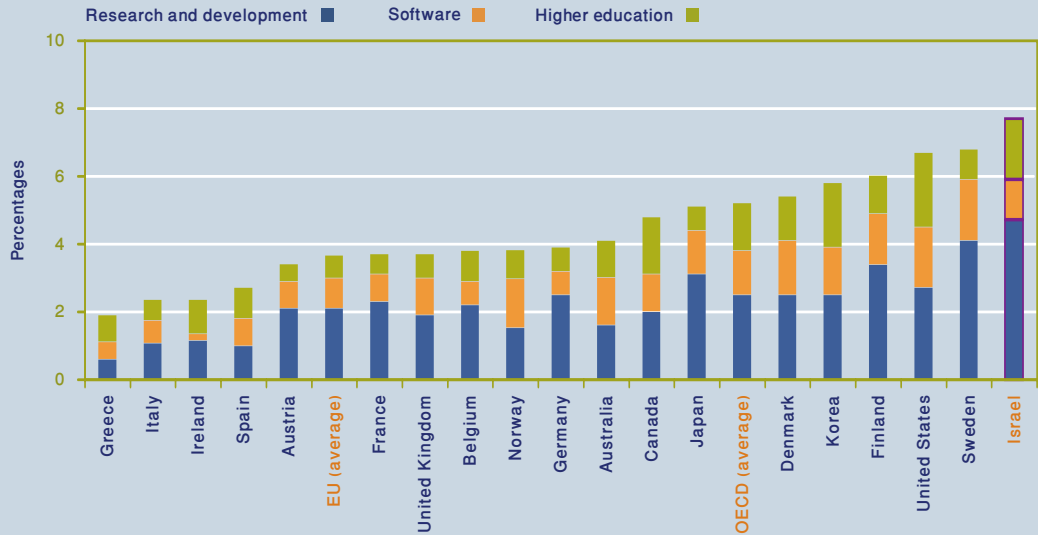
OECD – Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

ICT – Information and Communications Technologies



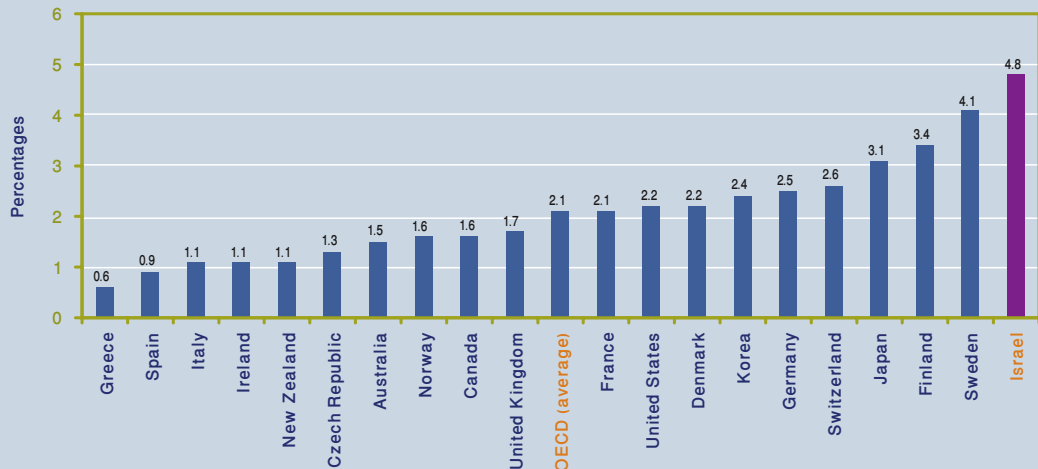
Research & Development

1. Investment in Knowledge¹, as a Percentage of the GDP 2002



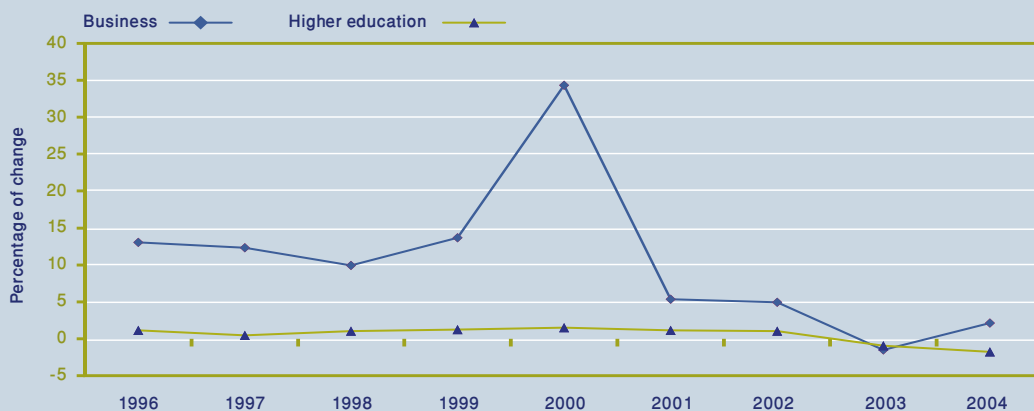
¹Investment in knowledge is defined and calculated as the sum of expenditure on R&D, expenditure on higher education (public and private) and investment in software.

2. National Expenditure on R&D, as a Percentage of the GDP 2002



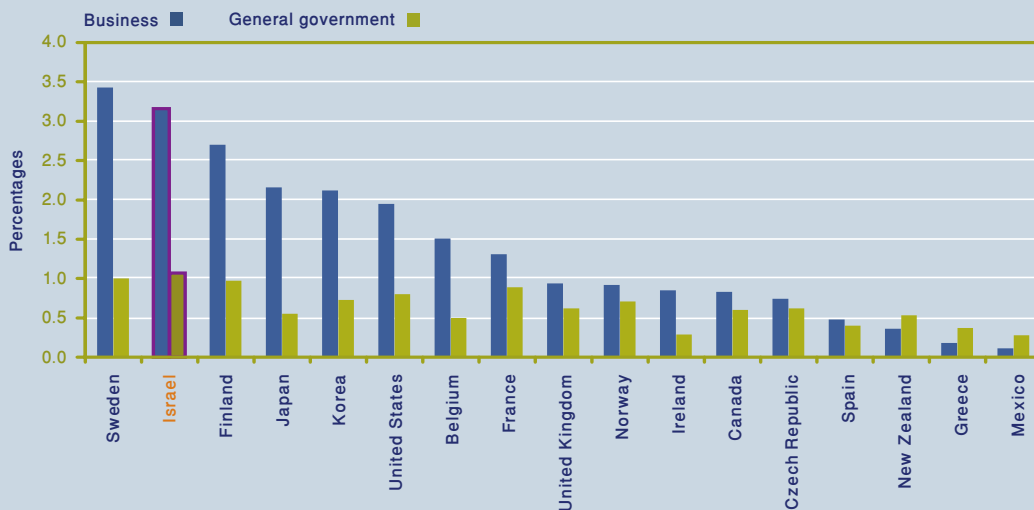
Infrastructure of Knowledge in the Economy - Research and Development and Human Capital

3. Annual Percentage of Change in National Expenditure on R&D, by Operating Sector¹, at 2000 Prices 1996-2004



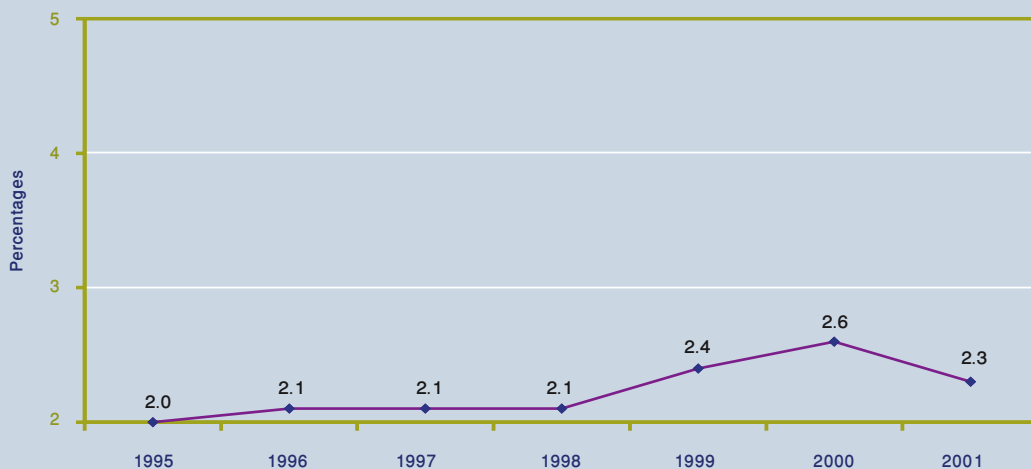
¹Excluding general government and private non-profit institutions.

4. National Expenditure on R&D, by Financing Sector¹, as a Percentage of the GDP 2001

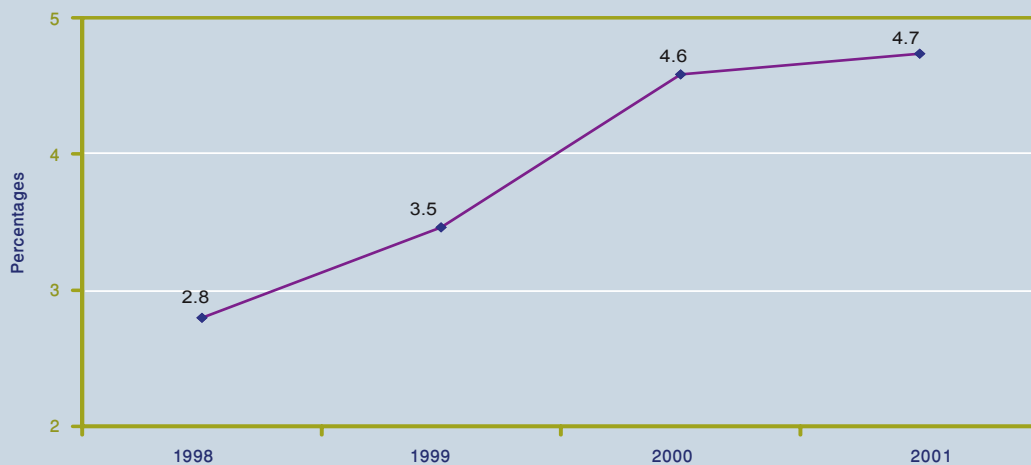


¹Excluding higher education, private non-profit institutions and abroad.

**5. Government R&D Budget, as a Percentage of Total Government Expenditure
1995-2001**

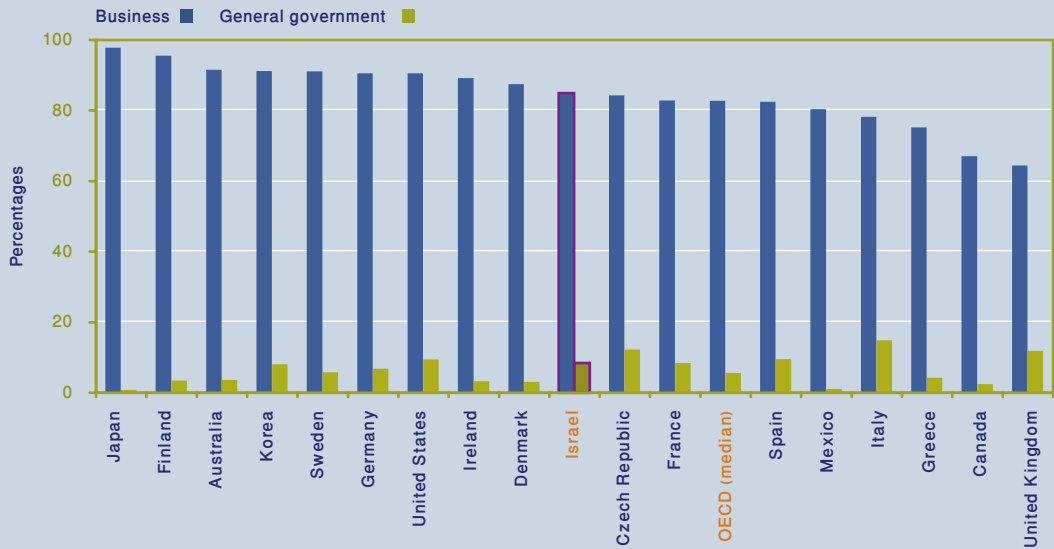


**6. Expenditure on R&D Financed by the Business Sector,
as a Percentage of the Business Product
1998-2001**



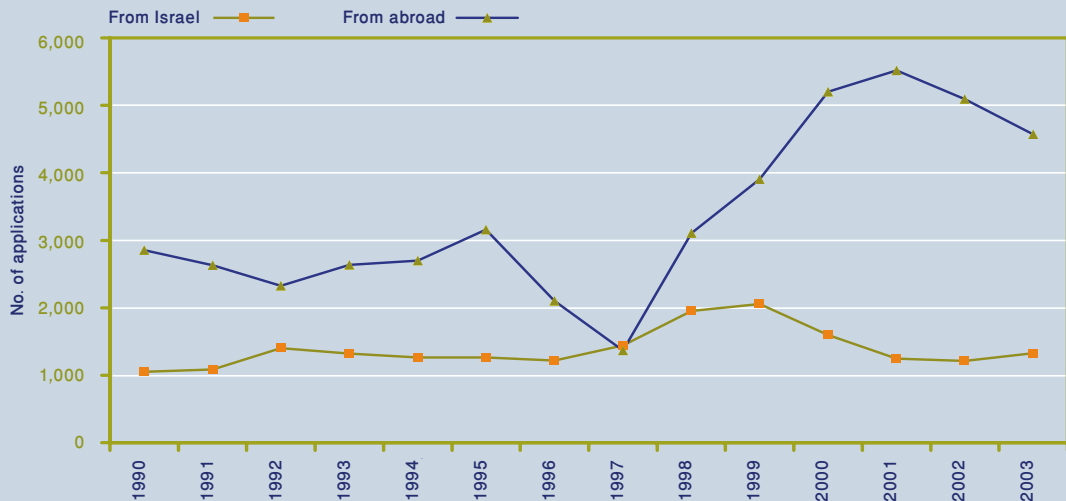
Infrastructure of Knowledge in the Economy - Research and Development and Human Capital

7. Expenditure on R&D in the Business Sector, by Financing Sector¹, as a Percentage of the GDP 2001



¹Excluding higher education, private non-profit institutions and abroad.

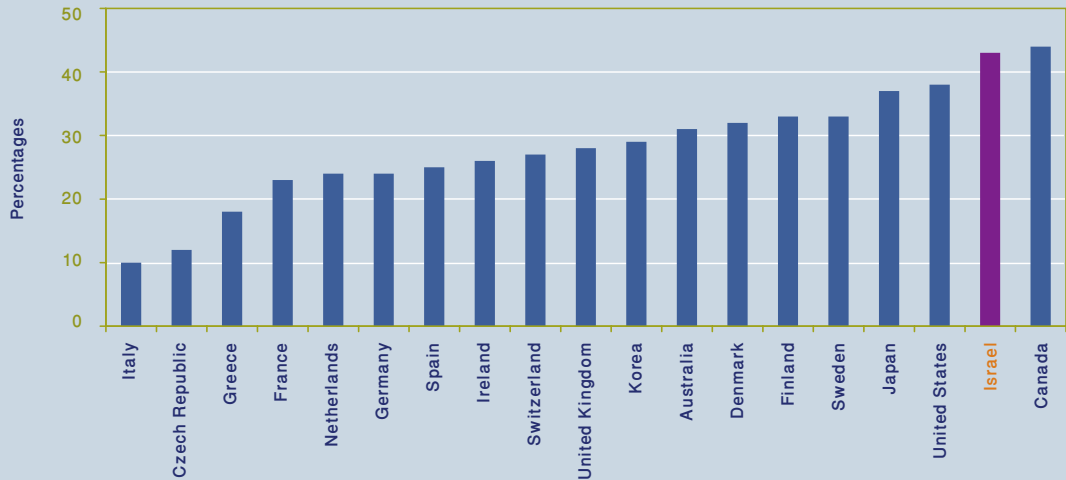
8. Applications for Registration of Patents in Israel, by Source of Application 1991-2003





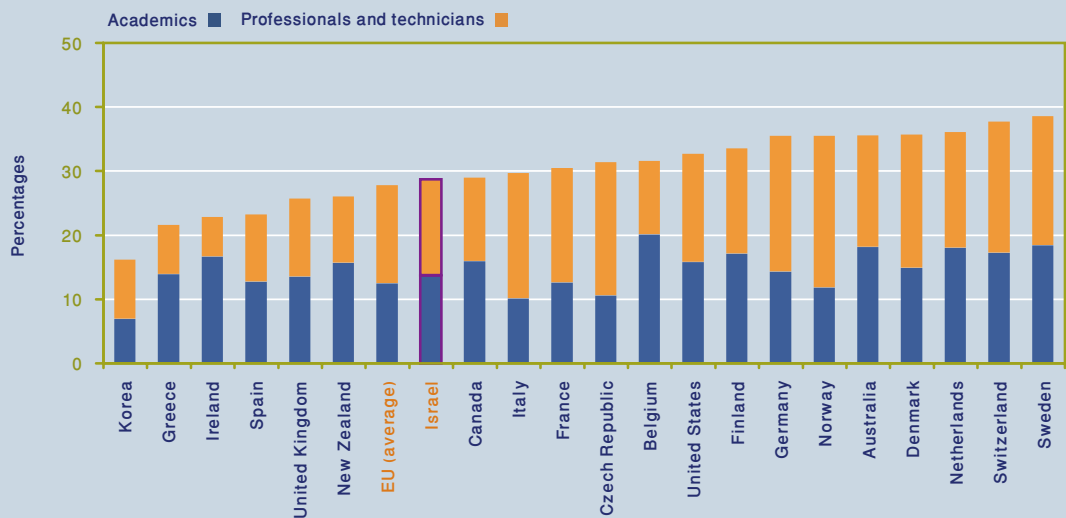
Human Capital

9. Share of the Population Aged 25-64 with Tertiary Level Education¹ 2003



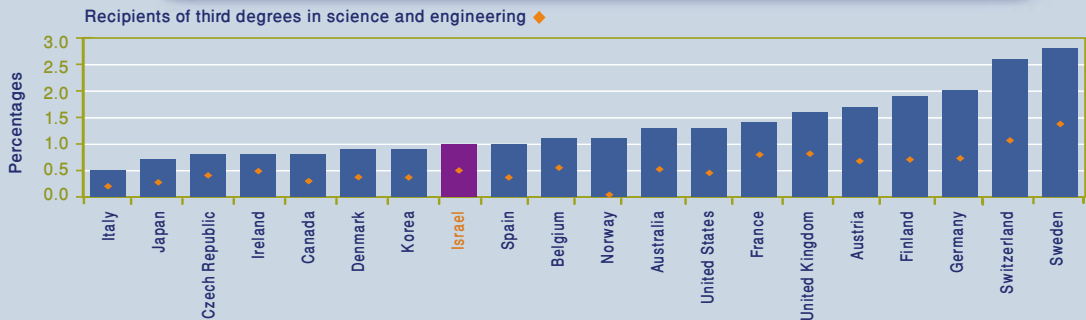
¹The data refer to total tertiary education (ISCED: 5A, 5B and 6).

10. Persons Employed in Academic, Professional and Technical Occupations, as a Percentage of all Employed Persons 2004



Infrastructure of Knowledge in the Economy - Research and Development and Human Capital

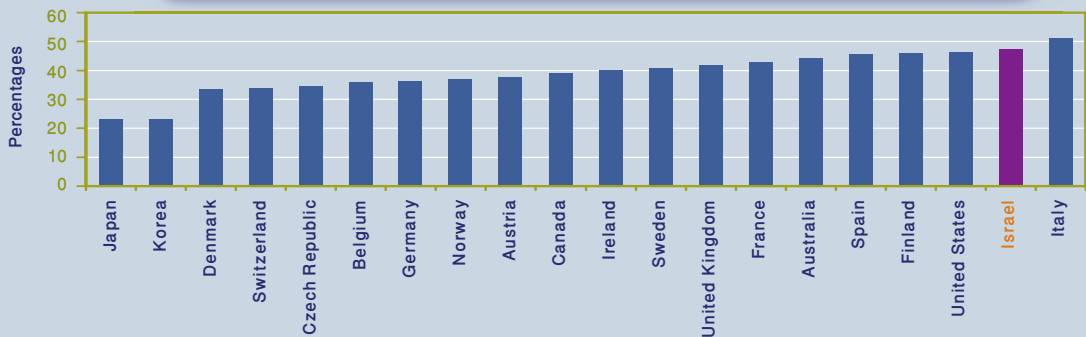
11. Recipients of Third Degrees¹, as a Percentage of their Age Group in the General Population² 2002



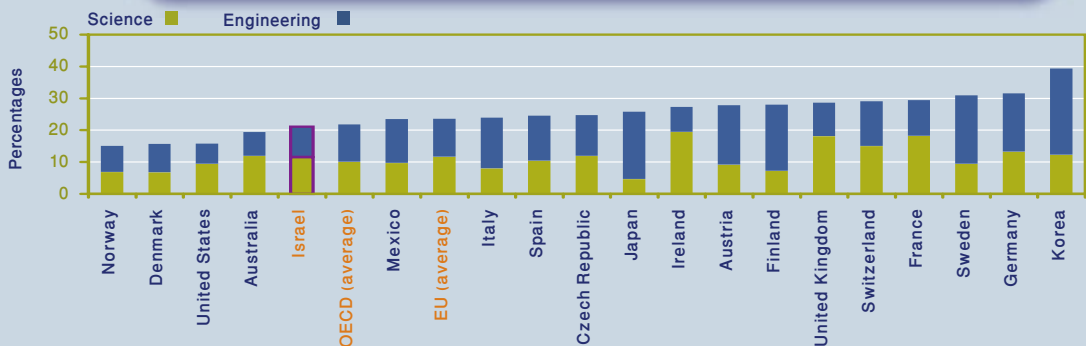
¹In Israel only recipients of third degrees are included, while in some countries (like Sweden) students attending advanced research programs are also included.

²The data for Israel refer to an academic year and to the 30-39 age group. For other countries the age group is 25-34.

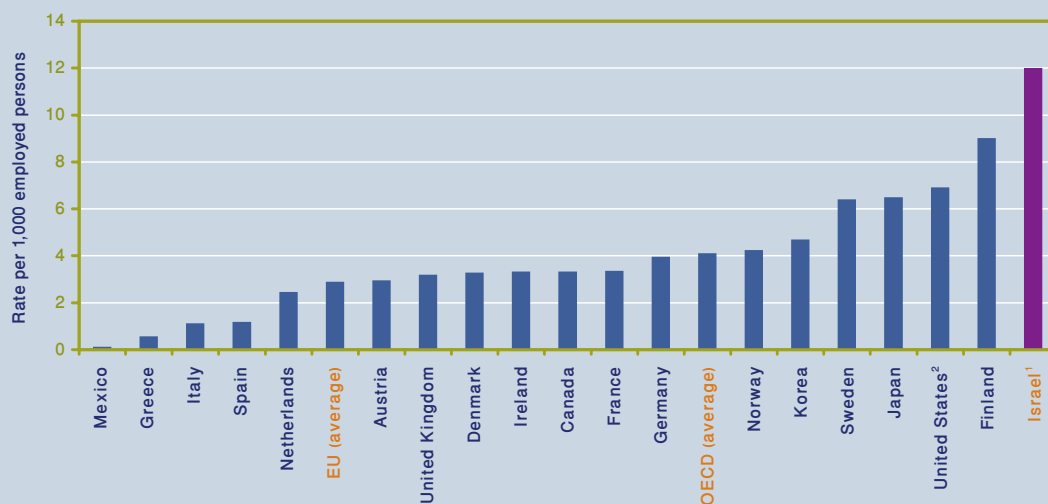
12. Women Recipients of Third Degrees, as a Percentage of Total Recipients of Third Degrees 2002



13. Recipients of Degrees in Science and Engineering, as a Percentage of Total Degree Recipients 2001



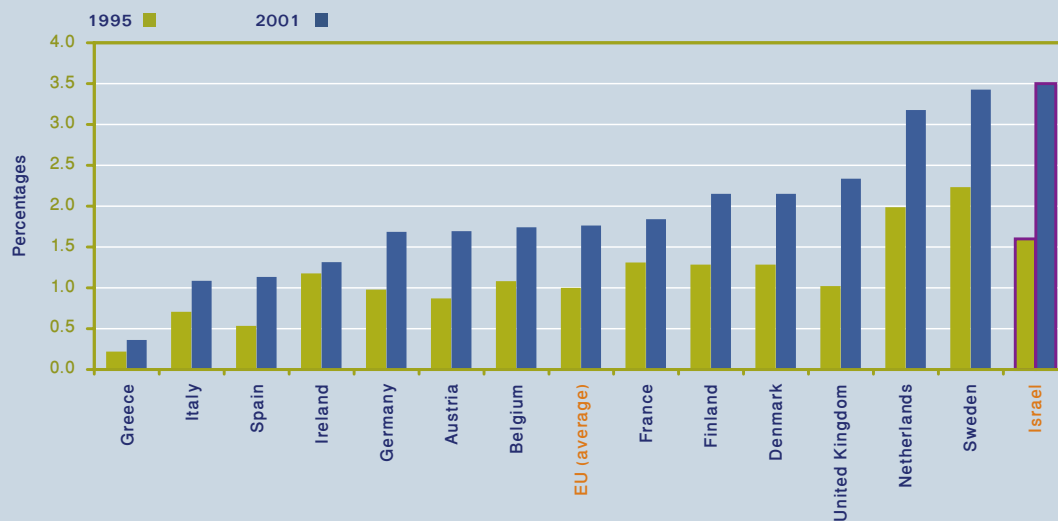
14. Researcher Positions in the Business Sector, per 1,000 Employed Persons in the Labour Force
2001



¹In Israel researcher positions and labour force - civilian only.

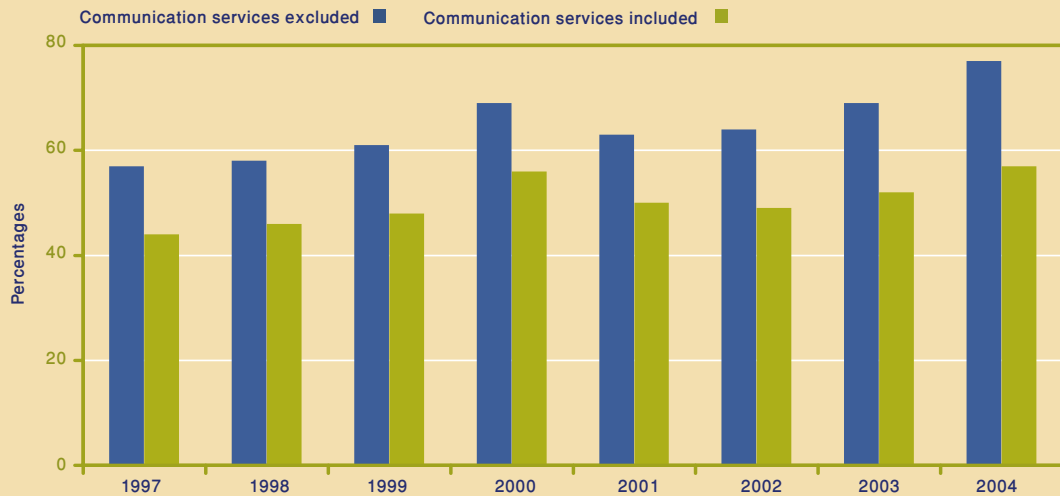
²In the United States researcher positions - civilian only.

15. Computer Workers, as a Percentage of Total Employed Persons

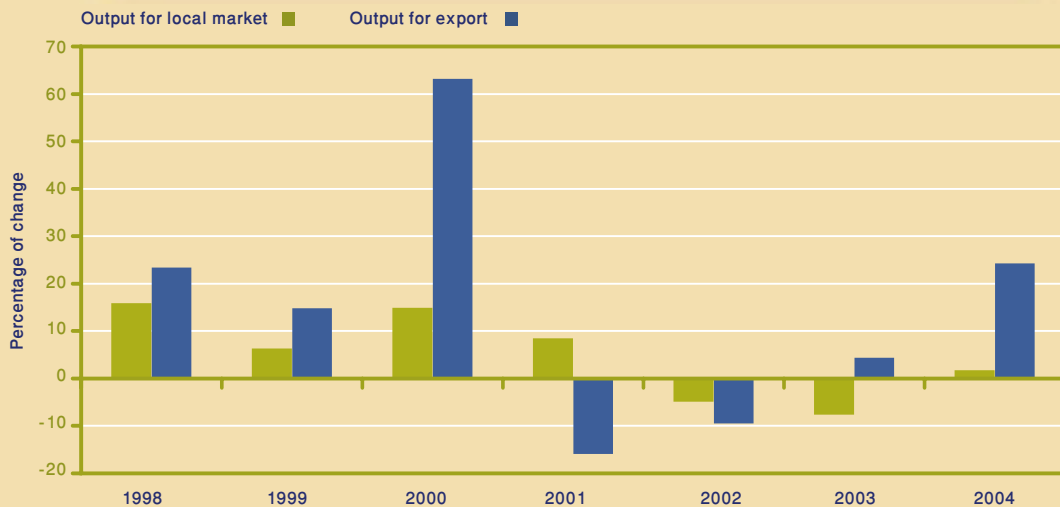




16. ICT Exports, as a Percentage of Total ICT Output 1997-2004

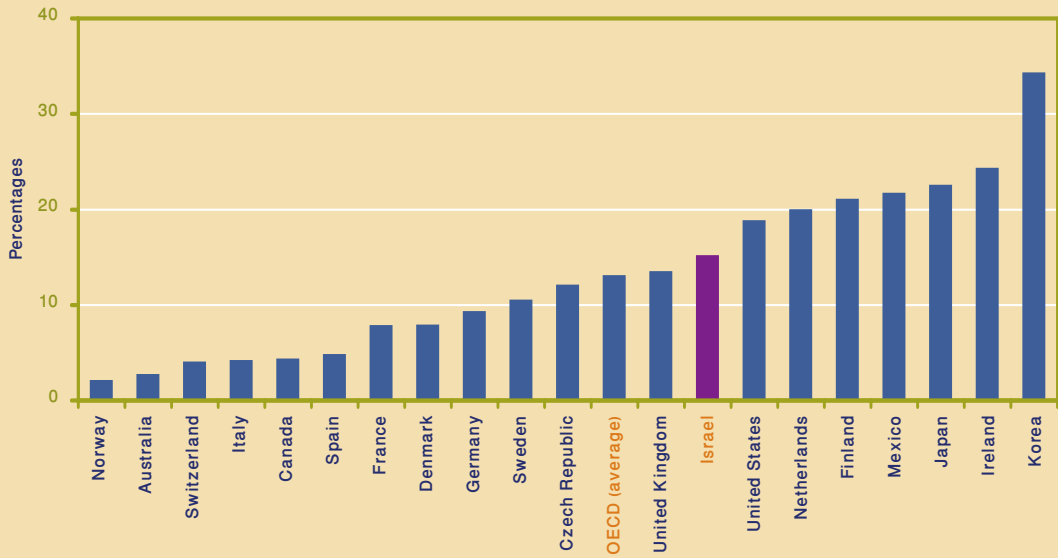


17. Percentage of Change in Output of ICT, to the Local Market and for Export ¹, Each Year Compared to Previous One 1997-2004

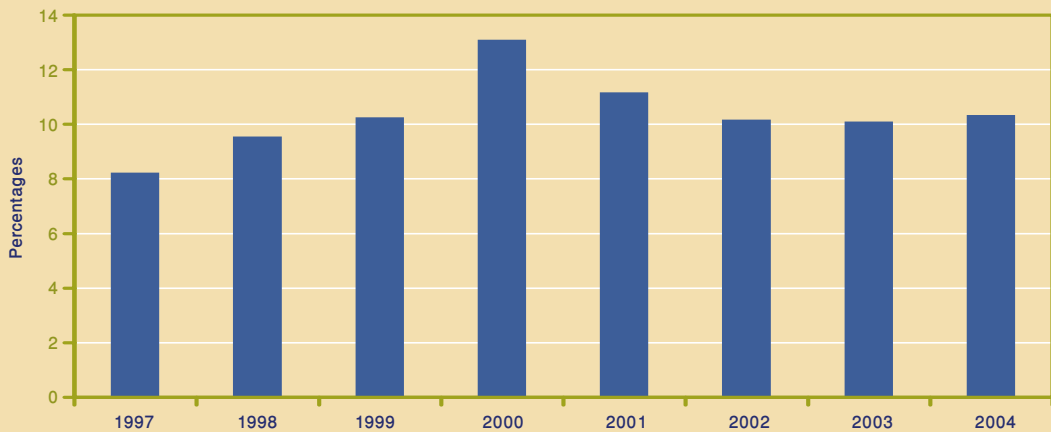


¹ Communication services included.

18. ICT Exports, as a Percentage of Total Goods Exported
2003

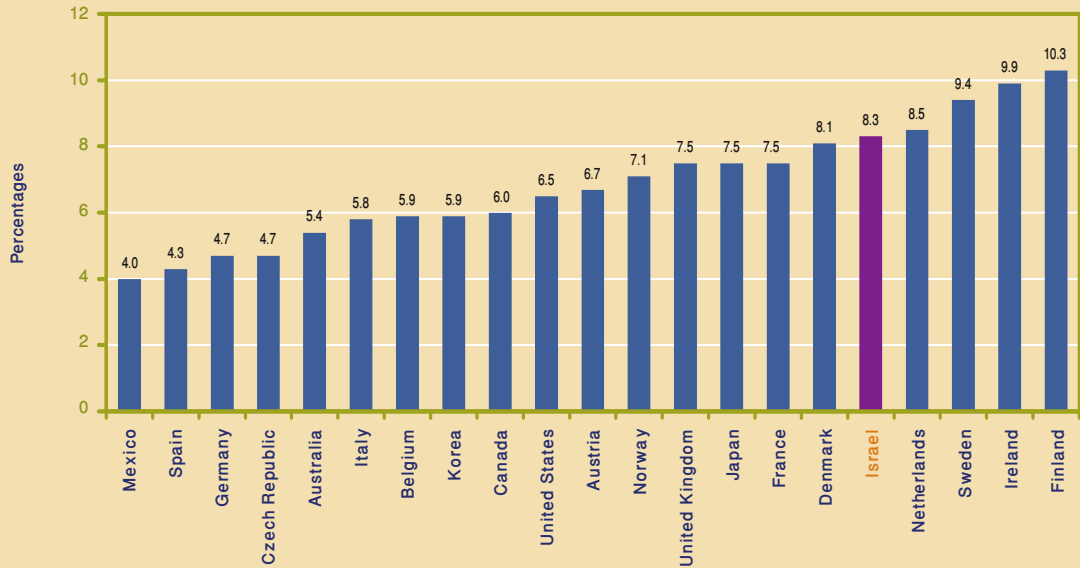


19. ICT Value Added, as a Percentage of the GDP
1997-2004

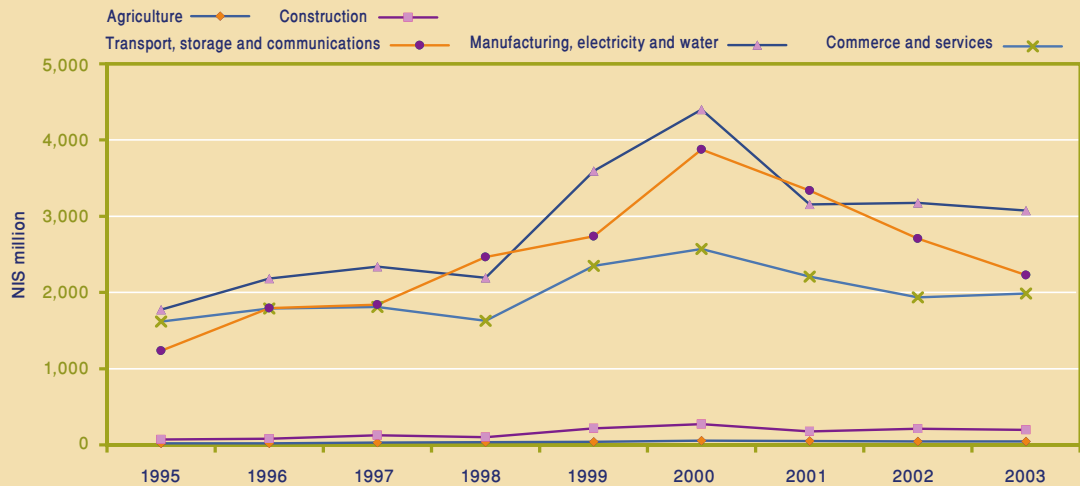


Information and Communications Technologies - ICT

20. ICT Employed Persons, as a Percentage of Total Business Sector Employed Persons 2001

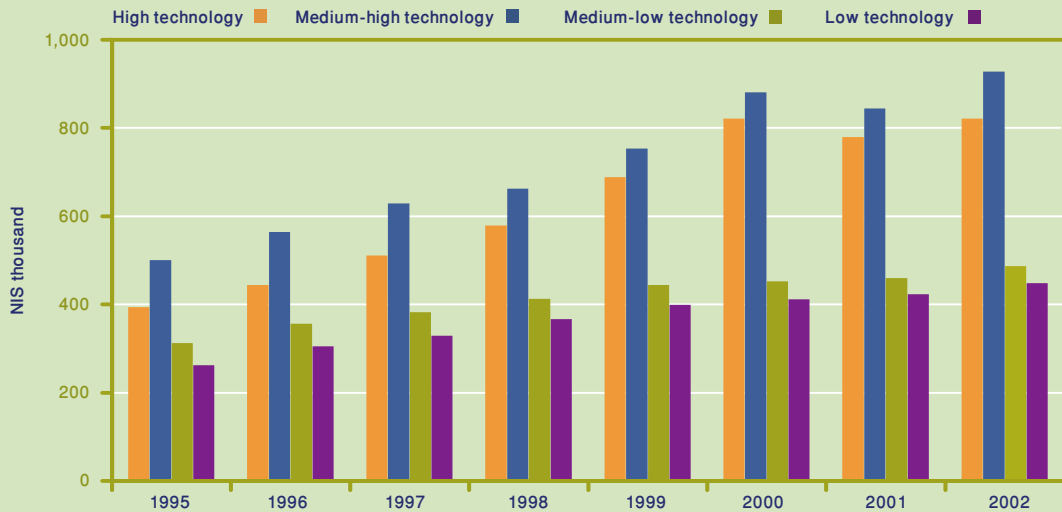


21. Investment in ICT by Industries, from Local Production and Imports, at 2000 prices 1995-2003

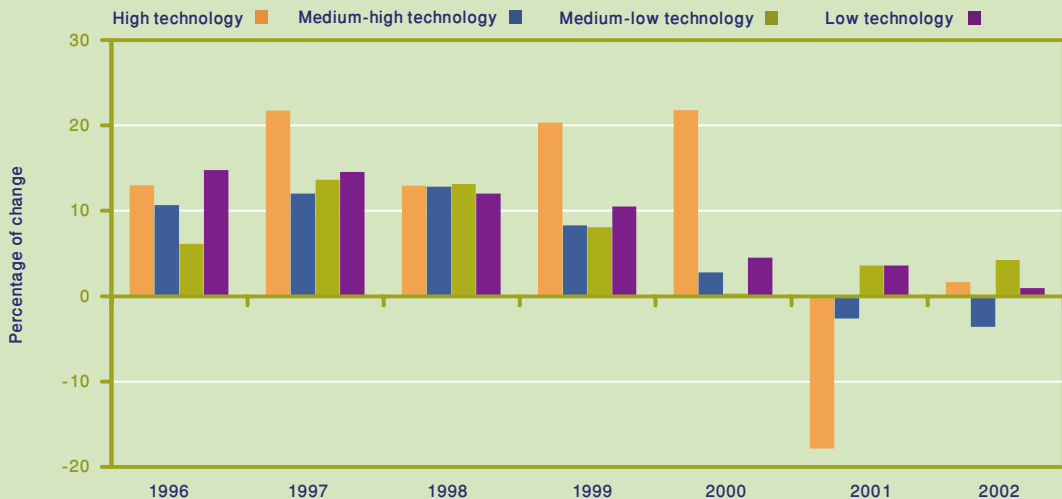




22. Productivity per Employed Person in Manufacturing, by Technological Intensity 1995-2002

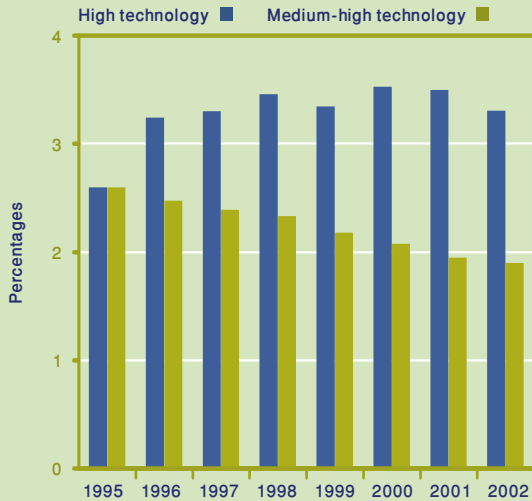


23. Percentage of Change in Productivity of Manufacturing, by Technological Intensity, Each Year Compared to Previous One 1996-2002

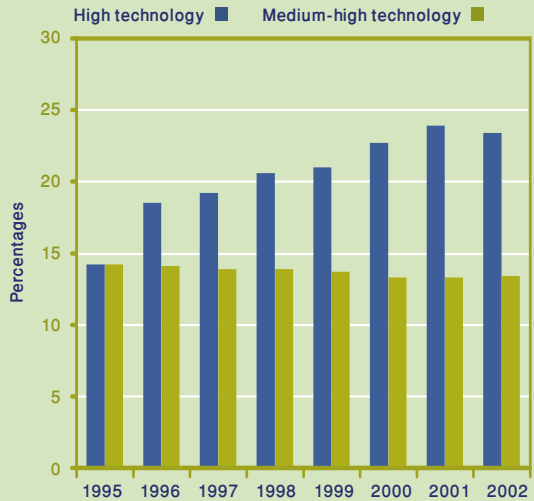


Manufacturing Production, by Technological Intensity, and Transactions Abroad

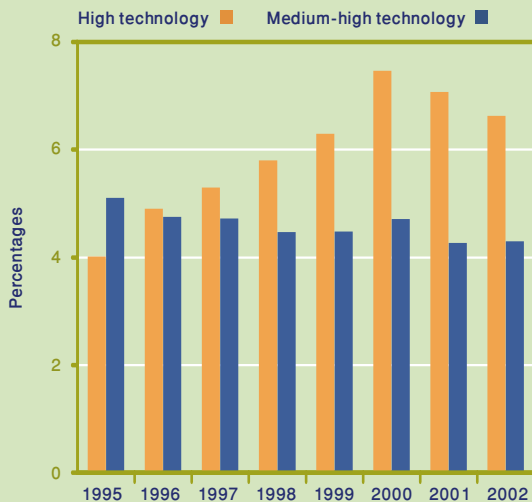
24. High and Medium-High Technology Employment, as a Percentage of Total Employment 1995-2002



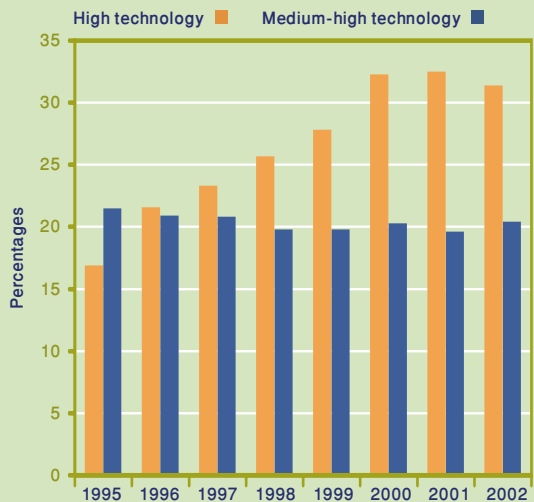
25. High and Medium-High Technology Employment, as a Percentage of Total Manufacturing Employment 1995-2002



26. High and Medium-High Technology Output, as a Percentage of Total Output 1995-2002

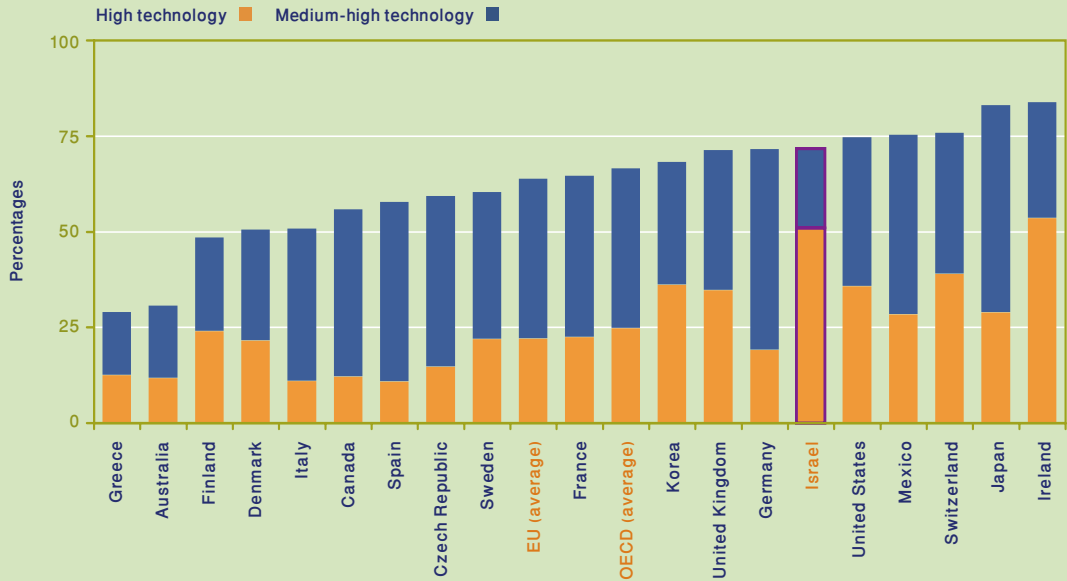


27. High and Medium-High Technology Output, as a Percentage of Total Manufacturing Output 1995-2002

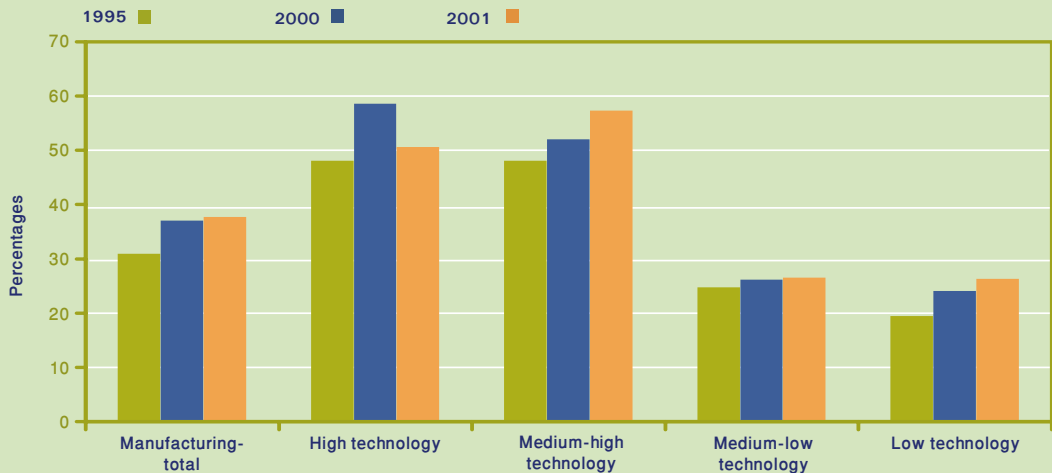


Manufacturing Production, by Technological Intensity, and Transactions Abroad

28. High and Medium-High Technology Exports, as a Percentage of Total Manufacturing Exports 2003



29. Exposure to Competitor Imports¹, by Technological Intensity



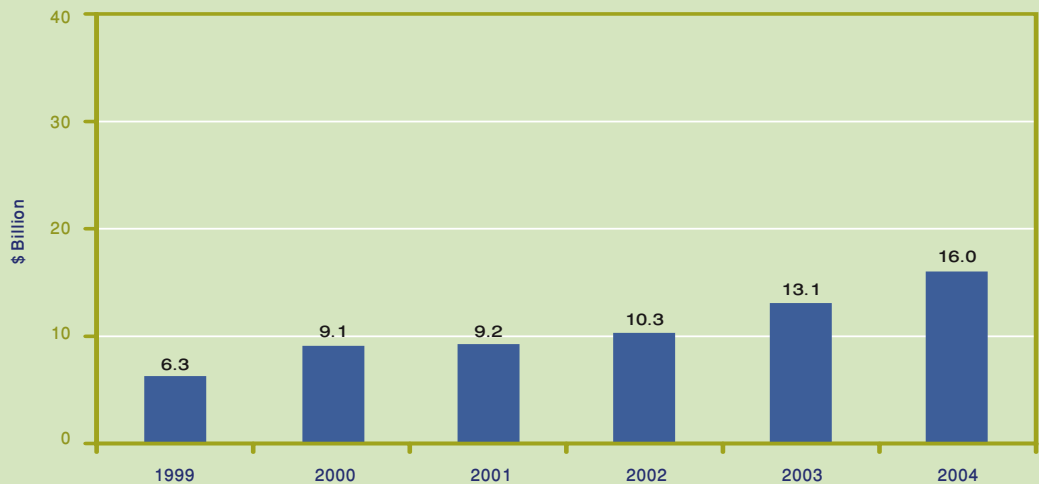
¹The ratio between competitor imports by industry, and total sales to the local market, from domestic production and from competitor imports.

Manufacturing Production, by Technological Intensity, and Transactions Abroad

30. Direct Investment from Abroad (Stock) 1999-2004

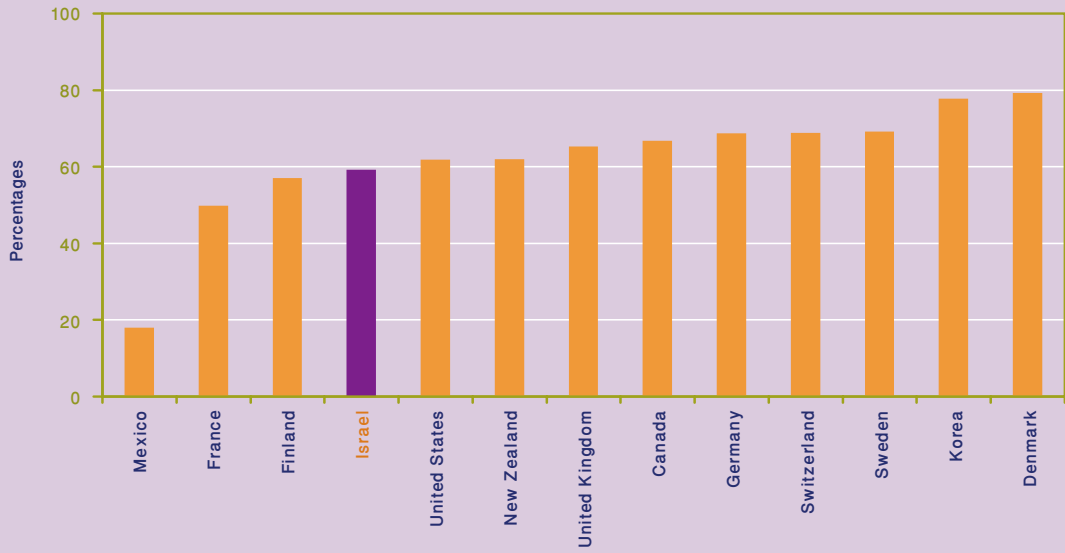


31. Direct Investment of Israelis Abroad (Stock) 1999-2004

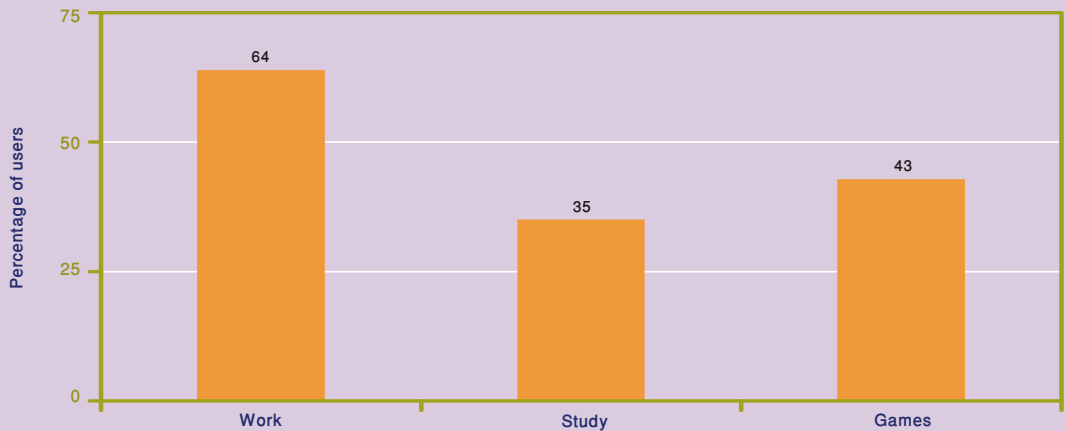




32. Households with Access to a Home Computer, as a Percentage of Total Households 2004



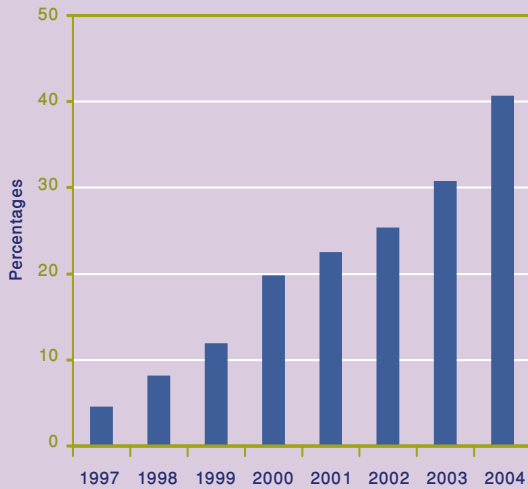
33. Use of Computers, by Type of Activity¹ 2003



¹The data refer to users aged 20 and above; possibility of more than one type of activity by the same user.

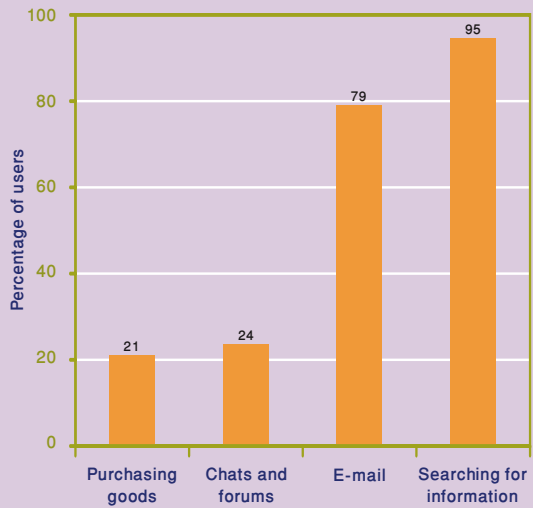
Involvement of Households in the “New Economy”

34. Households with Internet Subscriptions, as a Percentage of Total Households 1997-2004

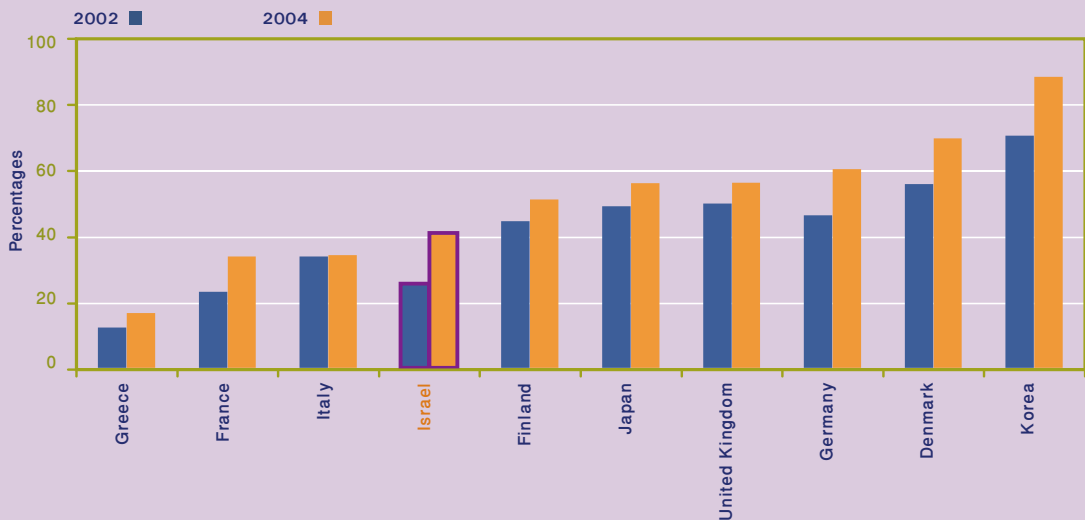


'The data refer to users aged 20 and above; with a possibility of more than one type of activity by the same user.

35. Internet Use, by Type of Activity¹ 2004

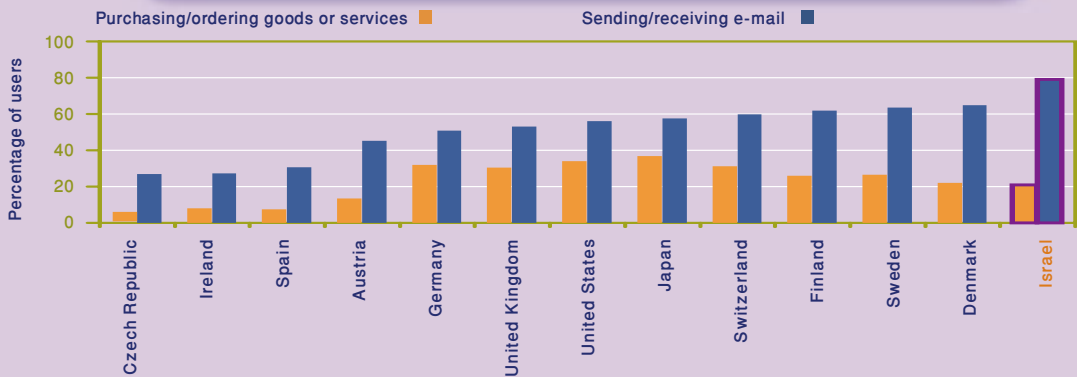


36. Households with Internet Availability, as a Percentage of Total Households 2002, 2004



Involvement of Households in the “New Economy”

37. Main Types of Internet Use¹ 2004



¹Possibility of more than one type of activity by the same user.

38. Internet Use, by Gender¹ 2004



¹In Israel the age group is 20+; in the other countries the age group changes from 6+ to 15+.

39. Households with Access Paths, as a Percentage of Total Households 1997-2004

