



The Central  
Bureau of  
Statistics



State of Israel



# Women and men in Israel 1990-2009



**The Central Bureau of Statistics**

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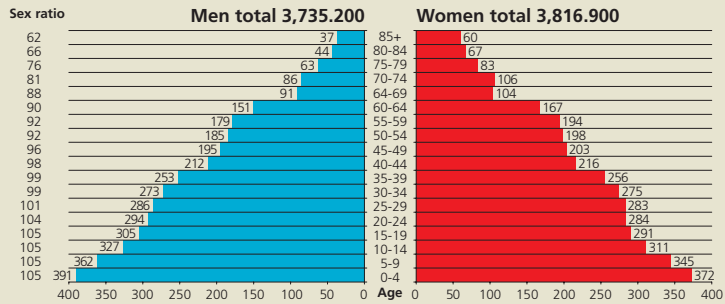
The Population of Israel 1990-2009

\* In the CBS web site.

# A. Demographic characteristics

- At the end of 2009, there were in Israel 3,816,900 women (50.5%) and 3,735,200 men.
- The ratio of men per 100 women in Israel is 98, compared to 92 in the European Union. The younger age composition of the Israeli population (following higher fertility), combined with the majority of boys in the younger age groups, is an important reason for the difference.

## 1 Population by sex (thousands), and sex ratio (men per 100 women), by age, 2009



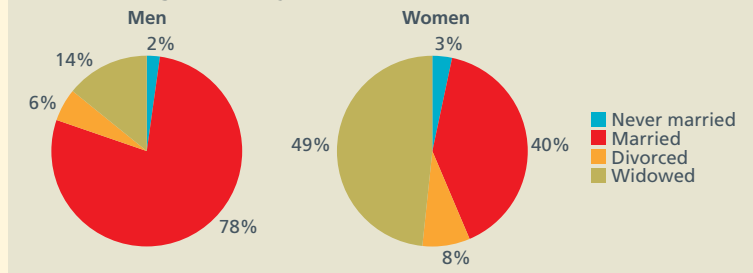
- Compared to western countries, the pace of population aging in Israel is slow. Men aged 65 and over comprise 8.6% of all men, and women in this age group - 11.2% of all women, compared to approximately 15% and 20%, respectively, in western countries. The highest percentage of elderly in the population is in Japan - 20% of men and 25% of women. In Germany and Italy the percentages are 17% and 23%, in Sweden - 17% and 20%, in the UK - 14% and 18%, and in the USA - 11% and 15%, respectively.
- In the next two decades the pace of aging is projected to increase, so that by 2030 (medium growth variant projection), the proportions of the aged will reach 12.1% for men and 15.2% for women. The median age is projected to increase by 3 years for men and by 2.8 years for women.

## 2 Persons aged 65+, percentages, and median age, 1990, 2009, 2030

	Percent aged 65+		Median age	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1990	8.2	10.1	25.0	27.1
2009	8.6	11.2	28.2	30.4
2030	12.1	15.2	31.2	33.2

- The share of widowed persons at ages 65 and over is more than three times higher among women (49%) than among men (14%).

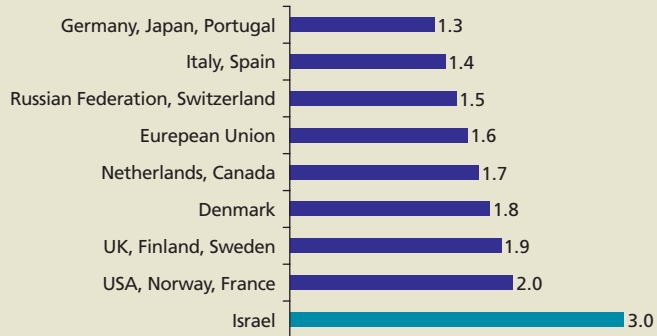
## 3 Persons aged 65+, by marital status, 2008



## B. In the family

- Cohabitation rate in Israel is low - about 4% of all couples, compared to 10% in the USA, 12% in Germany and 27% in Sweden. Concomitantly, nuptiality rates are high. Of all persons at ages 45 and over in 2008, 95% married at least once.
- Age at marriage has been steadily rising, but is still 3-4 years lower than in western countries. In 2008, the median age at first marriage of grooms in Israel was 27.3, and of brides - 24.3.
- The extent of divorce is rising. Of all Jewish couples who married in Israel in the years 1968-1971, 7% divorced after 8 years; of those who married three decades later, 13% divorced after the same duration of marriage.
- Total fertility rate in Israel - 3 children per woman - is almost double the average for western countries.

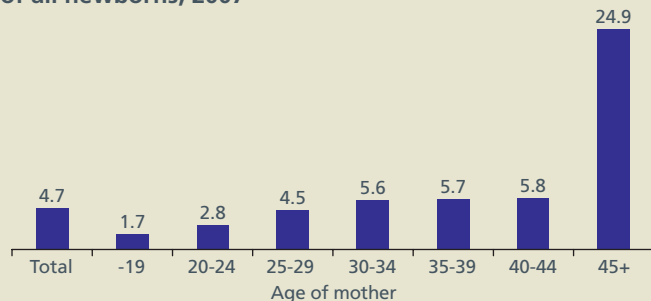
### 4 Total fertility rate, selected countries, 2008-2009



Source: Population Reference Bureau

- Age of mother at the birth of the first child has been rising. The share of births to women aged 35 and over increased from 14% of all births in 1990 to 19% in 2009, and the share of births to women younger than 20 decreased from 4% to 2%.
- The rate of births of teenagers - 14 per 1,000 women younger than 20 - is similar to the rate in Spain, Ireland, Australia and Canada, and higher than in the Netherlands, Japan, Italy, France, Germany, Sweden and Switzerland (4-8 births per 1,000 women). A very high rate of teenage births exists in the USA (36), the UK (24) and New Zealand (23).
- In the early 1990s, 4% of all live births of Jewish mothers aged 40 and over were to never-married women; by 2009 the percentage increased to 13%. Correspondingly, the rate of births to 1,000 never-married women aged 40-44 rose from 13 in 1990-1994 to 25 in 2008.
- The percentage of newborns in multiple births in Israel is 4.7% on average, and reaches 25% for women at ages 45 and over.

### 5 Newborns in multiple births, by age of mother, percentages of all newborns, 2007



## C. Health

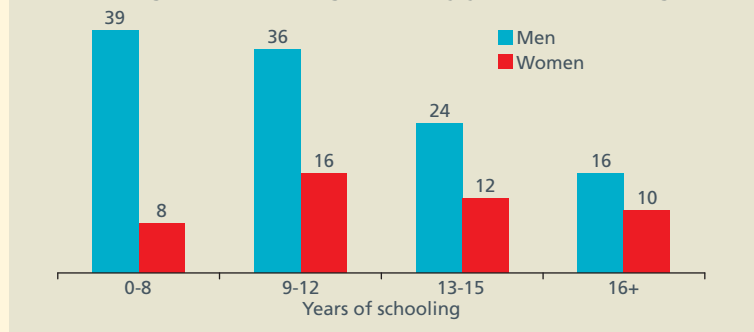
- In 2009, life expectancy reached 79.7 years for men (4.8 years higher than in 1990) and 83.5 years for women (5.1 years higher).
- Israeli men's life expectancy is ranked 5th in the world, less than a year lower than in Switzerland, ranked first. Israeli women's life expectancy is ranked 12th, three years lower than in Japan, ranked first (2008).
- The relative distributions of the deaths of men and women by cause are similar, except for the difference in the frequency of deaths caused by external causes (7% of all male deaths; 3% of all female deaths). The major causes of death (for both sexes) are cancer (approximately 25% of all deaths), heart diseases (approx. 17%), cerebrovascular diseases (approx. 6%) and diabetes (approx. 6%).
- During the last three decades mortality from heart diseases sharply decreased in Israel, similar to the trend in western countries.

### 6 Mortality rates from selected causes (per 100,000, age standardized), 1990, 2008

	Men		Women	
	1990	2008	1990	2008
All causes	570	403	428	278
Thereof: Cancer	118	108	101	87
Ischaemic heart disease	117	49	69	25
Cerebrovascular diseases	41	17	38	14

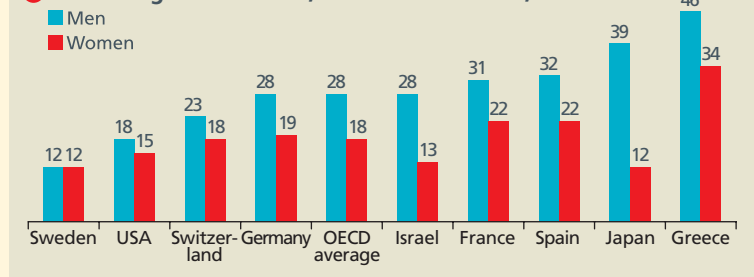
- In 2009, 28% of all men and 13% of all women aged 20+ smoked at least one cigarette a day - a decrease from 34% and 15%, respectively, in 2000.

### 7 Percentage of smokers aged 20+, by years of schooling, 2009



- 26% of women and 16% of men at ages 65 and over reported a walking disability. The percentages decrease with the rise in educational level, but the gender gap remains at all education levels (i.e., 15% and 9%, respectively, for women and men who studied 16+ years).

### 8 Percentage of smokers, selected countries, 2006-2009



## D. Education

- From 1990 to 2009 the educational level of both men and women rose dramatically. The percentage of men who studied 13 or more years increased from 26% to 43%, and that of women - from 24% (lower than men's) to 45% (higher than men's).

### 9 Percentages of persons aged 15+ years who studied 13-15 and 16+ years, by population group, 1990, 2009

	13-15 years		16+ years	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1990	26	24	12	8
2009	43	45	20	20

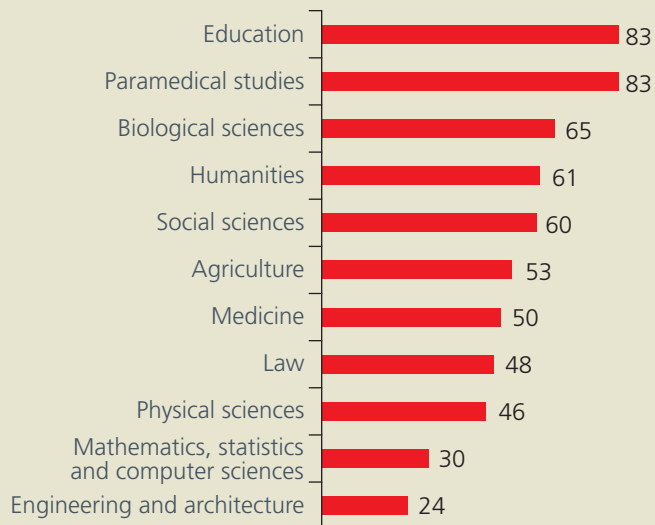
- Unlike in Israel, in most OECD countries the educational level of men is higher than that of women. The largest gap is in Switzerland.

### 10 Population at ages 25-64 with at least upper secondary education, percentages, 2007

	France	UK	OECD average	Netherlands	Israel	Sweden	USA	Switzerland
Men	70	71	72	76	79	83	87	90
Women	67	66	69	71	82	86	89	82

- The share of 12 grade students entitled to a matriculation certificate in 2009 was 48% among boys and 60% among girls.
- 6.2% of all men aged 18-39 and 7.9% of all women in this age group were students in institutions of higher education in 2009.
- Women constituted 56% of all students in these institutions and 57% of all recipients of academic degrees.

### 11 Percentage of women among recipients of first degrees, 2009

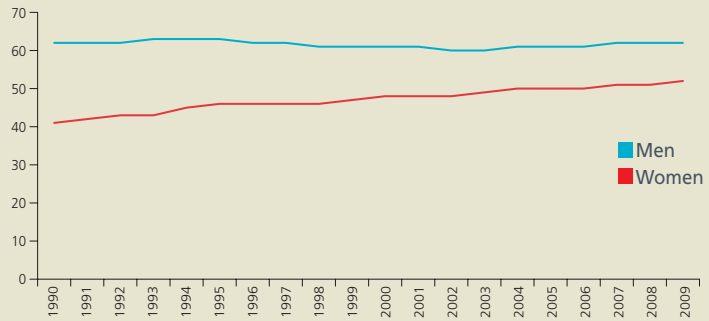


- In 2007, the share of women among recipients of academic degrees in Israel was 59%, similar to the OECD average (58%). In Sweden the rate was 65% and in France - 55%.

## E. Work

- Labor force participation rate for women at ages 15 and over increased from 41% in 1990 to 52% in 2009, while that of men fluctuated around 62%. As a result, the share of women out of all participants in the labor force rose from 41% to 47%, respectively.
- Women constitute 69% of the increase in the number of participants in the labor force during 2009.

**12 Labor force participation rate, persons aged 15+, %, 1990-2009**



- Compared to western countries, labor force participation rates by gender in Israel are low, especially men's. The highest rates for men are in Switzerland (76%) and in the Netherlands (74%); the highest rates for women are in Norway (70%) and in the Netherlands (60%).
- 40% of employed women in Israel work part-time (1-34 weekly hours) - more than twice the rate for men (18%). On average, an employed man works 41.2 hours per week, and an employed woman - 30.9 (75% of men's hours).
- Since 1996 there was a sharp decline in the share of skilled workers of all employed persons - from 42% to 31% in 2009 among men and from 8% to 4% among women.

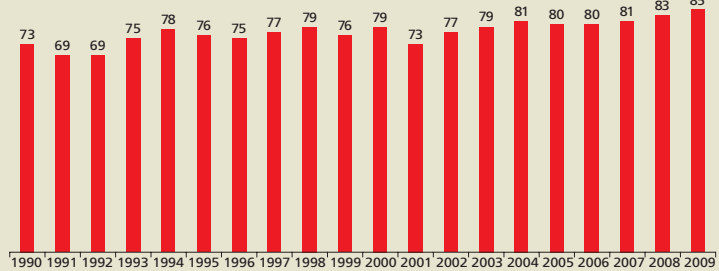
**13 Employed persons by occupation, percentage, 1995, 2005**

	Men		Women		Share of women	
	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009
Total						
Academic professionals	100	100	100	100	42	47
Associate professionals & technicians	11	14	13	15	46	48
Managers	7	9	2	4	19	30
Clerical workers	8	8	28	26	72	75
Sales workers	14	17	20	24	51	56
Skilled workers	42	31	8	4	10	10
Unskilled workers	9	9	9	7	44	41

## F. Income (from wages) of employees

- The gross average monthly income from wages of women employees in 2009 (NIS 6,280) was 66% the wages of men (NIS 9,526). The gender gap in monthly income is partly a result of more weekly work hours of men (45) than of women (36). Indeed, the gender gap in hourly income is narrower. The hourly income of women employees was 85% the hourly income of men employees. In the early 1990s the rate was approximately 70%, i.e., the gap is narrowing.

**14 The hourly income of a woman as a percentage of the hourly income of a man (employees), 1980-2009**



- At ages 15-34, women's hourly income comprises 92% of men's and the rate descends with age - 85% at ages 35-44, 82% at ages 45-64 and 68% at ages 65+.
- The hourly income of women who studied 16+ years is 80% that of men with the same education.
- The hourly income of women managers is 84% that of men managers.

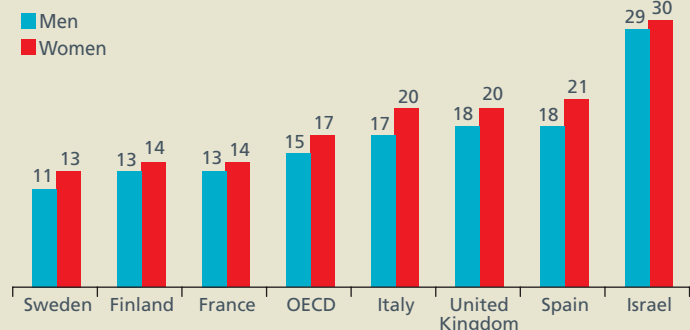
**15 Hourly income of a woman as a percentage of the hourly income of a man, selected countries, 2008**

Austria	74	Switzerland	82
Iceland	75	Israel, Sweden, Denmark,	
Germany	77	Norway, Spain	83
UK	79	Canada	84
Finland, The Netherlands	80	USA	87
France	82	Portugal, Belgium	89

Source: UNECE Gender Web

- Risk of poverty is higher for women. This may be partly related to the higher propensity of women to head single parent families.

**16 Risk of poverty, percentages, selected countries, 2008**

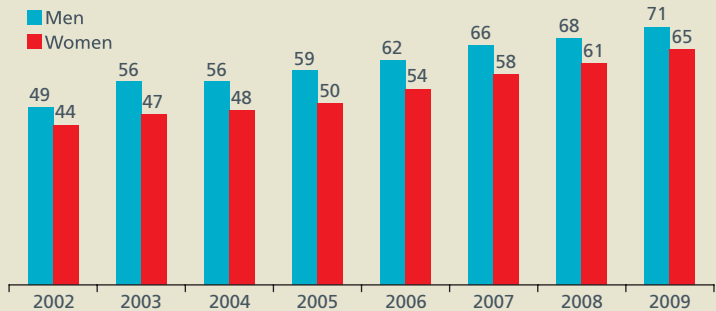




## G. Use of Computer and Internet

- Men use a computer and the internet more than women. In 2009, 71% of all men and 65% of all women aged 20 and over used a computer\*; 66% of all men and 61% of all women at these ages used the internet.

**17 Persons aged 20+ who use a computer, percentages, 2002-2009\***



\*In 2002-2006 - during one month; since 2007 - during three months

- The two most common uses of the internet among both men and women are downloading of files and work.

**18 Persons aged 20+ who use a computer, by purpose, percentages, 2009**

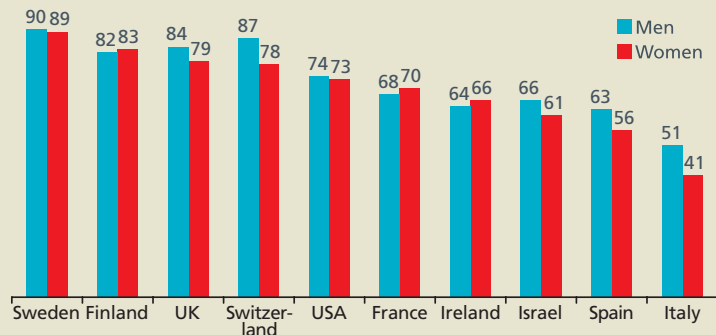
	File downloading	Work	Games	Studies
Men	64	62	54	52
Women	55	59	46	48

- The extent of use of the internet for buying and for payments is low relative to other uses, especially among women.

**19 Persons aged 20+ who use the internet, by purpose, percentages, 2009**

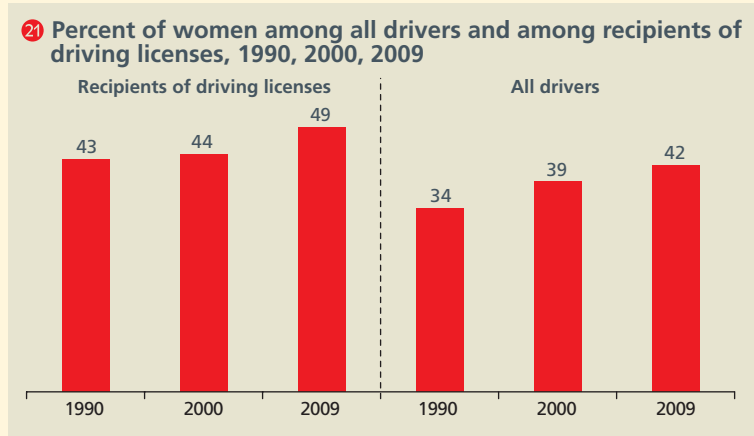
	Search of information	E-mail	Chats or forums	Buying	Payments
Men	96	88	53	39	38
Women	94	87	50	22	28

**20 Persons aged 16-74 using the internet, selected countries, percentages, 2009**

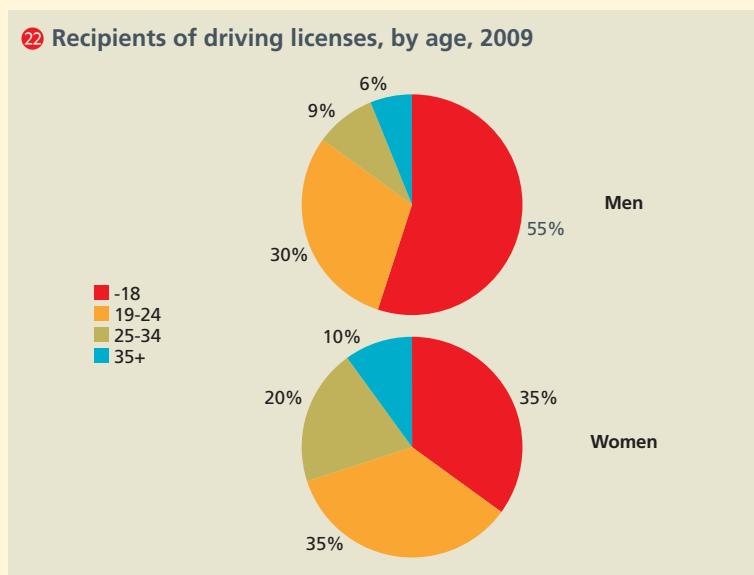


## H. Driving

- The share of women out of all persons holding a driving license rose from 34% in 1990 to 42% in 2009.
- The share of women out of all persons who received a driving license in 2009 was 49%, compared to 43% in 1990.



- 55% of the men and 35% of the women who received a driving license in 2009 were younger than 19.



- Of all persons holding driving licenses for motorcycles women comprise 11%, and of those holding licenses for buses, taxis and trucks - 2%.
- 36% of men and 46% of women holding a driving license for a motorcycle are younger than 35.

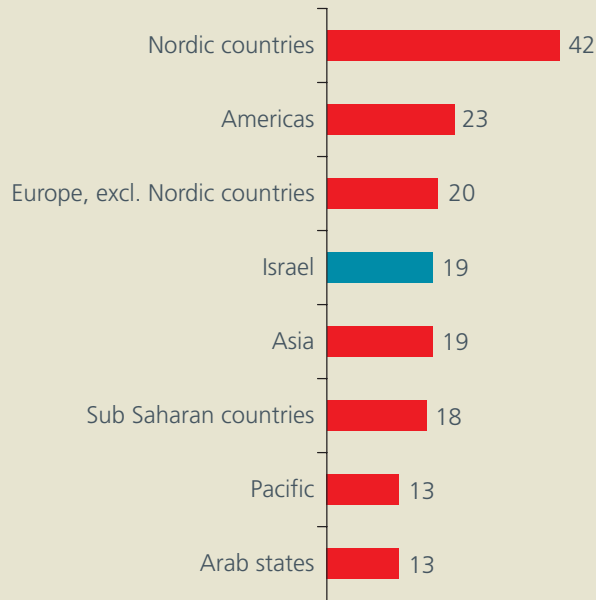
**23 Holders of driving licenses (aged 20+), by frequency of driving, percentages, 2009**

	Frequently	Often or seldom	Never
Men	80	16	4
Women	73	19	8

# I. Power

- The share of women among all members elected to the present (18th) Knesset (Israeli parliament) is 19% (23 women). To the former Knesset 18 women were elected - 15%. To the first Knesset 12 women were elected - 10%. The highest number of women ever elected was 25 (21%, to the 16th Knesset).
- The share of women in the Knesset is similar to their share in the European countries, excluding the Nordic countries.

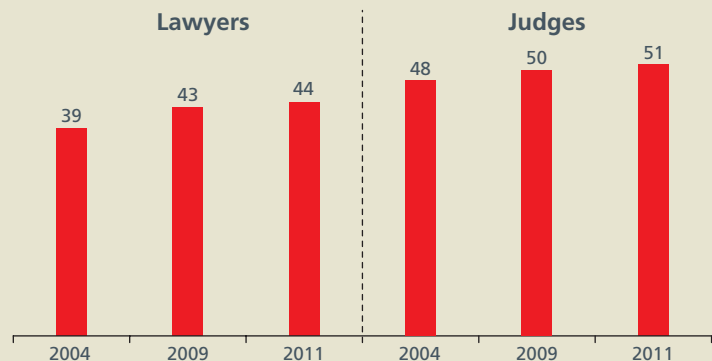
**24** Percentage of women in national parliaments (single or lower house), regional averages, 2008



Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union

- Women comprise 51% of all judges and 44% of all active lawyers.

**25** Percentage of women among lawyers and judges, 2004, 2009, 2011



Sources: The Courts Administration, The Israel Bar Association