



# Women & Men in Israel

1990 - 2011



הלשכה המרכזית לסטטיסטיקה  
Central Bureau of Statistics  
دائرة الإحصاء المركزية

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## A. Demographic Characteristics

### Sex ratio

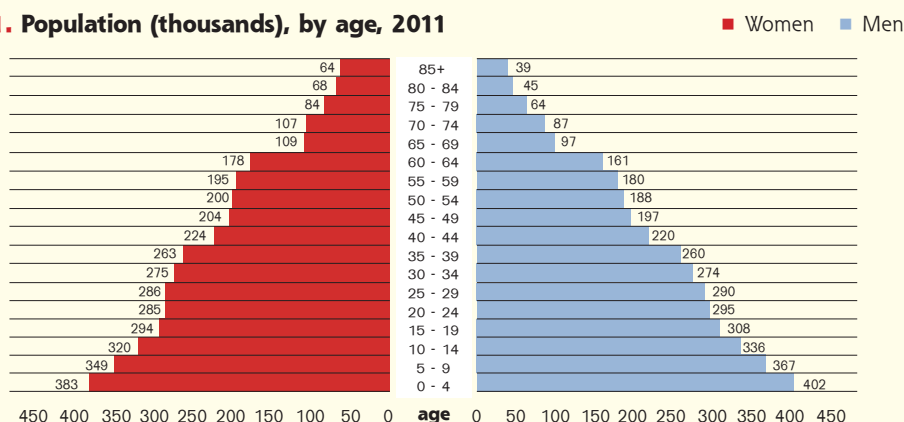
- At the end of 2011, there were in Israel 3,961,800 women (50.6%) and 3,874,800 men, i.e. 98 men per 100 women.
- Universally, more boys are born than girls (on average, 105 boys per 100 girls). However, due to higher mortality rates among men, at all ages, the gap narrows as age rises, until it is reversed. In Israel this reversal occurs around age 35. Then, the gap (more women than men) increases gradually with age. At

by a majority of women (97 men per 100 women). In the Arab population, similar to many developing countries, there is a majority, albeit small, of men (102 men per 100 women).

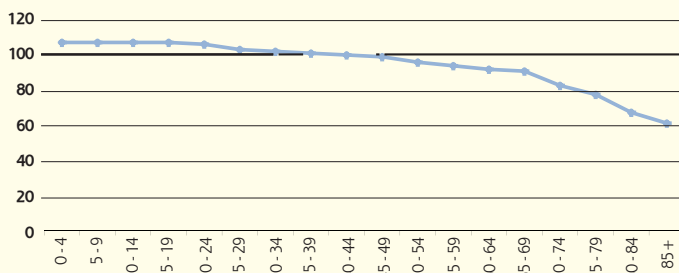
### Population ageing

- In Israel, due to its much higher fertility compared to western countries, the ageing process is slower. In Israel men aged 65 or more comprise 9% of the entire male population and women at these ages comprise 11.5% of the entire female

**A-1. Population (thousands), by age, 2011**



**A-2. Men per 100 women, by age, 2011**



age 65 there are 90 men per 100 women, and at age 80 – 72 men per 100 women.

- In Europe the sex ratio is 93 men per 100 women, on average. In Israel it is more balanced mainly due to the younger age composition of the population.
- The Jewish population in Israel is characterized

population, compared to 18% and 23%, respectively, in Germany and Italy, and 14% and 19%, respectively, in the 27 EU countries.

- The ageing process in Israel is expected to accelerate in the future. The share of women aged 65 and above increased from 10.1% in 1990 to 11.5% in 2011, and is expected to

reach 16.1% in 2035 (a forecast of medium growth); among men the rates are 8.2%, 9.0% and 13.1%, respectively.

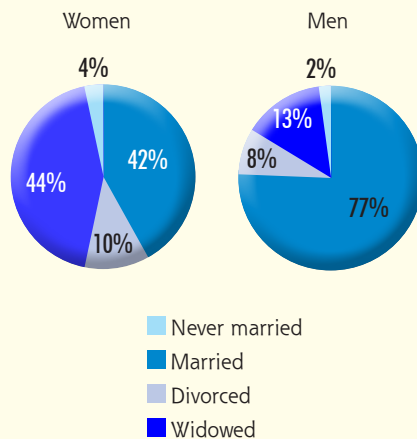
- The level of ageing in the Jewish population is higher than that in the Arab population, mainly due to lower fertility in the Jewish population. The percentage of individuals aged 65 and above in the Jewish population (10.4% of the men and 13.2% of the women) is three times higher than their percentage in the Arab population (3.7% and 4.4%, respectively). Acceleration of the ageing process in the Arab population is expected due to the declining fertility among this population in recent years. In 2035 the percentage of individuals aged 65 and above among Jewish men is expected to reach 14.4%, among Arab men – 8.1%, among Jewish women – 17.6% and among Arab women – 9.8%.

**A-3. Percentage of persons aged 65 + , by population group, 1990, 2011, and projection for 2035**

	Total		Jews		Arabs	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1990	8.2	10.1	9.4	11.6	2.8	3.4
2011	9.0	11.5	10.4	13.2	3.7	4.4
2035	13.1	16.1	14.4	17.6	8.1	9.8

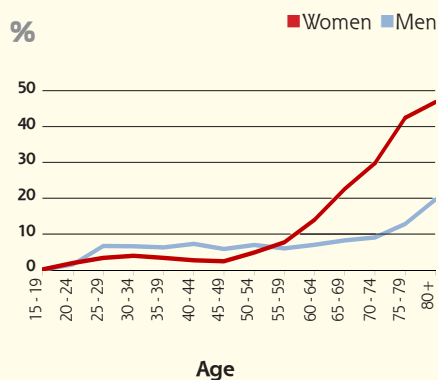
- Between the years 1990 – 2011 the share of women aged 75 and above out of all women aged 65 and above increased from 32% to 47%, and the share of men increased from 29% to 43%, respectively.
- The ageing process has gender significance because at old age women must contend with various social and economic problems more complex than those facing men – the average age of these women is higher and this has medical and social ramifications, the share of widows among these women is higher, the share of women that receive a work pension is lower, the share of women living alone is higher, etc.

**A-4. Persons aged 65 + , by marital status, percentages, 2010**



- Among women aged 65 and over the share of widows is large, and consequently the share of those living alone is large, relative to elderly men. In 2011, the number of women living alone was 140,000 compared to 38,000 men (35% and 12%, respectively, of all women and men, respectively, who are 65 and over and living in households). At ages 80 and above, about half the women live alone. At younger ages the share of individuals living alone is notably smaller, and more common among men than among women.

**A-5. Persons living alone, by age, percentages, 2011**



## B. In the Family

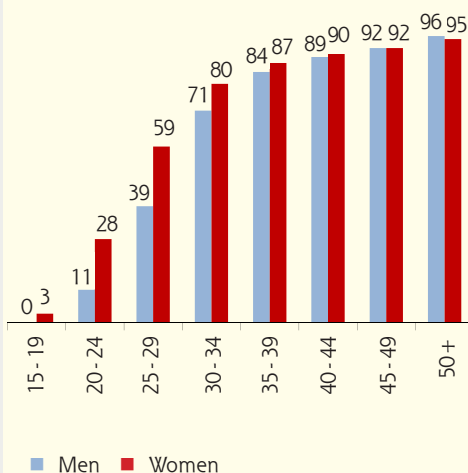
### Cohabitation

- The extent of cohabitation in Israel is low (5% of all couples) compared to western countries (for example, 11% in the USA, 20% in the Netherlands, 23% in Denmark). Nonetheless, an increase has been observed from about 3% in 2001.
- Women aged 20-34 comprise 51% of all women living in cohabitation, compared to 27% of married women; Men aged 25-39 comprise 62% of cohabiting men, compared to 42% of married men.
- Men with an academic degree comprise 41% of all men living in cohabitation, compared to 28% of all married men (48% and 32% respectively, among women).

### Nuptiality

- Compatible with the fact that the cohabitation rate in Israel is low, marriage is almost universal. At ages 35-39, 87% of all women and 84% of all men have been married at least once.

**B-1. Percentage of persons 15+ who married at least once, by age, 2010**



- Marriage age in Israel is lower than in Western countries. Compared to Germany for example, age at first marriage of both brides and grooms in Israel is lower by more than 5 years. At least partially, this difference stems from differences in cohabitation frequency. Individuals who marry after cohabiting, marry at a later age on average, compared to those who did not live in this form of relationship prior to their marriage.
- In recent decades, age at marriage in Israel is rising, mainly as a consequence of the increase in the share of men and women turning to higher studies, and in the share of women entering the labor force. In 1990 the median age at first marriage of Jewish grooms was 26, and in 2010 – 27.6, and that of Jewish brides was 23.2 in 1990 and 25.5 in 2010. A rise was also recorded for the other religious groups.
- As a result of the increasing age at marriage, the share of single women at young ages is increasing, a phenomenon with many economic and social ramifications. The percentage of single men aged 25-29 rose from 42% in 1990 to 61% in 2010, and the percentage of single women in these ages almost doubled, from 22% to 41% respectively.

### Divorce

- The extent of divorce in Israel has risen. 8% of the Jewish couples who married between the years 1968-1971 divorced after 10 years of marriage; among those who married in the years 1998-2000, the rate nearly doubled (15%).

### Fertility

- In 2011 there were about 166,000 live births in Israel – a 61% increase from 1990 (103,000).
- Following a decrease in the total fertility rate from 3.9 at the beginning of the 1960's to 3.1 at the beginning of the 1980's, the rate stabilized since then to a level of 2.9 - 3.1 (in 2011 it was 3.0). This rate is almost double the average rate in EU countries (1.6).

## B-2. Total fertility rate, selected countries, 2011

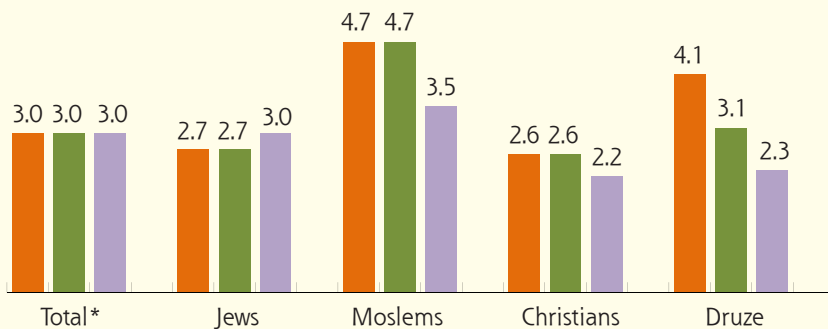


Source: Human Development Report 2011, board 4

- Since the beginning of the 1990's, fertility among Jewish women increased slightly while among Arab women it declined sharply.
- The average age of women at childbirth rose from 28.1 in 1990 to 30.1 in 2011.
- The rate of births to women younger than 20 – 13 births to 1,000 women at these ages – is similar to that in Belgium, Spain, Canada and Australia, higher than in the Netherlands, Sweden, Japan, Italy, Switzerland, France, Germany and Sweden (5-8 births per 1,000 young girls) and lower than in the USA (41), New Zealand (31) and the United Kingdom (30).
- 41% of ultra-orthodox Jews aged 20-49 have 5 children or more, compared to 17% among religious Jews, 4% among traditional Jews, and 2% among non-religious Jews, of the same ages. 33% of religious non-Jews and 12% of non-religious non-Jews have 5 children or more.

## B-3. Total fertility rate, 1990, 2000, 2011

■ 1990 ■ 2000 ■ 2011



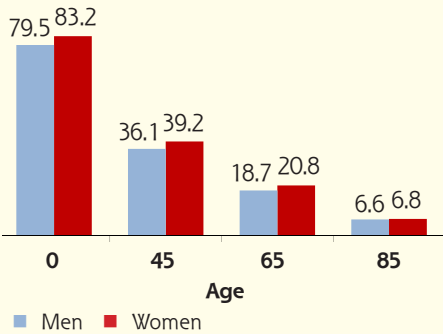
\*Including persons with no classification by religion

## C. Health

### Life Expectancy

- In 2011, life expectancy for men in Israel was 80.0 and for women - 83.6 years.

**C-1. Life expectancy at selected ages, 2007-2011 average**



- Between the years 1990-2011, life expectancy of both men and women increased by almost the same amount (slightly more than 5 years). The increase in life expectancy among Jewish and Arab women was identical (5 years), whereas the increase among Jewish men (5.4 years) was higher compared to that among Arab men (3.2 years).
- An international comparison of life expectancy at birth for the year 2010 shows that for the first time Israeli men (life expectancy of 79.7 years) ranked second among OECD countries, following men in Switzerland, ranked first (80.3 years) - a move up from the 6th place in 2000. Israeli women (life expectancy of 83.6 years) ranked 8th among OECD countries - moving up from the 16th place in 2000.

### Causes of death

- Over the past four decades the death rates from heart diseases have decreased, similar to the observed decrease in the western world. The decrease occurred among

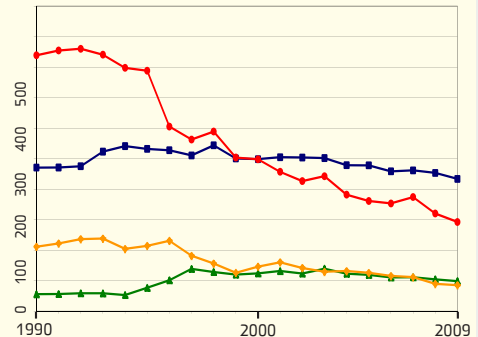
both men and women; among women it was slightly faster. Death rates from cancer fluctuated until a slight declining started at the end of the 1990's. The decline in death rates from cancer is also slightly higher among women.

- Following the decrease in death rates from heart diseases, they became the second frequent cause of death, and cancer diseases became the first. Death rates from diabetes rose over the years and this disease became the third frequent cause of death, slightly ahead of cerebrovascular diseases.

**C-2. Death rates from selected causes (age standardized rates per 100,000), 1990-2009**

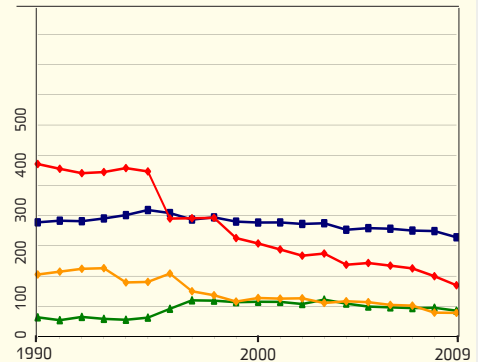
#### a. Men

■ Heart diseases ■ Cancer ■ Diabetes  
■ Cerebrovascular diseases



#### b. Women

■ Heart diseases ■ Cancer ■ Diabetes  
■ Cerebrovascular diseases



- Car accidents and suicide are among the major external causes of death and the gender gap in these diseases is the highest. The rate of deaths following car accidents is 2.7 times higher among men than women (7.8 and 2.9 per 100,000 individuals in 2010, respectively); the death rate as a result of suicide is 4.7 times higher (10.4 and 2.2, respectively).
- A comparison of death rates (age standardized) for major causes of death with OECD countries shows that among men in Israel the death rates from cancer, ischaemic heart disease and cerebrovascular diseases are very low; among women, the death rates from cerebrovascular diseases are very low and death rates from cancer and from ischaemic heart disease are in the bottom third part of the scale. Death rates from diabetes among both men and women in Israel are very high compared to OECD countries.

## Smoking (persons aged 20 + )

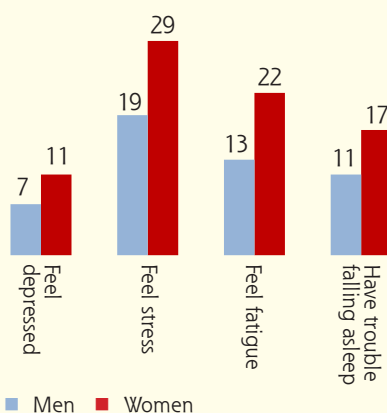
- In 2010, 31% of men and 17% of women aged 20 and over reported that they smoke at least one cigarette a day. Smoking is more frequent among Arab men (44%) compared to Jewish men (28%), and among Jewish women (19%) compared to Arab women (5%).
- The higher the education level, the lower the percentage of smokers. Among holders of academic degrees, 18% of men and 11% of women smoked at least one cigarette a day, compared to 42% and 25%, respectively, of secondary school graduates.
- The percentage of male smokers in Israel (31%) is higher than the average in OECD countries (26%); the percentages of female smokers are identical (17%). In all OECD countries, men smoke more than women, except for Sweden, Iceland, Norway and Denmark in which smoking rates are identical or very similar among both sexes. In Israel the gender gap in smoking is relatively wide.
- From the beginning of the 1990's, the percentage of smokers among both men

and women has declined in most OECD countries. The decline in the percentage of male smokers is greater than the decline among female smokers.

## Health condition assessment (persons aged 20 + )

- Among those aged 20 and over, 16% of men and 21% of women assess their health condition as not good.

**C-3. Emotional state, persons aged 20 + , percentages, 2010**



## Overweight and diet (persons aged 20 + )

- 40% of men and 26% of women aged 20 and over are in a state of overweight. An additional 15%, of both sexes, are fat or obese. The rate of those fat or obese in Israel is four times higher than in Japan and Korea, smaller by about half compared to the USA (34%) and similar to the average rate in OECD countries.



## D. Education

### Proficiency in Hebrew (persons aged 20 + )

- Proficiency in Hebrew (speech, reading and writing) is higher among men compared to women; the gap is small in the Jewish population and large in the Arab population, especially with respect to speech.

### Level of education

- At the end of the 1990's the prior advantage of men over women in level of education disappeared completely; since then, the educational level of women has been higher. In 2011 46% of women aged 15 and over had an education of 13 years of schooling or more, compared to 43% of men. In 1990 the corresponding figures were 24% and 26%, respectively.

#### D-1. Percentage of persons aged 25 + with higher education, selected countries, 2010

		Men	Women
<b>Higher among men</b>	Switzerland	61	39
	Germany	56	44
	The Netherlands	54	46
<b>Higher among women</b>	Belgium	48	52
	USA	47	53
	Denmark	46	54
	<b>Israel</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>55</b>
	Finland	44	56
	Sweden	43	57

Source: UNECE gender web

### School dropout

- The extent of school dropout is higher among boys. Between the school years 2011 to 2012, the share of dropouts at the end of 11th grade was 9.8% among boys compared to 2.4% among girls in the Hebrew education system, and 7.5% of the boys compared to 2.9% of the girls in the Arab education system.

### Matriculation certificate eligibility

- The rate of matriculation certificate eligibility is higher among girls than among boys. 62% of the girls in 12th grade were eligible for a matriculation certificate in 2011 and 51% of them met university prerequisites, compared to 51% and 43% of the boys, respectively.

### Higher education

- 52% of the girls and 39% of the boys who completed their high school studies in 2003 went on to study at higher education institutions within eight years after finishing high school.
- In the 2011 school year 109,000 male students and 142,000 female students studied in higher education institutions. Male students comprised 8.8% of all men aged 18-39 and female students made up 11.5% of all women of these ages.
- In 2011, 38,000 women and 27,000 men received academic degrees and diplomas from higher education institutions. The share of women among all recipients of academic degrees and certificates was 58%, among first degree recipients – 58%, among second degree recipients – 57%, among third degree recipients – 51%, and among diploma recipients – 76%.
- The share of women among recipients of academic degrees from colleges of education (82%) is significantly higher compared to other institutions of higher education (54% to 58%).

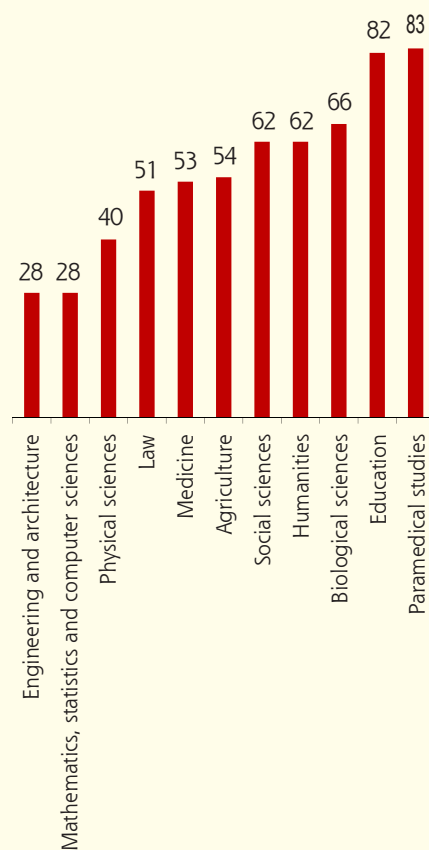
- The social sciences are the main field in which both men and women received a first degree (39% and 45%, respectively). Among all first degree recipients, 22% of the men compared to 6% of the women received a degree in engineering and architecture; 18% of women compared to 6% of the men received a first degree in education.

#### **D-2. Recipients of first degree, by field of study, percentages, 2011**

<b>Men</b>	
Total	100
Social sciences	39
Engineering and architecture	22
Law	10
Humanities	9
Mathematics, statistics and computer sciences	7
Education	6
Biological sciences	2
Physical sciences	2
Paramedical studies	2
Medicine and agriculture	2
<b>Women</b>	
Total	100
Social sciences	45
Education	18
Humanities	10
Law	7
Paramedical studies	6
Engineering and architecture	6
Biological sciences	3
Mathematics, statistics and computer sciences	2
Physical sciences	1
Medicine and agriculture	1

- The share of women among all recipients of first degrees, by field of study, ranges between 83% in paramedical studies and education to 28% in engineering and architecture.

#### **D-3. Percent women among recipients of first degrees from institutions of higher education, by field of study, 2011**



- Between the years 2000-2011, the percentage of women among all recipients of first degrees from universities decreased from 59% to 57%. The largest decline was among first degree recipients in the humanities – from 69% to 61%. The largest increase was among first degree recipients in medicine – from 42% to 53%.

**D-4. Percent women among recipients of first degree from universities, by field of studies, 2000, 2011**

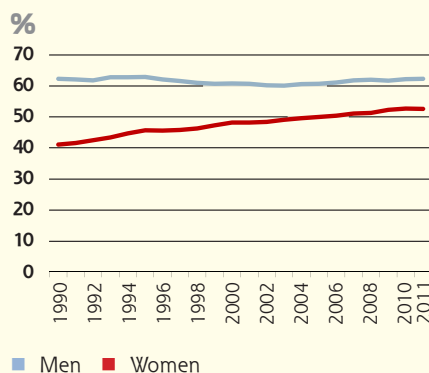
	Field of studies	2000	2011
<b>Increase</b>	Medicine	42	53
	Engineering & architecture	22	30
	Physical sciences	35	41
	Agriculture	50	54
	Law	55	56
<b>Decrease</b>	Humanities	69	61
	Mathematics, statistics & computer sciences	38	32
	Education	90	86
	Paramedical studies	85	82
	Biological sciences	72	69
<b>No change</b>	Social sciences	64	64

## E. Work

### Labor force participation

- In 2011, 1.7 million men and 1.5 million women participated in the labor force.
- Labor force participation rate among women is rising continuously. In 1990, women in the labor force comprised 41% of all women aged 15 and over; in 2000 the rate reached 48% and in 2011 - 53%. The rate among men was 62% in 1990, 60% in the early 2000's and 62% in 2011.

**E-1. Labor force participation rate, persons aged 15 +, 1990-2011**



- The labor force participation rate of Israeli men (62%) is lower than in most western countries, for example Iceland (83%), Switzerland, Sweden, Japan, the Netherlands and the United States (71% - 79%), the United Kingdom, Denmark, Germany, Spain and Greece (63% - 69%). In France the share is identical to that in Israel (62%) and in Italy and Belgium (59% and 60%, respectively) is lower. Israeli women's labor force participation rate (53%) is also lower relative to many western countries, although it is higher than in Italy, Greece, Belgium, Japan, Spain and France (39% - 52%). Some of the countries in which the rate for women is higher than in Israel are: Iceland (76%), Sweden and Switzerland (61% and 69%, respectively), Denmark, the Netherlands, United States, the United Kingdom and Germany (54% - 60%).

- In the main work ages (25-54 years of age), the rate of labor force participation among men is 84% and of women 74%.
- In the beginning of the 2000's, the labor force participation rate of Jewish men and Arab men was almost identical – about 60%. Since then the labor force participation rate of Jewish men increased and reached 63% in 2011, whereas the share of Arab men remained the same.
- Labor force participation of Jewish women (59%) is almost 3 times higher than that of Arab women (22%).
- The higher the education level, the smaller the gender gap in labor force participation rates; among those with 16 years or more of education, rates are identical (78%). Among Arab women, the labor force participation rate increases dramatically as education rises – from 17% among women with 9-12 years of education to 67% among women with 16 or more years of education.

**E-2. Labor force participation rate, by years of schooling (selected) and population group, %, 2011**

Years of schooling	Total*		Jews		Arabs	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
<b>9-12</b>	58	44	56	51	62	17
<b>13-15</b>	70	64	70	67	60	36
<b>16+</b>	78	78	77	79	78	67

\* Incl. others

- 94% of men and 94% of women participating in the labor force in 2011 were employed and 6% - unemployed.

## Extent of work

- In 2011, an employed man worked an average of 41 hours per week, and a woman - 31 hours, which are 76% of men's work

hours. The share of employed women that worked part-time (1-34 hours a week) is double that of men – 38% and 19%, respectively. The share of men that worked more than 50 hours a week (25%) is more than three times higher than that of women.

**E-3. Weekly work hours of employed persons, by occupation, %, 2011**

	Men	Women	Ratio
<b>Managers</b>	44.7	38.8	87%
<b>Skilled workers (except in agriculture)</b>	42.3	37.7	89%
<b>Skilled workers in agriculture</b>	41.5	34.3	83%
<b>Sales workers and service workers</b>	41.1	30.4	74%
<b>Academic professionals</b>	40.6	30.5	75%
<b>Clerical workers</b>	38.8	33.2	86%
<b>Associate professionals and technicians</b>	37.5	28.6	76%
<b>Unskilled workers</b>	37.5	27.8	74%

- Managers work more hours than workers in other occupations. Male managers work 44.7 hours a week on average compared to female managers – 38.8 hours.
- Women worked 41% of all weekly work hours in the economy.

## Industry

- The two main industries in which women are employed are education (21%) and health, welfare and social work services (17%), and those of men are manufacturing (19%) and business activities (16%).

- The share of women in the various industries ranges from 6% (in construction) to 90% (in services for households by domestic personnel).

**E-4. Percent women of all employed persons, by industry, 2011**



- The share of women in education declines with the rise in educational stage: women comprise 99% of all those employed in pre-elementary school education, 82% of those in elementary school education, 72% in high school education and 57% of those in post-secondary institutions and universities.

## Occupation

- The two main occupations among employed women are: clerical workers (25%) and trade workers (24%). Among men, 28% are professional workers (a sharp drop from 41% in 1995) and trade workers (17%).
- In 2011, women comprised 34% of all managers – an increase from 19% in 1995 and 26% in 2000.

## Employees in high-tech

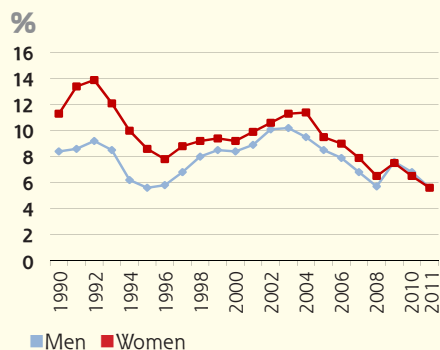
- In 2011, women comprised 34% of all employees in high tech.

- The share of men employed in high tech in Israel out of all employed men aged 15-74 in 2011 (12%) is higher than that in Ireland (9%), in Denmark, Sweden, Finland and Switzerland (7%), in the United Kingdom (6%), in Germany, France and the Netherlands (5%), in Spain and Italy (4%) and in many other countries; the share among women in Israel (7%) is higher than that in Ireland (7%) and in the other countries mentioned above (2% - 4%).

## Unemployed persons

- The share of unemployed men and women was identical and low - 5.6% of men and women participating in the labor force. The largest share among men since 1990 was 10.2% in 2003, and among women – 13.9% in 1992.

**E-5. Unemployed persons, percentages of the labor force, 1990-2011.**



- Among those unemployed, 85% of the men and 68% of the women looked for full-time work. 21% of unemployed men and 19% of unemployed women looked for work for more than one year.
- In addition to the unemployed, in 2011 there were individuals (23,000 men and 17,000 women) who were not in the labor force because they gave up looking for work. Among these, 61% of the men and 43% of the women did not look for work due to lack of suitable work in their area of residence; 17% and 39% of them, respectively, did not look for work due to lack of suitable work in their profession.

## F. Income (from wages) of employees

### Monthly gross income

- The average gross monthly income from wages of women employees in 2011 was 66% that of men. Over the past twenty years, the gender gap in monthly income narrowed. At the beginning of the 1990's, a woman's monthly income was about 57% that of a man; since 2009 the ratio exceeds 60%.
- Women constitute 49% of all employees. In the ranking of employees by monthly income, women comprise 68% of the lowest decile and only 23% of the highest decile.

### Hourly gross income

- Partly, the gender gap in monthly income is related to the difference in work input of men and women – men employees work an average 45 hours a week and women employees – 36 hours. In calculating hourly income, the gender gap narrows. In 2011 a woman's hourly income constituted 83% that of a man.
- In general, the gender gap in hourly income narrowed over the years. At the beginning of the 1990's a woman's hourly income was about 70% that of a man, and as of 2004 it constituted about 80% of a man's hourly income. The highest ratio (85%) was recorded in 2009 and since then it declined slightly.

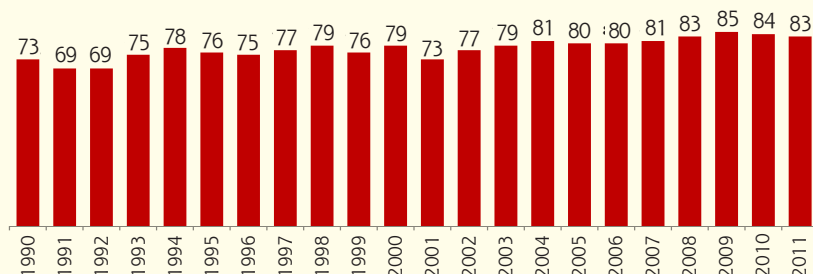
- The gender gap in income increases gradually with age. At ages 15-24, women's income constitutes 90% that of men; at ages 65 and over – it is only 68%.
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#### F-2. Hourly income of employees, by age, NIS, 2011

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
<b>Men</b>	27.8	43.9	58.2	61.8	65.2	67.0
<b>Women</b>	25.0	38.9	49.7	49.3	49.6	45.7
<b>Ratio</b>	90%	87%	85%	80%	76%	68%

- The gender gap in income is found at all educational levels, and is highest among those with 13 years of schooling or more. Income of women with 13 years of schooling or more is 77% that of men at the same educational level; income of women with 11-12 years of schooling is 82% that of men at the same educational level.

#### F-1. Gross hourly income of a woman as a percentage of the hourly income of a man, 1990-2011

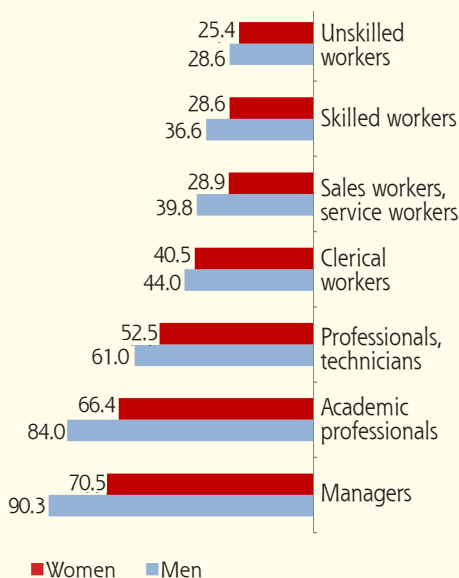


**F-3. Hourly income of employees, by years of study, NIS, 2011**

	0-8	9-10	11-12	13-15	16+
<b>Men</b>	27.8	32.5	39.4	55.0	77.5
<b>Women</b>	24.5	32.1	32.3	42.6	59.7
<b>Ratio</b>	88%	99%	82%	77%	77%

- The highest income per hour for employees by occupation, among both men and women, is that of managers; it is 3.2 and 2.8 times higher respectively, than that of men and women with the lowest income – unskilled workers. The largest gender gap is found among agents and sales and services workers. The income of a woman in these occupations comprises 73% that of a man. The smallest gender gap is found among clerical workers – a 92% ratio.

**F-4. Hourly income of employees, by occupation, NIS, 2011**



## International Comparison

- Gender equality in income has been acknowledged in recent years as vital to the present and future social, economic and environmental development process. In most western countries, women's income as a share of men's income falls in the 80% - 95% range. In Israel it is 84% (2010 data).

**F-5. Woman's income as a percent of man's, selected countries, 2010**

<b>Italy</b>	95
<b>Belgium</b>	90
<b>USA</b>	89
<b>Portugal</b>	87
<b>Ireland</b>	86
<b>Sweden, Canada</b>	85
<b>Israel, Spain, Norway, France, Denmark</b>	84
<b>The Netherlands</b>	82
<b>Finland, Switzerland, UK</b>	80
<b>Austria</b>	76

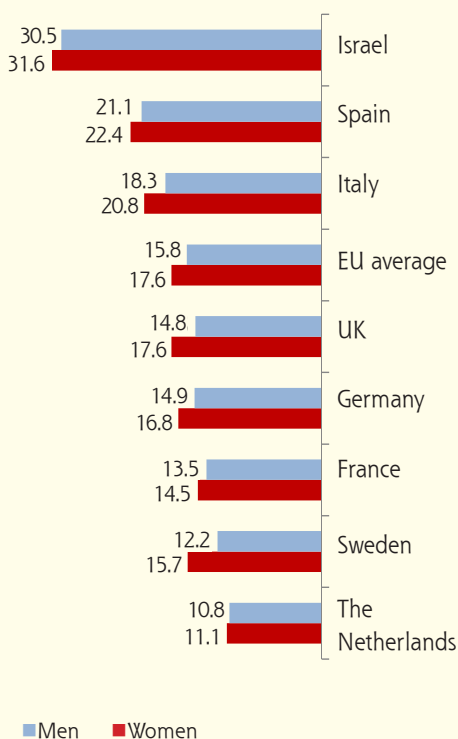
Source: UNECE gender web

## Poverty Risk

- The population at risk of poverty includes individuals in households in which disposable income per standard person is lower than 60% of median disposable income per standard person in the total population.
- Women are at a higher risk to live in a poor household. 31.6% of the women and 30.5% of men were at risk of poverty in 2011 – an increase from 30% and 29% respectively in 2008.

- The share of persons at risk of poverty in Israel, both men and women, is almost double that in EU countries. On average, the share in these countries was 16% among men and 18% among women.

**F-6. Population at risk of poverty, percentages, selected countries, 2011**



## G. Welfare

- In 2011 women accounted for about 54% of all individuals registered in social service departments of the Ministry of Social Welfare. 70% of these women were classified as having a defined need of care by the departments (67% among men). Every individual in need was classified by main and secondary need. The most common main need among men and women was family disfunction.

**G-1. Persons with a defined need, by type of need, percentages, 2011**

### Men

Total	100
Family disfunction	33
Poverty problems	23
Health problems	20
Geriatric problems	14
Violence	4
Other	6

### Women

Total	100
Family disfunction	33
Geriatric problems	24
Poverty problems	22
Health problems	15
Violence	4
Other	2



## H. Driving

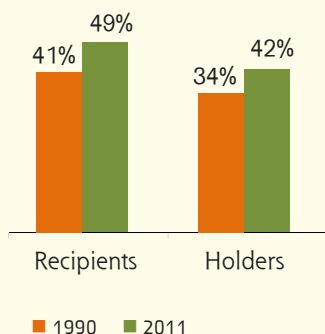
### Driving license holders

- In 2011, there were 2.1 million men and 1.5 million women holding driving licenses. Women comprised 34% of all driving license holders in 1990 and 42% in 2011.

### Driving license recipients

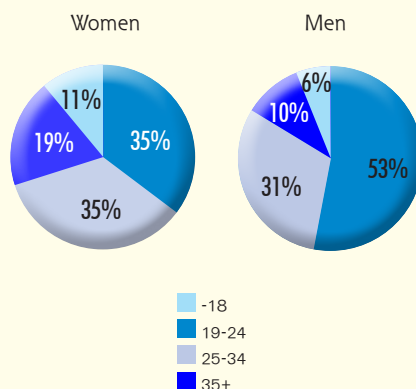
- 49% of all recipients of driving licenses in 2011 were women (41% in 1990).

**H-1. Percent women among holders and recipients of driving licenses, 2011**



- More than half of the men (53%) and one-third (35%) of the women who received a driving license in 2011 were younger than 19.

**H-2. Recipients of driving licenses, wby age, 2011**



- In addition to a license to drive a private car, some of the drivers have a license to drive other types of vehicles. Among all male drivers, 21% have a license to drive a truck, 5% to drive a taxi, 3% to drive a bus and 2% have a driving license to drive a semi-trailer.
- 22% of all male drivers and 4% of all female drivers have a motorcycle driving license. Thus, women comprise 11% of all those holding a motorcycle driving license. Among those with a motorcycle driving license, 33% of the men and 39% of the women are under 35 years of age.

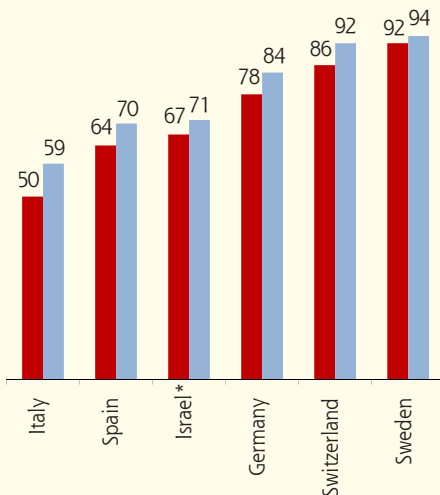
## I. Crime

- In 2011, of those accused in criminal trials, 92% were men. 18% of the accused men and 4% of the women were not residents of Israel.
- 55% of the men and 28% of the women who were accused were recidivists.
- 85% of the men and 77% of the women who were accused were convicted.
- The main group of offences in which those accused were convicted, both men and women, was public order offences; the second group of offences among men was property offences, and among women – licensing crimes.

## J. Use of computer (persons 20 years +)

- Men use the computer and the Internet more than women. In 2011, 75% of the men and 70% of the women aged 20 and over used the computer (68% and 61%, respectively in 2008); 71% of the men and 67% of the women used the Internet (63% and 56%, respectively in 2008).
- The two most common uses of the computer among men and women are downloading files (64% and 57%, respectively) and work (64% and 60%, respectively).
- The share of Internet use for buying is relatively low compared to other uses – 46% among men and 32% among women.
- In Scandinavian countries more than 90% of both men and women use the Internet.

**J-1. Persons aged 16-74 who used the Internet, selected countries, 2011**



Source: UNECE gender web

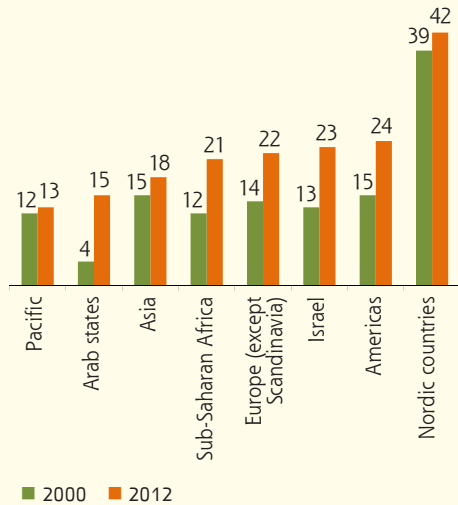
\*aged 20 +

■ Women ■ Men

## K. Power

- In the current Knesset (the Israeli parliament) there are 27 women – 23% of all Knesset members, and the largest number of women ever elected. In the previous Knesset there were 23 women members.
- Between the end of 2000 and the end of 2012, the share of women in parliaments around the world\* rose from 14% to 20%, on average. Especially prominent is the rise in Arab countries – from 4% to 15%. The share of women in Arab countries ranges from 32% in Algiers to 0% in Saudi Arabia.
- Among the industrialized nations, Japan stands out in the small number of women in parliament – 8%.

**K-1. Percent of women in parliaments, regional averages, 2000, 2012**



Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union

- The share of women among all lawyers increased period from 37% in the year 2000 to 45% in 2012.
- The share of women among all judges increased from 45% in 2001 to 52% in 2012.

\* The lower house for countries where there are two houses of parliament.

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June 2013

