הלשכה המרכזית לסטטיסטיקה
Central Bureau of Statistics
دائرة الإحصاء المركزية

State of Israel

Media Release

info@cbs.gov.il | www.cbs.gov.il | Fax: +972-2-652-1340

Jerusalem
September 16, 2020
297/2020

The Social and Economic Consequences of the Coronavirus Pandemic: A Summary, March–August 2020 (Part 2)

This media release presents data that summarize the social and economic consequences of the Coronavirus outbreak in Israel in various areas of life in recent months, with emphasis on March through August 2020.

The findings are based on a variety of ongoing statistical work that the Central Bureau of Statistics has been conducting on a monthly basis, as well as on special data-collection work following the Coronavirus outbreak, which included quick surveys on the state of businesses and civil resilience during the crisis period.

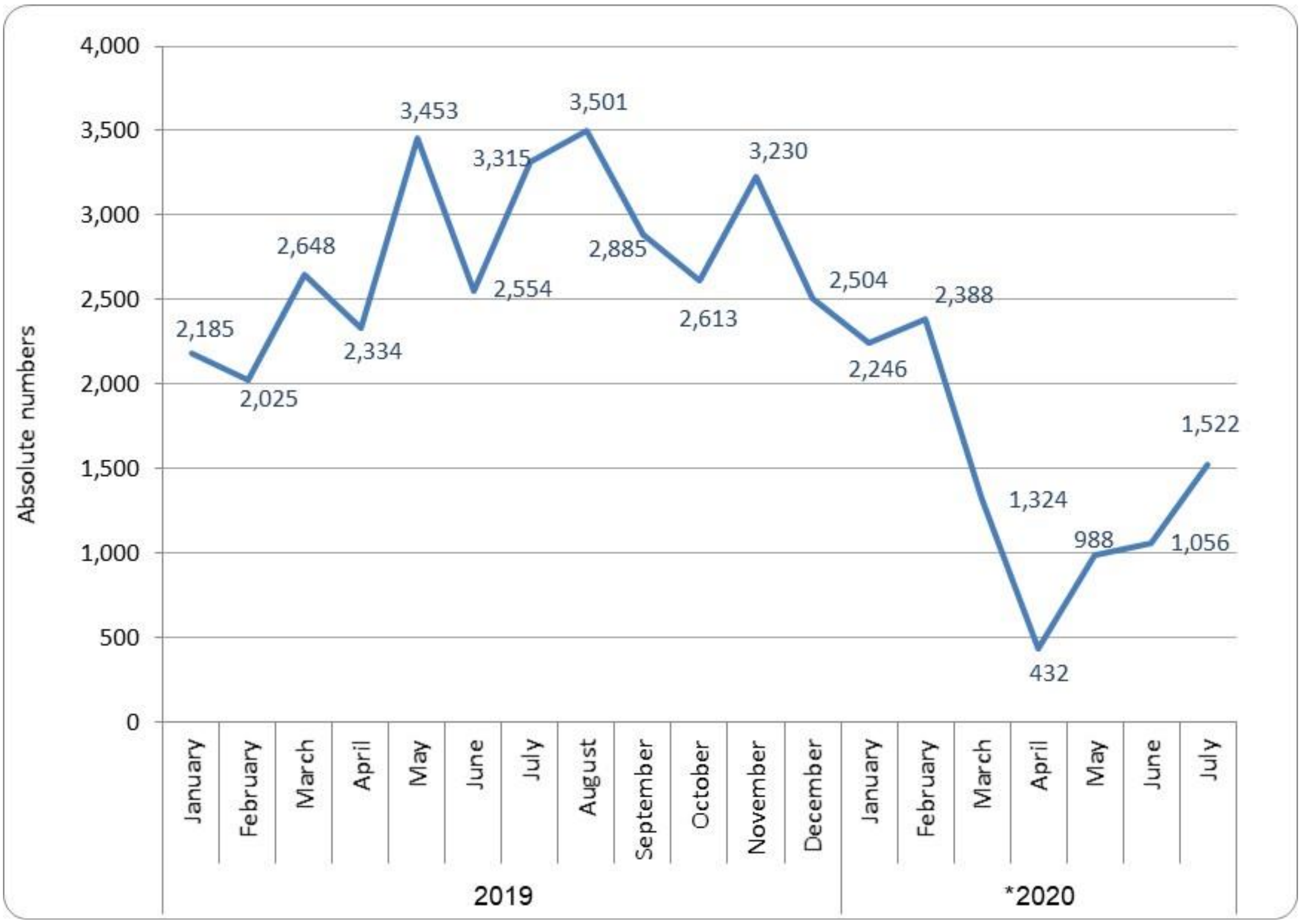
The data listed below, which are published on an ongoing basis, are available in The Monthly Bulletin of Statistics and Official Statistics During the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Crisis on the website of the Central Bureau of Statistics.

For explanations, please contact the Statistical Information Center at +972-2-659-2666

Immigration to Israel

From January through July, 2020, 9,956 new immigrants arrived in Israel, as compared with 18,514 immigrants during the same months in 2019 – a decrease of 46.2%.

Diagram 1 - Immigrants to Israel From Early 2019 to July 2020



* Preliminary data

Tourism

Restrictions on the entry of foreigners from specific countries into Israel were gradually imposed beginning in late January 2020. The entry of foreigners into Israel was almost entirely prohibited toward mid-March. The entry of foreigners into Israel is currently permitted only by special permit from the Population Authority and with a commitment by the arriving visitor to enter quarantine for 14 days.

In mid-March, following the spread of the Coronavirus, many countries throughout the world closed their international borders. Israel began to require persons returning from most countries to enter quarantine for 14 days.

Departures Abroad of Israelis

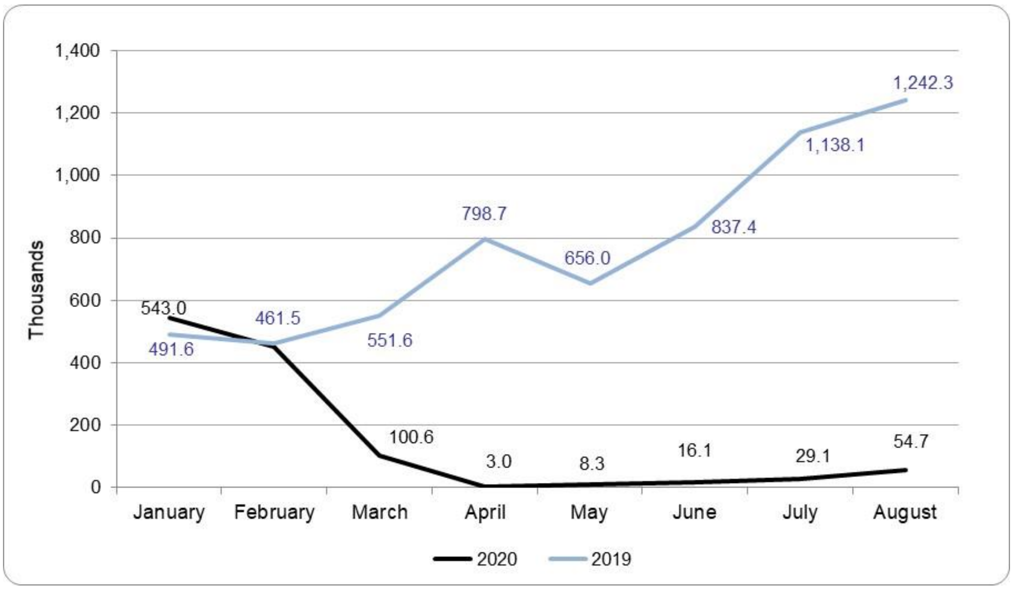
In March, the number of departing Israelis fell sharply (approximately 100,000 departures abroad compared to more than half a million in March 2019).

In April, the number of departures reached an all-time low (3,000).

Between April and July, inclusive, only about 57,000 departures abroad were recorded (compared to more than two million departures during the same period the previous year).

In August, a particularly small number of departures abroad and returns from abroad by Israelis was recorded, despite a slight increase – 54,700 departures (1.24 million departures in August 2019), of which 54,300 departures were by air (1.08 million departures in August 2019), and approximately 200 departures by land (143,300 in August 2019).

Diagram 2 - Departures Abroad of Israelis, January–August 2020, Compared to 2019



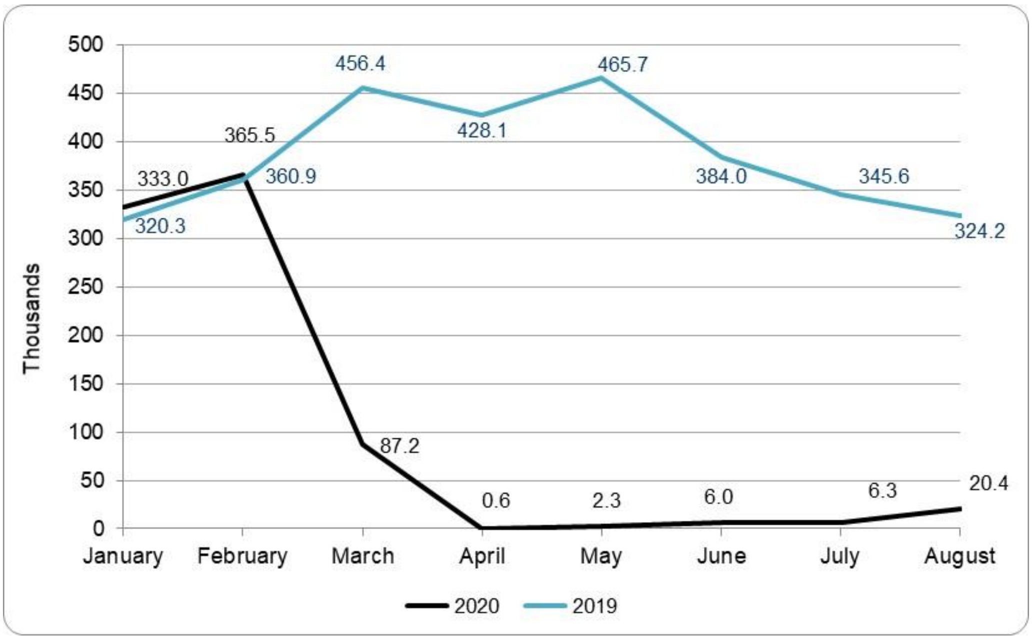
Visitor Arrivals

The number of entries of visitors into Israel (tourists, day visitors, and cruise passengers) in **January–February** was 698,500 (681,200 during the same period in 2019).

In **March,** 87,200 visitor entries were recorded.

From **April to August**, a total of 35,600 entries of visitors was recorded (1.9 million during the same period in 2019).

Diagram 3 - Visitor Arrivals, January–August 2020, Compared to 2019



Person-Nights in Tourist Hotels

The Coronavirus crisis led to dramatic decreases in data regarding hotel stays in March, and to almost no activity in April and May. A gradual recovery in hotel stays and room occupancy by Israelis was observed in June and July.

January: 1.65 million person-nights (1.60 million in January 2019)

February: 1.70 person-nights (1.66 million in February 2019)

March (outbreak of the Coronavirus in Israel): only 0.7 million person-nights (2.1 million in March 2019)

April–May: Hotel activity was almost nil.

April:[1] The overall average occupancy[2] of all the tourist hotels was only 1% (71% in April 2019).

May:[3] The overall average occupancy of all the tourist hotels was only 3.4% (74% in May 2019).

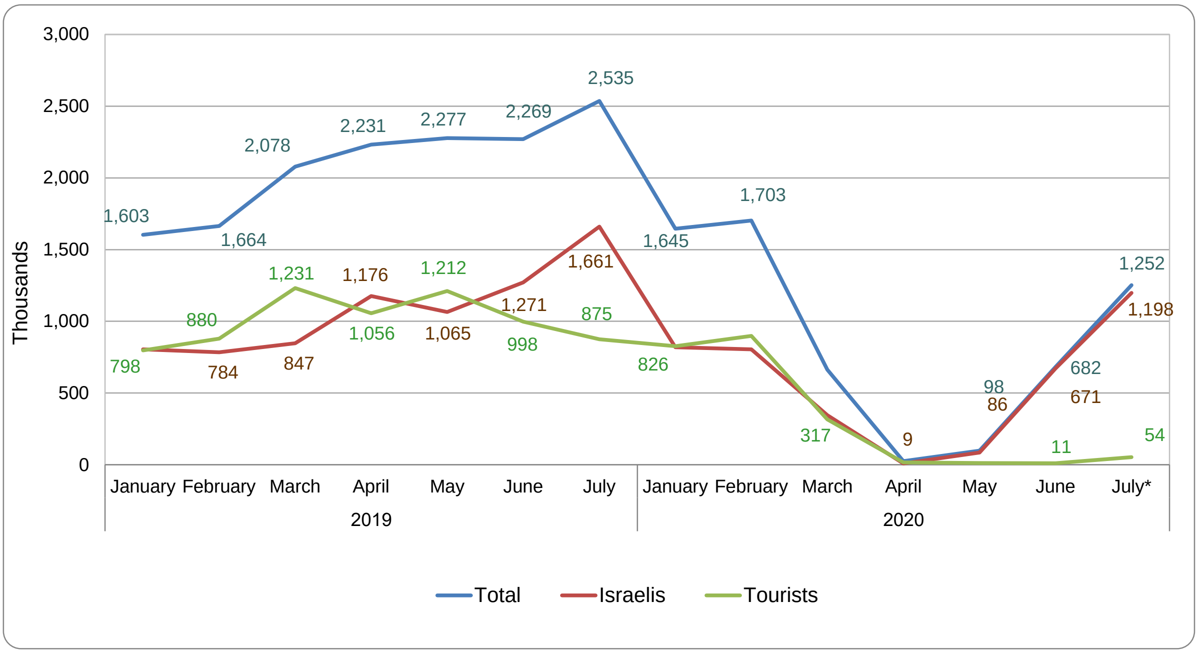
June:

- 0.7 million person-nights (2.3 million in June 2019) and average occupancy was 21% (73% in 2019).
- The highest average occupancy was in Elat, at 50% (78% in 2019)

July:[4]

- 1.25 million person-nights (2.5 million in July 2019). Most person-nights (96%) were of Israelis
- The overall average occupancy was 35% (72% in July 2019)
- The highest average occupancy was in Elat, at 75% (88% in 2019)

Diagram 4 - Person-Nights in Tourist Hotels, January–July 2020, as Compared with 2019



* Preliminary data

---

[1] The Passover holiday in 2019 and 2020 fell entirely in April. Passover eve fell on April 19 in 2019 and on April 8 in 2020.

[2] In all the hotels that could accept guests, including those that were not active only due to the exceptional situation (gross occupancy).

[3] The Shavuot holiday fell at the end of May this year.

[4] Preliminary data.

Table A - Average Occupancy[5] in Tourist Hotels, by Selected Localities (Percentages)

Month	Year	Total	Jerusalem	Tiberias	Haifa	Tel Aviv-Yafo	Elat	The Dead Sea
January	2019	55.6	58.9	52.7	52.1	64.3	55.9	57.2
	2020	56.1	61.1	54.0	53.1	62.9	58.0	57.9
February	2019	64.1	68.9	69.8	57.4	68.0	64.6	65.6
	2020	61.3	66.6	69.9	53.6	62.3	62.6	65.4
March	2019	72.0	84.7	74.2	66.4	77.0	68.6	68.9
	2020	22.3	27.2	21	16.3	20.9	24.4	22.9
April	2019	71.2	72.7	65.1	64.5	81.0	74.3	75.2
	2020	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	2019	74.0	78.0	76.0	68.8	81.2	71.7	77.3
	2020	3.4	2.3	2.5	1.1	2.9	4.3	5.7
June	2019	73.3	72.5	67.6	69.9	86.3	77.5	68.1
	2020	20.9	3.7	12.5	8.9	10.0	50.1	25.7
July	2019	72.3	62.6	63.9	64.8	80.6	87.9	69.1
	2020*	34.6	8.4	26.9	16.5	14.5	74.5	38.8

* Preliminary data

(..) Data not for publication

[5] In all the hotels that were able to accept guests, including those that were not active only due to the exceptional situation (gross occupancy).

Civil Resilience

The Central Bureau of Statistics conducted three quick surveys in order to provide a situation assessment and vital data regarding the Israeli public's civil resilience. The first of these surveys was conducted from April 26, 2020 to May 1, 2020 (during the closure), the second from May 11 to 14, 2020 (after the closure period), and the third from July 12 to 16, 2020.

The survey population was made up of persons aged 21 and over, except for the Bedouin diaspora in the South and residents of therapeutic institutions. The questions in the survey focused on a variety of topics: health, emotional state, food consumption, receiving assistance, economic situation and work, the extent of complying with the instructions of the Ministry of Health and of the government, and the extent of confidence in the government and in their local authority's handling of the Coronavirus crisis.

Table B - Comparison of the Data of the Civil Resilience Surveys and the 2019 Social Survey

-	During the Closure	After the Closure	In July	The 2019 Social Survey
Felt loneliness*	23.5%	18.4%	18.6%	19.6% felt loneliness often or occasionally
Felt depressed*	16.2%	16.2%	21.3%	24.2% felt depressed often or occasionally
Felt stress and anxiety	34.4%	33.4%	42.1%	-
Were afraid of becoming infected with Coronavirus	55.7%	53.0%	64.7%	-
Feared difficulty in covering expenses*	50.3%	46.5%	54.8%	29.9% were not too successful, or not at all successful, in covering all monthly household expenses, such as food, electricity, telephone, etc.
Reported that their and their families' financial situation worsened due to the Coronavirus crisis	46.1%	44.6%	41.5%	-

-	During the Closure	After the Closure	In July	The 2019 Social Survey
Reduced the quantity of food or meals that they ate	14.1%	14.1%	21.1%	-
Expect that their economic situation will worsen over the next year	27.3%	18.3%	28.2%	9.2% expect that their economic situation will worsen over the coming years
Received help in obtaining food, medications, etc.	16.2%	17.4%	14.2%	92.4% feel that they have someone to rely on in a crisis or in hardship
Persons aged 65 and over who received help in obtaining food, medications, etc.	45.5%	42.4%	29.0%	89.5% of persons aged 65 and over feel that they have someone to rely on in a crisis or in hardship
Have confidence in the government's handling the Coronavirus crisis*	71.6%	68.9%	46.7%	41.2% have confidence in the government
Have confidence in the way that their residential community's local authority is handling the Coronavirus crisis*	79.1%	76.9%	68.6%	58.2% have a positive assessment** of the functioning of the local authority of their locality of residence

* To an extent or to a large extent

** Good or very good

Compliance with the Instructions of the Government and the Ministry of Health

During the period of the closure, most of the population followed the instructions to a great extent. During the period after the closure, there was a slight decline in compliance with the instructions, though most of the population still followed them carefully to a large extent. In July most of the population followed the instructions.

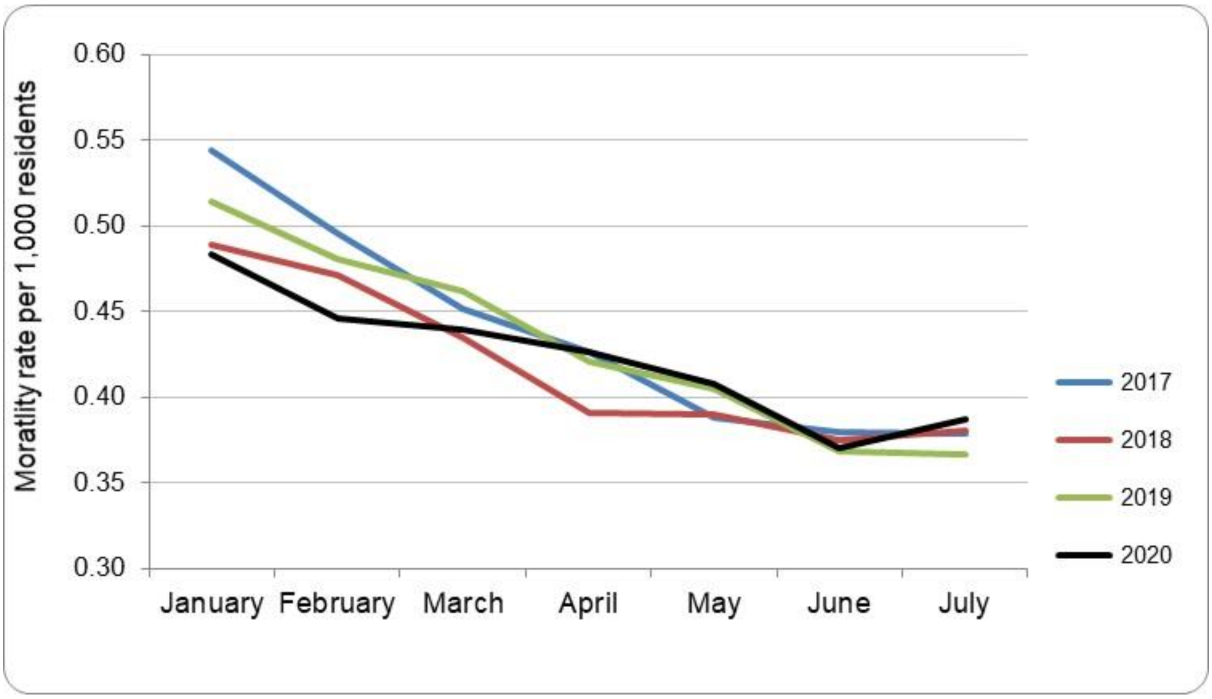
		During the closure	After the closure	In July
	Personal hygiene, such as washing hands and using sanitizer	94.1%	90.3%	91.0%
	Wearing a mask	92.8%	86.9%	92.3%
	Physical-social distancing	87.8%	79.7%	82.3%

Deaths

Until late July 2020, there was no indication of a **significantly** high mortality rate in Israel despite the increase in the number of people who died of the Coronavirus and the increase in their proportion among the overall number of deaths. The mortality rate was particularly low during the first months of the year, but once the pandemic began, and particularly from April through July, it resembled that of previous years, with weekly fluctuations. The mortality rate increased at the end of July, and continued to do so in early August.

From the beginning of 2020 to the end of July, 27,550 residents of Israel died[6] – a number similar to the number of deaths during the same months in 2019. From March through July, approximately 19,000 residents died, compared to 18,700 residents who died from March through July 2019. The mortality rate in these months in both years is almost identical.

Diagram 5 - Mortality Rate by Month*, January–July, 2017–2020

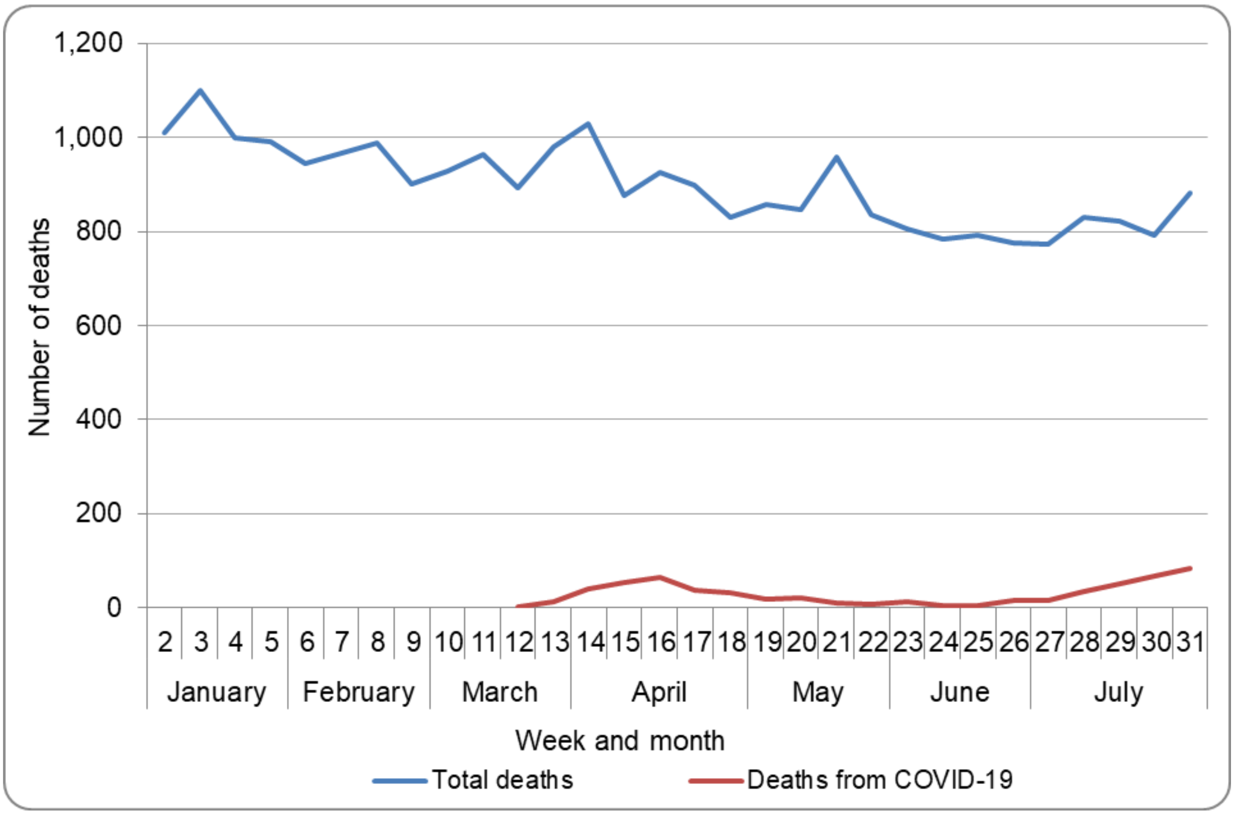


* Adjusted for number of days per month

[6] Source of the data regarding the deaths: The Population Registry of the Population and Immigration Authority.

Mortality from the Coronavirus (COVID-19) in Israel from March through July was lower in comparison with many other countries. Of the approximately 19,000 persons who died in Israel from March through July, about 570 (roughly 3%) died directly from the Coronavirus (according to data from the Ministry of Health). During these months, there is no indication of significant excess mortality beyond the known number of deaths in Israel from the Coronavirus.

Diagram 6 - Number of Deaths, Total and from COVID-19, by Week



* According to Ministry of Health data

Road Accidents

In July 2020, the number of casualties in road accidents decreased by 25.1% compared with July 2019, and the number of persons killed decreased by 6.1%.

The number of fatal road accidents was 3.6% higher in July 2020 than in July 2019.

There was a decrease of approximately 74% in the number of persons injured during Passover 2020 compared to Passover 2019.

Diagram 7 - Road Accidents With Casualties, March–July 2020, Compared to 2019

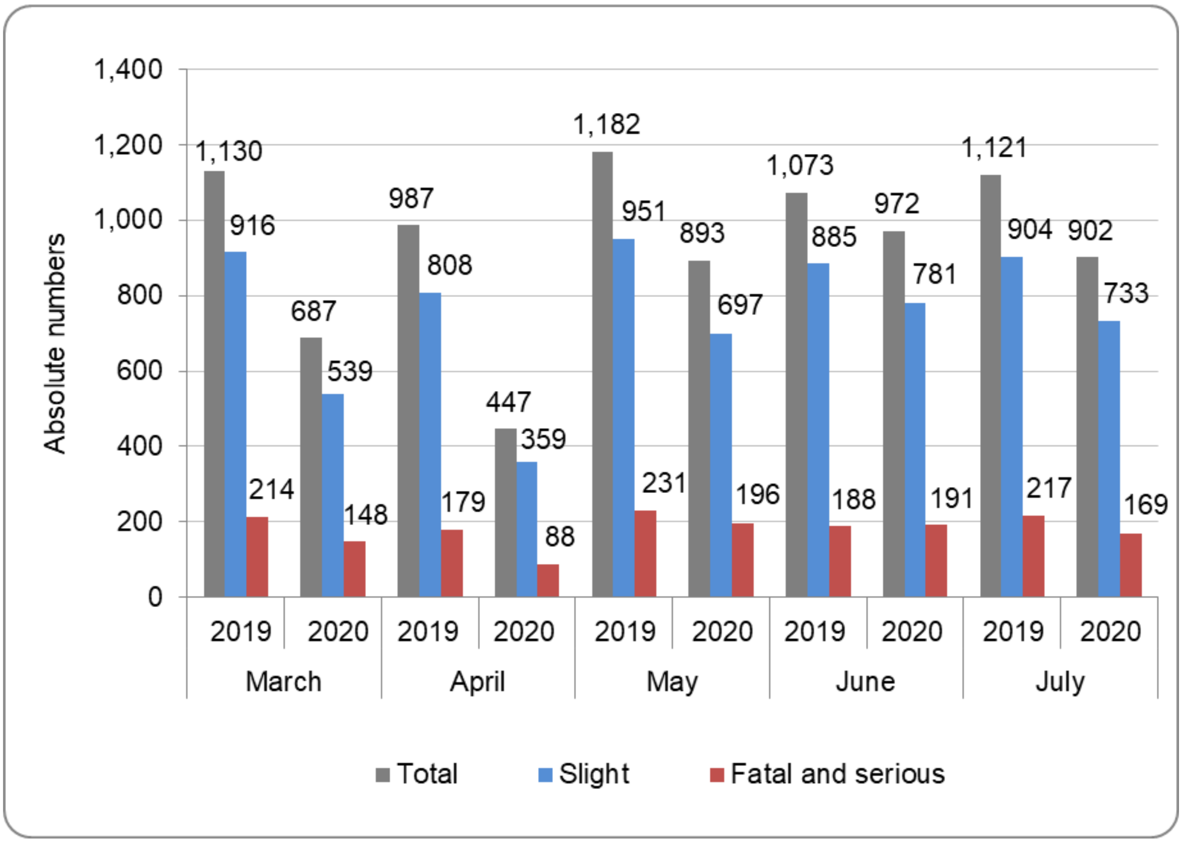


Diagram 8 - Casualties in Road Accidents, March–July 2020, Compared to 2019

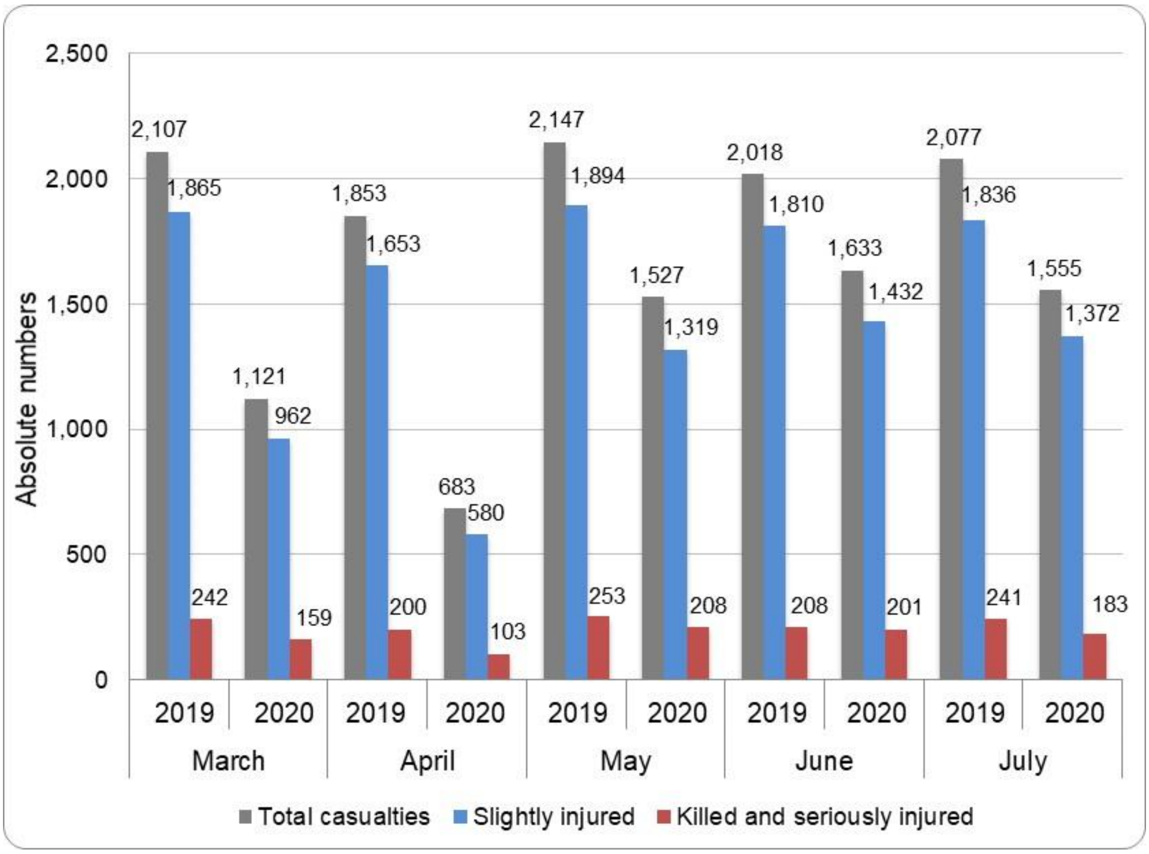
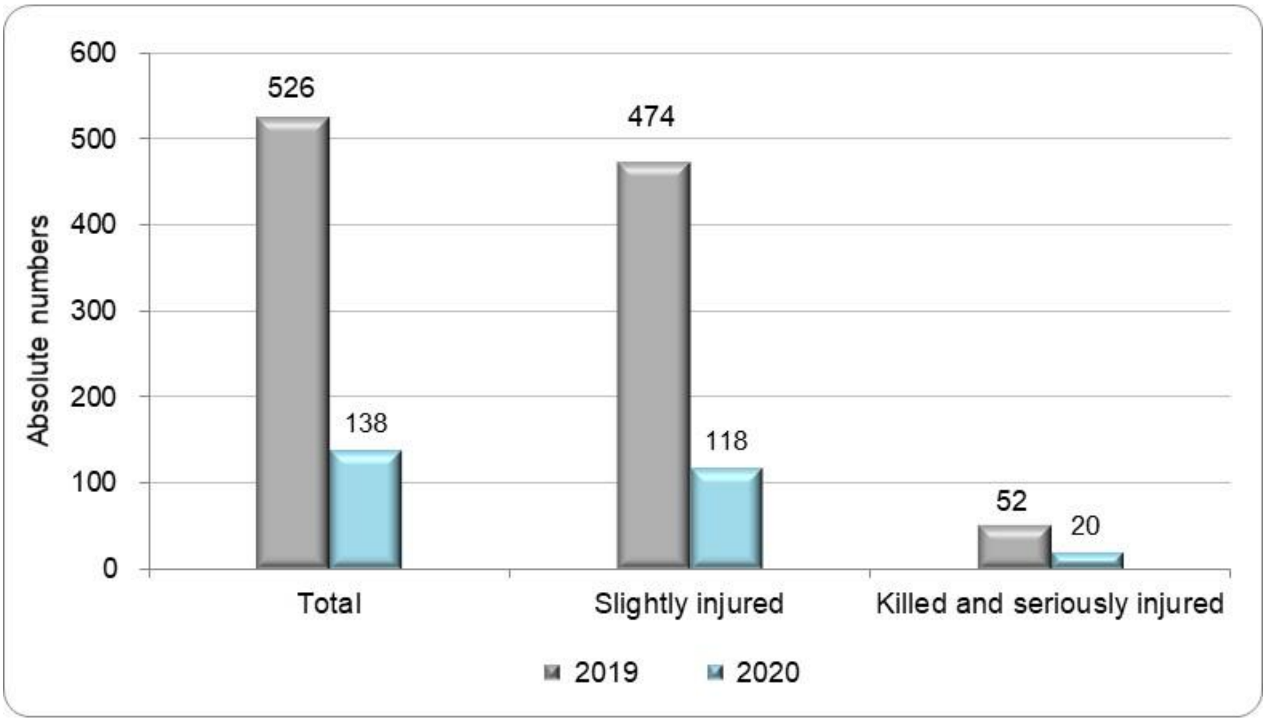
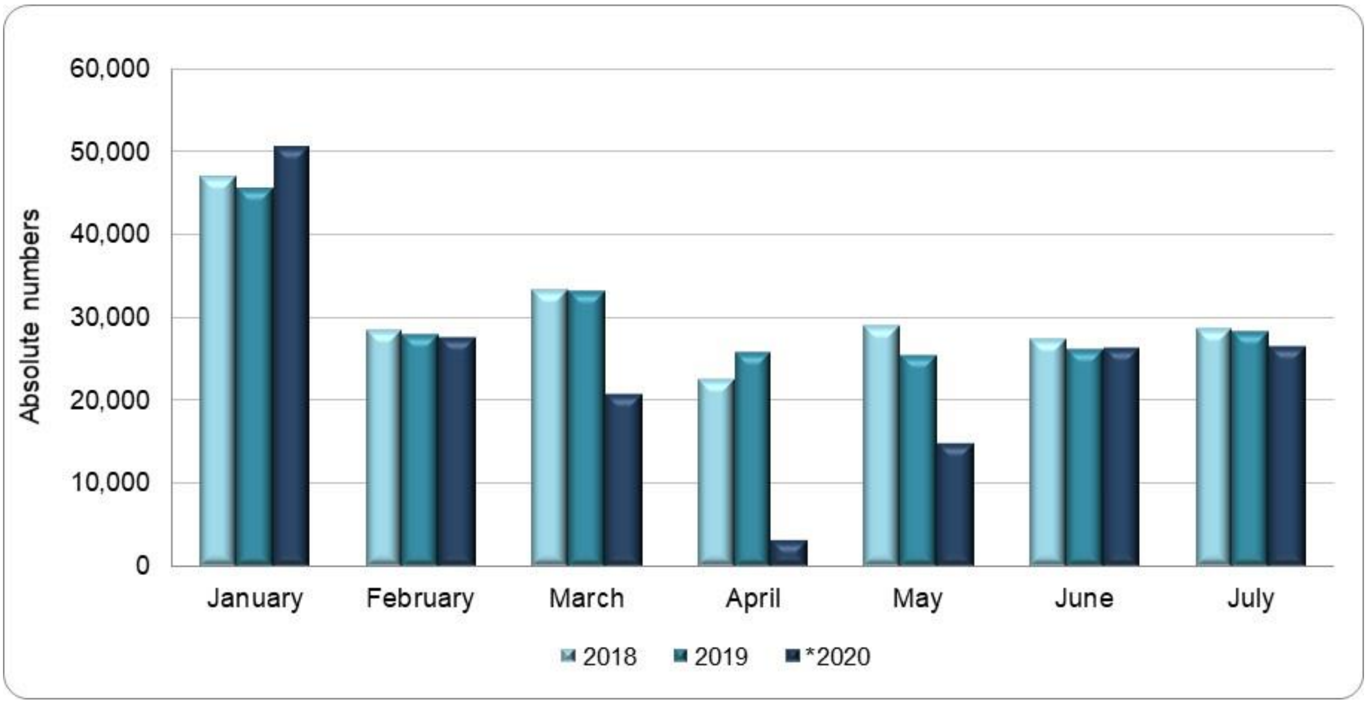


Diagram 9 - Casualties in Road Accidents During the Passover Holiday, 2020, as Compared With 2019



The first registration of a vehicle is the month and year in which the vehicle was registered for the first time, with its current license number, in the Civilian Motor Vehicle Registry.

Diagram 10 - First Registration of Road Motor Vehicles



* Data for 2020 are preliminary and are expected to change.

Crime

Between January and July 2020

- During the period between January and July 2020, 164,568 cases were opened, compared to 180,024 in the parallel period in the previous year – a decrease of 8.6%.
- The number of offences against human life was 655, compared with 478 in the parallel period the previous year – an increase of 39.1%.
- Selected offences for which an increase was recorded compared to January–July 2019: forgery (money, stamps, or documents), which decreased by 26.6%; theft, which decreased by 19.2%; break-ins (of homes, businesses, or institutions), which decreased by 19.0%; and offences against the Entry into Israel Law, which decreased by 18.0%.
- Selected offences for which an increase was recorded compared to January–July 2019: aggravated bodily harm, which increased by 12.1%; fraud and extortion, which increased by 7.8%; assault and obstruction of a police officer, which increased by 5.8%; and threats, which increased by 5.5%.

Table C - Number of Cases Opened at the Israel Police and Number of Offences, January–July 2020, Compared to 2019

Type of offence	Cases			Offences		
	2019	2020	Change in percentage	2019	2020	Change in percentage
Against the security of the state	6,683	6,079	-9.0	7,473	6,750	-9.7
Against public order	68,407	69,530	1.6	80,421	82,673	2.8
Person's life	464	651	40.3	478	665	39.1
Bodily harm	33,777	33,585	-0.6	35,474	35,626	0.4
Sexual offences	3,575	3,423	-4.3	4,289	3,929	-8.4
Morality offences	19,414	15,925	-18.0	23,078	19,522	-15.4
Property offences	72,697	63,223	-13.0	80,284	69,422	-13.5
Fraud offences	10,007	8,926	-10.8	12,266	10,546	-14.0
Economic offences	613	663	8.2	721	742	2.9

Type of offence	Cases			Offences		
	2019	2020	Change in percentage	2019	2020	Change in percentage
Licencing offences	970	918	-5.4	983	930	-5.4
Other offences	1,436	1,163	-19.0	1,669	1,416	-15.2

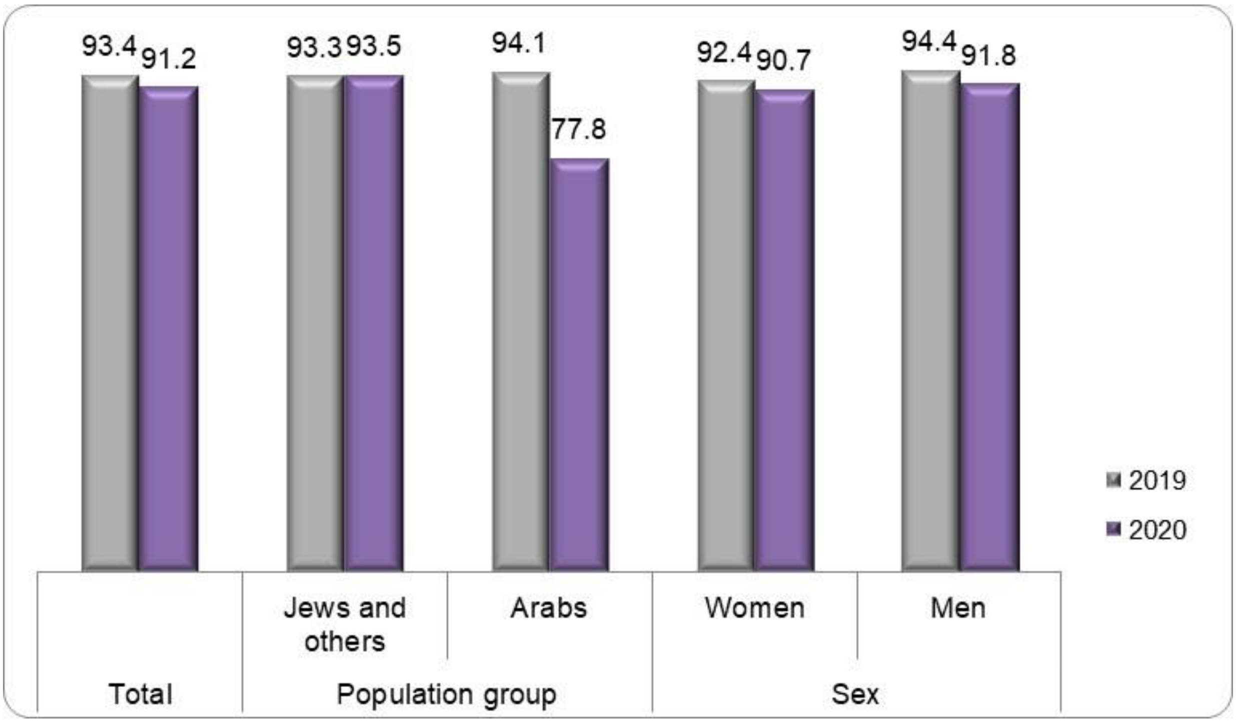
The Crime Victimization Survey

March–April 2020 Compared to March–April 2019

General Sense of Personal Security (Feel Safe) in the Neighborhood

Of persons aged 20 and over, 91.2% said that they felt generally safe in their neighborhood to a large or very large extent, compared to 93.4% in the parallel period during the previous year.

Diagram 11 - Percentage of Persons Aged 20 and Over Who Feel Generally Safe in The Neighborhood (Sense of Personal Security), March–April 2020, Compared with March–April 2019



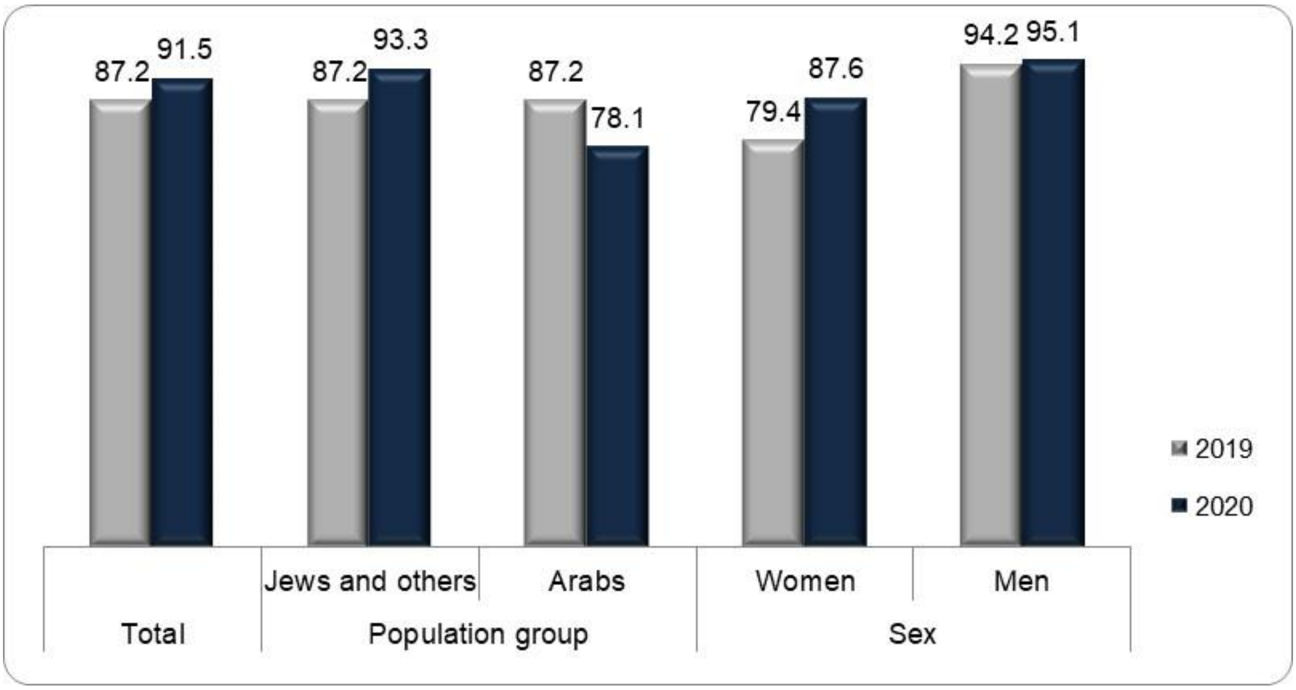
Among men in the 35 and over age group, there was a large decrease in the percentage of those who generally felt a sense of security in their neighborhood (91.4%) compared to the parallel period in the previous year (97.8%). However, the sense of personal security was higher among the group of persons aged 20–34 (92.7% compared to 87.8% in 2019).

Among the Arab population group, there was a significant decrease in the percentage of persons who felt a general sense of security in their neighborhood (77.8%) compared to the parallel period the previous year (94.1%). This significant decrease existed in all the age groups, but mainly among those aged 35 and over (73.8% in 2020 compared to 96.4% in 2019).

Sense of Safety Walking Alone After Dark in the Neighborhood

There was an increase in the percentage of persons aged 20 and over who felt safe walking alone in their neighborhood after dark to a large or very large extent (91.5%) compared with the parallel period in the previous year (87.2%).

Diagram 12 - Percentage of Persons Aged 20 and Over Who Feel Safe Walking Alone in the Neighborhood after Dark, March–April 2020 Compared to 2019



There was a substantial increase in the sense of security among women (87.6%) compared to the parallel period in the previous year (79.4%). An increase was also seen among women aged 35 and over (91.6% and 80.4%, respectively).

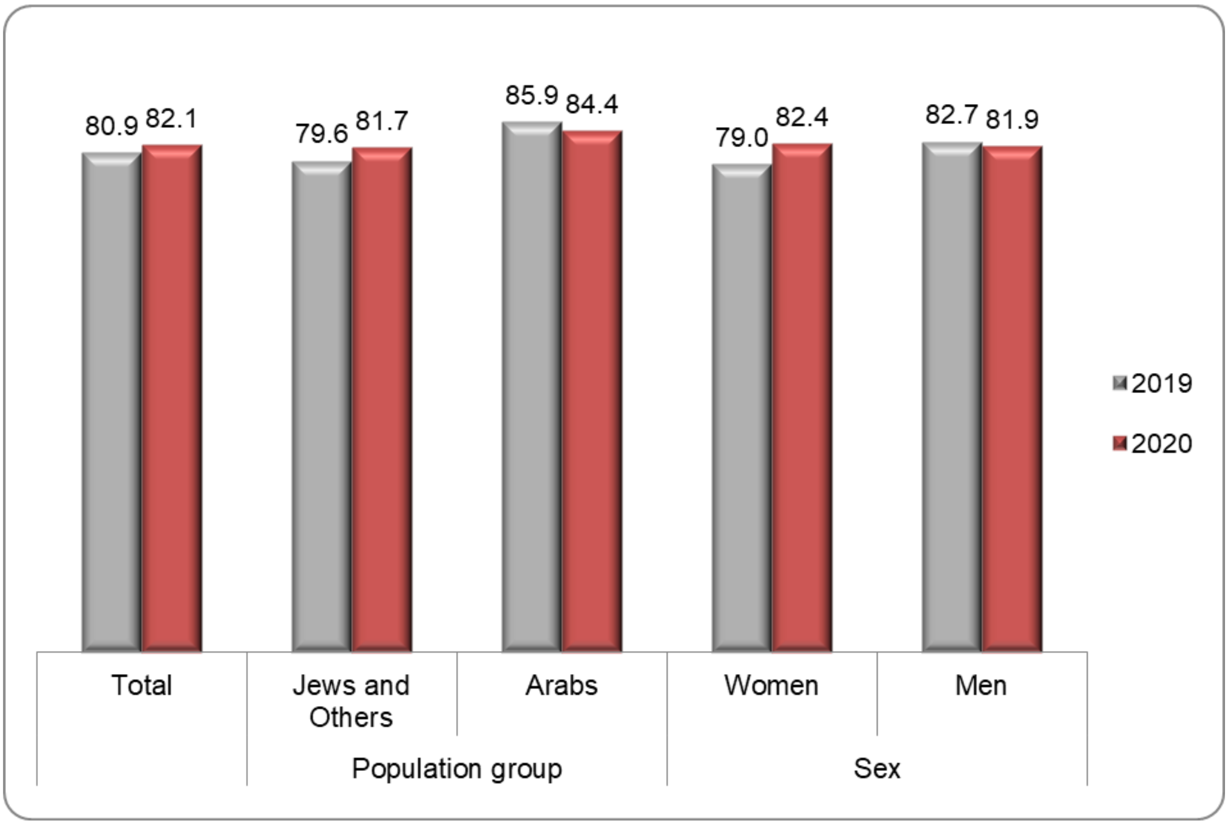
Among women in the large cities,[7] there was a large increase in the percentage of women who felt safe walking alone in their neighborhood after dark (90.7%), compared to the parallel period in the previous year (76.6%).

Among the Arab population groups, there was a large decrease in the sense of security (78.1%) compared to the parallel period in the previous year (87.2%). This decrease existed mainly in the 20–34 age group, with a decline of 14%.

Fear of Becoming a Victim of Cyber-Crime

Of persons aged 20 and over, 82.1% have no fear whatsoever, or have a very slight fear, of becoming a victim of cyber-crime,[8] compared to 80.9% in the parallel period of the previous year.

Diagram 13 - Percentage of Persons Aged 20 and Over Who Do Not Fear Becoming Victims of Cyber-Crime as a Result of Internet Use, March–April 2020 Compared to 2019



[7] Cities with 200,000 or more residents.

[8] The responses “to a small extent” or “not at all” show a strong sense of personal security.

The percentage of women aged 35 and over who had little to no fear of becoming victims of cyber-crime (84.4%) increased compared to the parallel period in the previous year (78.6%).

Among the Arab population group, there was a substantial decrease in the percentage of persons aged 20–34 who had little to no fear becoming victims of cyber-crime (80.7%) compared to the parallel period in the previous year (86.1%).

Data from the Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey continues to be conducted during this time, just as during ordinary times. The survey data make it possible to track the effects of the Coronavirus crisis on the state of employment and the labour market in Israel. The survey was conducted in accordance with international working methods.

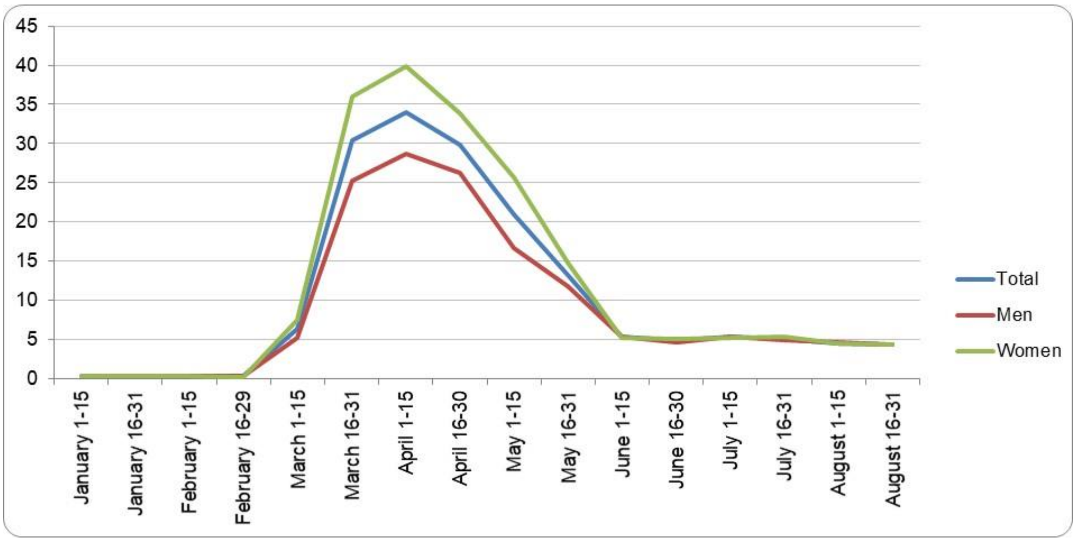
- The effects of Coronavirus on the labour market in Israel largely took the form of temporary absence from work due to the closing of a portion of the workplaces and inability to search for work under the new conditions. At the end of March, the restrictions that had been imposed caused many employees to be temporarily absent from work (including unpaid leave and paid leave, inter alia).
- This situation intensified in April due to a tightening of the restrictions and to the Passover holiday as well. When the restrictions were eased in May, the number of employees temporarily absent from work decreased, but the percentage of unemployed persons increased.

August 2020 (Compared With July 2020) Among Persons Aged 15 and Over

- The percentage of unemployed persons out of the labour force – 5.4% (5.1% in July)
- The percentage of the labour force of employed persons who were temporarily absent from their workplaces for the whole week for reasons connected with the Coronavirus, with the addition of the unemployed persons – 9.8% (10.3% in July)

- Percentage of the labour force of those who are not members of the labour force who stopped working due to dismissal or the closure of their workplace from March 2020, with the addition of employed persons who are temporarily absent from their workplaces for the whole week for reasons connected to the Coronavirus and unemployed persons – 11.2% (11.9% in July).

Diagram 14 - Percentage of Persons Temporarily Absent from Work due to Coronavirus, of Members of the Labour Force, by Sex, Biweekly



Labour Force Characteristics in August 2020 – Original Data

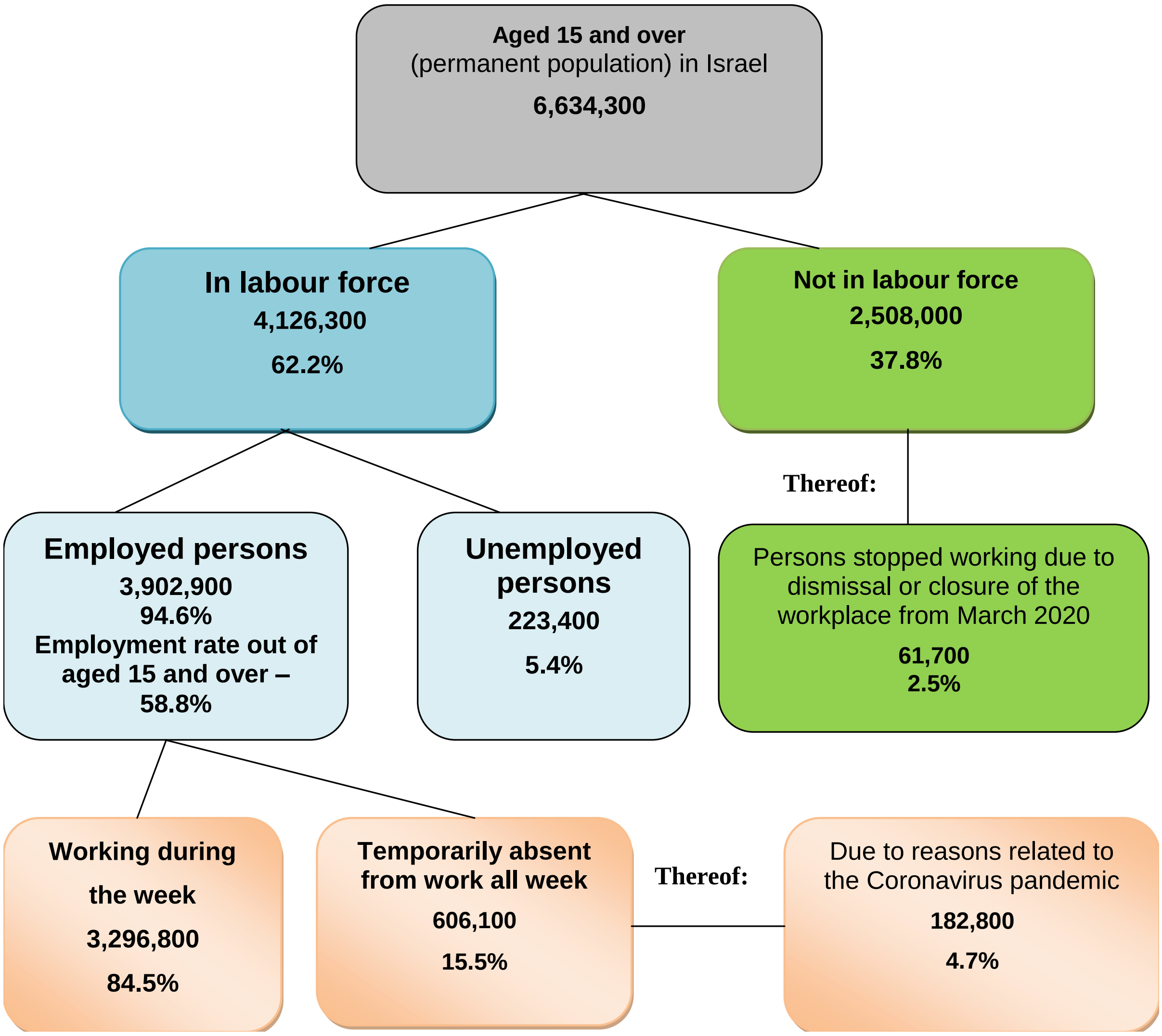


Table D - Labour Force Characteristics in March–August 2020 – Original Data and Percentages

-	March	April	May	June	July	August
Aged 15 and over (permanent population)	6,585,000	6,595,700	6,604,600	6,613,900	6,624,200	6,634,300
In labour force	4,107,200 62.4%	4,060,600 61.6%	4,051,200 61.3%	4,085,000 61.8%	4,096,800 61.8%	4,126,300 62.2%
Employed persons	3,980,700 96.9%	3,931,400 96.8%	3,889,800 96.0%	3,893,100 95.3%	3,887,500 94.9%	3,902,900 94.6%
Employment rate of persons aged 15 and over	60.5%	59.6%	58.9%	58.9%	58.7%	58.8%
Working this week	3,086,900 77.6%	2,400,800 61.1%	3,092,200 79.5%	3,559,900 91.4%	3,426,600 88.1%	3,296,800 84.5%
Temporarily absent from work all week	893,700 22.5%	1,530,600 38.9%	797,600 20.5%	333,200 8.6%	460,900 11.9%	606,100 15.5%
Thereof: Due to reasons related to the Coronavirus pandemic	726,600 18.3%	1,275,800 32.5%	684,200 17.6%	208,500 5.4%	212,600 5.5%	182,800 4.7%
Unemployed persons	126,500 3.1%	129,300 3.2%	161,400 4.0%	191,900 4.7%	209,300 5.1%	223,400 5.4%
Not in labour force	2,477,800 37.6%	2,535,100 38.4%	2,553,400 38.7%	2,528,900 38.2%	2,527,400 38.2%	2,508,000 37.8%
Thereof: Persons who stopped working for other reasons or had not worked in the past, wished to work now and did not look for work due to the Coronavirus	17,100 0.7%	63,300 2.5%	48,200 1.9%	17,400 0.7%	16,700 0.7%	–
Stopped working due to dismissal or closure of the workplace from March 2020	21,900 0.9%	94,700 3.7%	110,100 4.3%	80,100 3.2%	74,700 3.0%	61,700 2.5%

Job Vacancies

There were approximately 58,700 job vacancies in August 2020, as compared with 53,100 in July. The number of job vacancies in August 2020 reflects a decrease of 41% compared to August 2019 (99,836 job vacancies).

Diagram 15 - Overall Job Vacancies

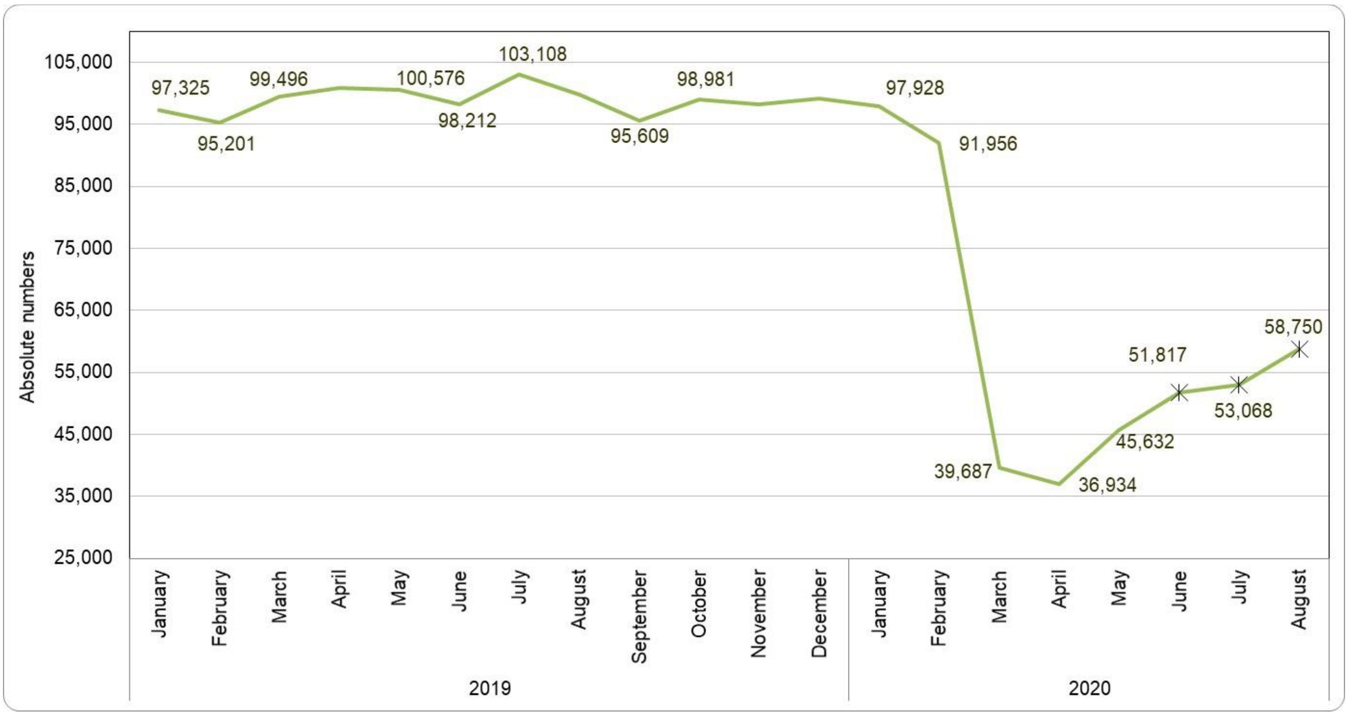


Table E - Changes in the Number of Job Vacancies, by Occupation (the Coronavirus crisis compared to the 2019 average)

Number	Description	Average number of job vacancies in 2019 (monthly average)	Monthly average, June–August 2020	Change compared to 2019 average
94	Food preparation assistants	1,718.6	486.3	-72%
51	Personal service workers	10,813.4	3,586.0	-67%
96	Refuse workers and other elementary workers	1,087.8	386.4	-64%
54	Protective services workers	3,416.6	1,264.6	-63%
83	Drivers and mobile plant operators	5,083.0	2,271.2	-55%

Number	Description	Average number of job vacancies in 2019 (monthly average)	Monthly average, June–August 2020	Change compared to 2019 average
23	Teaching professionals	887.7	406.1	-54%
91	Cleaners and helpers	5,360.3	2,550.1	-52%
52	Sales workers	11,193.9	5,692.4	-49%
75	Food processing, woodworking, garment and other craft and related trades workers	1,811.0	933.6	-48%
81	Stationary plant and machine operators	1,502.9	781.0	-48%
33	Business and administration associate professionals	3,552.5	2,026.4	-43%
72	Metal, machinery and related trades workers	3,237.0	1,852.6	-43%
14	Hospitality, retail and other services managers	624.9	368.7	-41%
71	Building and related trades workers (excluding electricians)	5,638.5	3,364.9	-40%
13	Production and specialized services managers	472.0	288.2	-39%
42	Customer services clerks	2,648.4	1,640.7	-38%
24	Business and administration professionals	1,903.7	1,182.7	-38%
26	Legal, social and cultural professionals	1,395.4	898.7	-36%
21	Science and engineering professionals	3,777.9	2,451.7	-35%
35	Information and communications technology (ICT) practical engineers and technicians	1,365.0	891.9	-35%

Number	Description	Average number of job vacancies in 2019 (monthly average)	Monthly average, June–August 2020	Change compared to 2019 average
82	Assemblers	439.2	287.0	-35%
43	Numerical and material recording clerks	2,069.2	1,382.4	-33%
74	Electrical and electronic trades workers	2,095.1	1,405.6	-33%
93	Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport	2,258.0	1,520.8	-33%
25	Information and communications technology (ICT) professionals	9,498.7	6,491.7	-32%
31	Science and engineering associate professionals	1,549.1	1,092.0	-30%
41	General and keyboard clerks	1,226.5	875.2	-29%
12	Administrative and commercial managers	798.6	596.5	-25%
34	Legal, social, cultural and relate associate professionals	1,999.1	1,643.1	-18%
22	Health professionals	2,287.5	1,893.6	-17%
53	Personal care workers	4,767.2	4,066.3	-15%
32	Health associate professionals	361.1	400.6	11%

Employee Jobs and Average Wages

Table F - Employee Jobs in January–June 2020, Thousands

-	Total workers	Israeli workers	Workers from abroad
June	3,648.8	3,427.8	121.5
May	3,230.3	3,057.8	118.0
April	2,776.7	2,624.7	113.3
March	3,886.7	3,662.9	130.3
February	4,004.1	3,768.6	130.0
January	4,007.8	3,767.1	133.7

Diagram 16 - Employee Jobs of Israeli Workers by Industry, June 2020 Compared to June 2019, Thousands

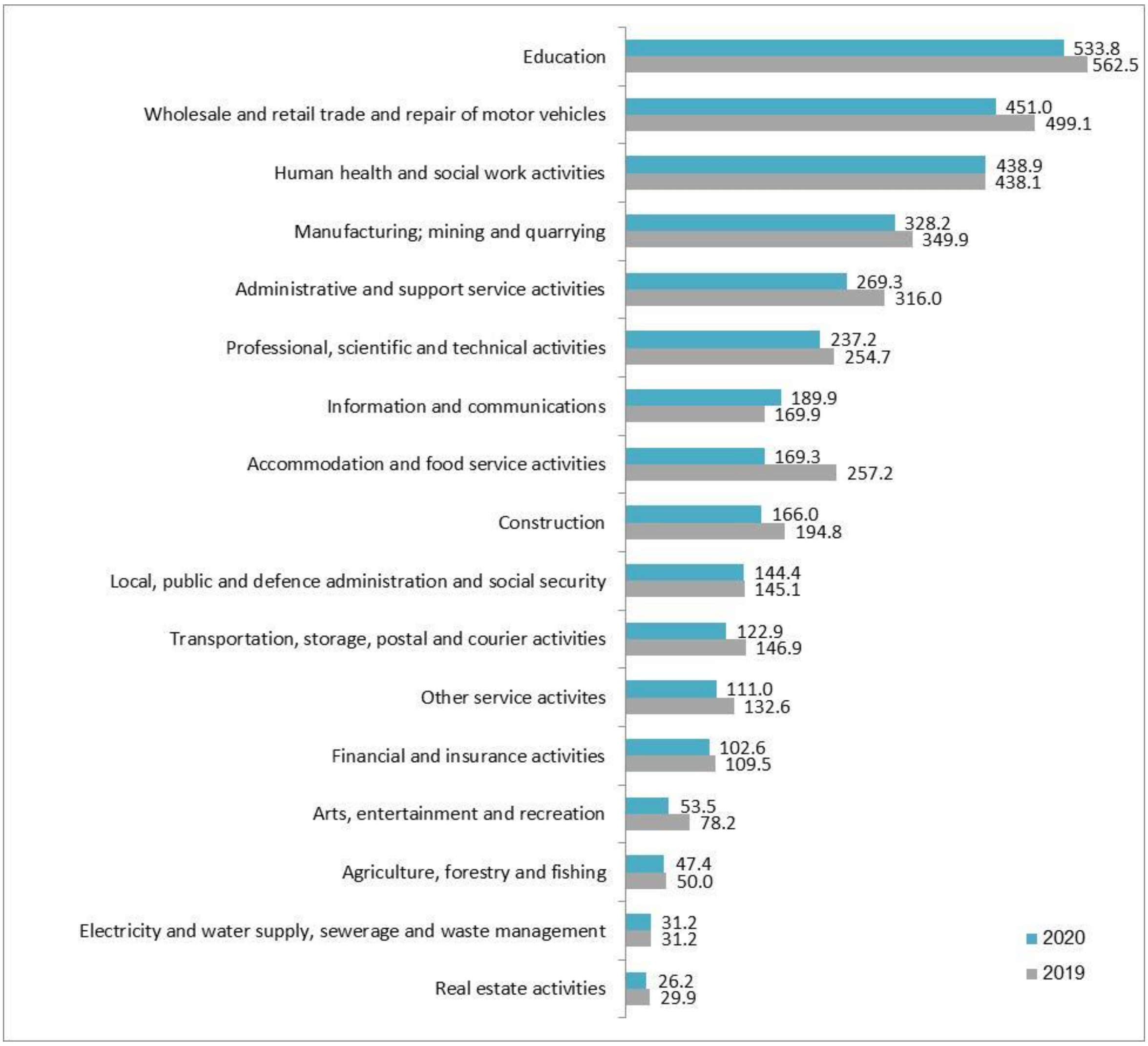


Table G - Average Wages per Employee Job in January–June 2020, Current Prices (NIS)

-	Total workers 2020	Total workers 2019	Israeli workers 2020	Israeli workers 2019	Workers from abroad 2020	Workers from abroad 2019
June	11,697	10,818	12,074	11,144	6,781	6,523
May	11,198	10,182	11,511	10,471	6,478	6,686
April	12,212	10,417	12,586	10,716	6,309	6,636
March	10,603	10,791	10,944	11,111	6,311	6,492
February	10,681	10,335	10,992	10,641	6,443	6,087
January	10,536	10,260	10,834	10,543	6,630	6,438

Business

The Central Bureau of Statistics conducted eight quick surveys[9] from March through August in order to examine the state of employment due to the spread of Coronavirus and the accompanying restrictions. The surveys were taken among businesses with five or more employee jobs in a portion of the industries. The surveys' data provide information about the state of employment (such as dismissals and unpaid leave), work from home, the extent of the effect of the various restrictions, the ability of businesses to continue operating under the current conditions, the extent of damage to revenue, and an examination (however partial) of the changes in the state of businesses during the period when the restrictions were tightened due to the spread of the virus, the difficulty in implementing the regulations for preventing infection, lines of credit, and changes in these aspects over time.

[9] The eight surveys were conducted on the following dates: March 18–19 (first wave); March 30–31 (second wave); April 21–22 (third wave); May 5–8 (fourth wave); June 1–3 (fifth wave); June 15–17 (sixth wave); July 5–7 (seventh); and August 16–20 (eighth wave). The surveys reflect the state of businesses on those dates.

Diagram 17 - The State of Employment in Waves 2–8 of the Survey of the State of Business During the Spread of the Coronavirus

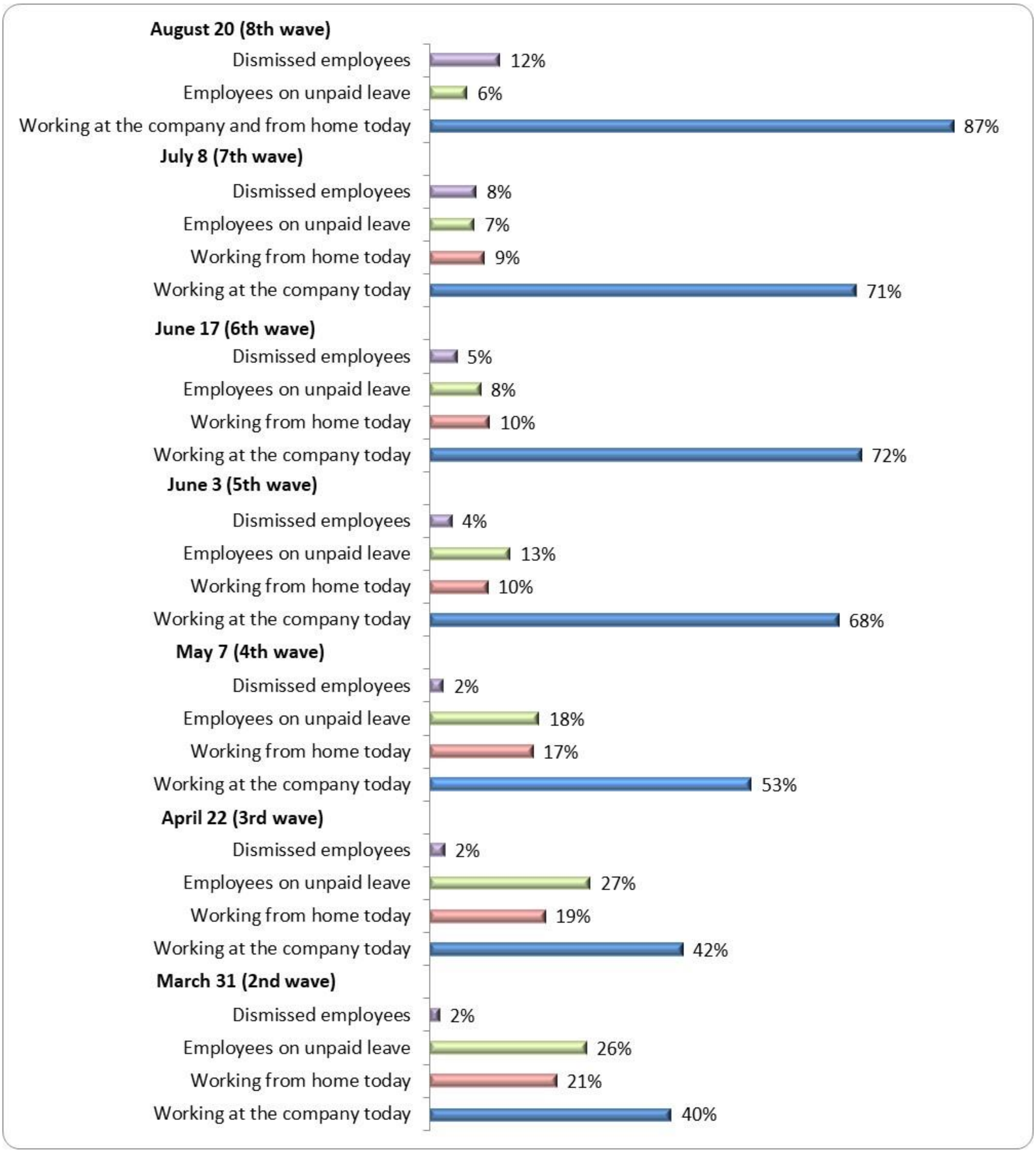


Table H - State of Employment in Waves 2–8 of the Survey of the State of Businesses During the Spread of the Coronavirus, by Industry

-	-	**Wave 2** March 31	**Wave 3** April 22	**Wave 4** May 7	**Wave 5** June 3	**Wave 6** June 17	**Wave 7** July 8	**Wave 8**[10] August 20
Manufacturing (without high technological intensity)	Working at the company today	52%	49%	61%	79%	83%	80%	92%
	Working from home today	9%	8%	7%	2%	3%	3%	92%
	Employees on unpaid leave	21%	25%	17%	8%	6%	3%	3%
Construction	Working at the company today	49%	57%	63%	78%	86%	77%	83%
	Working from home today	5%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	83%
	Employees on unpaid leave	28%	24%	19%	12%	8%	6%	5%
Wholesale and retail trade	Working at the company today	39%	41%	54%	78%	81%	84%	92%
	Working from home today	3%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%	92%
	Employees on unpaid leave	43%	48%	33%	13%	8%	5%	4%
	Working at the company today	39%	41%	53%	78%	83%	70%	81%

[10] In the eighth wave there was a change in the questionnaire. Thus, the data of employees working at the company today and the data of employees working from home today are presented together, and include employees on unpaid leave.

-	-	**Wave 2** March 31	**Wave 3** April 22	**Wave 4** May 7	**Wave 5** June 3	**Wave 6** June 17	**Wave 7** July 8	**Wave 8**[10] August 20
Professional, scientific, and technical activities; transportation and storage, postal and courier activities								
	Working from home today	22%	17%	18%	9%	5%	10%	
	Employees on unpaid leave	26%	32%	21%	9%	7%	6%	11%
Hi-tech	Working at the company today	31%	31%	40%	52%	52%	64%	97%
	Working from home today	49%	50%	43%	34%	37%	27%	97%
	Employees on unpaid leave	11%	11%	7%	6%	4%	3%	1%
Financial and insurance Industry	Working at the company today	24%	37%	54%	79%	81%	72%	65%
	Working from home today	41%	32%	27%	9%	12%	18%	65%
	Employees on unpaid leave	14%	11%	5%	2%	1%	2%	19%
Food and beverage services	Working at the company today	–	–	–	36%	43%	49%	65%
	Working from home today	–	–	–	0%	0%	0%	65%
	Employees on unpaid leave	–	–	–	45%	26%	27%	19%

-	-	Wave 2 March 31	Wave 3 April 22	Wave 4 May 7	Wave 5 June 3	Wave 6 June 17	Wave 7 July 8	Wave 8[10] August 20

* The Food and beverage services industry was not included in the first waves of the survey because most of the businesses in this industry were closed by order of the Ministry of Health.

Eighth Wave (August)

The state and character of employment

- The percentage of employees in the industries surveyed is approximately 87% of the overall number of employees on the eve of the crisis, compared to approximately 80% in the previous wave.
- About half a year after the outbreak of the crisis, 6.4% of the employees were still on unpaid leave. The percentages of unpaid leave are particularly high in the Accommodation and food and beverage service industries (including restaurants and food stalls) – about 20% and about 19%, respectively.
- About 11.5% of the total number of employees have been dismissed since the beginning of the Coronavirus crisis. This is an increase of 3.9% compared to the statistic in the previous month (7.6%). At the same time, the companies hired 4.9% of the new employees who, inter alia, replaced the employees who were dismissed.
- Of the employees who are on unpaid leave, 19% do not wish to return from unpaid leave.

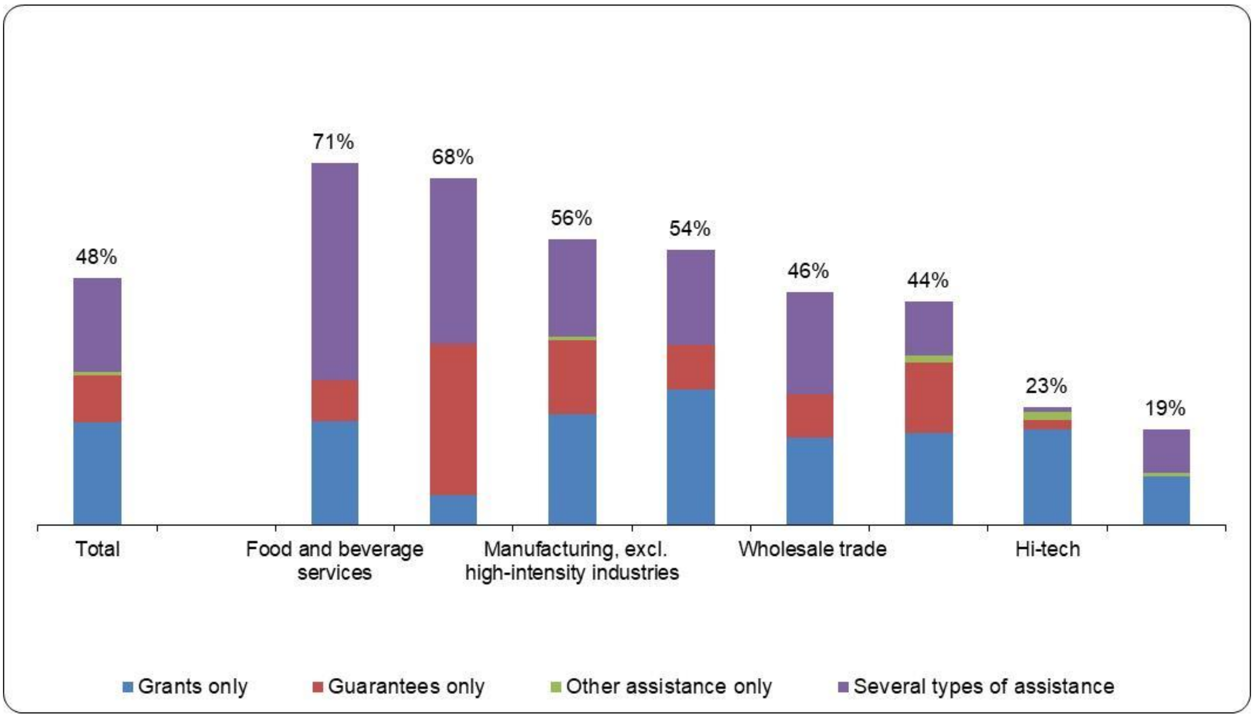
Survival and Damage to Monthly Revenue

- 19% of the businesses report that they will not be able to operate for more than three months under the current conditions in the economy.
- 78.5% of the businesses report moderate damage of up to 25% of the revenue for August (including approximately 24% of the businesses that reported that their revenue was unaffected). This is a substantial improvement compared to the degree of damage to revenue of July, in which 44.1% of the businesses reported moderate damage of up to 25% in revenue (and 18% reported that their revenue was unaffected).

The Percentage of Businesses That Received Government Assistance

- The highest percentage of businesses that received assistance were in the Food and beverage services and accommodation industries (70.9% and 67.9%, respectively), as well as the highest percentages of businesses that received assistance via several types of assistance.
- The Financial services and hi-tech industries had the lowest percentage of businesses that received government assistance.

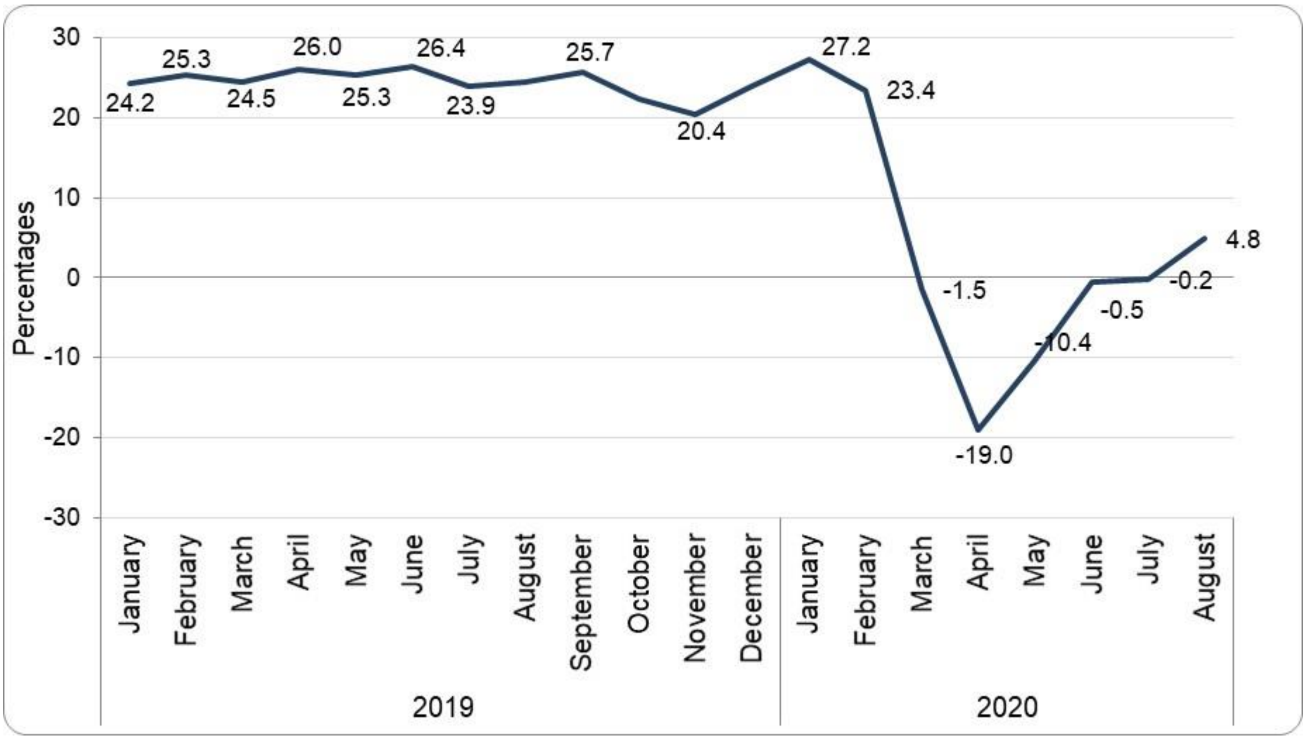
Diagram 18 - Distribution of Businesses that Received Government Assistance Due to the Coronavirus Crisis, by Economic Industry and Type of Assistance



Business Tendency

In all industries, the balance entitled The Economic Situation of the Business in August (current) shows an increase compared to July.

Diagram 19 - Assessment of the Financial Situation as of Today in All Industries (Net Balance of Responses)



August 2020 (Current)

Manufacturing

Regarding the question of the company's financial situation in August (current) following the opening of the economy, the net balance increased compared to the previous month (7.6) and stands at 10.8.

Construction

In the Construction industry, there was an increase in the balance of the company's current situation, from a balance of 1.0 in July to a balance of 6.0 in August (after a decrease from 7.5 in June to 1.0 in July).

Wholesale Trade

Continuing the increase that began in April in the balance of the company's current situation, there was a sharp increase from 2.9 in July to 8.4 in August (after a slight increase from 2.6 in June to 2.9 in July).

Accommodation

The balance of the current situation of these business increased substantially from -61.9 in July to -46.9 in August, though it remains negative.

Chain Store Revenue (Sales)

Seasonally adjusted data (in fixed prices)

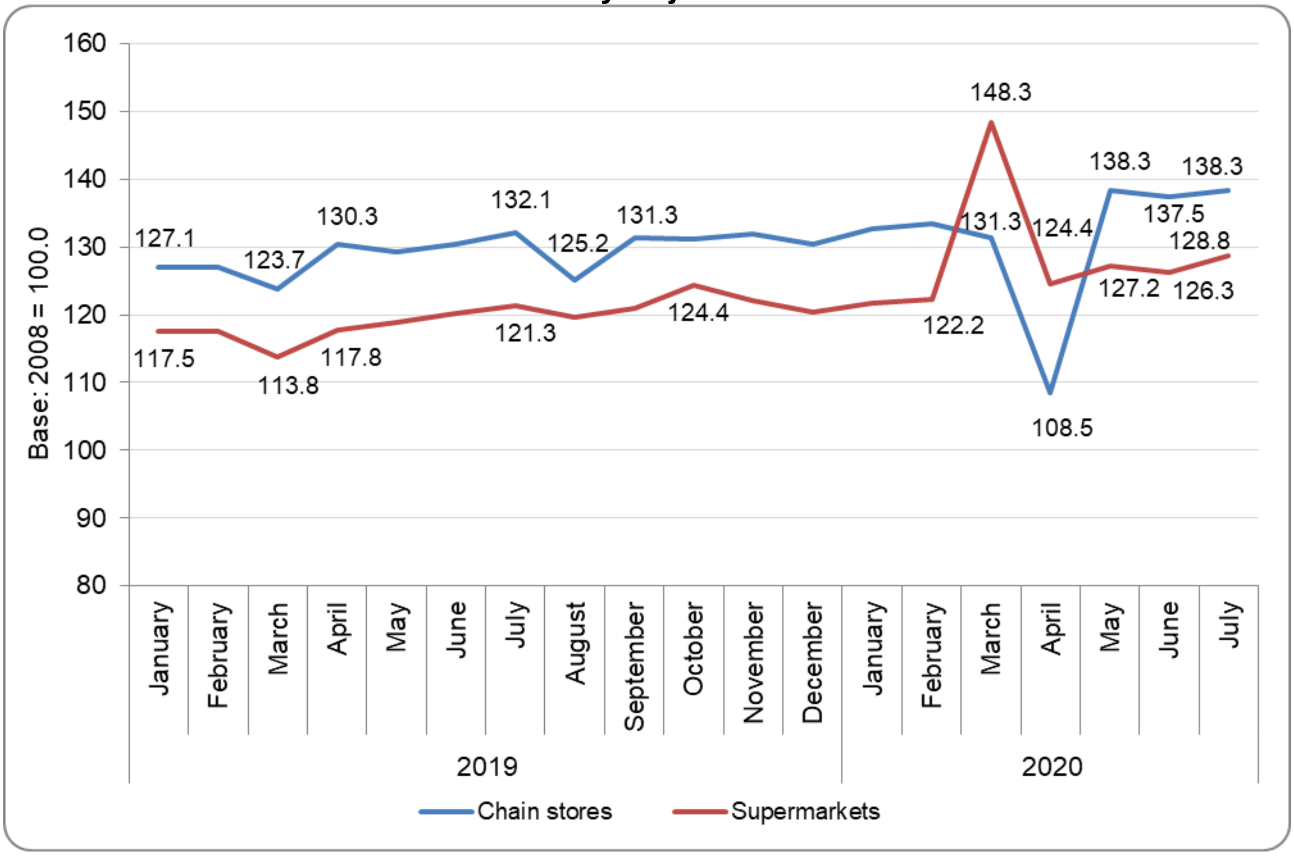
In July 2020, compared to June 2020

- An increase of 0.6% in chain store revenues
- An increase of 1.9% in supermarket revenues

In July 2020, compared to July 2019

- An increase of 6.0% in chain store revenues
- An increase of 7.4% in supermarket revenues

Diagram 20 - Revenue Indicators of Chain Stores and Supermarkets in Fixed Prices Seasonally Adjusted Data



Credit Card Purchases by Private Consumers

Seasonally Adjusted Data (in fixed prices)

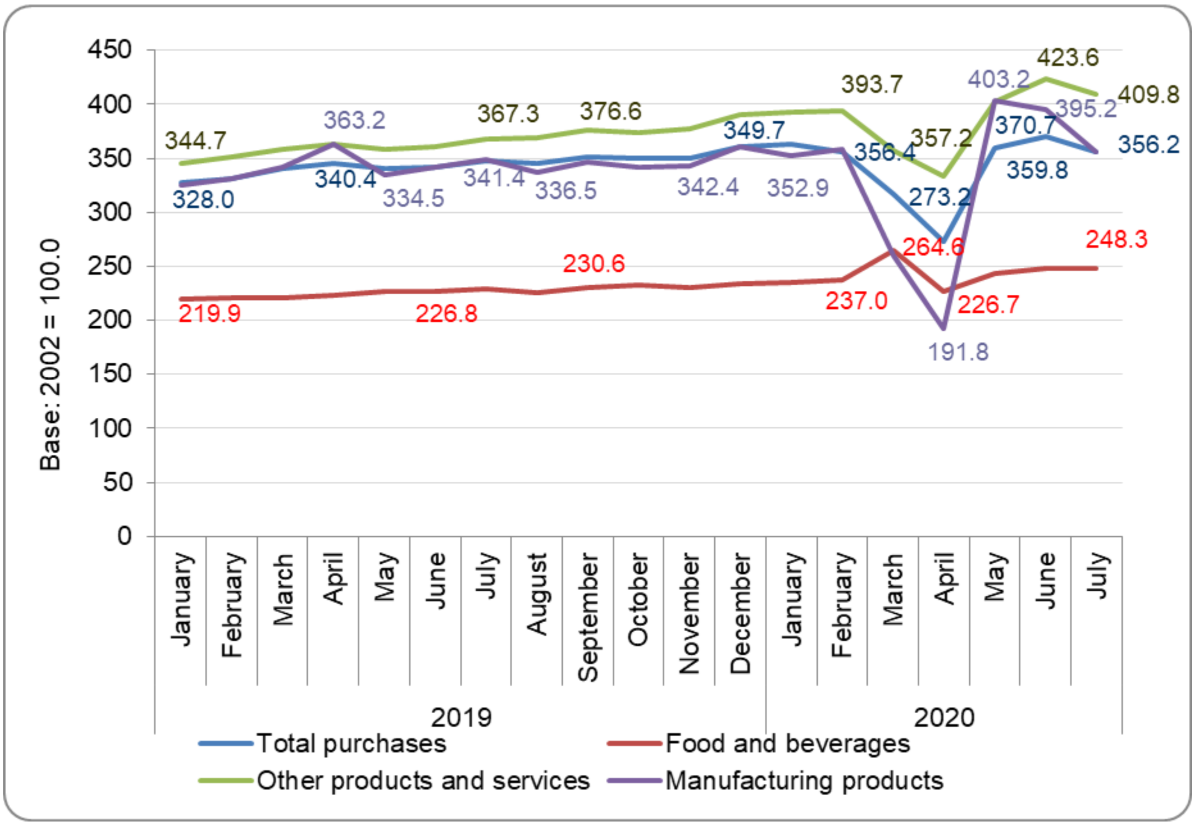
July 2020 Compared to June 2020

- A decrease of 3.9% in overall credit card purchases
- A decrease of 3.3% in the purchase of other products and services
- Stability in the purchase of food and beverages
- A decrease of 9.9% in the purchase of manufacturing products

July 2020 Compared to July 2019

- An increase of 2.5% in overall credit card purchases
- An increase of 11.5% in purchases of other products and services
- An increase of 8.7% in the purchase of food and beverages
- An increase of 2.1% in the purchase of manufacturing products

Diagram 21 - Index of Credit Card Purchases at Constant Prices
Seasonally adjusted data



Data of the Trend in Annual Calculation (at Constant Prices), May–July 2020, Compared to February–April 2020

In the **Food and beverages** group (including Food Services), there was an increase of 8.3% in May–July, following an increase of 12.2% in February–April.

In the **Computers and software** group, there was an increase of 32.0% in May–July, following an increase of 48.8% in February–April.

In the **Communications equipment and services** group, the trend was stable in annual calculation in May–July, following an increase of 1.6% in February–April.

In the **Miscellaneous** groups, there was an increase of 29.0% in May–July, following an increase of 25.5% in February–April 2020.

Construction, Housing, and Real Estate

The number of new dwellings in demand

The number of new dwellings in demand from May through July 2020:

12,630 dwellings overall

Original data

New dwellings sold: 80.0%	New dwellings not for sale: 20.0%
Total: 10,100 dwellings	Total: 2,530 dwellings

Diagram 22 - Number of New Dwellings in Demand, January 2018–July 2020

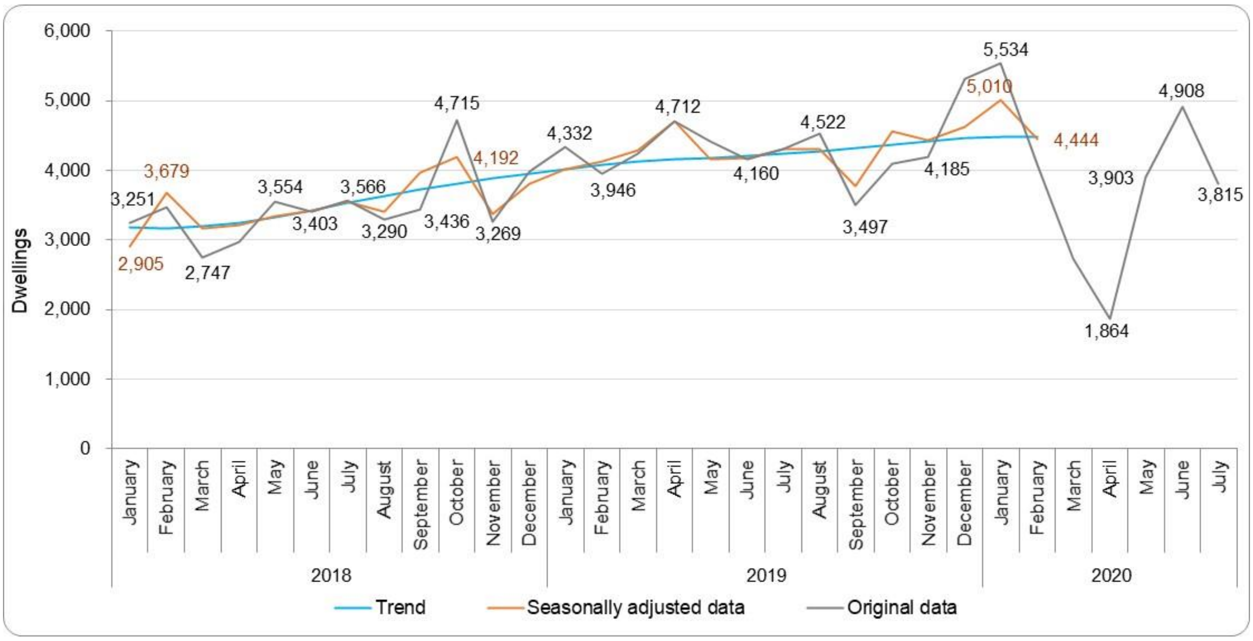
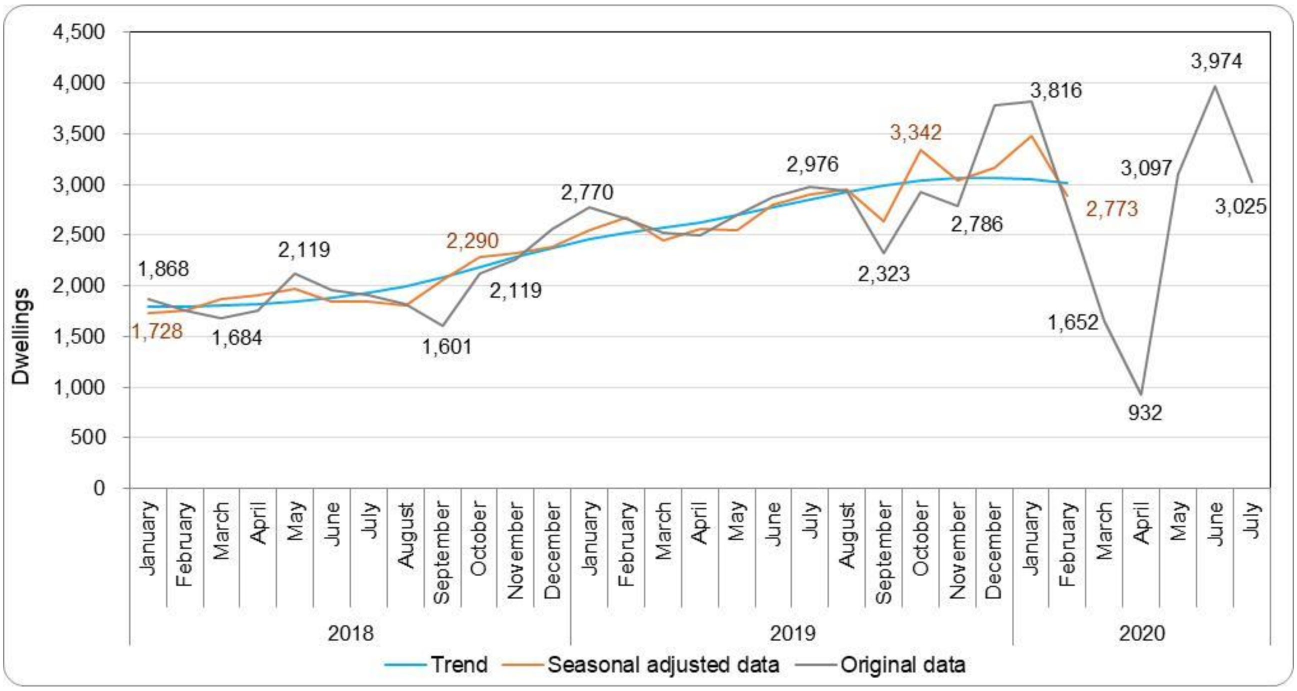


Diagram 23 - New Dwellings Sold, January 2018–July 2020



Construction Starts and Completions: Second Quarter of 2020

Construction permits: The number of dwellings for which construction permits were issued in the second quarter of 2020 was about 12,270, similar to the first quarter of 2020 (12,230).

Construction begun: In the second quarter of 2020, construction was begun on 9,450 dwellings – a decrease of 29.0% compared to the first quarter (13,310).

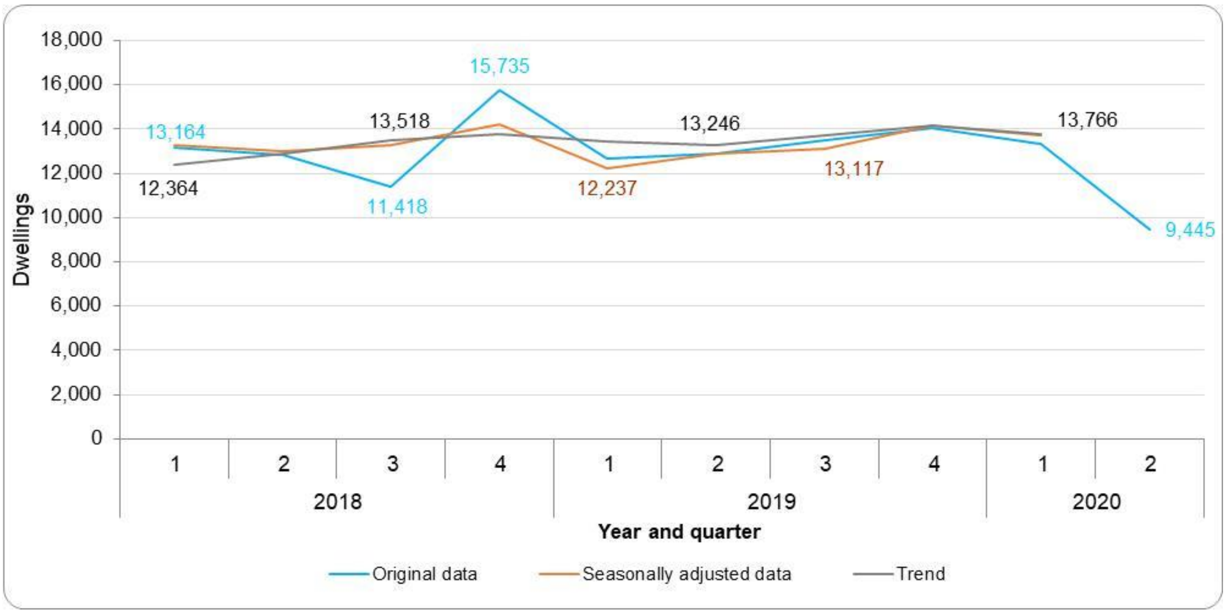
Buyer's Price: About 34.4% of the dwellings on which construction began were within the Buyer's Price framework in the second quarter of 2020 – a decrease of 15.1% compared to the first quarter.

Construction completed: In the second quarter of 2020, construction was completed on about 12,290 dwellings – an increase of 2.7% compared to the first quarter (11,960).

Active construction: In late June 2020, there were 120,500 dwellings undergoing active construction.

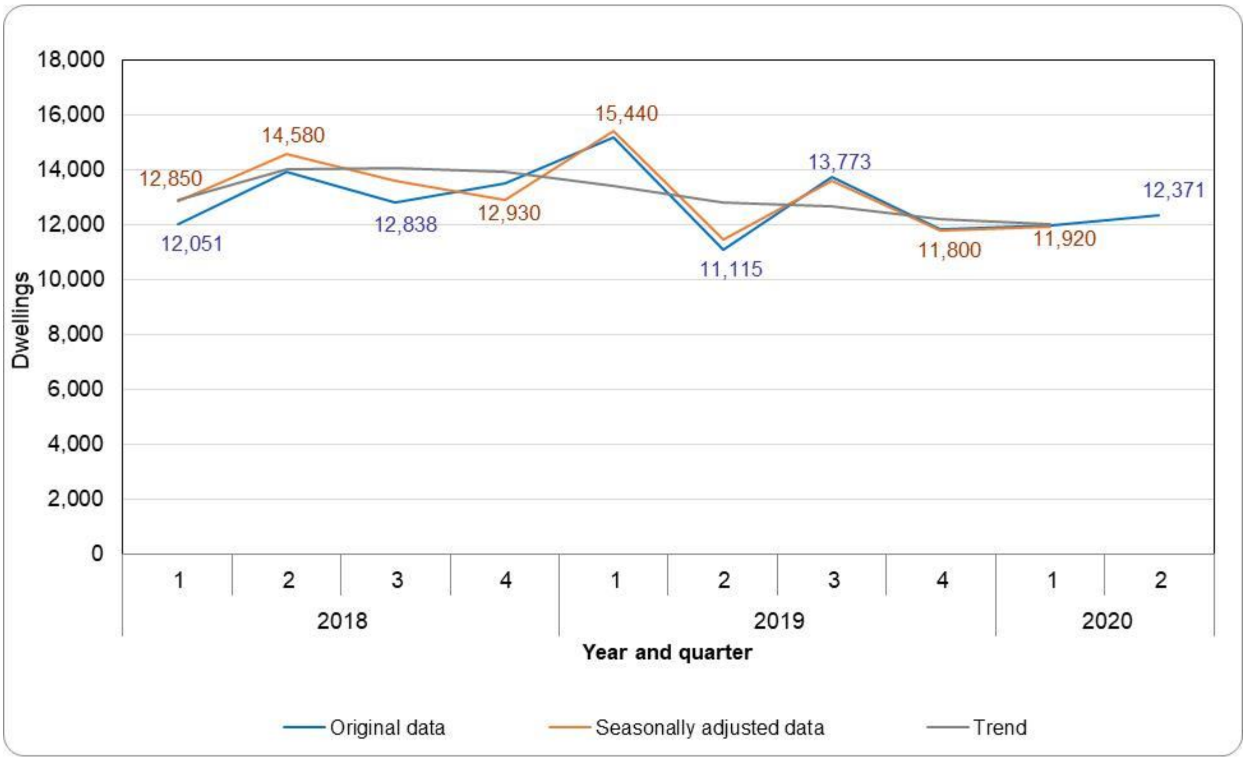
Construction Begun

Diagram 24 - Dwellings on Which Construction Was Begun, January 2018–June 2020 (by quarter)



Construction Completed

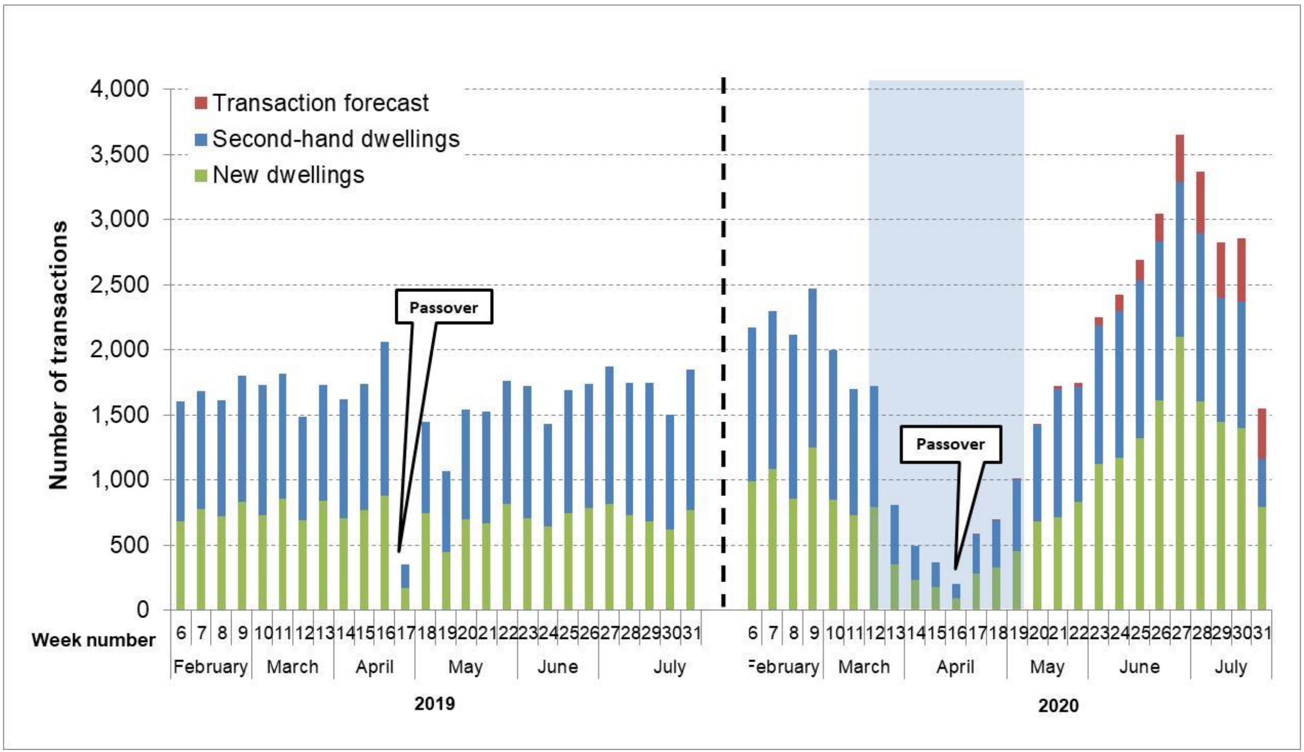
Diagram 25 - Dwellings on Which Construction Was Completed, January 2018–June 2020 (by quarter)



The following diagram shows the number of transactions that were conducted from February through July 2020 as compared with the parallel period of 2019, in a breakdown of new and second-hand apartments. Because a fairly large portion of the transactions that were performed in the final weeks have not yet been reported to the Tax Authority, the diagram shows a forecast of the expected number of transactions (in red), based on the pace of transactions that were reported during the parallel period of 2019.

A look at the data shows that during the Coronavirus crisis, there was a significant decrease in the number of transactions that were performed. However, in June and July the monthly number of transactions exceeded the number of transactions during the parallel period in the previous year. The increase appears to stem from the closing of transactions that were cancelled or postponed in the past.

Diagram 26 - Number of Weekly Transactions: New and Second-hand Dwellings



Consumer Confidence

The Consumer Confidence survey, which is conducted among persons aged 21 and over, has several goals: to collect information about individuals' assessments of the anticipated changes in the economic situation, assessments on which the Consumer Confidence Indicator is based; to collect data about the assessment of the expected changes in the Consumer Price Indicator; to help identify turning points in the economy's condition in order to keep track of the business cycle; to collect data about preparations for large purchases and for the expected changes in the population's level of savings.

The Consumer Confidence Indicator falls within a range from minus 100 to plus 100. The closer the indicator is to the upper limit, the greater the optimism among individuals. The closer it is to the lower limit, the greater the pessimism. An indicator that is close to zero shows a lack of expectation that the current situation will change.

The balance of responses to questions is the weighted difference between the percentage of the positive answers that predict that things will improve and the negative responses that predict that things will worsen.

In August 2020, the new Consumer Confidence Indicator[11] increased to -24% from 30% in July.

Three of the four balances that comprise the indicator improved:

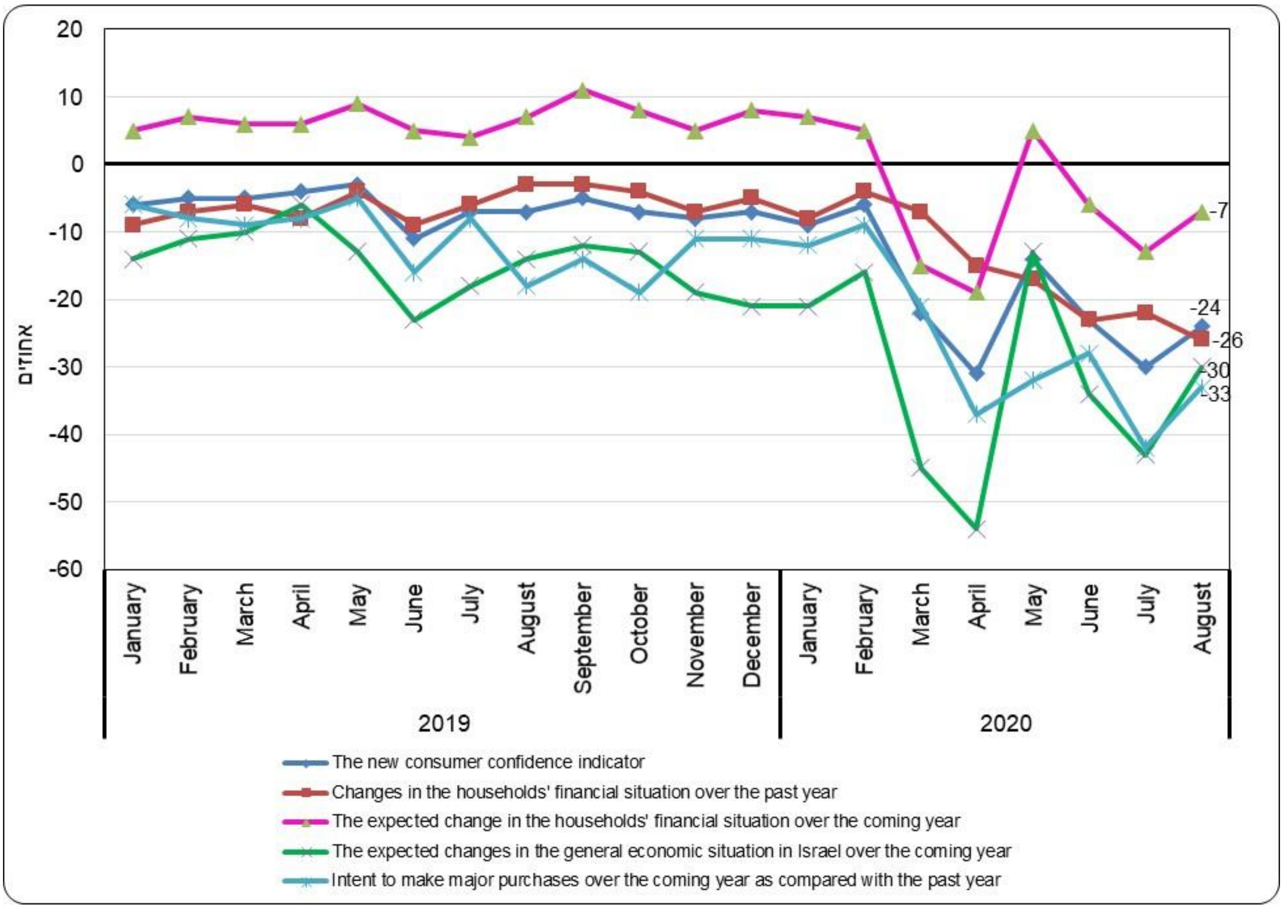
- The balance relating to **the expected changes in the general economic situation in Israel over the coming year** increased to -30% from 43% in July.
- The balance relating to **the expected change in the households' financial situation over the coming year** increased to -7% from -13% in July.
- The balance relating to **intent to make major purchases over the coming year as compared with the past year** increased to -33%, after having fallen to -42% in July.

---

[11] The official Consumer Confidence Indicator of the European Union was determined in January 2019, replacing the indicator that had existed until then. The Consumer Confidence Indicator is the average of the four balances described above.

The balance relating to **changes in the households' financial situation over the past year** was -26% in August (-22% in July). This balance has been on a downward trend since March 2020, when it was -7%.

Diagram 27 - The New Consumer Confidence Indicator and the Balances That Comprise It, January 2019–August 2020



The Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index dropped by 0.6% since the beginning of the year, and by 0.8% over the past twelve months (from August 2019 to August 2020).

Adaptations in calculating the Consumer Price Index were made in March and April in accordance with the international recommendations and the circumstances specific to the State of Israel in order to provide a high-quality and appropriate solution for calculating the Index. These adaptations included increasing the effort to gather online prices in the relevant fields of consumption, a special examination of the rent index, and other adaptations for areas in which there was no consumption (such as trips abroad, expenditures for stays abroad, and parties and events).

August 2020

The Consumer Price Index remained unchanged in August 2020 compared to the previous month.

Diagram 28 - Percentage of Monthly Change in the Consumer Price Index, January–August 2020

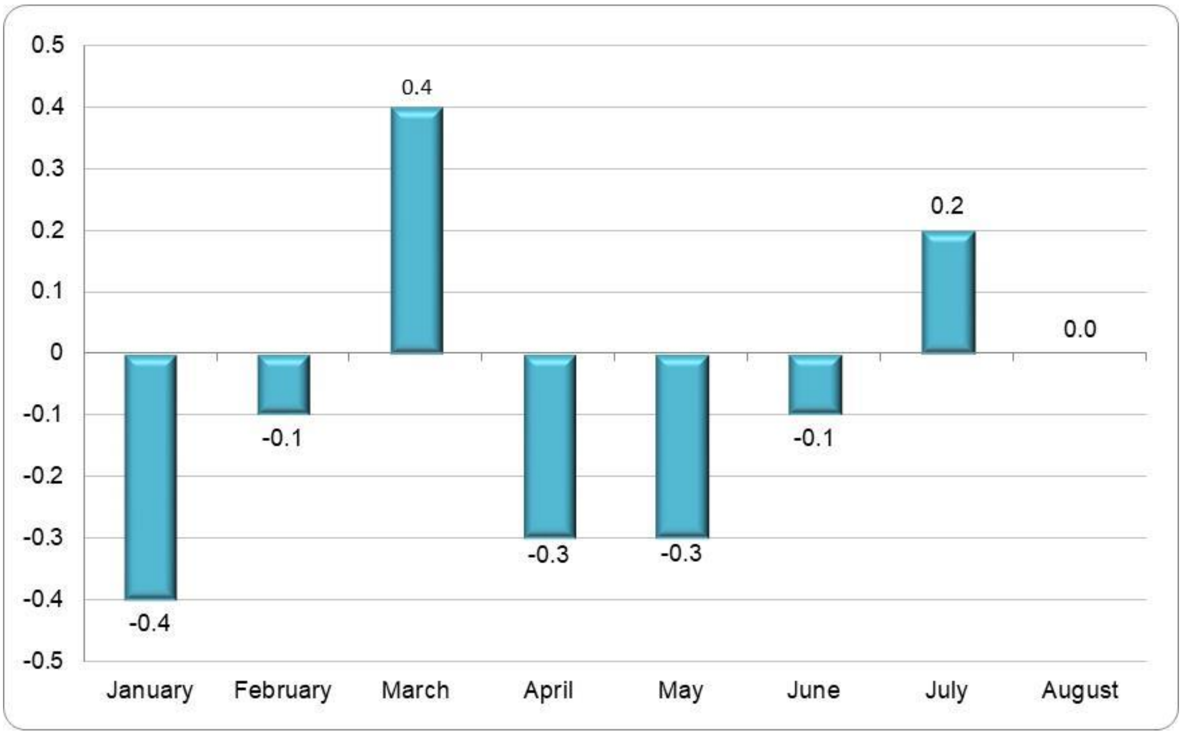


Table I - Changes in Selected Fields of the Consumer Price Index, March-August 2020

-	March	April	May	June	July	August
Consumer Price Index	0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.0
Food (excl. fruit and vegetables)	0.6	0.7	-0.9	-0.2	0.1	0.0
Fruit and vegetables	-0.5	4.8	0.9	-6.1	0.6	-0.1
Housing	0.9	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	0.2	-0.1
Health	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.3	-0.1
Education, culture, and entertainment	0.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.5	0.5	0.9
Transport and communications	0.2	-3.0	-0.4	1.3	0.8	0.0

National Accounts: Estimate for the Second Quarter of 2020

The contraction in the economy in the second quarter of 2020 was caused by the Coronavirus crisis and by the measures that the government took to stem the spread of the virus. These measures included restricting the number of employees in a workplace during April to ten or fewer than 30% of their number, except for essential workplaces, and closing schools and all places of entertainment and leisure. Leniencies began to be issued in May, following which there was a partial return to routine subject to meeting the conditions of the “Purple Seal.” In addition, a policy of restricting entries and departures of tourists from Israel continued during the period.

The second quarter of 2020 compared with the first quarter of 2020 (seasonally adjusted change in the annual rate)

- A decrease of 29.0% in the GDP
- A decrease of 33.7% in the business GDP in basic prices
- A decrease of 44.7% in private consumption expenditure
- A decrease of 30.3% in fixed capital formation
- A decrease of 27.8% in exports of goods and services
- A decrease of 39.5% in imports of goods and services
- An increase of 26.0% in general government final consumption expenditure

Diagram 29 - GDP and Business GDP: Seasonally Adjusted Quantitative Change Compared to the Previous Quarter at Annual Rate (Percentages)

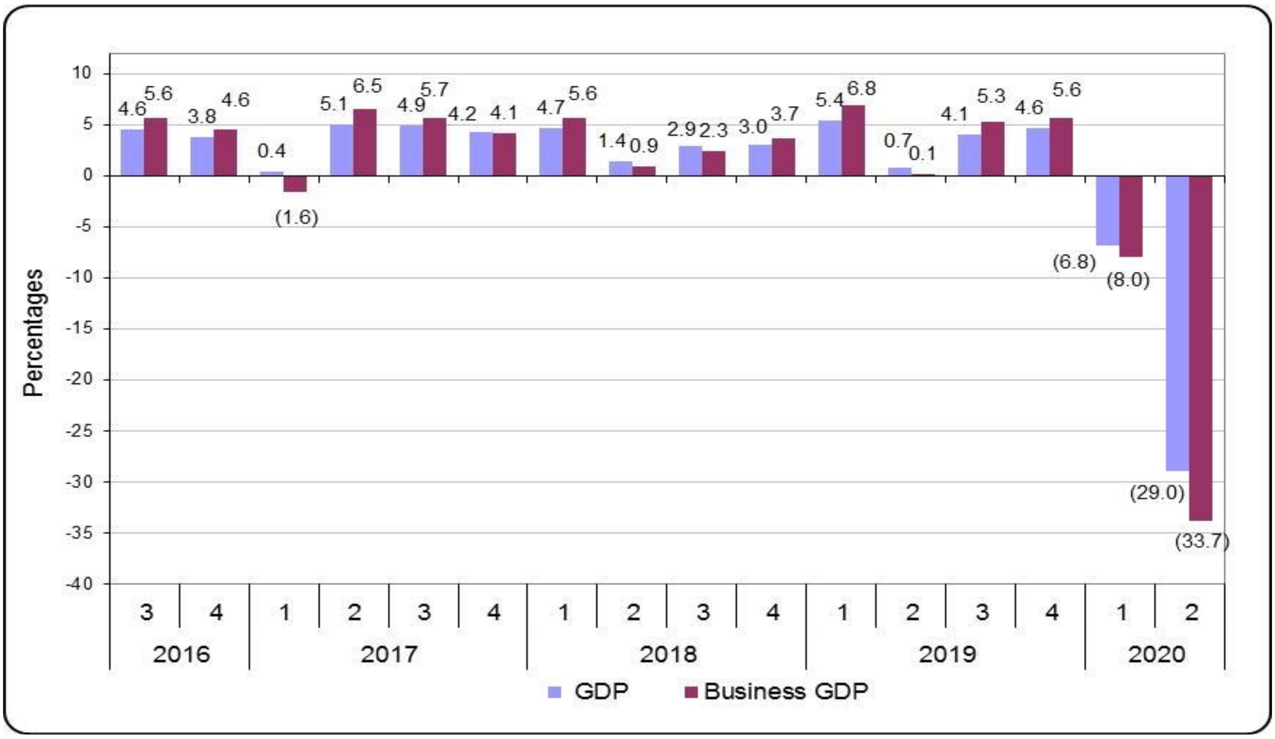
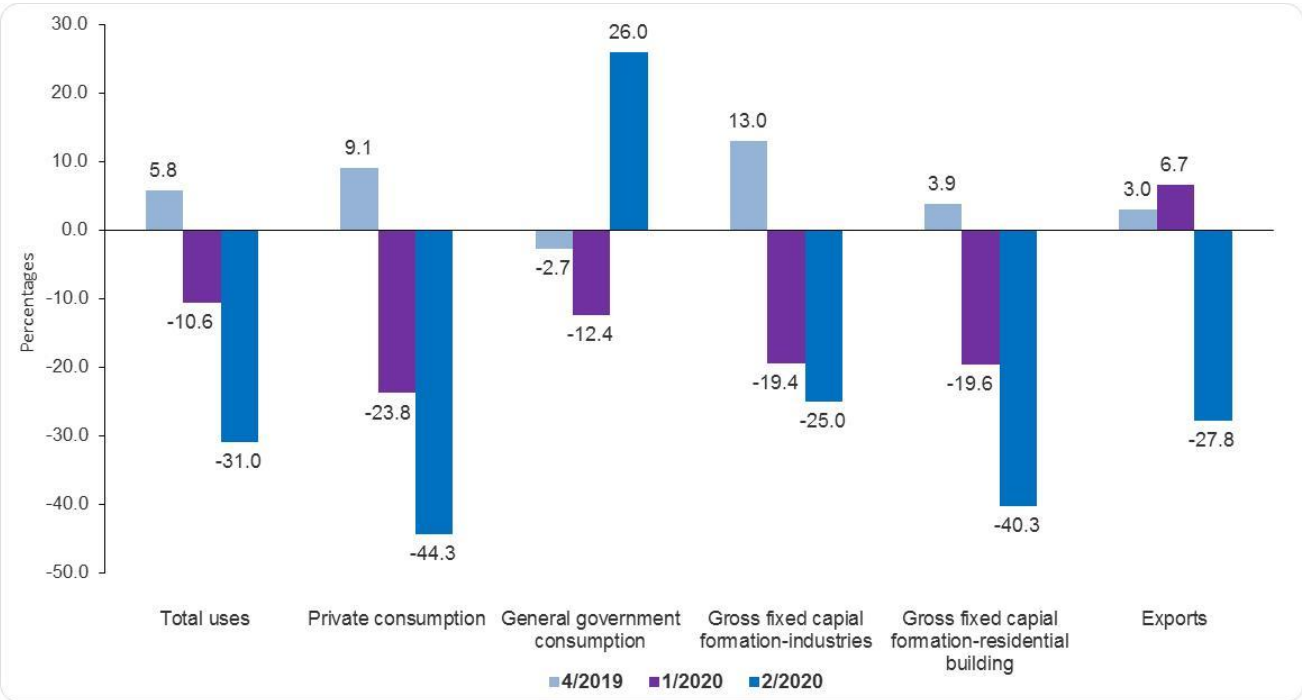


Diagram 30 - Uses of Sources: Quantitative Change in Annual Rate, Seasonally Adjusted



Imports and Exports of Goods

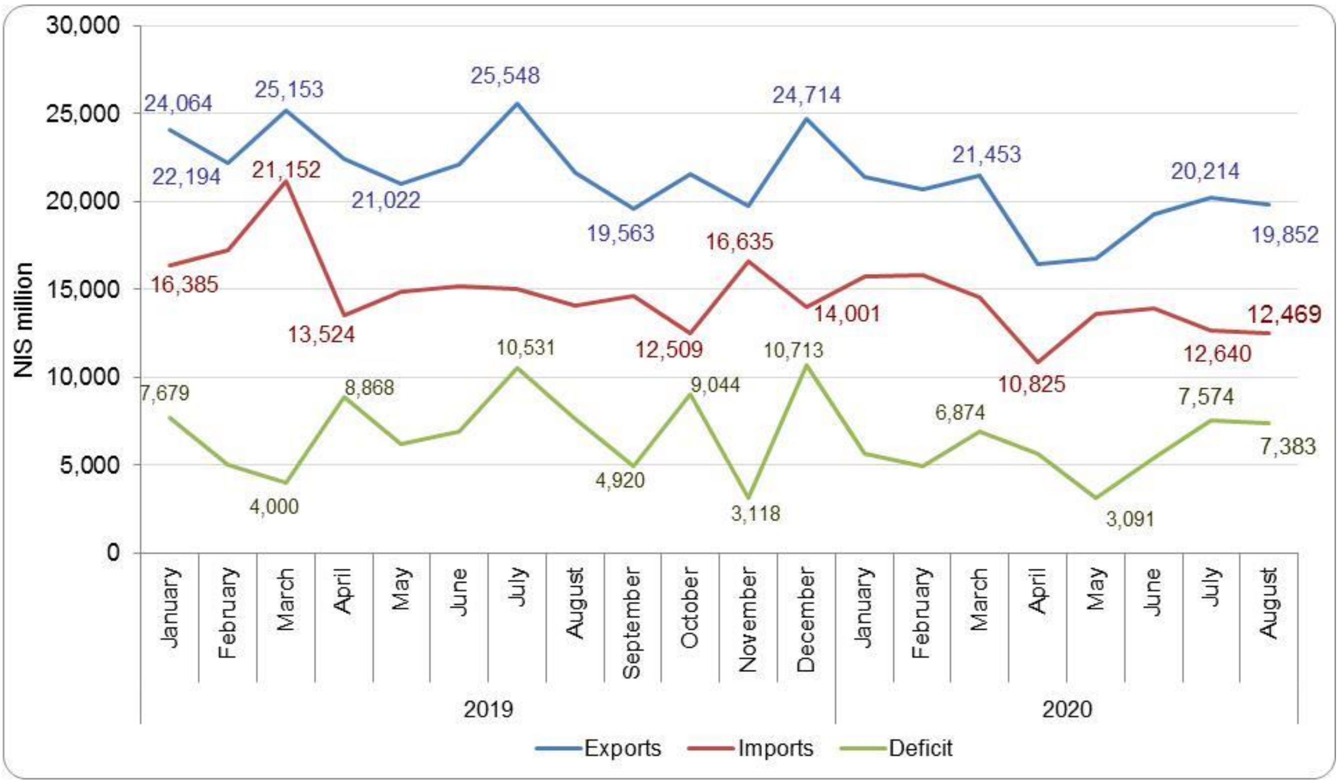
According to the Trend Data for June through August 2020

- An increase in exports of high-intensity technology and traditional technology industries was noted.
- Exports of goods decreased (except for ships, aircraft, and diamonds) by 8.5% in annual rate, following a decrease of 12.1% in annual rate according to the trend data for March through May 2020.

Table J. The Decrease in Imports, Exports, and the Trade Deficit (NIS millions, in current prices):

-	Trade Deficit	Export	Import
January–August 2019	56,931.9	184,300.8	127,369.0
January–August 2020	46,505.6	156,143.6	109,638.0
Percentage of change	-18.3	-15.3	-13.9

Diagram 31 - Net Foreign Trade Balance (Goods)
(Original data in current prices)



Exports of Services

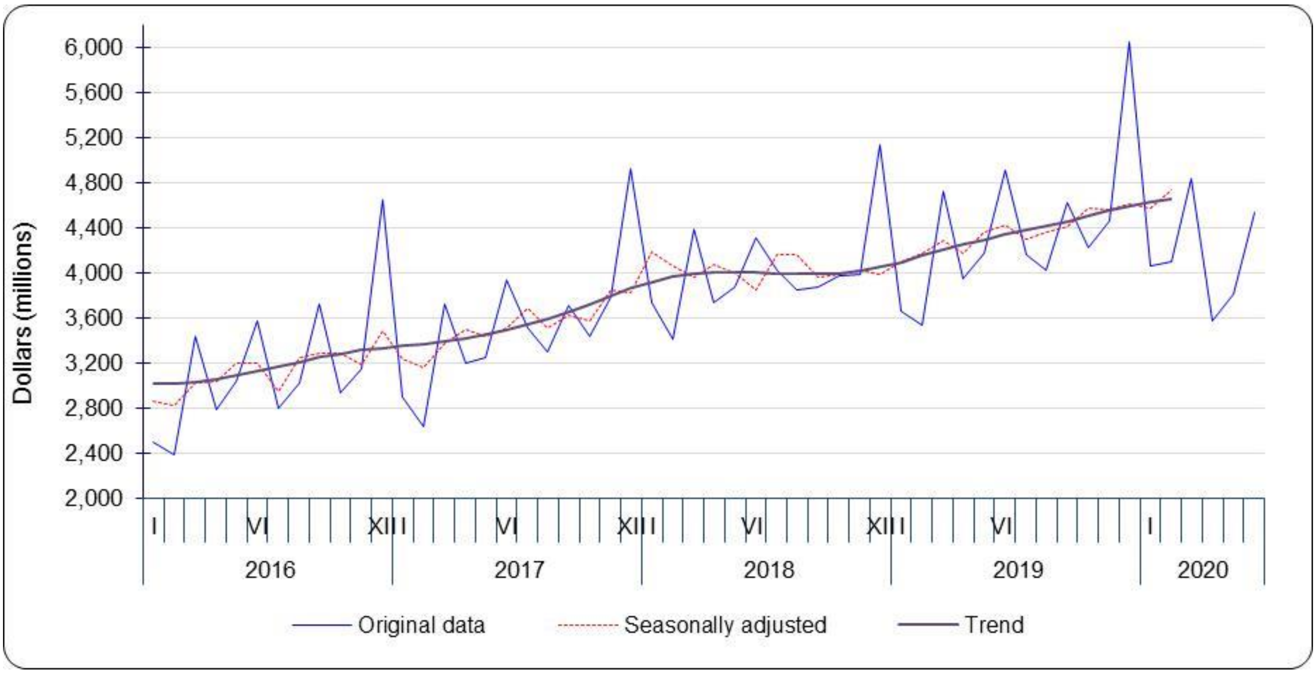
Exports of services in June 2020 (excluding startups), original data, amounted to $4.5 billion.

Exports of services originating in startups amounted to $116 million in June 2020.

Exports of services of transport services affected by the Coronavirus crisis:

- From April through June, travel costs were nearly zero.
- From March through June, exports of other transport services decreased by about 25% on average compared to the parallel period the previous year.
- Exports of tourism services, except for the expenditures of foreign workers in Israel, was very low.

Diagram 32 - Total Exports of Services (not including startups)

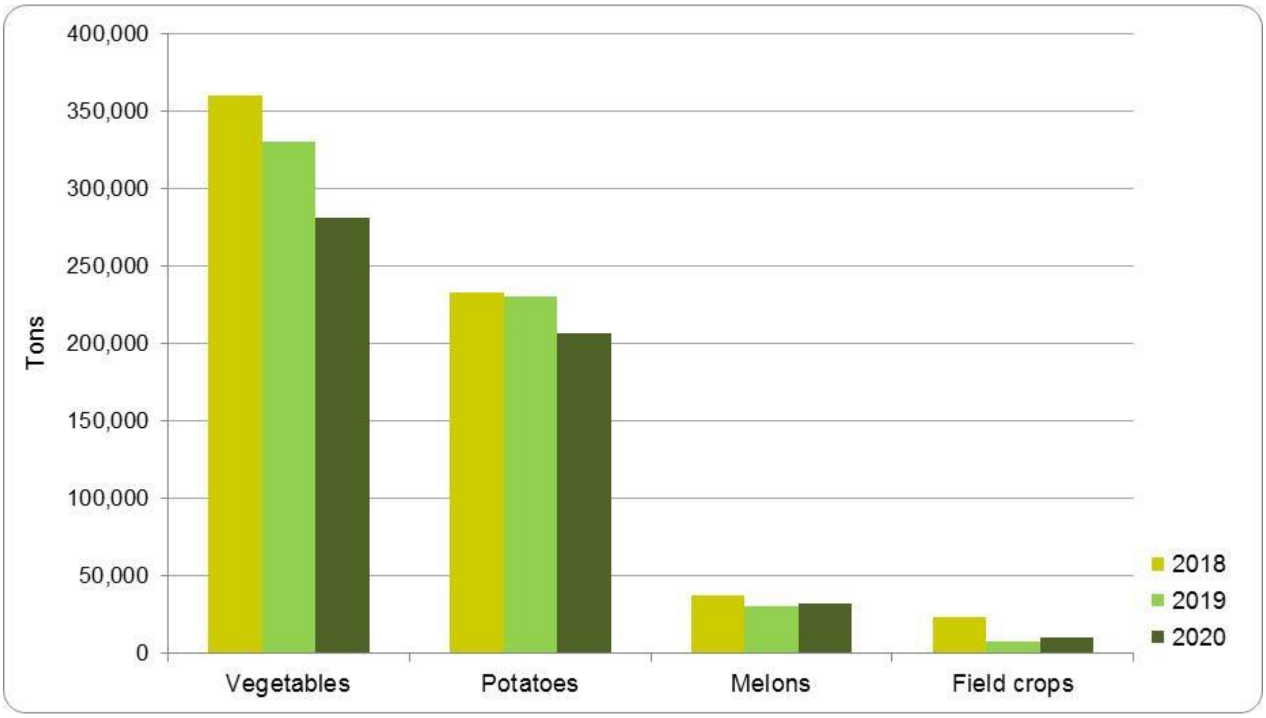


Agriculture

No substantial changes were observed in the marketing of livestock or their product since the Coronavirus outbreak in Israel. However, some changes in the crop-growing market should be noted:

- From March through May 2020,[12] a substantial decrease was noted in the marketing of vegetables (281,442 tons) compared with the same months in 2019 (330,930 tons) and in 2018 (360,249 tons).
- In May 2020, a substantial decrease was noted in the marketing of potatoes (55,609 tons) compared to April 2020 (92,663). The decrease stems, among other factors, from the reduction in export due to the decrease in the number of international flights.

Diagram 33 - Marketing of Selected Agricultural Crops from March through May 2018, 2019, and 2020



* Data regarding the amounts for May 2020 are based on an estimate.

[12] The 2020 data are not final and are subject to revision.