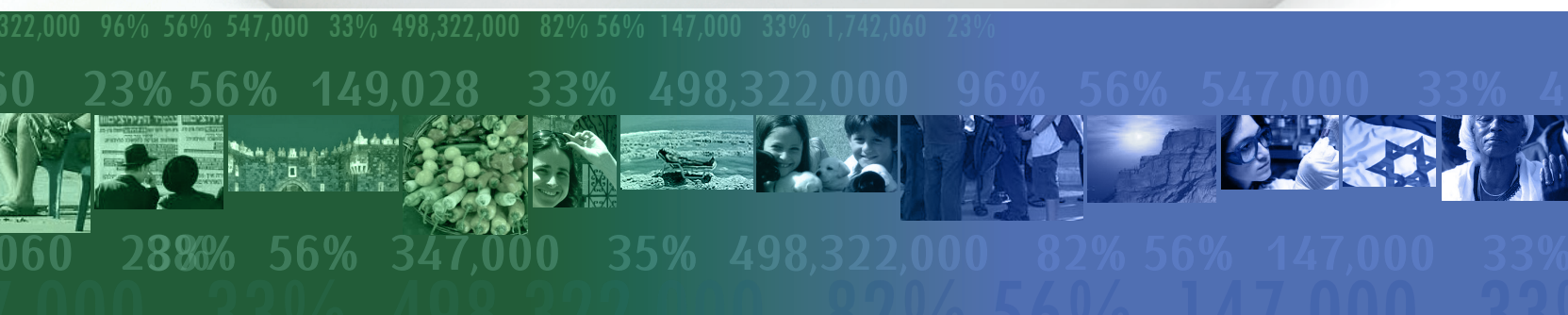


# ISRAEL FIGURES IN 2014



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# INTRODUCTION

The Central Bureau of Statistics [CBS] is pleased to present the public with the booklet "Israel in Figures", which includes a broad range of data related to Israeli demography, society, and economy.

The booklet provides a brief summary of data on Israel. The data presented here are updated to 2013, unless otherwise stated. Some of the figures are rounded.

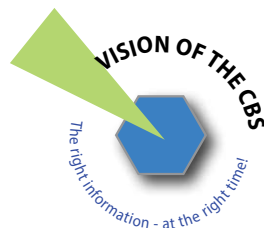
For more comprehensive information about the country, including detailed definitions and explanations related to a broad range of topics, please refer to the *Statistical Abstract of Israel No. 65, 2014* and to the CBS website ([www.cbs.gov.il](http://www.cbs.gov.il)), and to other CBS products that deal specifically with the topic in question.

My sincere thanks to all those involved.



Prof. Danny Pfeffermann  
The Government Statistician

Jerusalem 2014



## ABOUT THE CBS

The **CBS** was established several months after the establishment of the State of Israel, and is an independent unit affiliated with the Prime Minister's Office.

The CBS was established as a direct continuation of the activities of the statistics departments of

the British Mandate government, and the activities of the Jewish Agency for Israel, which operated during the Mandate period.

The Central Bureau of Statistics is headed by the Government Statistician, who is also the director of the CBS and works together with the Public Advisory Council for Statistics.

The CBS operates according to the Statistics Ordinance (new version) 1972. The Statistics Ordinance delineates the functions of the CBS, its mode of operation, the obligation of the public to provide information to the CBS, the obligation of the CBS to keep the information confidential, and the obligation of the CBS to publish the results of its work.

**The mission of the CBS** is to provide updated, high quality and independent statistical information to a wide variety of users in Israel and abroad.

**The target audience** of the CBS includes the Knesset, the government, local authorities, international organizations, research institutions, businesses, the media, students, and the general public.

### Principles Guiding the Work of the CBS

- Acts by legal authority to collect and disseminate official data on the society and economy of Israel.
- Is sovereign and independent.
- Leads the national statistical system.
- Provides information that addresses the needs of a wide variety of users.
- Seeks to broaden the use of statistical data.
- Produces statistical information while scrupulously ensuring its high quality.
- Works towards continuously improving the quality of data and the processes of data production.
- Works towards the enrichment of the organization's human capital, and towards the continuous improvement of its organizational and technological infrastructure.
- Works towards reducing the public's response burden, and achieving the cooperation of data providers.
- Adheres to the principles of protecting the confidentiality of the data collected.

# THE STATE OF ISRAEL



**Declaration of Independence:** 14 May 1948.

## **State emblem:**

The official emblem of the State of Israel is the Menorah – a candelabrum, whose shape is derived from the sage plant (Moria). In certain species of the plant, the leaves branch out in a way that resembles the candelabrum that stood in the Holy Temple in ancient Jerusalem. The Menora appearing in the state emblem is similar to the one carved on the Arch of Titus in Rome. It is flanked by two olive branches that symbolize Israel's longing for peace.



Prickly sage

**Official languages:** Hebrew, Arabic.

**Currency:** The Israeli currency is the New Israeli Sheqel (NIS), which is divided into 100 agorot (as of January 1986).

**Capital city:** Jerusalem.

## **The Proclamation of Independence** (selected excerpts):

"...The State of Israel will be open for Jewish immigration and for the Ingathering of the Exiles; it will foster the development of the country for the benefit of all its inhabitants; it will be based on freedom, justice and peace as envisaged by the prophets of Israel; it will ensure complete equality of social and political rights to all its inhabitants irrespective of religion, race or sex; it will guarantee freedom of religion, conscience, language, education and culture; it will safeguard the Holy Places of all religions...

We extend our hand to all neighbouring states and their peoples in an offer of peace and good neighbourliness, and appeal to them to establish bonds of cooperation and mutual help with the sovereign Jewish people settled in its own land..."

**Governing system:** Democratic - parliamentary.

**The legislative branch** is the Knesset, which is the parliament of the State of Israel. It is located in Jerusalem, and has 120 members. The present Knesset is the 19th in number, and the elections for this Knesset were held on 22 January 2013. The Knesset has parliamentary sovereignty, and enacts legislation on every issue.

**The executive branch** includes the government and government ministries.

**The judiciary** includes the system of courts: the Supreme Court, the District Court, Magistrates Court, Court for Local Affairs, Religious Court, Traffic Court, Labour Court, Juvenile Court, etc.

## **President:**

The President is elected by the Knesset every seven years, and his main duties are representational.

The first President: Dr. Chaim Weizmann, sworn into office on 16 February 1949.

The incumbent President: Reuven "Rubi" Rivlin, the tenth president of Israel, sworn into office on 24 July 2014.

## **The Prime Minister:**

The first Prime Minister was David Ben-Gurion. The first government was established on 8 March 1949.

The incumbent Prime Minister: Binyamin Netanyahu, has been in office since 31 March 2009.

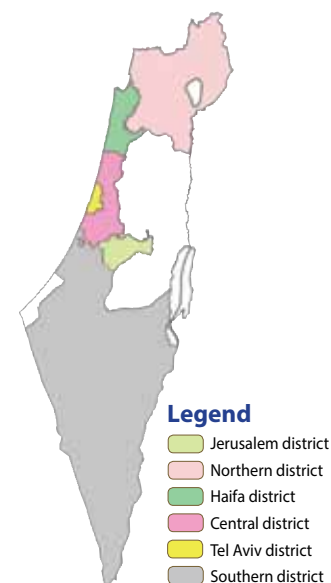
**Local authorities:** Municipalities, local councils, and regional councils.

These authorities have governmental and administrative powers in their areas of jurisdiction, and are responsible for provision of services to their constituencies.

# THE STATE OF ISRAEL (CONTINUED)

<b>Location:</b>	The State of Israel is located on the southwest tip of the Asian continent, on the eastern basin of the Mediterranean Sea. The State of Israel lies at a latitude between 29° and the 33° north of the Equator.
<b>Area:</b>	22,072 sq. km. (as of 1967 including East Jerusalem and as of 1982 including the Golan Heights ).
<b>Land area:</b>	21,643 sq. km.
<b>Area of lakes:</b>	429 sq. km. (Sea of Galilee – 164 sq. km., the Dead Sea - 265 sq. km.)
<b>Land border:</b>	Total length of border: 857 km.
<b>Coastline:</b>	Length of Mediterranean Sea Coast 194 km. Length of Red Sea Coast about 12 km.
<b>Lowest point:</b>	The Dead Sea - 427 m. below sea level.
<b>Highest point:</b>	Mount Hermon - 2,224 m.
<b>The only river in Israel:</b>	The Jordan River, approximately 250 km.
<b>Main streams:</b>	Alexander, Besor, Hadera, Yarqon, Sa'ar, Qishon, and Soreq.
<b>Natural resources:</b>	<b>Raw materials for construction</b> of buildings and roads: gravel and stone, sand, kurkar, clay, limestone, gypsum, and tuff. <b>Raw materials for manufacturing:</b> potash, bromine, magnesium, salt, phosphates, sand, clay, and limestone. <b>Energy sources:</b> natural gas, oil shales.

**The State of Israel, by District**



**Area, Population and Population Density, by District | End of 2013**

District	Area (sq. km.)	Population(1)	Population density (persons per sq. km. of land)
Total	21,643(2)	8,134,500	359.4(3)
Jerusalem	3.0%	12.4%	1,544.5
Northern	20.7%	16.5%	299.9
Haifa	4.0%	11.7%	1,099.8
Central	6.0%	24.3%	1,527.1
Tel Aviv	0.8%	16.4%	7,733.1
Southern	65.5%	14.4%	82.4

- (1) 4.4% of the total population lives in Israeli localities in the Judea and Samaria Area.  
 (2) Not including area of lakes.  
 (3) Excl. Judea and Samaria Area.

**Urban Localities (100,000 residents and more), End of 2013**

	Name of locality	Number of residents
1	Jerusalem	829,900
2	Tel Aviv-Yafo	418,600
3	Haifa	273,200
4	Rishon LeZiyyon	237,600
5	Petah Tiqwa	219,300
6	Ashdod	216,500
7	Be'er Sheva	199,300
8	Netanya	197,000
9	Holon	186,400
10	Bene Beraq	172,500
11	Ramat Gan	149,600
12	Bat Yam	128,900
13	Rehovot	125,000
14	Ashqelon	123,500



# KEY FIGURES

2013, unless otherwise stated

Population	
Population - Total (end of year)	8,134,500
Males	4,029,300
Females	4,105,200
Selected age groups	
0-14	28.2%
65+	10.6%
Percentage of annual population growth	1.9%
Percentage of natural increase out of the total	86.1%
Urban population	91.4%

Vital Statistics	
Crude marriage rate (2012)	6.4
Median marriage age (1st marriage) - grooms (2012)	27.4
Median marriage age (1st marriage) - brides (2012)	24.6
Live births	171,444
Crude birth rate	21.3
Total fertility rate	3.03
Deaths	41,632
Crude mortality rate	5.1
Infant mortality rate	3.1
Life expectancy – males	80.3
Life expectancy – females	83.9

Households	
No. of households	2,312,600
Average no. of persons per household	3.33
One-person households	18.7%

Families	
Number of families	1,910,800
Average no. of persons per family	3.72

Standard of Living	
2012	
<b>Total monthly consumption expenditure per household (NIS)</b>	14,271
Total	100.0%
Food	16.1%
Housing	25.5%
Dwelling and household maintenance	9.8%
Furniture and household equipment	3.7%
Clothing and footwear	3.2%
Health	5.5%
Education, culture and entertainment	12.2%
Transport and communications	19.4%
Miscellaneous goods and services	4.6%
<b>Gross monthly money income per household (NIS)</b>	16,577
Total	100.0%
From work	77.4%
From capital	3.9%
From pension and provident funds	6.2%
From allowances and assistance	12.5%
<b>Ownership of durable goods per household</b>	<b>Percentage of all households</b>
Air conditioner	83.9%
Clothes dryer	38.5%
Computer	80.4%
Internet connection	70.7%
Dishwasher	36.2%
Freezer	22.1%
Two cars or more	20.3%

Health	
Beds in hospitals	44,267
Thereof: Beds for general care	15,340
Beds per 1,000 residents	5.4
Thereof: Percentage of beds for general care	1.9
Hospitalization days	15,114,600
Thereof: General hospitalization days	5,214,300
Hospitalization days per 1,000 residents	1,875
Thereof: Rate of general hospitalization	647
Physicians (up to age 65) <sup>(1)</sup>	25,281
Physicians (up to age 65) per 1,000 residents <sup>(1)</sup>	3.11

(1) Licensed physicians (even those not practicing medicine).

Education	
<b>Students – total</b>	<b>2,554,388</b>
Total	100.0%
Pre-primary education	22.5%
Primary education	36.6%
Secondary education (lower and upper)	25.8%
Schools for apprentices under the supervision of the Ministry of Economy	0.6%
Non-academic post-secondary institutions	2.5%
Academic colleges	4.1%
Colleges of education	1.3%
Universities	4.9%
The Open University	1.8%
<b>Teaching staff – total<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>150,121</b>
Pre-primary education (kindergarten teachers in formal education)	14,647
Primary education	76,062
Lower secondary education	31,279
Upper secondary education	44,451

(1) A teacher who teaches at more than one level is counted separately at each level, but only once in the total.

Culture	
Commercial movie theaters (incl. cinematheques)	49
Tickets sold	14,444,444
2012	
Visits to museums	5,715,326
Thereof:	
Jerusalem District	1,980,181
Haifa District	868,349
Tel Aviv District	1,406,033
Books and booklets published	7,221

Crime and Justice	
Judges in the Supreme Court	15
Judges in district courts	172
Judges in magistrates' courts	405
Judges in labour tribunals	60
Judges in Rabbinical courts	90

Licensed lawyers	55,175
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Israel police	27,798
Prison wardens	8,626
Files opened by the police	364,852

# KEY FIGURES (CONTINUED)

2013, unless otherwise stated

Labour and Wages	
Population aged 15+ - Total	5,775,100
Labour force	3,677,800
Labour force, out of total aged 15+	63.7%
Males	69.4%
Females	58.2%
Employed persons out of total aged 15+	59.7%
Unemployed persons out of total Labour force	6.2%
Average wage per employee job (NIS)	9,212

Prices	
	(% change compared with previous year)
Consumer Price Index	1.8
Price Index of Inputs in Residential Building	1.4
Wholesale Price Index of Manufacturing Output	-1.3

National Accounts	
Gross Domestic Product (percentage of change compared with previous year)	3.2
Gross Domestic Product - in international prices - (Purchasing Power Parities - PPP) - billions of \$	263.0
Gross Domestic Product per capita - in international prices - (Purchasing Power Parities - PPP) - \$	32,683
Fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	19.5
Government consumption (% of GDP)	22.5
Government liabilities (% of GDP)	66.5

International Accounts	
Current account (% of GDP)	2.4
Current account excl. direct defence imports (% of GDP)	3.4
Israel's external liabilities (millions of \$)	250,004
Israel's external assets (millions of \$)	311,773
Imports of goods and services (millions of \$)	91,528
Exports of goods and services (millions of \$)	95,692

Agriculture	
Agricultural area (thousand dunams)	2,923
Total agricultural output (NIS billion)	30.0

Manufacturing; Mining and Quarrying	
	(% change compared with previous year)
<b>Manufacturing; Mining and quarrying - total</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying - total</b>	<b>32.2</b>
<b>Manufacturing - total</b>	<b>-1.1</b>
Food products	0.5
Beverages and tobacco products	-1.1
Textiles	-8.5
Wearing apparel	-2.2
Manufacture and processing of leather and related products	-4.9
Weed, cork and straw products, except furniture	0.7
Paper and paper products	-4.4
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	3.0
Refined petroleum products, chemicals and chemical products	1.9
Pharmaceutical products	0.3
Rubber and plastics products	-0.6
Other non-metallic mineral products	4.4
Basic metals	-1.3
Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	-2.6
Computers, electronic and optical products	-4.4
Electrical equipment	0.7
Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	-1.7
Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	-5.4
Other transport equipment	7.8
Furniture	-4.4
Other manufacturing	3.4
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	-2.5

Construction	
Area of building completed (sq. m.)	10,298,000
Area of building begun (sq. m.)	11,542,000
No. of dwellings - building completed	42,651
No. of dwellings - building begun	45,389
Construction and widening of roads - completed (km.) (2012)	607
Construction and widening of roads - begun (km.) (2012)	741

Tourism and Tourist Hotels	
Departures of Israelis	4,756,700
Returns of Israelis	4,735,700
Visitor arrivals	3,539,700
Tourist hotels	357
Rooms in tourist hotels	49,203
Person-nights in tourist hotels	22,481,600
Tourist person-nights as a percentage of all person-nights	43%
Room occupancy	66%

Transport	
Licensed to drive	3,810,788
Kilometers traveled - millions of kilometers a year	51,465
Private vehicles	2,338,687
Trucks and commercial vehicles	335,078
Buses	16,917
Railway: Passengers	45,137,000
Freight (tons)	6,667,000
Air transport: passengers	13,559,000
Planes landed	45,950
<b>Road Accidents<sup>(1)</sup></b>	
Road accidents with casualties	13,048
Casualties in road accidents	24,294
Thereof: killed	277

(1) Excl. the Judea and Samaria Area.

Communications (2012)	
Households with internet subscription	70.7%
Households with at least one mobile phone	95.0%

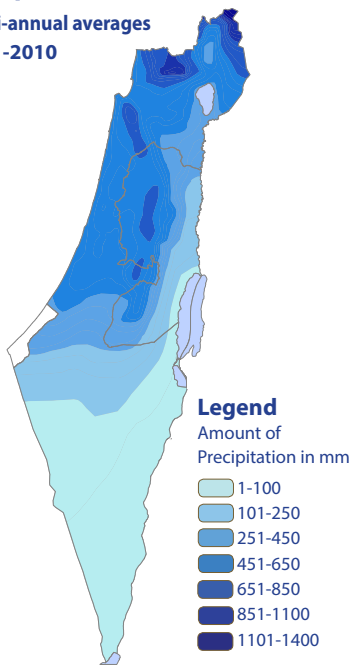
Energy	
2012	
Final consumption of electricity (tons of oil equivalent)	4,557,500

Environment	
Solid household and commercial waste (millions of tons)	4.9
Emissions of greenhouse gases (millions of tons, in CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent) (2012)	83.0
Average salinity in Coastal Aquifer (mg cl/l)	222
Average salinity in the Sea of Galilee (mg cl/l)	246

# CLIMATE

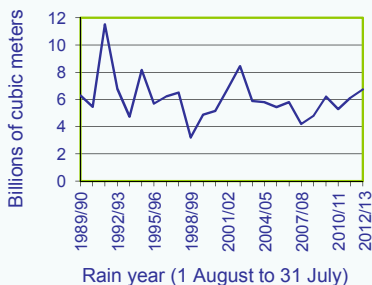
## Precipitation

Multi-annual averages  
1981-2010



Source: The Meteorological Service

## Volume of Precipitation



**Volume of precipitation:** The total amount of rain that fell during every rain year in the area of the State of Israel (excluding Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Area) in billions of cubic meters. A substantial portion of the precipitation evaporates or flows into the sea, and only a small amount reaches the ground water and upper aquifers.



## Did you know?

The highest temperature ever recorded in Israel was 54 °C. This temperature was recorded in Tirat Zvi on 21 June 1942. The lowest temperature ever recorded in Israel was -13.7 °C. This temperature was recorded in the Bet Netofa Valley on 7 February 1950.

Israel is on a "climatic crossroad", which is a transitional area between a temperate and arid climate.

The southern and eastern areas of Israel are characterized by an arid climate, while the other areas are characterized by a Mediterranean climate.

Due to this climatic formation, there is high variability in the amount of precipitation from year to year, and in the different areas of the country.

The source of data on the climate of Israel is the Meteorological Service.

Precipitation				
Station	Multi-annual average 1981-2010		2012-2013	
	Precipitation (mm)	No. of rain-days per year (with more than 1 mm. per day)	Precipitation (mm)	No. of rain-days per year (with more than 1 mm. per day)
Jerusalem (Center)	537	43	534	33
Tel Aviv (Kiryat Shaul)	583	45	570	49
Haifa (Port)	539	48	764	54
Zefat (Har Kena'an)	671	55	869	54
Be'er Sheva (Negev Institute)	195	27	176	16
Elat	22	4	45	5

The greatest amount of rain in the 2012/13 rain-year was recorded at Harashim - 1,180 mm.

The least amount of rain in the 2012/13 rain-year was recorded in Hatzeva - 19.5 mm.

Temperatures (°C) Multi-annual average						
	1995 – 2009				1981-2000	
Station	Monthly average min/max daily temperature				No. of days per year with temperature	
	January		July			
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Above 30°	Below 10°
Jerusalem (Center)	6.9	12.8	20.2	30.0	44	116
Tel Aviv (Western coast)	10.2	17.6	24.2	29.9	41	52
Haifa (Technion)	9.5	15.5	22.6	28.5	87	67
Zefat (Har Kena'an)	5.1	10.2	19.9	30.7	51	146
Beer-Sheva (Negev Institute)	7.1	17.7	21.3	34.7	126	102
Elat	10.4	21.3	27.3	40.4	202	44

The highest temperature recorded in 2013: 45°C in Gilgal (24.5.2013)

The lowest temperature recorded in 2013: -13.6°C in Merom Golan (15.12.2013)



# POPULATION

## Did you know?

43% of all Jews in the world live in Israel. About one-tenth of the Israeli population (about 865,600 persons) are 65 and older. 56% of them are women.

On 31 December 2013, the population of Israel numbered about 8.1 million inhabitants. The population of Israel comprises the following groups:

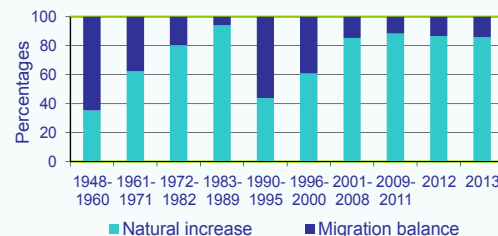
<b>Jews and others</b>	<b>79.3%</b>
Total	100.0%
Jews	94.6%
Non-Arab Christians	0.5%
Not classified by religion	4.9%

<b>Arabs</b>	<b>20.7%</b>
Total	100.0%
Moslems	84.4%
Arab-Christians	7.6%
Druze	7.9%

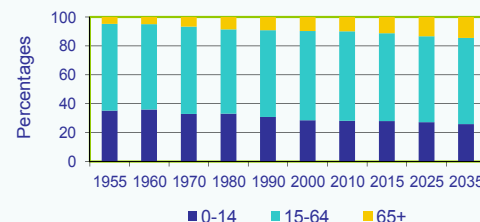
The population data are based on the last population Census (2008), and on records of vital statistics in the Population Register (births, deaths, changes of address, marriages, divorces, etc.). Population growth derives from natural increase (births less deaths) and from the migration balance (immigration less emigration).

The share of immigration in population growth has changed over the years. The large waves of immigration were between 1948 and 1951 (about 688,000 immigrants), and in the 1990s (about one million immigrants).

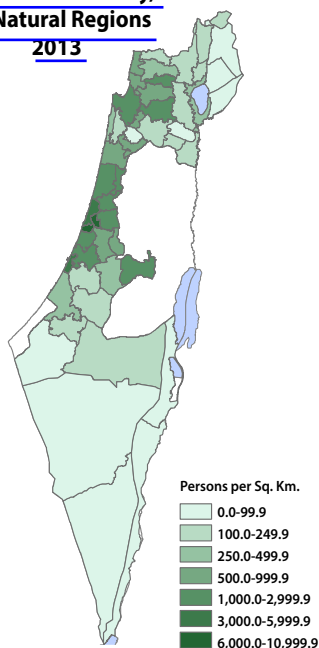
## Sources of Population Growth



## Population Projections, by Age



## Population Density, by Natural Regions 2013



## Population of Israel, End of 2013

	Total	Jews and others		Arabs
		Total	Thereof: Jews	
<b>Population - Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>8,134,500</b>	<b>6,451,200</b>	<b>6,104,500</b>	<b>1,683,200</b>
Males	4,029,300	3,178,400	3,019,100	850,900
Females	4,105,200	3,272,800	3,085,400	832,300
Percentage of annual population growth	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.2

Percentage of population aged 0-18	34.5	32.0	32.4	44.1
Percentage of population aged 19-64	54.9	55.7	55.1	51.7
Percentage of population aged 65+	10.6	12.3	12.5	4.3
Percentage of urban population (localities with 2,000 residents and more)	91.4	90.5	90.2	94.7

Percentage of population:				
Jerusalem District	12.4	10.7	11.0	18.9
Northern District	16.5	9.7	9.5	42.6
Haifa District	11.7	11.0	10.7	14.4
Central District	24.3	28.1	28.4	9.6
Tel Aviv District	16.4	20.3	20.4	1.1
Southern District	14.4	14.6	14.2	13.3

(1) 4.4% of the total population resides in Israeli localities in the Judea and Samaria Area.

# VITAL STATISTICS



Vital statistics include births, deaths, marriages, and divorces. The data are obtained from forms that the various authorities are required by law to fill out for the purpose of updating the Population Register (notification of live birth, notification of death, marriage certificate, or divorce certificate).

## LIVE BIRTHS, DEATHS, LIFE EXPECTANCY, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

	Total	Jews and others		Arabs <sup>(1)</sup>
		Total	Thereof: Jews	
<b>Live births (in 2013)</b>	<b>171,444</b>	<b>132,254</b>	<b>126,999</b>	<b>39,190</b>
Crude birth rate (births per 1,000 persons in the average population)	21.3	20.7	21.0	23.5
Total fertility rate (average number of children a woman is expected to bear during her lifetime)	3.03	2.96	3.05	3.15

<b>Deaths (in 2013)</b>	<b>41,632</b>	<b>37,152</b>	<b>35,680</b>	<b>4,480</b>
Crude mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 persons in the average population)	5.1	5.8	5.9	2.7
Infant mortality rate (infant mortality per 1,000 live births)	3.1	2.2	2.3	6.1

<b>Life expectancy at birth (in 2013)</b>				
Males	80.3	80.7	81.0	78.0
Females	83.9	84.3	84.3	80.9

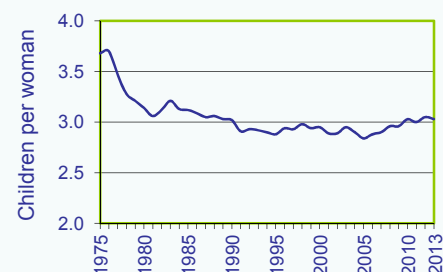
<b>Couples who married (in 2012)</b>	<b>50,474</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>37,751</b>	<b>10,766</b>
Crude marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 persons in the average population)	6.4	..	6.3	7.9
Median marriage age (1st marriage)				
Males	27.4	..	27.8	25.8
Females	24.6	..	25.7	20.9

<b>Couples who divorced (in 2012)</b>	<b>13,685</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>11,037</b>	<b>1,786</b>
Crude divorce rate (divorces per 1,000 persons in the average population)	1.7	..	1.9	1.3

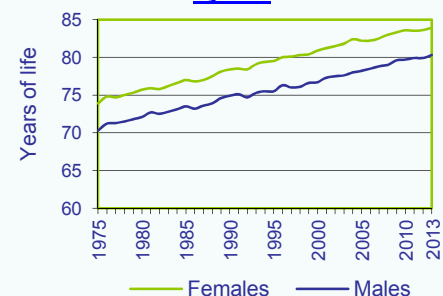
.. Unknown data.

(1) The data on marriage and divorce relate to Moslems only.

## Total Fertility Rate



## Life Expectancy at Birth, by Sex



# IMMIGRATION



**Did you know?**  
About 40% of all immigrants in 1948-2013 were born in the former USSR.

## IMMIGRATION TO ISRAEL

From the establishment of the State of Israel to the end of 2013, about 3.1 million immigrants arrived in Israel. Of those, one-third were born in Asia-Africa, and two-thirds were born in Europe-America (incl. Oceania).

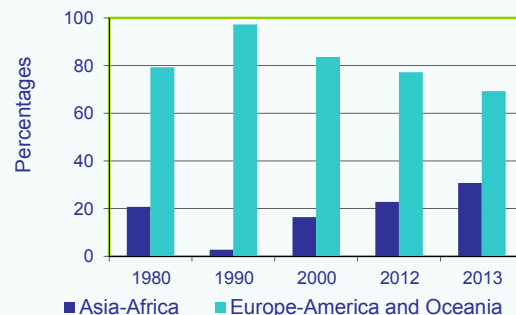
About 60% of the immigrants from Europe-America were born in the former USSR.

In 2013, about 16,880 immigrants arrived in Israel (about half of them aged 15-44). In 2013, about 53% of the immigrants were women.

### Immigrants, by Country of Birth 1948-2013

Country of birth	
<b>Total - absolute numbers</b>	<b>3,125,566</b>
- percentages	100.0%
Thereof:	
Former USSR	39.4
Romania	8.9
Morocco	8.7
Poland	5.6
Iraq	4.2
United States	3.2
Ethiopia	3.0
Iran	2.5
Turkey	2.0

### Immigrants, by Year of Immigration and Last Continent of Residence



## ISRAELIS WHO STAYED ABROAD CONTINUOUSLY FOR A YEAR OR MORE

In 2012, about 15,900 Israelis went abroad and stayed there continuously for over a year. Of those, about 7,800 were born abroad.

In 2012, about 8,800 Israelis returned from abroad after a continuous stay of over a year.

The migration balance of Israelis who departed and returned in 2012 was negative, and amounted to about 7,100 Israelis.

The migration balance rate of Israelis is about 0.9 Israelis per 1,000 residents.

## WORK MIGRATION

In 2013, 35,600 foreign workers with a work visa entered Israel, and 32,000 left the country.

Most of the foreign workers arrived from Thailand, the former USSR, the Philippines and India.

The data were obtained from the file of arrivals and departures at the Ministry of Interior.

### Arrivals and Departures of Persons with a Work Visa, by Selected Countries of Citizenship

	Arrived		Departed	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
<b>Absolute numbers</b>	<b>29,600</b>	<b>35,600</b>	<b>31,600</b>	<b>32,000</b>
Thereof:				
<b>Percentages</b>				
Thailand	12.8	23.0	21.8	22.2
Philippines	16.9	13.8	17.4	15.9
Former USSR	19.6	17.7	17.7	17.2
India	11.5	12.1	7.9	8.8
China	6.4	5.6	7.9	7.2
Nepal	5.4	3.4	6.3	4.4
Sri Lanka	7.1	6.7	5.1	5.0

# HOUSEHOLDS & FAMILIES



**Did you know?**  
About 8% of children up to age 17 live with a single parent.

**Household:** One person or a group of persons living together in one dwelling on a permanent basis most of the week, who have a common expense budget for food.

A household may include persons who are not a family.

**Family household:** A household that contains at least one family.

**Non-family household:** Includes one person only or a group of persons who are not a family.

**Family:** A family is defined as two persons or more who share the same household and are usually related to one another as husband and wife, as an unmarried couple, or as a parent and child. The most common type of family is a couple with children (about 62%).

Today, the structure of households and families is more diverse than in the past, as a result of changing demographic, social, and economic trends in society.

The structure of the households and families is influenced by a variety of factors, some of which are presented below:

In recent years, more young people have been delaying marriage. Some live alone or with a roommate, and others cohabit with their partners.

Age at marriage and age at birth of first child have risen, as have divorce rates. Consequently, there has been an increase in the number of single-parent families.

Increased life expectancy has led to a rise in the proportion of elderly persons in the population, many of whom live alone.

The number of households in 2013 was 2,312,600, and the average household size was 3.33 persons.

79% of the households had at least one employed person.

1,945,900 households had at least one person of working age – between 15 and retirement age. Of those households, 90% were households with employed persons.

In 82.8% of the single-parent households (with children aged 0-17), there was at least one employed person.

Source of the data: Labour Force Survey.

## Households, by Type of Household, 2013

<b>Total</b>	<b>2,312,600</b>
Total - percentages	100.0
<b>Family households</b>	<b>79.8</b>
One family	74.4
One family with others	2.8
Two or more families	2.6
<b>Non-family households</b>	<b>20.2</b>
Thereof: One-person households	18.7

## Families, by Type of Family, 2013

<b>Total</b>	<b>1,910,800</b>
Total - percentages	100.0
Thereof:	
Couple without children	23.9
Couple with children	62.4
Youngest child aged: up to 17	48.6
Youngest child aged: 18+	13.8
Single parent	12.9
Youngest child aged: up to 17	6.3
Youngest child aged: 18+	6.6

## Households with Children Aged 0-17, by Labour Force Characteristics of Household Members and Number of Children in Household 2013



## Average Number of Persons per Household in Selected Countries 2012



# HOUSEHOLDS & FAMILIES (CONTINUED)

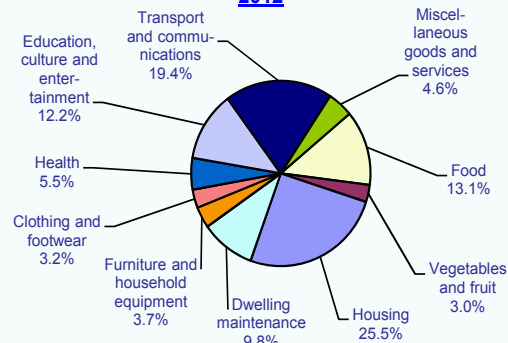
## STANDARD OF LIVING

Standard of living is measured on the basis of the current Household Expenditure Survey, conducted among the overall population of Israel.

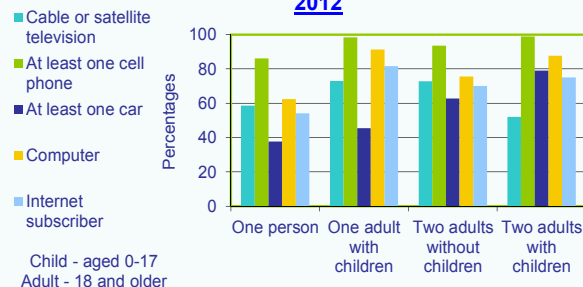
The Household Expenditure Survey measures the total expenditures of households on goods and services, ownership of durable goods, ownership of dwellings, and total income. The income of households is measured out of all sources of income: work, allowances, subsidies, pension, and capital.

The Household Expenditure Survey is the basis for determining the weights for the basket of the Consumer Price Index, as well as the basis for measuring poverty in Israel. The survey is a boundless source of information that can be used in formulating social and economic policies in Israel as well as in academic research and research in the business sector.

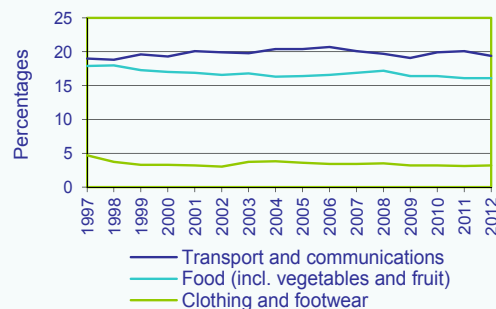
**Consumption Expenditure of Households  
2012**



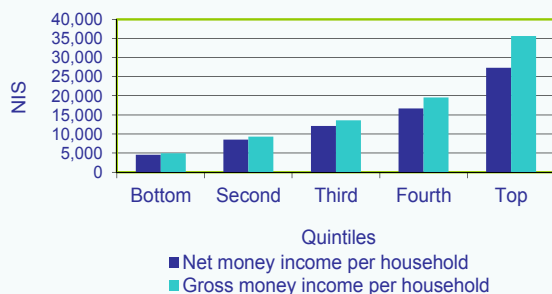
**Ownership of Durable Goods,  
by Type of Household  
2012**



**The Share of Selected Consumption  
Groups in Household Expenditures**



**Monthly Income in Quintiles of Households,  
by Net Money Income per Standard Person  
2012**



**Housing Conditions, by Quintiles of Net Income Per Standard Person, 2012**

	Quintiles					
	Total	Top	Fourth	Third	Second	Bottom
<b>Living in owned dwellings</b>						
Percent living in owned dwelling	67.9	81.4	78.1	69.5	63.1	48.5
No. of residential rooms in dwelling	4.1	4.6	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.5
Average no. of persons in household	3.6	2.7	3.2	3.4	3.9	5.6
<b>Living in rented dwellings</b>						
Percent living in rented dwelling	26.9	14.4	16.5	25.1	32.1	47.5
No. of residential rooms in dwelling	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.8
Average no. of persons in household	2.8	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.1



## Did you know?

The first sick fund in Israel was established by the Histadrut in 1912.

In January 1995 the State Health Insurance Law took effect. On the basis of this law, the state is responsible for insuring the health of all residents within a basket of health services. The law mandates a uniform basket of services that the sick funds are obligated to provide to their clients, as well as a basket of medications that every resident of Israel is entitled to receive. The law enables everyone, including elderly and chronically ill persons, to transfer membership between the sick funds.

Citizens of Israel pay a progressive health tax to the National Insurance Institute, according to income. Responsibility for provision of services is divided among the sick funds and the Ministry of Health.

**Health services include:** public clinics and preventive medicine, hospitals and research, dental care, private physicians and government administration.

The national expenditure on health in 2013 was about NIS 79.3 billion.

### The expenditure was divided according to the following sectors:

- 31% sick funds
- 58% private hospitals and households (including all general hospitals in the economy)
- 6% government, local authorities, the National Insurance Institute and national institutions
- 5% private non-profit institutions.

**The rate of hospitalization days** in general care declined by 38% from the mid-1970s to 2013. In psychiatric care, the rate of hospitalization days declined by 82%, and in long-term care and rehabilitation, the rate of hospitalization days increased by a factor of 2.7 during that period.

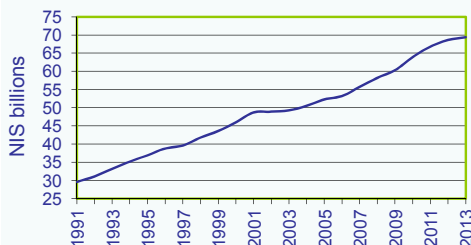
**The main causes of death** in 2012 were malignant neoplasms (25.4% of all deaths), heart diseases (15%), cerebrovascular disease (6.0%), Diabetes mellitus (5.5%), and deaths due to external causes (not related to disease) (4.0%).

From the mid-1970s to 2010, the age-standardized mortality rates from ischaemic heart disease and cerebrovascular disease dropped by over 80%, and from malignant neoplasms by approximately 20%.

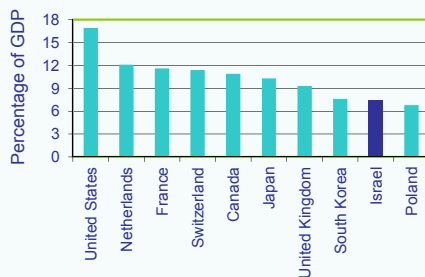
**AIDS cases:** At the end of 2013, 553 AIDS patients lived in Israel.

**Persons diagnosed with HIV:** By the end of 2013, 6,534 HIV carriers were identified in Israel.

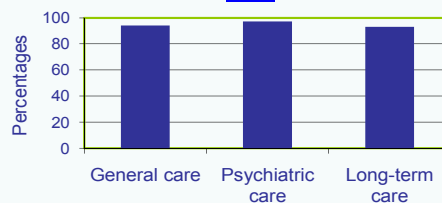
**National Expenditure on Health at 2010 Prices**



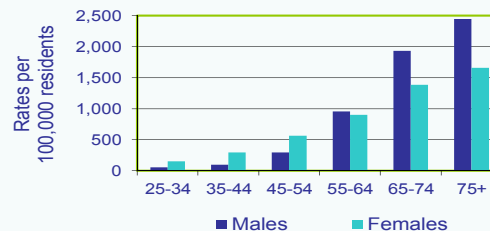
**National Expenditure on Health in Selected OECD Countries 2012**



**Bed Occupancy in Hospitals, by Type of Bed 2013**



**New Cases of Malignant Neoplasms, by Sex and Age 2011**





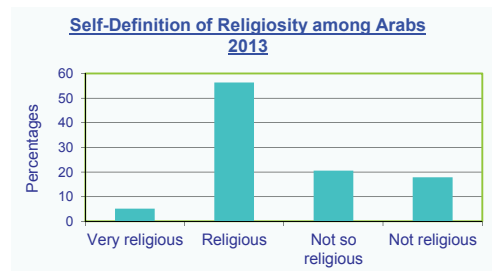
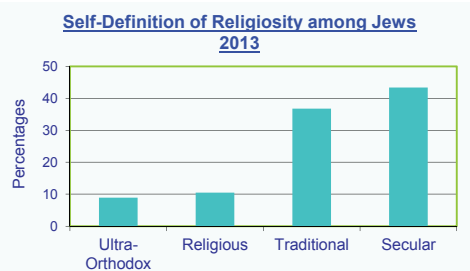
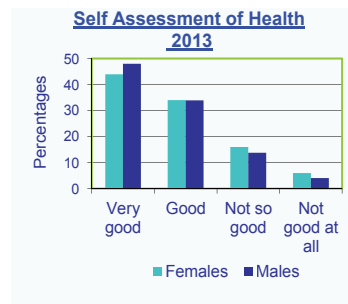
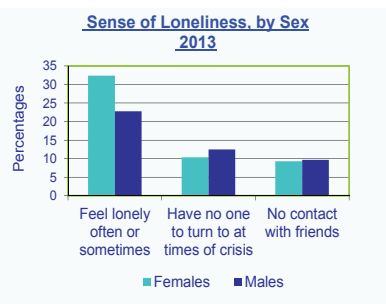
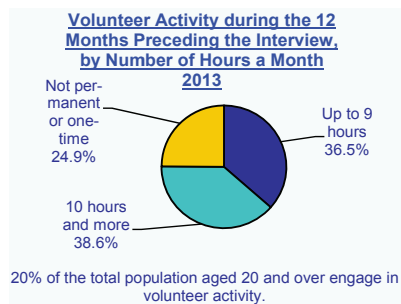
# SOCIETY



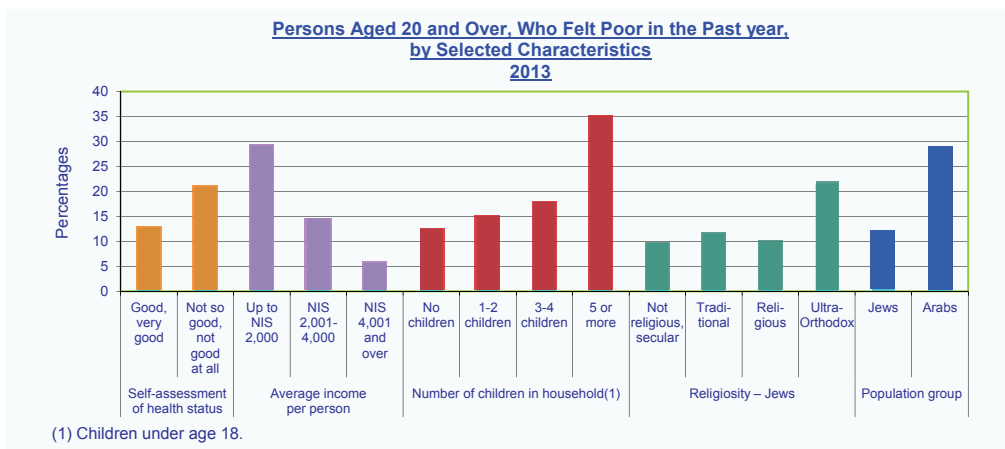
**Did you know?**  
1,400,000 persons reported that they went without a dental treatment because of financial difficulties.

The Social Survey is a current annual survey, which has been conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics since 2002. The purpose of the survey is to provide up-to-date information on various aspects relating to the de-jure population of Israel, and on the living conditions of that population. The Survey is based on a sample of persons aged 20 and over.

The survey questionnaire consists of two parts: The first part is the permanent core, which contains questions on various aspects of life such as health, housing, employment, education, financial situation, use of computers, religion and religiosity, family relationships, leisure, etc.



The second part of the survey is a variable module, which focuses each year on a comprehensive examination of one or two topics. In 2013, the survey dealt with the well-being of the population in Israel, including information about the public's conceptions of an individual's well-being: subjective assessment of their financial situation, and going without the purchase of goods, services and various activities because of financial difficulties. The survey includes questions on psychological and emotional well-being as well, such as feeling pressured, depression, dealing with problems, optimism, and self esteem.



# WELFARE

## WELFARE SERVICES

The Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Services provides most of the services to its target populations through social service departments (welfare bureaus).

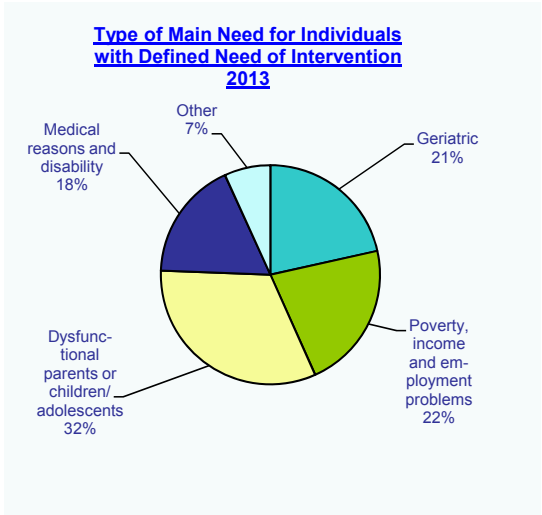
Information on persons registered at a department of social services relates to anyone registered at social services, whether or not they have been defined as needing those services (clients and non-client family members).

**Need of intervention** refers to the reason for which the individual applied to the social service department.

In 2013, about 1,324,419 persons were registered at a social services department. The rate of applications for social services was 162.8 per 1,000 persons in the population.

In that year, there were 909,827 individuals with a defined need of intervention (registered with a personal need); they comprised 68.7% of all persons registered.

Source of the data: Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Services



### Registered at Social Service Departments, 2013

	Registered at social services departments	Percentage of total population (end of 2013)	Rate of applications per 1,000 persons
<b>Absolute numbers</b>	1,324,419		
Total	100.0%	100.0%	162.8
<b>Sex</b>			
Men	45.9%	49.5%	151.0
Women	54.1%	50.5%	174.4
<b>Population group</b>			
Jews and others	70.8%	79.3%	145.3
Thereof: Jews	67.4%	75.0%	146.2
Arabs	28.7%	20.7%	225.8
<b>Marital status (aged 15 and over)</b>			
Married	46.8%	55.4%	141.0
Never married	30.4%	31.9%	159.0
Divorced	10.0%	7.7%	217.3
Widowed	12.7%	5.1%	420.9

# EDUCATION



## Did you know?

The percentage of students in ultra-Orthodox primary schools increased from approximately 20% in 1999/2000 to approximately 29% in 2012/13.

The data on education are presented by level of education. The levels of education are: pre-primary education, primary education, secondary education (lower secondary and upper secondary), short-cycle tertiary education, and higher education.

The educational system includes official education, and education that is recognized but not official. According to the State Education Law 1953, the educational system is divided according to types of supervision: State, State-Religious, and Other (which applies mainly to ultra-Orthodox education).

## Students and Teaching Staff in the Educational System, 2012/13

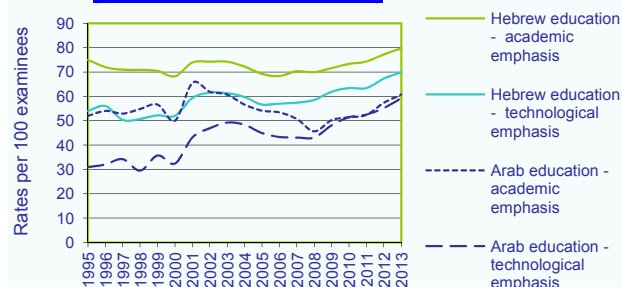
	Students	Teaching staff
<b>Total (1)</b>	2,167,249	150,393
Pre-primary education (teachers in formal education)	574,230	14,647
Primary education	933,782	76,062
Lower secondary education	273,370	31,279
Upper secondary education	385,867	44,451

(1) A teacher who teaches at more than one level is counted separately at each level, but only once in the total.

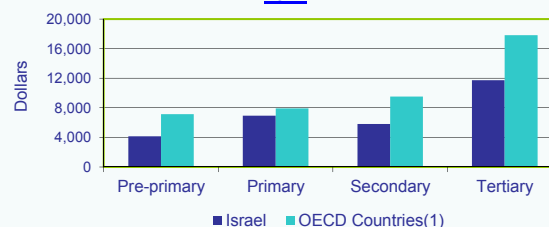
## Persons Aged 15 and Over, by Years of Schooling (%) 2013

Years of Schooling	Aged 15 and over - total	Women	Men
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	100.0	100.0
0-4	3.4	4.4	2.2
5-8	6.0	6.0	6.0
9-10	9.5	8.4	10.6
11-12	34.3	32.9	35.8
13-15	22.2	23.7	20.7
16+	24.6	24.6	24.7

## Entitled to a Matriculation Certificate, by Examination Profile (Hebrew and Arab Education)



## National Expenditure on Education per Pupil, at International Prices and in Terms of PPP (Purchasing Power Parities) 2011



(1) Countries that are members of the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development.

## Recipients of Degrees from Institutions of Higher Education, 2012/13

Universities <sup>1</sup> - Total	39,654
Total	100.0%
First degree	55.4%
Second degree	38.0%
Third degree	3.9%
Diploma	2.7%

<sup>1</sup> Including Open University

Colleges - Total	32,039
Total	100.0%
<b>Academic colleges - Total</b>	<b>25,624</b>
Total	<b>80.0%</b>
First degree	82.1%
Second degree	17.9%
<b>Colleges of education - Total</b>	<b>6,415</b>
Total	<b>20.0%</b>
First degree	82.8%
Second degree	17.2%

# CULTURE, ENTERTAINMENT & SPORT



## Did you know?

In 2013, about 313 full-length films were screened in movie theaters in Israel.  
In 2012, about 7,221 books and booklets were published in Israel.

## NATIONAL EXPENDITURE ON CULTURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND SPORT

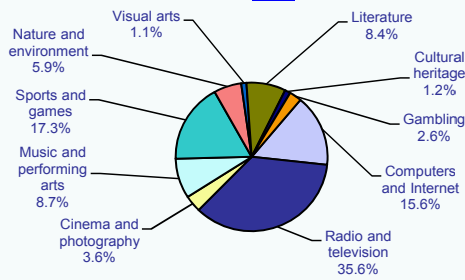
The national expenditure on culture, entertainment and sport includes the value of goods and services supplied by the general government, the business sector, and non-profit institutions.

The **services** include: musical performances, theater, museums, sports and games, radio and television, movie theaters, community centers, gambling (the national lottery and "Sport-Toto"), use of the Internet, etc.

The **goods** include: television sets, video, personal computers, books, and the purchase of entertainment and sports products.

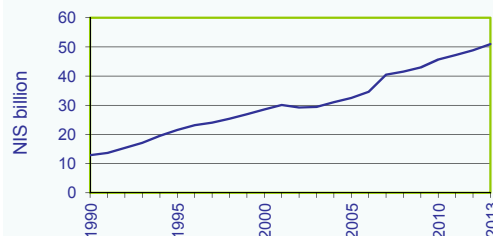
The **national expenditure** on culture, entertainment and sport in 2013 was about NIS 51.1 billion, which are 4.9% of the Gross Domestic Product. Households financed 89% of the total expenditure, and in comparison with 2012 the national expenditure on culture, entertainment and sport increased by 4.1% in constant prices. The current per capita expenditure on culture, entertainment and sport in constant prices amounted to NIS 6,069 in 2013, compared with NIS 4,364 in 2000.

**Monthly Expenditure on Culture, Entertainment and Sports per Household 2012**



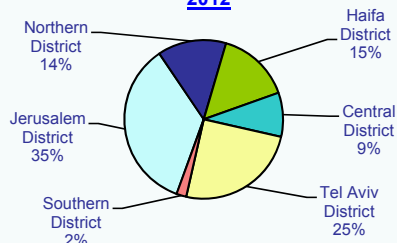
The monthly expenditure on culture, entertainment and sport amounted to NIS 646 per household.

**National Expenditure on Culture, Entertainment and Sports, at 2010 Prices**



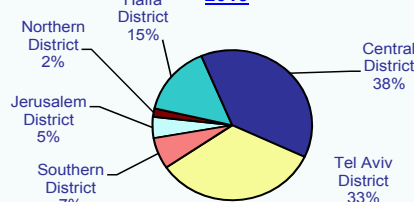
## CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

**Visits to Museums, by District 2012**



About 5.7 million visits to museums in 2012.

**Tickets Sold at Movie Theaters, by District 2013**



About 14,445,000 tickets were sold at movie theaters in 2013.

Source: The Movie Theater Association and the cinematheques in Israel

## STUDENTS IN CULTURAL FIELDS

In the 2012/13 academic year, the most studied subject in the field of culture in universities was General Studies in the Humanities, with 5,335 students. In academic colleges – Communication with 4,341 students, in colleges of education – the most studied subject was Bible with 3,349 students, and in short-cycle non-academic tertiary education – Architectural Design with 4,360 students.

# CRIME AND JUSTICE

The **general government expenditure** on public order was about 4.0% of the total expenditure in 2012, compared with 3.4% in 2000. The expenditure includes maintenance of internal order, law courts, police, fire protection, prisons, rehabilitation of criminals, etc.

There were 652 **judges** serving in Israeli courts in 2013.

There were 55,175 **lawyers** in Israel in 2013.

Of those, 3,642 were newly authorized to practice law.

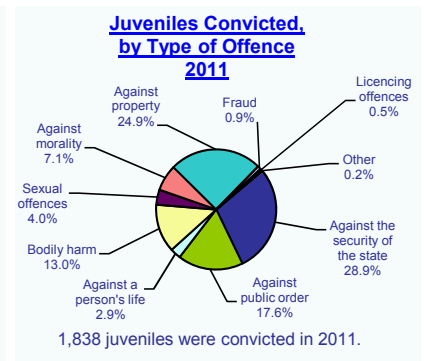
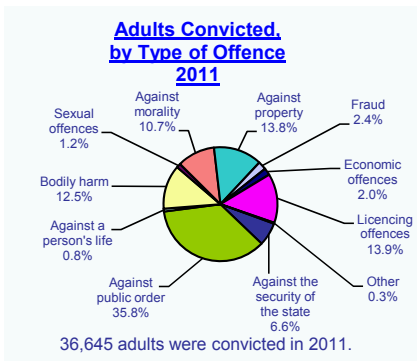
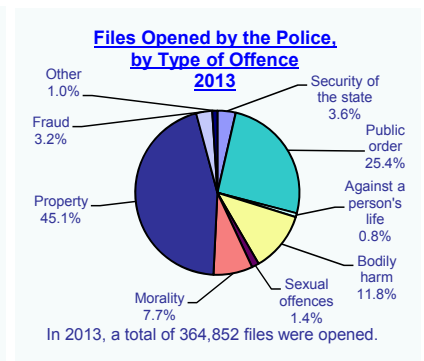
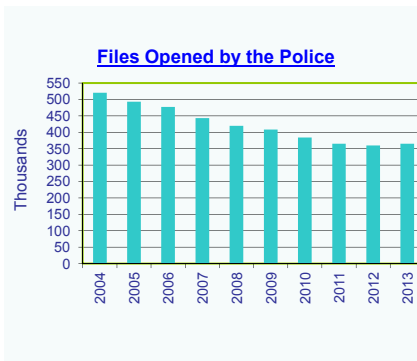
In 1960, there were 2,303 lawyers in Israel.

There were 27,798 **police officers** in 2013. The proportion of police officers was about 345 per 100,000 persons in the population.

There are 8,626 **prison wardens** in Israel. Their proportion was about 149 per 100,000 persons in the population.

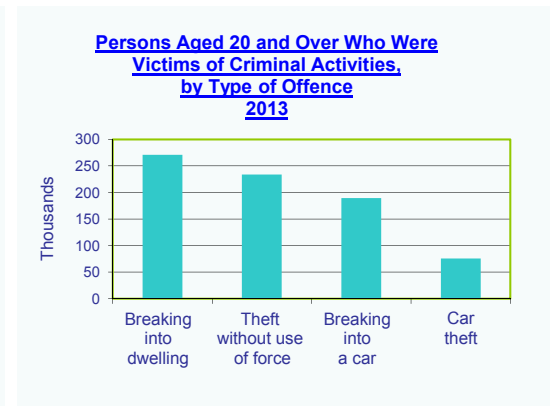
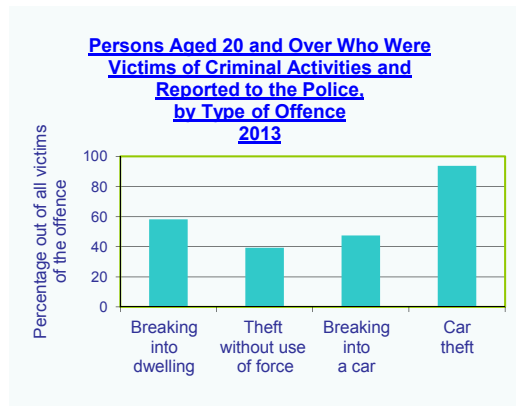
The criminal statistics are based on crimes reported to the Israel police, and the data on victims of criminal activities are derived from the Social Survey.

In 2013, 364,852 investigation files were opened by the Israel police. The proportion of investigation files per 1,000 persons in population was about 45.



## VICTIMS OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

Criminal victimization among persons aged 20 and over, and reporting the crime to the police.



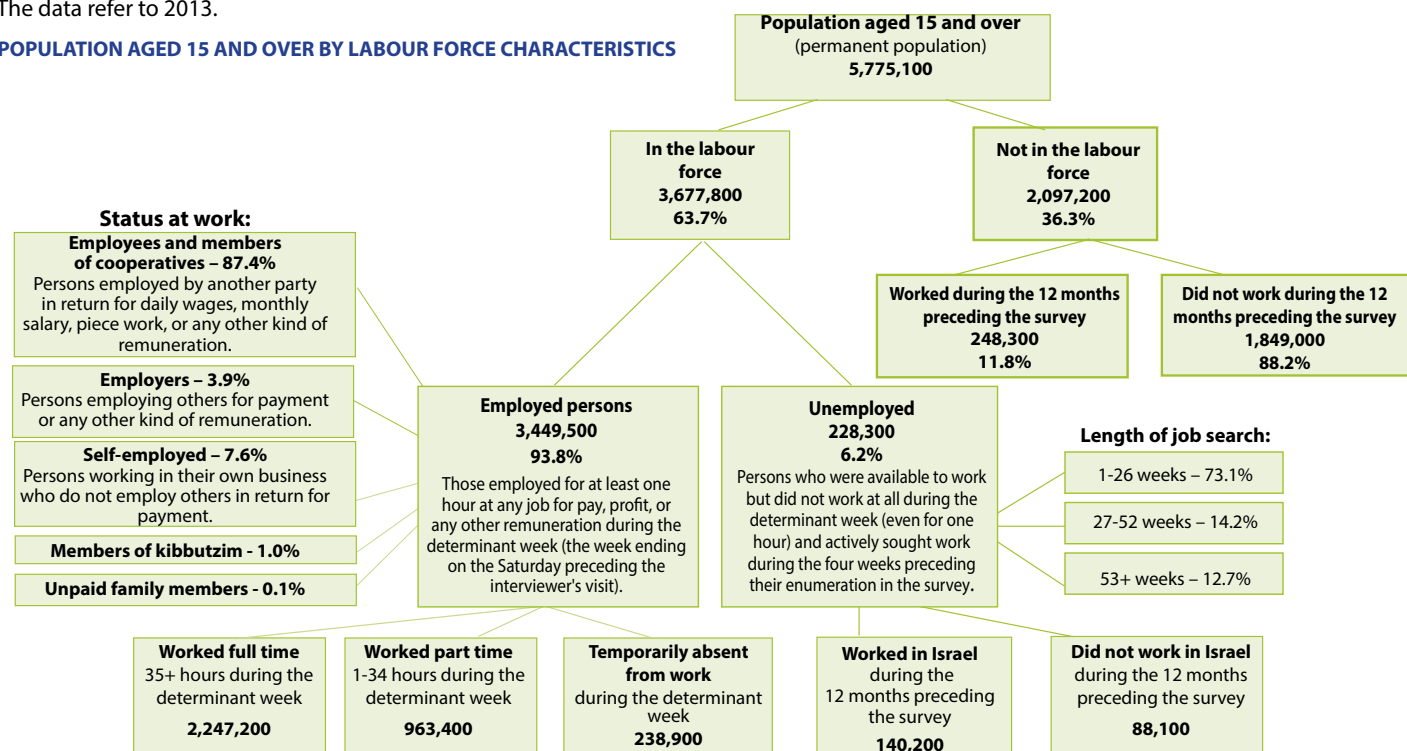
# LABOUR

## Did you know?

Israel ranks highest in the world in the number employed persons in the field of high-tech out of all employed persons. In 2012, 10% of all men aged 15-74 were employed in high-tech.

The Labour Force Survey is a major survey conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics among households in Israel since 1954. The survey follows the development of the labour force in Israel, its size and characteristics, as well as the extent of unemployment, etc. On the average, about 21,500 persons aged 15 and over are interviewed in the survey every month. The survey population includes permanent residents living in Israel, as well as tourists and temporary residents living in Israel continuously for more than a year. The survey data provide information on the characteristics of the labour force, including data on age, years of schooling, and last type of school attended, as well as data on immigrants of 1990 and after. In addition, the survey is a tool for collection of statistical data on housing conditions, employment mobility, and many other topics. The data refer to 2013.

## POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS



## Employed Persons, by Occupation

Occupation	Employed persons – Total	Usually employed <sup>(1)</sup> part time	Women
		Percentage of total employed persons	
<b>Total<sup>(2)</sup></b>	3,449,500	22.7	46.8
Professionals	345,500	5.6	32.6
Academic professionals	814,600	27.4	57.2
Practical engineers, technicians, agents and associate professionals	443,500	20.2	54.9
Clerical support workers	261,800	25.2	71.7
Service and sales workers	655,900	37.5	61.4
Skilled workers	521,800	11.0	9.1
Elementary occupations	201,600	34.1	43.6

(1) Excl. the population living outside of localities (Bedouins in the South and others) and residents of institutions (permanent samples). (2) Including unknown.



# WAGES

Data on wages in all industries are collected from two main sources: wage indices and income surveys. The data refer to 2013.

**Wage indices** are based primarily on reports of employers to the National Insurance Institute as well as other administrative sources such as Malam Systems Ltd. or the Israel Local Authorities Data Processing Center. The reports are obtained every month, and provide data on average wages per employee job.

## EMPLOYEE JOBS OF ISRAELI WORKERS AND FOREIGN WORKERS

### Employee Jobs

The number of employees (permanent and temporary) on the payroll of establishments or institutions who worked for at least one day during the surveyed month. (Employees on the payrolls of more than one establishment or institution in that month were counted as many times as they appeared on the payroll).

**3,361,500**

**Israeli workers**  
**3,204,900**  
**95%**

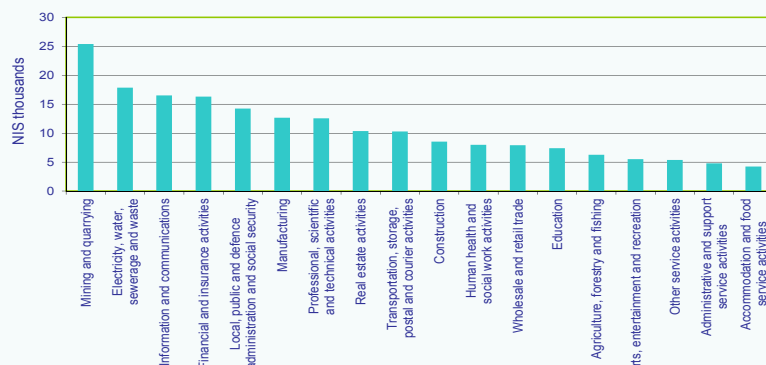
**Average wage**  
**per employee job**  
**- NIS 9,212**

**Foreign workers**  
**156,600**  
**5%**

**Workers from abroad**  
**105,600**  
**67%**  
11% in construction  
21% in agriculture, forestry  
and fishing  
68% other  
(2011 Classification)

**Workers from the Palestinian Authority**  
**51,000**  
**33%**  
53% in construction  
22% in agriculture, forestry  
and fishing  
25% other  
(2011 Classification)

Average Wages per Employee Job for Israeli Workers,  
by Industry (2011 Classification)  
Average 2013



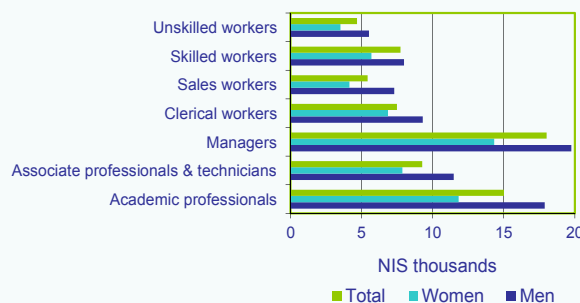
### Percentage of Employee Jobs, by Industry (2011 Classification) 2013 Average

Industry	%
Education	13.9
Wholesale and retail trade	13.7
Human health and social work activities	11.3
Manufacturing	10.8
Administration and support service activities	8.7
Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.5
Accommodation and food service activities	5.9
Information and communication	4.9
Construction	5.0
Local administration, public administration and defence; compulsory social security	3.9
Transportation and storage, postal and courier activities	3.8
Financial and insurance activities	3.2
Other service activities	3.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.5
Electricity, water supply, sewerage, and waste management	1.0
Real estate activities	0.7
Mining and quarrying	0.1

## Money Income, by Occupation and Sex

The data are from the Household Expenditure Survey. Among other things, the survey provides data on the average income from wages and salaries for an employee, collected from all the households in Israel on an ongoing basis.

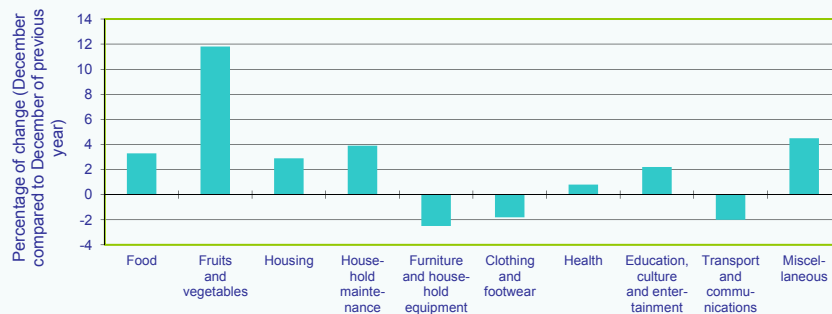
Gross Money Income of Employees  
from Wages and Salaries,  
by Occupation and Sex  
2012



# PRICES

**The Consumer Price Index** measures the monthly change in the cost of a fixed basket of goods and services among households over a base period, which is updated bi-annually. The purpose of the index is to ascertain that the change is only due to a change in prices as reflected over the period of measurement. The index relates to the average level of prices of that month. Prices are collected each day of the month and the index is publicized on the 15th of the month (two weeks after completing the process of collecting prices). In actuality, it reflects the level of prices of the previous month. The index has many uses, such as linkage for loans, mortgages, bonds, alimony payments, contracts, and financial agreements. The index serves as an indicator for inflation, and as an important tool for determining economic policy. The index can be used to turn a series of monetary data in current terms into a series of data in real terms. Furthermore, the index assists in analyzing the trends of prices in various markets.

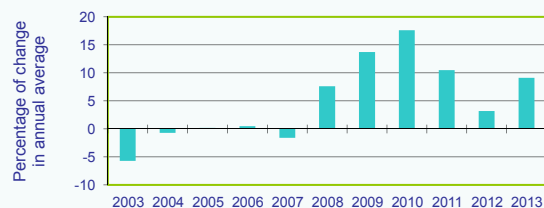
**Percentage of Change in Consumer Price Index, by Main Items**  
**2013**



**Percentage of Change in Consumer Price Index**

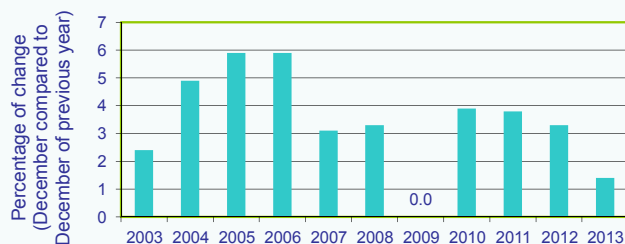


**Percentage of Change in Prices of Dwellings, Compared to Previous Year**



The CBS measures changes in prices over time of **various additional indices**, such as the Price Index of Inputs in Residential Building, the Price Index of Inputs in Construction of Commercial Buildings and Offices, the Price Index of Inputs in Road Construction and Bridging, the Price Index of Output and Input in Agriculture, the Price Index of Input in Buses, the Price Index of Manufacturing Output, and the Price Index for Mining and Quarrying. Once each quarter, the Price Index of Exports in Manufacturing and the Price Index of Service Industries are publicized as well.

**Percentage of Change in Index of Input in Residential Building**



# GENERAL GOVERNMENT

The general government includes the government, the National Insurance Institute, local authorities, national institutions (the Jewish Agency for Israel, the World Zionist Organization, the Jewish National Fund, and the United Israel Fund), as well as non-profit institutions whose main expenditures are financed by the government.

General government consumption expenditure is equal to the value of its intermediate consumption of goods and services minus sales, compensation of employees, taxes on production, and consumption of fixed capital.

In 2013, general government consumption expenditure amounted to approximately NIS 236 billion, which comprised about 23% of the GDP. About 46% of the general government consumption expenditure is allocated for wages.

The general government expenditure includes: compensation of employees, taxes on production, purchases of goods and services, transfers in-kind, subsidies, current transfers, interest payments, fixed capital formation, and capital transfers.

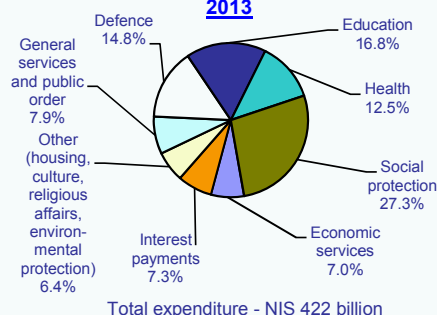
That year, the general government expenditure amounted to approximately NIS 422 billion (40.2% of the GDP).

The general government income includes: revenue from taxes, revenue from property, transfer payments from abroad, transfer payments from the private sector, and sales

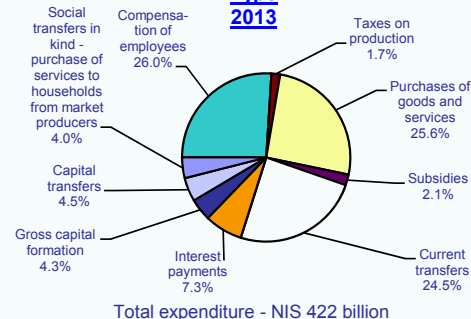
Receipts from taxes include: income tax; revenue from National Insurance payments; taxes on wages; fees, levies, fines, and various other current taxes; Value Added Tax; taxes on imports; and other indirect taxes.

The total general government expenditure less total revenue equals the total deficit/surplus of the general government. In 2013 there was a deficit in the general account of the government sector which amounted to 3.14% of the GDP.

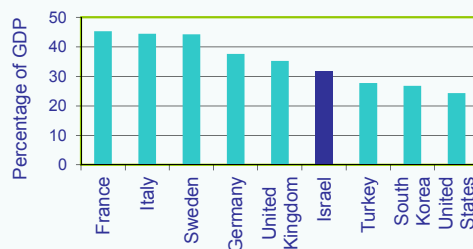
**General Government Expenditure,  
by Function  
2013**



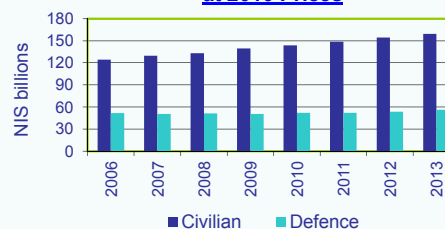
**General Government Expenditure, by  
Type  
2013**



**Tax Burden in Selected  
OECD Countries  
2012**



**General Government Consumption  
Expenditure,  
at 2010 Prices**



# NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

National accounts provide a comprehensive and detailed description of the country's economic activity, the relationships among various economic entities, and Israel's economic relations with foreign countries.

The main indicator of these accounts is the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which reflects the net value of goods and services produced by economic units functioning in Israel.

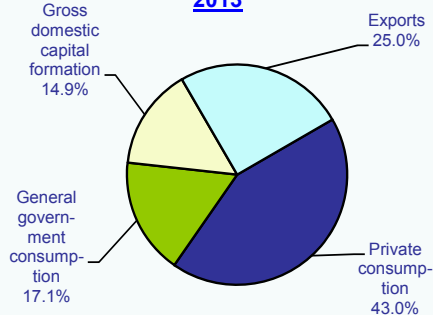
This value is equal to the sum of private and general government consumption expenditure and gross domestic capital formation (private and general government) plus net export (exports less imports) of goods and services.

## NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, 2013

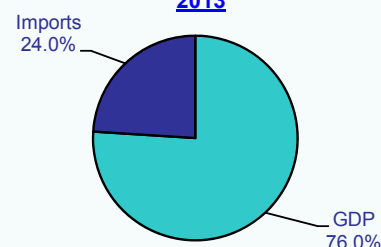
NIS billions, unless otherwise stated

Gross Domestic Product (in current prices)	1,049
Percent of growth in the GDP compared with previous year	3.2%
Gross Domestic Product per capita	₪ 130,227
Private consumption expenditure	593
General government consumption expenditure	236
Gross domestic capital formation	206
Capital formation in economic industries	138
Residential building	66
Export of goods and services	345
Import of goods and services	331
Total use of resources	1,380

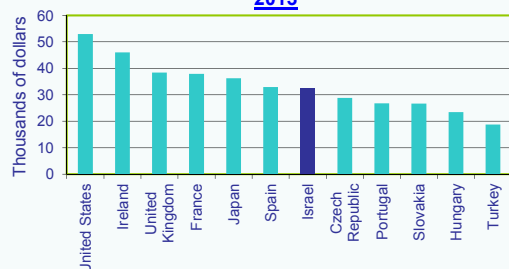
### Composition of Uses 2013



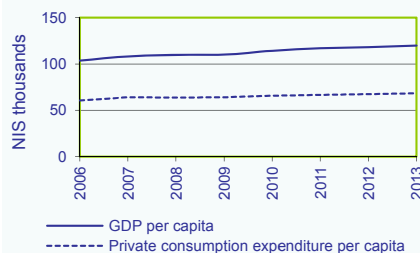
### Composition of Resources 2013



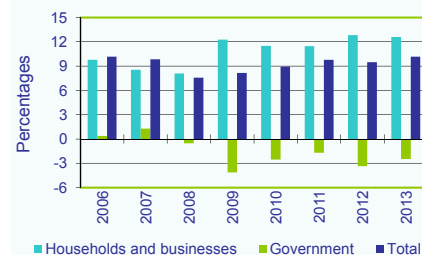
### GDP per Capita in International Prices in Selected OECD Countries (PPP - Purchasing Power Parities) 2013



### GDP per Capita and Private Consumption Expenditure per Capita, at 2010 Prices



### National Saving by Sector, as a Percentage of the National Disposable Income



# INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTS & FOREIGN TRADE

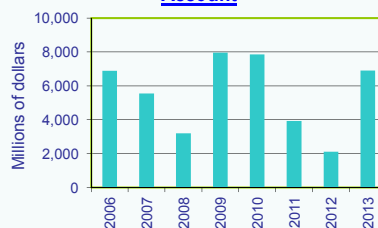
## BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Israel's balance of payments is a record of all economic transactions carried out between the Israeli economy and the rest of the world.

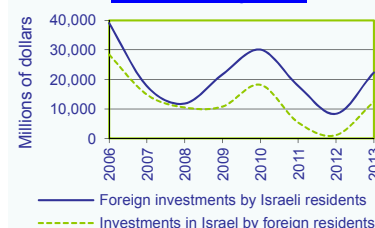
The current account of the balance of payments summarizes trade in goods and services, current transfers, and income from work and property. The surplus in the current account amounted to about 6.9 billion dollars in 2013.

The financial account presents foreign investments by Israeli residents, as well as investments in Israel by foreign residents.

**Deficit/Surplus in the Current Account**



**The Financial Account in the Balance of Payments**



## BALANCE OF PAYMENT DATA – GOODS AND SERVICES, 2013

Imports	
	Billions of dollars
<b>Goods – Total</b>	<b>71.3</b>
Thereof:	
Defence imports	2.9
Import of goods from the Palestinian Authority	0.6
<b>Services – Total</b>	<b>20.2</b>
Thereof: Import of services from the Palestinian Authority	0.3

Exports	
	Billions of dollars
<b>Goods – Total</b>	<b>62.0</b>
Thereof:	
Export of goods to the Palestinian Authority	3.5
<b>Services – Total</b>	<b>33.7</b>
Thereof: Export of services to the Palestinian Authority	0.5

## FOREIGN TRADE

### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BY SELECTED COMMODITIES

Excluding exports/imports to/from the Palestinian Authority, and excluding direct defence imports

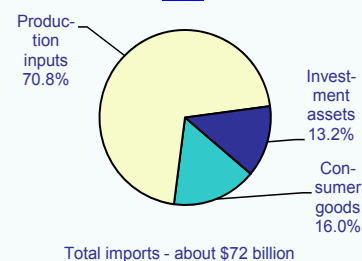
IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES (excluding imports from the Palestinian Authority and excluding direct defense imports) 2013	
	% of all imports
Crude oils	12.6
Diamonds	12.5
Petroleum oils	5.1
Passenger vehicles	4.5
Electronic integrated circuits	2.6
Electrical apparatus for line telephony	2.0
Pharmaceutical products	2.0
Computers	1.8
Coal	1.6
Commercial vehicles	1.1

EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES (excluding exports from the Palestinian Authority) 2013	
	% of all exports
Diamonds	28.5
Pharmaceutical products	8.8
Electronic integrated circuits	6.1
Chemical products and preparations	6.0
Aircraft parts	2.8
Electrical apparatus for line telephony	2.7
Mineral or chemical fertilizers	2.2
Tools and equipment for medical sciences	2.0
Implements and tools for measuring or examination	1.8
Petroleum Oils	1.5

**Imports and Exports of Commodities, by Continent 2013**



**Imports, by Economic Use 2013**



# AGRICULTURE



## Did you know?

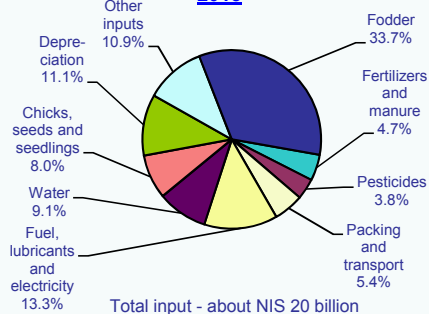
Planted forests comprise 5.2% of the land area in Israel.  
In 2013, the forest area (under the care of the Jewish National Fund) spanned 1,118,000 dunams.

Agriculture includes: Plant crops, afforestation, gardening, livestock and livestock products.

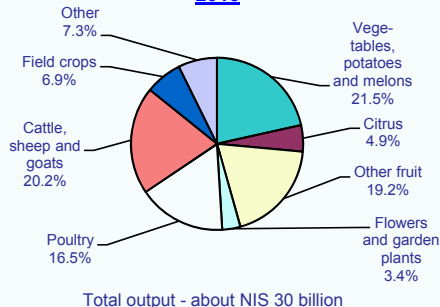
The agriculture industry has undergone many changes over the years. Israeli agriculture is developing in terms of the quantity and quality of produce, as well as in terms of diversification and growth in plant crops and livestock breeding.

There has also been a considerable improvement in methods of cultivation: irrigation, greenhouses, and mechanical equipment for processing and harvesting of crops.

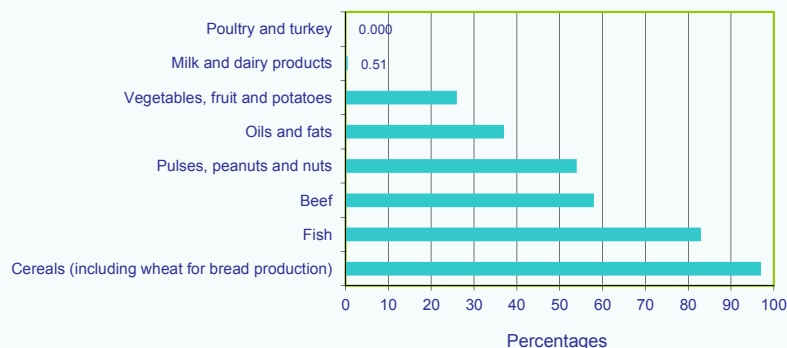
**Input (Resources Invested)  
2013**



**Output (Final Products)  
2013**



**Import Dependency Ratio of Israel, by Main Products  
2012**



**Agricultural Crop Areas  
(Thousand Dunams), 2013**

<b>Total</b>	<b>2,923</b>
Thereof:	
Field crops	1,244
Vegetables, potatoes and melons	714
Other plantations	754
Citrus	191

**Employment in agriculture, 2013:** There were about 43,100 employed persons in agriculture. Of those, about 26,000 were employees (based on the Labour Force Survey).

**The number of employee jobs of foreign workers from the Palestinian Authority** was 11,400.

**The number of employee jobs of workers from abroad** was 22,000. (according to employers' reports to the National Insurance Institute).



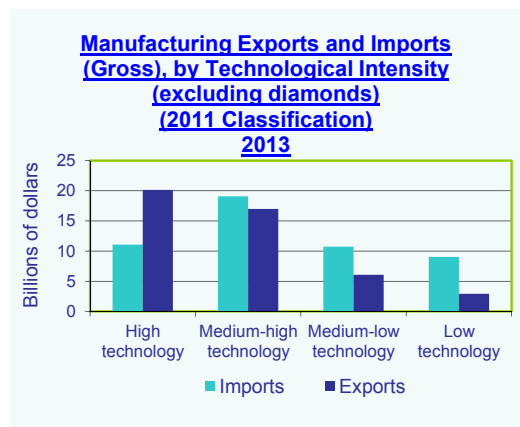
# MANUFACTURING, COMMERCE & SERVICES

Over the years, the Israeli economy has developed from a small, closed economy to a relatively large, developed economy that uses modern methods and advanced technologies for manufacturing.

Manufacturing in Israel has evolved from small establishments that engaged primarily in processing of agricultural products and clothing, to high technology production. The Central Bureau of Statistics collects monthly data from a sample of about 2,400 manufacturing establishments. The data are used to prepare current manufacturing indices, which serve as indicators of the development of manufacturing in particular and of the economy in general.

In 2013, the Gross Domestic Product of Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying amounted to NIS 130 billion (excluding diamonds) and product per work-hour per employee job amounted to about NIS 167.

Manufacturing export was NIS 170 billion (41% of the total revenue in manufacturing), and is based mainly on high-tech products.



## Establishments, Jobs and Revenue in Manufacturing (Excluding, Mining and Quarrying) by Technological Intensity, 2013

Technological Intensity	Establishments	Jobs	Revenue (NIS Billions)
<b>Total - Absolute numbers</b>	<b>12,311</b>	<b>360,858<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>406</b>
- Percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0
High-technology	5.0	27.0	29.0
Medium-high technology	9.0	16.0	16.0
Medium-low technology	34.0	25.0	31.0
Low technology	53.0	32.0	25.0

(1) Including jobs of workers hired through employment agencies.

## Establishments and Jobs in Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying, by District, 2013

District	Establishments		Jobs	
	Absolute numbers	Percentages	Absolute numbers	Percentages
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,423</b>		<b>365,092</b>	
Thereof:				
Jerusalem	952	7.7	18,395	5.0
Northern	2,450	19.7	76,602	21.0
Haifa	1,625	13.1	54,089	14.8
Central	2,737	22.0	90,583	24.8
Tel Aviv	3,185	25.6	60,833	16.7
Southern	1,160	9.3	55,190	15.1

Revenue by Industries 2013 (2011 Classification)	
Industry	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.4
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying	24.5
Electricity, water supply, sewerage, and waste management	2.8
Construction	9.6
Wholesale and retail trade	30.3
Transportation and storage, postal and courier activities	4.8
Accommodation and food service activities	2.7
Information and communication	6.0
Financial and insurance activities	1.5
Real estate activities	2.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	5.9
Administration and support service activities	3.8
Education	0.4
Human health and social work activities	1.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation; other services	1.0

# CONSTRUCTION, ELECTRICITY & WATER

## CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry includes building and civil engineering works.

**Building** refers to civilian building in Israel, including building in Israeli localities in the Judea and Samaria Area.

**Civil engineering works** refers to construction of roads, widening and reconstruction of roads, installation of water pipes, installation of drainage pipes (for concentration and disposal of sewage water), canalization (for concentration and disposal of rainwater), and other work (e.g., building sea ports and airports, building bridges, and preparation of agricultural land).

Unlike other industries, the construction industry is characterized by sharp fluctuations in the volume of activity. The industry is sensitive to change in overall business activity, and fluctuations in building tend to cause fluctuations in the overall economy.

In 2013 the gross domestic capital formation in building amounted to NIS 109.0 billion – 61% of that sum was allocated to residential building, 20% to non-residential building, and 19% to civil engineering projects.

### Area of construction (2013)

Construction completed - 10,298,000 sq. m.

Construction begun - 11,542,000 sq. m.

### Dwellings (2013)

Construction completed - 42,651

Construction begun - 45,389

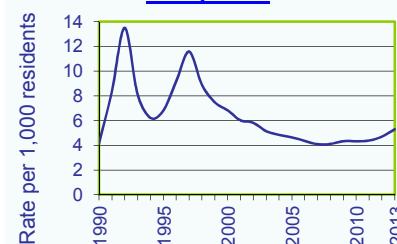
### Widening of roads and construction of new roads (2012)

Completed - 607 km.

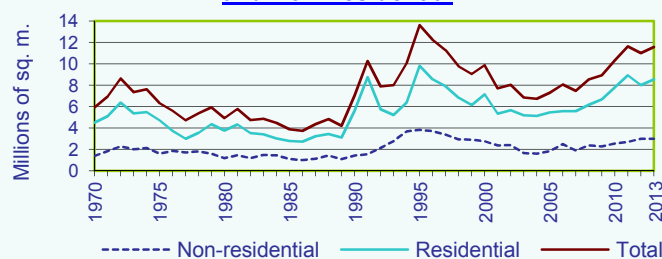
Begun - 741 km.

**Employment in Construction in 2013:** About 165,800 persons were employed in Construction. Of those, about 129,600 were employees (according to the Labour Force Survey). There were about 26,900 employee jobs of foreign workers from the Palestinian Authority, and about 11,200 employee jobs of foreign workers from abroad (according to employers' reports to the National Insurance Institute).

**Construction of Dwellings Completed**



**Area of Construction Begun - Residential and Non-Residential**



## ELECTRICITY & WATER

### ELECTRICITY SUPPLY, 2013

Millions of KWH

Total	57,324
Household consumption	15,873
Trade	18,093
Manufacturing	13,651
Water pumping	3,100
Agriculture	1,930
Bulk	4,672

Source: Israel Electric Corporation Ltd., and private producers of electricity.

### WATER PRODUCTION 2012

Million cubic meters

<b>Total</b>	<b>2,057</b>
<b>Mekorot Water Co. - Total</b>	<b>1,025</b>
Wells	478
Hamovil water carrier	193
Upper water	128
Effluents and Dan Region Reclamation Project	226
<b>Other producers - Total</b>	<b>1,032</b>
Wells	324
Upper water	195
Effluents	200
Desalination of sea water	313

Source: The Water Authority.

### WATER CONSUMPTION BY PURPOSE, 2012

Million cubic meters

Agricultural	1,085
Domestic and public	694
Industrial	123

# TOURISM AND HOTELS



## Did you know?

In 2013, 2.6 million Israelis travelled abroad (some of them departed more than once, so that the total number of departures was 4.8 million). Israelis travelling abroad comprised about one-third of the total population of Israel.

Foreign and domestic tourism have considerable economic, social, and political significance. The development of tourism can be attributed to a number of causes, such as: increased disposable income, increased paid vacation in workplaces, reduction of prices for transportation, increased leisure hours, and changes in habits for spending leisure time.

Three main types of tourism can be distinguished: Incoming tourism, Israelis travelling abroad, and domestic tourism.

The number of tourist arrivals to Israel and departures of Israelis abroad is a sensitive barometer of Israel's economic and security situation.

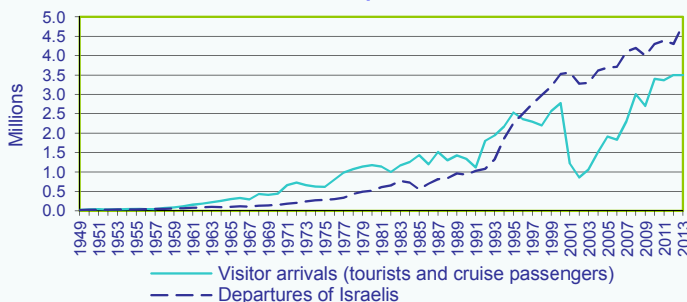
In 2013, there were 3,539,700 visitor arrivals to Israel, and 4,756,700 departures of Israelis abroad.

## ACCOMMODATION SERVICES, 2013

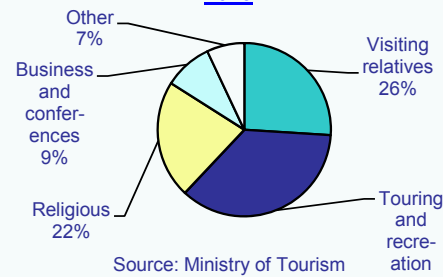
Tourist Hotels	
<b>Hotels</b>	<b>357</b>
Rooms	49,203
Person-nights in tourist hotels	22,482,000
Tourist person-nights as a percentage of all person-nights	43%
Room occupancy	66%

<b>Person-nights in all accommodation services:</b>	<b>27,936,800</b>
	100.0%
Tourist hotels	80.5%
Other hotels	6.8%
Rural tourism	8.1%
Youth hostels	3.5%
Field schools	1.2%
	100.0%
Israeli person-nights	58.9%
Tourist person-nights	41.1%

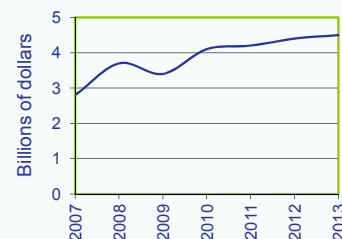
## Visitor Arrivals and Departures of Israelis



## Tourists, by Main Purpose of Visit 2013



## Income from Tourists



# TRANSPORT



## Did you know?

The number of persons killed was the lowest in 51 years (Excluding 2012).

Transport, storage, and communications includes: land transport, sea transport, air transport, transportation services, storage, parking lots and freight terminals, postal and courier services. In 2013, there were about 18,825 km. of urban, non-urban, and access roads in Israel. About 2.9 million Israeli civilian vehicles traveled approximately 51,500 million kilometers.

About 82% of the vehicles (2.5 million) are private vehicles; 335,000 (11.8%) are trucks (incl. commercial vehicles), 16,917 vehicles are buses (0.6%), and the remaining 157,000 vehicles (5.6%) are minibuses, taxis, special service vehicles, and motorcycles.

About 3.8 million licenced drivers drove these vehicles, and caused about 13,048 road accidents with casualties (not including road accidents with casualties in the Judea and Samaria Area). About 24,294 persons were injured in those accidents. Of those, 277 persons were killed. In the Judea and Samaria Area, there were 733 accidents in 2013, with about 1,575 persons injured and 32 persons killed.

The total number of fatalities in road accidents since the establishment of the State of Israel (excluding the Judea and Samaria Area) amounted to 26,576.

### Road Accidents with Casualties<sup>(1)</sup>, by Type of Accident, 2013

Total – Absolute numbers	13,048
	100.0%
Collision with moving vehicle	61.7%
Hitting a pedestrian	22.0%
Collision with a fixed object	5.1%
Skidding	4.4%
Overturning	2.5%
Other	2.1%
Collision with parked vehicle	1.0%
Running off road	0.8%
Injury to passenger in vehicle	0.4%

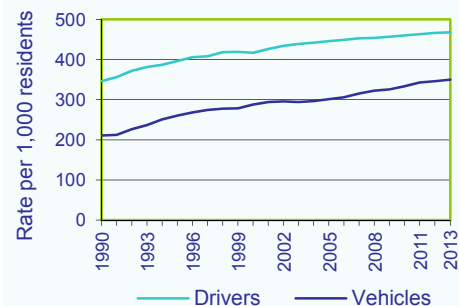
(1) Investigated by the Israel police (excl. the Judea and Samaria Area).

### Motor Vehicles per 1,000 Residents, 2012

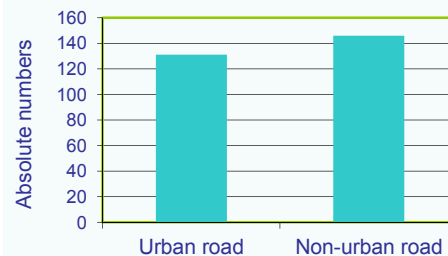
Italy	843
Austria	734
Switzerland	726
France	667
Sweden	601
Israel	346

Source: International Traffic Safety Data and Analysis Group.

### Vehicles and Drivers

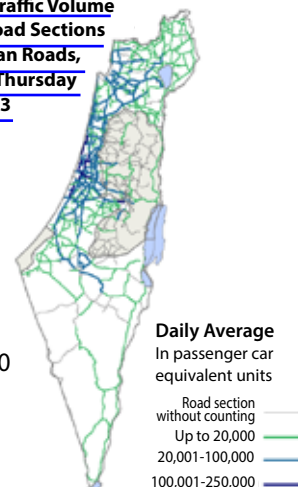


### Killed in Road Accidents(1) 2013



(1) Excluding the Judea and Samaria Area.

### Average Daily Traffic Volume on Selected Road Sections of Non-Urban Roads, Sunday to Thursday 2013



### Railways (2013)

Passengers – 45,137,000  
Freight – 6,667,000 tons

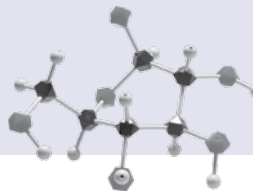
### Ships (2013)

Ships that arrived at the port – 6,314  
Passengers – 409,000

### Aircraft (International) (2013)

Aircraft landings – 45,950  
Passengers – 13,559,000  
Thereof: In Israeli aircraft – 5,064,800  
Freight – 266,422 tons

# SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY



## Did you know?

In 2013, 20% of all exports were from Information and Communications Technologies (ICT)

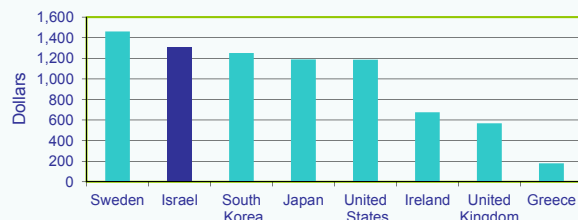
## RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (R&D)

Technological improvements allow for the production of more advanced products, and are essentially the main generator of growth in modern economies. These changes are set in motion by the process of research and development, in which ideas are turned into goods.

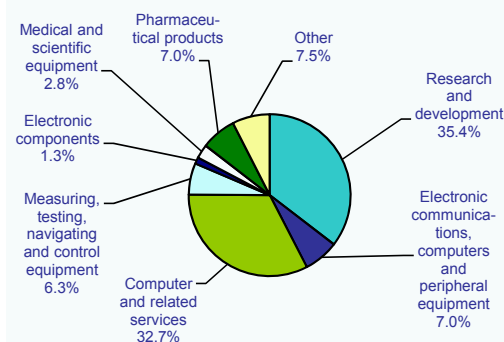
Israel is a leader among the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) member countries in research and development endeavors, as reflected in the ratio of national expenditure on R&D to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

In Israel, the share of the business sector in the national expenditure on civilian R&D is among the highest in OECD member countries and is conducted mainly in high technology industries and in the Computer and Related Services Division, as well as in the Research and Development Division.

**National Expenditure on Civilian Research and Development per Capita in Selected OECD Countries - Purchasing Power Parities (PPP) 2012**



**Research and Development in the Business Sector, by Industry (2011 Classification) 2012**



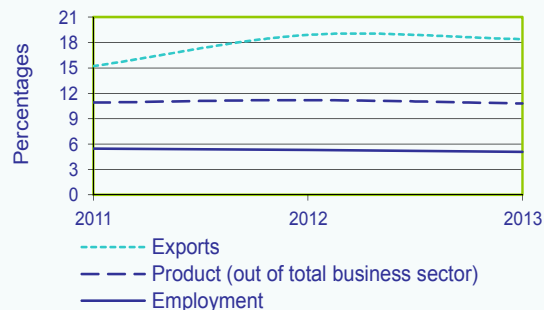
## INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGIES (ICT)

Information and Communications Technologies are among the fastest growing industries in the past decade.

These industries include divisions of manufacturing, services and wholesale trade, whose main activities are expressed in products for processing, broadcasting and display of information, and electronic communications. ICT is characterized by high productivity (in 2013, jobs in those industries, which comprise 6.7% of all jobs in the business sector, yielded 10.8% of the product in that sector).

Israel occupies a leading position in various information technology indicators in comparison to many countries that are members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

**Share of Information and Communications Technologies (ICT), out of all Industries**



# ENVIRONMENT



## Did you know?

In 2013, about 4.9 million tons of domestic and commercial solid waste were collected.

Environment is affected by the interactions among humans, flora, fauna, and their physical surroundings. Intensive human intervention on earth has changed environmental conditions and caused environmental hazards such as: air pollution, water and ground pollution, damage to biodiversity, and accumulation of toxic waste.

**Air pollution** is a process in which matter generated by human activity and natural sources penetrates the atmosphere in concentrations that are hazardous to humans and the environment. The main sources of air pollution are: fuel combustion from motor vehicles and industries, and industrial processes such as production of cement and landfills that emit gases produced by the decomposition of organic matter. These sources, among others, cause greenhouse gases to be emitted, which lead to global warming and climate changes.

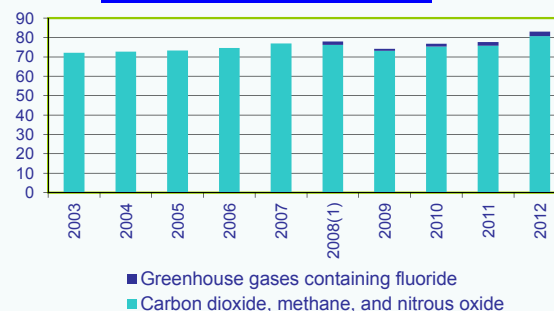
Israel faces difficult challenges related to the **amount and quality of water** that is suitable and available for use in agriculture, industry and households. There are various indices for testing water quality, including concentrations of nitrates, turbidity, and salinity (chlorides). In Israel, the permitted standard of chlorides in drinking water is 600 mg. per liter. By contrast, the standard permitted by the World Health Organization is only 250 mg. per liter.

The main water sources in Israel are the Coastal Aquifer, the Mountain Aquifer, and the Sea of Galilee.

**Recycling** is a process of removing material from the waste flow and using it as raw material or to create new products. This process diminishes the use of natural resources and contributes to saving energy and reducing pollution.

Million tons of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

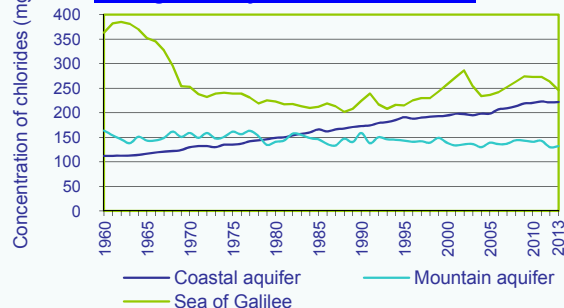
## Emissions of Greenhouse Gases



(1) Since 2008, also includes greenhouse gases containing fluoride.

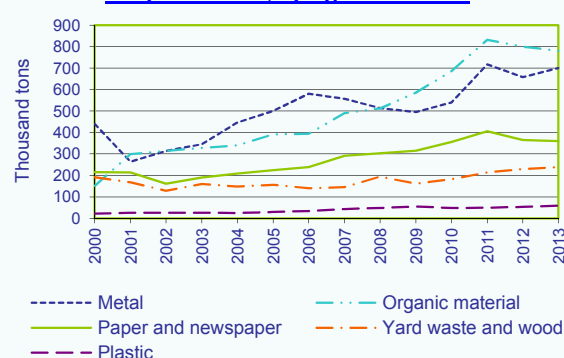
Concentration of chlorides (mg/l)

## Average Salinity in the Water Sources



Source: The Hydrological Service and the Kinneret Limnological Laboratory.

## Recycled Waste, by Type of Material





# INFORMATION, PUBLICATIONS AND TAILOR-MADE PRODUCTS



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