



הלשכה המרכזית לסטטיסטיקה
Central Bureau of Statistics
دائرة الإحصاء المركزية



מדינת ישראל
STATE OF ISRAEL

ISRAEL FIGURES IN 2016

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3,322,000 96% 56% 547,000 33% 498,322,000 82% 56% 147,000 33% 1,742,060 23%

60 23% 56% 149,028 33% 498,322,000 96% 56% 547,000 33% 4



,060 288% 56% 347,000 35% 498,322,000 82% 56% 147,000 33%

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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 2015, unless otherwise stated. Some of the figures are rounded.

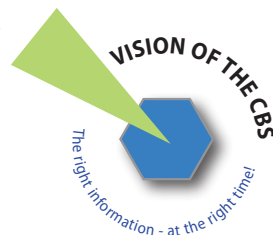
For more comprehensive information about the country, including detailed definitions and explanations related to a broad range of topics, please refer to the CBS website (www.cbs.gov.il), and to other CBS products that deal specifically with the topic in question.

My sincere thanks to all of the CBS staff who contributed to this booklet.



Prof. Danny Pfeffermann
The National Statistician

Jerusalem 2017



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 National Statistician, who is also the director of the CBS.

The professional and scientific work of the CBS is supported by 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.

The 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 (the Parliament of the State of Israel). It is located in Jerusalem, and has 120 members. The present Knesset is the 20th in number, and the elections for this Knesset were held on 17 March 2015.

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 Knesset elects the President 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.

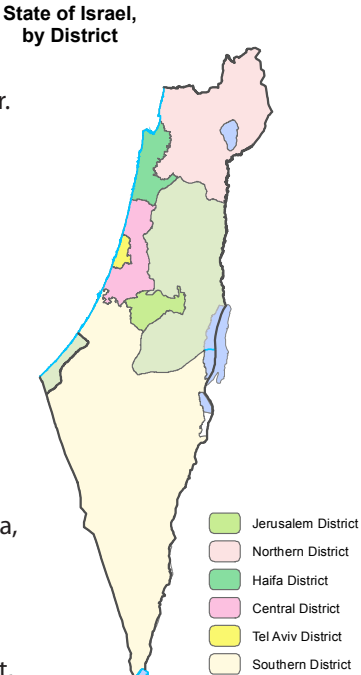
The incumbent Prime Minister: Binyamin Netanyahu, has been in office since 31 March 2009.

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)

Location:	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.
Area:	22,072 sq. km. (as of 1967 including East Jerusalem and as of 1982 including the Golan Heights).
Land area:	21,643 sq. km.
Area of lakes:	429 sq. km. (Sea of Galilee – 164 sq. km., the Dead Sea - 265 sq. km.)
Land border:	Total length of border: 857 km.
Coastline:	Length of Mediterranean Sea Coast 194 km. Length of Red Sea Coast about 12 km.
Lowest point:	The Dead Sea - 429 m. below sea level.
Highest point:	Mount Hermon - 2,224 m.
The only river in Israel:	The Jordan River, approximately 250 km.
Main streams:	Alexander, Habesor, Hayarqon, Haqishon, Hadera, Kziv, Lakhish, Shiqma, Soreq, and Tanninim.
Natural resources:	Raw materials for construction of buildings and roads: gravel and stone, sand, kurkar, clay, limestone, gypsum, and tuff. Raw materials for manufacturing: potash, bromine, magnesium, salt, phosphates, sand, clay, and limestone. Energy sources: natural gas, oil shales.



Area, Population and Population Density, by District, End of 2015

District	Area (sq. km.)	Population ⁽¹⁾	Population density (persons per sq. km. of land) ⁽²⁾
Total	21,643 ⁽³⁾	8,463,400	373.2
Jerusalem	3.0%	12.5%	1,620.3
Northern	20.7%	16.3%	308.6
Haifa	4.0%	11.6%	1,133.2
Central	6.0%	24.5%	1,600.8
Tel Aviv	0.8%	16.2%	7,957.9
Southern	65.5%	14.4%	85.8

(1) 4.6% of the total population lives in Israeli localities in the Judea and Samaria Area.

(2) Excluding Israeli localities in the Judea and Samaria Area.

(3) Not including area of lakes.

Urban Localities (100,000 residents and more), End of 2015

	Name of locality	Number of residents
1	Jerusalem	865,700
2	Tel Aviv-Yafo	432,900
3	Haifa	278,900
4	Rishon LeZiyyon	244,000
5	Petah Tiqwa	231,000
6	Ashdod	220,200
7	Netanya	207,900
8	Be'er Sheva	203,600
9	Holon	188,800
10	Bene Beraq	182,800
11	Ramat Gan	152,600
12	Rehovot	132,700
13	Ashqelon	130,700
14	Bat Yam	128,900
15	Bet Shemesh	103,900

KEY FIGURES

2015, unless otherwise stated

Population	
Population - Total (end of year)	8,463,400
Males	4,195,200
Females	4,268,200
Selected age groups	
0-14	28.3%
65+	11.1%
Percentage of annual population growth	2.0%
Percentage of natural increase out of the total	80.2%
Urban population	91.2%

Vital Statistics	
Crude marriage rate (2014)	6.2
Median marriage age (1st marriage) - grooms (2014)	27.3
Median marriage age (1st marriage) - brides (2014)	24.5
Live births	178,723
Crude birth rate	21.3
Total fertility rate	3.09
Deaths	44,457
Crude mortality rate	5.3
Infant mortality rate	3.1
Life expectancy – males	80.1
Life expectancy – females	84.1

Households	
No. of households	2,411,700
Average no. of persons per household	3.32
One-person households	18.2%

Families	
Number of families	1,958,100
Average no. of persons per family	3.72

Standard of Living	
2014	
Total monthly consumption expenditure per household (NIS)	15,053
Total	100.0%
Food	16.2%
Housing	24.5%
Dwelling and household maintenance	9.6%
Furniture and household equipment	3.9%
Clothing and footwear	3.3%
Health	5.9%
Education, culture and entertainment	12.1%
Transport and communications	19.8%
Miscellaneous goods and services	4.7%
Gross monthly money income per household (NIS)	18,329
Total	100.0%
From work	77.4%
From capital	4.3%
From pension and provident funds	7.1%
From allowances and assistance	11.1%
Ownership of durable goods per household	Percentage of all households
Air conditioner	86.6%
Clothes dryer	40.9%
Computer	81.3%
Internet subscription	72.1%
Dishwasher	39.5%
Freezer	22.4%
Two cars or more	23.9%

Health	
Beds in hospitals	44,715
Thereof: Beds for general care	15,487
Beds per 1,000 residents	5.3
Thereof: Percentage of beds for general care	1.8
Hospitalization days	15,228,300
Thereof: General hospitalization days	5,274,500
Hospitalization days per 1,000 residents	1,817
Thereof: Rate of general hospitalization	629
Physicians (up to age 65) ⁽¹⁾	26,029
Physicians (up to age 65) per 1,000 residents ⁽¹⁾	3.08

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

Education	
Students – total	2,580,206
Total	100.0%
Pre-primary education ⁽¹⁾	20.0%
Primary education	38.2%
Secondary education (lower and upper)	26.8%
Schools for apprentices under the supervision of the Ministry of Economy and Industry	0.5%
Non-academic post-secondary institutions	2.4%
Academic colleges	3.8%
Colleges of education	1.4%
Universities	5.1%
The Open University	1.8%
Teaching staff – total⁽²⁾	160,565
Pre-primary education (kindergarten teachers in formal education) ⁽¹⁾	16,404
Primary education	79,514
Lower secondary education	33,492
Upper secondary education	46,492

(1) Children in institutions supervised by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Economy and Industry.

(2) 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)	50
Tickets sold	16,125,081
2014	
Visits to museums	6,702,125
Thereof:	
Jerusalem District	2,331,733
Tel Aviv District	1,906,860
Haifa District	862,581
Books and booklets published	8,867

Crime and Justice	
Judges in the Supreme Court	15
Judges in district courts	193
Judges in magistrates' courts	428
Judges in labour tribunals	63
Judges in Rabbinical courts	97

Licensed lawyers	60,132
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Israel police (list of employees)	28,624
Prison wardens (list of employees)	8,810
Files opened by the police	341,778

KEY FIGURES (CONTINUED)

2015, unless otherwise stated

Labour and Wages	
Population aged 15+ - Total	6,000,100
Labour force	3,845,700
Labour force, out of total aged 15+	64.1%
Males	69.3%
Females	59.1%
Employed persons out of total aged 15+	60.7%
Unemployed persons out of total Labour force	5.3%
Average wage per employee job (NIS)	9,576

Prices	
	(% change compared with previous year)
Consumer Price Index	-1.0
Price Index of Inputs in Residential Building	0.9
Price Index of Manufacturing Output	-7.1

National Accounts	
Gross Domestic Product (percentage of change compared with previous year)	2.5
Gross Domestic Product - in international prices - (Purchasing Power Parities - PPP) - billions of \$	300.3
Gross Domestic Product per capita - in international prices - (Purchasing Power Parities - PPP) - thousands of \$	35.8
Fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	19.1
Government consumption (% of GDP)	22.3
Government liabilities (% of GDP)	62.6

International Accounts	
Current account (% of GDP)	4.6
Current account excl. direct defence imports (% of GDP)	5.6
Israel's external liabilities (millions of \$)	284,869
Israel's external assets (millions of \$)	353,410
Imports of goods and services (millions of \$)	82,970
Exports of goods and services (millions of \$)	91,976

Agriculture	
Agricultural area (thousand dunams)	3,060
Total agricultural output (NIS billion)	29.5

Manufacturing; Mining and Quarrying	
	(% change compared with previous year)
Manufacturing; Mining and quarrying - grand total	2.3
Mining and quarrying - total	-0.1
Manufacturing - total	2.5
Food products	1.4
Beverages and tobacco products	2.3
Textiles	0.5
Wearing apparel	-1.2
Manufacture and processing of leather and related products	4.9
Weed, cork and straw products, except furniture	6.2
Paper and paper products	13.0
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	-1.0
Refined petroleum products, chemicals and chemical products	1.7
Pharmaceutical products, including homeopathic preparations	19.0
Rubber and plastics products	-0.4
Other non-metallic mineral products	5.1
Basic metals	-0.6
Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	1.0
Computers, electronic and optical products	-5.5
Electrical equipment	3.3
Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	1.6
Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	-4.5
Other transport equipment	8.1
Furniture	4.7
Other manufacturing	-0.7
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	1.2

Construction	
Area of building completed (sq. m.)	11,550,000
Area of building begun (sq. m.)	12,230,000
No. of dwellings - building completed	43,670
No. of dwellings - building begun	50,330
Construction and widening of roads - completed (km.) (2014)	556
Construction and widening of roads - begun (km.) (2014)	463

Tourism and Tourist Hotels	
Departures of Israelis	5,891,100
Returns of Israelis	5,852,200
Visitor arrivals	3,108,600
Tourist hotels	374
Rooms in tourist hotels	50,607
Person-nights in tourist hotels	21,686,200
Tourist person-nights as a percentage of all person-nights	38%
Room occupancy	61%

Transport	
Licensed to drive	4,019,565
Kilometers traveled - millions of kilometers a year	54,820
Private vehicles	2,583,175
Trucks and commercial vehicles	322,561
Buses	18,788
Railway: Passengers	52,811,238
Freight (tons)	7,501,048
Air transport: passengers	15,717,300
Movement of Aircrafts	106,237
Road Accidents⁽¹⁾	
Road accidents with casualties	12,122
Casualties in road accidents	22,164
Thereof: killed	322

(1) Excluding the Judea and Samaria Area.

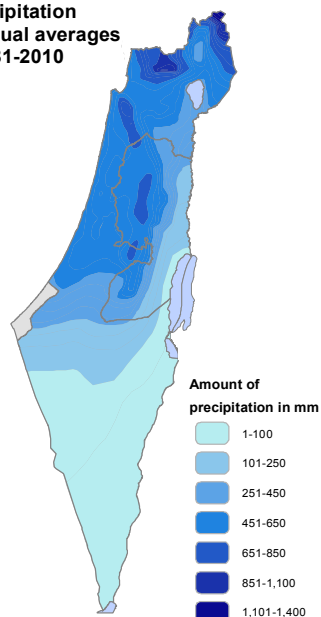
Communications (2014)	
Households with internet subscription	72.1%
Households with at least one mobile phone	96.1%

Energy	
Final consumption of electricity (Million Kilowatt Hour)	55,143

Environment	
Solid household and commercial waste (millions of tons)	5.1
Emissions of greenhouse gases (millions of tons, in CO ₂ equivalent) (2014)	76
Average salinity in Coastal Aquifer (mg cl/l)	227
Average salinity in the Sea of Galilee (mg cl/l)	271
Recycling of solid waste in local authorities	20%

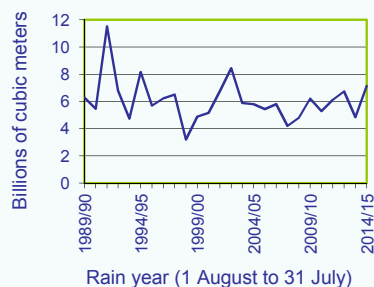
CLIMATE

Precipitation
Multi-annual averages
1981-2010



The map includes information on the Judea and Samaria Area as well.
Source of data layer: Israel 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 -14.2°C. This temperature was recorded in Merom Golan on 10 January 2015.

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)		2014/2015 rain-year	
	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	649	43
Tel Aviv (Kiryat Shaul)	583	45	663	47
Haifa (Port)	539	48	725	53
Zefat (Har Kena'an)	671	55	695	59
Be'er Sheva (Negev Institute)	195	27	249	27
Elat	22	4	9	3

The largest amount of rain in the 2014/15 rain-year was recorded at Bet Jann - 1,018 mm.

The smallest amount of rain in the 2014/15 rain-year was recorded in Elat - 9 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 2015: 49.3°C in Gilgal (2 August 2015).

The lowest temperature recorded in 2015: -14.2°C in Merom Golan (10 January 2015).

POPULATION

Did you know?

44% of all Jews in the world live in Israel. About 11% of the Israeli population (about 938,900 persons) are 65 and older. 56% of them are women.

On 31 December 2015, the population of Israel numbered about 8.5 million inhabitants. The population of Israel comprises the following groups:

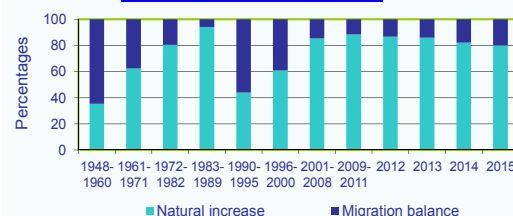
Jews and others	79.2%
Total	100.0%
Jews	94.5%
Non-Arab Christians	0.5%
Not classified by religion	5.0%

Arabs	20.8%
Total	100.0%
Moslems	84.7%
Arab-Christians	7.4%
Druze	7.8%

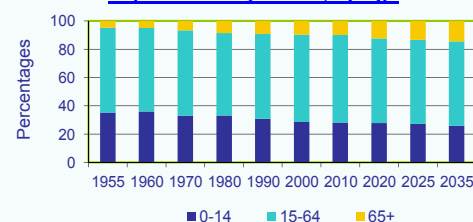
The population data are based on the last population Census (2008), and on records of vital statistics in the Population Register (births, deaths, changes of address, marriages, divorces, etc.). Population growth derives from natural increase (births less deaths) and from the migration balance (immigration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

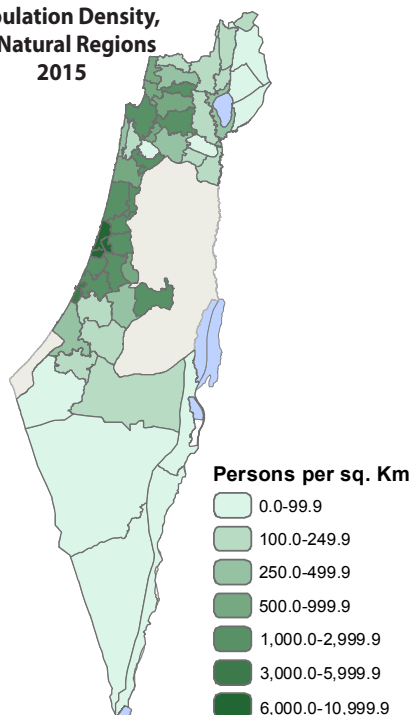
Sources of Population Growth



Population Projections, by Age



Population Density, by Natural Regions 2015



Population of Israel, End of 2015

	Total	Jews and others		Arabs
		Total	Thereof: Jews	
Population - Total⁽¹⁾	8,463,400	6,705,600	6,334,500	1,757,800
Males	4,195,200	3,306,400	3,136,600	888,800
Females	4,268,200	3,399,200	3,198,000	869,000
Percentage of annual population growth	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.2

Percentage of population aged 0-18	34.6	32.4	32.9	42.9
Percentage of population aged 19-64	54.3	54.8	54.1	52.7
Percentage of population aged 65+	11.1	12.8	13.0	4.4
Percentage of urban population (localities with 2,000 residents and more)	91.2	90.3	90.0	94.5

Percentage of population:				
Jerusalem District	12.5	10.8	11.1	19.1
Northern District	16.3	9.5	9.4	42.1
Haifa District	11.6	10.9	10.6	14.3
Central District	24.5	28.4	28.7	9.6
Tel Aviv District	16.2	20.1	20.1	1.1
Southern District	14.4	14.6	14.1	13.7

(1) 4.6% 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 ⁽¹⁾
		Total	Thereof: Jews	
Live births (in 2015)	178,723	137,707	132,220	41,016
Crude birth rate (births per 1,000 persons in the average population)	21.3	20.7	21.1	23.6
Total fertility rate (average number of children a woman is expected to bear during her lifetime)	3.09	3.04	3.13	3.13

Deaths (in 2015)	44,457	39,365	37,793	5,092
Crude mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 persons in the average population)	5.3	5.9	6.0	2.9
Infant mortality rate (infant mortality per 1,000 live births)	3.1	2.1	2.1	6.4

Life expectancy at birth (in 2015)				
Males	80.1	80.7	80.9	76.9
Females	84.1	84.5	84.5	81.1

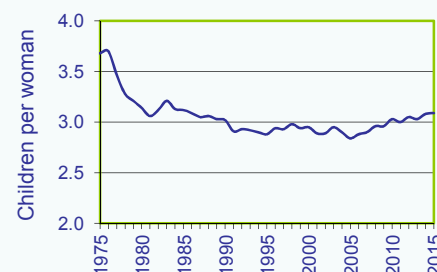
Couples who married (in 2014)	50,797	..	36,900	11,878
Crude marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 persons in the average population)	6.2	..	6.0	8.3
Median marriage age (1st marriage)				
Males	27.3	..	27.7	25.9
Females	24.5	..	25.7	21.3

Couples who divorced (in 2014)	14,430	..	11,435	2,101
Crude divorce rate (divorces per 1,000 persons in the average population)	1.8	..	1.9	1.5

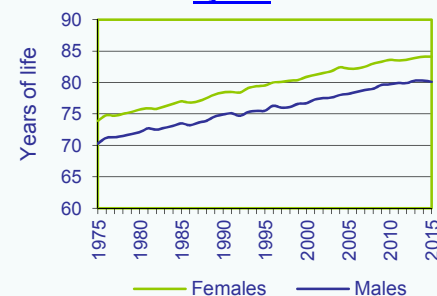
.. Unknown data.

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

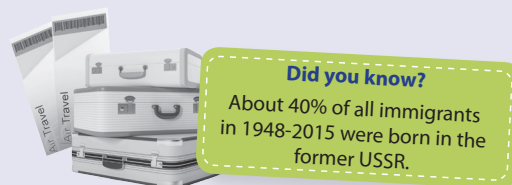
Total Fertility Rate



Life Expectancy at Birth, by Sex



IMMIGRATION



IMMIGRATION TO ISRAEL

From the establishment of the State of Israel to the end of 2015, about 3.2 million immigrants arrived in Israel. Of those, one-third were born in Asia-Africa, and two-thirds were born in Europe-America (incl. Oceania).

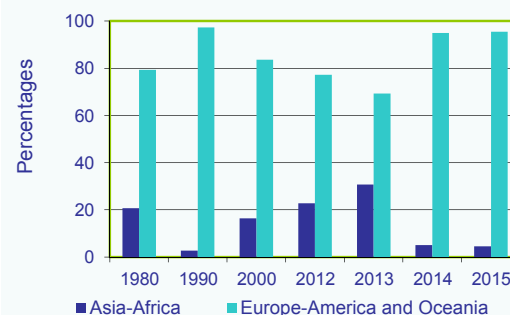
About 57% of the immigrants from Europe-America were born in the former USSR.

In 2015, about 27,900 immigrants arrived in Israel (approximately 47% were aged 15-44). In 2015, about 52% of the immigrants were women.

Immigrants, by Country of Birth 1948-2015

Country of birth	
Total - absolute numbers	3,177,644
- percentages	100.0%
Thereof:	
Former USSR	39.6
Romania	8.7
Morocco	8.6
Poland	5.5
Iraq	4.1
United States	3.2
Ethiopia	2.8
Iran	2.4
Turkey	2.0

Immigrants, by Year of Immigration and Last Continent of Residence



ISRAELIS WHO STAYED ABROAD CONTINUOUSLY FOR A YEAR OR MORE

In 2014, about 15,700 Israelis went abroad and stayed there continuously for over a year. Of those, about 8,300 were born abroad.

In 2014, about 8,900 Israelis returned from abroad after a continuous stay of over a year.

The migration balance of Israelis who departed and returned in 2014 was negative, and amounted to about 6,800 Israelis.

The migration balance rate of Israelis was about 0.8 Israelis per 1,000 residents.

WORK MIGRATION

In 2015, 42,600 foreign workers with a work visa entered Israel, and 38,200 left the country.

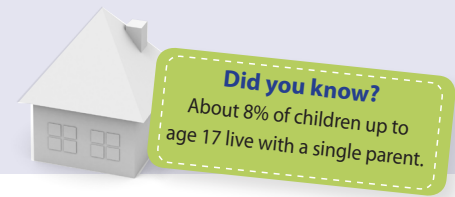
Most of the foreign workers arrived from Thailand, Moldova, Romania, Ukraine, the Philippines and India.

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	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
Absolute numbers	38,200	42,605	34,300	38,600
Thereof:				
Percentages				
Thailand	19.4	16.0	19.8	18.4
Philippines	14.9	15.7	16.3	14.8
Former USSR	19.4	21.8	17.2	19.2
India	13.1	12.9	9.6	10.1
China	6.3	6.1	7.9	6.7
Nepal	3.4	2.6	5.0	4.1
Sri Lanka	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.2

HOUSEHOLDS & FAMILIES



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 63%).

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 2015 was 2,411,700, and the average household size was 3.32 persons.

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

2,016,000 households had at least one person of working age – between age 15 and retirement age. Of those households, 91% were households with employed persons.

In 84.8% 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, 2015

Total	2,411,700
Total - percentages	100.0
Family households	79.9
One family	75.2
One family with others	2.4
Two or more families	2.3
Non-family households	20.1
Thereof: One-person households	18.2

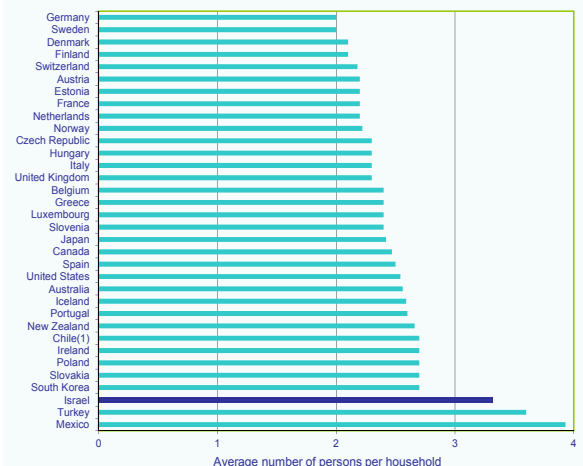
Families, by Type of Family, 2015

Total	1,985,100
Total - percentages	100.0
Thereof:	
Couple without children	24.1
Couple with children	62.9
Youngest child aged: up to 17	49.0
Youngest child aged: 18+	13.9
Single parent	12.3
Youngest child aged: up to 17	5.9
Youngest child aged: 18+	6.4

Households with Children Aged 0-17, by Labour Force Characteristics of Household Members and Number of Children in Household 2015



Average Number of Persons per Household in Selected OECD* Countries 2014



* Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.
(1) Data for 2009.
Source: Eurostat.

HOUSEHOLDS & FAMILIES (CONTINUED)

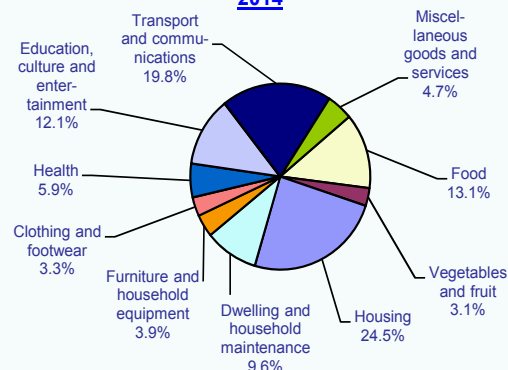
STANDARD OF LIVING

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

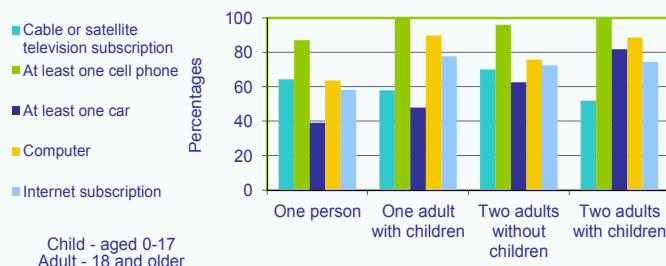
The Household Expenditure Survey measures the total expenditures of households on goods and services, ownership of durable goods, ownership of dwellings, and total income. The income of households is measured out of all sources of income: work, allowances, subsidies, pension, and capital.

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.

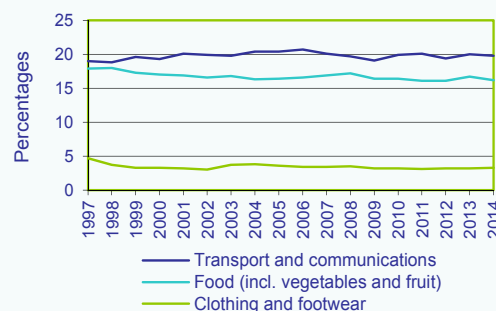
**Consumption Expenditure of Households
2014**



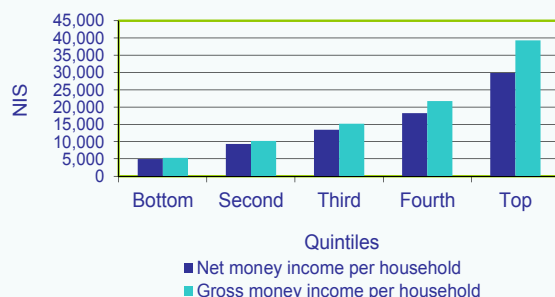
**Ownership of Durable Goods,
by Type of Household
2014**



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



**Monthly Income in Quintiles of Households,
by Net Money Income per Standard Person
2014**



Housing Conditions, by Quintiles of Net Income Per Standard Person, 2014

	Quintiles					
	Total	Top	Fourth	Third	Second	Bottom
Living in owned dwellings						
Percent living in owned dwelling	67.3	82.3	75.8	70.6	63.5	44.1
No. of residential rooms in dwelling	4.2	4.8	4.5	4.1	3.8	3.4
Average no. of persons in household	3.5	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.8	5.1
Living in rented dwellings						
Percent living in rented dwelling	27.4	14.6	19.2	24.8	30.3	48.2
No. of residential rooms in dwelling	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.9
Average no. of persons in household	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.9

HEALTH



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 providing health insurance to all residents which includes a uniform basket of health services that the sick funds are obligated to provide to their clients. In addition, the law mandates 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.

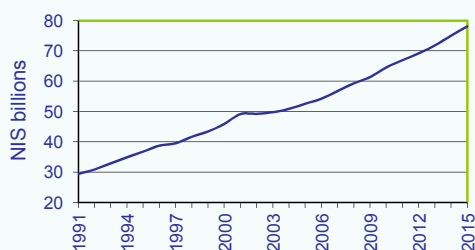
Citizens of Israel pay a progressive health tax to the National Insurance Institute, according to income. Responsibility for provision of services is divided among the sick funds and the Ministry of Health.

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

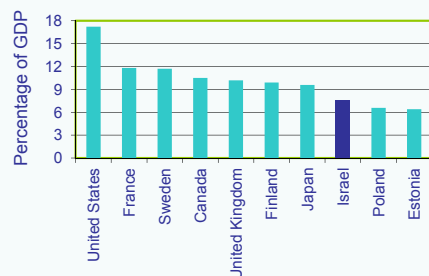
The national expenditure on health in 2015 was about NIS 87.4 billion, by operating sector:

- 32.3% sick funds
- 57.5% market producers (including all general hospitals in the economy)
- 5.7% government, local authorities, the National Insurance Institute and national institutions
- 4.5% private non-profit institutions.

National Expenditure on Health at 2010 Prices



National Expenditure on Health in Selected OECD Countries 2014



The rate of hospitalization days in general care declined by 39% from the mid-1970s to 2013. In psychiatric care, the rate of hospitalization days declined by 83%, and in long-term care and rehabilitation, the rate of hospitalization days increased by a factor of 2.6 during that period.

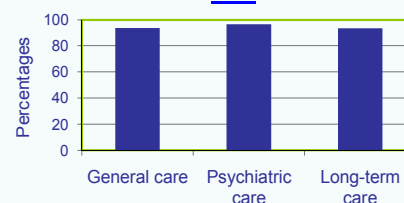
The main causes of death in 2014 were malignant neoplasms (25.9% of all deaths), heart diseases (14.9%), cerebrovascular disease (5.6%), Diabetes mellitus (5.6%), respiratory infections (5.6%), and deaths due to external causes (not related to disease) (4.2%).

From the mid-1970s to 2013, the age-standardized mortality rates from heart disease and cerebrovascular disease dropped by 80%, and from malignant neoplasms by approximately 17%.

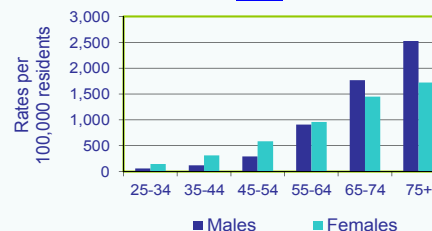
AIDS cases: At the end of 2015, 615 AIDS patients lived in Israel.

Persons diagnosed with HIV: By the end of 2015, 7,279 HIV carriers were identified in Israel.

Bed Occupancy in Hospitals, by Type of Bed 2015



New Cases of Malignant Neoplasms, by Sex and Age 2013



SOCIETY



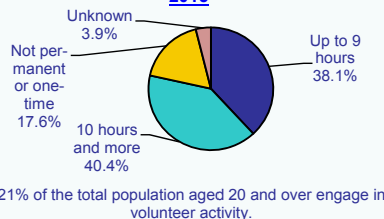
Did you know?

In 2015, 31% of the population felt they are discriminated against due to gender, age, ethnicity, or religion.

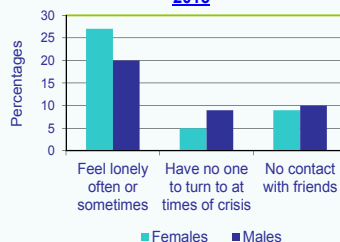
The Social Survey is a current annual survey, which has been conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics since 2002. The purpose of the survey is to provide up-to-date information on various aspects relating to the de-jure population of Israel, and on the living conditions of that population. The Survey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

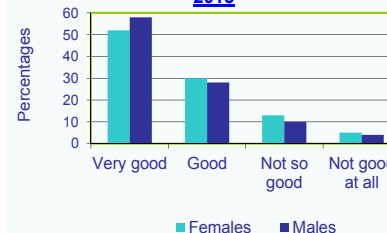
Volunteer Activity during the 12 Months Preceding the Interview, by Number of Hours a Month 2015



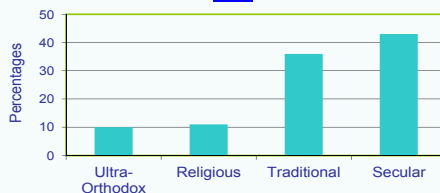
Sense of Loneliness, by Sex 2015



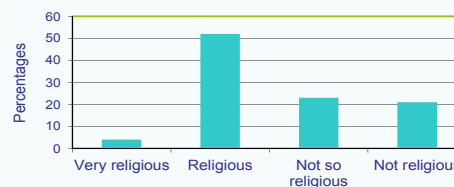
Self Assessment of Health, by Sex 2015



Self-Definition of Religiosity among Jews 2015

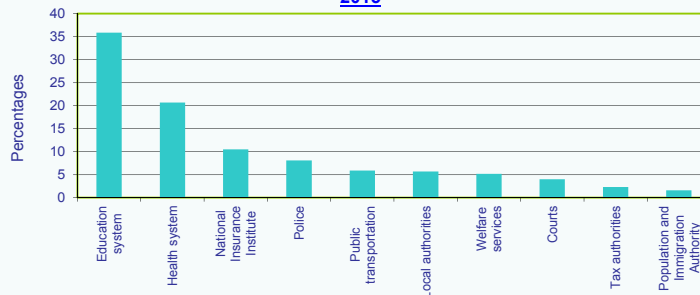


Self-Definition of Religiosity among Arabs 2015



The second part of the survey is a variable module, which focuses each year on a comprehensive examination of one or two topics. In 2015, the following topics were examined: attitudes toward government services, and civil involvement. Specifically, the survey examined public satisfaction with the functioning of government services – health services, the education system, local authorities, public transportation, and other services. In addition, the survey examined different types of citizen involvement, the extent to which citizens trust public institutions, and the extent to which they feel they are discriminated against.

Aged 20 and Over, by the Public Institution or Service They Feel is in Most Urgent Need of Improvement 2015



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 who is registered, whether or not they have been defined as needing those services (clients and non-client family members).

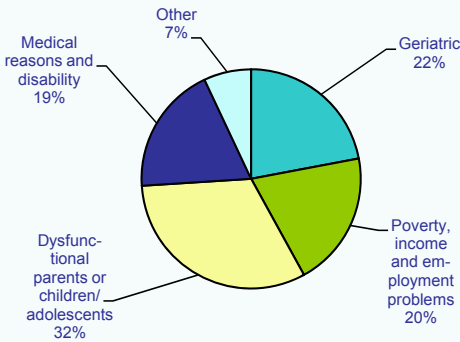
Need of intervention refers to the reason why the individual applied to the social service department.

In 2015, 1,309,235 persons were registered at social service departments. The rate of persons registered at these departments was 154.7 per 1,000 in the population.

In that year, there were 914,578 individuals with a defined need of intervention (registered with a personal need); they comprised 69.9% of all persons registered.

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

Type of Main Need for Individuals
with Defined Need of Intervention
2015



Registered at Social Service Departments, 2015

	Registered at social services departments	Percentage of total population (end of 2015)	Rate of registered per 1,000 persons
Absolute numbers	1,309,235		
Total	100.0%	100.0%	154.7
Sex			
Men	45.7%	49.6%	142.7
Women	54.3%	50.4%	166.4
Population group			
Jews and others	70.1%	79.2%	136.9
Thereof: Jews	66.8%	74.8%	138.0
Arabs	29.5%	20.8%	219.4
Marital status (aged 15 and over)			
Married	46.5%	55.2%	133.3
Never married	29.3%	32.1%	145.0
Divorced	10.7%	7.8%	216.0
Widowed	13.5%	4.9%	437.6

EDUCATION



Did you know?

In 2014/15, 61,400 students were enrolled in short-cycle tertiary education. Most of them studied in courses for practical engineers and technicians (60%), and 31% were enrolled in teacher training programs.

The data are presented by level of education: 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, 2014/15

	Students	Teaching staff
Total⁽¹⁾	2,193,432	160,565
Pre-primary education (kindergarten teachers in formal education) ⁽²⁾	516,691	16,404
Primary education	985,110	79,514
Lower secondary education	280,728	33,492
Upper secondary education	410,903	46,492

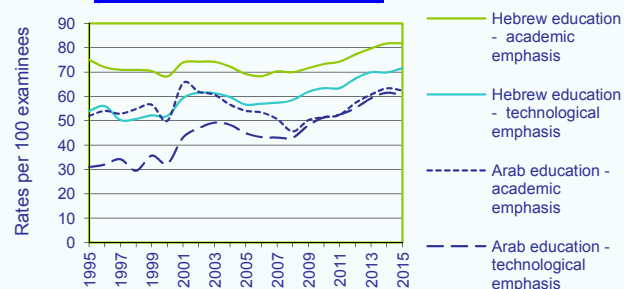
(1) A teacher who teaches at more than one level is counted separately at each level, but only once in the total.

(2) Children in institutions supervised by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Economy and Industry.

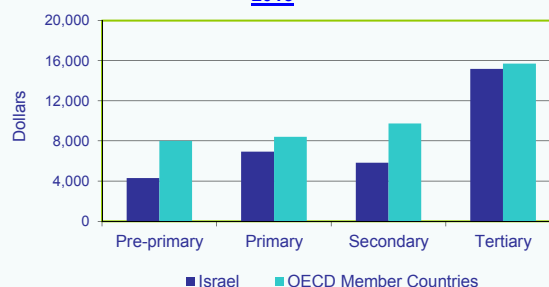
Persons Aged 15 and Over, by Years of Schooling (%), 2015

Years of Schooling	Aged 15 and over - total	Women	Men
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	2.8	3.7	1.9
5-8	5.7	5.7	5.6
9-10	9.4	8.4	10.4
11-12	33.8	32.5	35.2
13-15	22.4	23.8	20.9
16+	26.0	26.0	26.0

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) 2013



Recipients of Degrees from Institutions of Higher Education, 2014/15

Universities ⁽¹⁾ – Total	40,873
Total	100.0%
First degree	57.8%
Second degree	35.9%
Third degree	4.0%
Diploma	2.3%

(1) Including Open University. In 2013/14, Ariel University was added.

Colleges – Total	32,674
Total	100.0%
Academic colleges – Total	24,585
Total	75.2%
First degree	80.8%
Second degree	19.2%
Colleges of education – Total	8,089
Total	24.8%
First degree	77.2%
Second degree	22.8%

CULTURE, ENTERTAINMENT & SPORT



Did you know?

In 2015, 302 full-length films were screened in movie theaters in Israel.
In 2014, 8,867 books and booklets were published in Israel.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE ON CULTURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND SPORT

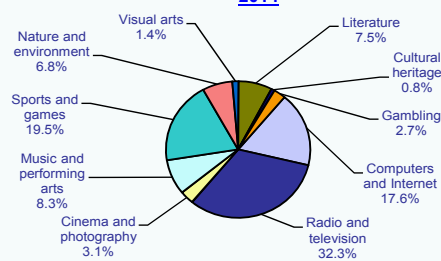
The national expenditure on culture, entertainment and sport includes the value of goods and services supplied by the general government, the business sector, and non-profit institutions.

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, cameras, personal computers, books, and the purchase of entertainment and sports products.

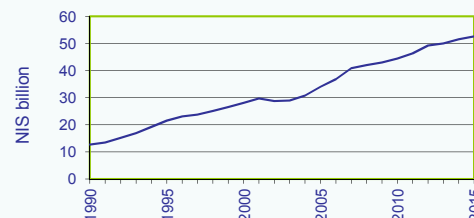
The **national expenditure** on culture, entertainment and sport in 2015 was about NIS 53.4 billion, which are 4.6% of the Gross Domestic Product. Households financed 85.8% of the total expenditure. The current per capita expenditure on culture, entertainment and sport in constant prices amounted to NIS 6,114 in 2015, compared with NIS 3,985 in 2000.

Monthly Expenditure on Culture, Entertainment and Sports per Household 2014



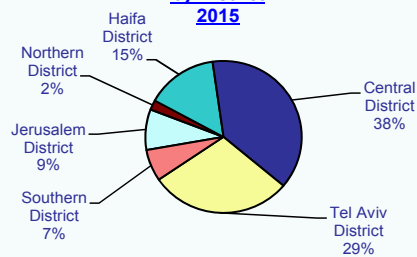
The monthly expenditure on culture, entertainment and sport amounted to NIS 637 per household.

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



CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

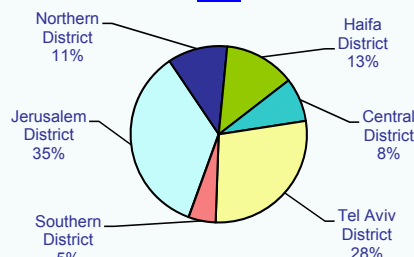
Tickets Sold at Movie Theaters, by District 2015



16,125,081 tickets were sold at movie theaters in 2015.

Source: The Movie Theater Association and the cinematheques in Israel.

Visits to Museums, by District 2014



About 6.7 million visits to museums in 2014. Excluding Yad Vashem (recognised museum) and two unrecognised museums.

STUDENTS IN CULTURAL FIELDS

In the 2014/15 academic year, the most commonly studied subjects in the field of culture were as follows: in universities – General Studies in the Humanities (4,940 students), in academic colleges – Communications (3,249 students), in colleges of education – Bible (2,970 students), and in short-cycle non-academic tertiary education – Architectural Design (4,739 students).

CRIME AND JUSTICE

The **general government expenditure** on public order was about 3.9% of the total expenditure in 2014, 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 669 **judges** serving in Israeli courts in 2015.

There were 60,132 **lawyers** in Israel in 2015.

Of those, 3,252 were newly authorized to practice law.

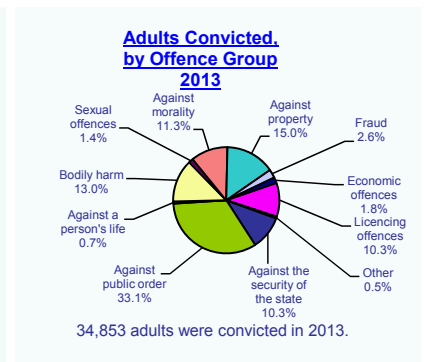
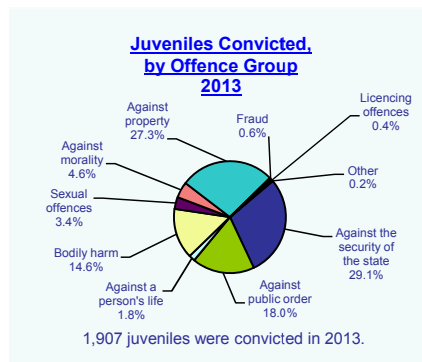
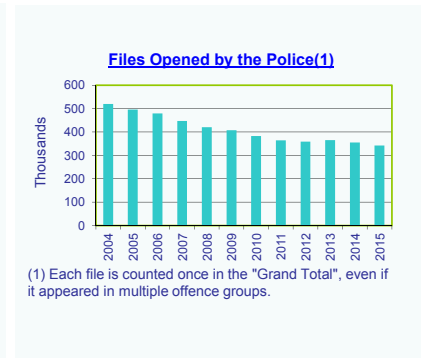
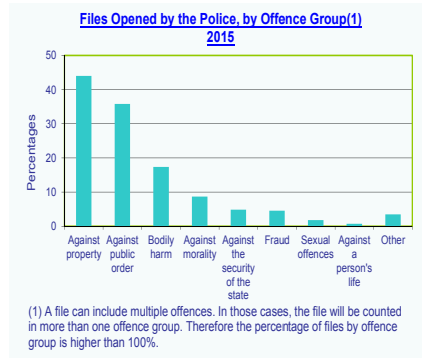
In 1960, there were 2,303 lawyers in Israel.

There were 28,624 **police officers** in the Israel Police Force list of employees in 2015. The proportion of police officers was about 342 per 100,000 persons in the population.

There were 8,810 **prison wardens** in the Prison Service list of employees. Their proportion was about 147 per 100,000 persons in the population.

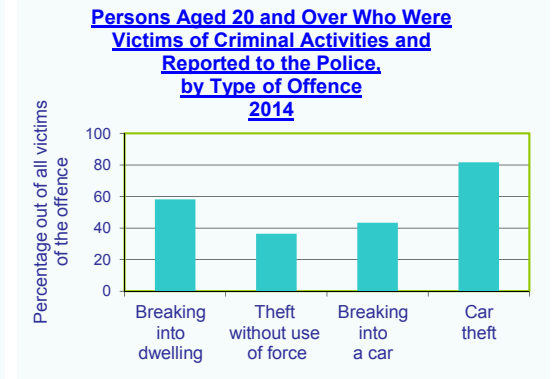
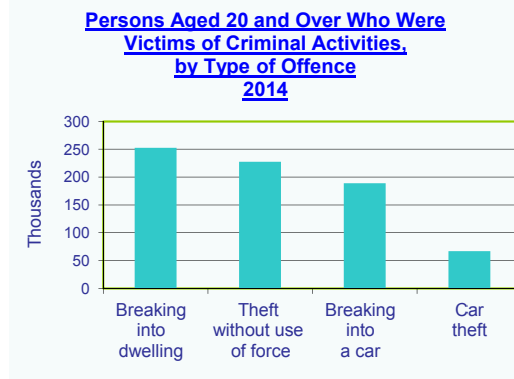
The criminal statistics are based on crimes reported to the Israel police, and the data on victims of criminal activities are derived from the Social Survey.

In 2015, 341,778 investigation files were opened by the Israel police. The proportion of investigation files per 1,000 persons in population was about 41.



VICTIMS OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY (Social Survey 2014)

Persons aged 20 and over who were victims of crime, and those who reported the crime to the police.



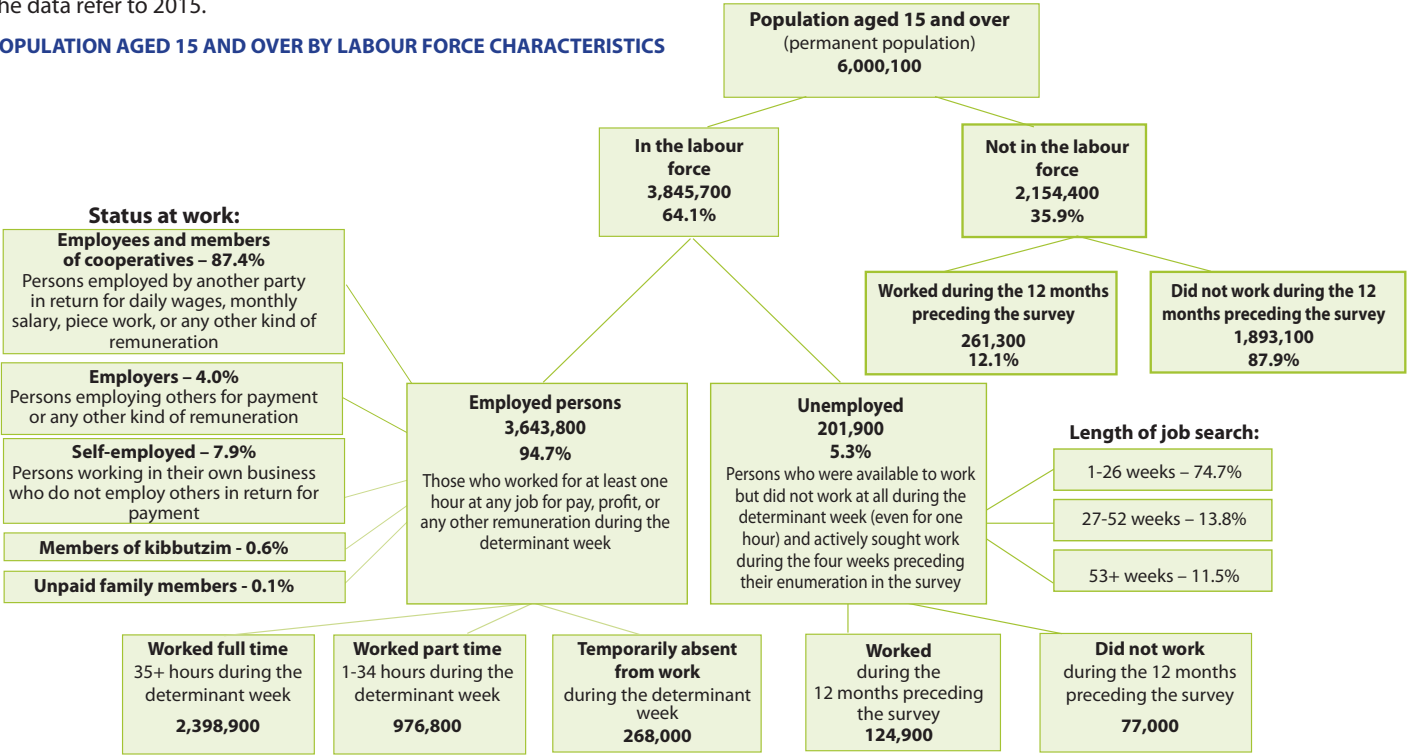
LABOUR

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 2014, about 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 2015.

POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS



Employed Persons, by Occupation

Occupation	Employed persons – Total	Usually employed ⁽¹⁾ part time	Women
		Percentage of total employed persons	
Total⁽²⁾	3,643,800	22.4	47.1
Professionals	374,300	5.3	32.2
Academic professionals	910,400	26.4	57.5
Practical engineers, technicians, agents and associate professionals	475,600	20.6	55.0
Clerical support workers	254,800	24.8	71.4
Service and sales workers	675,000	36.6	61.3
Skilled workers	516,700	11.1	8.8
Elementary occupations	219,900	33.5	42.7

(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 2015.

Wage indices are based primarily on reports of employers to the National Insurance Institute as well as on 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).

3,563,800

Israeli workers
3,386,100
95%

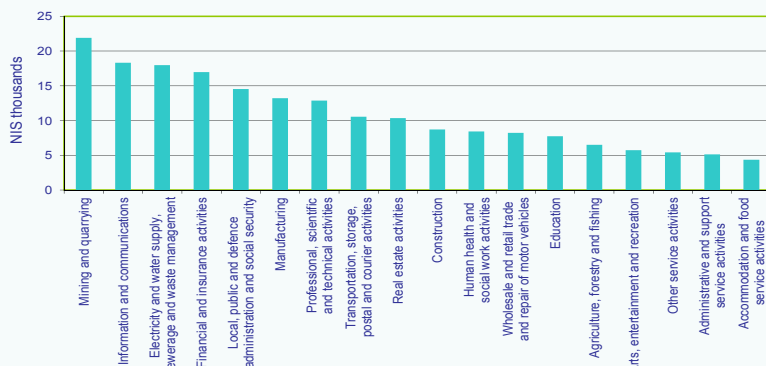
Average wage per employee job
- NIS 9,576

Foreign workers
177,700
5%

Workers from abroad
110,100
62%
11% in construction
19% in agriculture, forestry and fishing
70% other
(2011 Classification)

Workers from the Palestinian Authority
67,600
38%
59% in construction
20% in agriculture, forestry and fishing
21% other
(2011 Classification)

Average Wages per Employee Job for Israeli Workers, by Industry (2011 Classification)
Average 2015



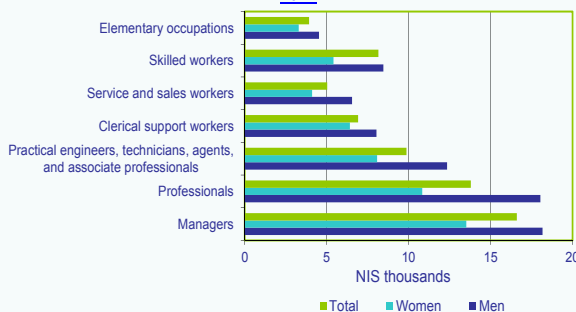
Percentage of Employee Jobs, by Industry (2011 Classification), 2015 Average

Industry	%
Total	100
Education	13.9
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles	13.7
Human health and social work activities	11.4
Manufacturing	10.2
Administration and support service activities	8.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.6
Accommodation and food service activities	6.5
Construction	5.1
Information and communication	4.9
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	3.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.4
Electricity and water supply, sewerage and waste management	0.9
Real estate activities	0.8
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 per employee**. Data are collected from all the households in Israel on an ongoing basis.

Gross Money Income of Employees from Wages and Salaries, by Occupation and Sex
2014

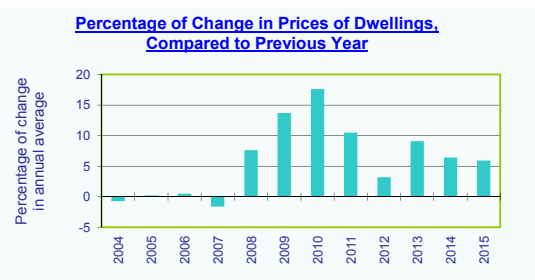
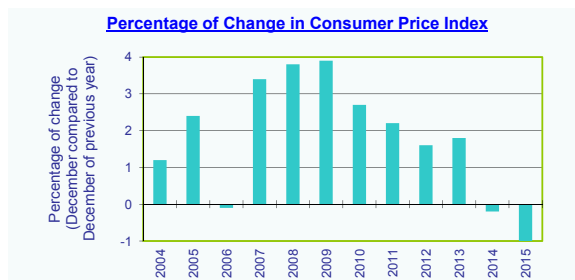
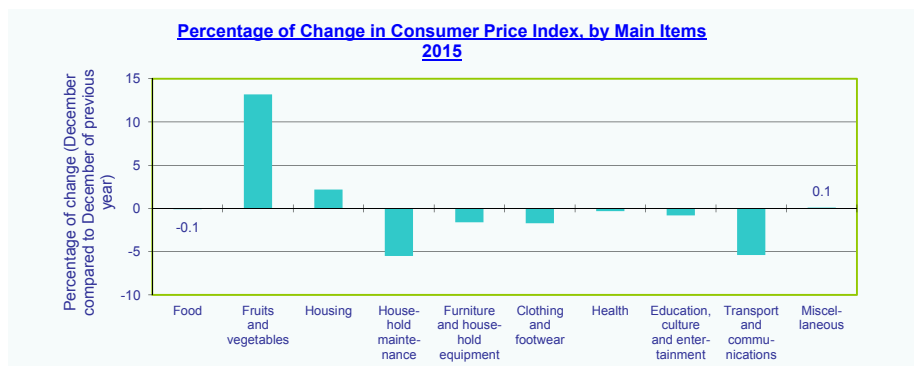


PRICES

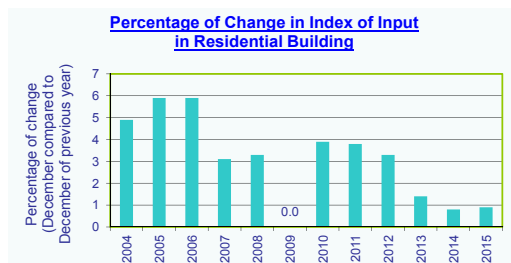
The Consumer Price Index measures the monthly change in the cost of a fixed basket of goods and services among households over a base period, which is updated bi-annually. The purpose of the index is to ascertain that the change is only due to a change in prices as reflected during the period of measurement.

The index relates to the average level of prices for that month. Prices are collected each day of the month, and the index is published on the 15th of the subsequent month (two weeks after completing the process of collecting prices). That is, the index actually 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 can be used to analyze the trends of prices in various markets.



The CBS also measures changes in prices over time of **various other 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 published as well.



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 2015, general government consumption expenditure amounted to approximately NIS 260 billion, which comprised about 22% of the GDP. About 45% of the general government consumption expenditure is allocated for wages.

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

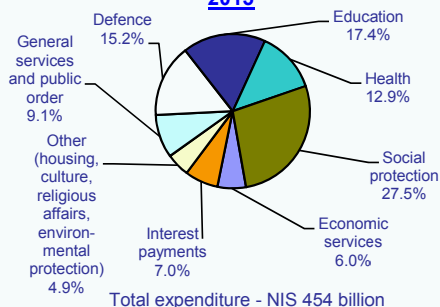
That year, the general government expenditure amounted to approximately NIS 454 billion (39% of the GDP).

The general government income, which amounted to approximately NIS 436 billion, includes: revenue from taxes, revenue from property, transfer payments from abroad, transfer payments from the private sector, and sales.

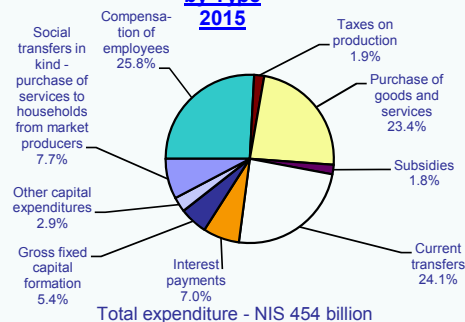
Receipts from taxes include: income tax; revenue from National Insurance payments; taxes on wages; fees, levies, fines, and various other current taxes; Value Added Tax; taxes on imports; and other indirect taxes.

The total general government expenditure less total revenue equals the total deficit/surplus of the general government. In 2015 there was a deficit in the general account of the government sector which amounted to 1.55% of the GDP.

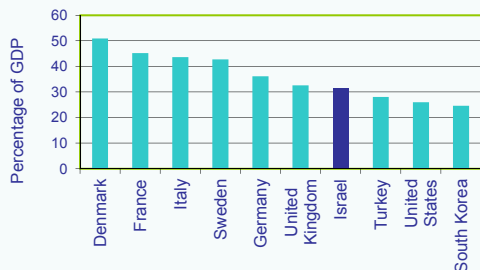
**General Government Expenditure,
by Function
2015**



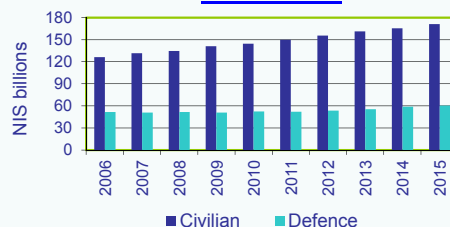
**General Government Expenditure,
by Type
2015**



**Tax Burden in Selected OECD Countries
2014**



**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) – the net value of goods and services produced by economic units functioning in Israel.

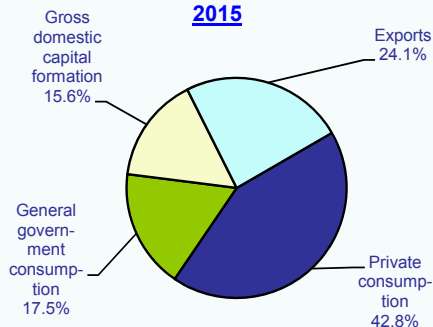
This value is equal to the sum of private and general government consumption expenditure and gross domestic capital formation (private and general government) plus net exports (exports less imports) of goods and services.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, 2015

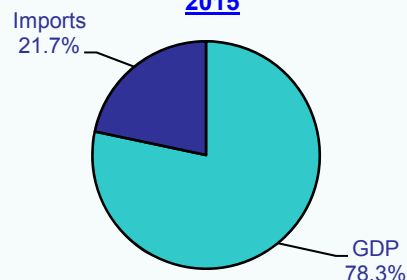
NIS billions, unless otherwise stated

Gross Domestic Product (in current prices)	1,164
Percent of growth in the GDP compared with previous year	2.5%
Gross Domestic Product per capita (NIS thousands)	138.9
Private consumption expenditure	637
General government consumption expenditure	260
Gross domestic capital formation	232
Capital formation in economic industries	146
Residential building	77
Exports of goods and services	358
Imports of goods and services	322
Total use of resources	1,486

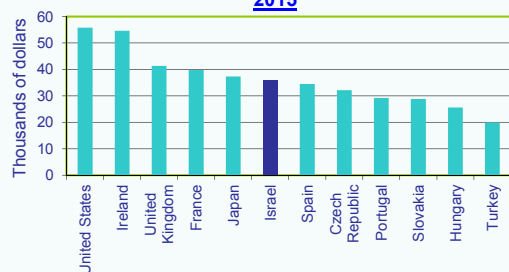
Composition of Uses 2015



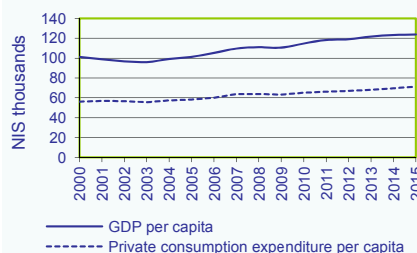
Composition of Resources 2015



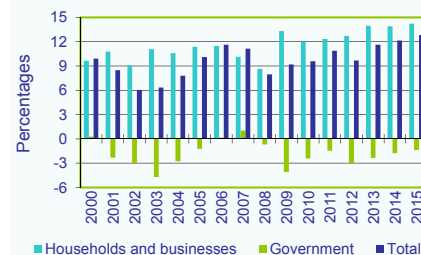
GDP per Capita in International Prices in Selected OECD Countries (PPP - Purchasing Power Parities) 2015



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, IMPORTS & EXPORTS

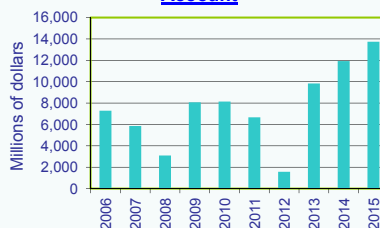
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

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

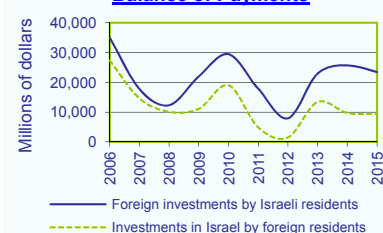
The current account of the balance of payments summarizes trade in goods and services, current transfers, and income from work and property. The surplus in the current account amounted to about 13.7 billion dollars in 2015.

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, 2015

Imports	
	Billions of dollars
Goods – Total	59.7
Thereof:	
Defence imports	2.9
Imports of goods from the Palestinian Authority	0.9
Services – Total	23.3
Thereof: Imports of services from the Palestinian Authority	0.4

Exports	
	Billions of dollars
Goods – Total	56.3
Thereof:	
Exports of goods to the Palestinian Authority	3.4
Services – Total	35.7
Thereof: Exports of services to the Palestinian Authority	0.5

IMPORTS & EXPORTS

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BY SELECTED COMMODITIES

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

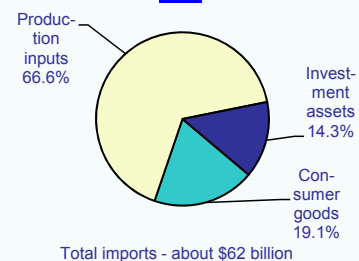
IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES (excluding imports from the Palestinian Authority and excluding direct defense imports), 2015	
	% of all imports
Diamonds	11.1
Crude oils	7.3
Passenger vehicles	5.0
Electronic integrated circuits	4.1
Petroleum oils	2.9
Electrical apparatus for line telephony	2.7
Pharmaceutical products	2.1
Computers	2.1
Vehicles for transporting good	1.2
Coal	1.2

EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES (excluding exports to the Palestinian Authority), 2015	
	% of all exports
Diamonds	27.5
Pharmaceutical products	9.9
Electronic integrated circuits	8.7
Aircraft parts	3.9
Chemical products and preparations	3.3
Electrical apparatus for line telephony	2.5
Tools and equipment for medical sciences	2.3
Pesticides and herbicides	1.6
Mineral or chemical fertilizers	1.5
Printing, copying and fax machines	1.3

Imports and Exports of Commodities, by Continent 2015



Imports, by Economic Use 2015



Total imports - about \$62 billion

AGRICULTURE



Did you know?

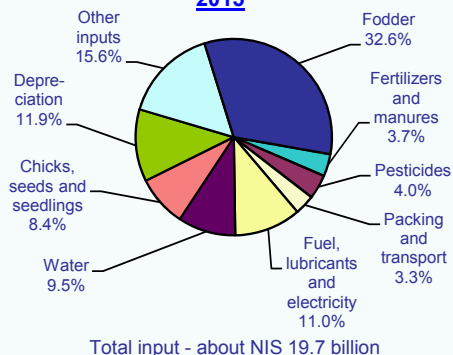
Planted forests comprise 5.2% of the land area in Israel.
In 2015, the forest area (under the care of the Jewish National Fund) spanned 1,154,000 dunams.

Agriculture includes: Crops, afforestation, gardening, livestock and livestock products.

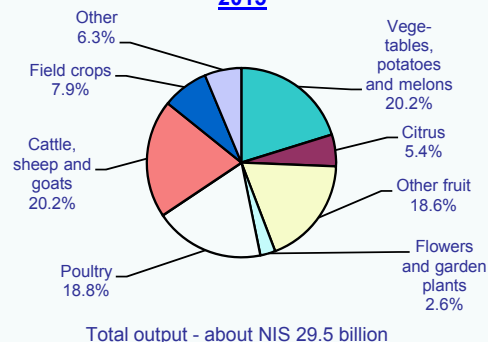
There have been many changes in the agriculture industry over the years. Israeli agriculture is developing in terms of the quantity and quality of produce, as well as in terms of diversification and growth in plant crops and livestock breeding.

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

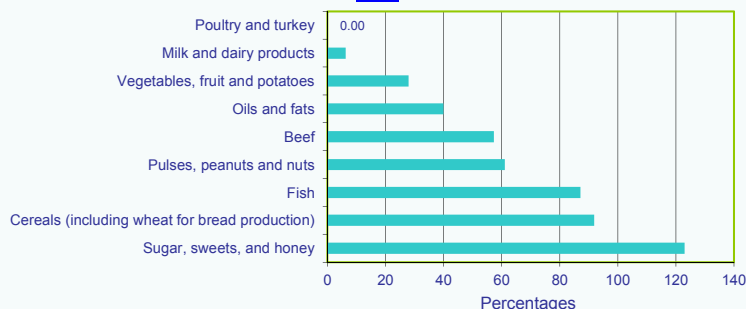
Input (Resources Invested)
2015



Output (Final Products)
2015



Import Dependency Ratio of Israel, by Main Products(1)
2014



(1) If the index of dependence on imports exceeds 100%, this means that exports are dependent on imports (usually when a component of a product for export is imported).

Agricultural Crop Areas
(Thousand Dunams), 2015

Total	3,060
Thereof:	
Field crops	1,273
Vegetables, potatoes and melons	799
Other plantations	778
Citrus	189

Employment in agriculture, 2015: There were about 37,700 employed persons in agriculture. Of those, about 22,100 were employees (based on the Labour Force Survey).

The number of employee jobs of foreign workers from the Palestinian Authority was 13,200.

The number of employee jobs of workers from abroad was 20,600 (according to employers' reports to the National Insurance Institute).

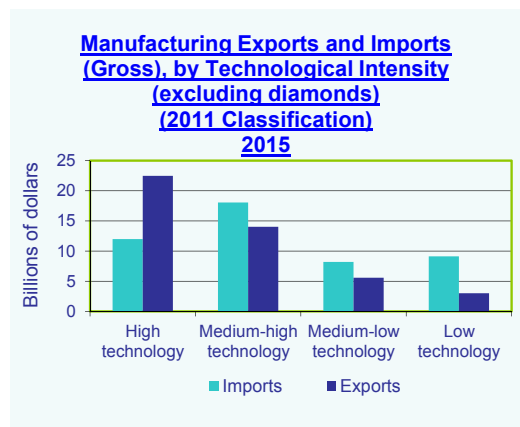
MANUFACTURING, COMMERCE & SERVICES

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 engage 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 2,600 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 2015, the Gross Domestic Product of Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying amounted to NIS 123 billion (excluding diamonds) and product per work-hour per employee job amounted to NIS 157.

Manufacturing export was NIS 172 billion (42% of the total revenue in manufacturing), and was based mainly on high-tech products.



Establishments, Jobs and Revenue in Manufacturing (Excluding Mining and Quarrying), by Technological Intensity, 2015

Technological Intensity	Establishments	Jobs	Revenue (NIS Billions)
Total - Absolute numbers	12,805	⁽¹⁾ 362,139	395
- Percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0
High-technology	4.5	26.8	32.1
Medium-high technology	11.5	16.7	16.3
Medium-low technology	33.3	25.0	26.4
Low technology	50.7	31.5	25.2

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

Establishments and Jobs in Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying, by District, 2015

District	Establishments		Jobs	
	Absolute numbers	Percentages	Absolute numbers	Percentages
Total	12,942		367,603	
Thereof:				
Jerusalem	1,219	9.4	19,019	5.2
Northern	2,686	20.8	76,724	20.9
Haifa	1,496	11.6	53,914	14.7
Central	3,197	24.7	94,115	25.6
Tel Aviv	2,995	23.1	59,301	16.1
Southern	1,044	8.1	56,771	15.4

Revenue by Industry (2011 Classification), 2015	
Industry	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.3
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying	22.7
Electricity, water supply, sewerage, and waste management	2.9
Construction	10.4
Wholesale and retail trade	29.4
Transportation and storage, postal and courier activities	4.8
Accommodation and food service activities	2.8
Information and communication	6.6
Financial and insurance activities	1.6
Real estate activities	3.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.4
Administration and support service activities	3.9
Education	0.4
Human health and social work activities	1.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation; other services	1.1

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 2015 the gross domestic capital formation in building amounted to NIS 122.6 billion – 63% of that sum was allocated for residential building, 22% for non-residential building, and 15% for civil engineering projects.

Area of construction (2015)

Construction completed - 11,550,000 sq. m.

Construction begun - 12,230,000 sq. m.

Dwellings (2015)

Construction completed - 43,670

Construction begun - 50,330

Widening of roads and construction of new roads (2014)

Completed - 556 km.

Begun - 463 km.

Employment in Construction in 2015: About 181,200 persons were employed in Construction. Of those, about 141,600 were employees (according to the Labour Force Survey). There were about 39,800 employee jobs of foreign workers from the Palestinian Authority, and about 11,600 employee jobs of foreign workers from abroad (according to employers' reports to the National Insurance Institute).

ELECTRICITY & WATER

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY, 2015

Millions of KWH

Total	60,340
Households	17,606
Trade	17,381
Manufacturing	14,210
Water supply and other uses	5,945
Export	5,197

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

WATER PRODUCTION, 2014

Million cubic meters

Total	2,085
Mekorot Water Co. - Total	693
Wells	464
Hamovil water carrier	125
Upper water	104
Other producers - Total	1,031
Wells	337
Upper water	241
Effluents	453
Desalination of sea water	361

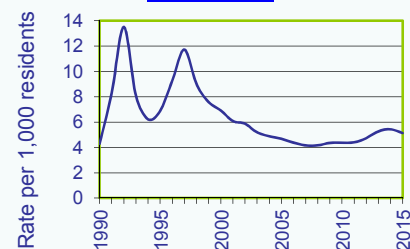
Source: The Water Authority.

WATER CONSUMPTION BY PURPOSE, 2014

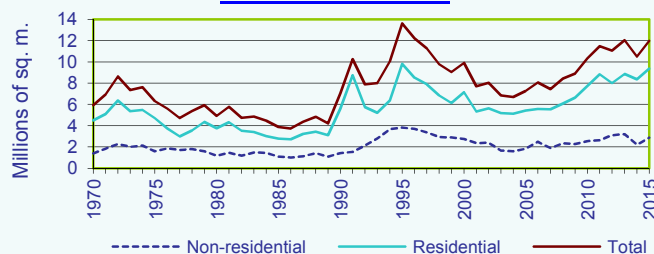
Million cubic meters

Agricultural	1,122
Domestic and public	754
Industrial	117

Construction of Dwellings Completed



Area of Construction Begun - Residential and Non-Residential



TOURISM AND HOTELS



Did you know?

In 2015, 3.1 million Israelis travelled abroad (some of them departed more than once, so that the total number of departures was 5.9 million). Israelis travelling abroad comprise 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.

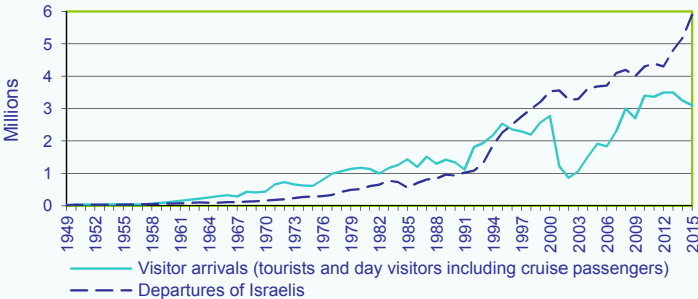
The number of tourist arrivals to Israel and departures of Israelis abroad is a sensitive barometer of Israel's economic and security situation. In 2015, there were 3,108,600 visitor arrivals to Israel, and 5,891,100 departures of Israelis abroad.

ACCOMMODATION SERVICES, 2015

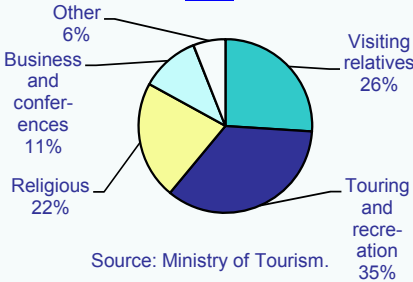
Tourist Hotels	
Hotels	374
Rooms	50,607
Person-nights in tourist hotels	21,686,200
Tourist person-nights as a percentage of all person-nights	38%
Room occupancy	61%

Person-nights in all accommodation services	27,038,800
	100.0%
Tourist hotels	80.2%
Other hotels	7.5%
Rural tourism	7.5%
Youth hostels	3.6%
Field schools	1.2%
	100.0%
Israeli person-nights	63.1%
Tourist person-nights	36.9%

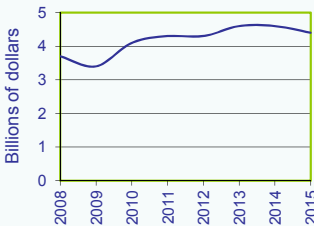
Visitor Arrivals and Departures of Israelis



Tourists, by Main Purpose of Visit 2015



Income from Tourists



TRANSPORT



Transport, storage, and communications includes: land transport, sea transport, air transport, transportation services, storage, parking lots, and freight terminals, as well as postal and courier services.

In 2015, there were about 19,224 km. of urban, non-urban, and access roads in Israel. About 3.1 million Israeli civilian vehicles traveled approximately 54,820 million kilometers on those roads. About 84% of the vehicles (2.6 million) were private vehicles; 323,000 (10.4%) were trucks (incl. commercial vehicles), 18,788 vehicles were buses (0.6%), and the remaining 167,000 vehicles (5.4%) were minibuses, taxis, special service vehicles, and motorcycles.

About 4.0 million licenced drivers drove these vehicles, and caused about 12,122 road accidents with casualties (not including road accidents with casualties in the Judea and Samaria Area). About 22,164 persons were injured in those accidents. Of those, 322 persons were killed. In the Judea and Samaria Area, there were 631 accidents in 2015, with about 1,563 persons injured and 34 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 27,177.

Road Accidents with Casualties,⁽¹⁾ by Type of Accident, 2015

Total – Absolute numbers	12,122
	100.0%
Collision with moving vehicle	63.5%
Hitting a pedestrian	23.3%
Collision with a fixed object	4.3%
Skidding	2.4%
Overturning	2.7%
Other	1.6%
Collision with parked vehicle	1.0%
Running off road	0.7%
Injury to passenger in vehicle	0.5%

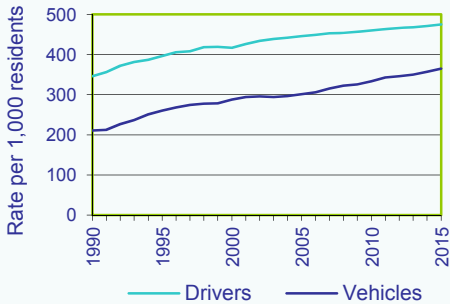
(1) Investigated by the Israel police (excluding the Judea and Samaria Area).

Motor Vehicles per 1,000 Residents, 2014

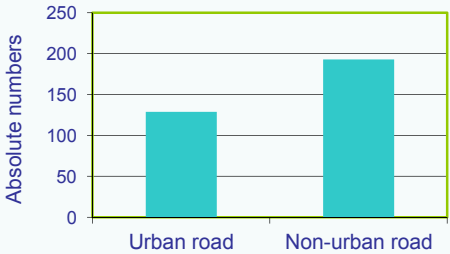
Italy	849
Austria	751
Switzerland	729
Spain	710
Sweden	614
Israel	357

Source: International Road Traffic and Accident Database (IRTAD).

Vehicles and Drivers

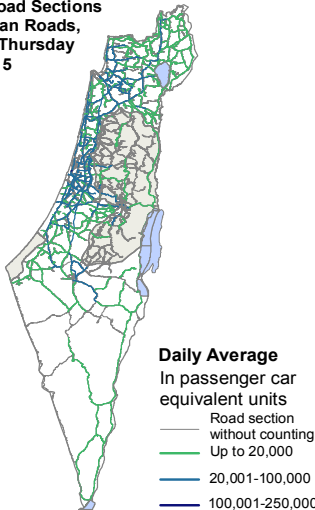


Killed in Road Accidents(1) 2015



(1) Excluding the Judea and Samaria Area.

Average Daily Traffic Volume on Selected Road Sections of Non-Urban Roads, Sunday to Thursday 2015



Railways (2015)

Passengers – 52,811,238
Freight – 7,501,048 tons

Ships (2015)

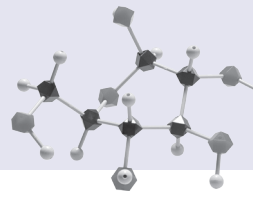
Ships that arrived at the port – 5,893
Passengers – 210,352

Aircraft (International) (2015)

Movement of Aircrafts – 106,237
Passengers – 15,717,300

Thereof: In Israeli aircraft – 5,928,500
Freight – 275,226 tons

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY



Did you know?

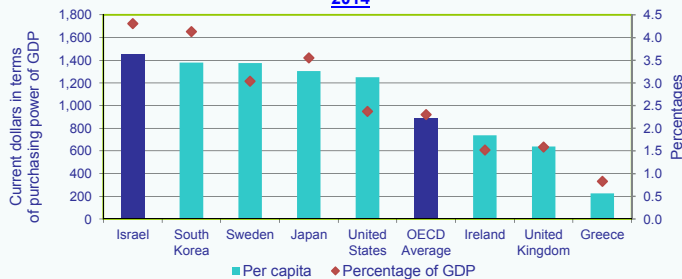
In 2015, 19.2% of all exports were from Information and Communications Technologies (ICT).

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (R&D)

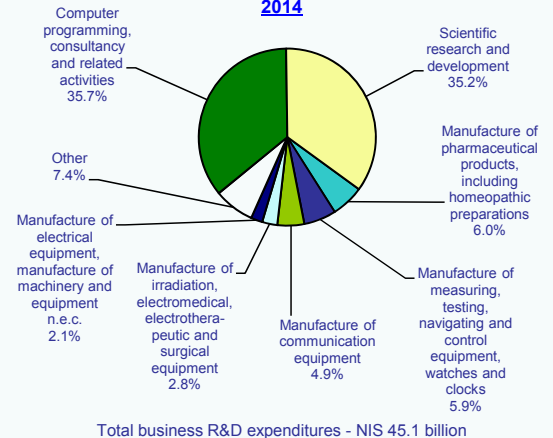
Technological improvements allow for the production of more advanced products, and are essentially the main generator of growth in modern economies. These changes are set in motion by the process of research and development, in which ideas are turned into goods. Israel is a leader among the Organisation for Economic Co-operation 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 as a Percentage of the GDP and per Capita in Selected OECD Countries in Terms of Purchasing Power Parities (PPP) 2014



Research and Development in the Business Sector, by Industry (2011 Classification) 2014



INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGIES (ICT)

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

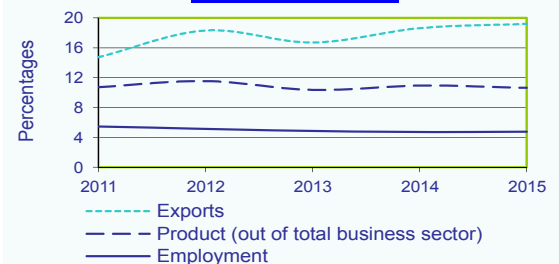
These industries include divisions of manufacturing, services and wholesale trade, whose activities focus on products for processing, broadcasting, and displaying information using electronic communications technology.

ICT is characterized by high productivity (in 2015, jobs in those industries, which comprise 6.3% of all jobs in the business sector, yielded 10.6% of the product in that sector).

ICT involves intensive research and development activities, and much of the ICT output is channeled toward exports.

Israel occupies a leading position in various information technology indicators in comparison to many countries that are members of the OECD.

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



ENVIRONMENT



Did you know?

In 2015, about 5.1 million tons of domestic and commercial solid waste were collected.

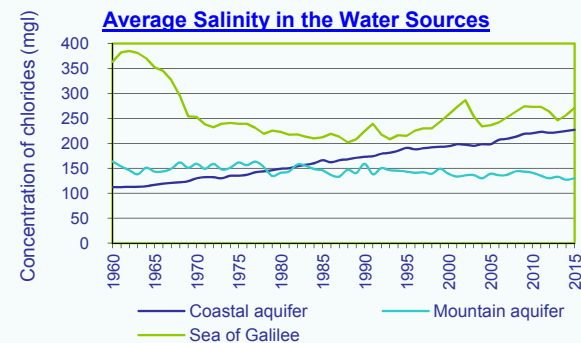
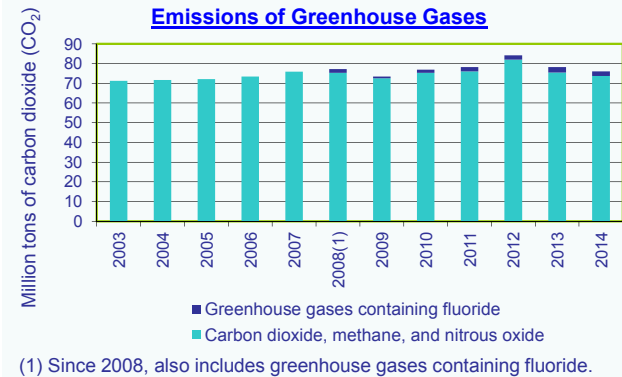
Environment is affected by the interactions among humans, flora, fauna, and their physical surroundings. Intensive human intervention on earth has changed environmental conditions and caused environmental hazards such as: air pollution, water and ground pollution, damage to biodiversity, and accumulation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



Source: The Hydrological Service and the Kinneret Limnological Laboratory.



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