



הלשכה המרכזית לסטטיסטיקה
Central Bureau of Statistics
دائرة الإحصاء المركزية

Israel in Figures

Selected Data

From the Statistical Abstract of Israel

2019





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Any references to the masculine gender also
include the feminine.

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This booklet presents selected data from the **Statistical Abstract of Israel 2019**.

The data relate to 28 topics in accordance with the topics of the Statistical Abstract, which include numerous indices that reflect the current status of Israel with regard to society, the economy, the environment, and infrastructure.

The Statistical Abstract and its products (tables and maps) are published on the Central Bureau of Statistics website (www.cbs.gov.il).

The website also includes statistical data on various topics, which the Central Bureau of Statistics collects and processes for the public at large and for decision-makers.

List of topics

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Geography | 15. Business |
| 2. Population | 16. Manufacturing |
| 3. Health | 17. Science, technology, and communications |
| 4. Education | 18. Tourism and accommodation services |
| 5. Culture, entertainment, and sport | 19. Transport and road safety |
| 6. Welfare | 20. Construction, housing, and real estate |
| 7. Standard of living | 21. Agriculture |
| 8. Crime and justice | 22. Environment |
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| 10. Price indices | 24. Energy |
| 11. National accounts | 25. General government sector |
| 12. International accounts | 26. Local authorities |
| 13. Imports and exports of goods and services | 27. Elections and the Knesset |
| 14. Finance and capital | 28. Public attitudes |

The geographic data include information about the area of the State of Israel and about the main geographical divisions of the country (districts, sub-districts, and natural regions), as well as information about other divisions that provide a basis for examining the spatial dimensions of Israel.

In addition, the data include information on land use (e.g., agricultural area, built-up area) as well as information on the climate (precipitation and temperatures), which is obtained from the Israel Meteorological Service.

The data are obtained from various government ministries, as well as from spatial analyses conducted by the Geographic Information System (GIS) at the Central Bureau of Statistics, and from other sources.

Selected Data, 2018

Area

State of Israel area

22,072 km²

Land area

98.0%

Area of lakes
Sea of Galilee
and the Dead Sea

2.0%

Land Use (2013)

Built-up area

5.6%

Agricultural area

20.0%

Woodland and parks

7.3%

Bare land, rocks, shrubs,
and excavated land

64.7%

Water

2.4%



Precipitation

Precipitation volume
in rain year 2017/2018

5.74 billion m³

Multi-annual average
1981–2010

6.11 billion m³

Largest annual amount
of precipitation

980 mm

Kisra-Sumei

Smallest annual amount
of precipitation

14 mm

Yotvata

Temperatures

Highest daily
maximum temperature

47.9°C

Sdom (25 July 2018)

Lowest daily
minimum temperature

-3.8°C

Merom Golan
(8 January 2018)

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POPULATION

The population of Israel is constantly growing, and its demographic characteristics are changing. Data on the population are necessary, in order for government institutions to provide appropriate long-term and short-term responses to the needs of the population, including urban planning and formulation of social and economic policies.

The data below relate to the demographic characteristics of the population of Israel: population growth and its sources; the geographic distribution of the population and population density; marital status in the large cities; immigration to Israel and international migration. In addition, data are presented on the structure of households and families, as well as on the main components of change in the family (fertility, marriage, divorce).

The data are based on the last Population and Housing Census (2008), as well as on records of the movements of residents in the Population Register that were recorded after the Census (births, deaths, immigrants, address changes, marriages, divorces, etc.).

Selected Data, 2018

Population**Population of Israel**

(end of year)

8,967,600

Jews and Others

79.1%

Arabs

20.9%

Annual population
growth rate

1.9%

**Immigration to Israel and
International Migration****Immigration to Israel**Immigrants since
the establishment of the state

3.3 million

Immigrants in 2018

28,100

**Migration of Israelis abroad
(2017)**

Departed from Israel

14,300

Returned to Israel

8,400

**Work permit holders
from abroad**

Entered Israel

65,800

Departed from Israel

57,400

Family**Marriage and divorce (2017)**

Couples who married 50,029

Couples who divorced 14,741

Live births and fertility

Live newborns

184,370

Total fertility rate (average
number of children per woman)

3.09

**Terminations of pregnancy
(2017)**Applications to committees
for termination of pregnancy

17,924

Rate of applications
per 1,000 women aged 15–49

8.8

Households and families

Private households

2,587,100

Average number of persons
per household

3.28

Nuclear families

2,101,900

The World Health Organization (WHO) defined health as "a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity." Accordingly, health is one of the major components of a person's quality of life.

According to the State Health Insurance Law, the state is responsible for insuring the health of all residents within a basket of health services.

Data on health include the following information: national expenditure on health; life expectancy; mortality and morbidity; self-assessed health; risk factors and health behavior (smoking, obesity, and physical activity); physical resources in the health system; employed persons in the health professions; and health insurance.

The data allow for monitoring the population's state of health, as well as for examining the factors that affect it. The data also facilitate the planning of health services and setting health policies.



The data are obtained from the Population and Immigration Authority, from Central Bureau of Statistics surveys, from the Ministry of Health (surveys and administrative files), and from other sources.

Selected Data, 2018

National Expenditure on Health

 NIS 101.2 billion
(7.6% of the GDP)

Life Expectancy

Men 80.9
Women 84.8
 

Infant Mortality

Rate per 1,000 live births
3.0

Causes of Death (2017)

About one-quarter
(25.2%)
of the deaths were caused by
malignant neoplasms (cancer)
and 14.8%
were caused by heart disease


New Cases of Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer) (2016)

Rate per 100,000 persons
361 cases 


Self-Assessed Health

84.0% of all persons
aged 20 and over reported that
their health is very good or good

Smoking (2017)


22.1% of all persons
aged 20 and over smoked
at least one cigarette a day 

Obesity (2017)

48.0% of all persons
aged 20 and over were
overweight or obese 

15.6% were obese

Physical Activity (2017)

31.8% of all persons
aged 20 and over
engaged in physical
activity in accordance
with recommendations 

General Care Beds

Rate per 1,000 residents

1.8 

Employed Physicians in Health Services

(2017)

Rate per 1,000 residents

3.1 

Employed Nurses in Health Services

Rate per 1,000 residents

4.5 

Supplementary Health Insurance (2017)

82.9% of all households
had an expenditure
for supplementary
health insurance

Education is a process of learning, in which a person acquires knowledge, professional expertise, skills, values, and attitudes. Education enables people to realize their abilities, so that the state can improve its human capital and maximize the human potential of its citizens.

The data on education include the following: expenditure on education; the educational system (students and teaching staff); higher education and vocational training. In addition, data are presented on special topics in education.

The data are obtained from the Ministry of Education, as well as from institutions of higher education, the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs and Social Services, from Central Bureau of Statistics surveys, and from other sources.

Selected Data, 2018

National Expenditure on Education

NIS 110.3 billion
(8.3% of the GDP)



The Educational System

Schools

Students
1.763 million

Primary education
1.029 million

Secondary education
734,200

Teaching staff
158,100

Day care centres and pre-primary education

Children aged 0-7
856,300

Kindergarten teachers in the kindergartens
18,000

Matriculation examinees

76.1%
of the examinees were entitled to a matriculation certificate

Dropping out of the educational system

13,300 (1.7%)
of students in grades 7-12 dropped out of the educational system and did not enroll in an alternative educational framework

Higher Education and Vocational Training

Students in universities, academic colleges, and academic colleges of education
266,800

Thereof:

First degree students 193,400

Second degree students 60,400

Third degree students 11,600

Students at the Open University
47,700

Thereof:

First degree students 44,600

Second degree students 2,500

Recipients of degrees from all institutions of higher education

83,100

Thereof:

First degrees
51,300

Second degrees
25,300

Third degrees
1,600

Students in short-cycle tertiary education (non-academic)
59,100

Students in vocational training courses supervised by the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs and Social Services (2017)
50,500

Culture, entertainment, and sport reflect various aspects of leisure activity in a society.

This area plays a major role in determining the identity and unique characteristics of a society, and is essential for strengthening the sense of belonging and identification with society for every citizen.

The data include information on the following aspects of this topic: national expenditure on culture, entertainment, and sport; consumption of cultural services and cultural products (television, cinemas, museums, books, etc.); students in cultural fields; and active athletes.

The data are obtained from the Ministry of Culture and Sports, from the Cinema Industry Association, from cinematheques, from the National Library, from Central Bureau of Statistics surveys, and from other sources.

Selected Data, 2018

National Expenditure on Culture, Entertainment and Sport

NIS 61.4 billion
(4.6% of the GDP)



Students in Cultural Fields

16.4%
of all students at universities

40.9%
of all students at academic
colleges of education

Publishers and Titles (2017)

Publishers 1,596

Titles 8,462



Newspapers (2017)

Households that purchased
daily newspapers

5.8%

Museums (2016)

Museums 163
Visits to museums 7.1 million

Use of Computers and Internet (persons aged 20 and over)

Used a computer
72.5%

Used the Internet
83.7%

Subscriptions to Cable or Satellite Television (2017)

Households that have subscriptions
to cable or satellite television

59.1%



Movies

Tickets sold at cinemas

17.1 million

Cinemas 53

Screens 391

Seats 59,933

Active Athletes

Total

114,593

In individual sports

42,208

In team sports

72,385



Welfare services are services provided by the government, local authorities, public organizations, or third sector organizations to disadvantaged populations, populations with defined need of intervention, and populations at risk.

Welfare is one of the indicators for measuring the status of Israeli society, and includes information about general government expenditure on welfare, as well as information about recipients of social services (registered persons and persons with defined need of intervention at social service departments, and persons placed in welfare settings), and information about persons with disabilities.

The data are obtained from the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs and Social Services, from the Social Survey of the Central Bureau of Statistics, and from other sources.

Selected Data, 2018

General Government Expenditure on Welfare

About
NIS **148.2** billion
(**27.6%** of the total
expenditure)



Recipients of Social Services

Persons registered at social service departments

About **1.2** million
Rate of registered persons
About
135 per 1,000 persons

Persons with defined need of intervention at social service departments

About **852,000**
Rate of persons with
defined need of intervention
About **95** per 1,000 persons
Rate among Jews and Others
About **84** per 1,000 persons

Rate among Arabs
About **135** per 1,000 persons

The highest rate of social service recipients was in socio-economic clusters 3–4:

About **170** registered persons
and about **127** persons with
defined need of intervention
per 1,000 persons

Persons placed in welfare settings

Persons placed in welfare settings
About **259,000**
Rate of persons placed
About **29** per 1,000 persons

Rate of persons placed
in community settings

About
24 per 1,000 persons

Rate of persons
in out-of-home placement

About
6 per 1,000 persons

Persons With Disabilities



Persons with severe
functional disabilities
(Social Survey)

14.1%
of all persons
aged 20 and over

Holders of a certificate of
blindness/vision impairment

About **24,000**

Hearing-impaired persons
with full entitlement
to communication
assistance services

About **6,000**

Standard of living reflects the economic well-being of individuals, and is based on one's income, expenditures, and capital.

Data on standard of living include information about household income from various sources (work, allowances and subsidies, capital, pension, and provident funds), as well as information about household expenditures on goods and services, ownership of durable goods, and housing.

The data are obtained from the Household Expenditure Survey conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics. The survey is conducted annually, and provides detailed data on the income and expenditures of households in Israel. The survey serves as a basis for determining weights for the consumption basket of the Consumer Price Index and for measuring poverty in Israel.

Selected Data, 2017

Household Income

Gross monthly money income

NIS 20,027

Net monthly money income

NIS 16,518



Housing

66.5%

of the households
lived in owned dwellings

39.5%

of those living in owned
dwellings paid a mortgage

Household Expenditures

Monthly money consumption
expenditure

NIS 13,114

Total monthly
consumption expenditure
(including housing services)

NIS 16,267



24.4%

of the total expenditure
was for housing

20.2%

of the total expenditure
was for transportation
and communications

16.9%

of the total expenditure
was for food

Ownership of Durable Goods

97.3%

of the households had
at least one mobile phone

78.0%

of the households had
a computer

Households of Persons Aged 65 and Over

**Households with
two or more persons**

Average gross monthly
money income

NIS 15,639

Average monthly money
expenditure

NIS 10,996

**Households with
one person**

Average gross monthly
money income

NIS 7,310

Average monthly money
expenditure

NIS 5,675

Security is a basic human need that drives society to develop mechanisms for monitoring, control, and punishment, which aim to protect individuals in a society as well as society at large.

Crime and delinquency are the main factors that undermine security, as reflected in crimes against the person (bodily harm, harm to dignity, and harm to personal safety) or crimes against property.

Data on this topic include the following information: general government expenditure on public order; personnel responsible for maintaining public order; criminal incidents reported to the police; persons judged in criminal trials and convicted persons; and data on victims of crime and sense of personal security.

The data are obtained from the Israel Police, from Central Bureau of Statistics surveys, and from other sources.

Selected Data, 2018

General Government Expenditure on Public Order

NIS 22.2 billion
(4.1% of the total expenditure)



Personnel Responsible for Maintaining Public Order



Lawyers

Rate per 100,000 residents
733.7

Entire police force
Rate per 100,000 residents
355.3

Criminal Investigation Files Opened by the Police

321,200

Thereof:

Crimes against property
40.6%

Crimes against public order
37.7%

Crimes against the person
18.6%

Crimes against morality
11.9%

Murder Cases (2016)

Rate per 100,000 residents (age standardized)
1.5 cases

Persons Judged in Criminal Trials (2017)

37,800

Convicted Persons (2017)

87.6%



Victims of Crime

(Crime Victimization Survey)

11.7%

of all persons
aged 20 and over

Sense of Personal Security

(Crime Victimization Survey)

Feel safe walking alone
in the neighbourhood
after dark

84.4%

of all persons
aged 20 and over

The presentation of data on the labour market includes data on the characteristics of the labour force and data on employee jobs, as well as data on wages per employee job.

The main measures of the labour market are participation in the labour force, unemployed persons, the employment rate, supply and demand in the labour market, employee jobs in the Israeli economy, and average wages per employee job in all economic industries.

The data on the characteristics of the labour force are obtained from the Labour Force Survey conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics among persons aged 15 and over. The survey is used for ongoing follow-up on developments in the labour force, including: the size and characteristics of the labour force, the extent of unemployment, etc.

The data on employee jobs and on average monthly wages per employee job are based mainly on employers' reports to the National Insurance Institute.

Selected Data, 2018

Participants in the Labour Force (persons aged 15 and over)

4.068 million

Thereof: Employed persons



Men



Women

2.039 million 1.867 million

Unemployed Persons in the Labour Force

4.0%

Employment Rate

(percentage of
employed persons,
of those aged 15 and over)

61.4%



Men



Women

65.5% 57.4%

Employment rate
among Arabs

43.8%

Largest Number of Employed Persons

By industry:

Education

About 491,000

Manufacturing;
mining and quarrying

About 425,000

By occupation:

Professionals

About 1,045,000

Service and sales workers

About 702,000

Average Weekly Work Hours per Employed Person

36.1

Employee Jobs of Israeli Workers

3.675 million

(94.1% of all employee jobs)

Employee Jobs of Workers From Abroad

132,800

Average Monthly Wages per Employee Job

Israeli workers

NIS 10,470

Workers from abroad

NIS 6,249

Employee Jobs and Average Monthly Wages per Employee Job, by Sector

The largest number
of employee jobs
was in the sector of
non-financial corporations

2.365 million

(average monthly wages
per employee job –

NIS 11,151)

The highest average monthly
wages per employee job
were in the sector of
financial corporations

NIS 19,260

(employee jobs –
104,000)

10 PRICE INDICES

Price indices measure changes in the cost of purchasing a basket of goods and services, or changes in the revenue obtained for a basket of goods and services. The basket is fixed, so that the changes in indices reflect the changes in prices only. The baskets are updated periodically in accordance with international recommendations.

The price indices include the Consumer Price Index as well as producer price indices.

The basket of goods and services measured by the Consumer Price Index represents the composition of household expenditures.

The producer price indices measure changes in the prices of goods and services that producers sell or purchase. They include price indices of outputs (the manufacturing producer price index for the domestic market; the manufacturing, mining and quarrying producer price index for exports; and services producer price indices). They also include price indices of inputs (the price index of input in residential building; the price index of input in construction of commercial buildings and offices; the price index of inputs in road construction and bridging; the price index of input in agriculture; and the price index of input in buses).

The data are obtained from price surveys conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Selected Data, 2018

Consumer Price Index

In 2017–2018, there was an upward trend in the annual percentage of change in the Consumer Price Index (after a decline from 2014 to 2016).

In 2018, the Consumer Price Index

increased by **0.8%**

Producer Price Indices

Outputs

The manufacturing producer price index for the domestic market

increased by **1.3%**

Excluding fuels, the index

increased by **1.4%**

The manufacturing, mining and quarrying producer price index for exports

increased by **5.5%**

Inputs

The price index of input in **residential building**

increased by **2.0%**

The price index of input in **agriculture**

increased by **3.8%**

The price index of input in **buses for the general population**

increased by **11.2%**



National Accounts provide a comprehensive and detailed record of the complex economic activities taking place within an economy, and of the interaction between the different economic agents and groups of agents that takes place on markets or elsewhere. The System of National Accounts (SNA) is a standard, integrated set of macro-economic accounts, including current accounts, balance sheets, and tables based on internationally agreed concepts, definitions, classifications and accounting rules (SNA 2008). The system is used to follow up on developments in the economy, as well as for macro-economic analyses, planning, and projections and for international comparisons.

The data on national accounts include the following: the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the most frequently quoted indicator of economic performance; the composition of national income and saving; and changes in the prices of product and uses. In addition, the national balance sheet and satellite accounts for national accounts are presented. The data are based on Central Bureau of Statistics surveys as well as on administrative files and various reports.

Selected Data, 2018

Net National Disposable Income

NIS 1,182.5 billion

Net National Saving

NIS 147.7 billion (12.5% of the total net national disposable income)

Rate of Compensation for Employed Persons, Out of the Net Product

58.8%

Net Domestic Product per Work Hour

increased by 1.3% on average between 1995 and 2018

National Wealth

(the difference between assets and liabilities of the economy) (2017)

NIS 3,258.1 billion

Average Financial Assets per Household (2017)

NIS 1.2 million

National Expenditure as a Percentage of the GDP

International Comparison

The national expenditure on education and on civilian research and development was higher than the average in OECD countries

The national expenditure on health was lower than the average in OECD countries

	NIS Billions (at current prices)	2018 Vs. 2017 Percentage of quantitative change (at constant prices)	1995–2018 Average percentage of quantitative change (at constant prices)
GDP	1,330.6	3.4	3.7
GDP per capita (NIS thousands)	149.8	1.4	1.6
Gross national income	1,331.3	4.7	3.9
Private consumption expenditure	728.5	3.7	4.1
Private consumption expenditure per capita (NIS thousands)	82.0	1.7	2.0
General government final consumption expenditure	306.3	4.0	2.5
Gross capital formation	290.1	3.2	3.2
Exports of goods and services	391.8	5.6	4.9
Total uses of resources	1,716.7	4.1	3.9
Imports of goods and services	386.1	6.4	4.4
GDP of the business sector	980.4	3.7	4.1

The process of globalization in the international economy is reflected in cooperation among money markets throughout the world, and in movement of money between countries. It is also reflected in increased international trade in goods and services, in the marked improvement in communications and transport, and in the increased scope of transactions between residents of Israel and foreign residents.

Israel's participation in the international economy is an important indicator of its economic capacities. Therefore it is very important to present the balance of payments which specifies the transactions between residents of Israel and foreign residents by types of transactions (e.g., international trade in goods and services or financial transactions). It is also important to examine the value of the portfolio of external assets and liabilities of the Israeli economy as well as the external debt (gross and net), which serve as an indicator of the country's economic resilience and the extent of its dependence on foreign economies.

The data on international accounts include information on the balance of payments, as well as information on the external assets and liabilities of Israelis, and information on economic activities of Israeli multi-national companies.

The data are obtained from the Bank of Israel, as well as from a variety of reports and administrative files and from Central Bureau of Statistics surveys.

Selected Data, 2018

Balance of Payments

Current account

Surplus in the current account

9.5 billion dollars
(2.6% of the GDP)

Financial account

Investments of Israelis abroad increased by

19.7 billion dollars

Foreign investments in Israel increased by

18.3 billion dollars



International Investment Position

External assets position of Israelis

437.0 billion dollars

External liabilities position

303.6 billion dollars

Net international investment position

133.4 billion dollars

Foreign direct investment position of Israelis

103.5 billion dollars

Foreign direct investment position in Israel

145.3 billion dollars

Gross external debt

93.8 billion dollars

Negative net external debt

155.3 billion dollars

Activities of Multi-national Companies (Globalization) (2013)

Israeli Multi-national companies ("OUT" companies)

Workers

302,800

Output

91.3 billion dollars

Expenditure on R&D

4.0 billion dollars

Israeli companies under foreign control ("IN" companies)

Workers

231,200

Output

49.4 billion dollars

Expenditure on R&D

6.7 billion dollars



Data on imports and exports relate to international trade in goods and services between Israelis and residents of other countries. The changes in these data reflect the changes that have taken place over the years in the structure and needs of the Israeli economy, as well as processes of globalization and changes throughout the world.

The data include information about the balance of trade in goods and services, information about their import and export value, and information about the price indices of imports and exports of goods. In addition, the data are broken down by types of goods and services, by industry, and by partner country.

The data are obtained from the Tax Authority and from Central Bureau of Statistics surveys.

Selected Data, 2018

Balance of Trade in Goods and Services

Total imports of goods and services	Total exports of goods and services	Trade surplus
107.4 billion dollars	108.9 billion dollars	1.6 billion dollars

Value of Imports and Exports of Goods and Services

Goods (according to foreign trade statistics)

Total exports (gross)	Total imports (gross)
62.0 billion dollars:	76.6 billion dollars:
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying	Production inputs
58.4 billion dollars	47.4 billion dollars
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	Consumer goods
1.1 billion dollars	14.7 billion dollars
Other	Investment goods
2.4 billion dollars	14.1 billion dollars
	Other
	0.4 billion dollars

Services

Total exports	Total imports
50.1 billion dollars	30.2 billion dollars
Thereof:	Thereof:
Computer services	Other business services
27.9%	45.6%
Research and development services	Transportation services
16.0%	26.1%
Travel services	Travel services
14.5%	25.4%



The banking system plays a major role in the Israeli economy. The public deposits most of its financial savings in banks, and the banks use this money, among other things, to provide credit needed by businesses and households.

Data on the financial market include assets and liabilities of the public (individuals and corporations) as well as assets of the banking corporations. These data are highly important for portraying the economic situation of Israel. The assets and liabilities of the public are presented on the basis of linkage (unlinked, linked to the Consumer Price Index, linked or traded in foreign currency), as well as on the basis of holding period (short-term, medium-term, or long-term) and type (deposits, bonds, shares, savings schemes, etc.).

The data on the capital market consolidate market values and indices of tradable securities on the stock exchange. The multi-year data on the stock exchange provide an overall portrayal of the development of the capital market in Israel over the years.

The data are obtained from the Bank of Israel and from the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.

Selected Data, 2018

Financial Market

Total financial assets
held by the public

About NIS **3,815** billion

Over the years, there has been
a downward trend in the
percentage of index-linked assets,
out of the total financial assets
held by the public

from **52.6%** in 1995
to **28.8%** in 2018

Total credit to the public
provided by commercial banks

About NIS **1,569** billion

Output of banking corporations

About NIS **42** billion



Capital Market

Total capital raised
on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

About NIS **71** billion

Market value of bonds registered
on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange,
excluding *Makam* securities
(treasury bills)

About NIS **819** billion

Market value of shares and
convertible securities registered
on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

About NIS **703** billion



15 BUSINESS

Data on the population of businesses include financial estimates and demographic data, as well as various indices that provide a basis for characterizing the structure of the Israeli economy and the activity of industries in the economy.

The data include the following topics: active businesses in the economy; the annual revenue of industries in the economy and chain stores; credit card purchases of private consumers; financial data on businesses based on the Survey of Industries (the production account and the balance sheet account); and information about trends in businesses.

The data are obtained from business surveys conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics and from administrative sources.

Selected Data, 2018

Active Businesses

Active businesses in the business and non-business sectors

About **599,000**



Business births

About **51,100**

(**8.6%** of all active businesses)

Business deaths (2016)

The highest percentage of business deaths was in Accommodation and food services activities

12.6%

Revenue

Total revenue of dealers in the economy (excluding diamonds)

About NIS **2,056** billion

Chain Stores

The revenue (sales) index of chain stores

increased by **2.6%** compared to 2017

Credit Card Purchases by Private Consumers

Food and beverages

15.9%

Industrial goods

18.6%

Services

22.4%

Other goods and services

43.1%

The sales value index of purchases

increased by **7.5%** compared to 2017

Production Account in the Business Sector (2016)

Jobs

About **3,003,000**

Gross value added

About NIS **660** billion

Compensation for jobs

About NIS **395** billion

Balance Sheet Account in the Business Sector (2016)

Total assets in industries

About NIS **2,786** billion

(a **3.2%** increase compared to 2015)

Manufacturing is a major component in the development of the Israeli economy, and improves the production capacity of the economy as well as the capacity of the business sector to cope under conditions of international competition. Manufacturing creates an infrastructure for new work places, increases the gross value added, and offers appropriate solutions to the special needs of the Israeli economy.

Data are produced through Central Bureau of Statistics surveys: the **annual** Survey of Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying (only Section C), which is based on financial reports, as submitted to the tax authorities (for fiscal year 2016) contains data on establishments, jobs, compensation for jobs, gross value added, and gross output of manufacturing industries, as well as other data; The **monthly** Survey of Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying Indices includes data on the Index of Industrial Production, mining and quarrying, work hours per job, and the index of jobs. The distribution of data on manufacturing is presented by technological intensity.

Selected Data, 2018

Manufacturing, by Technological Intensity (2016)

Manufacturing establishments

About **21,000**

Jobs in Manufacturing

About **366,000**

(**12.2%** of all jobs
in the business sector)

26.0% of the jobs
were in high technology

17.1% of the jobs
were in medium-high
technology

23.9% of the jobs
were in medium-low
technology

33.0% of the jobs
were in low technology

Compensation for jobs

About NIS **71** billion

Gross output

About NIS **338** billion

Gross value added

About NIS **117** billion

Total assets
of manufacturing
establishments

About NIS **608** billion



Manufacturing Indices, by Technological Intensity

Index of Industrial Production

increased by **2.5%**
compared to 2017

Work hours per job
in Manufacturing
(monthly average)

167.3

Average labour cost
per work hour in Manufacturing

NIS **91.0**

Labour cost per work hour
in high-technology industries was

46.7% higher than average

Labour cost per work hour
in low technology industries was

30.9% lower than average

A country's economic growth is largely dependent on the ability to generate scientific and technological improvements, and to assimilate them in processes of production as well as in new goods and services. These improvements are created through innovative scientific and technological activities which turn abstract ideas into durable goods and services, and they constitute the main source of economic growth as well as increased quality of life and life expectancy.

The data include a range of information on the following topics: scientific and technological activity in the Israeli economy; production in Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) and high-tech; and use of ICT.

The data are obtained from various administrative sources, and from Central Bureau of Statistics surveys.

Selected Data, 2018

National Expenditure on Civilian R&D

National expenditure on civilian R&D

NIS 65.7 billion

(**4.9%** of the GDP – more than the average percentage of the other OECD countries)

Expenditure on civilian R&D in the business sector

88.3% of the total expenditure

Separately Budgeted Research (2016/17)

NIS 2.4 billion

(a **3.0%** increase compared to the previous year)

Start-Up Companies

Active companies

4,360

Thereof: Companies that opened

458

Employee jobs

29,000

High-Tech

Gross value added in high-tech industries (2016)

NIS 126.9 billion

(**19.2%** of the total gross value added in the business sector)

Employees in high-tech

321,400

(**9.4%** of all employees in the economy)

Employee jobs in high-tech

314,800

(**8.6%** of all employee jobs in the economy)

Average monthly wages per employee job in high-tech

NIS 22,479

(a **4.3%** increase compared to 2017)



Information and Communications Technologies (ICT)

(2017)

ICT – Gross value added

NIS 73.9 billion

at 2011 prices

(**10.1%** of total GDP in the business sector)

ICT – Exports

NIS 72.4 billion

at 2011 prices

(**20.0%** of all exports of goods and services in the economy)

Use of ICT

Used the Internet

83.7% of all persons aged 20 and over

Expenditure of households on communications (2017)

About NIS 574 per month on the average

The tourism industry in Israel has considerable economic, social, and political significance. It affects many industries in the economy, and is influenced by political and economic processes in Israel and throughout the world. The number of tourist arrivals in Israel and departures of Israelis abroad is a sensitive barometer of Israel's economic and security situation. The contribution of the tourism industry is based primarily on accommodation and transport services. In Israel, as in the rest of the world, there has been an upward trend in tourism, which can be attributed to a number of causes such as increased disposable income, reduction of prices for transport, and increased leisure time.

The data on tourism and accommodation services include the following: the economic contribution of the tourism industry; incoming and outbound tourism; domestic tourism; accommodation services; and tourist attractions.

The data are obtained from the Population and Immigration Authority, the Israel Hotels Association, Central Bureau of Statistics surveys, and other sources.

Selected Data, 2018

The Economic Contribution of Tourism

Total tourism consumption in the Israeli economy

NIS 50.4 billion:

Expenditures of tourists from abroad in Israel

NIS 25.0 billion

Expenditures of Israelis on trips in Israel and abroad

NIS 25.4 billion

Incoming Tourism

Arrivals of tourists and day visitors

4.4 million

85.5% by air

13.4% by land

1.1% by sea



Average duration of stay of a tourist who stayed in Israel for up to a month

7.3 days

Outbound Tourism

Departures of Israelis abroad

8.5 million

92.0% by air

7.3% by land

0.7% by sea



Domestic Tourism



Trips of Israelis in Israel which included overnight lodging in accommodation services

8.1 million

Average expenditure per person for a trip (2017)

Without lodging **NIS 134.8**

With lodging **NIS 822.6**

Person-nights of Israelis in tourist hotels

13.6 million

About half – in Elat

Accommodation Services

Tourist hotels

Hotels

414

Rooms

54,400

(81.3% of all accommodation rooms)

Room occupancy

68.0%

Revenue

NIS 12.1 billion

Profit

NIS 2.1 billion

Tourist Attractions

(2017)

Income

(museums, nature sites, etc.)

NIS 2.3 billion

The data on transport provide a basis for monitoring the situation of transport in Israel, and facilitate planning of transport services. In addition, they provide a basis for formulating road safety policies. The data on transport include land, water, and air transport; motor vehicles; persons licenced to drive; vehicle kilometers travelled; and the volume of traffic on the roads. The data on road safety provide a basis for monitoring road safety in the population and factors that affect it. In addition, they provide a basis for planning road safety and formulating policies in this area. The data on road safety include: updated and historical data on road accidents (time of accident, type of accident, type of road, and place of accident), as well as data on casualties in accidents, vehicles involved in accidents, and drivers of the vehicles. In addition, data are presented on victimization by road rage, based on the Crime Victimization Survey. The data on transport are obtained from the Ministry of Transport and Road Safety, from Central Bureau of Statistics surveys, and from other sources. The sources of data on road accidents are the Israel Police and the National Center for Trauma and Emergency Medicine Research at the Gertner Institute.

Selected Data, 2018

Land Transport

Buses

Revenue of bus services

NIS **3.7** billion

Employee jobs

18,923

Railways

67.7 million passengers

8.4 million tons of freight

Revenue of railway services

NIS **1.2** billion

Employee jobs

3,786

Water Transport

Passed through commercial ports in Israel

168,400 passengers

38.5 million tons of freight were unloaded

20.2 million tons of freight were loaded

Israel's merchant fleet

34 ships

Air Transport



Passed through Israeli international airports

22.6 million passengers

Israel's aircraft fleet

56 passenger aircraft

3 freight aircraft

Motor Vehicles

3.5 million

Thereof:

Private cars **85.2%**

Trucks **8.9%**

Motorcycles **4.0%**

Licensed to Drive

4.4 million

Rate per 1,000 residents

About **486**

Length of Roads

19,800 km

Vehicle Kilometers Travelled

Average kilometers travelled by private cars per year

16,100 km

Road Accidents With Casualties

(Expanded R.A., including the Judea and Samaria Area)

12,557 accidents

66.5% of the accidents occurred during the day

23.2% of the accidents involved hitting a pedestrian

Casualties in road accidents

316 killed

2,166 seriously injured

Killed in road accidents

1949–2018

31,258

Victimization by Road Rage

(Crime Victimization Survey)

Victimized by road rage

51.7%

of all persons aged 20 and over

The construction and real estate industries are characterized by sharp fluctuations in volume of activity. These industries are sensitive to changes in overall business activity, and these fluctuations tend to influence the entire economy. Activities in these industries include residential construction, non-residential construction, and civil engineering works.

Construction, housing, and real estate data include information on capital formation in the construction industry, residential construction begun and completed, new dwellings sold, dwellings under active construction and areas under construction (residential and non-residential construction), as well as information on housing prices, such as average dwelling price and average rent.

The data are obtained from local and regional planning and construction committees, the Ministry of Construction and Housing, contractors, Central Bureau of Statistics surveys, administrative files, the Tax Authority, etc.

Selected Data, 2018

Capital Formation in the Construction Industry



Gross capital formation
in Construction

NIS 151.6 billion (in current prices)

In residential construction	In non-residential construction	In civil engineering works
57.1%	23.5%	19.4%

Dwellings, Construction Begun

48,600

With a residential construction area of

8.6 million sq m

Dwellings, Construction Completed

50,300

With a residential construction area of

8.9 million sq m

Average building construction time
(weighted average according to the number
of dwellings in the building)

30.0 months

New Dwellings Sold

22,000

Prices of Dwellings

The index of prices of dwellings
decreased by 0.8%

The index of prices of new dwellings
decreased by 2.0%

Average price of a dwelling
NIS 1,534,400

Rent

The rent index
increased by 1.6%

Average rent
NIS 3,870 per month



Agriculture includes a variety of activities that aim to produce food, fodder, and other products through cultivation of plants and animals and their products. In Israel and throughout the world, there have been far-reaching changes as a result of the transition from traditional agriculture to intensive agriculture. The new agriculture makes extensive use of agricultural inputs such as land areas, fertilizers and pesticides, and engages in large-scale breeding of livestock.

The data are presented in three main categories: financial/economic data on agricultural outputs, inputs, and the value of agricultural products; physical data on agricultural area and agricultural products; and data on the dietary value of food products.

The data are obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture, from agricultural organizations, and from Central Bureau of Statistics surveys.

Selected Data, 2018

Agricultural Output

NIS 30.5 billion



Plant crops
58.9%



Animals and
animal products
41.1%

Agricultural Input

NIS 18.9 billion

Fodder	34.0%
Depreciation	12.4%
Miscellaneous	11.9%
Fuel, lubricants, and electricity	10.8%
Chicks, seeds, and seedlings	8.7%
Pesticides, fertilizers, and manure	8.6%
Water	8.0%
Packing materials and hired transport	5.6%

Domestic Product in Agriculture

Gross Domestic Product

NIS 13.9 billion

Net domestic product

NIS 11.6 billion

Agricultural Area

Total

2.9 million dunams:

Field crops

1.2 million dunams

Plantations, excluding citrus

807,000 dunams

Vegetables

737,000 dunams
(estimated)

Citrus

191,000 dunams

Fish ponds

21,000 dunams

Planted forest

1.2 million dunams

Agricultural Products

Main plant crops
(thousands of tons)

Vegetables

Potatoes	511
Tomatoes	345
Carrots	220
Peppers	192

Fruit

Bananas	135
Avocados	132
Apples	111
Table grapes	63

Main animal products

Cows' milk

1.6 billion liters

Table eggs

2.2 billion units

Broilers

547,000 tons

Turkeys

104,000 tons

Food Balance Sheet (2017)

Caloric value per capita of food available for human consumption

3,827 kilo calories (Kcal) per day

Technological and industrial development has led to economic growth and prosperity. However, it has also led to increased pollution and exploitation of raw materials and natural resources, which have had a detrimental effect on the environment. Around the world, experts have begun to examine the environmental effects and how to handle them. In Israel as well, it is now clear that environmental damage must be studied and dealt with. Reliable and continuous data regarding the influence of human activity on the environment are necessary for efficient treatment of the damage.

The environmental data include information on the costs to the economy of preventing or minimizing damage to the environment, on the quantities of emissions to the environment (air pollutants, greenhouse gases, and waste), and on activities to reduce them (recycling).

The data are obtained from the Ministry of Environmental Protection, from the local authorities, and from Central Bureau of Statistics surveys.

Selected Data, 2018

Expenditure on Environmental Protection (2017)

In the public sector
NIS **14.1** billion

In the Manufacturing and Electricity industries
NIS **3.7** billion



Greenhouse Gas Emissions to the Environment (2017)

CO₂ equivalent
80.1 million tons

Emissions per capita
9.2 tons

Air Pollutant Emissions to the Environment

Carbon monoxide (CO)
133,300 tons

Sulfur dioxide (SO₂)
74,800 tons

Nitrogen oxides (NO_x)
92,700 tons

Suspended particulate matter (SPM)
8,000 tons



Waste and Recycling



Waste in the local authorities
5.7 million tons

Recycled thereof:
1.3 million tons

Waste per day per capita
1.76 kg

Waste in the Manufacturing and Electricity industries (2017)

3.9 million tons

Recycled thereof:
2.9 million tons

Hazardous waste

Waste generated
322,700 tons

Treated thereof:
312,900 tons

Israel is located in a region that lacks natural water sources. Therefore, it must manage its water economy in order to meet the country's human and environmental needs. Water usage produces sewage, which requires controlled treatment. Israel handles its water shortage by, among other methods, re-use of treated sewage (effluents) and desalination of sea water.

The information on water and sewage includes the types of water and their various sources, the quantity and quality of the water, as well as the various water uses. In addition, data are presented on raw sewage in treatment plants.

The data are obtained from the Israel Meteorological Service, the Water Authority, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Environmental Protection.

Selected Data, 2018

Water Sources

Precipitation volume
in rain year 2017/2018

5.74 billion m³



Desalination of sea water

645 million m³

Dead Sea level

-433.15

in December

A decrease of

0.84 meters

compared to 2017



Water Quality

Drinking water



Tests for the presence of faecal
coliforms showed exceedances in

0.5% of the cases

Average salinity
in the Sea of Galilee

310 mg/l

Water Consumption (2017)

Total consumption

2.3 billion m³

Household, public,
and industrial use

43.6%



Agricultural use

55.4%



Restored to the environment

1.0%



Raw Sewage

Raw sewage
in treatment plants

523 million m³



Reclaimed sewage
(effluents) (2017)

520 million m³

24 ENERGY

Energy is a basic input in the economy's various industries, both directly and indirectly. Thus, a developed energy economy is a vital foundation for nations' economies and development. In the past, Israel's energy economy was based mainly on import of energy sources for production of petroleum products and electricity. However, in recent years the share of local natural gas in the energy supply has been growing. Production of energy from renewable sources and the entry of new producers into the electricity production industry have been changing the energy economy in recent years.

The data depict Israel's energy economy: the energy balance (energy sources and their uses), quantities of energy by source, details about selected types of energy, and energy prices.

The data are obtained from the Ministry of Energy, from Central Bureau of Statistics surveys, and from other sources.

Selected Data, 2017

Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES)

22,903,000 t.o.e.

Thereof:

39.3%

from indigenous production

Total Final Consumption of Energy

15,393,000 t.o.e.

Thereof:

Petroleum products 57.9%

Electricity 31.9%

Natural gas 7.3%

Renewable energy 2.7%

Total final consumption of energy per capita

1.77 t.o.e.

Thereof:

Petroleum products 1.02 t.o.e.

Electricity 0.56 t.o.e.

Natural gas 0.13 t.o.e.

Petroleum Products

Sources

15,581,000 t.o.e.

From local refining
(based on import of crude oil)

86.4%

From direct import

13.6%

Uses

(excluding
intermediate consumption)

16,053,000 t.o.e.

For final consumption

55.5%

For export

36.2%

For international marine
and aviation bunkers

8.3%



Total final consumption of petroleum products in transport

Gasoline

4,028 million liters
(3,210,000 t.o.e.)

Thereof:

Gasoline, 95 octane

4,012 million liters

Diesel

3,137 million liters
(2,786,000 t.o.e.)

Electricity (2018)

Electricity production

68,999 million kwh
(5,934,000 t.o.e.)

A 2.0% increase
compared to 2017

Total final consumption
of electricity

58,307 million kwh
(5,014,000 t.o.e.)

A 2.0% increase
compared to 2017

Israel's general government sector includes the government ministries, the National Insurance Institute, local authorities, national institutions, as well as non-profit institutions whose main expenditures are financed by the government.

The general government sector is of great importance in the areas of economic regulation and production of services for individual and collective consumption.

The information includes economic data on expenditures, revenue, deficit, and debt of the general government sector.

The data are obtained from the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Defense, the National Insurance Institute, local authorities, financial reports of public non-profit institutions and of the national institutions, and other sources.

Selected Data, 2018

General Government Expenditures

NIS 536.5 billion

(40.3% of the GDP)

Thereof:

NIS 306.3 billion

for general government
final consumption expenditure

General Government Revenue

NIS 488.3 billion

(36.7% of the GDP)

Thereof:

84.3%

from tax revenue

General Government Overall Deficit

NIS 48.2 billion

(3.6% of the GDP)

Government Debt

NIS 803.1 billion

Debt-Product Ratio

60.4% of the GDP



Local authorities administer the local affairs of a locality or group of localities. The local authorities are divided according to their municipal status into municipalities, local councils, and regional councils (a regional council includes several forms of localities, such as moshavim, kibbutzim, and rural localities). The local authority provides its residents with municipal services in many areas, as prescribed by the law.

Data on the local authorities include information on their distribution by municipal status and demographic characteristics, characterization by socio-economic level of the population, index of peripherality, municipal services (education, welfare, water, sanitation), commuting, and budget.

The data are obtained from the National Insurance Institute, the Ministry of Interior, the Water Authority, and other sources. The data from the various sources are combined and presented in the annual publication "Local Authorities in Israel" of the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Selected Data, 2017



Local Authorities

255

74.2% of the population lived within the municipalities

14.7% of the population lived within the local councils

10.3% of the population lived within the regional councils

0.8% of the population lived in localities with no municipal status

Budget



Receipts (municipal tax, fees, etc.)

NIS 82.2 billion

Payments

NIS 81.6 billion

Municipal Services



Education

Entitled to a matriculation certificate, out of all 12th-graders

Nationwide	65.2%	Local councils	69.7%
Municipalities	62.5%	Regional councils	76.4%

Holders of academic degrees of all those aged 35–55, by socio-economic cluster of local authority (2018)

Nationwide	25.6%
In Cluster 1	6.9%
In Cluster 9	58.5%



Sanitation

Waste per day per capita

Nationwide	1.7 kg	Local councils	1.4 kg
Municipalities	1.7 kg	Regional councils	2.1 kg

Commuting

Percentage of employees who work outside their locality of residence

Nationwide 53.4%

In cities with 50,000 residents and over:

The lowest percentage: Elat 9.3%

The highest percentage: Giv'atayim 78.7%

Governance in Israel is based on separation between three authorities: the legislative, the executive, and the judicial branches. The Knesset – the Israeli Parliament – is the legislative branch, having exclusive authority in the country to enact laws. The Knesset also has a formative legislative function: the establishment of a constitution for the State of Israel.

The Knesset, which is the supervisory arm of the government, has several quasi-judicial roles, as well as selection of the president and the State Comptroller. The Knesset has 120 members and is located in Jerusalem.

The data include information on elections for the 21st Knesset (which has been in existence for only two months) and on the work of the 20th Knesset: legislation, motions for the agenda, fast-track motions, and presentation of parliamentary questions. In addition, the data are compared to those for previous Knessets (by the annual average, because the length of each Knesset is different).

The data on elections and the Knesset are obtained from the Central Elections Committee for the Knesset and from the Knesset archives. Data on complaints from the public are obtained from the Ombudsman at the Office of the State Comptroller.

Selected Data, 2018

Elections to the 21st Knesset (April 9, 2019)

Eligible voters

About 6.34 million



Voter turnout

About 4.34 million



Percentage voting

68.5%



Work of the 20th Knesset (March 31, 2015–April 30, 2019)

Laws passed

625



Motions for the agenda discussed
in the plenum and fast-track motions
transferred to committee discussion

5,673



Parliamentary questions answered

4,772



Ombudsman (2018)

Complaints resolved

5,783

Thereof: Found to be justified

2,038 (35.2%)

Public opinion data provide information about the population's attitudes and positions regarding a variety of areas such as health, housing conditions and area of residence, employment, economic situation, feelings, and volunteerism.

Public opinion data are obtained from the Social Survey, which is carried out every year on a new sample of Israel's adult population (aged 20 and over). The Social Survey, which provides information about the living conditions and welfare of the population, has two main parts: a core, permanent questionnaire containing questions that are asked each year, and a varying module devoted to one or two new topics each year, which are investigated in detail.

The annual topic of the 2018 survey addressed various aspects related to social mobility, including changes in marital status, place of residence and extent of religious observance, intergenerational mobility, employment mobility, etc.

Selected Data, 2018 (persons aged 20 and over)

Satisfaction With Life and Economic Situation

88.9%

are satisfied with their lives

63.4%

are satisfied with their economic situation

Satisfaction With the Dwelling and With the Area of Residence



88.3%

are satisfied with the dwelling they live in

83.7%

are satisfied in general with their area of residence

55.8%

are satisfied with the cleanliness in their area of residence

37.8%

are satisfied with the public transportation in their area of residence

Perceived Poverty and Economic Difficulties

11.3%

felt poor during the last year

7.6%

of the Jews

27.6%

of the Arabs

29.9%

have difficulty meeting the monthly expenses of the household

Sense of Stress, Loneliness, and Discrimination

21.6%

always or frequently feel stressed

20.7%

frequently or occasionally feel lonely

26.6%

felt some type of discrimination during the past year

Mobility

Extent of religious observance

19.2% of the Jews are less religious than in the past

17.8% of the Jews are more religious than in the past

Employment

(persons aged 30 and over)

51.3%

of those whose fathers worked in an academic profession also work in an academic profession

20.3%

of employees anticipate a promotion or improvement in their work status soon

64.9%

of employees who left a workplace are more satisfied with their current workplace

55.1%

of employees who changed their workplace over the past decade earned a higher salary

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Israel in Figures Selected Data From the Statistical Abstract of Israel **2019**

