



הלשכה המרכזית לסטטיסטיקה
Central Bureau of Statistics
دائرة الإحصاء المركزية

Israel in Figures

Selected Data

From the Statistical Abstract of Israel

2020





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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 2020**.

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 Sports | 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 |
| 9. Labour Market | 23. Water and Sewage |
| 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 and Perceptions |

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, 2019

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)

Bare land, rock, shrubs,
and excavated area

64.7%

Agricultural area

20.0%

Woodland and parks

7.3%

Built-up area

5.6%

Water

2.4%

Precipitation

Precipitation volume
in rain year 2018/2019

7.84 billion m³

Multi-annual average
1981–2010

6.11 billion m³

Largest annual amount
of precipitation

1,483 mm

Harashim

Smallest annual amount
of precipitation

25 mm

Sodom

Temperatures

Highest daily
maximum temperature

49.9°C

Sodom (17 July 2019)

Lowest daily
minimum temperature

-4.7°C

Merom Golan
(22 December 2019)

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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 relate to the demographic characteristics of the population of Israel: population growth and its sources; the geographic distribution of the population and population density; projections of population; 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, 2019

Population**Population of Israel**

(end of year)

9,140,500

Jews and Others

79.0%

Arabs

21.0%

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 2019

33,200

**Migration of Israelis abroad
(2018)**

Departed from Israel

14,000

Returned to Israel

7,900

**Work permit holders
from abroad**

Entered Israel

68,400

Departed from Israel

61,500

Family**Marriage and divorce (2018)**

Couples who married 49,410

Couples who divorced 15,605

Live births and fertility

Live newborns

182,016

Total fertility rate (average
number of children per woman)

3.01

Terminations of pregnancyApplications to committees
for termination of pregnancy

17,688

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

8.4

Households and families

Private households

2,667,600

Average number of persons
per household

3.24

Nuclear families

2,135,400

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, 2019

National Expenditure on Health



NIS 106.2 billion

(7.6% of the GDP)

Life Expectancy

Men

81.0
years



Women

84.7
years



Infant Mortality

Rate per 1,000 live births

3.0

Causes of Death (2018)

About one-quarter
(25.7%)

of the deaths were caused by
malignant neoplasms (cancer)

and 14.2%
were caused by heart disease

New Cases of Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer) (2017)

Rate per 100,000 persons

339 cases



Self-Assessed Health (Social Survey)

83.9% of all persons
aged 20 and over reported that
their health is very good or good

General Care Hospital Beds

Rate per 1,000 residents

1.8



Employed Physicians in Health Services (2018)

Rate per 1,000 residents

3.2



Employed Nurses in Health Services

Rate per 1,000 residents

4.1



Supplementary Health Insurance (2018)

83.6% of all households
had an expenditure
for supplementary
health insurance

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EDUCATION

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 courses. 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, 2019

National Expenditure on Education

NIS 112.6 billion
(8.0% of the GDP)

**The Educational System****Schools**

Students
1.795 million

In primary education
1.050 million

In secondary education
745,300

Teaching staff
161,300

Day care centres and pre-primary education

Children aged 0-7
864,100

Teaching staff in pre-primary education
18,700

Matriculation examinees

75.7%

of the examinees were entitled to a matriculation certificate

Dropping out of the educational system

11,600 (1.4%)

of students in grades 7-12 (excl. Jerusalem Arabs) dropped out of the educational system and did not enroll in an alternative educational framework

Higher Education, Short-Cycle Tertiary Education (Non-Academic), and Vocational Training Courses

Students at universities, academic colleges, and academic colleges of education
268,600

Thereof:

First degree students 194,300

Second degree students 61,000

Third degree students 12,000

Students at the Open University
48,000

Thereof:

First degree students 45,100

Second degree students 2,400

Recipients of degrees from all institutions of higher education

82,900

Thereof:

First degrees
51,200

Second degrees
25,700

Third degrees
1,600

Students in short-cycle tertiary education (non-academic)
57,300

Students in vocational training courses supervised by the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs and Social Services (2018)
51,600

Culture, entertainment, and sports 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 sports; consumption of cultural services and cultural products (television, cinemas, museums, books, etc.); students in cultural fields; the number of active athletes; and medals awarded to Israeli 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, 2019

National Expenditure on Culture, Entertainment, and Sports

NIS **66.8** billion
(**4.7%** of the GDP)



Students in Cultural Fields

15.9%
of all students at universities

46.4%
of all students at academic
colleges of education

Publishers and Titles (2018)

Publishers **1,581**

Titles **8,571**



Newspapers (2018)

Households that purchased
daily newspapers

5.4%

Use of Computers and Internet (Social Survey)

71.3%
of all persons aged 20 and over
used a computer

86.8%
of all persons aged 20 and over
used the Internet

Subscriptions to Cable or Satellite Television (2018)

Households that have subscriptions
to cable or satellite television

62.3%



Movies

Tickets sold at cinemas

17.7 million

Cinemas **54**

Screens **411**

Seats **64,188**

Active Athletes

Total
122,794
In individual sports
46,551



In team sports
76,243

Medals (2016–2019)

Total
146
European
championships
77

World
championships
60

Olympic games
2



World games
7

6 WELFARE

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 Ministry of Defense, from the Social Survey of the Central Bureau of Statistics, and from other sources.

Selected Data, 2019

General Government Expenditure on Welfare

About
NIS **156.8** billion
(**27.9%** of the total expenditure)



Recipients of Social Services

Persons registered at Social Service Departments

About **1.1** million
Rate of registered persons
About **124**
per 1,000 persons
Rate among
Jews and Others
About **108**
per 1,000 persons
Rate among Arabs
About **180**
per 1,000 persons

Persons with defined need of intervention at Social Service Departments

About **770,000**
Rate of persons with
defined need of intervention
About **84** per 1,000 persons

The most common defined need of intervention – “dysfunctional parents or children/adolescents”

About **28** persons with
defined need of intervention
per 1,000 persons

Persons placed in welfare settings

About **271,000**
Rate of persons placed
About **30** 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

Holders of a Certificate of
Blindness/Vision Impairment
About **24,000**



Hearing-impaired persons
with full entitlement
to communication
assistance services

About **6,500**

Disabled IDF Veterans
(Status 06 or special status)

About **66,000**

Persons with severe
functional disabilities
(Social Survey)

13.9% of all persons
aged 20 and over

Assistance to disabled family members (Social Survey)

21.3% of all persons
aged 20 and over provide
assistance to a family
member who has a physical,
intellectual or mental disability*

47.6% provide assistance
to a parent

15.1% - to a sibling

8.5% - to a son or daughter

6.8% - to a grandparent

5.9% - to a partner

* A disability that lasts for six months
or more; assistance with no
financial compensation

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, 2018

Household Income

Gross monthly money income

NIS 21,063

Net monthly money income

NIS 17,276

Household Expenditures

Monthly money consumption expenditure

NIS 13,324

Monthly consumption expenditure (including housing services)

NIS 16,475



24.8%
of the expenditure
was for housing

20.4%
of the expenditure
was for transportation
and communications

17.2%
of the expenditure
was for food

Housing

66.5%

of the households
lived in owned dwellings

39.0%

of those living in owned
dwellings paid mortgages

Ownership of Durable Goods

97.9%

of the households had
at least one mobile phone

76.9%

of the households had
a computer

Income of Individuals

The gross income of
a self-employed woman was

55.9%

of the gross income of
a self-employed man

The gross income of
a female employee was

68.4%

of the gross income of
a male employee

Households of Persons Aged 65 and Over

Households of two or more persons

Average gross monthly money income

NIS 17,356

Average monthly money expenditure

NIS 10,793

Households of one person

Average gross monthly money income

NIS 8,115

Average monthly money expenditure

NIS 5,799

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 the Crime Victimization Survey of the Central Bureau of Statistics, and from other sources.

Selected Data, 2019

General Government Expenditure on Public Order

NIS 22.9 billion
(4.1% of the total expenditure)



Personnel Responsible for Maintaining Public Order



Lawyers

Rate per 100,000 residents
776.8

Entire police force
Rate per 100,000 residents
348.9

Criminal Investigation Files Opened by the Police

301,100

Thereof:

Crimes against property
40.8%

Crimes against public order
38.7%

Crimes causing bodily harm
19.3%

Crimes against morality
10.0%

Murder Cases (2017)

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

Persons Judged in Criminal Trials (2018)

33,700

Convicted Persons (2018)
88.2%



Victims of Crime (Crime Victimization Survey)

11.5%
of all persons
aged 20 and over

Sense of Personal Security (Crime Victimization Survey)

85.7%
of all persons aged 20 and over
felt safe walking alone in the
neighbourhood after dark

9

LABOUR MARKET

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, 2019

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

4.124 million

Thereof: Employed persons


2.070
million
men


1.897
million
women

Unemployed Persons in the Labour Force

3.8%

Employment Rate

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

61.1%


Among
men
65.1%


Among
women
57.2%

Among Arabs
43.4%

Largest Number of Employed Persons

By industry:

Education

About 491,000

Human health
and social work activities

About 439,000

By occupation:

Professionals

About 1,111,000

Service and sales workers

About 729,000

Average Weekly Work Hours per Employed Person

35.8

Employee Jobs of Israeli Workers

3.742 million

(94.0% of all employee jobs)

Employee Jobs of Workers From Abroad

134,700

Average Monthly Wages per Employee Job

Israeli workers

NIS 10,782

Workers from abroad

NIS 6,586

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

2.412 million

(average monthly wages
per employee job –

NIS 11,525)

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

NIS 19,524

(employee jobs –
104,800)

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, 2019

Consumer Price Index

In 2017–2019, there was an upward trend in the annual percentage of change in the Consumer Price Index (after a decline from 2014 to 2016).

In 2019, the Consumer Price Index

increased by **0.6%**

Producer Price Indices

Outputs

The manufacturing producer price index for the domestic market

decreased by **1.2%**

Excluding fuels, the index

decreased by **0.7%**

The manufacturing, mining and quarrying producer price index for exports

decreased by **7.4%**

Inputs

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

increased by **1.1%**

The price index of input in **agriculture**

decreased by **0.6%**

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

increased by **1.0%**



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 (SNA2008). 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, 2019

Net National Disposable Income

NIS 1,243.3 billion

Net National Saving

NIS 163.3 billion (13.1% of the total net national disposable income)

Compensation for Employed Persons, Out of the Net Domestic Product

58.2%

Net Domestic Product per Work Hour

increased by an annual average of 1.3% between 1995 and 2019

National Wealth

(the difference between assets and liabilities of the economy) (2018)

NIS 3,482.5 billion

Average Financial Assets per Household (2018)


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)	2019 Vs. 2018 Percentage of quantitative change (at constant prices)	1995–2019 Average percentage of quantitative change (at constant prices)
GDP	1,406.7	3.4	3.7
GDP per capita (NIS thousands)	155.4	1.5	1.6
Gross national income	1,400.1	2.9	3.8
Private consumption expenditure	762.2	3.8	4.1
Private consumption expenditure per capita (NIS thousands)	84.2	1.8	2.0
General government final consumption expenditure	317.8	2.8	2.5
Gross capital formation	300.4	3.5	3.0
Exports of goods and services	412.4	4.0	4.9
Total uses of resources	1,792.9	3.6	3.8
Imports of goods and services	386.1	4.1	4.4
GDP of the business sector	1,040.4	4.0	4.0

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 multinational 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, 2019

Balance of Payments

Current Account

Surplus in the current account

13.4 billion dollars
(3.4% of the GDP)

Financial Account

Investments of Israelis abroad increased by

26.2 billion dollars

Foreign investments in Israel increased by

23.0 billion dollars



International Investment Position (IIP)

External assets position of Israelis

498.0 billion dollars

External liabilities position

336.7 billion dollars

Net international investment position

161.2 billion dollars

Foreign direct investment position of Israelis

112.3 billion dollars

Foreign direct investment position in Israel

164.8 billion dollars

Gross external debt

105.0 billion dollars

Negative net external debt

170.1 billion dollars

Activities of Multinational Companies (Globalization) (2015)

Israeli multinational companies ("OUT" companies)

Workers

306,000

Output

100.5 billion dollars

Israeli companies under foreign control ("IN" companies)

Workers

269,500

Output

52.2 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, 2019

Balance of Trade in Goods and Services

Total imports of goods and services	Total exports of goods and services	Trade surplus
108.4 billion dollars	115.8 billion dollars	7.4 billion dollars

Value of Imports and Exports of Goods and Services

Goods (according to foreign trade statistics)

Total exports (gross)	Total imports (gross)
58.5 billion dollars:	76.7 billion dollars:
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying	Production inputs
55.8 billion dollars	46.0 billion dollars
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Consumer goods
1.1 billion dollars	15.5 billion dollars
Other	Investment goods
1.6 billion dollars	14.6 billion dollars
	Other
	0.6 billion dollars

Services

Total exports	Total imports
55.5 billion dollars	32.2 billion dollars
Thereof:	Thereof:
Computer services	Other services (excl. travel, transportation, insurance and government services)
31.7%	46.8%
Research and development services	Travel services
16.8%	25.3%
Travel services	Transportation services
13.7%	24.9%



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, 2019

Financial Market

Total financial assets
held by the public

About NIS **4,081** 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 **28.2%** in 2019

Total credit to the public
provided by commercial banks

About NIS **1,596** billion

Output of banking corporations

About NIS **39** billion



Capital Market

Total capital raised
on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

About NIS **91** billion

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

About NIS **897** billion

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

About NIS **820** 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, 2019

Active Businesses

Active businesses in the business and non-business sectors

About **614,000**



Business births

About **51,300**

(**8.4%** of all active businesses)

Business deaths (2017)

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

12.1%

Revenue

Total revenue of dealers in the economy (excluding diamonds)

About NIS **2,144** billion

Chain Stores

The revenue (sales) index of chain stores

increased by **0.5%** compared to 2018

Credit Card Purchases by Private Consumers

Services

22.7%

Industrial goods

18.0%

Food and beverages

15.3%

Other goods and services

44.0%

The sales value index of purchases

increased by **7.9%** compared to 2018

Production Account of the Business Sector (2017)

Jobs

About **3,088,000**

Gross value added

About NIS **684** billion

Compensation for jobs

About NIS **413** billion

Balance Sheet Account of the Business Sector (2017)

Total assets in industries

About NIS **2,775** billion

A **0.1%** increase

compared to 2016

16

MANUFACTURING

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 2017) 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, 2019

Manufacturing establishments (2017)

About **21,000**

Jobs in Manufacturing (2017)

About **373,000**

(**12.1%** of all jobs in the business sector)

Jobs in Manufacturing, by Technological Intensity

(2017)

25.1%

of the jobs were in
high technology
industries

17.2%

of the jobs were in
medium-high technology
industries

23.0%

of the jobs were in
medium-low technology
industries

34.7%

of the jobs were in
low technology
industries

Compensation for jobs

About NIS

72 billion

Gross output

About NIS

344 billion

Gross value added

About NIS

118 billion

Total assets
of manufacturing
establishments

About NIS

534 billion



Manufacturing Indices, by Technological Intensity

Index of Industrial Production

increased by **4.0%**
compared to 2018

Work hours per job in
Manufacturing (monthly average)

174.5

Average labour cost per work hour in
Manufacturing

NIS 97.2

Labour cost per work hour
in high-technology industries was
44.8% higher than average

Labour cost per work hour
in low technology industries was
29.9% 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, 2019

Separately Budgeted Research (2018/19)

NIS 2.6 billion

A 4.3% increase
compared to 2017/18



Startup Companies

Active companies

4,658

Thereof:
Companies that opened

473

Employee jobs

32,800

High-Tech

Employees in high-tech

346,900

(10.0% of all employees
in the economy)

Employee jobs in high-tech

323,400

(8.6% of all employee
jobs in the economy)

A 19.4% increase
from 2011 to 2019

Average monthly wages
per employee job
in high-tech

NIS 23,545

A 4.7% increase
compared to 2018



Information and Communications Technologies (ICT)

ICT – Gross value added

NIS 89.4 billion

at 2011 prices

(11.5% of total GDP
in the business sector)

ICT – Exports

NIS 100.6 billion

at 2011 prices

(27.7% of all exports
of goods and services
in the economy)

Use of ICT

86.8% of all persons
aged 20 and over
used the Internet
(Social Survey)

Expenditure of households
on communications (2018)

About NIS 552
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, 2019

The Economic Contribution of Tourism

Total tourism consumption in the Israeli economy

NIS 54.8 billion:

Expenditures of tourists from abroad in Israel

NIS 25.9 billion

Expenditures of Israelis on trips in Israel and abroad

NIS 28.9 billion

Incoming Tourism

Arrivals of tourists and day visitors

 **4.9 million**

83.3% by air

14.8% by land

1.9% by sea

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

7.0 days

Outbound Tourism

Departures of Israelis abroad

9.2 million 

90.5% by air

8.5% by land

1.0% by sea

Domestic Tourism



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

8.2 million

Average expenditure per person for a trip (2018)

Without lodging **NIS 119.0**

With lodging **NIS 917.7**

Person-nights of Israelis in tourist hotels

13.7 million

Thereof:

45.3% in Elat

Accommodation Services

Tourist hotels

Hotels **426**

Rooms **55,400**

(81.4% of all accommodation rooms)

Room occupancy **69.5%**

Revenue **NIS 12.7 billion**

Profit **NIS 2.6 billion**

Tourist Attractions (2018)

Income (museums, nature sites, etc.)

NIS 2.3 billion

Travel Abroad (Social Survey)

49.1% of all persons aged 20 and over travelled abroad in the year previous to the date of the interview

37.9% stayed abroad up to nine days

49.0% stayed abroad two weeks or longer

19 TRANSPORT AND ROAD SAFETY

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, enable the identification of problem areas, and 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, 2019

Land Transport

Buses

Revenue of bus services

NIS 3.7 billion

Employee jobs

20,264

Railways

69.0 million passengers

8.5 million tons of freight

Revenue of railway services

NIS 1.1 billion

Employee jobs

3,805

Water Transport

Passed through commercial ports in Israel

280,400 passengers

38.1 million tons of freight were unloaded

19.6 million tons of freight were loaded

Israel's merchant fleet

33 ships

Air Transport



Passed through Israeli international airports

24.4 million passengers

Israel's aircraft fleet

57 passenger aircraft

3 freight aircraft

Motor Vehicles

3.6 million

Thereof:

Private cars 85.7%

Trucks 8.5%

Motorcycles 4.0%

Licensed to Drive

4.5 million

Rate per 1,000 residents

494

Length of Roads


19,900 km

Vehicle Kilometers Travelled

Average kilometers travelled by private cars per year

16,200 km

Road Accidents With Casualties

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

12,670 accidents

67.7% of the accidents occurred during the day

24.0% of the accidents involved hitting a pedestrian

Casualties in road accidents

355 killed

A 12.3% increase compared to 2018

2,394 seriously injured

A 10.5% increase compared to 2018

Killed in road accidents, 1949–2019

31,613

Victimization by Road Rage (Crime Victimization Survey)

50.9% of all persons aged 20 and over were victimized by road rage

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, 2019



Gross Capital Formation in Construction

NIS 160.7 billion (at current prices)

In residential construction	In non-residential construction	In civil engineering works
56.7%	24.1%	19.2%

Dwellings, Construction Begun

51,300

Residential construction area

9.6 million m²

Dwellings, Construction Completed

51,700

Residential construction area

9.0 million m²

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

29.4 months

New Dwellings Sold

33,000

Prices of Dwellings

The index of prices of dwellings
increased by 4.2%



The index of prices of new dwellings
decreased by 2.4%

Average price of a dwelling

NIS 1,544,300

Rent

The rent index
increased by 1.5%

Average rent

NIS 3,948.6 per month

Purchase of a Dwelling (Social Survey)

47.7% of all persons aged 20 and over
purchased a dwelling in Israel
at some point in time. Of them:

58.3% purchased the dwelling
from a private individual (second-hand)

31.9% purchased the dwelling
from a contractor, construction company,
or housing and development company

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, 2019

Agricultural Output

NIS 30.9 billion



Plant crops
59.7%



Animals and
animal products
40.3%

Agricultural Input

NIS 19.1 billion
(including depreciation)

Fodder	33.8%
Depreciation	14.5%
Miscellaneous	10.1%
Fuel, lubricants, and electricity	10.0%
Pesticides, fertilizers, and manure	8.5%
Chicks, seeds, and seedlings	8.4%
Water	8.4%
Packing materials and hired transport	6.3%

Domestic Product in Agriculture

Gross Domestic Product

NIS 14.2 billion

Net domestic product

NIS 11.8 billion

Agricultural Area

Total

2.9 million dunams:

Field crops

1.2 million dunams

Plantations, excluding citrus

826,000 dunams

Vegetables

702,000 dunams

Citrus

178,000 dunams

Fish ponds

22,000 dunams

Planted forest

1.2 million dunams

Agricultural Produce

Main plant crops
(thousands of tons)

Vegetables

Potatoes	524
Tomatoes	299
Carrots	253
Peppers	166

Fruit

Bananas	144
Avocados	139
Apples	104
Table grapes	57

Main animal products

Cows' milk

1.5 billion liters

Table eggs

2.3 billion units

Broilers

517,000 tons

Turkeys

94,000 tons

Food Balance Sheet (2018)

Caloric value per capita of food available for human consumption

3,783 kilocalories (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, 2019

Expenditure on Environmental Protection

In the public sector (2018)

NIS 14.7 billion

In the Manufacturing and Electricity industries (2017)

NIS 3.7 billion



Greenhouse Gas Emissions to the Environment (2018)

CO₂ equivalent

78.4 million tons

Emissions per capita

8.8 tons

Air Pollutant Emissions to the Environment

Carbon monoxide (CO)

137,200 tons

Sulfur dioxide (SO₂)

53,000 tons

Nitrogen oxides (NO_x)

93,700 tons

Suspended particulate matter (SPM)

6,800 tons

Waste and Recycling



Waste in the local authorities

5.8 million tons

Thereof: Sent to recycling

1.4 million tons

Waste per day per capita

1.76 kg



Waste in the Manufacturing and Electricity industries (2017)

3.9 million tons

Thereof: Sent to recycling

2.9 million tons

Hazardous waste

346,100 tons

Thereof: Treated in Israel

341,000 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, 2019

Water Sources

Precipitation volume
in rain year 2018/2019

7.84 billion m³



Desalination of sea water

609 million m³

Dead Sea water level

-434.31 meters

in December

A decrease of

1.16 meters

compared to 2018



Water Quality

Tests for the presence
of coliforms in drinking water
showed exceedances in

0.6% of the cases



Average salinity
in the Sea of Galilee

296 mg/l

Water Use (2018)

Total

2.2 billion m³

Household, public,
and industrial consumption

45.8%



Agricultural consumption

53.2%



Reclaimed to the environment

1.0%



Raw Sewage

Raw sewage
in treatment plants

538 million m³



Reclaimed sewage
(effluents) (2018)

514 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, 2018

Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES)

23,766,000 t.o.e.

Thereof:

40.5%

from indigenous production

Final Consumption of Energy

15,704,000 t.o.e.

Thereof:

Petroleum products 57.1%

Electricity 32.1%

Natural gas 7.8%

Renewable energy 2.9%

Final consumption of energy per capita

1.77 t.o.e.

Thereof:

Petroleum products 1.01 t.o.e.

Electricity 0.57 t.o.e.

Natural gas 0.14 t.o.e.

Petroleum Products

Sources

16,922,000 t.o.e.

From local refining
(based on import of crude oil)

87.1%

From direct imports

12.9%

Uses

(excluding intermediate consumption)

16,484,000 t.o.e.

For final consumption

54.4%

For exports

36.7%

For international marine and aviation bunkers

8.9%



Final consumption of petroleum products in transport

Gasoline

4,039 million liters
(3,224,000 t.o.e.)

Thereof:

Gasoline, 95 octane

4,021 million liters

Gas oil/Diesel oil

3,186 million liters
(2,746,000 t.o.e.)

Electricity (2019)

Electricity production

72,524 million kwh
(6,237,000 t.o.e.)

A 4.6% increase compared to 2018

Final consumption of electricity

60,945 million kwh
(5,241,000 t.o.e.)

A 4.0% increase compared to 2018

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, 2019

General Government Expenditures

NIS 561.7 billion

(39.9% of the GDP)

Thereof:

NIS 317.8 billion

for general government
consumption expenditure

General Government Revenue

NIS 506.3 billion

(36.0% of the GDP)

Thereof:

84.6%

from tax revenue

General Government Overall Deficit

NIS 55.4 billion

(3.9% of the GDP)

Government Debt

NIS 839.0 billion

Debt-Product Ratio

59.6% 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, 2018



Local Authorities

255

74.1% of the population lived within the municipalities

14.8% of the population lived within the local councils

10.4% of the population lived within the regional councils

0.7% of the population lived in localities with no municipal status

Budget



Receipts (municipal tax, fees, etc.)

NIS 86.0 billion

Payments

NIS 88.2 billion

Municipal Services



Education

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

Nationwide	66.0%	Local councils	70.0%
Municipalities	63.2%	Regional councils	78.1%

Holders of academic degrees out of all those aged 35–55, by socio-economic cluster of local authority (2019)

Nationwide	26.2%
In Cluster 1	6.4%
In Cluster 9	57.7%



Sanitation

Waste per day per capita

Nationwide	1.8 kg	Local councils	1.5 kg
Municipalities	1.8 kg	Regional councils	2.2 kg

Commuting

Employed persons who work outside their locality of residence

Nationwide 53.9%

In cities with 50,000 or more residents:

The lowest percentage: Elat 6.4%

The highest percentage: Giv'atayim 81.8%

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 22nd and 23rd Knessets and on the work of the 23rd 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 was different). Data on citizens' complaints to the Ombudsman of Israel are presented as well.

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, 2019

Elections to the 22nd Knesset (September 17, 2019)

About 6.39 million

Eligible voters



About 4.47 million

Voter turnout



69.8%

Percentage voting



Elections to the 23rd Knesset (March 2, 2020)

About 6.45 million

About 4.62 million

71.5%

Work of the 23rd Knesset (March 16, 2020–June 9, 2020)

Laws
passed

8



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

128



Parliamentary
questions answered

25



Ombudsman (2019)

Complaints resolved

5,548

Thereof: Found to be justified

1,951 (35.2%)

Data on public attitudes and perceptions 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.

Data on public attitudes and perceptions 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 2019 survey expanded on the following subjects: housing; family connection; assistance to disabled family members; and travel abroad.

Selected Data, 2019 (persons aged 20 and over)


Satisfaction With Life and Economic Situation

88.8%
are satisfied with their lives

62.6%
are satisfied with their
economic situation

13.4%
considered, over the past
year, moving abroad
for at least five years

Satisfaction With the Dwelling and With the Area of Residence

87.3% 
are satisfied with
the dwelling they live in

86.0%
are satisfied in general with
their area of residence

56.5%
are satisfied with
the cleanliness
in their area of residence

41.3%
are satisfied with
the public transportation
in their area of residence

Perceived Poverty and Economic Difficulties

11.5% felt poor
during the last year:

6.9%
of the Jews

30.9%
of the Arabs

29.9%
have difficulty meeting
the monthly expenses
of the household

Sense of Stress, Loneliness, and Discrimination

20.2% always or
frequently feel stressed

19.6% frequently or
occasionally feel lonely

24.9% felt some level
of discrimination
during the past year

Attitudes Toward Living Near Special Populations

69.1% are unwilling to
live near persons undergoing
rehabilitation for drug or
alcohol addiction

Family Connection

37.9% are dissatisfied
with their work-life balance

35.5% of the working
parents report that they
not do devote enough
time to their children



Among married couples
who both work:

74.9% agree that working
couples should share equally
in the housework

Women perform a large
portion of the household
tasks such as laundry,
cooking, and cleaning,
in addition to their part
in supporting the family.
However, among most
couples the men are also the
only ones responsible for
small household repairs

41.9% of all persons aged
20 to 44 receive financial
assistance from their parents

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Israel in Figures Selected Data From the Statistical Abstract of Israel 2020

