



הלשכה המרכזית לסטטיסטיקה
Central Bureau of Statistics
دائرة الإحصاء المركزية

Israel in Figures

Selected Data

From the Statistical Abstract of Israel

2023





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Israel in Figures Selected Data From the Statistical Abstract of Israel **2023**

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 2023**.

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
2. Population
3. Health
4. Education
5. Culture, Entertainment, and Sports
6. Welfare
7. Standard of Living
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22. Environment
23. Water and Sewage
24. Energy
25. General Government Sector
26. Local Authorities
27. Elections, the Knesset, and Government
28. Public Attitudes and Perceptions

1

GEOGRAPHY

The geographic data include information about the area of the State of Israel and 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) and 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, 2022

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 (2021)

Bare land, rock, shrubs,
and excavated area

60.9%

Agricultural area

21.3%

Woodland and parks

8.8%

Built-up area

6.7%

Water

2.3%



Precipitation

Precipitation volume
in rain year 2021/2022

6.34 billion m³

Multi-annual average
1991–2020

6.13 billion m³

Largest annual amount
of precipitation

1,041 mm

Hurfeish

Smallest annual amount
of precipitation

14 mm

Hazevah and Paran

Temperatures

Highest daily
maximum temperature

47.1°C

Elat (28 August 2022)

Lowest daily
minimum temperature

-5.4°C

Merom Golan
(17 January 2022)

2

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 various 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; 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). This year, particular emphasis was placed on the population aged 75 and over, in honour of celebrations for the 75th year of the State of Israel.

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

Selected Data, 2022

Population

Population of Israel
(end of year)

9,662,000 persons

Jews and Others
78.9%

Arabs
21.1%

Annual population
growth rate

2.2%
(compared with
1.8% in 2021)

**Immigration to Israel and International Migration****Immigration to Israel**

Immigrants since
the establishment of the state

3.4 million

Immigrants in 2022

74,700

(compared with 25,500 in 2021)

**Migration of Israelis abroad (2021)**

Departed from Israel

18,200

Returned to Israel

16,800

Work permit holders from abroad

Entered Israel

67,800

(compared with 41,600 in 2021)

Departed from Israel

55,100

(compared with 35,400 in 2021)

Family **Marriage and divorce (2021)**

Couples who married 51,605

Couples who divorced 16,300

Live births and fertility

Live newborns

181,193

Total fertility rate (average
number of children per woman)

2.89

Terminations of pregnancy

Applications to committees
for termination of pregnancy

15,890

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

7.2

Households and families

Private households

2,857,300

Average number of persons
per household

3.19

Nuclear families

2,251,400

3

HEALTH

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." Therefore, 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; 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, Central Bureau of Statistics surveys, the Ministry of Health (surveys and administrative files), and from other sources.

Selected Data, 2022

National Expenditure on Health

NIS 132.6 billion

7.6% of the GDP

(compared with

NIS 126.4 billion,

8.0% of the GDP, in 2021)



Life Expectancy

Men

80.7 years

(compared with 80.5 in 2021)



Women

84.8 years

(compared with 84.6 in 2021)



Infant Mortality

Rate per 1,000 live births

2.8

(similar to 2021)

Causes of Death (2021)

22.8%

of the deaths were caused by malignant neoplasms (cancer) (compared with 24.1% in 2020)

and 12.6%

were caused by heart disease (compared with 13.4% in 2020)

9.5% died of Coronavirus

(COVID-19) disease

(compared with 6.5% in 2020)

New Cases of Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer) (2020)

31,876

Rate per 100,000 persons

346 cases

(compared with 359 in 2019)

Self-Assessed Health (Social Survey)

83.4%

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

(compared with 83.8% in 2021)

General Care Hospital Beds

Rate per 1,000 residents

1.75

(compared with 1.74 in 2021)

Physicians Employed in Health Services

(2021)

Rate per 1,000 residents

3.4

(compared with 3.3 in 2020)



Nurses Employed in Health Services

Rate per 1,000 residents

4.8

(compared with 4.9 in 2021)



Supplementary Health Insurance (2021)

84.5%

of all households had an expenditure for supplementary health insurance (compared with 83.9% in 2020)

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EDUCATION

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

The data on education include the following: expenditure on education; the education 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 Economy and Industry, from Central Bureau of Statistics surveys, and from other sources.

Selected Data, 2021/22

National Expenditure on Education (2022)

NIS 132.0 billion
7.5% of the GDP
(compared with
NIS 123.2 billion,
7.8% of the GDP, in 2021)

**The Education System****Schools**

Students
1.910 million
In primary education
1.119 million
In secondary education
795,900
Teaching staff
194,200

Day care centres and pre-primary education

Children aged 0–7
884,500
Teaching staff in pre-primary education
26,300

Matriculation Examinees

80.4%
of examinees were entitled to a
matriculation certificate

Dropping out of the education system (under Ministry of Education supervision)

(during 2021/22
and before 2022/23)
16,100 (1.4%)
of the students in grades 7–12
(excluding Jerusalem Arab students)
dropped out of the education system
and of those, 11,800 did not enroll in
an alternate educational framework

Higher Education, Short-Cycle Tertiary Education (Non-Academic), and Vocational Training Courses**Students at universities, academic colleges, and academic colleges of education**

303,100
Thereof:
First degree students
214,500
Second degree students
68,700
Third degree students
12,100
Teaching diploma students
7,800

First degree students at the Open University

48,300

Recipients of degrees from all institutions of higher education

88,800

Thereof:
First degree
54,600

Second degree
27,600

Third degree
1,700

Teaching diploma
4,800

Students in short-cycle tertiary education (non-academic)

60,500

Recipients of short-cycle tertiary education diplomas (non-academic) (2021)

16,800

Students in vocational training courses for adults supervised by the Ministry of Economy and Industry (2021)

63,300

5

CULTURE, ENTERTAINMENT, AND SPORTS

Culture, entertainment, and sports reflect various aspects of leisure activities 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, 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, the Cinema Industry Association, cinematheques, the National Library, Central Bureau of Statistics surveys, and from other sources.

Selected Data, 2022

National Expenditure on Culture, Entertainment, and Sports

NIS 81.7 billion 

4.7% of the GDP
(compared with NIS 72.5 billion,
4.6% of the GDP, in 2021)

Students in Cultural Fields

13.7%
of all students at universities

43.3%
of all students at academic
colleges of education

Publishers, Titles, and Translations

Publishers 1,732
(compared with 2,157 in 2021)

Titles 6,971
(compared with 7,356 in 2021)

Digital titles 1,258
(compared with 982 in 2021)

Translations of titles
(full or partial) 1,157
(compared with 1,031 in 2021)

Use of Computers and Internet (Social Survey)

74.2% of all persons
aged 20 and over used a computer

91.9% of all persons
aged 20 and over used the Internet

Expenditure on Internet Subscriptions (2021)

9.2% of households paid for an
online internet subscription

Subscription for Cable or Satellite Television (2021)

57.8% of households
paid for a cable or satellite
television subscription

Newspapers Digital newspapers 770

Printed newspapers (2021)

14.4% of households
purchased printed newspapers

Movies

Movies produced in Israel
39 (compared with 37 in 2021
and 18 in 2020)

Tickets sold at cinemas
12.4 million (compared with
8.5 million in 2021
and 2.2 million in 2020)

Cinemas
54

Thereof:
12 sold

19,496 links
to watch movies

and another
749

links to activities such as
courses and educational
training programs

Screens 440

Seats 66,012

Active Athletes

Total 133,424

In individual sports
46,435

In team sports
86,989

Medals In Olympic sports

(2021/22)

Total 57

In non-Olympic sports (2021/22)

Total 106

6 WELFARE

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 Welfare and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Defense, the National Insurance Institute, the Social Survey of the Central Bureau of Statistics, and from other sources.

Selected Data, 2022

General Government Expenditure on Welfare

NIS 188.3 billion

28.5% of the total expenditure (compared with NIS 177.6 billion, 27.6% of the total expenditure, in 2021)



Recipients of Social Services

Persons registered at Social Service Departments

1.130 million

Rate of registered persons

About 118 per 1,000 persons

Rate among Jews and Others
About 104 per 1,000 persons

Rate among Arabs
About 165 per 1,000 persons

The highest rate of registered persons was in localities that belong to the socio-economic clusters 3-4:

About 155 per 1,000 persons

Persons with individual defined need of intervention at Social Service Departments

613,500

Rate of persons with defined need of intervention
About 64 per 1,000 persons

The most common individual defined need of intervention – “Difficulties in receiving services and exercising rights”

Rate of about 14 persons with defined need of intervention per 1,000 persons

Persons placed in welfare settings

292,200

Rate of persons placed
About 31 per 1,000 persons (compared with 277,800 placed in 2021, a rate of 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 5 per 1,000 persons
Rate of persons placed in community settings and in out-of-home placements
About 1 per 1,000 persons

Persons With Disabilities According to the Social Survey

Persons with severe functional disabilities

15.6% of all persons aged 20 and over

32.9% of all persons aged 65 and over

According to the Persons With Disabilities Register

1.096 million residents of Israel recognized as persons with disabilities

Persons on the autism spectrum

57,200

Persons with intellectual-developmental disabilities

31,100

Persons with blindness/vision impairment disabilities

52,000



Hearing-impaired persons

55,700



7

STANDARD OF LIVING

Standard of living reflects the economic well-being of individuals, and is based on income, expenditure, 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, 2021

Household Income

Gross monthly money income

NIS **19,916**

Net monthly money income

NIS **16,649**

**Household Expenditures**

Monthly money expenditure

NIS **12,155**

Monthly consumption expenditure
(including housing services)

NIS **15,122**



26.9%

of the expenditure
was for housing

14.8%

of the expenditure
was for transportation
and communications

18.7%

of the expenditure
was for food

Ownership of Durable Goods

97.9%

of households had
at least one mobile phone

76.5%

of households had
a computer

33.4%

of households had
a tablet computer

77.0%

of households had
an internet subscription

**Housing**

62.7%

of households lived in owned dwellings

34.4%

of those living in owned dwellings
paid mortgages

8

CRIME AND JUSTICE

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 a 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; minors (aged 12-18) for whom criminal files were opened; persons judged in criminal trials and convicted persons; victims of crime; and data on the sense of personal security.

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

Selected Data, 2022

General Government Expenditure on Public Order

NIS 25.5 billion

3.9% of the total expenditure

(compared with 3.7% in 2021)



Personnel Responsible for Maintaining Public Order



Lawyers

Rate per 100,000 residents

792.5

Entire police force

Rate per 100,000 residents

347.0

Criminal Investigation Files Opened by the Police

303,800

(compared with 305,000 in 2021)

Thereof:

Crimes against property

41.9%

Crimes against public order

39.7%

Crimes causing bodily harm

19.7%

Crimes against morality

6.3%

Minors (Aged 12-18) for whom Criminal Files Were Opened

(2021/22)

5,803

(compared with 6,629 in 2020/21)

Murder Victims

(Israel Police data)

147

A decrease of 15.0%

compared with 2021 (173 victims)

Persons Judged in Criminal Trials

(2021)

29,100

Convicted Persons (2021)

89.5%

Victims of Crime (Crime Victimization Survey)

887,600



14.8% of all persons aged 20 and over

(compared with 763,900 in 2021)

Thereof:

186,100 (21.0%)

reported being a victim of an offence to the police at least once

Sense of Personal Security

(Crime Victimization Survey)

80.4%

of all persons aged 20 and over felt safe walking alone in their neighborhood after dark

20.0% of Arabs

and 9.8% of Jews

and Others were afraid to a great or very great extent of being victims of violence in their neighbourhood

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 indicators 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, 2022

Participants in the Labour Force (Persons Aged 15 and Over)

4.350 million (compared with 4.163 million in 2021)

Thereof: Employed persons

2.155 million men 2.032 million women

Households

2.857 million

Thereof: 79.0% with employed persons

Unemployed Persons in the Labour Force

3.8%

Employment Rate

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

60.9%

(compared with 58.7% in 2021)

64.0% among men 57.9% among women

(61.8% in 2021) (55.7% in 2021)

44.5%

among Arabs (39.4% in 2021)

Largest Number of Employed Persons

By industry:

Education

About 513,000

Human health and social work activities

About 488,000

By occupation:

Professionals

About 1,273,000

Service and sales workers

About 741,000

Average Weekly Work Hours per Employed Person

35.8

Employee Jobs of Israeli Workers

3.944 million

(94.0% of all employee jobs)

Employee Jobs of Foreign Workers (From abroad and the Palestinian Authority)

249,900

(6.0% of all employee jobs)

Thereof: Employee jobs of workers from abroad

129,200

(51.7% of all employee jobs of the foreign workers)

Average Monthly Wages per Employee Job

Israeli workers

NIS 12,116

Foreign workers (from abroad and the Palestinian Authority)

NIS 6,239

Workers from abroad

NIS 7,447

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

2.503 million

(average monthly wages per employee job – NIS 13,305)

The highest average monthly wages per employee job were in the sector of financial corporations – NIS 21,965

(employee jobs – 104,200)

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 Consumer Price Index measure changes over time in the expenditure required to buy a fixed basket of goods and services whose prices can be measured regularly. This basket represents the components of household expenditure.

The Producer Price Indices measure changes in the prices of goods and services that producers sell or purchase, and 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 price indices in the service sectors). 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 input 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, 2022

Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index increased by **5.3%** in 2022 (December 2022 compared with December 2021), after an increase of **2.8%** in 2021 (December 2021 compared with December 2020).

In the last five years (December 2022 compared with December 2017), there has been a cumulative increase of **9.0%** in the Consumer Price Index.

Producer Price Indices

Outputs

The manufacturing producer price index for the domestic market increased by **8.6%**

Excluding fuels, the index increased by **5.4%**

The manufacturing, mining and quarrying producer price index for exports increased by **21.4%**

Inputs

The price index of input in **residential building** increased by **4.8%**

The price index of input in **agriculture** increased by **9.8%**

The price index of input in **buses for the general population** increased by **10.9%**



11

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

National Accounts provide a comprehensive and detailed record of the economic activities within the economy, the connections between various economic entities and connections between the economy of Israel and abroad. 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 financial developments in the economy, for macro-economic analysis, for financial planning and projections and for international comparisons.

The data on national accounts include the following: The Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which is the most frequently quoted indicator of economic activity, the composition of national income and saving, and changes in the prices of products and their uses. In addition, they present the national balance sheet and satellite accounts for national accounts.

The data are based on Central Bureau of Statistics surveys, as well as on administrative files and various reports.

Selected Data, 2022

Net National Disposable Income

NIS 1,523.2 billion

Net National Saving

NIS 286.8 billion (18.8% of the total net national disposable income)

Compensation of Employed Persons, Out of the Net Domestic Product

56.4%

Net Domestic Product per Work Hour

increased by an annual average of 1.9% between 2012 and 2022

National Wealth

(the difference between assets and liabilities of the economy) (2021)

NIS 4,166.2 billion

Average Financial Assets per Household (2021)

NIS 1.5 million

National Expenditure as a Percentage of the GDP

International Comparison (2021)

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 market prices (at current prices)	2022 vs. 2021 Percentage of quantity change (at constant prices)	2012–2022 Average percentage of quantity change (at constant prices)
GDP	1,763.8	6.5	4.1
GDP per capita (NIS thousands)	184.7	4.4	2.1
Gross national income	1,748.7	7.2	4.3
Private consumption expenditure	867.9	7.4	3.9
Private consumption expenditure per capita (NIS thousands)	90.9	5.3	1.9
General government final consumption expenditure	368.5	0.1	3.2
Gross capital formation	475.3	13.3	6.6
Thereof: Gross fixed capital formation	433.3	10.4	4.7
Exports of goods and services	559.6	8.6	4.0
Total uses of resources	2,271.4	7.6	4.3
Imports of goods and services	507.6	12.0	5.2
GDP of the business sector	1,341.9	7.7	4.6

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 capacity. 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, information on the external assets and liabilities of Israelis, and information on economic activities of Israeli companies under foreign control (IN companies).

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

Selected Data, 2022

Balance of Payments

Current Account

Surplus in the current account

20.6 billion dollars
(3.9% of the GDP)

Financial Account

Investments of Israelis abroad increased by

42.5 billion dollars

Foreign investments in Israel increased by

24.7 billion dollars



International Investment Position (IIP)

External assets position of Israelis

629.7 billion dollars

External liabilities position

471.9 billion dollars

Net international investment position

157.8 billion dollars

Foreign direct investment position of Israelis

99.8 billion dollars

Foreign direct investment position in Israel

229.9 billion dollars

Gross external debt

155.9 billion dollars

Negative net external debt

209.2 billion dollars



Activities of Israeli Companies Under Foreign Control (IN Companies) (2021)

Employee jobs

270,400

Thereof:

Employee jobs in high-tech industries

124,100



Average compensation per employee job

NIS 238,800

Average compensation per employee job in high-tech industries

NIS 329,500

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES

Data on imports and exports relate to international trade in goods (tangible products) and services (intangible products) between Israelis and residents of other countries. The changes in these data, since the establishment of the state, 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 countries.

When goods and service data are presented together, they are adapted to the definitions of the balance of payments (including defence imports, trade with the Palestinian Authority, fueling of ships and aircraft abroad, goods sold abroad that did not pass through the country's borders, etc.). When goods data are presented separately, they are not adapted to the balance of payments.

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

Selected Data, 2022

Balance of Trade in Goods and Services

(Seasonally adjusted data)

Total imports of goods and services	Total exports of goods and services	Trade surplus
151.0 billion dollars	166.5 billion dollars	15.5 billion dollars

Value of Imports and Exports of Goods and Services



Goods

(according to foreign trade statistics)

Total exports (gross)

72.6 billion dollars:

Manufacturing, mining and quarrying
69.9 billion dollars

Agriculture, forestry and fishing
1.1 billion dollars

Other
1.6 billion dollars

Total imports (gross)

107.8 billion dollars:

Production inputs
66.7 billion dollars

Consumer goods
25.4 billion dollars

Investment goods
15.7 billion dollars

Services

Total exports
86.6 billion dollars

Total imports
45.0 billion dollars



Data on the financial market include assets and liabilities of the public (individuals and corporations) and assets of the banking corporations. These data are extremely 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 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.

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, 2022

Financial Market

Total financial assets held by the public

About NIS **4,884** 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 **25.3%** in 2022

Total credit to the public provided by commercial banks

About NIS **2,083** billion

Output of banking corporations

About NIS **62** billion



Capital Market

Total capital raised on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

About NIS **64** billion

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

About NIS **957** billion

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

About NIS **949** billion



15 BUSINESS

Data on the population of businesses in the Israeli economy include financial estimates and demographic data, as well as various business 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 all industries in the economy and chain stores; credit card purchases by 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, 2022

Active Businesses

Active businesses in the business and non-business sectors

About **684,150**



Business births

About **57,700**

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

Business deaths (2020)

About **32,900**

(**5.3%** of all active businesses)

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

8.3%

Revenue

Total revenue of dealers in the economy (excluding diamonds)

About NIS **2,862** billion

Chain Stores

The revenue (sales) index of chain stores

increased by **0.2%** compared with 2021

Credit Card Purchases by Private Consumers

Food and beverages

14.8%

Industrial goods

16.9%

Services

21.1%

Other goods and services

47.2%

The sales value index of credit card purchases by private consumers increased by **5.9%** compared with 2021

Production Account of the Business Sector (2020)

Jobs

About **2,877,000**

Gross value added

About NIS **764** billion

Compensation for jobs

About NIS **448** billion

Balance Sheet Account of the Business Sector (2020)

Total assets in industries

About NIS **3,329** billion

A **1.2%** increase compared with 2019



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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 for the unique needs of the Israeli economy.

Data are produced from Central Bureau of Statistics surveys: The **annual** Survey of Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying (only Section C), which is based on financial reports submitted to the tax authorities (for fiscal year 2020), contains data on Manufacturing - establishments, jobs, compensation for jobs, gross value added, gross output, and other data. The **monthly** Survey of Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying Indices includes data on the Index of Industrial Production, work hours per job, and the index of jobs. The data are published according to distribution by technological intensity.

Selected Data, 2022

Manufacturing establishments (2020)
About **20,000**

Jobs in Manufacturing (2020)
About **351,000**

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

Jobs in Manufacturing, by Technological Intensity (2020)

27.6%
of the jobs were in
high technology
industries

18.1%
of the jobs were in
medium-high technology
industries

22.7%
of the jobs were in
medium-low technology
industries

31.6%
of the jobs were in
low technology
industries

Manufacturing Indices, by Technological Intensity (2022)

Index of Industrial Production
increased by **10.8%**
compared with 2021

Work hours per job
in Manufacturing (monthly average)
162.5

Average labour cost per work hour
in Manufacturing
NIS 110.0

Labour cost per work hour
in high-technology industries was
42.7% higher than average

Labour cost per work hour
in low technology industries was
30.9% lower than average

Compensation for jobs
About NIS
78 billion

Gross output
About NIS
363 billion

Gross value added
About NIS
135 billion

Total assets
of manufacturing
establishments
About NIS
563 billion



A country's economic growth is largely dependent on its 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 and an increase in the quality of life and life expectancy.

This topic presents a range of data on, among others, the following areas: scientific and technological activity in the Israeli economy; expenditure on civilian R&D in the business and higher education sectors; separately budgeted research in the higher education sector; production in Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) and high-tech industries; use of ICT and more.

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

Selected Data, 2022

National Expenditure on Civilian R&D

National expenditure on civilian R&D

NIS 106.1 billion

6.1% of the GDP – more than in all OECD countries (compared with **NIS 91.3 billion**, **5.8%** of the GDP, in 2021)

Expenditure on civilian R&D in the business sector

92.3% of the total expenditure

Expenditure on Separately Budgeted Research in the Higher Education Sector (2021/22)

NIS 2.44 billion

A **3.7%** increase compared with 2020/21

Startup Companies (2021)

Active companies **4,801**

Thereof:

Companies that opened **498**

Employee jobs **35,300**



High-Tech

Gross value added in high-tech industries (2020)

NIS 182.5 billion (**23.9%** of the total gross value added in the business sector)

Employees in high-tech **426,900** (**11.7%** of all employees in the economy)

Employee jobs in high-tech **390,000** (**9.9%** of all employee jobs in the economy)

A **44.0%** increase between 2011 and 2022

Average monthly wages per employee job in high-tech

NIS 27,787 A **5.1%** increase compared with 2021 (**NIS 26,428**)

Scientific and technological higher education and advanced degrees (2021/22)

New first degree students in Science and Technology fields **17,425** (**29.7%** of all new first degree students)

Recipients of a first degree in Science and Technology fields **14,129** (**25.9%** of all first degree recipients)

Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) (2021)

ICT – Gross value added at 2011 prices

NIS 112.7 billion (**12.7%** of total GDP in the business sector)

ICT – Exports

NIS 143.5 billion at 2011 prices (**31.9%** of all exports of goods and services in the economy)

Use of ICT

91.9% of all persons aged 20 and over used the Internet (Social Survey)

Expenditure of households on communications products (2021)

About **NIS 491** on average per month



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 may reflect changes in Israel's economic and security situation.

The contribution of the tourism industry is based primarily on accommodation and transport services. The data include the following: the economic contribution of the tourism industry; incoming and outbound tourism; domestic tourism; and accommodation services.

In 2022, a revival of incoming tourism was noted after it was severely affected in 2020–2021 by the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Despite the increase, compared with 2022 and 2019 (the year of the COVID-19 outbreak), there was a decrease of 41.0% in the number of visitors to Israel and in tourist person-nights at tourist hotels. The data on domestic tourism continued to be high in 2022, and the number of Israeli person-nights at tourist hotels reached an all-time record. Outbound tourism made an impressive recovery, and compared with 2019 which was a record year for departures abroad, there was a decrease of 8.1%.

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

Selected Data, 2022

The Economic Contribution of Tourism

Total tourism consumption in the Israeli economy
NIS 48.8 billion
 (compared with **NIS 24.7 billion** in 2021)

Expenditures of tourists from abroad in Israel
NIS 17.4 billion
 (compared with **NIS 4.3 billion** in 2021)



Expenditures of Israelis on trips in Israel and abroad
NIS 31.4 billion
 (compared with **NIS 20.4 billion** in 2021)

Incoming Tourism

Arrivals of tourists and day visitors
 **2.9 million**
 (compared with **402,300** in 2021)
87.2% by air
8.8% by land
4.0% by sea

Outbound Tourism

Departures of Israelis abroad
 **8.4 million**
 (compared with **3.0 million** in 2021)
88.7% by air
9.7% by land
1.6% by sea

Domestic Tourism

Trips of Israelis in Israel which included overnight lodging in accommodation services
9.4 million (compared with **8.6 million** in 2021)

Person-nights of Israelis in tourist hotels

15.9 million (compared with **14.7 million** in 2021)

Thereof: **41.7%** in Eilat

Accommodation Services

Tourist hotels

Hotels **442** 

Rooms **57,300**

(81.6% of all accommodation rooms)

Room occupancy **60.1%**
 (compared with **39.2%** in 2021)

Person-nights **23.1 million**
 (compared with **15.5 million** in 2021)

Employed persons

39,600
 (compared with **26,400** in 2021)

Revenue

NIS 13.2 billion (compared with **NIS 8.1 billion** in 2021)

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 field. Road Safety data include updated and historical data on road accidents, casualties in road accidents, types of vehicles involved and drivers involved. In addition, data are provided on victimization resulting from road rage, based on the Crime Victimization Survey as well as data on ways of getting to work, based on the Household Expenditure 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, 2022

Land Transport

Buses

Revenue of bus services

NIS 2.4 billion

Employee jobs 19,902

Railways

54.7 million passengers
(compared with
35.0 million in 2021)

6.6 million tons of freight

Revenue of railway services

NIS 0.6 billion

Employee jobs 4,289

Water Transport

Passed through commercial
ports in Israel

427,000 passengers
(compared with 400 in 2021)

41.5 million tons
of freight were unloaded

19.2 million tons
of freight were loaded

Israel's merchant fleet
39 ships

Air Transport

Passed through Israeli
international airports

19.2 million
passengers

(compared with
6.1 million in 2021)

Israel's aircraft fleet

58 passenger aircraft

1 freight aircraft

Motor Vehicles

3.97 million

Thereof:

Private cars 86.4%

Trucks 7.8%

Motorcycles 4.1%

Licenced to Drive

5.0 million

Rate per 1,000 residents

513

Length of Roads

20,500 km

Vehicle Kilometers Travelled

Average annual kilometers travelled
by private cars 15,200 km

Road Accidents With Casualties

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

10,404 accidents 

(compared with 11,554 in 2021)

66.5% of the accidents
occurred during the day

23.8% of the accidents
involved hitting a pedestrian

Casualties in road accidents

351 killed, a 3.6%
decrease compared with 2021

2,607 seriously injured,
a 6.1% increase compared with 2021

Killed in road accidents, 1949–2022

32,633

Victimization by Road Rage (Crime Victimization Survey)

48.3% of all persons
aged 20 and over were victimized
by road rage at least once

The construction and real estate industries are characterized by sharp fluctuations in the scope of their activity. These industries are sensitive to changes in overall business activity, and such fluctuations tend to influence the entire economy. Activities 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, 2022

**Gross Capital Formation in Construction**

NIS 243.5 billion (at current prices)

In residential construction	In non-residential construction	In civil engineering works
53.3%	28.5%	18.2%

**Dwellings,
Issued Under Construction Permit**

76,700

Dwellings, Construction Begun

67,500

63,800 net (3,700 were destroyed)

65.5% were built to be sold
Thereof:15.9% constructed under
government subsidy34.5% were built not to be sold
Thereof:

13.0% for rental purposes

25.2% were built under the National

Outline plan, 76.2% as part of the TAMA
and evacuation-construction plans

Residential construction area

12.3 million m²**Dwellings, Construction Completed**

52,400

Residential construction area

9.9 million m²

Building construction time (simple average)

27.0 months

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

33.1 months

Dwellings Under Active Construction

166,400 (at end of 2022)

New Dwellings Sold

41,000 (compared with 57,700 in 2021)

Prices of DwellingsThe index of prices of dwellings
increased by 14.7%The index of prices of new dwellings
increased by 17.0%Average price of a dwelling
NIS 1,895,800**Rent**The rent index
increased by 4.6%Average rent
NIS 4,222 per month

21 AGRICULTURE

Agriculture includes a variety of activities that produce food, fodder, and other products through cultivation of plants and animals and production of their products. The world, and Israel in particular, has transitioned from traditional to intensive agriculture. Agriculture is characterized by increased use of agricultural inputs such as land areas, fertilizers and pesticides, and 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 produce; and data on the caloric value of food products.

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

Selected Data, 2022

Agricultural Output Value

NIS **34.9** billion



Plant crops
55.3%



Animals and
animal products

44.7%

Agricultural Input Value

NIS **22.1** billion
(including depreciation)

Fodder	37.4%
Parts and repairs, administration and miscellaneous	11.6%
Depreciation	10.7%
Fuel, lubricants, and electricity	9.8%
Pesticides, fertilizers, and manure	9.1%
Chicks, seeds, and seedlings	8.5%
Water	7.3%
Packing materials and hired transport	5.6%

Domestic Product in Agriculture

Gross Domestic Product

NIS **15.1** billion

Net domestic product

NIS **12.8** billion

Agricultural Area

Total

2.8 million dunams:

Field crops

1.2 million dunams

Plantations, excluding citrus

856,000 dunams

Vegetables

613,000 dunams (estimate)

Citrus

164,000 dunams

Fish ponds

20,000 dunams

Planted Forest and Pasture Areas

Planted forest

1.3 million dunams

Pasture

1.6 million dunams

Agricultural Produce

Main plant crops
(thousands of tons)

Vegetables

Potatoes	488
Tomatoes	294
Carrots	161
Peppers	116

Fruit

Avocados	190
Bananas	183
Apples	104
Peaches	67

Main animal products

Cows' milk **1.6** billion litres

Table eggs **2.6** billion units

Broilers **553,000** tons

Turkeys **88,000** tons

Food Balance Sheet (2021)

Caloric value per capita
of food available
for human consumption

3,862 kilocalories
(Kcal) per day

Technological and industrial development has led to economic growth and prosperity. However, it has also led to increased exploitation of raw materials and natural resources, resulting in a detrimental impact on the environment and on mankind. Around the world and in Israel, the effects on the environment and the measures needed to deal with them are being examined, and it is clear that environmental pollution must be reduced, as well as the damage it causes. For this purpose, it is necessary to have reliable and continuous data regarding the influence of human activity on the environment.

Environmental data include information on the scale of Greenhouse Gas emissions into the environment (air pollutants, GHG and waste), on the cost of preventing or minimizing damage to the environment, and on activities to reduce environmental damage.

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

Selected Data, 2022

Expenditure on Environmental Protection

In the public sector (2021)

NIS 16.7 billion

In the Manufacturing and Electricity industries (2020)

NIS 2.5 billion



Air Pollutant Emissions to the Environment

Carbon monoxide (CO)

132,600 tons
(compared with
131,100 tons in 2021)

Sulfur dioxide (SO₂)

22,000 tons
(compared with
23,100 tons in 2021)

Nitrogen oxides (NO_x)

68,900 tons
(compared with
68,500 tons in 2021)

Suspended particulate matter (SPM)

3,400 tons
(compared with
3,500 tons in 2021)

Greenhouse Gas Emissions to the Environment

CO₂ equivalent

81.1 million tons

Emissions per capita (2021)

8.4 tons

(OECD average – 10.9 tons)

Waste and Recycling



Waste in the local authorities

6.2 million tons
(compared with
6.1 million tons in 2021)

Thereof: Sent to recycling

1.5 million tons
(compared with
1.4 million tons in 2021)

Waste per day per capita

1.79 kg

(OECD average in 2021 –
1.51 kg)



Waste in the Manufacturing and Electricity industries

(2020)

3.3 million tons

Thereof: Sent to recycling

2.5 million tons

Hazardous waste

390,800 tons
(compared with
374,700 in 2021)

Thereof: Treated in Israel

371,200 tons
(compared with
358,600 in 2021)

Israel is located in a region that lacks natural water sources and must therefore deal with all sorts of challenges in managing its water economy to meet the needs of the people and the environment. Israel handles its water shortage by re-use of treated sewage (effluents) and desalination of sea water, among other methods. In the process of using water, sewage is produced, which requires controlled treatment.

The information on water and sewage includes details on the types and sources of water, the quantity and quality of the water, and the various uses of water. 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, 2022

Water Sources

Precipitation volume
in rain year 2021/2022

6.34 billion m³

(compared with 5.76 billion m³
in rain year 2020/2021)



Desalination of sea water

540 million m³

(compared with 533 million m³
in 2021)

Dead Sea water level

-437.62 meters

in December

A decrease of

1.30 meters

compared with 2021

The Sea of Galilee water level

-210.35 meters

in November

An increase of

0.39 meters

compared with 2021



Water Quality

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

0.4% of the cases

(similar to 2021)

Average salinity
in the Sea of Galilee

257 mg/l



Water Use

Total

2.3 billion m³

(compared with
2.4 billion m³ in 2021)

Household, public,
and industrial consumption

46.5%



Agricultural consumption

51.8%



Reclaimed to the environment

1.7%



Raw Sewage

Raw sewage
in treatment plants

574 million m³

(compared with 570 million m³
in 2021)



Reclaimed sewage
(effluents)

562 million m³

(compared with 557 million m³
in 2021)



Energy is a basic input in the economy's industries, both directly and indirectly. Thus, a developed energy economy is a vital foundation for countries' 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.

Energy is obtained from two types of sources: Renewable energy from non-consumable sources, such as the sun (solar energy), wind, water, energy produced by biological processes and hydroelectric energy (biogas); as well as non-renewable energy from consumable sources such as oil, natural gas, and coal, which originate from fossil fuels. Production of renewable energy 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, Central Bureau of Statistics surveys, and from other sources.

Selected Data, 2022

<p>Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES)</p> <p>23.9 million t.o.e. (compared with 23.1 million t.o.e in 2021)</p> <p>Final Consumption of Energy</p> <p>15.7 million t.o.e.</p> <p>Petroleum products 55.8%</p> <p>Electricity 35.4%</p> <p>Natural gas 5.5%</p> <p>Renewable energy 2.7%</p> <p>Coal, oil shales, and incineration of waste from non-renewable sources 0.6%</p> <p>Final consumption of energy per capita</p> <p>1.64 t.o.e. (1.62 t.o.e in 2021) Thereof:</p> <p>Petroleum products 0.92 t.o.e.</p> <p>Electricity 0.58 t.o.e.</p> <p>Natural gas 0.09 t.o.e.</p>	<p>Petroleum Products Sources</p> <p>16.3 million t.o.e.</p> <p>From local refining (based on import of crude oil) 86.9%</p> <p>From direct imports 13.1%</p> <p>Uses (excluding intermediate consumption)</p> <p>15.9 million t.o.e.</p> <p>For final consumption 55.0%</p> <p>For exports 35.7%</p> <p>For international marine and aviation bunkers 9.3%</p>	<p>Final consumption of petroleum products in transport</p> <p>Gasoline 4.223 billion litres (3.4 million t.o.e.)</p> <p>Thereof: Gasoline, 95 octane 4.196 billion litres</p> <p>Gas oil/Diesel oil 3.3 billion litres (2.8 million t.o.e.)</p> <p>Electricity Sources of energy for electricity production (input)</p> <p>Total 14.0 million t.o.e.</p> <p>Types of energy, by percentage of total energy sources for electricity production</p> <p>Natural gas 67.1%</p> <p>Coal 27.0%</p> <p>Renewable energy 5.1%</p> <p>Petroleum products and oil shales 0.8%</p> <p>Electricity production (output)</p> <p>6.5 million t.o.e.</p> <p>Final consumption of electricity</p> <p>64.5 billion kWh (5.5 million t.o.e.)</p>
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Israel's general government sector includes the government ministries, the National Insurance Institute, local authorities, the 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. Data is also presented on official development assistance (ODA) that Israel provides to developing countries.

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 national institutions, and other sources.

Selected Data, 2022

General Government Expenditures

NIS 660.2 billion

37.4% of the GDP

(compared with NIS 643.1 billion,
40.7% of the GDP, in 2021)

Thereof:

NIS 368.5 billion

for general government
consumption expenditure



General Government Revenue

NIS 668.0 billion

(37.9% of the GDP)

Thereof:

87.0%

from tax revenue

General Government Overall Surplus

NIS 7.9 billion

0.45% of the GDP

(compared with a deficit
of NIS 53.7 billion,
3.4% of the GDP, in 2021)

Government Debt

NIS 1,057.5 billion

Debt-Product Ratio

60.0% of the GDP

General Government Debt

NIS 1,067.5 billion

Official Development Assistance (ODA)

521.0 million dollars

(0.101% of the Gross National Income)



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), salary, 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, 2021

 <p>Local Authorities 255</p> <p>74.3% of the population lived within municipalities</p> <p>14.5% of the population lived within local councils</p> <p>10.5% of the population lived within regional councils</p> <p>0.7% of the population lived in localities with no municipal status</p>	<p>Payments (including ordinary and extraordinary budget)</p> <p>NIS 98.4 billion</p> <p>A real increase of 1.4%</p> <p>Labour cost expenditures</p> <p>NIS 28.3 billion</p> <p>A real increase of 2.5%</p> <p>Expenditures for activities</p> <p>NIS 21.9 billion</p> <p>A real increase of 5.0%</p>	<p>Commuting</p> <p>Employed persons who work outside their locality of residence</p> <p>Nationwide 52.6%</p> <p>In cities with 50,000 or more residents:</p> <p>The lowest percentage: In Elat 9.7%</p> <p>The highest percentage: In Giv'atayim 75.2%</p>
 <p>Budget Receipts (including ordinary and extraordinary budget)</p> <p>NIS 100.1 billion</p> <p>A real increase of 1.5%</p> <p>Income from government participation</p> <p>NIS 32.4 billion</p> <p>A real decrease of 4.2%</p> <p>Self-income</p> <p>NIS 44.1 billion</p> <p>57.3% of the total income in the ordinary budget</p> <p>Collection of general municipal taxes - 36.5% of the total income in the ordinary budget, a real increase of 21.6%</p> <p>Collection of municipal tax ratio</p> <p>75.3%</p>	<p>Budgetary surplus/deficit</p> <p>Surplus in the ordinary budget including loans</p> <p>NIS 356.6 million</p> <p>Deficit in the ordinary budget excluding loans</p> <p>NIS 41.7 million</p> <p>Ownership of a Dwelling (percentage of all households)</p> <p>Nationwide 67.9%</p> <p>In cities with 50,000 or more residents:</p> <p>The lowest percentage: In Tel Aviv-Yafo 42.2%</p> <p>The highest percentage: In Nazareth 93.5%</p>	<p>Municipal Services Education</p> <p>Entitled to a matriculation certificate, out of all 12th graders</p> <p>Nationwide 71.2%</p> <p>Municipalities 68.0%</p> <p>Local councils 77.0%</p> <p>Regional councils 82.3%</p> <p>Sanitation </p> <p>Waste per day per capita</p> <p>Nationwide 1.8 kg</p> <p>Municipalities 1.8 kg</p> <p>Local councils 1.6 kg</p> <p>Regional councils 2.1 kg</p>

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 is the body that supervises the government and has several quasi-judicial roles, including the tasks of selecting the president and the State Comptroller. The Knesset has 120 members and is located in Jerusalem.

The data include information on elections for the 24th Knesset (which lasted for only nineteen months) and for the 25th Knesset, and on the ongoing work of the 25th Knesset (during the eight months since it first convened) – legislation, motions for the agenda, fast-track motions, and presentation of parliamentary questions. In addition, the data are compared to those of each previous Knesset (based on the annual average, since the length of each Knesset is different).

Data on citizens' complaints to the Ombudsman of Israel are presented as well.

The data on elections, the Knesset, and government 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, 2021-2023

Elections for the 24th Knesset

(March 23, 2021)

About 6.58 million

Eligible voters



About 4.44 million

Voter turnout



67.4%

Voting percentage



Elections for the 25th Knesset

(November 1, 2022)

About 6.79 million

About 4.79 million

70.6%

Work of the 25th Knesset (November 15, 2022–July 3, 2023)

Laws passed

48



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

489



Parliamentary questions answered

972



Ombudsman (2022)

Complaints decided substantively

7,297

Thereof: Justified

2,545 (34.9%)

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, emotional state, and volunteerism.

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 reports on the living conditions and welfare of the population, has two parts: a core, permanent questionnaire containing questions that are asked each year; and a varying module that examines new topics each year, which are investigated in detail.

The 2022 survey dealt with the following topics: occupational, social and economic consequences of the COVID-19 crisis; the influence of religion on areas of life in Israel; the concept of Democracy in the State of Israel; and the concept of the media – traditional and modern.

Selected Data, 2022 (persons aged 20 and over)

Satisfaction With Life and Economic Situation

90.2% were satisfied with their lives

63.0% were satisfied with their economic situation

Satisfaction With One's Dwelling and Area of Residence

88.0% were satisfied with the dwelling they lived in

84.2% were satisfied overall with their area of residence

59.5% were satisfied with the cleanliness in their area of residence

40.9% were satisfied with public transportation in their area of residence

Perceived Poverty and Economic Difficulties

12.7% felt poor during the past year

7.6% of Jews **42.8%** of Arabs

29.9% had difficulty covering all the monthly household expenses

Sense of Stress, Loneliness, and Discrimination

19.0% always or frequently felt stressed

20.9% frequently or occasionally felt lonely

21.4% felt some type of discrimination during the past year

Bridging Gaps in Society

The public is convinced that in order to bridge the gaps in society, the State of Israel must, first and foremost, invest in education (**41.6%**)

A Sense of Being in Danger

32.5% were convinced that the primary threat to their families and to themselves is related to health issues

25.2% feared illness or being handicapped

7.3% were concerned about the difficulty of long-term treatment of an elderly family member

Evaluating the Democracy in Israel and Civic Involvement

40.2% were satisfied or very satisfied with the way democracy works in Israel

41.9% of Jews **29.5%** of Arabs

The Influence of Religion

73.3% agreed with the notion that "religion has a strong influence on life in Israel"

76.8% of Jews **52.2%** of Arabs

Opinions Concerning the Media and Social Media

47.4% considered television to be their main source of news updates

42.0% used internet news sites for news updates

Media considered reliable among the public

Television - among **43.8%**

Radio - among **47.6%**

Newspapers - among **43.6%**

Social Media - among **28.3%**

Work-Life Balance

33.3% were not satisfied with the balance between the time they devoted to work and the time they devoted to other areas of their lives. The percentage was the same among men and women.

The Central Bureau of Statistics

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Israel in Figures Selected Data From the Statistical Abstract of Israel 2023

