



הלשכה המרכזית לסטטיסטיקה
Central Bureau of Statistics
دائرة الإحصاء المركزية

Israel in Figures

Selected Data

From the Statistical Abstract of Israel

2024





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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 2024**.

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

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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, 2023

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 2022/2023

5.82 billion m³

Multi-annual average
1991–2020

6.13 billion m³

Largest annual amount
of precipitation

868 mm

Neve Ativ

Smallest annual amount
of precipitation

48 mm

Elat

Temperatures

Highest daily
maximum temperature

47.0°C

Gilgal (13 August 2023)

Lowest daily
minimum temperature

-4.5°C

Merom Golan
(20 February 2023)

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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 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.

Until 2022, the population estimates were calculated based on the 2008 Population and Housing Census. Starting in 2023, the estimates are based on the 2022 Population and Housing Census 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, 2023

Population

Population of Israel
(end of year)

approximately
9,915,000
persons
(9,699,200 Israelis)

Jews and Others

77.0%

Arabs

20.8%

Foreigners

2.2%

Annual population
growth rate

1.6%

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

Immigrants since
the establishment of the state

3.46 million

Immigrants in 2023

46,000

(compared with 74,700 in 2022)

**Migration of Israelis abroad**

(2023, year of statistical determination¹)

(according to a new calculation
methodology)

Long-term Israeli emigrants

55,300

Returning Israeli immigrants

27,800

**Foreign workers from abroad
who hold work permits**

Entered Israel

81,500

(compared with 67,800 in 2022)

Departed from Israel

74,400

(compared with 55,100 in 2022)

Family**Marriage and divorce (2022)**

Couples who married **51,643**

Couples who divorced **15,196**

Live births and fertility

Live newborns

178,724

Total fertility rate (average
number of children per woman)

2.85

Terminations of pregnancy

Applications to committees
for termination of pregnancy

15,173

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

6.9

Households and families

Private households

2,920,300

Average number of persons
per household

3.19

Nuclear families

2,297,400

¹ The year for which the migrants were determined to be long-term Israeli emigrants or returning Israeli immigrants, which is 365 days from the determinant time of departing or returning.

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; health risk factors and health behaviours; 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, 2023


National Expenditure on Health


NIS **136.3** billion

7.2% of the GDP

(compared with NIS 131.0 billion, 7.4% of the GDP, in 2022)

Life Expectancy

Men **81.0** years 
(81.7 years excluding persons killed in the Iron Swords war)
(compared with 80.7 in 2022)

Women **85.5** years 
(85.7 years excluding persons killed in the Iron Swords war)
(compared with 84.8 in 2022)

Infant Mortality

Rate per 1,000 live births
2.7 (compared with 2.8 in 2022)

Causes of Death (2022)

22.6%
of the deaths were caused by malignant neoplasms (cancer)
(compared with 22.8% in 2021)

and **12.5%**
were caused by heart disease
(compared with 12.6% in 2021)

8.4% died of Coronavirus (COVID-19) disease
(compared with 9.5% in 2021)

New Cases of Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer) (2021)

34,215 

Rate per 100,000 persons

365 cases
(compared with 346 in 2020)

Self-Assessed Health

84.2%
of all persons aged 20 and over reported that their health is very good or good
(compared with 83.4% in 2022)

Smoking

18.2%
of persons aged 20 and over smoke every day (16.4% in 2019)

Obesity

48.7%
of persons aged 20 and over were overweight or obese (including morbidly obese),
and **16.1%** of persons aged 20 and over were obese or morbidly obese (56.0% and 17.7%, respectively, in 2019)

Physical Activity

39.6% of persons aged 20 and over engaged in physical activity in accordance with recommendations (29.2% in 2019)

General Care Hospital Beds

Rate per 1,000 residents

1.7

(identical with the rate in 2022)

Physicians Employed in Health Services

(2022) 

Rate per 1,000 residents

3.5

(compared with 3.4 in 2021)

Nurses Employed in Health Services

(2022) 

Rate per 1,000 residents

5.7

(compared with 5.6 in 2021)

Supplementary Health Insurance (2022)

86.9%

of all households had an expenditure for supplementary health insurance (compared with 84.5% in 2021)

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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, 2022/23

National Expenditure on Education (2023)

NIS 148.9 billion

8.0% of the GDP

(compared with

NIS 138.9 billion,

7.9% of the GDP, in 2022)

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

Students

1.96 million

In primary education

1.14 million

In secondary education

817,900

Teaching staff

199,200

Day care centres and pre-primary education

Children aged 0-7

896,000

Teaching staff in pre-primary education

30,100

Matriculation Examinees

81.0%

of examinees were entitled to a matriculation certificate

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

(during 2022/23 and before 2023/24)

15,800 (1.3%)

of the students in grades 7-12 (excluding Jerusalem Arab students) dropped out of the education system and of those, 11,600 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

299,000

Thereof:

First degree students

214,200

Second degree students

65,500

Third degree students

12,200

Teaching diploma students

7,000

First degree students at the Open University

46,300

Recipients of degrees from all institutions of higher education

87,600

Thereof:

First degree

52,900

Second degree

28,900

Third degree

1,700

Teaching diploma

4,000

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

63,100

Recipients of short-cycle tertiary education diplomas (non-academic) (2022)

18,500

Students in vocational training courses for adults supervised by the Ministry of Economy and Industry (2022)

97,100

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, 2023

National Expenditure on Culture, Entertainment, and Sports

NIS 87.3 billion 

4.7% of the GDP
(compared with NIS 86.2 billion,
4.9% of the GDP, in 2022)

Students in Cultural Fields

13.4%
of all students at universities

42.6%
of all students at academic
colleges of education

Publishers, Titles, and Translations

Publishers 1,499
(compared with 1,732 in 2022)

Titles 6,039
(compared with 6,971 in 2022)

Digital titles 1,761
(compared with 1,258 in 2022)

Translations of titles
(full or partial) 979
(compared with 1,157 in 2022)

Use of Computers and Internet (Social Survey)

82.6% of households reported
having a computer at home

87.0% of all persons aged 20 and
over used the Internet in the three
months preceding the interview

Expenditure on Internet Subscriptions (2022)

14.5% of households paid for
an online internet subscription

Subscription for Cable or Satellite Television (2022)

61.4% of households
paid for a cable or satellite
television subscription

Printed newspapers (2022)

16.1% of households
purchased printed newspapers



Movies

Movies produced in Israel
44
(compared with 39 in 2022)

Cinemas

53

Thereof:

11 sold

36,383 links
to watch movies
and another

11,591 links to
activities such as courses
and educational training
programs

Screens 434

Seats 66,525

Active Athletes (2022/23)

Total 153,741

In individual sports

50,748

In team sports

102,993

Medals In Olympic sports

Total 55

Thereof:

22

in para-Olympic sports

In non-Olympic sports

Total 78

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, 2023

General Government Expenditure on Welfare

NIS 212.1 billion
28.2% of the total expenditure (compared with NIS 187.9 billion, 28.4% of the total expenditure, in 2022)

Recipients of Social Services Persons registered at Social Service Departments

1.18 million
Rate of registered persons
122.8
per 1,000 persons
Rate among
Jews and Others
108.8
per 1,000 persons
Rate among Arabs
168.3
per 1,000 persons
The highest rate of registered persons was in localities that belong to the socio-economic clusters 3-4:
161.8
per 1,000 persons

Persons with individual defined need of intervention at Social Service Departments

651,700
Rate of persons with defined need of intervention
67.7 per 1,000 persons
The most common individual defined need of intervention – “Difficulties in receiving services and exercising rights”
Rate of 15.2 persons with defined need of intervention per 1,000 persons

Persons placed in welfare settings

298,600
Rate of persons placed
31.0 per 1,000 persons (compared with 292,200 placed in 2022, a rate of 30.6 per 1,000 persons)
Rate of persons placed in community settings
25.4 per 1,000 persons
Rate of persons in out-of-home placement
4.3 per 1,000 persons
Rate of persons placed in community settings and in out-of-home placements
1.3 per 1,000 persons

Persons With Disabilities According to the Social Survey

Persons with severe functional disabilities
15.9% of all persons aged 20 and over
33.9% of all persons aged 65 and over

According to the Persons With Disabilities Register

1.163 million residents of Israel recognized as persons with disabilities
Persons on the autism spectrum
68,200
Persons with intellectual-developmental disabilities
32,900
Persons with visual impairments
53,400
Hearing-impaired persons
58,400
Persons with mental disabilities
241,700
Persons with chronic diseases
300,100
Persons with physical disabilities
377,700
Recipients of nursing care benefits from the National Insurance Institute
385,200



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, 2022

Household Income

Gross monthly money income

NIS **22,013**

Net monthly money income

NIS **18,237**

Household Expenditures

Monthly money expenditure

NIS **14,526**

Monthly consumption expenditure
(including housing services)

NIS **17,600**



24.8%

of the expenditure
was for housing

18.6%

of the expenditure
was for transportation
and communications

18.0%

of the expenditure
was for food



Ownership of Durable Goods

98.2%

of households had
at least one mobile phone

76.7%

of households had
a computer

33.3%

of households had
a tablet computer

79.3%

of households had
an internet subscription



Housing

62.7%

of households lived in owned dwellings

34.3%

of those living in owned dwellings
paid mortgages

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, 2023

General Government Expenditure on Public Order

NIS 27.7 billion

3.7% of the total expenditure

(compared with NIS 25.5 billion and 3.9% of the total expenditure in 2022)



Personnel Responsible for Maintaining Public Order



Lawyers

Rate per 100,000 residents

805.3

Entire police force

Rate per 100,000 residents

353.4

Criminal Investigation Files Opened by the Police

303,000

(compared with 803,800 in 2022)

Thereof:

Crimes against property

42.7%

Crimes against public order

40.9%

Crimes causing bodily harm

19.6%

Crimes against morality

5.5%

Minors (Aged 12-18) for whom Criminal Files Were Opened (2022/23)

5,615

(compared with 5,803 in 2021/22)

Murder Victims

(Israel Police data)

300

An increase of 102.7% compared with 2022 (148 victims)

Persons Judged in Criminal Trials (2022)

28,300

Convicted Persons (2022)

89.5%

Victims of Crime

(Crime Victimization Survey)

1.1 million



17.5% of all persons aged 20 and over

(compared with 887,600 in 2022)

Thereof:

194,800 (18.1%)

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

Sense of Personal Security

(Crime Victimization Survey)

73.9%

of all persons aged 20 and over felt safe to a great or very great extent walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark

20.8% of Arabs

and 11.3% of Jews and Others were afraid to a great or very great extent of being victims of violence in their neighbourhood

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, 2023

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

4.477 million (compared with 4.350 million in 2022)

Thereof: Employed persons

 **2.227**  **2.097**
million men million women

Households

2.920 million

Thereof: **79.4%** with employed persons

Unemployed Persons in the Labour Force

3.4%

Employment Rate

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

61.3%

(compared with 60.9% in 2022)

64.5% **58.3%**

among men among women
(64.0% in 2022) (57.9% in 2022)

47.9%

among Arabs
(44.5% in 2022)

Largest Number of Employed Persons

By industry:

Education

About **546,000**

Human health and social work activities

About **500,000**

By occupation:

Professionals

About **1,315,000**

Service and sales workers

About **780,000**

Average Weekly Work Hours per Employed Person

35.1

Employee Jobs of Israeli Workers

3.990 million

(**94.3%** of all employee jobs)

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

243,400

(**5.7%** of all employee jobs)

Thereof: Employee jobs of workers from abroad

138,800

(**57.0%** of all employee jobs of the foreign workers)

Average Monthly Wages per Employee Job

Israeli workers

NIS 12,863

Foreign workers (from abroad and from the Palestinian Authority)

NIS 6,536

Workers from abroad

NIS 7,659

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

2.564 million

(average monthly wages per employee job – **NIS 14,004**)

The highest average monthly wages per employee job were in the sector of financial corporations – **NIS 22,738**
(employee jobs – **107,100**)

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, 2023

Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index increased by **3.0%** in 2023, after an increase of **5.3%** in 2022.

In the last five years (December 2023 compared with December 2018), there has been a cumulative increase of **11.3%** in the Consumer Price Index.

Producer Price Indices

Outputs

The manufacturing producer price index for the domestic market increased by **0.3%**

Excluding fuels, the index increased by **1.1%**

The manufacturing, mining and quarrying producer price index for exports increased by **3.7%**

Inputs

The price index of input in **residential building** increased by **2.0%**

The price index of input in **agriculture** decreased by **1.0%**

The price index of input in **buses for the general population** increased by **6.2%**



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, 2023

Net National Disposable Income

NIS 1,612.2 billion

Net National Saving

NIS 289.8 billion (18.0% of the total net national disposable income)

Compensation of Employed Persons, Out of the Net Domestic Product

56.9%

Net Domestic Product per Work Hour

increased by an annual average of 1.9% between 2013 and 2023

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 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)	2023 vs. 2022 Percentage of quantity change (at constant prices)	2013–2023 Average percentage of quantity change (at constant prices)
GDP	1,883.6	2.0	3.9
GDP per capita (NIS thousands)	193.1	-0.1	1.9
Gross national income	1,868.3	2.0	4.0
Private consumption expenditure	899.1	-0.9	3.4
Private consumption expenditure per capita (NIS thousands)	92.2	-3.0	1.5
General government final consumption expenditure	423.4	8.0	3.7
Gross capital formation	491.9	-2.8	6.2
Thereof: Gross fixed capital formation	458.9	-1.4	4.4
Exports of goods and services	576.5	-1.1	3.4
Total uses of resources	2,390.7	0.1	4.0
Imports of goods and services	507.1	-6.6	4.4
GDP of the business sector	1,403.5	1.2	4.2

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, 2023

Balance of Payments

Current Account

Surplus in the current account

22.6 billion dollars
(4.4% of the GDP)

Financial Account

Investments of Israelis abroad increased by

28.5 billion dollars

Foreign investments in Israel increased by

8.0 billion dollars



International Investment Position (IIP)

External assets position of Israelis

698.2 billion dollars

External liabilities position

487.9 billion dollars

Net international investment position

210.3 billion dollars

Foreign direct investment position of Israelis

106.0 billion dollars

Foreign direct investment position in Israel

242.3 billion dollars

Gross external debt

145.2 billion dollars

Negative net external debt

250.0 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



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, 2023

Balance of Trade in Goods and Services

(Seasonally adjusted data)

Total imports of goods and services	Total exports of goods and services	Trade surplus
137.7 billion dollars	156.4 billion dollars	18.7 billion dollars

Value of Imports and Exports of Goods and Services



Goods

(according to foreign trade statistics)

Total exports (gross)

63.4 billion dollars:

Manufacturing, mining and quarrying	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Other
61.3 billion dollars	1.3 billion dollars	0.8 billion dollars

Total imports (gross)

91.9 billion dollars:

Production inputs	Consumer goods	Investment goods
54.4 billion dollars	22.5 billion dollars	15.0 billion dollars

Services

Total exports	Total imports
83.3 billion dollars	44.4 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, 2023

Financial Market

Total financial assets
held by the public

About NIS **5,413** 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 **23.9%** in 2023

Total credit to the public
provided by commercial banks

About NIS **2,238** billion

Output of banking corporations

About NIS **68** billion



Capital Market

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

About NIS **1,004** billion

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

About NIS **952** billion



Total capital raised on the Tel Aviv
Stock Exchange

About NIS **109** billion

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, 2023

Active Businesses

Active businesses in the business and non-business sectors

About **697,000**



Business births

About **49,700**

(7.1% of all active businesses)



Business deaths (2021)

About **38,500**

(5.9% of all active businesses)

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

9.0%

Revenue

Total revenue of dealers in the economy (excluding diamonds)

About NIS **2,944** billion

Chain Stores

The revenue (sales) index of chain stores

increased by **2.1%** compared with 2022

Credit Card Purchases by Private Consumers

Food and beverages

15.5%

Industrial goods

17.8%

Services

20.2%

Other goods and services

46.5%

The sales value index of credit card purchases by private consumers

increased by **1.4%** compared with 2022

Production Account of the Business Sector (2021)

Jobs

About **3,118,000**

Gross value added

About NIS **918** billion

Compensation for jobs

About NIS **512** billion



Balance Sheet Account of the Business Sector (2021)

Total assets in industries

About NIS **3,849** billion

A **5.7%** increase compared with 2020

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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 2021), 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, 2023

Manufacturing establishments (2021)

About **21,000**

Jobs in Manufacturing (2021)

About **360,000**

(**11.6%** of all jobs in the business sector)

Jobs in Manufacturing, by Technological Intensity

(2021)

27.5%

of the jobs were in
high technology
industries

18.7%

of the jobs were in
medium-high technology
industries

22.0%

of the jobs were in
medium-low technology
industries

31.8%

of the jobs were in
low technology
industries

Compensation for jobs

About NIS

83 billion

Gross output

About NIS

406 billion

Gross value added

About NIS

145 billion

Total assets
of manufacturing
establishments

About NIS

616 billion



Manufacturing Indices, by Technological Intensity

(2023)

Index of Industrial Production

decreased by **1.3%**
compared with 2022

Work hours per job
in Manufacturing (monthly average)

161.3

Average labour cost per work hour
in Manufacturing

NIS 120.0

Labour cost per work hour
in high-technology industries was
45.0% higher than average

Labour cost per work hour
in low technology industries was
33.3% lower than average

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, 2023

National Expenditure on Civilian R&D

National expenditure on civilian R&D



NIS 119.3 billion

6.3% of the GDP – more than in all OECD countries (compared with **NIS 108.8 billion**, **6.1%** of the GDP, in 2022)

Expenditure on civilian R&D in the business sector

93.0% of the total expenditure

Expenditure on Separately Budgeted Research in the Higher Education Sector (2022/23)

NIS 2.64 billion

An **8.4%** increase compared with 2021/22

Startup Companies (2022)

Active companies **4,796**

Thereof:

Companies that opened **463**

Employee jobs **38,600**

High-Tech

Gross value added in high-tech industries (2021)

NIS 210.1 billion (**22.9%** of the total gross value added in the business sector)

Employees in high-tech

441,000 (**11.7%** of all employees in the economy)

Employee jobs in high-tech

397,300 (**10.0%** of all employee jobs in the economy)

A **46.7%** increase between 2011 and 2023

Average monthly wages per employee job in high-tech

NIS 29,826 A **7.3%** increase compared with 2022 (**NIS 27,787**)

Scientific and technological higher education and advanced degrees (2022/23)

New first-degree students in Science and Technology fields

17,768 (**31.7%** of all new first degree students)

Recipients of a first-degree in Science and Technology fields

13,481 (**25.5%** of all first-degree recipients)

Information and Communications Technologies (ICT)

ICT – Gross value added

NIS 137.0 billion at 2011 prices

(**13.9%** of total GDP in the business sector)

ICT – Exports

NIS 174.6 billion at 2011 prices (**36.0%** of all exports of goods and services in the economy)

Use of ICT

87.0% of all persons aged 20 and over used the Internet (Social Survey)

Expenditure of households on communications products (2022)

About **NIS 488** 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.

Incoming tourism continued to recover until October 2023, following the COVID-19 crisis that began in 2020. Following the outbreak of the Iron Swords War on 7 October 2023, sharp declines were recorded in both the number of visitor entries to Israel and the number of tourist overnight stays.

As a result of the war, the hotel sector in Israel was required to adapt to substantial changes. Tourist hotels were emptied of their regular guests, and, in accordance with a government decision, hotels located outside risk zones began hosting some of the evacuated citizens from the south and north.

Until October 2023, the number of Israelis travelling abroad increased, surpassing the level recorded in the same period in 2019. After the war began, the number of departures dropped sharply.

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

Selected Data, 2023

The Economic Contribution of Tourism


Total tourism consumption in the Israeli economy
NIS 52.5 billion
(compared with **NIS 48.8 billion** in 2022)

Expenditures of tourists from abroad in Israel
NIS 21.1 billion
(compared with **NIS 17.4 billion** in 2022)




Expenditures of Israelis on trips in Israel and abroad
NIS 31.4 billion
(**NIS 31.42 billion** in 2022)

Incoming Tourism

Arrivals of tourists and day visitors
 **3.2 million**
(compared with **2.9 million** in 2022)
84.2% by air
11.9% by land
3.9% by sea

Outbound Tourism

Departures of Israelis abroad
 **9.0 million**
(compared with **8.4 million** in 2022)
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
6.6 million (compared with **9.4 million** in 2022)

Person-nights of Israelis in tourist hotels

18.4 million

(Thereof: **37.7%** in Elat)

Thereof: Person-nights of evacuated residents due to the Iron Swords War
4.7 million

Accommodation Services

Tourist hotels

Hotels **450**
Rooms **58,100**
(**85.9%** of all accommodation rooms)



Room occupancy **63.8%**
(compared with **60.1%** in 2022)

Person-nights **26.1 million**
(compared with **23.1 million** in 2022)

Employed persons

41,700
(compared with **39,600** in 2022)

Revenue

NIS 14.2 billion (compared with **NIS 13.2 billion** in 2022)

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, 2023

Land Transport

Buses

Revenue of bus services

NIS **1.9** billion

Employee jobs **22,479**

Railways

62.5 million passengers

(compared with
54.7 million in 2022)

5.9 million tons of freight

Revenue of railway services

NIS **598** million

Employee jobs **4,512**

Water Transport

Passed through commercial
ports in Israel

464,000 passengers
(compared with 427,000
in 2022)

41.0 million tons
of freight were unloaded

19.7 million tons
of freight were loaded

Israel's merchant fleet
35 ships

Air Transport

Passed through Israeli
international airports

21.1 million
passengers

(compared with
19.2 million in 2022)

Israel's aircraft fleet

57 passenger aircraft

3 freight aircraft

Motor Vehicles

4.1 million

Thereof:

Private cars **86.7%**

Trucks **7.5%**

Motorcycles **4.1%**

Licensed to Drive

5.1 million

Rate per 1,000 residents

518

Length of Roads

21,100 km

Vehicle Kilometers Travelled

Average annual kilometers travelled

by private cars **14,700** km

Road Accidents With Casualties

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

8,832 accidents 

(compared with 10,404 in 2022)

66.2% of the accidents
occurred during the day

24.7% of the accidents
involved hitting a pedestrian

Casualties in road accidents

361 killed, a **2.8%**

increase compared with 2022

2,668 seriously injured,

a **2.3%** increase compared with 2022

Killed in road accidents, 1949–2023

32,995

Victimization by Road Rage

(Crime Victimization Survey)

25.6% of all persons
aged 20 and over were victimized
by road rage at least once as pedestrians,
and **41.5%** were victimized as
passengers or drivers

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 and second-hand dwellings sold in real estate transactions; dwellings under active construction and areas under construction (residential and non-residential construction); data on housing prices, including average dwelling price and average rent; as well as data on the stock of dwellings and buildings, and on dwellings owned and rented.

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, 2023



Gross Capital Formation in Construction

NIS 240.6 billion (at current prices)

In residential construction	In non-residential construction	In civil engineering works
51.4%	30.3%	18.3%

**Dwellings,
Issued Under Construction Permit**
73,200

Dwellings, Construction Begun
62,400

57,800 net (4,600 were destroyed)

66.3% were built to be sold

Thereof: 12.0% constructed under
government subsidy

33.7% were built not to be sold

Thereof: 10.2% for rental purposes

27.8% were built under the National

Outline plan, 74.1% thereof as part of
the TAMA and evacuation-construction plans

Residential construction area

11.6 million m²

Dwellings, Construction Completed
58,800

Residential construction area

11.1 million m²

Building construction time (simple average)

26.9 months

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

32.7 months

Dwellings Under Active Construction

169,600 (at end of 2023)

Dwellings Sold in Real Estate Transactions

67,200 (Compared with 102,000 in 2022)

Thereof: 27,900 new dwellings (41.6%)

39,300 second-hand dwellings (58.4%)

Prices of Dwellings

The index of prices of dwellings decreased by 1.0%
The index of prices of new dwellings decreased by 2.1%

Average price of a dwelling NIS 2,109,100

Rent

The rent index increased by 5.5%

Average rent NIS 4,477 per month

Stock of Dwellings for Residential Use¹

Residential dwellings 2.9 million

Dwelling ownership¹

Owned dwellings 2.05 million (70.8% of dwellings)

Rented dwellings 829,100 (28.6% of dwellings)

Dwellings in private sheltered housing 17,500
(0.6% of dwellings)

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, 2023

Agricultural Output Value

NIS 37.7 billion



Plant crops

55.0%

Animals and animal products



45.0%



Agricultural Input Value

NIS 22.2 billion
(including depreciation)

Fodder 36.6%

Parts and repairs, administration and miscellaneous 12.1%

Depreciation 11.0%

Fuel, lubricants, and electricity 10.1%

Chicks, seeds, and seedlings 9.1%

Pesticides, fertilizers, and manure 8.5%

Water 7.4%

Packing materials and hired transport 5.2%

Domestic Product in Agriculture

Gross Domestic Product

NIS 17.9 billion

Net domestic product

NIS 15.5 billion

Agricultural Area

Total

2.8 million dunams:

Field crops

1.2 million dunams

Plantations, excluding citrus

858,000 dunams

Vegetables

624,000 dunams (estimate)

Citrus

155,000 dunams

Fish ponds

16,000 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 505

Tomatoes 325

Carrots 159

Peppers 113

Fruit

Bananas 192

Avocados 177

Apples 92

Dates 58

Main animal products

Cows' milk 1.6 billion litres

Table eggs 2.7 billion units

Broilers 581,000 tons

Turkeys 94,000 tons

Food Balance Sheet (2022)

Caloric value per capita
of food available
for human consumption

3,628 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, 2023

Expenditure on Environmental Protection

In the public sector (2022)

NIS 18.3 billion

(compared with
NIS 16.7 billion in 2021)

In the Manufacturing and
Electricity industries (2020)

NIS 2.5 billion



Air Pollutant Emissions to the Environment

Carbon monoxide (CO)

130,700 tons

(compared with
132,600 tons in 2022)

Sulfur dioxide (SO₂)

18,200 tons

(compared with
22,000 tons in 2022)

Nitrogen oxides (NO_x)

68,700 tons

(compared with
69,800 tons in 2022)

Suspended particulate
matter (SPM)

3,100 tons

(compared with
3,500 tons in 2022)

Greenhouse Gas Emissions to the Environment

77.6 million tons

(compared with 81.6 million
tons in 2022)
CO₂ equivalent

Emissions per capita, excluding
emissions from forestry

8.1 tons

(8.6 tons in 2022;
OECD average – 10.7 tons)

Waste and Recycling



Waste in the local authorities

6.3 million tons

(compared with
6.2 million tons in 2022)

Thereof: Sent to recycling

1.6 million tons

(compared with
1.5 million tons in 2022)

Waste per day per capita

1.77 kg

(OECD average
in 2022 – 1.45 kg)



Waste in the Manufacturing and Electricity industries

(2020)

3.3 million tons

Thereof: Sent to recycling

2.5 million tons

Hazardous waste

360,700 tons

(compared with
391,700 in 2022)

Thereof: Treated in Israel

349,700 tons

(compared with
372,100 in 2022)

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, 2023

Water Sources

Precipitation volume
in rain year 2022/2023

5.82 billion m³
(compared with 6.34 billion m³
in rain year 2021/2022)



Desalination of sea water

587 million m³
(compared with 540 million m³
in 2022)

Dead Sea water level

-438.49 meters
in December

A decrease of

0.87 meters
compared with 2022

The Sea of Galilee water level

-211.54 meters
in November

A decrease of

1.19 meters
compared with 2022



Water Quality

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

0.6% of the cases
(a 0.2% increase
compared with 2022)

Average salinity
in the Sea of Galilee

258 mg/l



Water Use

Total

2.4 billion m³
(compared with
2.3 billion m³ in 2022)

Household, public,
and industrial consumption

45.9%



Agricultural consumption

52.3%



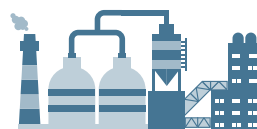
Reclaimed to the environment

1.8%

Raw Sewage

Raw sewage
in treatment plants

594 million m³
(compared with 589 million m³
in 2022)



Reclaimed sewage
(effluents)

595 million m³
(compared with 562 million m³
in 2022)



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, 2023

Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES)	Uses (excluding intermediate consumption)	Electricity Sources of energy for electricity production (input)
24.2 million t.o.e. (compared with 23.9 million t.o.e in 2022)	15.4 million t.o.e.	Total 13.6 million t.o.e. (14.0 million t.o.e in 2022)
Final Consumption of Energy 15.7 million t.o.e.	For final consumption 56.8%	Types of energy, by percentage of total energy sources for electricity production
Petroleum products 55.7%	For exports 33.9%	Natural gas 70.4% (67.1% in 2022)
Electricity 35.2%	For international marine and aviation bunkers 9.3%	Coal 22.2% (27.0% in 2022)
Natural gas 6.0%	Final consumption of petroleum products in transport	Renewable energy 6.6% (5.1% in 2022)
Renewable energy 2.8%	Gasoline	Petroleum products and oil shales 0.5% (no change compared with 2022)
Coal, oil shales, and incineration of waste from non-renewable sources 0.3%	4.18 billion litres (3.33 million t.o.e.)	incineration of waste from non-renewable sources 0.3% (no change compared with 2022)
Final consumption of energy per capita	(4.22 billion litres, 3.37 million t.o.e in 2022)	Electricity production (output) 6.6 million t.o.e. (6.5 million t.o.e in 2022)
Thereof:	Thereof:	Final consumption of electricity 64.5 billion kWh (5.5 million t.o.e.) (no change compared with 2022)
Petroleum products 0.91 t.o.e.	Gasoline, 95 octane	
Electricity 0.58 t.o.e.	More than 99.9% (similar to 2022)	
Natural gas 0.1 t.o.e.	Gas oil/Diesel oil	
Petroleum Products Sources	3.19 billion litres (2.75 million t.o.e.)	
15.6 million t.o.e.	(3.28 billion litres, 2.83 million t.o.e in 2022)	
From local refining (based on import of crude oil)		
91.9%		
From direct imports		
8.1%		



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, 2023

General Government Expenditures

NIS 752.1 billion

39.9% of the GDP

(compared with NIS 662.0 billion,
37.3% of the GDP, in 2022)

Thereof:

NIS 423.4 billion

for general government
consumption expenditure



General Government Revenue

NIS 656.9 billion

(34.9% of the GDP)

Thereof:

71.0%

from tax revenue

General Government Overall Deficit

NIS 95.2 billion

5.1% of the GDP

(compared with a surplus
of NIS 5.6 billion,
0.3% of the GDP, in 2022)

Government Debt

NIS 1,134.5 billion

Debt-Product Ratio

60.2% of the GDP

General Government Debt

NIS 1,145.2 billion

Official Development Assistance (ODA)

464.8 million dollars

(0.092% 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, 2022



Local Authorities

256

74.6% of the population lived within municipalities

14.3% of the population lived within local councils

10.3% of the population lived within regional councils

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



Budget Receipts

(including ordinary and extraordinary budget)

NIS 108.6 billion

A real increase of **2.9%**

Income from government participation **NIS 33.9 billion**

A real decrease of **1.1%**

Self-income

NIS 48.7 billion

58.7% of the total income in the ordinary budget

Collection of general municipal taxes - **37.2%** of the total income in the ordinary budget, a real increase of **10.6%**

Collection of municipal tax ratio **76.5%**

Payments

(including ordinary and extraordinary budget)

NIS 107.3 billion

A real increase of **3.4%**

Labour cost expenditures

NIS 30.3 billion

A real increase of **1.5%**

Expenditures for activities

NIS 25.2 billion

A real increase of **9.7%**

Budgetary surplus/deficit

Deficit in the ordinary budget including loans

NIS 44.8 million

Deficit in the ordinary budget excluding loans

NIS 252.5 million

Rented Dwellings

Nationwide **28.1%**

In municipalities and local authorities:

The lowest percentage:

In Arrabe and in Yanuh-Jat **0.1%**

The highest percentage:

In Mizpe Ramon **57.6%**

Life Expectancy

In all Israeli localities

82.9 years

In cities with 50,000 or more residents:

The highest:

In Modi'in-Makkabbim-Re'ut

87.1 years

The lowest:

In Umm al-Fahm

78.8 years

Municipal Services Education

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

Nationwide **70.6%**

Municipalities **67.3%**

Local councils **76.9%**

Regional councils **81.7%**

Sanitation



Waste per day per capita

Nationwide **1.8 kg**

Municipalities **1.8 kg**

Local councils **1.6 kg**

Regional councils **2.1 kg**

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, 2021-2024

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–June 30, 2024)

Laws passed

237



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

1,555



Parliamentary questions answered

2,245



Ombudsman (2023)

Complaints decided substantively

7,893

Thereof: Justified

2,579 (32.7%)

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 2023 survey dealt with health and lifestyle,¹ and connection to the Jews of the Diaspora.

Selected Data, 2023 (persons aged 20 and over)

Satisfaction With Life and Economic Situation

91.1% were satisfied with their lives

67.5% were satisfied with their economic situation

Satisfaction With One's Dwelling and Area of Residence

88.7% were satisfied with the dwelling they lived in

86.0% were satisfied overall with their area of residence

61.9% were satisfied with the cleanliness in their area of residence

39.7% were satisfied with public transportation in their area of residence

Perceived Poverty and Economic Difficulties

9.5% felt poor during the past year

4.6% of Jews **30.3%** of Arabs

25.9% had difficulty covering all the monthly household expenses

Work-Life Balance

31.8%

of employed persons were not satisfied with the balance between the time they devoted to work and the time they devoted to other areas of their lives



Sense of Stress, Loneliness, and Discrimination

19.3% always or frequently felt stressed

20.4% frequently or occasionally felt lonely

23.7% felt some type of discrimination during the past year



A Sense of Being in Danger

28.4% believed that the primary threat to their families and to themselves is related to health issues

21.9% feared illness or being disabled



6.5% feared the difficulty of long-term treatment of an elderly family member

Connection to the Jews of the Diaspora

70.3% of Jews in Israel feel part of the Jewish people living outside Israel

74.4% of Jews in Israel feel committed to the safety and well-being of Jews living outside Israel

21.8% of Jews aged 20 and over have first-degree family members² living abroad

¹ The topic of health and lifestyle appears in Chapter 3, Health.

² Parents, children, or siblings. The question was asked only of those who answered that they were Jews.

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May 2025



Israel in Figures Selected Data From the Statistical Abstract of Israel 2024

