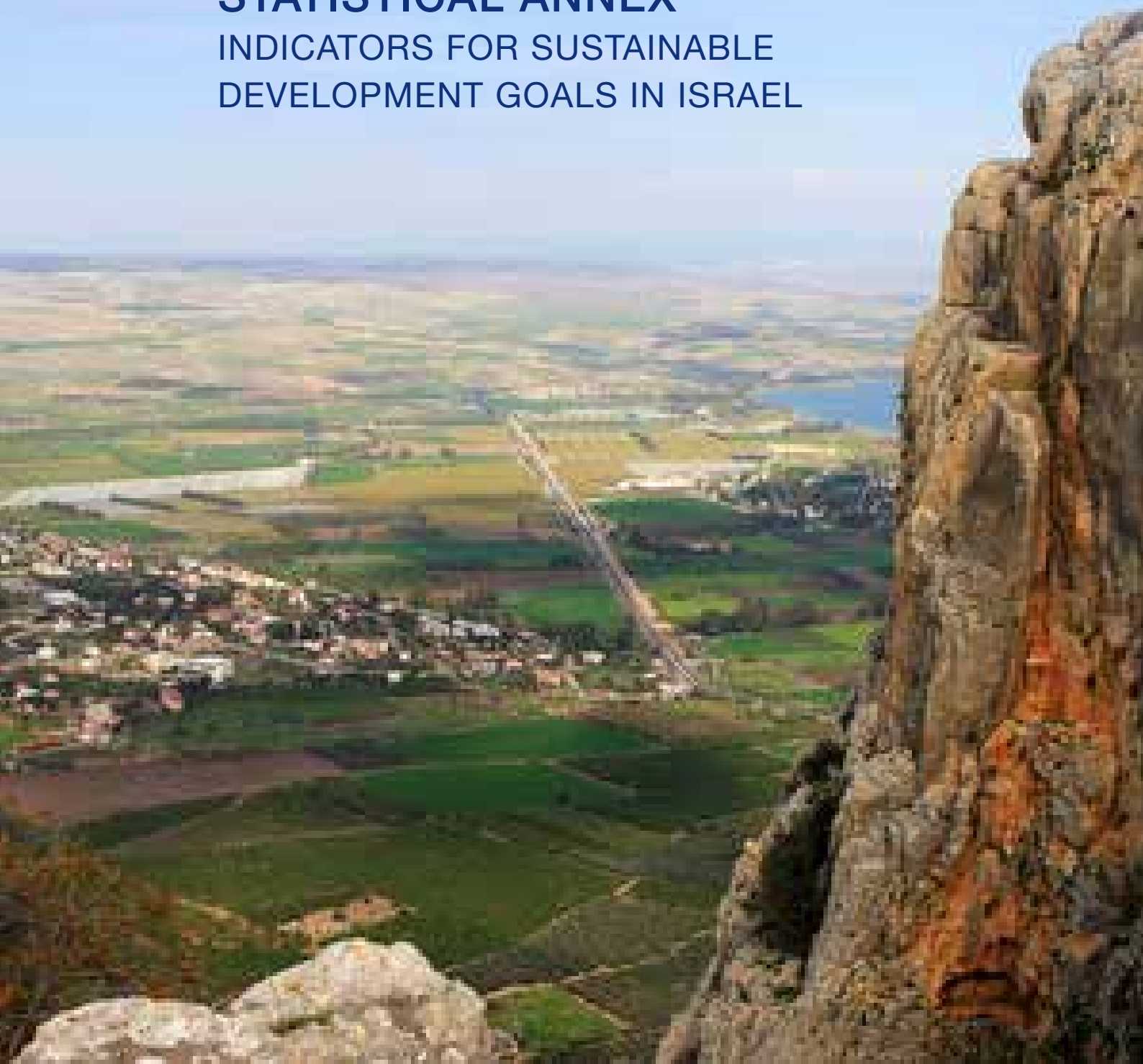


7

STATISTICAL ANNEX INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN ISRAEL



PREFACE

This statistical report presents data on selected indicators showing the current state and trends with respect to measuring Israel's progress towards meeting the SDGs. The indicators in the report are based on available data in the Israeli national statistical office, the Central Bureau of Statistics (ICBS), and on available data existing in additional government agencies that are responsible for producing official statistics under the framework of the National Statistical System (NSS).

The ICBS serves as the national focal point for all processes connected to collecting and reporting data on SDG indicators. This also includes indicators that are not part of the official statistics produced by the ICBS and the NSS. Such indicators mainly refer to policy measures and legislation related to the SDGs.

The process of collecting SDG indicators

Prior to the preparation of the Israel Voluntary National Review, ICBS started a process of mapping available SDG indicators data within the national statistical office (NSO) and in other governmental agencies for the purpose of providing maximum international reporting of all relevant data. This mapping process was very complex at times since relations between international organizations and national data producers and suppliers often did not involve the NSO. One of the main contributions of the governmental VNR process in this respect is that it created an intergovernmental task force. Through the mechanism of the intergovernmental VNR task force it was possible to improve the quality of information concerning availability, relevance and development needs for the future. The initial ICBS mapping was submitted to all members for correction and completion. Members were also asked to send all past SDG reports to the ICBS and to coordinate all future reports with the ICBS so that after submitting Israel's first VNR no new data gaps will remain.

Structure and content

ICBS data for this report are based on two main types of data sources:

- Surveys conducted on an ongoing basis by the ICBS. These include surveys such as the labor force survey, household expenditure survey, social survey, victimization survey and more.
- Administrative sources such as the population register, social security and tax authority files, administrative files of the health and education systems and others.

Data for the selected indicators in this report include presentation of the current state at the national level and wherever possible the trend of at least the past ten years as well as international comparisons and any relevant disaggregation of the indicators (e.g., by sex, population group, age and more). The data presented in the report also include statistics and indicators that do not match precisely the international UN SDG indicator definition, but contain relevant data that can serve as proxies of information that help understand the state of the target and goal.

As of December 2018, data for 123 SDG indicators are available, of which 58 have already been reported through the coordination role of ICBS to different international custodian agencies. All data collection and publication is conducted in accordance with the Israeli Statistical Ordinance¹. The Statistical Ordinance defines the role of the national statistician as responsible for all official statistics in Israel and, as such, responsible for all SDG indicators data reported by the ICBS or other members of the NSS.

The way forward

The data presented in this report are intended to serve as a basis for further development of SDG related statistics in the ICBS as well as a starting point for strengthening and improving relevant work of the NSS for the purpose of building a complete national knowledge platform for monitoring progress towards achieving the SDGs.

¹ http://www.cbs.gov.il/www/statistics_ordinance_e.pdf The Statistics Ordinance [New Version], 5732 - 1972



STATISTICS & INDICATORS

GENERAL BACKGROUND DATA

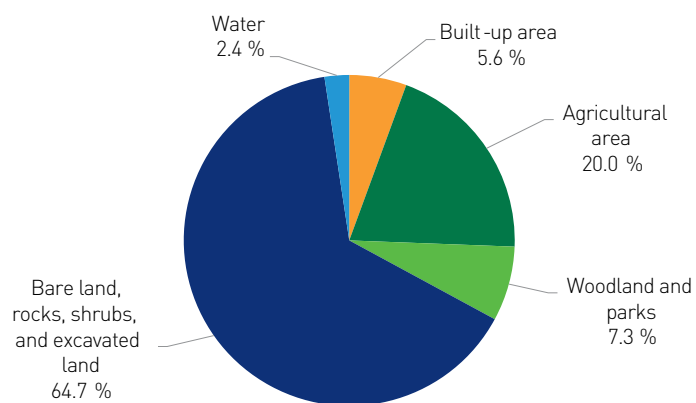
AREA AND LAND USE

Total area, land area, lakes
and districts (sq. km.)

Israel - Grand Total	22,072
Land Area - Total	21,643
Area of Lakes - Total	429
Jerusalem District	653
Northern District	4,473
Haifa District	866
Central District	1,294
Tel Aviv District	172
Southern District	14,185

Land use 2013

Land use 2013



POPULATION 2017

Population

Total Population - 8,798,000
 Jews and Others - 79.1%
 Arabs - 20.9%
 Others - 4.5%
 Annual population growth rate - 2.0%

Immigration to Israel

Immigrants since the establishment of the state (1948) - 3.2 million
 Immigrants to Israel in 2017 - 26,400

Migration of Israelis abroad (2016)

Departed from Israel - 15,200
 Returned to Israel - 8,900

Households and families

Private households - 2,510,300
 Average number of persons per household - 3.32
 Nuclear families - 2,057,200

Live births and fertility

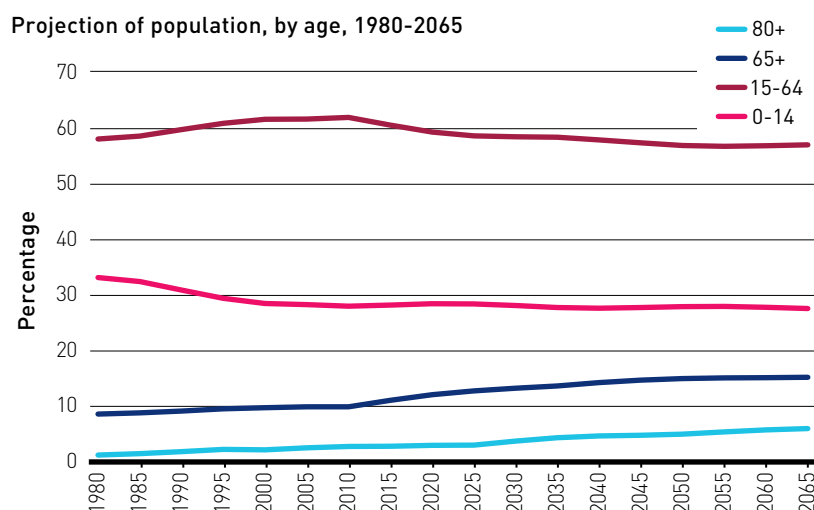
Live newborns - 183,648
 Total fertility rate, average number of children per woman - 3.11

Population density per sq. km. by district

District	1990	1995	2008	2017
Grand Total	220.4	247.4	323.1	387.4
Jerusalem District	922.4	1,035.6	1,384.6	1,698.1
Northern District	178.9	211.4	277.7	318.7
Haifa District	768.4	860.9	1,025.7	1,170.8
Central District	830.7	953.2	1,368.2	1,667.3
Tel Aviv District	6,439.4	6,678.6	7,318.5	8,176.8
Southern District	40.7	53.0	75.2	89.7

Projection of population

According to the projection for the years 2015-2065, the population in Israel is expected to reach 10 million residents by the year 2024 (78.8% Jews and others and 21.2% Arabs). By the year 2065, the population is expected to reach 20 million (80.7% Jews and others and 19.3% Arabs).



Local authorities and characterization and classification of geographical units by the socio-economic level of the population

Local authorities in Israel administer the local affairs of a locality or group of localities. They are divided according to their municipal status into municipalities (cities), local councils, and regional councils (a regional council includes several forms of localities, such as moshavim, kibbutzim, and rural localities).

As of 2017, there are 255 local authorities in Israel. 74.2% of the population resided in municipalities (cities), 14.7% of the population in local councils, 10.3% of the population in regional councils and 0.8% of the population in localities with no municipal status.

The concept of socio-economic level of the population of a geographical unit reflects a combination of basic characteristics of a specific geographical unit investigated (for example, the population of a local authority).

The central aspects that comprise the socio-economic level of residents of a geographical unit are:

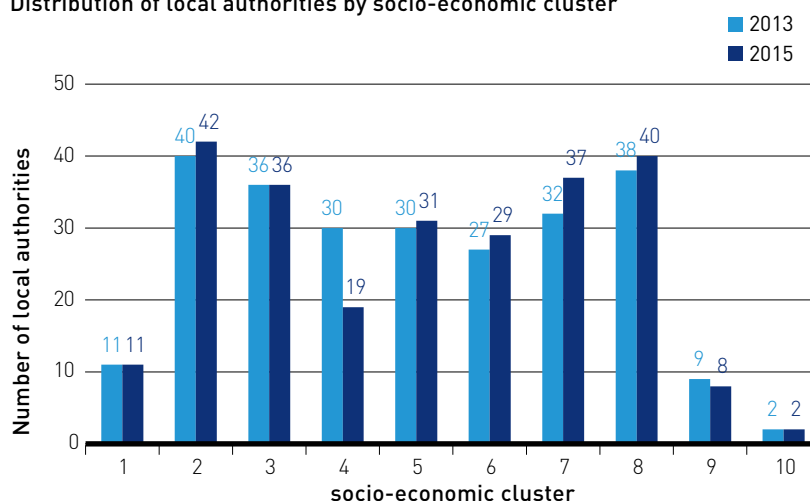
- Financial resources of the residents (from work, benefits, etc.)
- Housing – density, quality, and other components of this aspect
- Home appliances, e.g., air conditioner, dishwasher, personal computer
- Motorization level – quantitative and qualitative
- Education
- Employment and unemployment characteristics
- Various types of socio-economic distress
- Demographic characteristics

The ICBS produces socio-economic indices based on these characteristics. The socio-economic index for local authorities characterizes each local authority by the socio-economic level of the population consisting of its residents relative to the socio-economic level of the populations in all other local authorities.

Based on the socio-economic index, all local authorities were grouped into 10 clusters, whereby cluster 1 represents localities of lowest socio-economic level and cluster 10 represents localities of highest socio-economic level.

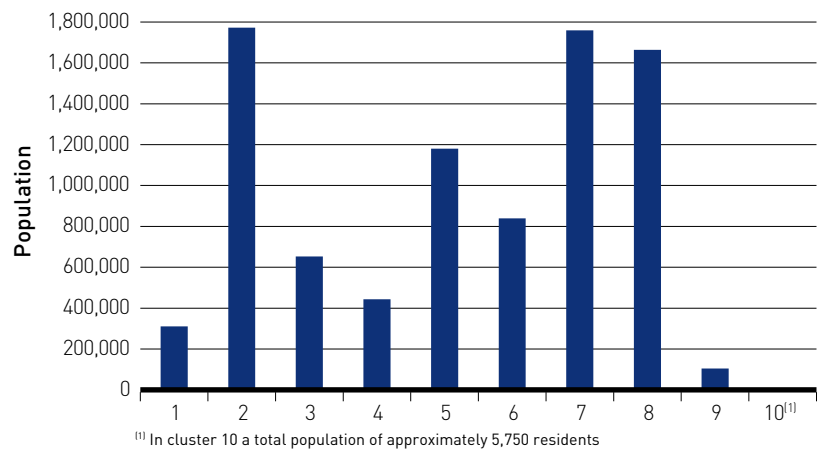
Distribution of local authorities by socio-economic cluster

Distribution of local authorities by socio-economic cluster



Distribution of population in local authorities by socio-economic cluster 2017

Distribution of population in local authorities by socio-economic cluster, 2017



SELECTED SDG INDICATORS & DATA

GOAL 1

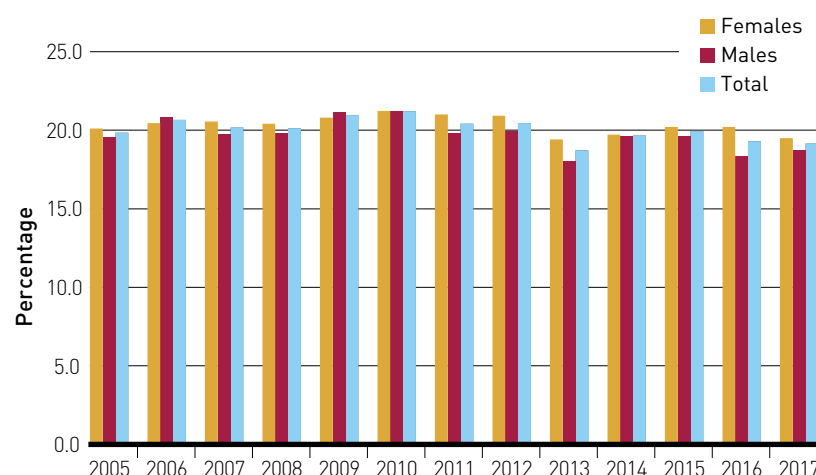
END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

1.2.1

Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age.

The national poverty line is defined as 50 percent of median income.

Persons below the national poverty line, 2005-2017

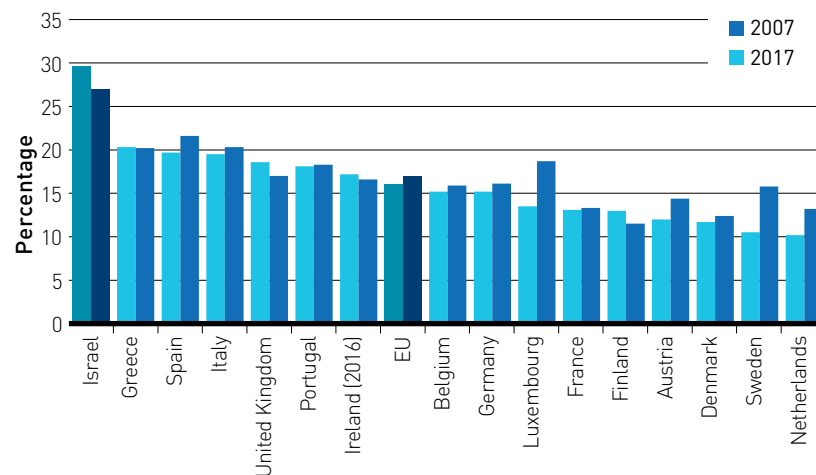


1.2.2

Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

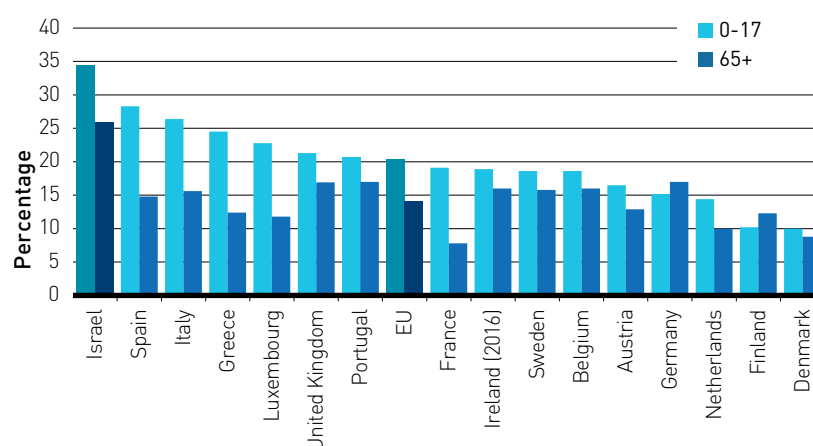
Based on EU definitions of poverty and social exclusion, 27.0% of the population was at risk of poverty in 2017, higher than the EU average (17.0%). The net money income per standard person in the upper quintile was 6.8 times higher than the income in the lower quintile. This gap is higher than the average gap in the EU (5.0).

Population at risk of poverty



1.2.2

Population at risk of poverty ages 0-17 and 65+, 2017



1.3.1

Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable

The social protection systems included are: family (children's) allowances, old age pension, survivor pension, work damages allowance, general disability, unemployment benefits, income support, other allowance, nursing allowance and birth allowance.

Percentage of persons age 15 and over covered by social protection systems

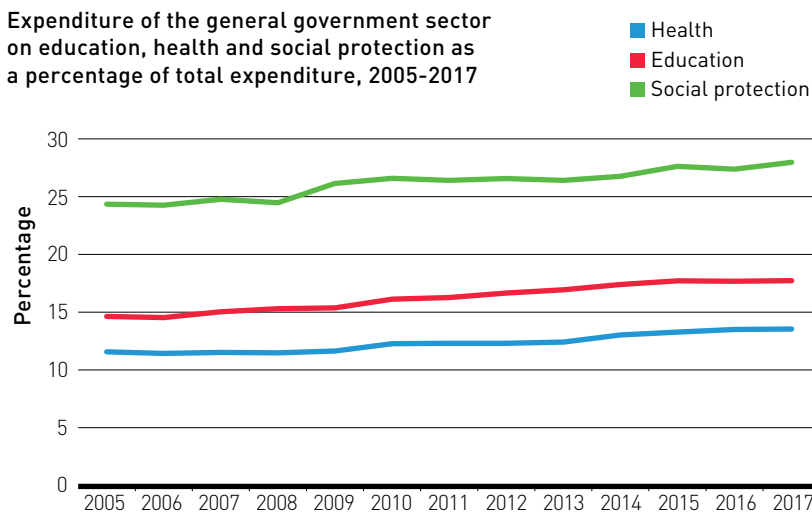
	2010	2015	2017
Total	37.1	38.6	38.4
Men	19.5	18.6	18.7
Women	53.7	57.4	57.0

1.a.2

Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)

General Government expenditure on health, education and social protection as a percentage of the total general government expenditure, according to COFOG (Classification of Functions of Government). The government sector includes government ministries, the National Insurance Institute, national institutions, local authorities and public non-profit institutions whose expenditures were mostly financed by the government.

Expenditure of the general government sector on education, health and social protection as a percentage of total expenditure, 2005-2017



GOAL 2

END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

2.1.2

Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES).

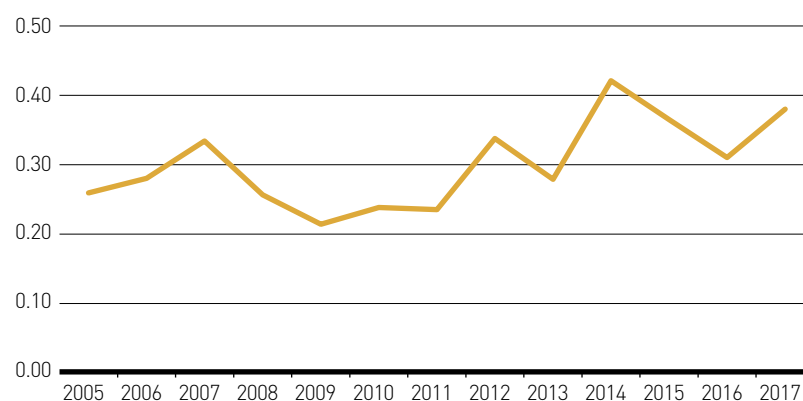
The 2016 Food Security Survey² is the third survey carried out nationwide by the Research and Planning Administration of the National Insurance Institute of Israel (NII).

The findings show that in 2016, 82.2% of families were food secure, and 17.8% experienced food insecurity. The 2016 survey reveals an improvement in food security in the population compared to the 2011/2012 survey. The trend of improvement among the population as a whole is supported by a drop between the two periods in the proportion of families and individuals living in poverty. This decline is well reflected among families with children, where the level of food insecurity dropped from rates of around 30% to around 20%.

2.a.1

The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures

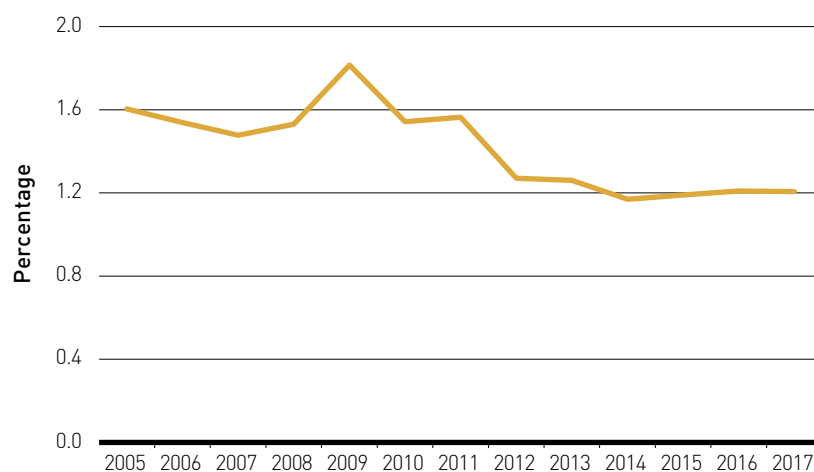
The agriculture orientation index for central government expenditures (AOI = Agriculture Share of Government Expenditures / Agriculture Share of GDP), 2005-2017



[2] "Food Security Survey 2016 Main Socio-economic Findings," Miri Endeweld, Oren Heler, Netanela Barkali, Daniel Gottlieb. 2018.

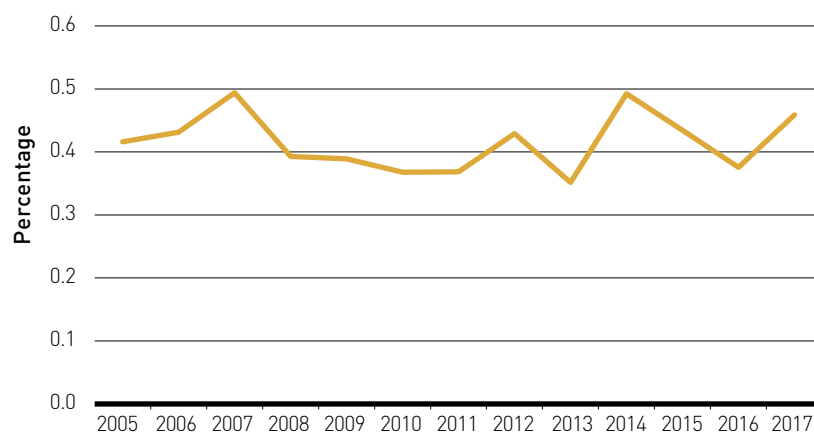
2.a.1

Ratio of agriculture, forestry and fisheries value added to GDP, 2005-2017



2.a.1

Central government expenditure on agriculture, forestry and fisheries as a percentage of central government expenditure, 2005-2017



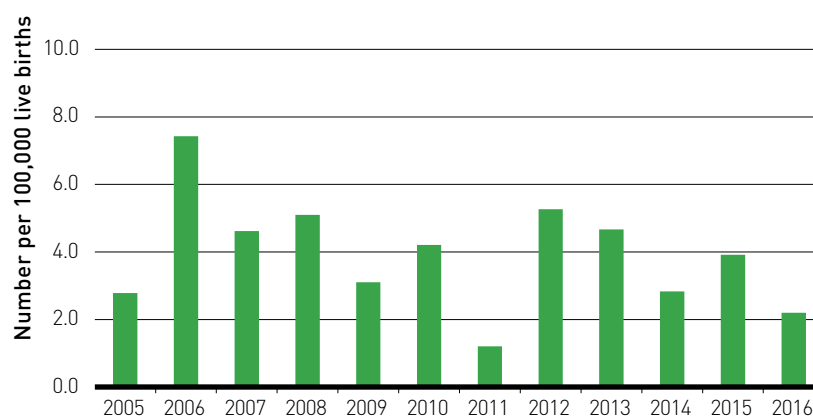
GOAL 3

ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

3.1.1

Maternal mortality ratio

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births), 2005-2016



3.1.2

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

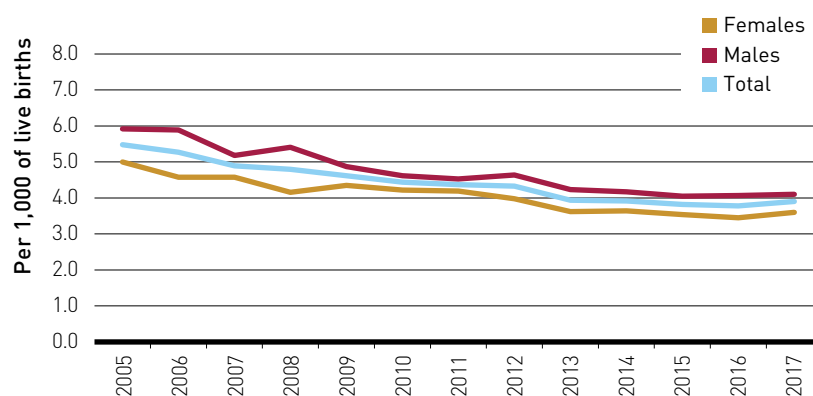
The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel in Israel is estimated at 100%

3.2.1

Under-five mortality rate

Infant mortality rate in Israel in 2017 was 3.0 per 1,000 live births, lower than the OECD average (3.9 per 1,000 live births).

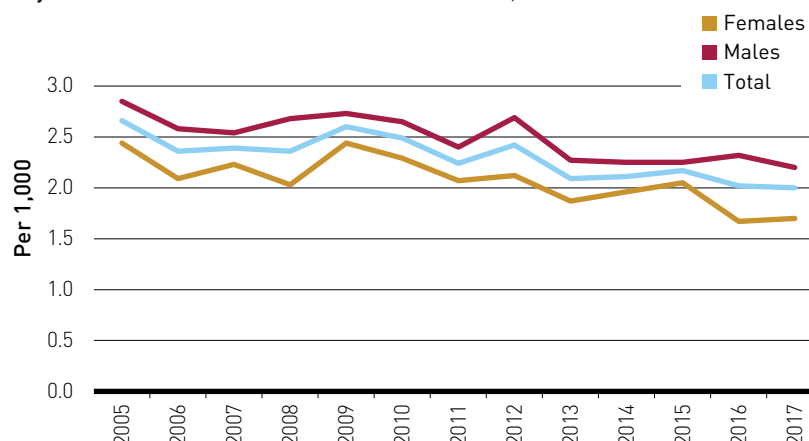
Under five mortality rate (relative to the number of live births), 2005-2017



3.2.2

Neonatal mortality rate

Neonatal mortality rate (number of deaths of children dying in the first 28 days of life relative to the number of live births), 2005-2017



3.3.1

Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations

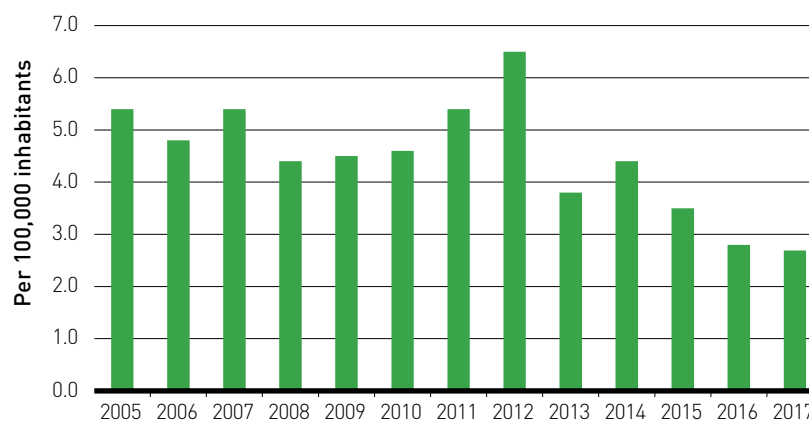
The number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population in Israel is very low, less than 0.1 per 1,000

3.3.2

Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population

The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel in Israel is estimated at 100%

Tuberculosis incidence, 2005-2017

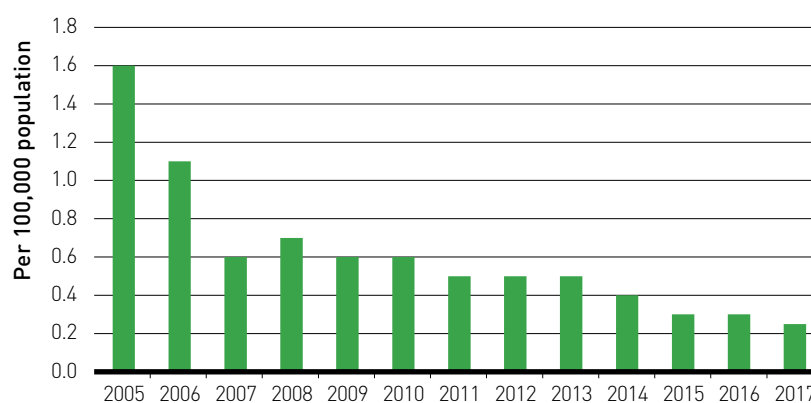


3.3.3

Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

All cases of malaria in Israel are imported and therefore are not included in the indicator.

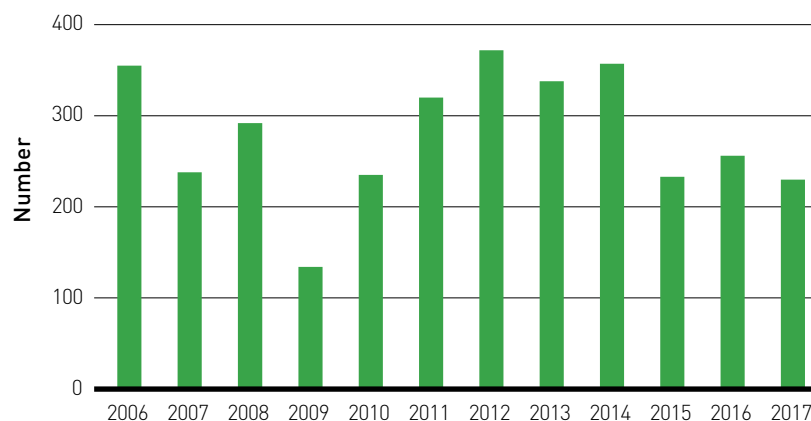
3.3.4

Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population**Hepatitis B incidence, 2005-2017**

3.3.5

Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases

In 2006, the majority of NTDs reported consisted of cutaneous leishmaniasis and scabies. During the years 2007-2017, the vast majority of NTDs reported consisted of cutaneous leishmaniasis.

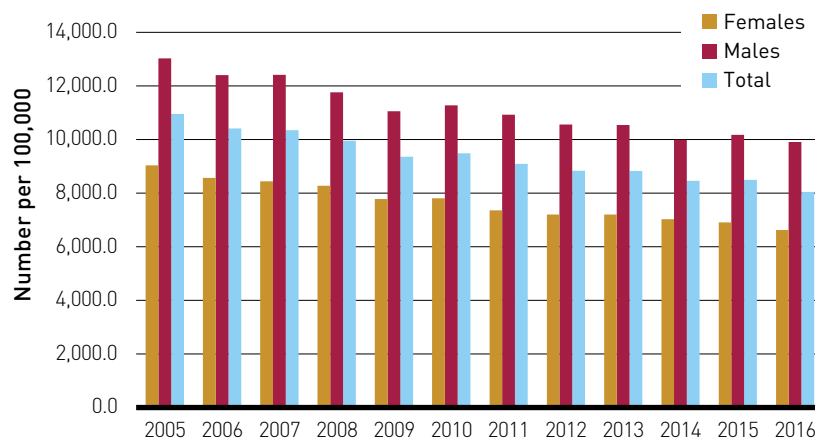
People requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases, 2006-2017

3.4.1

Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease

In 2016, 25.2% of the deaths in Israel were caused by malignant neoplasms (cancer) and 14.6% were caused by heart disease.

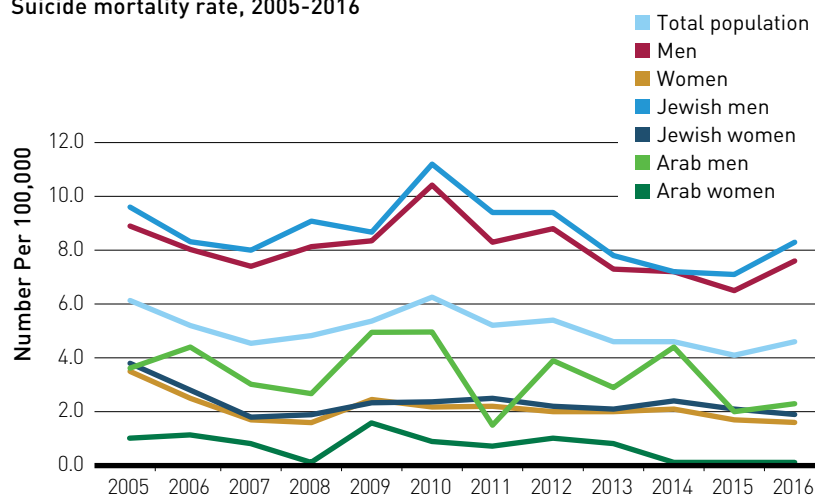
Persons aged 30 who would die before age 70 from chronic diseases, 2005-2016



3.4.2

Suicide mortality rate

Suicide mortality rate, 2005-2016

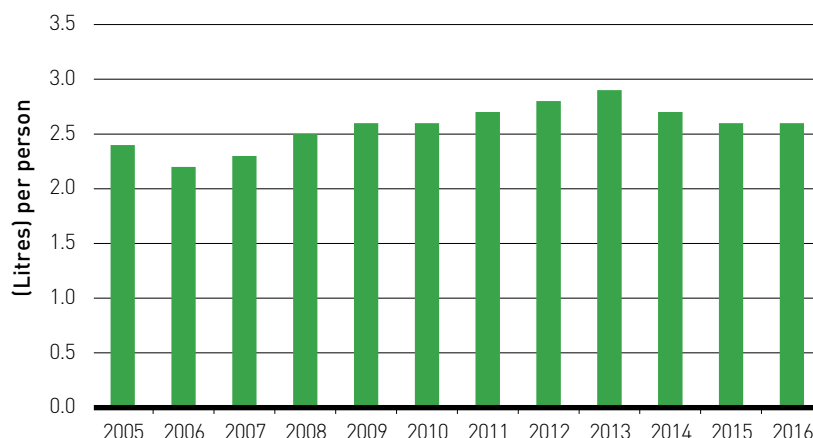


3.5.2

Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol

Numbers from WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH).

Annual consumption of pure alcohol (in liters) per person (persons aged 15+), 2005-2016

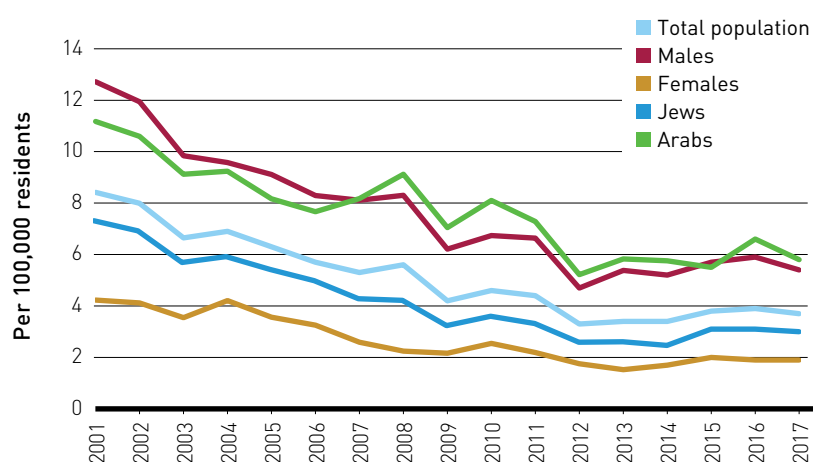


3.6.1

Death rate due to road traffic injuries

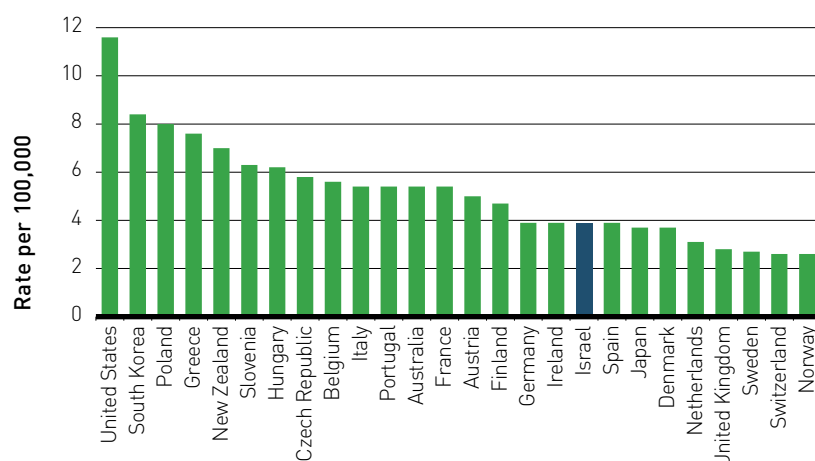
321 people were killed in road accidents in Israel in 2017, 33% of whom were pedestrians.

Persons killed in road accidents by sex and population group, 2001-2017



3.6.1

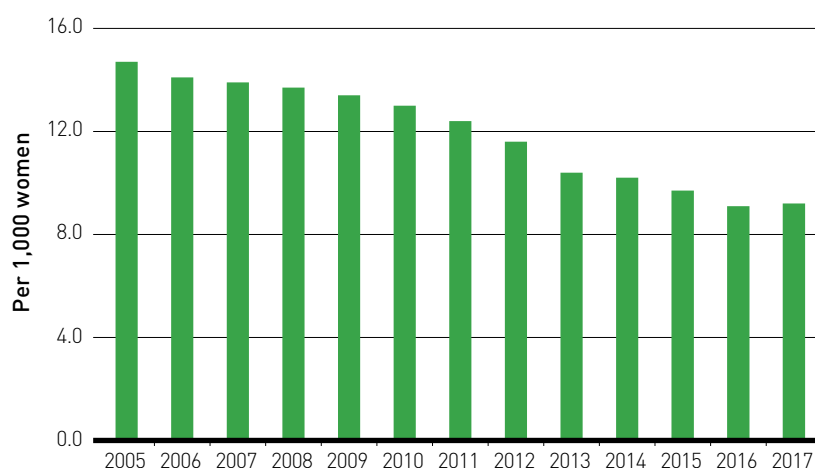
Persons killed in road accidents in selected OECD Countries, 2016



3.7.2

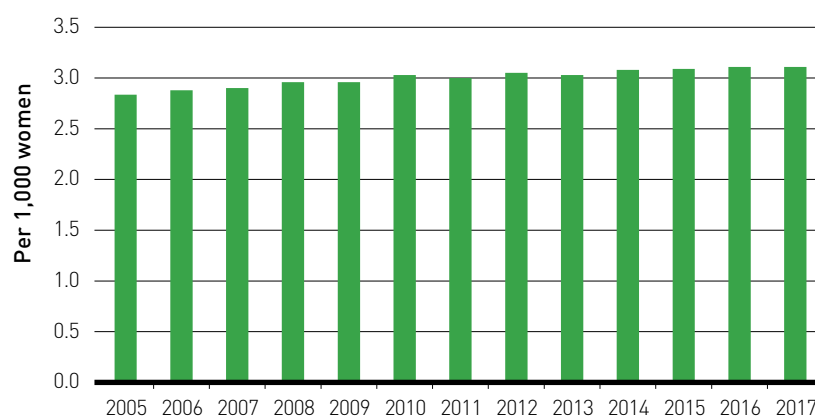
Adolescent birth rate (aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

Adolescent birth rate, women aged 15-19, 2005-2017



3.7.2

Total fertility rate, 2005-2017



3.8.1

Coverage of essential health services

Based on Israeli legislation, 100% of the population have coverage for essential health services.

3.8.2

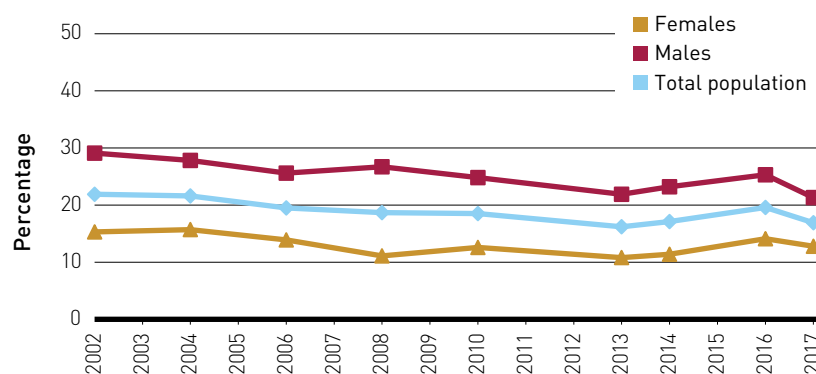
Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income

2017		
	Health expenditure\ Total household income	Health expenditure\ Total household expenditure
Up to 10%	18.1	25.4
Up to 25%	4.9	5.1

3.a.1

Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older

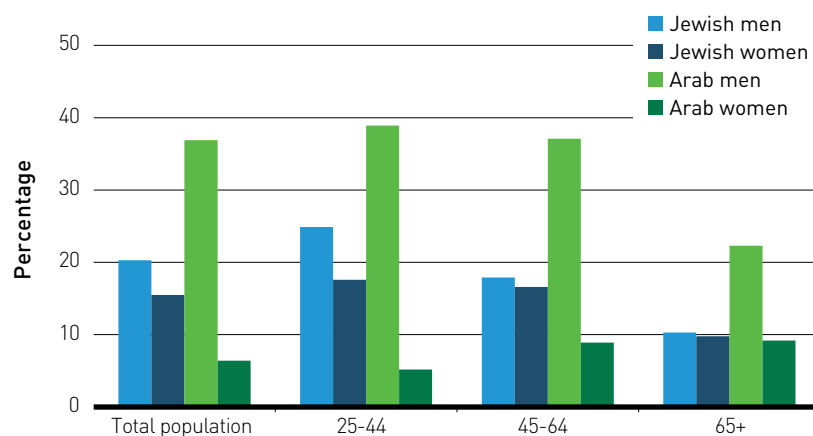
The data refer to people who reported having smoked at least one cigarette a day (daily smokers).

Smokers aged 21 and over, by sex, 2002-2017⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Data for 2002-2013 and 2017 data are based on KAP surveys, 2014 data are based on the 2014 INHIS survey, 2016 data are based on the 2016 Physical Activity Survey, Ministry of Health.

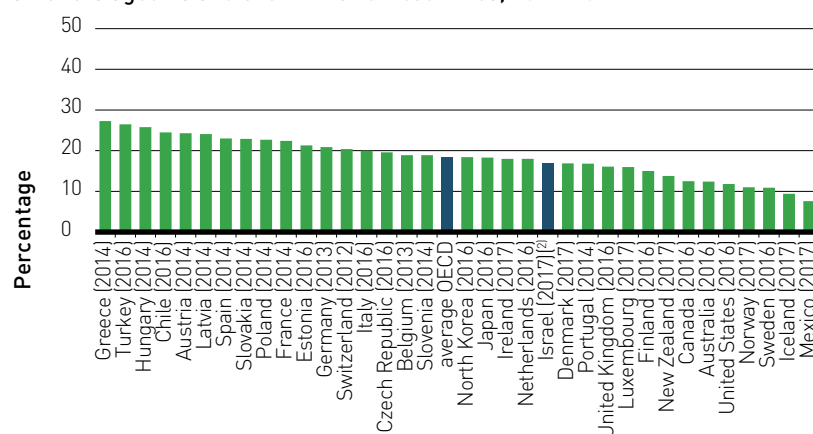
3.a.1

Smokers aged 21 and over, by population group, age and sex, 2017



Source: Survey of KAP 2017, Ministry of Health

3.a.1

Smokers aged 15 and over⁽¹⁾ in OECD countries, 2012-2017

Source: OECD

⁽¹⁾ In most countries - those aged 15 and over, In Israel - those aged 21 and over⁽²⁾ Survey of KAP 2017, Ministry of Health

3.b.1

Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national program

Percentage of children immunized, of all those for whom information was reported, by type of immunization

Year reported		Pneumo-coccal infection	Varicella	Hepatitis A	Measles, Mumps, Rubella	Poliomyelitis		Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis	Haemophilus influenzae b	Hepatitis B
	Rota 3	PCV 3	VAR	HAV 1	MMR 1	IPV 4 ^[2]	OPV 3	DTP 4	Hib 4	HBV 3
1991					94		95	94		
1992					94	92	93	90		
1993					95	93	93	92		
1994					94	92	92	91		92
1995					95	95	95	94		93
1996					94	93	92	93	92	96
1997					95	92	92	92	92	97
1998					94	92	92	93	94	97
1999					94	92	92	92	93	96
2000				89	95	93	93	94	93	98
2001				91	95	93	93	92	94	96
2002				89	95	91	92	90	91	98
2003				88	96	93	93	93	93	98
2004				93	97	95	94	95	95	100
2005				90	94	93	95	93	93	96
2006				84	97	94	81	95	94	96
2007				93	97	95		95	95	99
2008				93	98	94		94	94	99
2009				94	97	95		95	95	98
2010			91	93	96	95		95	95	97
2011		92	95	93	97	94		94	94	98
2012	92	93	95	93	96	94		94	94	97
2013	80	94	98	91	98	96		96	96	97
2014	81	94	96	94	97	95		95	95	97

Source: Ministry of Health

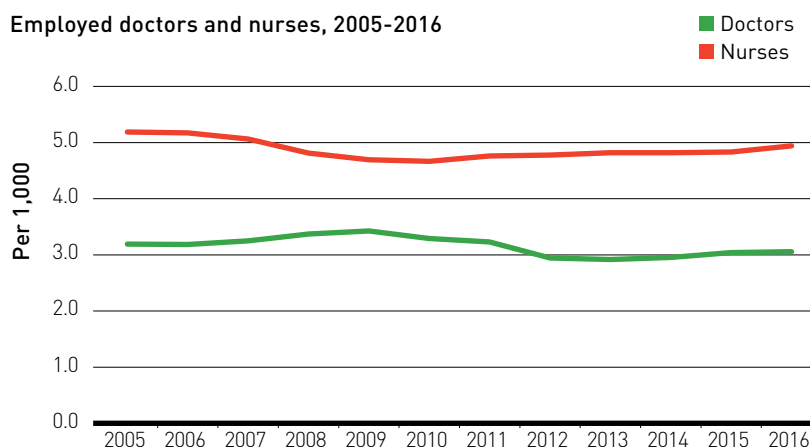
[1] Up to age 2 years

[2] Until 2006 - IPV3

3.c.1

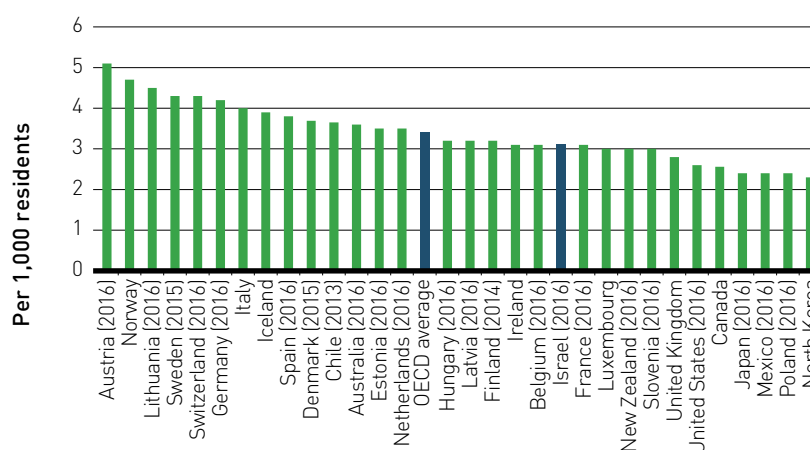
Health worker density and distribution

Employed doctors and nurses, 2005-2016



3.c.1

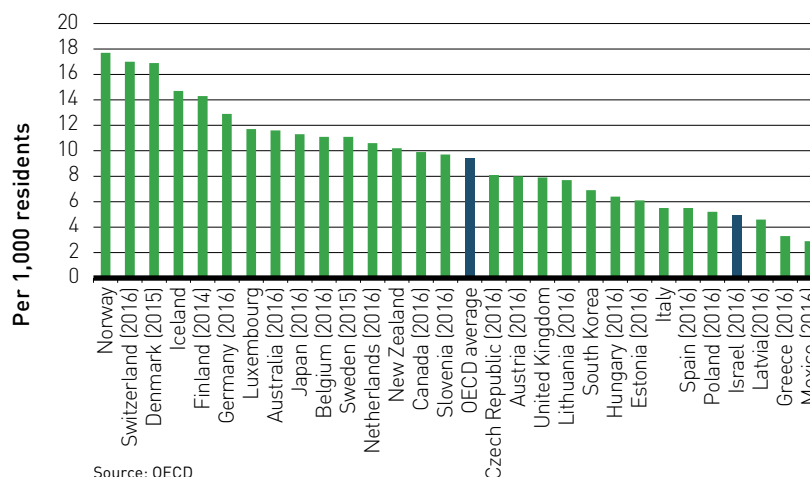
Employed Doctors in Israel and OECD countries, 2017



Source: OECD

3.c.1

Employed nurses in Israel and OECD countries, 2017



Source: OECD

GOAL 4

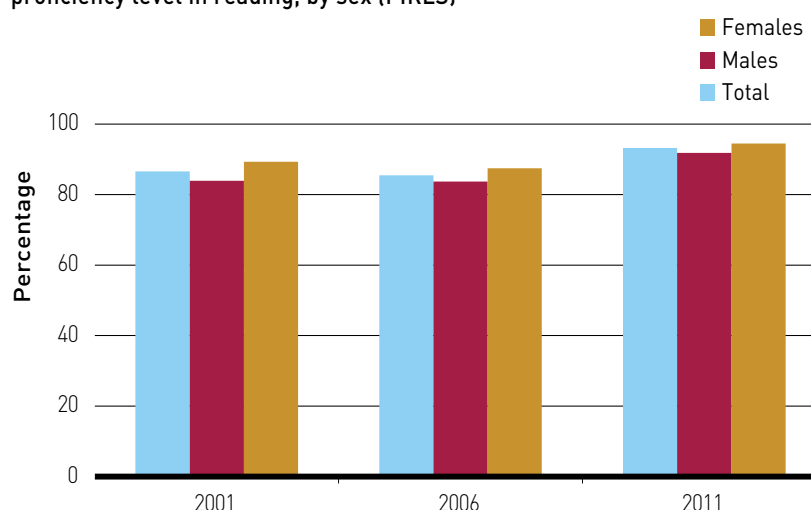
ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

4.1.1

Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

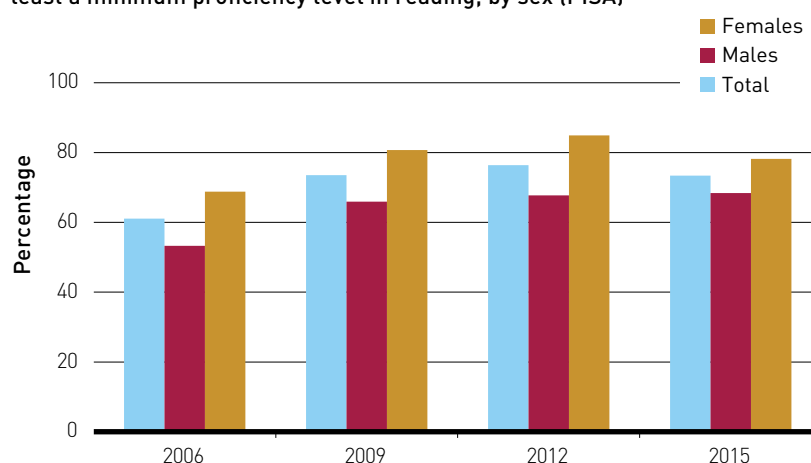
Results for this indicator should only be compared within the same type of learning assessment. For example, PISA results with PISA, TIMSS results with TIMSS, etc.

Children and young people in grades 2/3 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading, by sex (PIRLS)



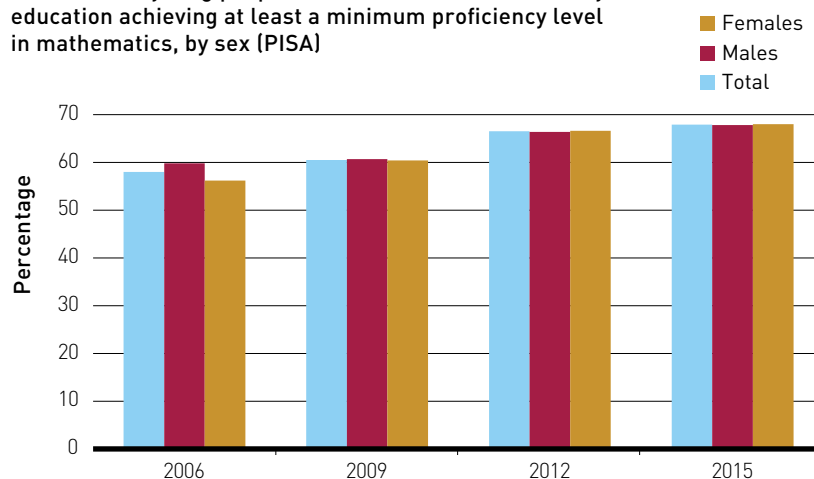
4.1.1

Children and young people at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading, by sex (PISA)



4.1.1

Children and young people at the end of lower secondary education achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in mathematics, by sex (PISA)

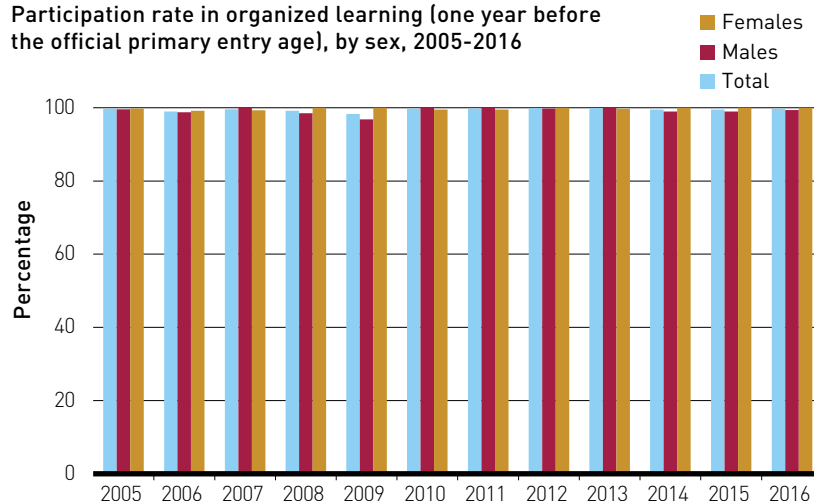


4.2.2

Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

Calculation of the indicator was done by UNESCO based on national data.

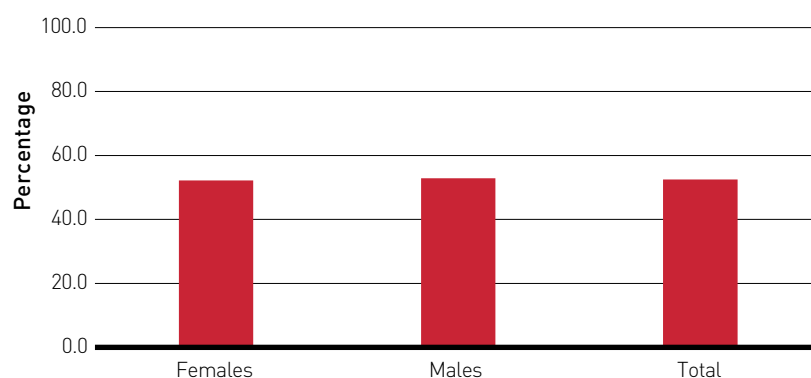
Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex, 2005-2016



4.3.1

Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex

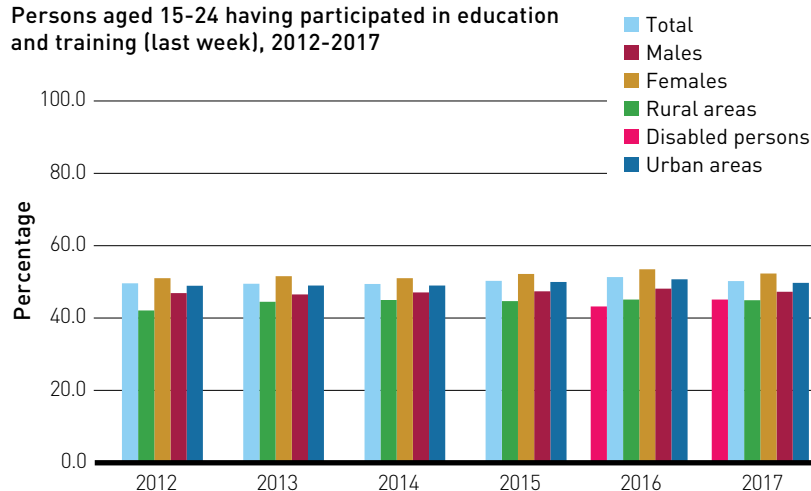
Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex, 2015



Source: PIAAC

4.3.1

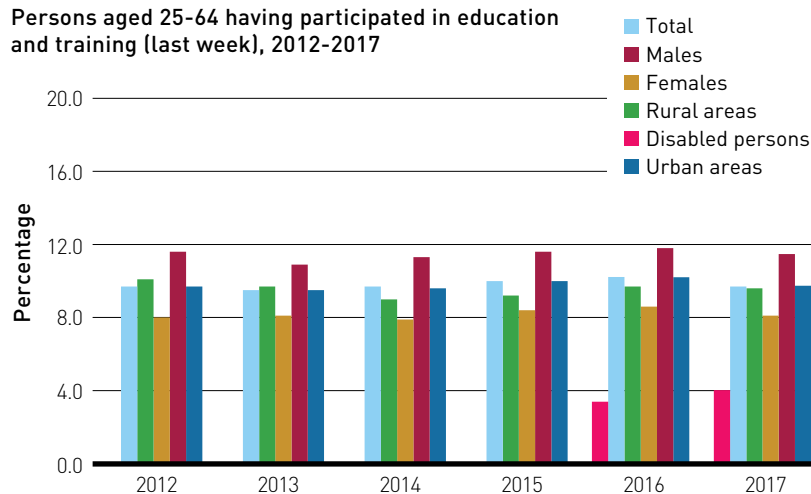
Persons aged 15-24 having participated in education and training (last week), 2012-2017



Source: LFS

4.3.1

Persons aged 25-64 having participated in education and training (last week), 2012-2017



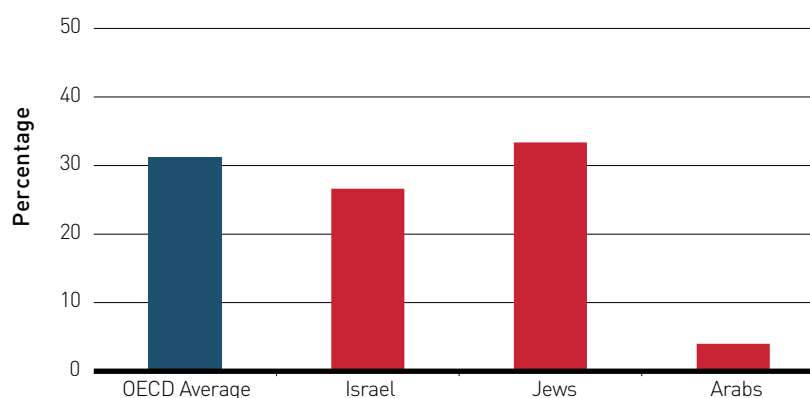
Source: LFS

4.4.1

Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

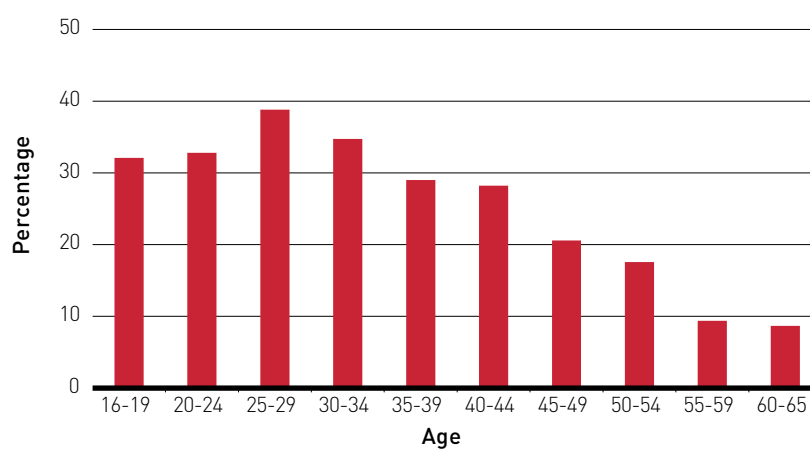
Data presented as proxy for this indicator are direct measures of the skill levels from the 2015 PIAAC skill assessment survey. The survey of adult skills defines problem-solving in technology-rich environments as “using digital technology, communication tools and networks to acquire and evaluate information, communicate with others and perform practical tasks.” It focuses on “the abilities to solve problems for personal, work and civic purposes by setting up appropriate goals and plans, and accessing and making use of information through computers and computer networks.”

Persons with proficiency level 2 & 3 in problem-solving in a technology-rich environment, by population group, 2014-2015



4.4.1

Persons with proficiency level 2 & 3 in problem-solving in a technology-rich environment, by age, 2014-2015



4.5.1

Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available)

Calculation of the indicator was done by UNESCO based on national data.

Reading						
Year	Grades 2/3 of primary education			End of lower secondary education		
	Parity index (girls/boys)	Parity index (students of rural school/students of urban school)	Parity index (low socio-economic status/high socio-economic status)	Parity index (girls/boys)	Parity index (students of rural school/students of urban school)	Parity index (low socio-economic status/high socio-economic status)
	PIRLS			PISA		
2001	1.06	0.79	1.20			
2006	1.05	0.89	1.12	1.23	0.71	0.61
2009				1.18	1.00	0.66
2011	1.03	0.93	0.87			
2012				1.20	0.97	0.71
2015				1.14	0.87	0.66

4.5.1

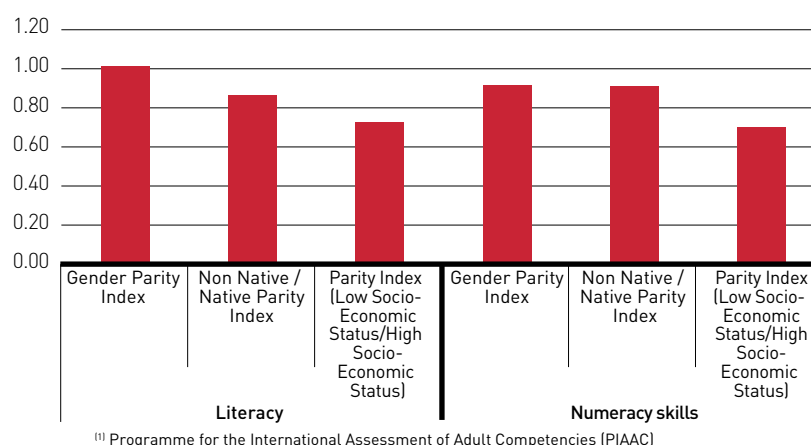
Mathematics			
Year	End of lower secondary education		
	Parity index (girls/boys)	Parity index (students of rural school/students of urban school)	Parity index (low socio-economic status/high socio-economic status)
2003 ⁽¹⁾	1.01	0.96	
2006 ⁽²⁾	0.94	0.68	0.51
2007 ⁽¹⁾	1.04	0.93	
2009 ⁽²⁾	1.00	1.10	0.47
2011 ⁽¹⁾	1.06	0.94	0.78
2012 ⁽²⁾	1.00	0.92	0.52
2015 ⁽²⁾	1.00	0.98	0.60

(1) TIMSS

(2) PISA

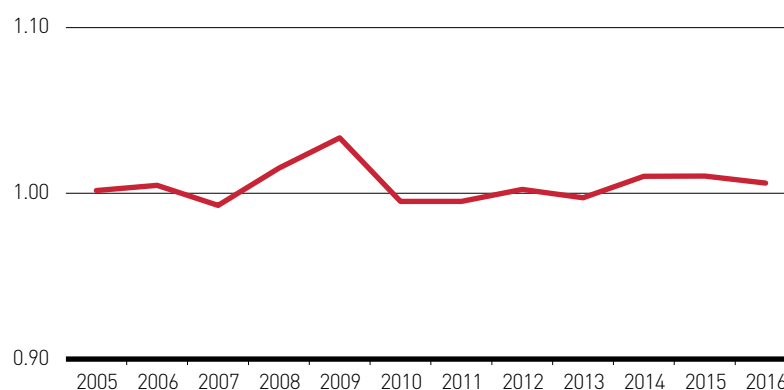
4.5.1

Population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy and numeracy skills, by sex, 2015 ⁽¹⁾



4.5.1

Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) Gender Parity Index, 2005-2016



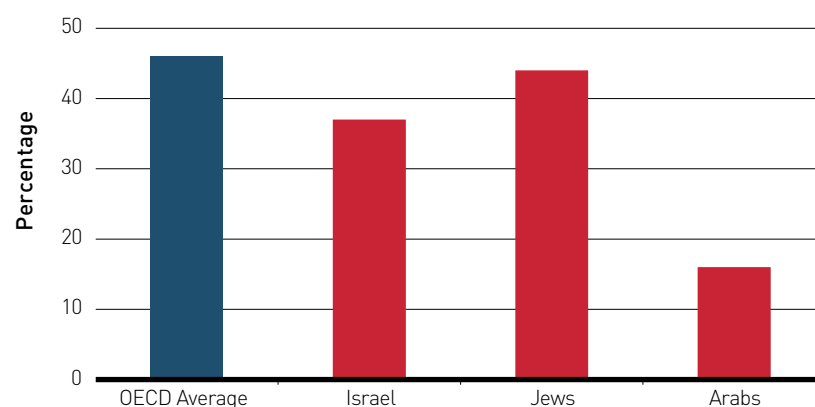
4.6.1

Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex

The proportion of the population aged 16-65 achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills based on PIAAC survey (level 2 or higher) is as follows: literacy – 72.2%, numeracy skills – 68.3%.

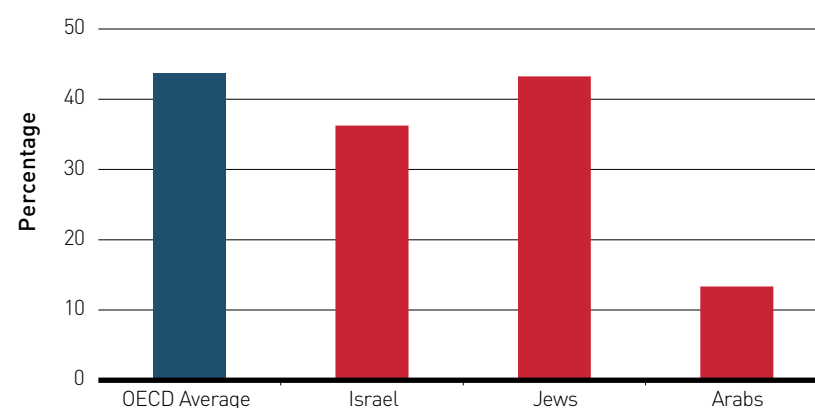
Level 3 and higher is considered high in the Israeli well-being indicators set.

Persons with a level of proficiency 3 or higher in reading literacy, OECD average, Israel and Israel by population group, 2014-2015



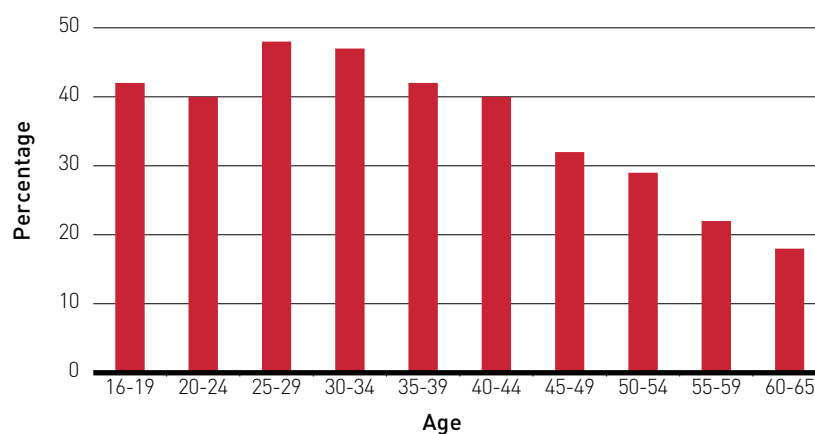
4.6.1

Persons with a level of proficiency 3 or higher in mathematical literacy, OECD average, Israel and Israel by population group, 2014-2015



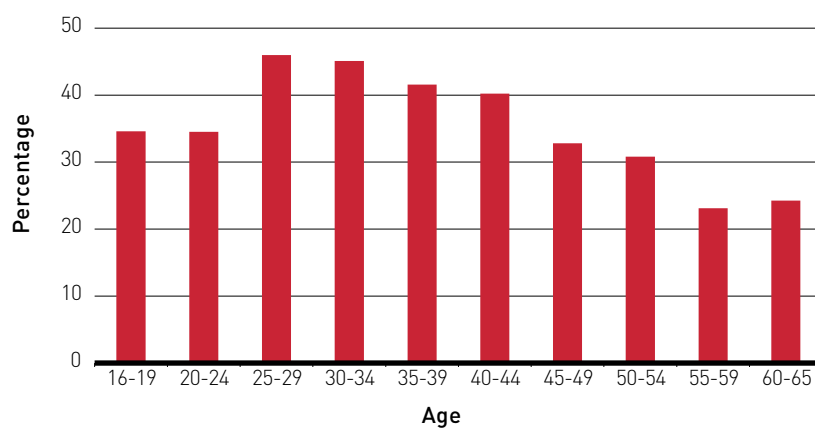
4.6.1

Persons with a level of proficiency 3 or higher in reading literacy, by age, 2014-2015



4.6.1

Persons with a level of proficiency 3 or higher in mathematical literacy, by age, 2014-2015

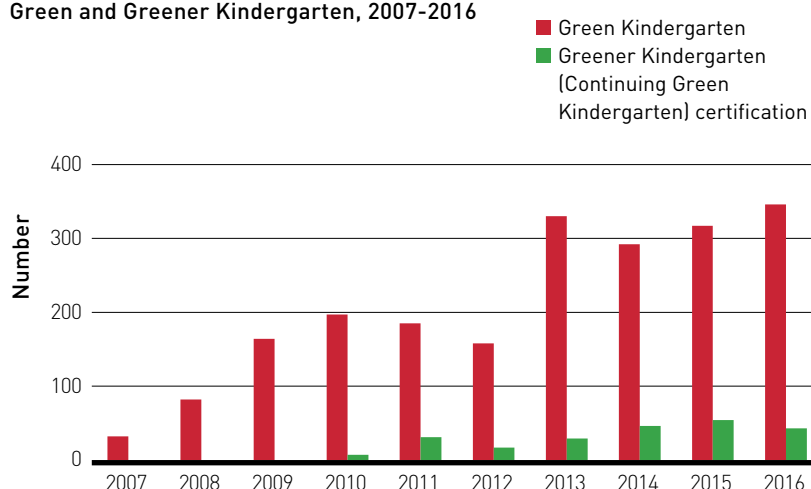


4.7.1

Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment

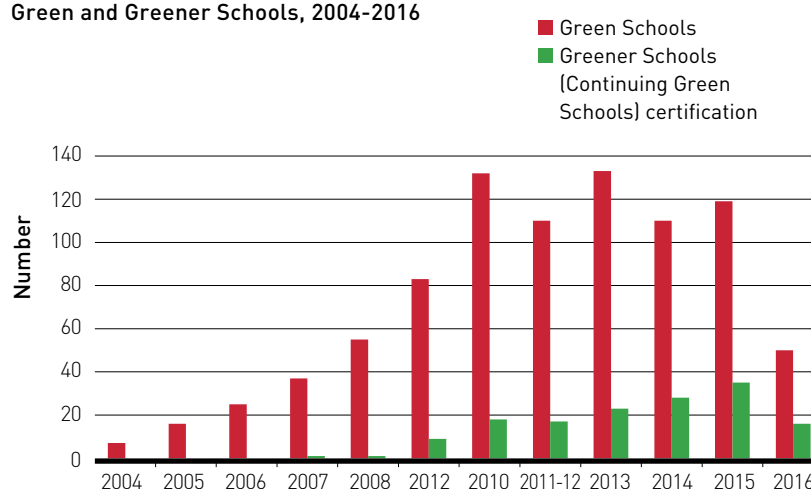
The Ministry of Environmental Protection in collaboration with the Ministry of Education has led the certification process for Green Schools since 2003. The purpose of the process is to implement sustainability principles in schools. Accreditation reflects the recognition of significant environmental education in a school and outlines a possible course of action for schools that want to start environmental activities based on existing frameworks.

Green and Greener Kindergarten, 2007-2016



4.7.1

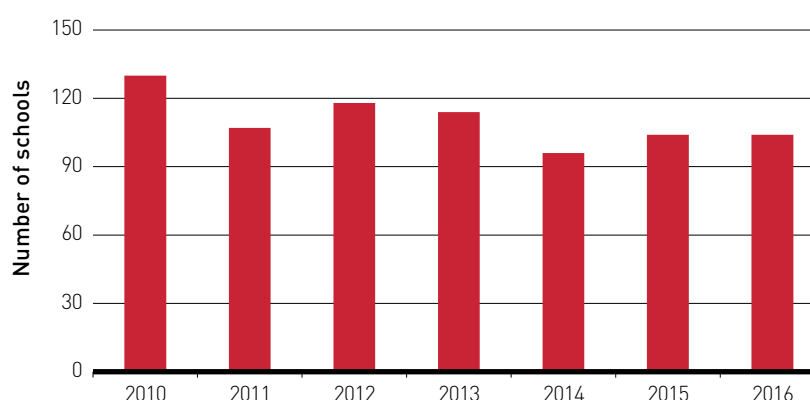
Green and Greener Schools, 2004-2016



4.7.1

A professional development program for teachers implements education for sustainability principles with an emphasis on action for the environment by means of teachers training accompanied by professional guidelines.

The integrated plan for implementing sustainability education in the school system, 2010-2016



4.a.1

Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)

Access to the following is 100% at all levels of education: a) electricity; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions).

Access to the following is 85% (data refer to public education only) at all levels of education: (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes.

4.c.1

Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country

In Israel, all preschool, primary, lower secondary and upper secondary teachers undergo training, including bachelor's degree study and teacher certification, before they start teaching.

GOAL 5

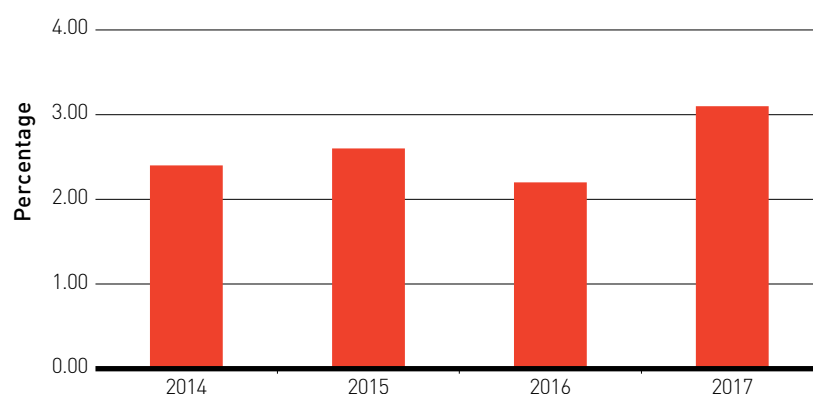
ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

5.2.1

Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

In 2017, 86.7 thousand women aged 20 and older were subjected to physical violence or threat of violence, constituting 3.1% of women aged 20 and older. 82.2 thousand women aged 20 and older were subjected to physical violence or threat of violence by other than an intimate partner, constituting 2.94% of women aged 20 and older. Data for women subject to violence by current or former intimate partner cannot be displayed due to high sampling errors.

Women and girls aged 20 years and older subjected to psychological violence or threat of violence in the previous 12 months, 2014-2017



5.2.2

Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence

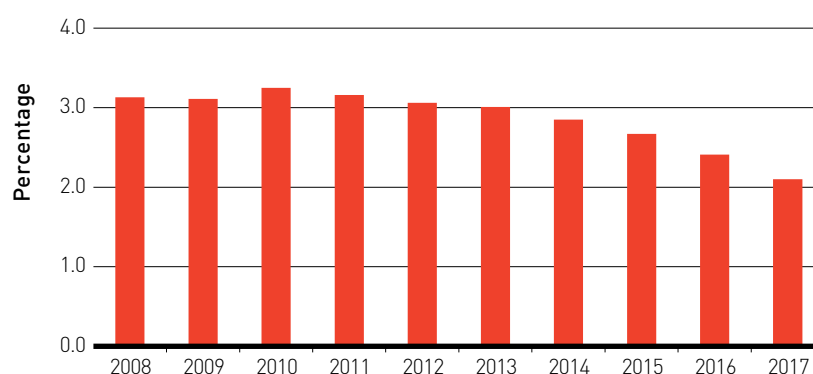
Data cannot be displayed due to high sampling errors.

5.3.1

Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

Data for Israel are available only for women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18.

Women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18, 2008-2017

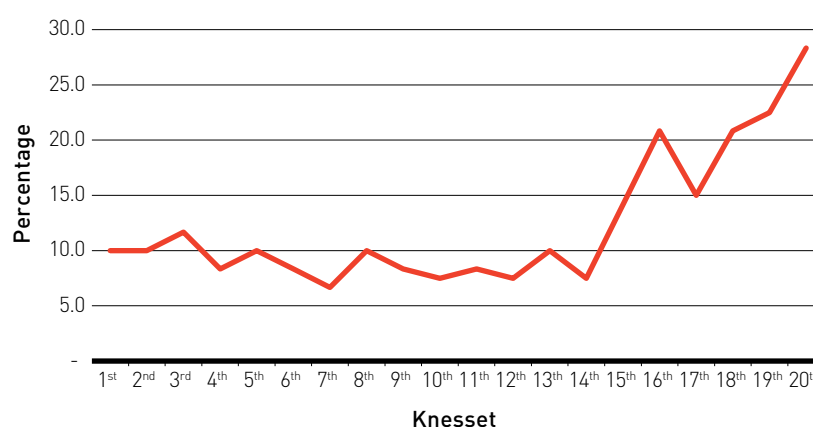


5.5.1

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments

The Knesset, the Israeli parliament, is the legislative branch having exclusive authority in the country to enact laws. The Knesset has 120 members. The data present the proportion of women in the Knesset from the first Knesset (1949) to the current twentieth Knesset (from 2015).

Proportion of seats held by women in the Israeli parliament

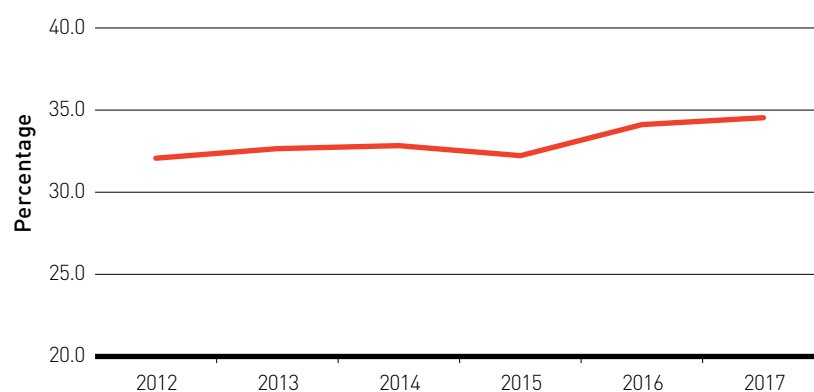


5.5.2

Proportion of women in managerial positions

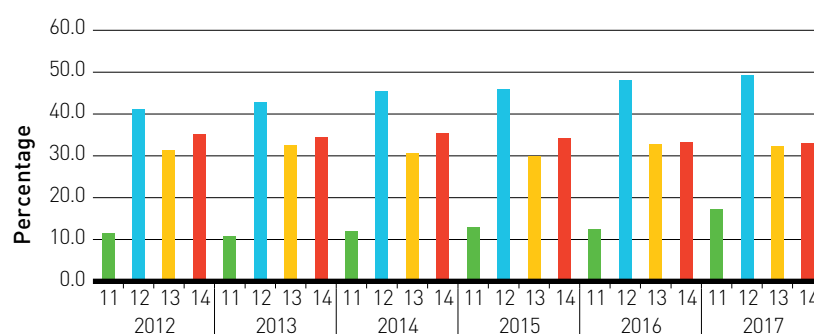
In 2017, 34.5% of the managerial positions were held by women. In the public sector, 40.7% of the managerial positions were held by women.

Women in managerial positions, 2012-2017



5.5.2

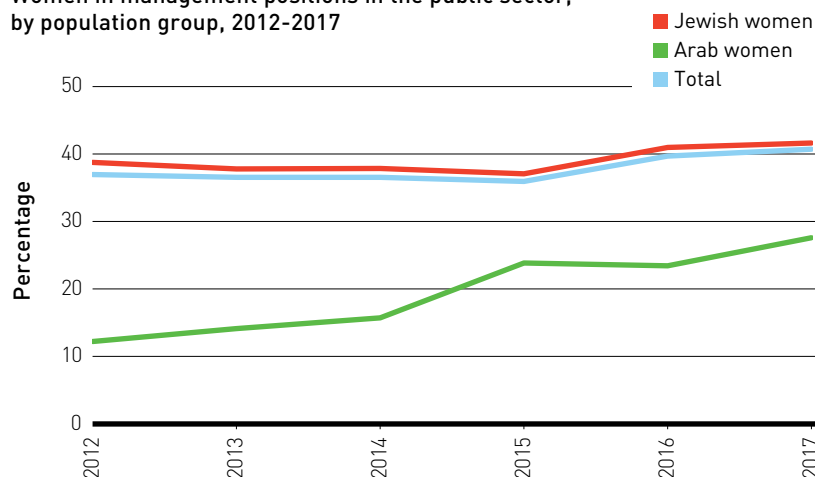
Women in managerial positions by occupation (selected ISCO level 2), 2012-2017



- 11. Chief executives, senior officials and legislators.
- 12. Administrative and commercial managers.
- 13. Production and specialized services managers.
- 14. Hospitality, retail and other services managers.

5.5.2

Women in management positions in the public sector, by population group, 2012-2017



5.6.2

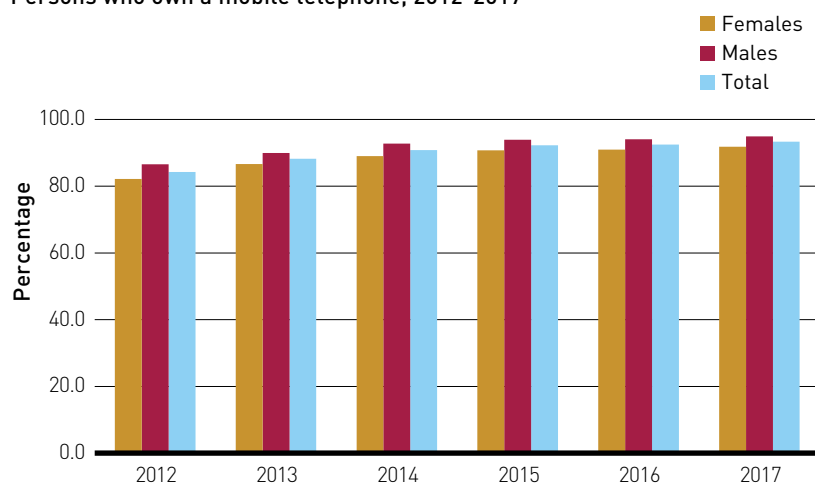
Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education

The National Health Insurance Law (1994) guarantees all women in Israel access to these services.

5.b.1

Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

Persons who own a mobile telephone, 2012-2017



GOAL 6

ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

6.1.1

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

6.2.1

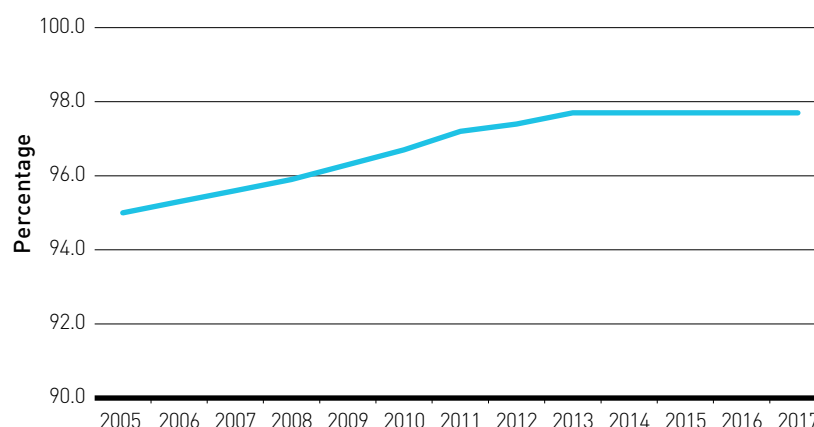
Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water

For the above two indicators, the proportion of the population that has access to safely managed drinking water services and to safely managed sanitation services is 100% in urban areas and more than 99% in rural areas.

6.3.1

53.6% of the population are connected to tertiary wastewater treatment. The majority of the population not connected to wastewater treatment is the Bedouin population that lives in localities with no municipal status.

Proportion of wastewater safely treated, 2005-2017



6.4.2

Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available fresh water resources

Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources in Israel is 100%.

GOAL 7

ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

7.1.1

Proportion of population with access to electricity

The proportion of the population in Israel with access to electricity is very high and close to 100%.

7.1.2

Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

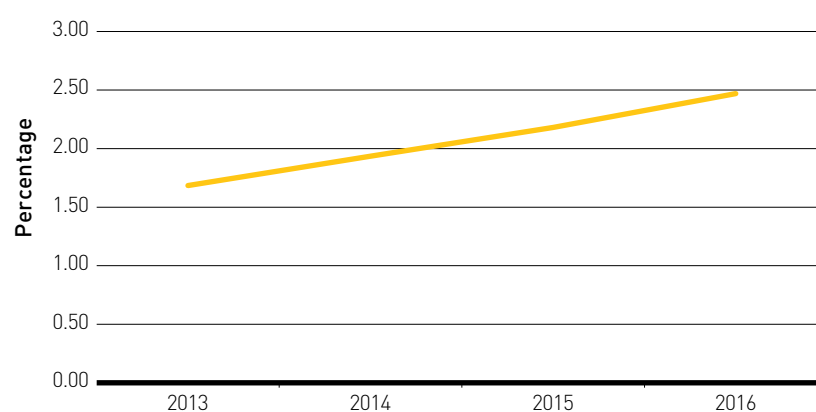
Based on 2014 data from the Israeli social survey, 1.5% of the population has a solar system for electricity generation at their homes. 86% of the population has sun-heated boilers.

7.2.1

Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

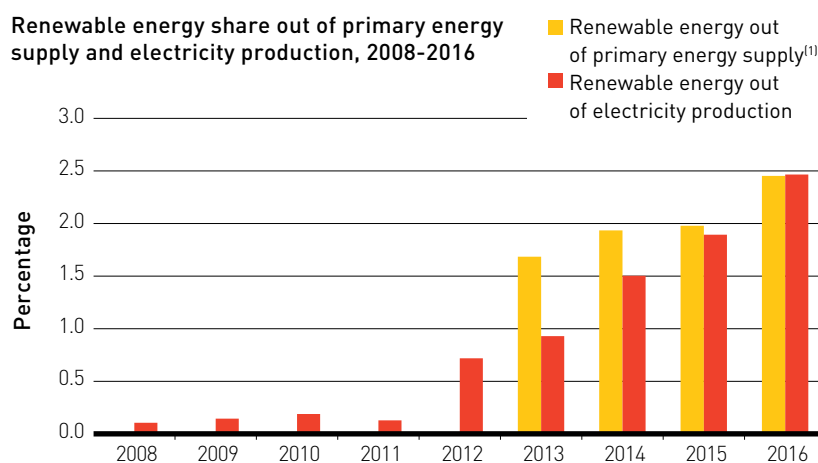
The majority of renewable energy production is derived from water heating in sun-heated boilers (62%). The percentage of renewable energy out of the primary energy supply and out of electricity production is very low in Israel (less than 3 percent), despite the significant increase in 2008-2016. The share of renewable energy production in Israel is much lower than the OECD countries average (24%).

Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption, 2013-2016



7.2.1

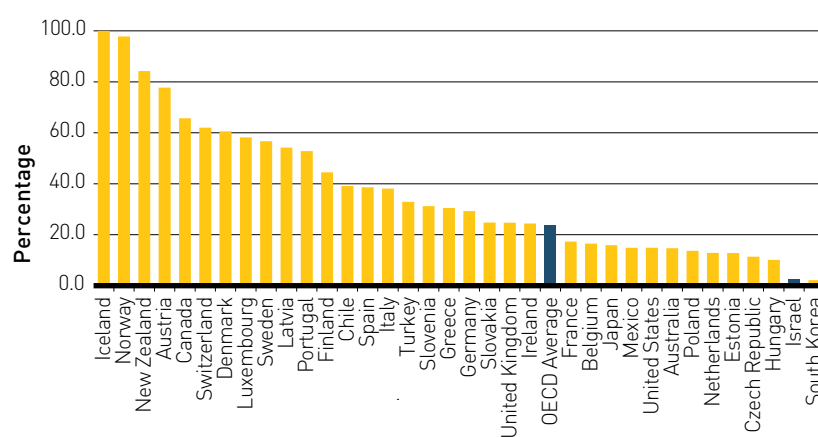
Renewable energy share out of primary energy supply and electricity production, 2008-2016



⁽¹⁾ In 2013 there was a change in calculation methodology

7.2.1

Production of electricity from renewable energy out of total electricity production in OECD countries, 2016



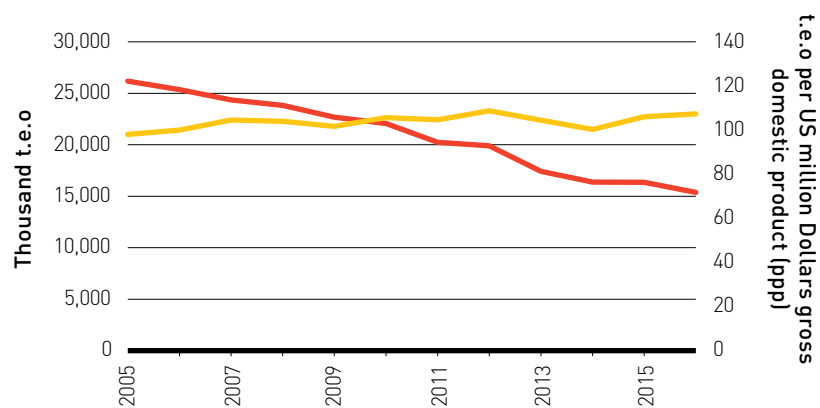
Source: IEA - International Energy Agency

7.3.1

Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

In 2016, the energy ratio in Israel was 0.08 t.e.o per thousand US dollars PPP in 2010 prices, lower than the ratio in European countries.

Energy ratio and primary energy supply⁽¹⁾, 2005-2016



⁽¹⁾ In 2013 there was a change in calculation

GOAL 8

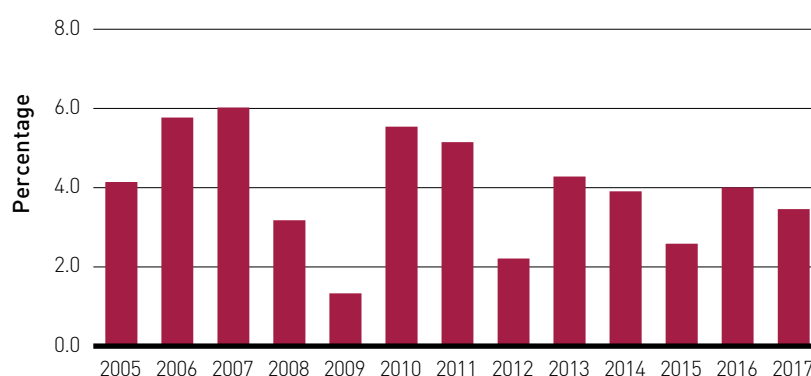
PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

There were 3.993 million participants in the labor force (persons aged 15 and over) in 2017, of which 2.019 million were employed men and 1.806 million were employed women.

8.1.1

Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

Real annual rate of change of GDP, 2005-2017



8.1.1

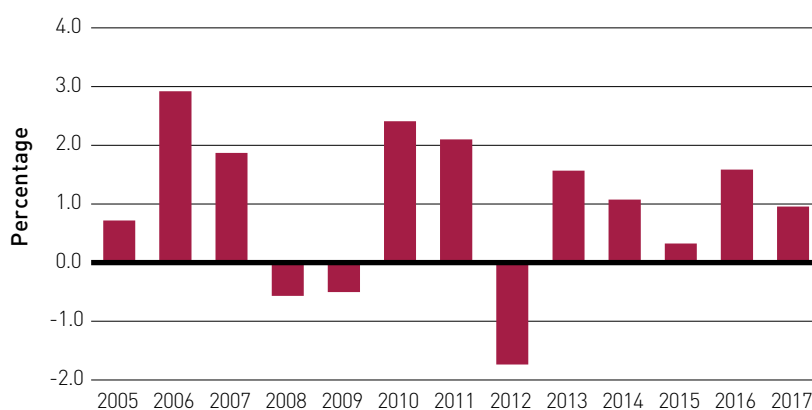
Real annual rate of change of GDP per capita, 2005-2017



8.2.1

Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

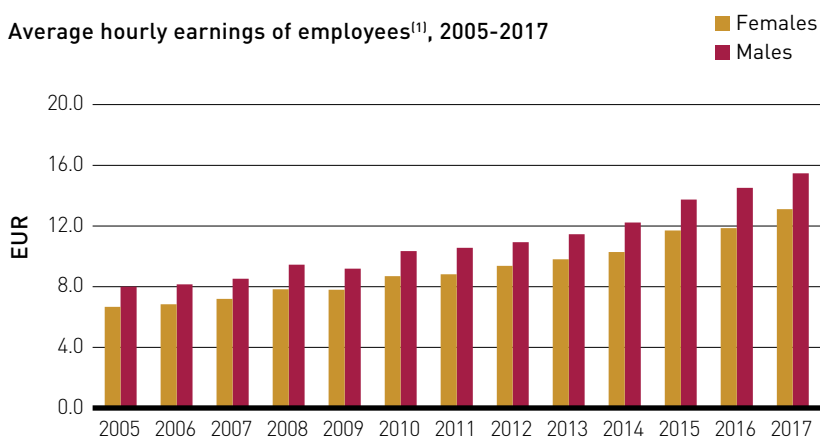
Labor productivity growth: Real growth in GDP (volumes) per person employed, relative to the previous year, 2005-2017



8.5.1

Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities

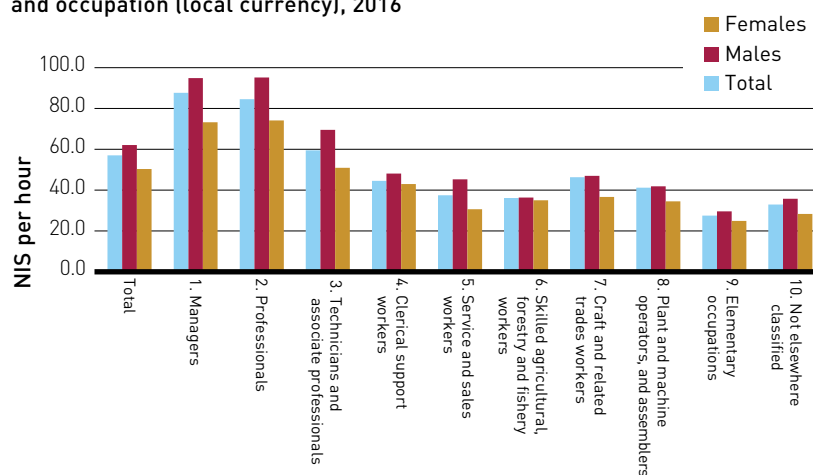
Average hourly earnings of employees⁽¹⁾, 2005-2017



⁽¹⁾Persons aged 15 and over

8.5.1

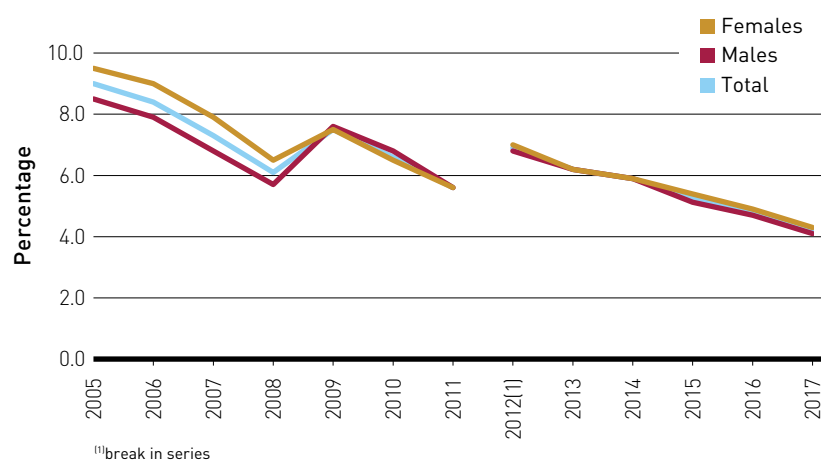
Average nominal hourly earnings of employees by sex and occupation (local currency), 2016



8.5.2

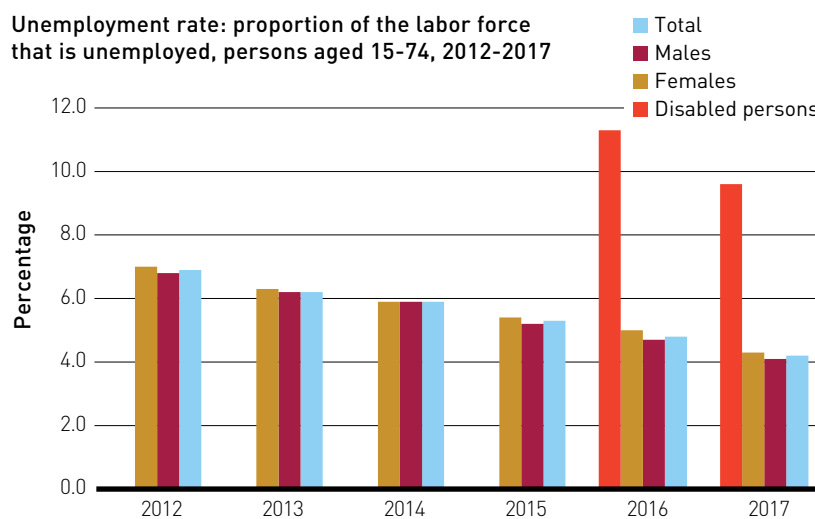
Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Unemployment rate: proportion of the labor force that is unemployed, persons aged 15-74, 2005-2017



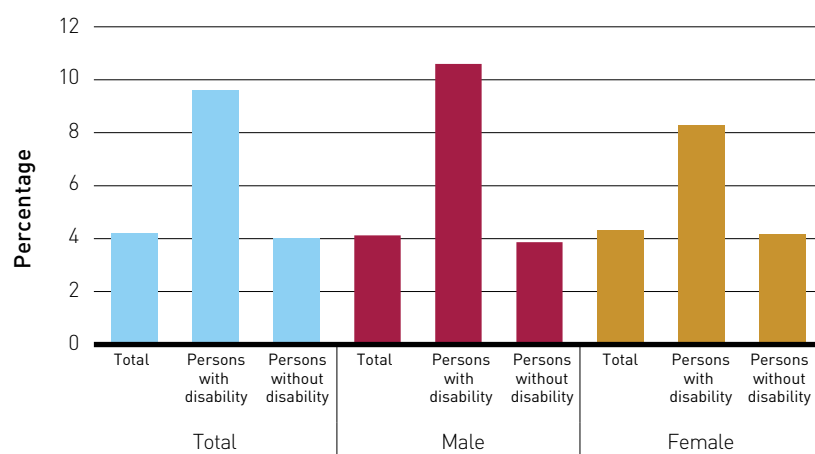
8.5.2

Unemployment rate: proportion of the labor force that is unemployed, persons aged 15-74, 2012-2017



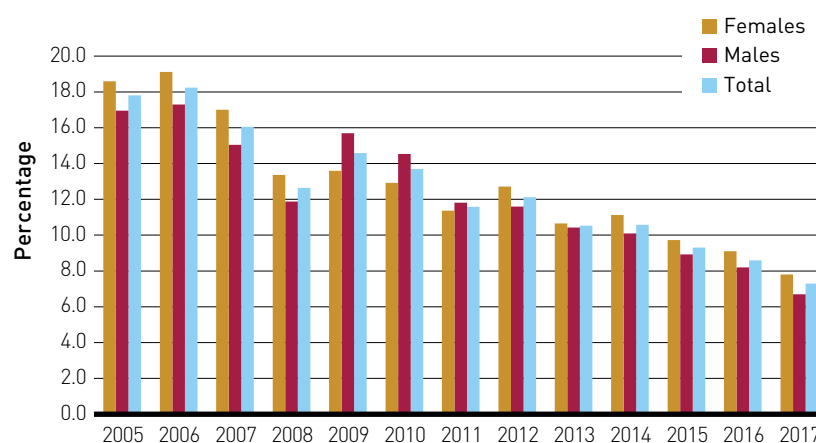
8.5.2

Unemployment rate by sex and disability status, 2017



8.5.2

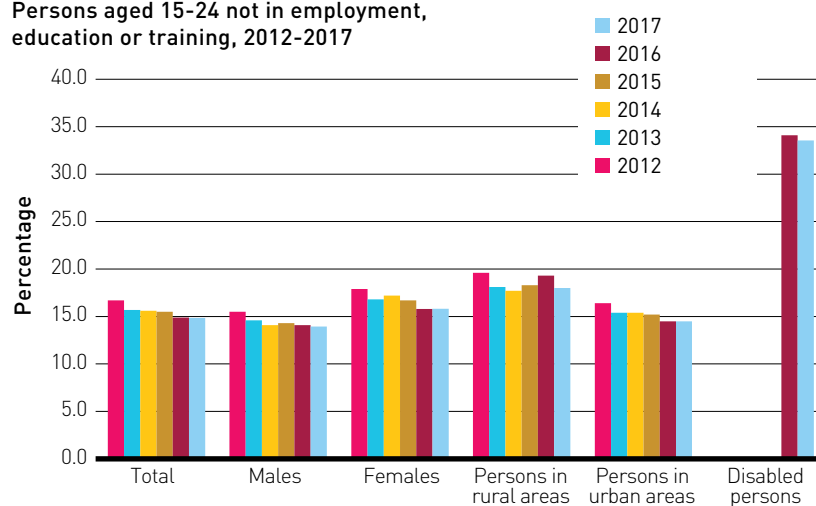
Youth unemployment rate: proportion of the labor force aged 15-24 that is unemployed, 2005-2017



8.6.1

Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training

Persons aged 15-24 not in employment, education or training, 2012-2017

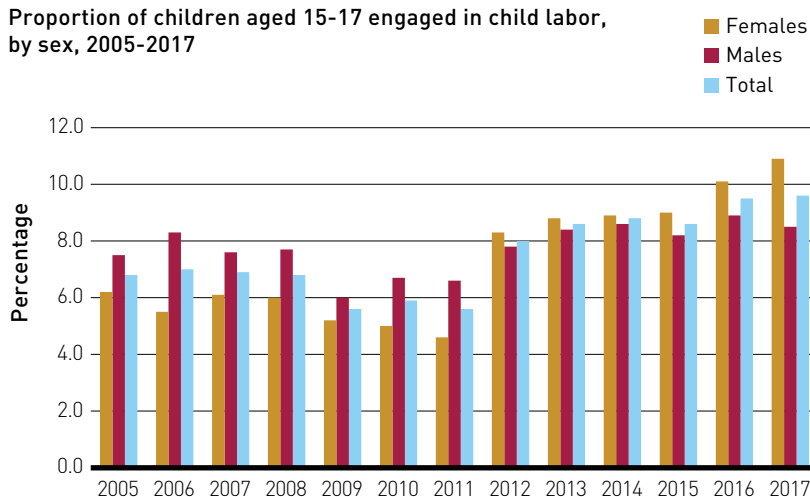


8.7.1

Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labor, by sex and age

Data for Israel are available for ages 15-17.

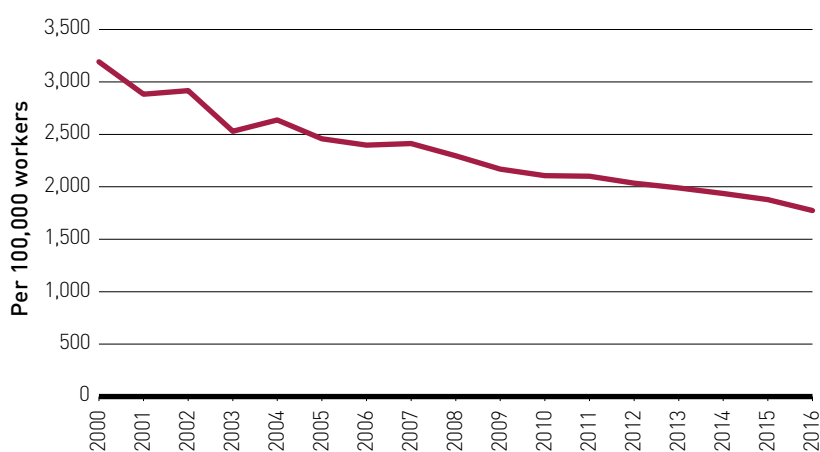
Proportion of children aged 15-17 engaged in child labor, by sex, 2005-2017



8.8.1

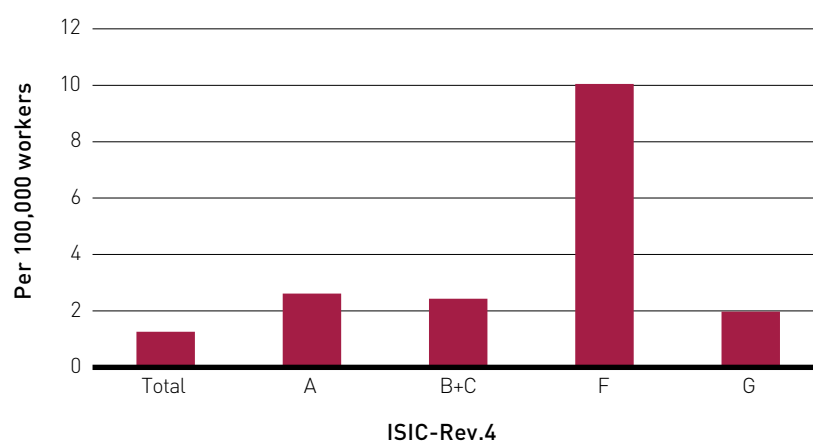
Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status

Employed persons injured in work accidents, 2000-2016

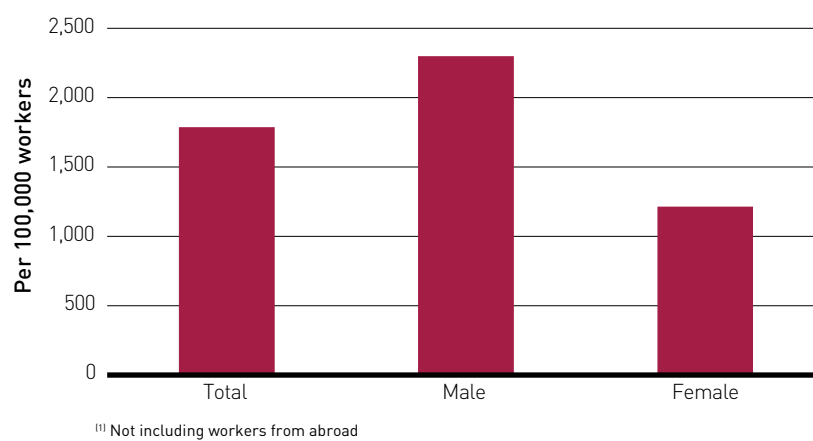


8.8.1

Fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, 2017



8.8.1

Non-fatal occupational injuries⁽¹⁾ per 100,000 workers, by sex, 2017

8.8.1

Non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers by economic activity (rate), 2017.

ISIC-Rev.4		2017
Total	Total	1,655
A. Agriculture; forestry and fishing	A	2,038
B. Mining and quarrying	B	
C. Manufacturing	B+C	2,207
D. Electricity; gas, steam and air conditioning supply	D	1,834
E. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	E	1,926
F. Construction	F	2,464
G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	G	2,265
H. Transportation and storage	H	2,882
I. Accommodation and food service activities	I	2,157
J. Information and communication	J	783
K. Financial and insurance activities	K	1,103
L. Real estate activities	L	4,727
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	M	1,266
N. Administrative and support service activities	N	2,560
O. Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	O	1,483
P. Education	P	369
Q. Human health and social work activities	Q	1,154
R. Arts, entertainment and recreation	R	1,908
S. Other service activities	S	2,007
T. Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	T	135
U. Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	U	1,494
X. Not elsewhere classified	X	647

8.8.1

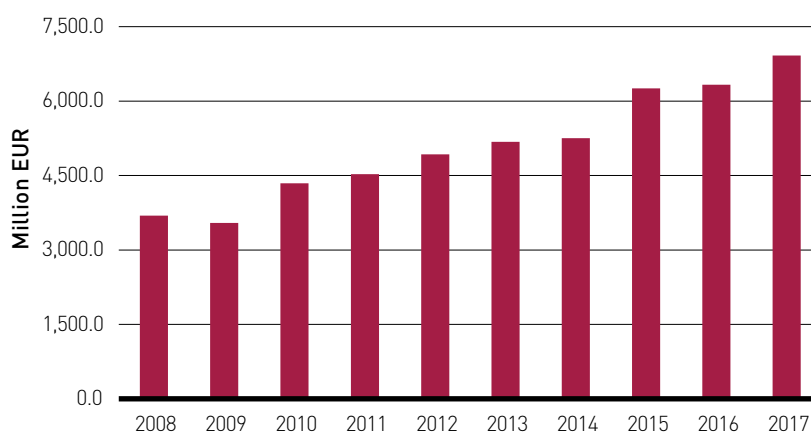
Non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers by economic activity (rate), 2016

ISIC-Rev.4		2016
Total	Total	1,772
A. Agriculture; forestry and fishing	A	2,151
B. Mining and quarrying	B	
C. Manufacturing	B+C	2,305
D. Electricity; gas, steam and air conditioning supply	D	2,381
E. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	E	1,858
F. Construction	F	2,712
G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	G	2,376
H. Transportation and storage	H	3,069
I. Accommodation and food service activities	I	2,390
J. Information and communication	J	877
K. Financial and insurance activities	K	1,195
L. Real estate activities	L	4,964
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	M	1,336
N. Administrative and support service activities	N	2,867
O. Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	O	1,556
P. Education	P	396
Q. Human health and social work activities	Q	1,215
R. Arts, entertainment and recreation	R	1,970
S. Other service activities	S	2,111
T. Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	T	159
U. Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	U	903
X. Not elsewhere classified	X	800

8.9.1

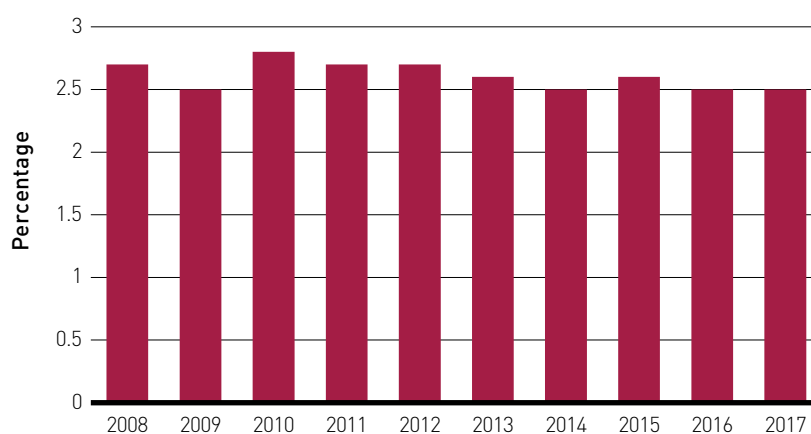
Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate

Tourism direct GDP, 2008-2017



8.9.1

Tourism GDP (direct) as % of total GDP, 2008-2017

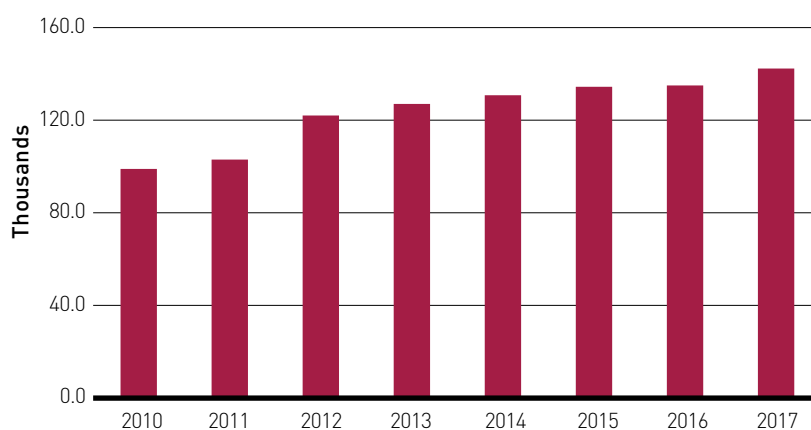


8.9.2

Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs

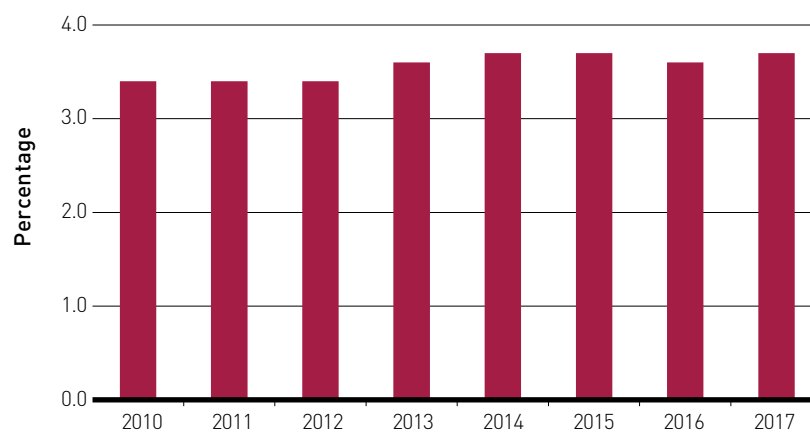
Data are for total tourism employment as a proportion of all persons employed.

Tourism employment, 2010-2017



8.9.2

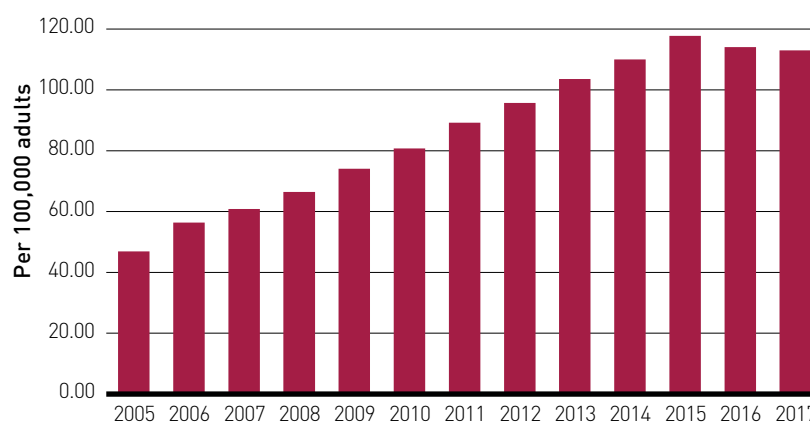
Tourism employment as a proportion of all persons employed, 2010-2017



8.10.1

(a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and
(b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults

Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults (persons aged 15+), 2005-2017



GOAL 9

BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

9.1.1

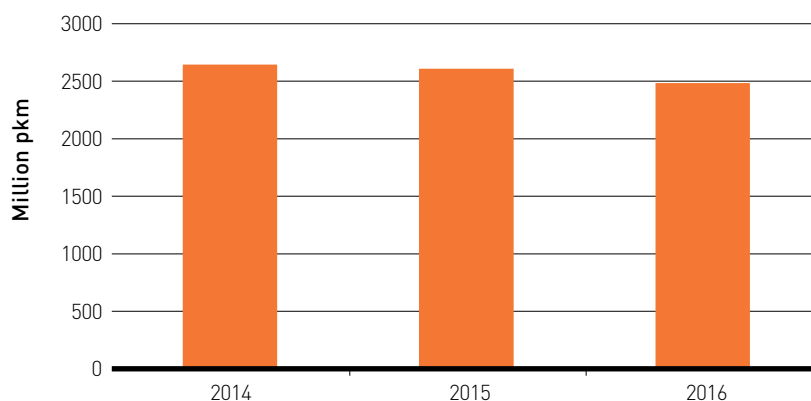
Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road

In Israel, nearly 100% of the population lives within 2 km of an all-season road.

9.1.2

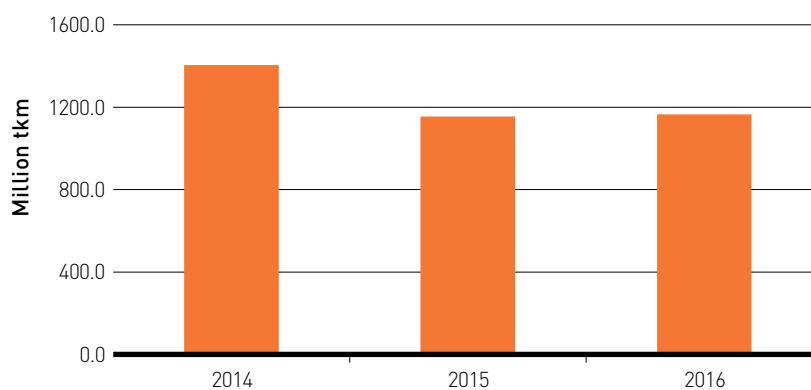
Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

Volume of domestic railway passenger transport, 2014-2016



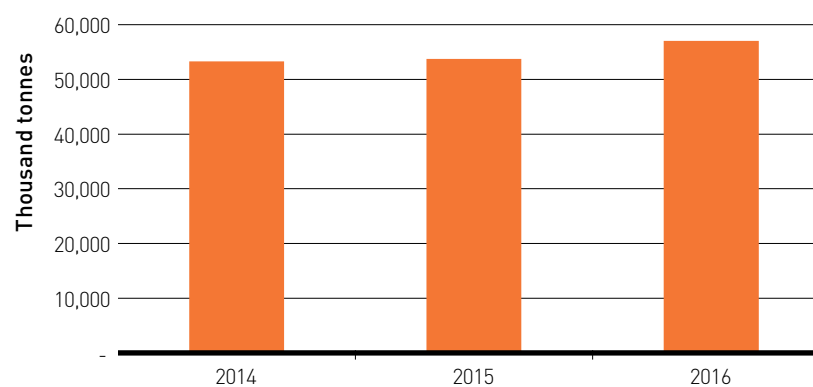
9.1.2

Volume of domestic railway freight transport, 2014-2016



9.1.2

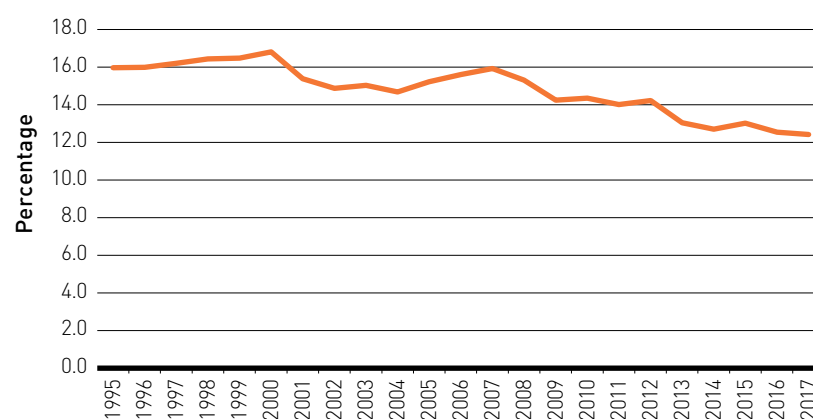
Volume of maritime freight transport (volume of freight loaded and unloaded at national ports in Thousand tonnes), 2014-2016



9.2.1

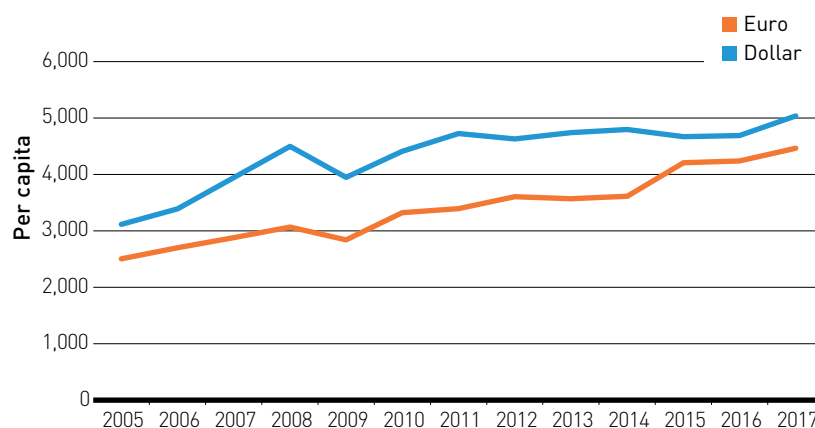
Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP, 1995-2017



9.2.1

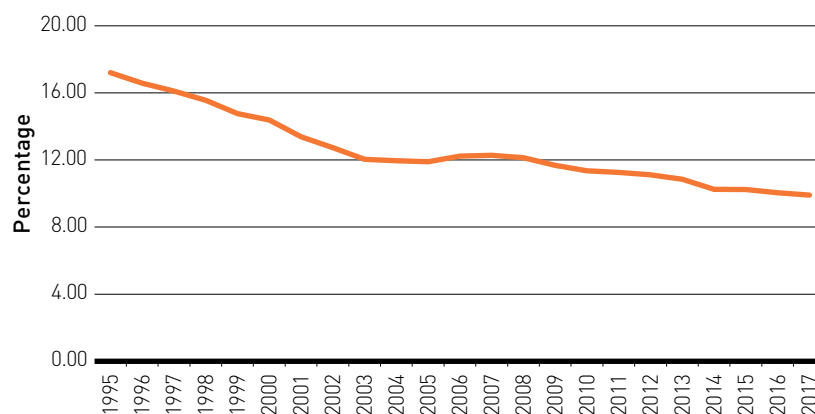
Manufacturing value added as a proportion per capita, 2005-2017



9.2.2

Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

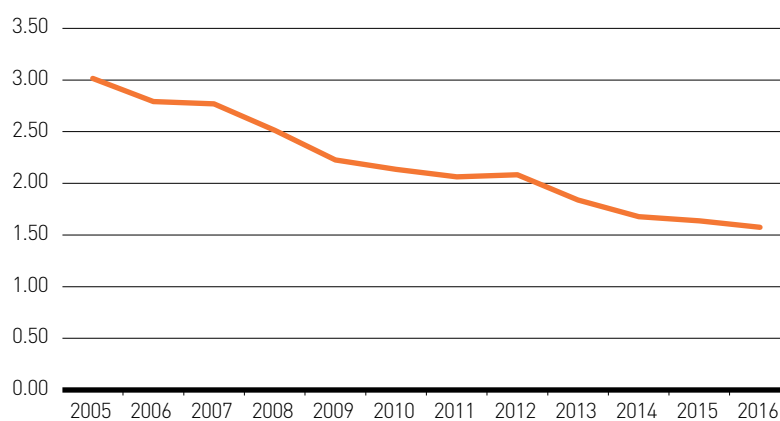
Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment, 1995-2017



9.4.1

CO₂ emission per unit of value added

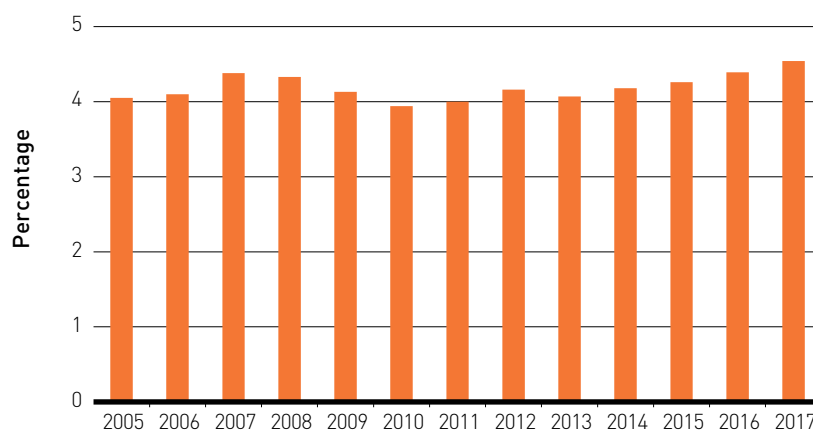
CO₂ emission per unit of value added (1000 ton/\$ GDP PPP), 2005-2016



9.5.1

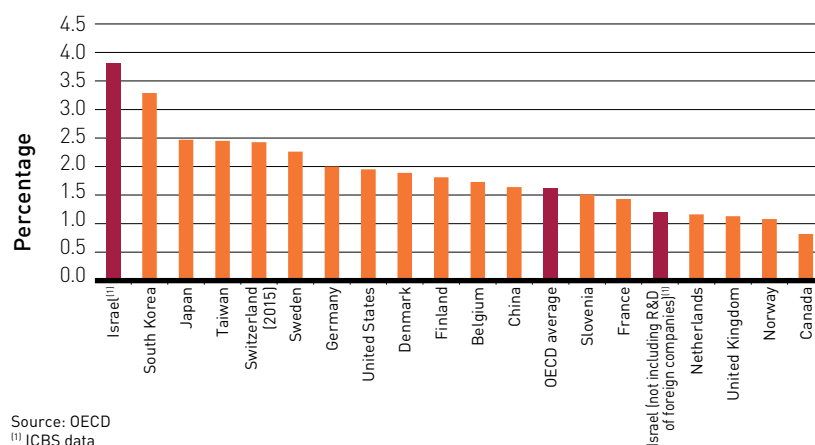
Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP

Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP, 2005-2017



9.5.1

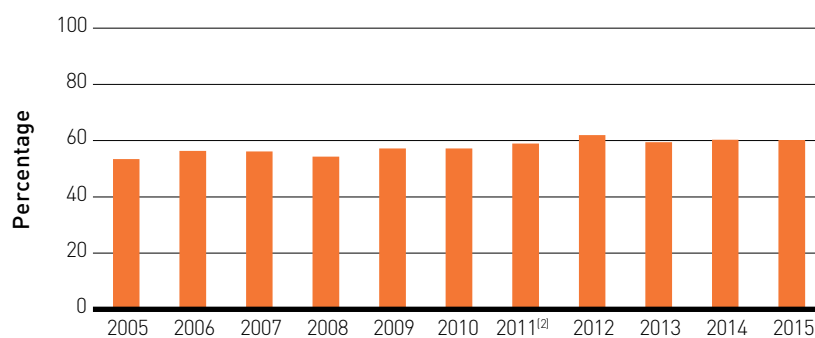
Expenditure on business R&D as a percentage of GDP in OECD countries, 2016



9.b.1

Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added

Medium and high technology manufacturing share of manufacturing value added, 2005-2015⁽¹⁾



⁽¹⁾ Break caused by change in classification of economic activities. Until 2010, data presented according to the Standard Classification of All Economic Industries, 1993 (ISIC Rev.3).

⁽²⁾ As of 2011, data are presented according to the Standard Classification of All Economic.

GOAL 10

10.2.1

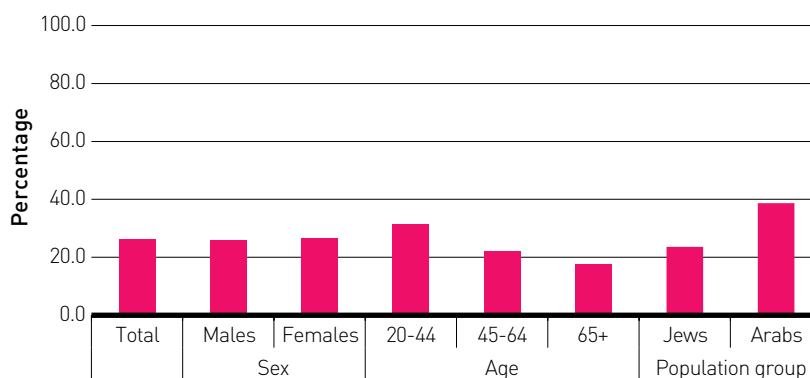
Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

See indicator 1.2.1.

10.3.1

Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated

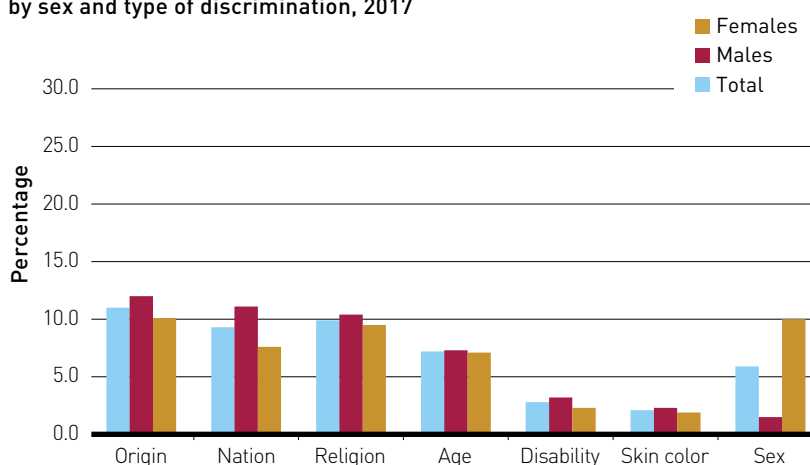
Persons aged 20 and over who felt discrimination⁽¹⁾ by sex, age and population group, 2017



⁽¹⁾ Felt discrimination based on age, nationality, origin, religion, gender, disability, or skin color.

10.3.1

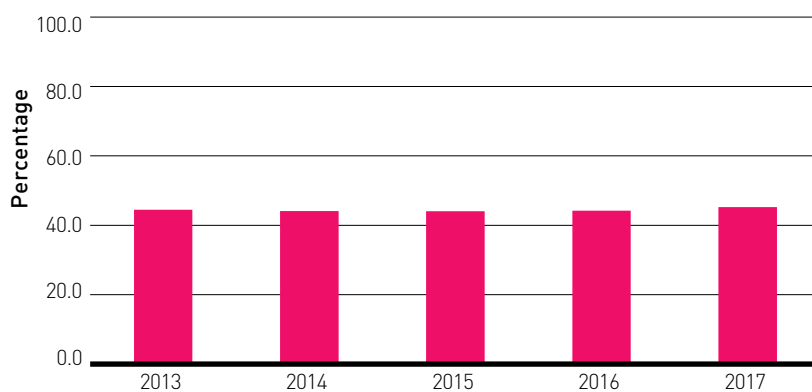
Persons aged 20 and over who felt discrimination, by sex and type of discrimination, 2017



10.4.1

Labor share of GDP,
comprising wages and social
protection transfers

Total compensation of employees given as a percentage of nominal GDP
for the total economy, 2013-2017



GOAL 11

MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

11.2.1

Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Based on GIS calculations in urban localities with 2,000 or more residents, 91.8% of the urban area is within 0.5 km from public transport. 97.1% of the population in these localities has convenient access to public transport based on the definitions of the indicator.

11.3.2

Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically

Planning processes in all cities in Israel are transparent to the public at some level through planning committees. Nonetheless, the level of participation varies from cases where citizens may express their opposition to a project to cases where a much wider public participation process exists.

11.4.1

Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)

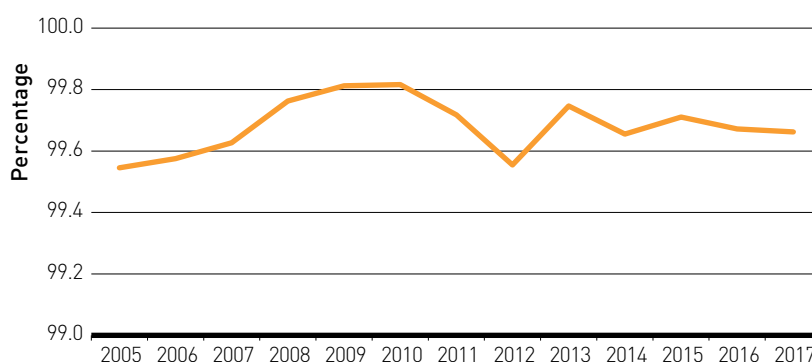
Data are available only for expenditure on cultural heritage as a percentage of total government expenditure. Cultural heritage includes museums, archives, antiquities preservation and archeological sites preservation. In 2017, expenditure on cultural heritage was 0.36% of total government expenditure.

Year	Expenditure of government and national institutions on cultural heritage	Expenditure of local authorities on cultural heritage	Expenditure on cultural heritage as a percentage of total government expenditure (percentage)
	Million US Dollars (Current prices)		
2000	47.0	6.1	0.32
2013	100.8	10.8	0.38
2014	76.8	9.8	0.38
2015	65.7	7.6	0.34
2016	107.5	7.9	0.37
2017	108.7	9.0	0.36

11.6.1

Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities

Urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, 2005-2017



11.7.1

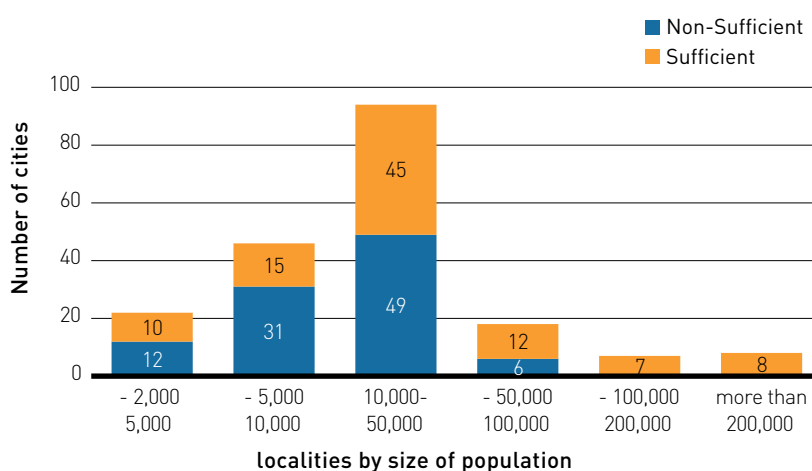
Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

The number of cities with non-sufficient open space is based on the UN Habitat minimum of 15% of the built-up area.

The calculations are based on 2013 Central Bureau of Statistics (ICBS) land use data, after removal of agricultural land uses, forests and other undeveloped land and waterbodies.

Public space includes the following land uses: public services, culture and leisure, infrastructure and transportation, public parks and other public open areas.

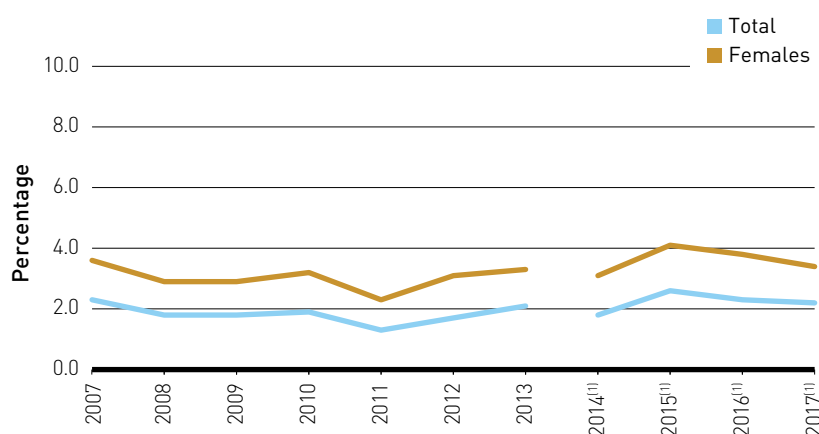
Number of cities with sufficient public space, 2016



11.7.2

Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months

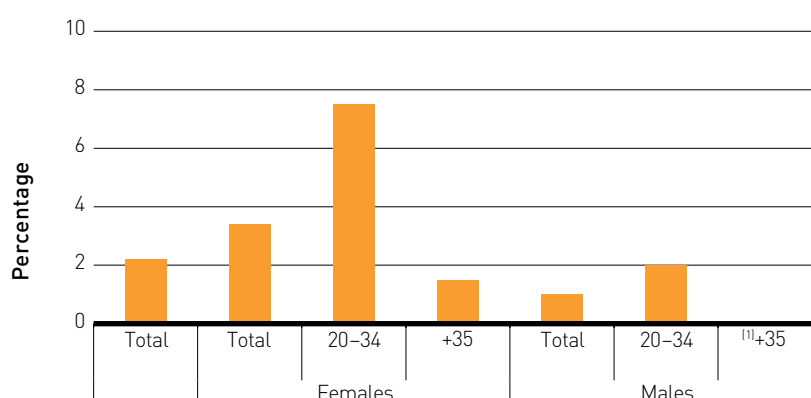
Persons aged 20 and over who were sexually harassed, 2007-2017



⁽¹⁾ Change in data source: until 2013, the social survey; from 2014, Israel's Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS)

11.7.2

Persons 20 and over who were sexually harassed by sex and age, 2017



Source: Israel's Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS)

⁽¹⁾ The proportion of men aged 35 and over who were affected by sexual harassment is minimal and is subject to relatively high sampling errors and therefore cannot be presented

11.a.1

Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city

Planning processes in all cities in Israel involve urban and regional development plans through seven district planning committees.

GOAL 12

ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

12.1.1

Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies

Israel has an SCP National Action Plan since 2015. SCP is mainstreamed into national policies relating to green public procurement; implementation of sustainable development strategies within government companies; support in the assimilation of best practices by small and medium enterprises; launch of the resource efficiency knowledge center; and promotion of environmental standards and labeling.

12.4.1

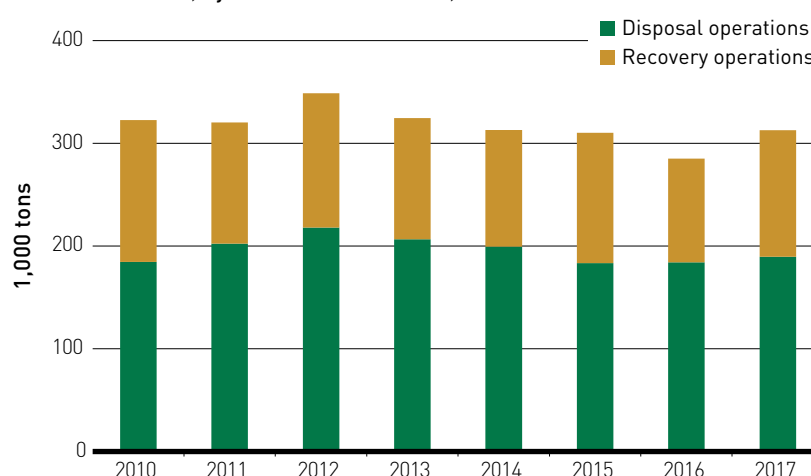
Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement

Israel is party to the United Nations Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (the Basel Convention) and complies with its provisions. Israel has yet to ratify the Ban Amendment but already complies with its provisions further limiting the export of hazardous waste. Israel is a party to the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC) and meets its obligations. It is in the process of working towards ratifying the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

12.4.2

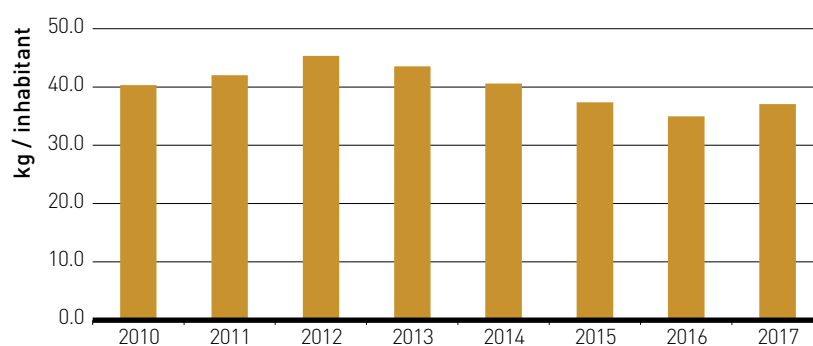
Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

Hazardous waste, by method of treatment, 2010-2017



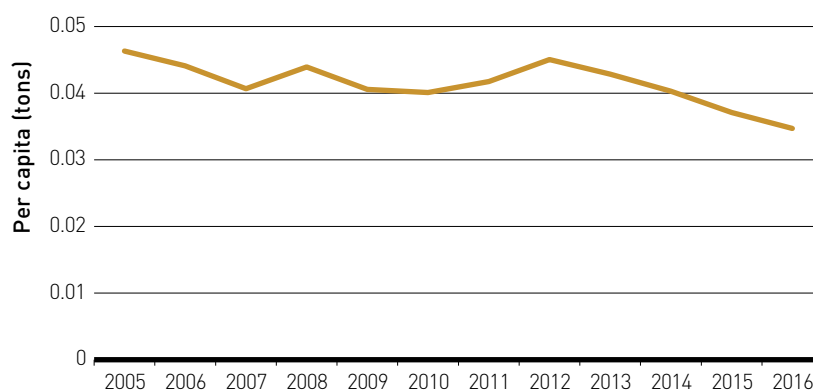
12.4.2

Hazardous waste generated by all activities and households,
relative to population size, 2010-2017



12.4.2

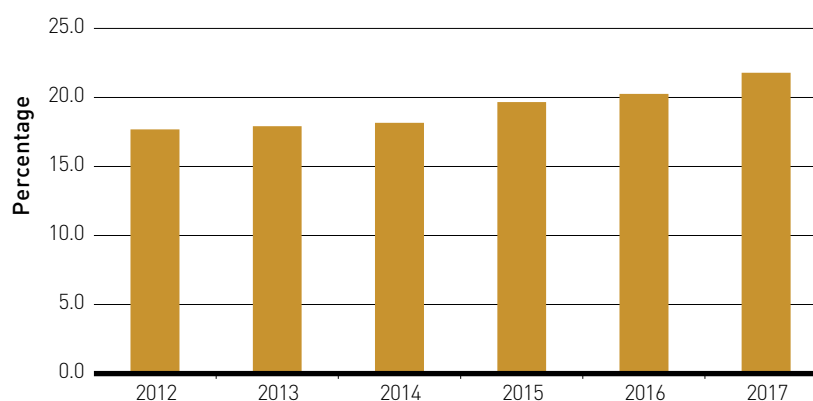
Hazardous waste generated per capita, 2005-2016



12.5.1

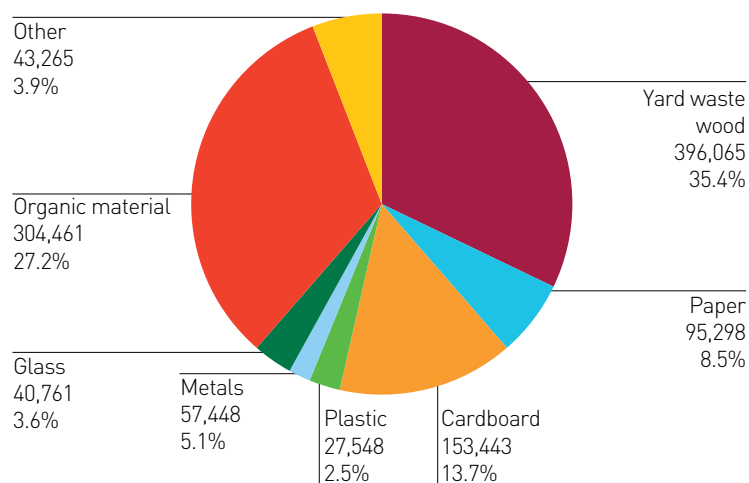
National recycling rate, tons of material recycled

Proportion of collected municipal waste that is recovered through material recycling, composting and digestion, 2012-2017



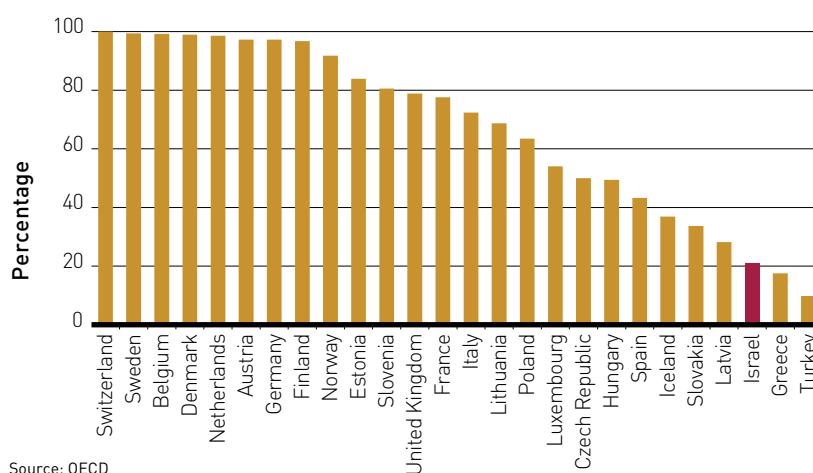
12.5.1

Recycling of waste by type of material (tons), 2017



12.5.1

Recycling of waste in selected OECD countries, 2016



12.6.1

Number of companies publishing sustainability reports

The number of sustainability reports submitted by companies in Israel is still low but increasing gradually. Banks are a leading sector in this field with a mandatory requirement to publish a sustainability report. As reporting is still mostly voluntary in Israel, a number of different sustainability (CSR) reporting schemes are in use. "Reporting" is here defined as internal disclosure to a rating organization, to the government via voluntary schemes, and to the general public via a published non-financial report. The most common corporate responsibility reporting mechanism is produced by and known as "Maala". This corporate membership organization is comprised of some 120 of Israel's large and mid-size companies. The network includes local Israeli companies as well as international companies operating in Israel. 150 companies reported to Maala in 2018 as opposed to 69 companies in 2017. It should be noted that Maala only publishes the final ratings of the reporting companies and not the detailed reports of the companies.

12.8.1

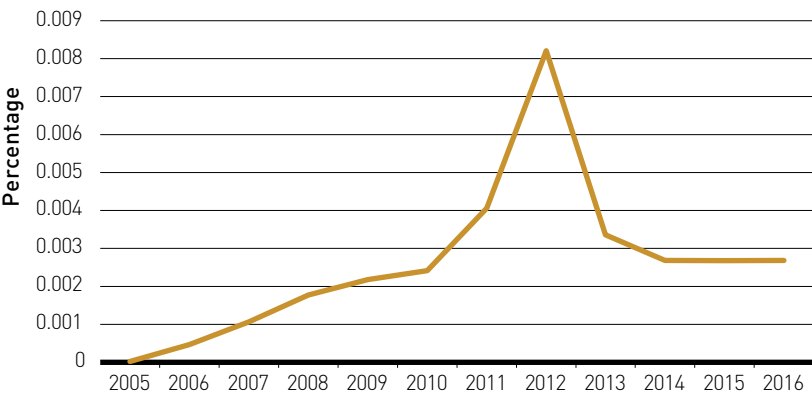
Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

See indicator 4.7.1

12.c.1

Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels

Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption), 2005-2016



GOAL 13

TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

13.1.3

Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

Environmental guidelines have been issued and adopted regarding local environmental disaster risk reduction strategies as part of the national disaster risk policy. In addition, individual instruction kits and checklists are prepared for each local authority. Over 85 have been provided so far and 20 more are in preparation. Regular local government audits carried out on behalf of national government will include audits of the implementation of the environmental guidelines.

13.2.1

Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)

Government Decision 4079 (July 2018) entitled "Israel's Adaptation to Climate Change: Recommendations for National Strategy and Action Plan" established a management body incorporating relevant stakeholders who will oversee the implementation of the national strategy and the various action plans and interministerial coordination. Its various subcommittees will focus on strategy, health and emergency, natural resources and agriculture and environment, energy and infrastructure and technologies, research and development, local authorities and communication and education.

Israel ratified the Paris Agreement in November 2016 and submitted its INDC in September 2015. Israel committed to a target to reduce GHG emissions to 7.7 tons CO₂e per capita by 2030, constituting a 26% reduction relative to 2005 per capita emissions of 10.4 tons CO₂e. Additionally, an interim target of 8.8 tons CO₂e per capita by 2025 was set. The government further approved sector-specific targets for 2030:

- 17% reduction in electricity consumption relative to anticipated electricity consumption in 2030
- 13% of electricity consumption in 2025 from renewable energy, increasing to 17% in 2030
- 20% reduction in kilometers travelled by private vehicles relative to anticipated kilometers travelled in 2030

Israel submitted its first National Communication in 2000, second in 2010 and third in 2018. Israel's first BUR was submitted to UNFCCC in May 2016. An annual national inventory of GHG gases is prepared by the ICBS and submitted to UNFCCC.

GOAL 14

CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

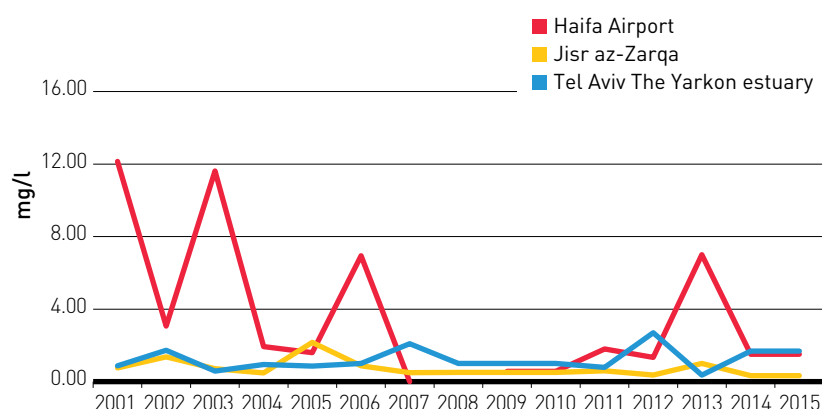
14.1.1

Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density

Eutrophication is not considered a major problem in Israel, as the Eastern Basin of the Mediterranean is characterized by low concentrations of nutrients. High concentrations of nutrients were registered in a few sporadic events only. The chart displays chlorophyll concentrations, which indicate algal bloom as a result of nutrient pollution, at three selected sites.

Marine litter monitoring only began in Israel in 2017. Samples were taken from 9 locations at different depths and marine litter hotspots. This monitoring program includes sampling of both floating marine litter and litter accumulated on the sea bottom, for both micro and macro plastics. The number of macro plastic particles ranged from 233 to 7443 particles, with no clear geographic trend. Primary beach litter monitoring, however, shows a possible decreasing trend in the presence of plastic bags which could be attributed to the recently passed Plastic Bag Law.

Concentrations of chlorophyll in selected sites 2001-2015



14.2.1

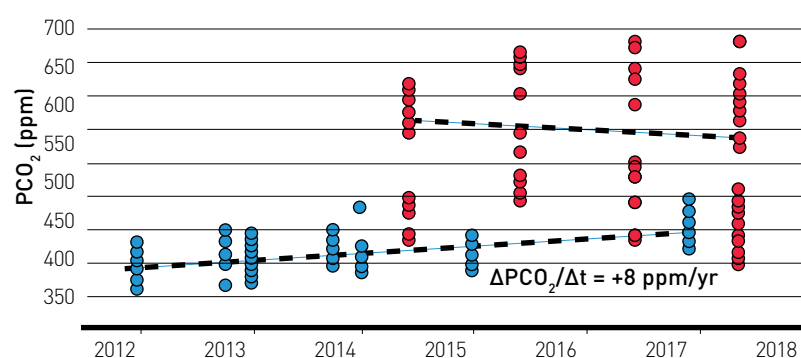
Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches

100% of national exclusive economic zones in Israel are managed using ecosystem-based approaches.

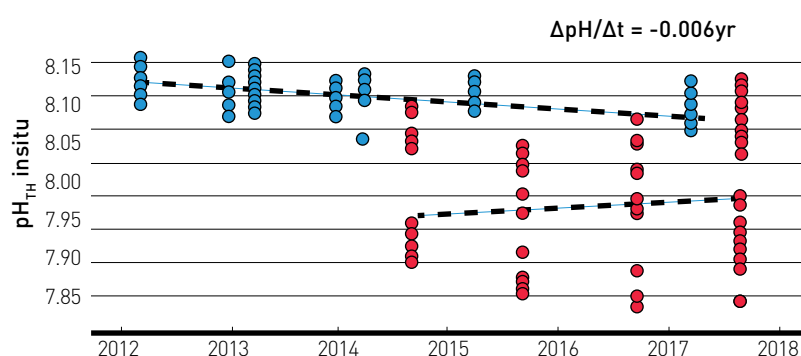
14.3.1

Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations

Israel Oceanographic & Limnological Research carries out the National Monitoring Program for Israeli Mediterranean Waters, which also relates to climate change aspects, including data on seawater acidity. Monitoring activities include measurements of the carbonate system in seawater at a number of stations along a section extending from the Carmel headland to the NW ca. 46 NM offshore (upper figure). These stations have been sampled during the height of winter (March) and summer (August) nearly every year since 2003. These seawater samples have been analyzed for the carbonate system parameters, including total alkalinity (TA) and dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC), on a regular basis since 2012.



14.3.1



14.5.1

Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

According to Israel Nature and Parks Authority data, Israel's total protected marine area is 12.5 km². This accounts for 0.3% of Israel's territorial water.

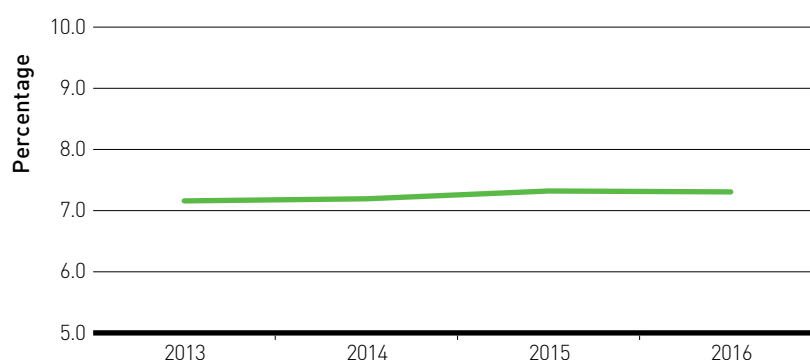
GOAL 15

PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

15.1.1

Forest area as a proportion of total land area

Forest area as a proportion of total land area, 2013-2016



15.2.1

Progress towards sustainable forest management

Keren Kayemeth Lelsrael-Jewish National Fund (KKL-JNF) is the official afforestation administration in Israel and the acting Forest Service, pursuant to a covenant signed with the Government of Israel in 1961. Throughout the years, KKL-JNF invested heavily in research and implemented innovative approaches that contributed to the development of a new Forest Management Policy (FMP) for Israel in 2014. The new FMP states that the main purpose of forests in Israel is to supply ecosystem services for the well-being of all citizens and the environment. It assimilates a broad framework of current approaches and concepts of sustainable forest management according to the latest developments in forestry, ecology, social and economic sciences. Furthermore, the new FMP provides a binding professional basis for managing Israel's forests in a goal-oriented and sustainable fashion and serves as the foundation for individual and ecosystem-specific Forest Management Master Plans that are tailored for each forest and reflect a holistic and sustainable approach. These master plans, combined with a national scale survey, serve as a foundation for long-term strategic forest management plans.

15.4.2

Mountain Green Cover Index

Land cover – Land use	Area (km ² 000')	Area %
Forest	0.65453	10.80%
Grassland-Shrubland	0.16635	2.70%
Cropland	0.30848	5.10%
Other land	4.71901	77.60%
Wetland	0.0059	0.10%
Settlement	0.22771	3.70%
Total	6.08198	100%

15.5.1

Red List Index

Endangered plants: 18.09%

Endangered vertebrates: 38.74%

Number of species Last year available	Mammals	Birds	Reptiles	Amphibians	Fish	of which freshwater species	of which marine species	Vascular plants
Species known of which indigenous	105	213	105	7	32	32		2288
Endangered species of which indigenous	27	13	7	3	0	0		117
Critically endangered species of which indigenous	15	21	13	2	6	6		62
Vulnerable of which indigenous	19	31	15	1	0	0		198
Threatened species, total of which indigenous	61	65	35	6	6	6		377

Fish data are updated to 2018, other vertebrates to 2002.

15.5.1

Red List Index

Endangered plants in Israel, 2009

Criterion	Severity	IUCN				Total
		Extinct	Critically endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable	
	Total	36	59	120	199	414
Rarity	Found at more than 100 sites	-	-	1	-	1
	Found at 31-100 sites	1	1	16	22	40
	Found at 11-30 sites	2	5	17	55	79
	Found at 5-10 sites	2	6	30	63	101
	Found at 3-4 sites	5	7	22	16	50
	Found at 2 sites	10	12	16	21	59
	Found at 1 site	16	28	18	22	84
Vulnerability	No vulnerability	7	2	19	61	89
	Low vulnerability	1	1	11	22	35
	Medium vulnerability	-	3	27	43	73
	High vulnerability	3	20	32	46	101
	Very high vulnerability	25	33	31	27	116
Attractivity	No attractivity	32	38	72	153	295
	Low attractivity	1	7	19	30	57
	Medium attractivity	2	9	11	10	32
	High attractivity	-	4	15	4	23
	Exploitation	1	1	3	2	7
Endemism	Not endemic	35	34	82	164	315
	Endemic to the Levant	-	2	3	6	11
	Sub-endemic	1	11	19	14	45
	Sub-endemism	-	-	1	2	3
	Endemic	-	12	15	13	40
Peripherality	Not peripheral	23	38	85	141	287
	Peripheral	13	21	35	58	127
	Thereof: East	1	-	6	6	13
	North	12	26	62	96	196
	South	9	8	12	30	59
	West	1	4	5	9	19
Disjunctive	One geographical segment	1	4	7	14	26
	More than one geographical segment	35	55	113	185	388
Law protection	Protected by law	5	9	32	20	66
	Not protected by law	31	50	88	179	348

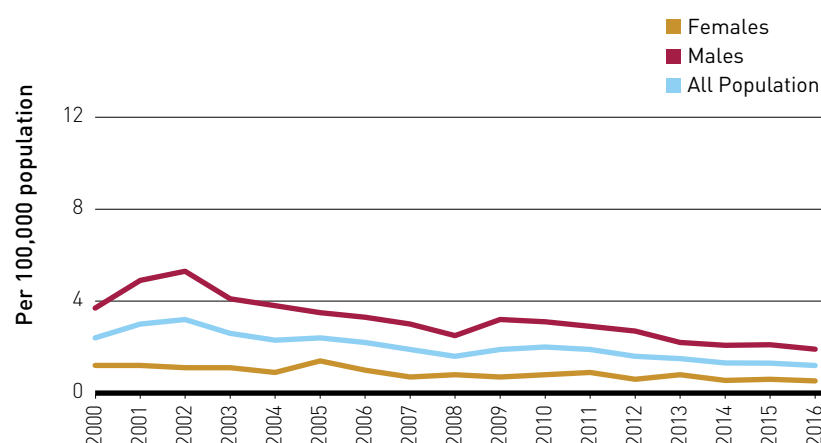
GOAL 16

PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

16.1.1

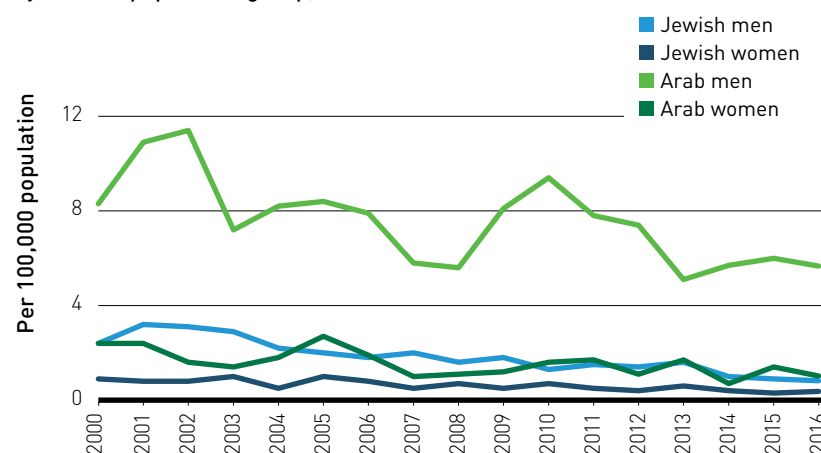
Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex, 2000-2016



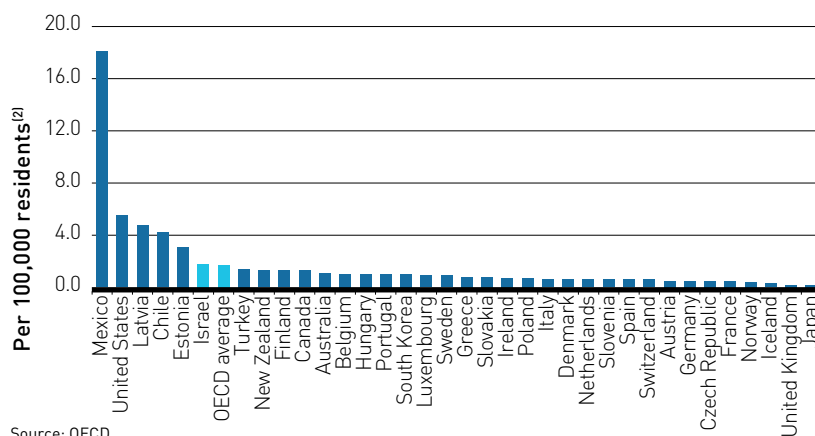
16.1.1

Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and population group, 2000-2016



16.1.1

Homicide rate in OECD countries, 2013-2016⁽¹⁾



Source: OECD

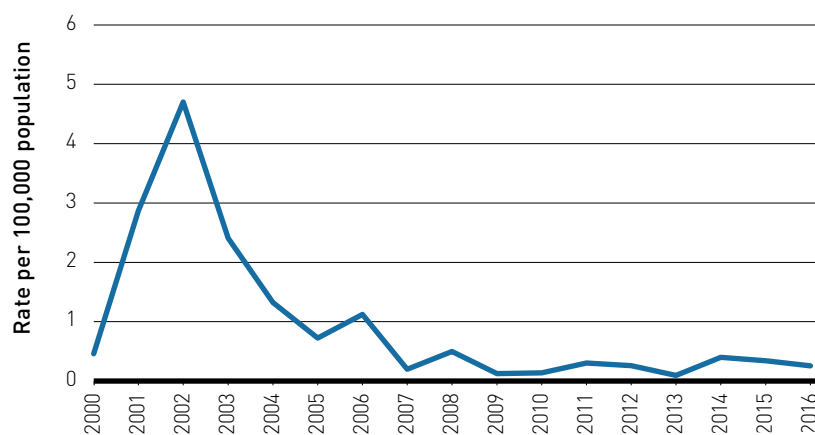
⁽¹⁾ The last year of updated data is 2016, but some countries are updated for previous years, starting in 2013

⁽²⁾ Age adjusted rate

16.1.2

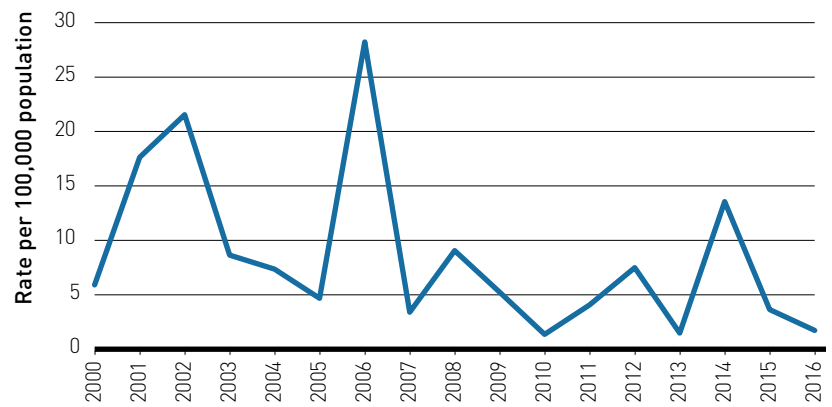
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause

Persons killed in terror attacks, 2000-2016



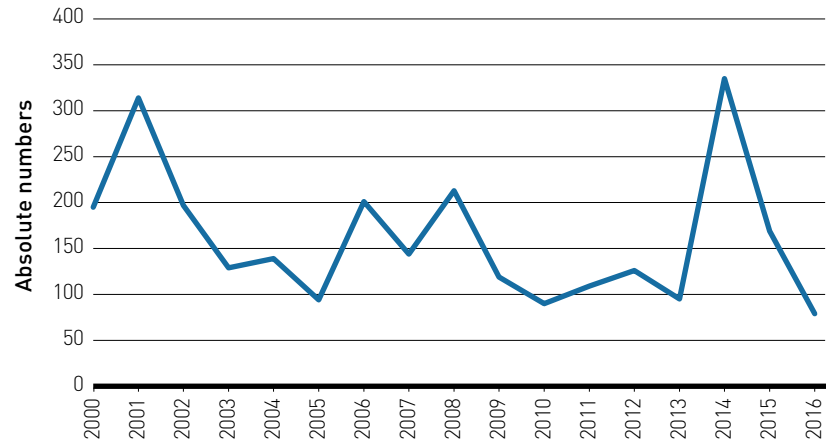
16.1.2

Persons wounded in terror attacks, 2000-2016



16.1.2

Number of terror attacks, 2000-2016

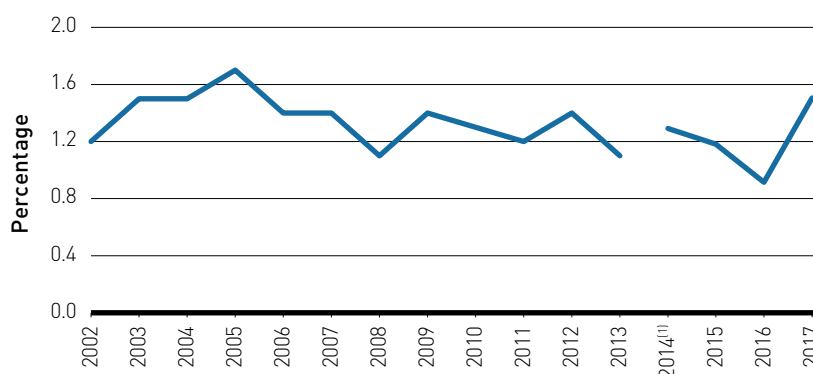


16.1.3

Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months

Data are for victims of physical violence.

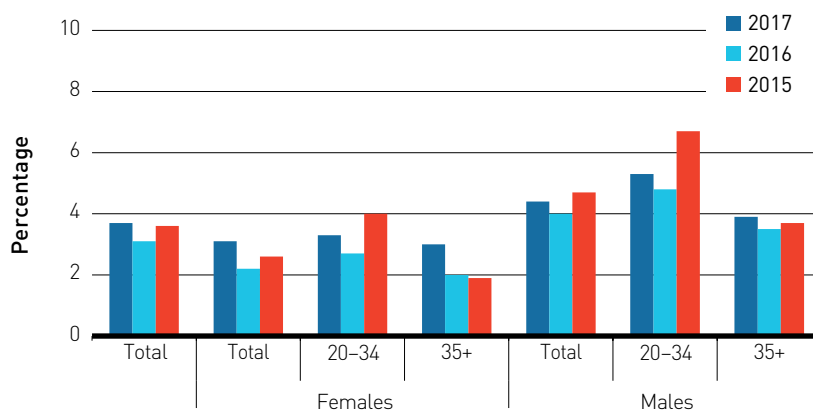
Persons aged 20 and over who were injured by violence (use of physical force), 2002-2017



⁽¹⁾ Change in data source: until 2013, the social survey. From 2014, Israel's Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS)

16.1.3

Persons aged 20 and over who were injured by violence (use of physical force) or from the threat of violence, by sex and age, 2015-2017



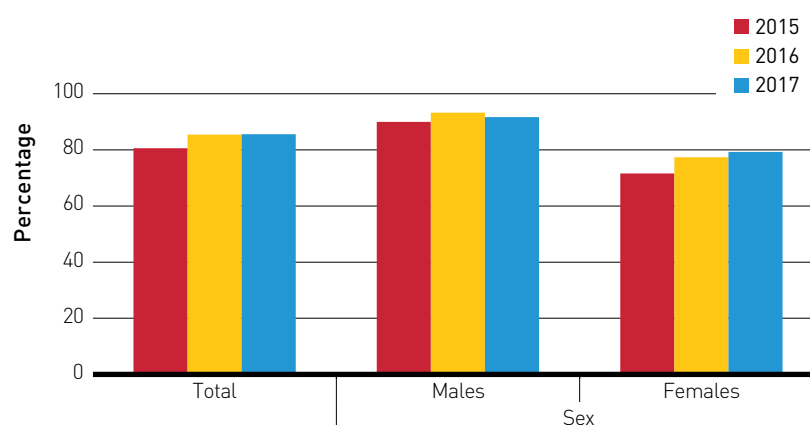
Source: Israel's Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS).

16.1.4

Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live

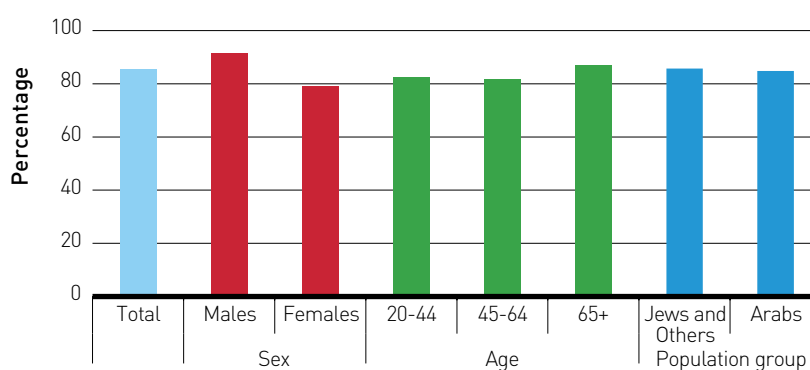
Data from the Israeli victimization survey refer to people who feel safe walking alone at dark around the area they live.

Proportion of population aged 20 and over that feel safe walking alone at dark around the area they live, 2015-2017



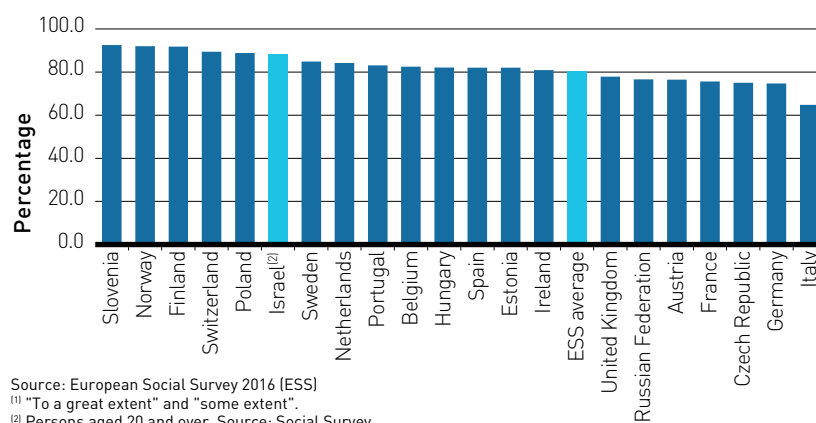
16.1.4

Proportion of population aged 20 and over that feel safe walking alone at dark around the area they live by sex, age and population group, 2017



16.1.4

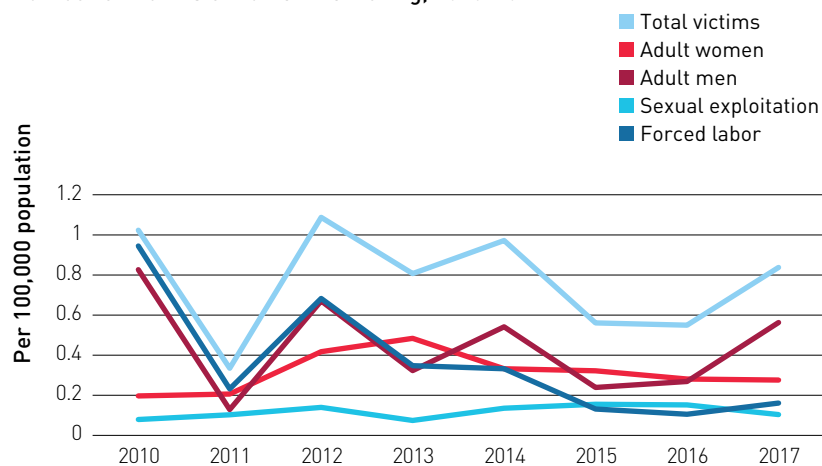
Persons aged 15 and over who feel safe⁽¹⁾ walking alone after dark in their area of residence, International comparison, 2016



16.2.2

Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation

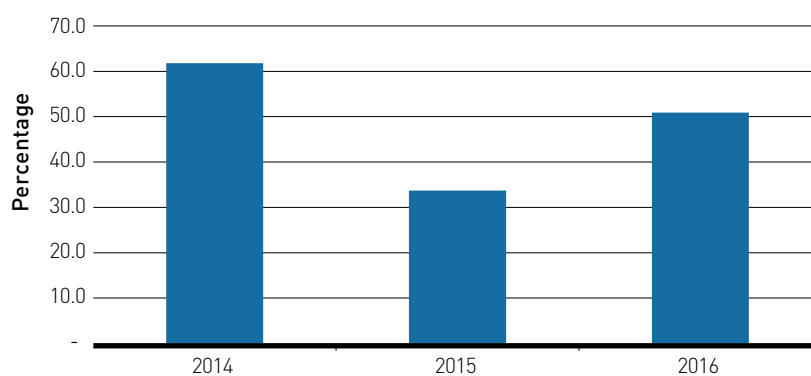
Number of victims of human trafficking, 2010-2017



16.3.1

Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms

Police reporting rate for physical assault, 2014-2016



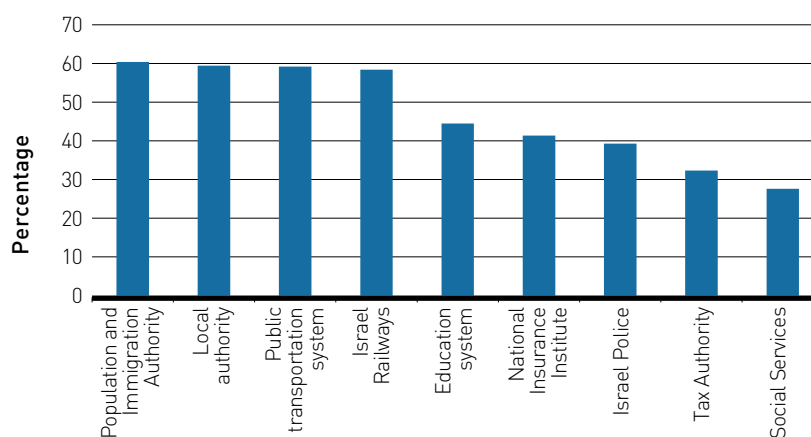
Source: Israel's Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS). Percentage of persons aged 20 and over victims of violence with physical assault who reported to the police

16.6.2

Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services

Based on questions from the 2015 social survey, data are available for evaluation of several public services

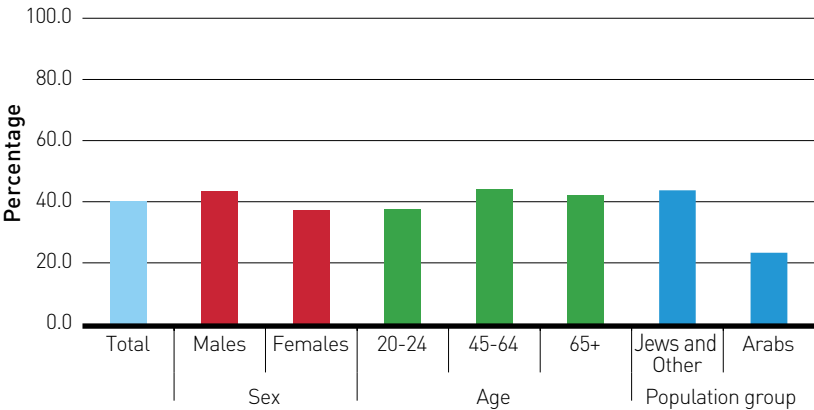
Proportion of the population who believe that the functioning of public services is very good or good, by type of service, 2015



16.7.2

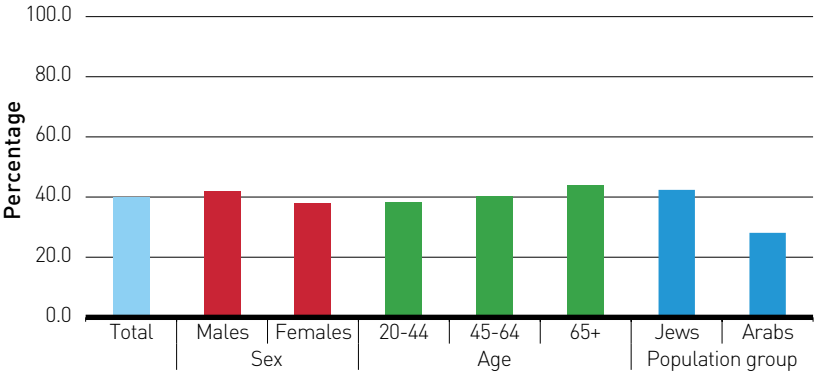
Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group

Persons aged 20 and over who think you can rely on the government to make the right decisions by sex, age and population group, 2015



16.7.2

Persons aged 20 and over who trust the government, by sex, age and population group, 2017



16.9.1

Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age

100% of births of children that are under 5 years of age have been registered with a civil authority

16.10.2

Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information

A Freedom of Information Unit was established within the Ministry of Justice in accordance with Government Resolution No. 2950 (2011). The Unit constitutes a center of professional knowledge in the field of freedom of information in Israel and gathers relevant information, conducts public awareness campaigns and trains civil servants and other public employees. The Unit's primary role is managing the work of freedom of information officers in the various government ministries and handling public complaints about freedom of information in the various ministries as well as rectifying the errors discovered in the process.

16.b.1

Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

See indicator 10.3.1

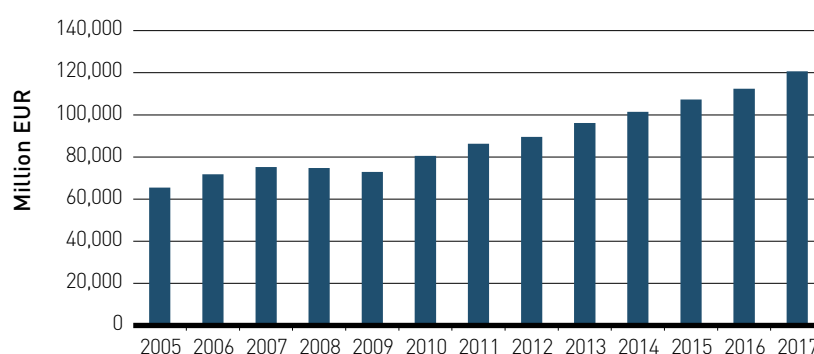
GOAL 17

STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

17.1.1

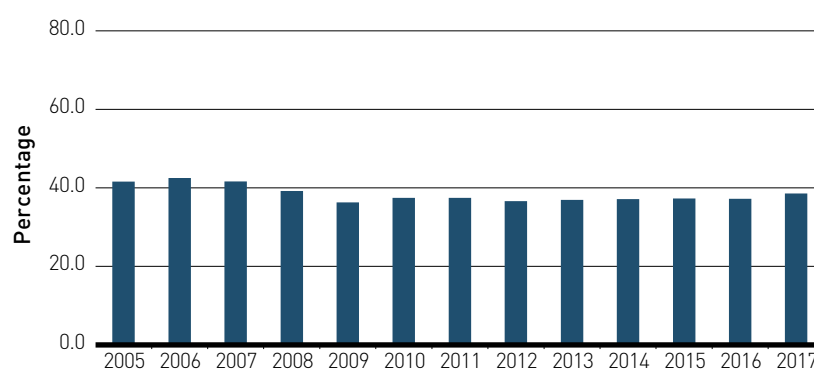
Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source

General government revenue, 2005-2017



17.1.1

General Government revenue, as a percentage of GDP, 2005-2017

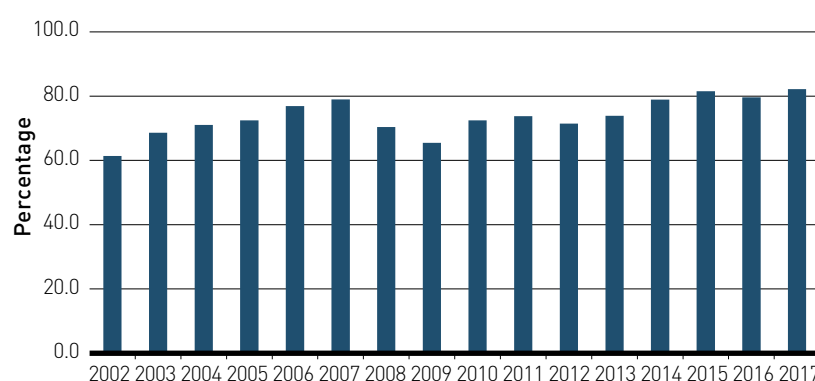


17.1.2

Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

The indicator is derived from the GFS series reported to the IMF Statistics Department and is calculated in the following way: central budgetary government taxes (code 11) are divided by the total central budgetary government expenditure (codes 2 and 31).

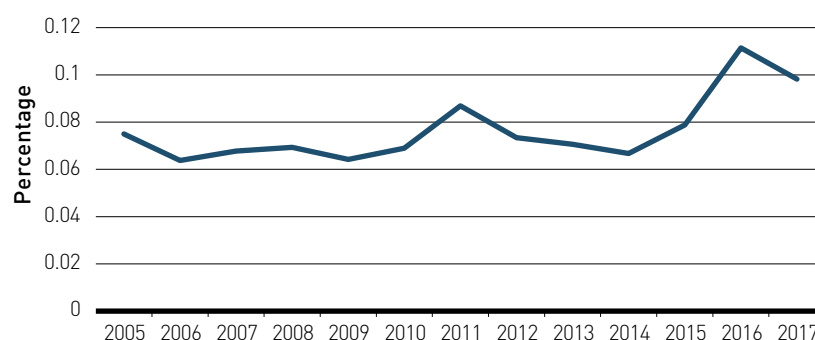
Proportion of budgetary central government expenditure funded by taxes, 2002-2017



17.2.1

Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)

Net official development assistance (ODA) as a proportion of gross national income (GNI), 2005-2017

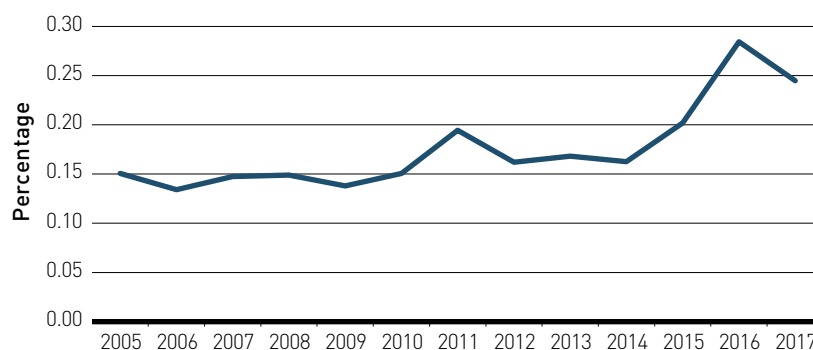


17.3.1

Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget

Data refers to general government expenditure including local authorities.

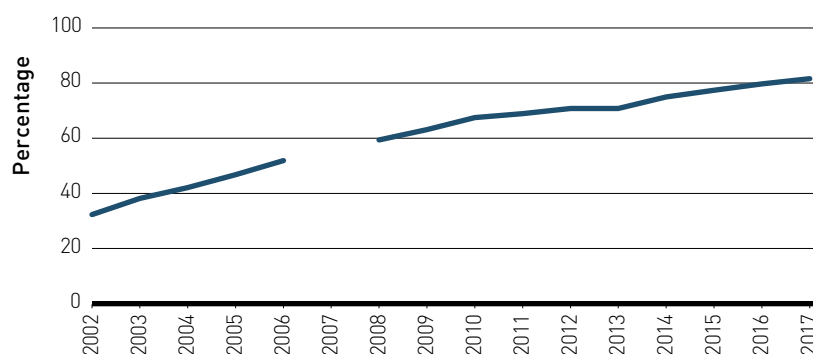
Official development assistance (ODA) as a proportion of general government expenditures, 2005-2017



17.8.1

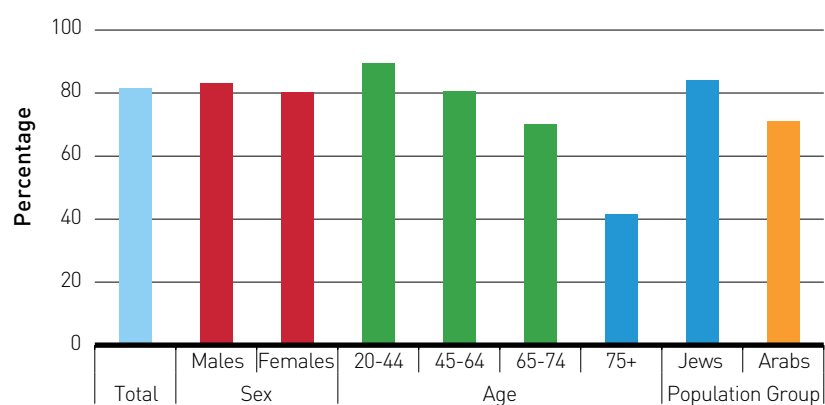
Proportion of individuals using the Internet

Persons aged 20 and over who used the Internet, 2002-2017



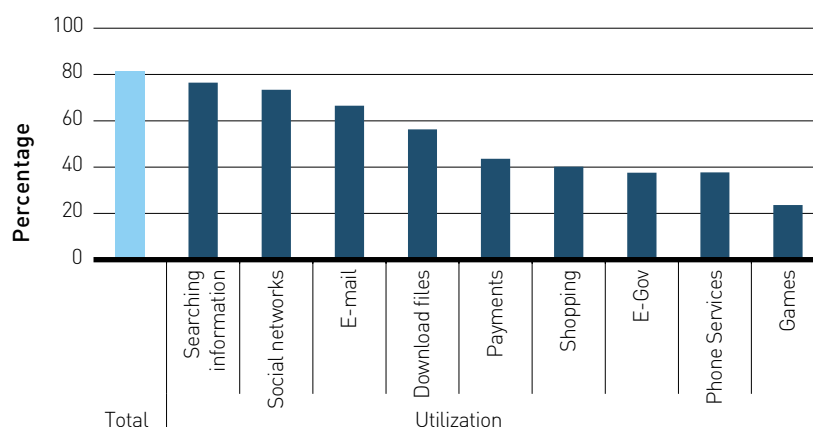
17.8.1

Persons aged 20 and over who used the Internet, by sex, age and population group, 2017



17.8.1

Persons aged 20 and over who used the Internet, by utilization, 2017



17.18.1

Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

Currently there are 123 available indicators in Israel. 98 indicators are based on ICBS data and 25 indicators are based on data and information from other government ministries or other agencies. 31 indicators contain relevant disaggregation based on available data. Out of all the available indicators, 113 indicators are included in the statistical annex of this report. A few available indicators were not included in the statistical annex. These indicators require further development so that they can be computed and published. Some further development is also needed in other government ministries that are in charge of available indicators outside of the ICBS.

The following table summarizes the status of SDG indicators in Israel

Target	Available		Disaggregated indicators	Included in the statistical annex	Total indicators
	ICBS data	Other national data			
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	4		3	4	14
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	1	1		2	13
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	20		6	19	27
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	7	2	6	9	11
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	6	1	2	7	14
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	3	3		4	11
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	4			4	6
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	10		5	10	17

17.18.1

Target	Available		Disaggregated indicators	Included in the statistical annex	Total indicators
	ICBS data	Other national data			
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	9			7	12
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	4		2	3	11
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	4	6	1	7	15
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	3	4		7	13
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts		2		2	8
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development		4		4	10
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	3	1		4	14
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	11	1	5	11	23
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	9		1	9	25
Total	98	25	31	113	244

17.18.1

As stated, all indicators included in the statistical annex are based on ICBS data and calculations except for indicators reported by the following government agencies:

Relevant bodies providing data	Indicators
National Insurance Institute of Israel	2.1.2
Ministry of Education and Ministry of Environmental Protection	4.7.1 & 12.8.1
Ministry of Education	4.c.1
Israeli Parliament – The Knesset	5.5.1
The Water Authority	6.4.2
Ministry of Environmental Protection	12.1.1, 12.4.1, 12.6.1, 13.1.3 & 13.2.1
Israel Oceanographic and Limnological Research (IOLR)	14.1.1, 14.2.1 & 14.3.1
Israel Nature and Parks Authority	14.5.1
Ministry of Construction and Housing	11.3.2, 11.7.1 & 11.a.1
Keren Kayemeth Lelsrael-Jewish National Fund	15.2.1
Ministry of Justice	16.2.2

17.8.2

Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

The Statistical Ordinance of Israel is compliant with the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.

17.18.3

Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

There is a National Statistical Plan for the ICBS under implementation which is fully funded by the government and other sources (Bank of Israel, National Insurance Institute, local authorities, universities, National Transport Infrastructure Company, etc.).

17.19.2

Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 percent birth registration and 80 percent death registration

The ICBS has conducted six censuses since its establishment: in 1948, 1961, 1972, 1983, 1995 and 2008.

The 1995 Census of Population and Housing was the last traditional, door-to-door census. The aim was to undergo a gradual process toward an administrative census.

In the 2008 census, the geo-demographic census file was based on an improved Central Population Register (CPR), followed by over and under-coverage evaluation surveys that were used to correct the estimates and to supplement the socio-economic information.

The growing and pressing needs for timely, frequent and relevant detailed information led the ICBS to investigate the possibility to conduct a rolling census. Engaging research and actual field data collection did not culminate in satisfactory results.

At the same time, ICBS experienced an accelerated process of using administrative data for the production of official statistics and improved its abilities to use administrative data for census purposes. However, to date, a full administrative census has not yet been found to be a viable option.

Consequently, the 2020 census in Israel will integrate data from different sources, including data collected directly from the population. However, a major step toward an administrative census will be taken by using the administrative geo-demographic file as a sampling frame for the census survey, i.e., sampling people instead of area-cells. The survey is planned to be used for improving the small-area population estimates and for complementing the socio-economic information not found in the administrative sources, on the individual level, i.e., a tailor-made questionnaire for each person.