



מדינת ישראל
STATE OF ISRAEL



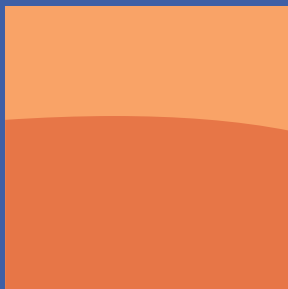
הלשכה המרכזית לסטטיסטיקה
Central Bureau of Statistics
دائرة الإحصاء المركزية



Israel

IN FIGURES

2011



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INTRODUCTION

The Central Bureau of Statistics [CBS] is pleased to present the public with the booklet "Israel in Figures", which covers a broad range of topics related to Israeli demography, society, and economy.

The booklet provides a brief summary of data on Israel. In this limited format, many topics could not be covered.

The data presented here are updated to 2010, unless otherwise stated. Some of the figures are rounded.

For more comprehensive information about the country, including detailed definitions and explanations related to a broad range of topics, please refer to the Statistical Abstract of Israel No. 62, 2011 and the CBS website (www.cbs.gov.il) and other CBS publications that deal specifically with the topic in question.

Jerusalem 2011


Prof. Shlomo Yitzhaki
The Government Statistician


Vision of the CBS
The right information - at the right time!

ABOUT THE CBS

The CBS is an independent unit affiliated with the Prime Minister's Office. It operates in accordance with Statistical Order (new version) 1972, and is responsible for the official statistics of Israel.

The mission of the CBS is to provide updated, high quality, and independent statistical information for a wide variety of users in Israel and abroad.

The clientele of the CBS include the Knesset, the government, local authorities, research institutions, businesses, and the general public.

The work of the CBS

- ▶ Acts by legal authority to collect and disseminate official data on the society and economy of Israel.
- ▶ Is sovereign and independent.
- ▶ Leads the national statistical system.
- ▶ Provides information that addresses the needs of a wide variety of users.
- ▶ Seeks to broaden the use of statistical data.
- ▶ Produces statistical information while scrupulously ensuring its high quality.
- ▶ Works towards continuously improving the quality of data and the processes of data production.
- ▶ Works towards the enrichment of the organization's human capital, and towards the continuous improvement of its organizational and technological infrastructure.
- ▶ Works towards reducing the public's response burden, and achieving the cooperation of data providers.
- ▶ Adheres to the principles of protecting the confidentiality of the data collected.

THE STATE OF ISRAEL



Prickly sage

Declaration of Independence: 14 May 1948

Flag: The colours blue and white were chosen according to the colours of the 'Tallit' – the Jewish prayer shawl. The Star of David appearing in the center of the flag has been a Jewish symbol for hundreds of years.

State emblem: The official emblem of the State of Israel is the Menorah – a candelabrum, whose shape is derived from the sage plant (Moria). In certain species of the plant, the leaves branch out in a way that resembles the candelabrum that stood in the Holy Temple in ancient Jerusalem.

The Menora appearing in the state emblem is similar to the one carved on the Arch of Titus in Rome. It is flanked by two olive branches that symbolize Israel's longing for peace.

Official languages: Hebrew, Arabic.

Currency: The Israeli currency is the New Israeli Sheqel (NIS), which is divided into 100 agorot (as of January 1986).

Capital city: Jerusalem.

The Proclamation of Independence (selected excerpts):

"...The State of Israel will be open for Jewish immigration and for the Ingathering of the Exiles; it will foster the development of the country for the benefit of all its inhabitants; it will be based on freedom, justice and peace as envisaged by the prophets of Israel; it will ensure complete equality of social and political rights to all its inhabitants irrespective of religion, race or sex; it will guarantee freedom of religion, conscience, language, education and culture; it will safeguard the Holy Places of all religions..."

We extend our hand to all neighbouring states and their peoples in an offer of peace and good neighbourliness, and appeal to them to establish bonds of cooperation and mutual help with the sovereign Jewish people settled in its own land..."

Governing system: democratic - parliamentary.

Legislative branch is the Knesset. The Knesset is the parliament of the State of Israel. It is located in Jerusalem, and has 120 members. The present Knesset is the 18th in number, and the elections for this Knesset were held on 10 February 2009.

The Knesset has parliamentary sovereignty, and enacts legislation on every issue.

Executive branch includes the government and government ministries.

The judiciary includes the system of courts: the Supreme Court, the District Court, Magistrates Court, Court for Local Affairs, Religious Court, Traffic Court, Labour Court, Juvenile Court, etc.

President: The first President: Dr. Chaim Weizmann, was sworn into office on 16 February 1949.

The President is elected by the Knesset every seven years, and his main duties are representational.

The incumbent President: Shimon Peres, was sworn into office on 13 June 2007.

The Prime Minister: The first Prime Minister was David Ben-Gurion. The first government was established on 8 March 1949.

The incumbent Prime Minister: Binyamin Netanyahu, has been in office since 31 March 2009.

Local authorities: Municipalities, local councils, and regional councils. These authorities have governmental and administrative powers in their areas of jurisdiction, and are responsible for provision of services to their constituencies.

Location: The State of Israel is located on the southwest tip of the Asian continent, on the eastern basin of the Mediterranean Sea. The State of Israel lies at a latitude between 29° and the 33° north of the Equator.

Area of the country: 22,072 sq. km. (as of 1967 including East Jerusalem and as of 1982 including the Golan Heights).

Land area: 21,643 sq. km.

Area of lakes: 429 km. (Sea of Galilee – 164 sq. km., the Dead Sea-265 sq. km.)

Land border: Total length of border: 857 km.

Coastline: Length of Mediterranean Sea Coast 194 km.
Length of Red Sea Coast about 12 km.

Area, Population and Population Density, by District, 2010

District	Area (sq. km.)	Population ⁽¹⁾	Population Density (persons per sq. km.)
Total	⁽²⁾ 22,072	7,695,100	334.5
	100.0%	100.0%	
Jerusalem	3.0%	12.3%	1,447.1
Northern	21.0%	16.6%	286.0
Haifa	3.9%	11.9%	1,054.3
Central	5.9%	24.1%	1,433.4
Tel Aviv	0.8%	16.7%	7,470.9
Southern	65.5%	14.4%	78.0

⁽¹⁾ 4.0% of the total population lives in Israeli localities in the Judea and Samaria area.

⁽²⁾ Incl. area of lakes.

Lowest point: The Dead Sea - 423 m. below sea level.

Highest point: Mount Hermon - 2,224 m.

The only river in Israel: The Jordan River, approximately 250 km.

Main streams: Alexander, Besor, Hadera, Yarqon, Sa'ar, Qishon, and Soreq.

Natural resources:

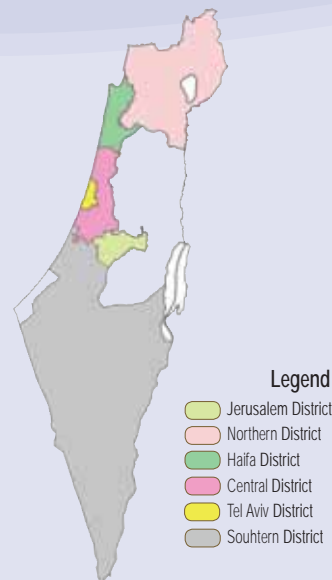
Raw materials for construction of buildings and roads: gravel and stone, sand, kurkar, clay, limestone, gypsum, and tuff.

Raw materials for manufacturing: potash, bromine, magnesium, salt, phosphates, sand, clay, and limestone.

Energy sources: natural gas, oil shales.



The State of Israel, by District



Legend

- Jerusalem District
- Northern District
- Haifa District
- Central District
- Tel Aviv District
- Southern District

Large Cities (100,000 residents and more) (end of 2010)

		Number of residents
1	Jerusalem	788,100
2	Tel Aviv-Yafo	404,300
3	Haifa	268,200
4	Rishon LeZiyyon	231,000
5	Petah Tiqwa	211,100
6	Ashdod	210,600
7	Be'er Sheva	195,400
8	Netanya	186,800
9	Holon	181,500
10	Bene Beraq	158,900
11	Ramat Gan	145,900
12	Bat Yam	130,400
13	Rehovot	115,600
14	Ashqelon	114,500

KEY FIGURES

Population	
	2010
Population-Total (end of year)	7,695,100
Males	3,807,400
Females	3,887,600
Selected age groups	
0-14	28.0%
65+	9.9%
Percentage of annual population growth	1.9%
Thereof: Percentage of natural increase out of the total	88.6%
Urban population	91.6%
Population density: (persons per km ²)	334.5

Households	
	2010
No. of households -Total	2,166,200
Average size of household	3.35
One-person households	17.9%

Families	
	2010
Number of families	1,796,100
Average size of family	3.74

Vital Statistics	
	2010
Crude marriage rate (2009)	6.5
Median marriage age (1st marriage) - grooms (2009)	27.3
Median marriage age (1st marriage) - brides (2009)	24.4
Live births	166,255
Crude birth rate	21.8
Total fertility rate	3.03
Deaths	39,590
Crude mortality rate	5.2
Infant mortality rate	3.7
Life expectancy - males	79.7
Life expectancy - females	83.4

Education	
	2009/10
Pupils and students - Total	2,350,498
Total	100.0%
Pre-primary education	20.0%
Primary education	37.6%
Secondary education (lower and upper)	26.6%
Schools for apprentices under the supervision of the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Labor	0.6%
Non-academic post-secondary institutions	2.9%
Academic colleges	3.9%
Colleges of education	1.2%
Universities	5.3%
The Open University	2.0%
Teaching staff - total ¹	132,578
Pre-primary education (kindergarten teachers in formal education)	12,747
Primary education	67,283
Lower secondary education	24,215
Upper secondary education	40,815

¹ A teacher who teaches at more than one level is counted separately at each level, but only once in the total.

Culture	
	2010
Commercial movie theaters (incl. cinematheques)	50
Tickets sold	12,707,111
	2009
Visits to museums	4,041,104
Thereof:	
Jerusalem District	1,120,199
Haifa District	1,003,215
Tel Aviv District	993,009
Books and booklets published	5,078

Health Services	
	2010
Beds in hospitals	42,625
Thereof: Beds for general care	14,723
Beds per 1,000 residents	5.5
Thereof: Percentage of beds for general care	1.9
Hospitalization days	14,660,100
Thereof: General hospitalization days	5,285,500
Hospitalization days per 1,000 residents	1,923
Thereof: Rate of general hospitalization	693.3
Doctors (up to age 65) ¹⁾	26,001
Doctors (up to age 65) per 1,000 residents ¹⁾	3.38

¹ Licensed doctors (even those not practicing medicine)

Law and Public Order	
	2010
Judges in the Supreme Court	15
Judges in District Courts	163
Judges in Magistrates' Courts	389
Judges in Labour Tribunals	58
Judges in Rabbinical Courts	88
Licensed lawyers	46,515
Israel Police	27,718
Prison service	9,064
Files opened by the police	384,213

Labour and Wages	
	2010
Population aged 15+ - Total	5,488,600
Civilian labour force	3,147,100
Civilian labour force, out of total aged 15+	57.3%
Males	62.2%
Females	52.7%
Employed persons out of total aged 15+	53.5%
Unemployed persons out of civilian labour force	6.6%
Average wage per employee: job (NIS)	8,414

Recipients of Pensions and Allowances from the National Insurance Institute	
	2010
Old age and survivors	758,490
Maternity grant	166,694
Maternity allowance	103,318
Child allowance	2,465,617
Income support benefits (families)	109,407
Unemployment benefits	58,634

Standard of Living	
	2009
Total monthly consumption expenditure per household (NIS)	13,009
Total	100.0%
Food	16.3%
Housing	24.4%
Dwelling and household maintenance	9.7%
Furniture and household equipment	3.8%
Clothing and footwear	3.2%
Health	5.1%
Education, culture and entertainment	13.9%
Transport and communications	19.1%
Miscellaneous goods and services	4.5%
Gross monthly money income per household (NIS)	13,578
Total	100.0%
From work	76.5%
From capital	3.4%
From pension and provident funds	7.4%
From allowances and assistance	12.7%

Standard of Living (Cont.)	
	2009
Ownership of durable goods per household (percentage of all households)	
Air conditioner	76.5%
Clothes dryer	38.8%
Computer	74.4%
Internet connection	66.3%
Dishwasher	35.0%
Freezer	21.1%
Two cars or more	18.3%

National Economy	
	2010
Gross Domestic Product (percentage of change compared with previous year)	4.8
Gross Domestic Product - in international prices - (purchasing power parities - PPP) - billions of \$	217.8
Gross Domestic Product per capita - in international prices - (purchasing power parities - PPP) \$	28,571
Fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	17.8
Government consumption (% of GDP)	23.9
Government liabilities (% of GDP)	74.6

Balance of Payments	
	2010
Current account (% of GDP)	2.9
Excl. direct defence imports (% of GDP)	3.9
Israel's foreign liabilities (millions of \$)	251,235
Israel's foreign assets (millions of \$)	250,314
Imports of goods and services (millions of \$)	76,101
Exports of goods and services (millions of \$)	80,326

Energy	
	2010
Total final consumption of energy (tons of oil equivalent)	13,395,952
Final consumption of electricity (tons of oil equivalent)	4,200,400
Thereof: household consumption of electricity (tons of oil equivalent)	1,340,585

Prices	
	2010 (% change compared with previous year)
Consumer Price Index	2.7
Price Index of Inputs in Residential Building	3.9
Wholesale Price Index of Manufacturing Output	3.7

Construction	
	2010
Area of building completed (sq. m.)	8,367,000
Area of building begun (sq. m.)	9,841,000
No. of dwellings - building completed	33,128
No. of dwellings - building begun	39,675
Construction and widening of roads - completed (km.) (2009)	684
Construction and widening of roads - begun (km.) (2009)	544

Agriculture	
	2010
Agricultural area (thousand dunams)	2,830
Total agricultural output (NIS billion)	26.5

Manufacturing	
	2010 (% change compared with previous year)
Index of Manufacturing Production - total (excl. diamonds)	7.8
Mining and quarrying	12.1
Food, beverages and tobacco	2.6
Textiles and wearing apparel	1.0
Leather and leather products	9.9
Wood and wood products, and furniture	6.5
Paper and paper products	4.9
Printing and publishing	-2.4
Rubber and plastic	15.8
Chemicals and petroleum	19.2
Non-metallic mineral products	2.4
Basic metal	13.1
Metal products	17.6
Machinery	0.2
Electrical and electronic equipment	3.4
Transport equipment	-5.3
Miscellaneous	3.6

Transport	
	2010
Licensed drivers	3,538,384
Kilometers traveled - millions of kilometers a year	49,870
Private vehicles	2,053,248
Trucks and commercial vehicles	347,152
Buses	14,762
Railway: passengers	35,877,100
Freight (tons)	7,023,400
Air transport: passengers	11,570,900
Planes landed	40,512
Road Accidents¹	
Road accidents with casualties	14,724
Casualties in road accidents	28,084
Thereof: killed	352

¹ Excl. the Judea and Samaria Area

Communications	
	2010
Fixed lines	3,143,000
Public telephones	12,500

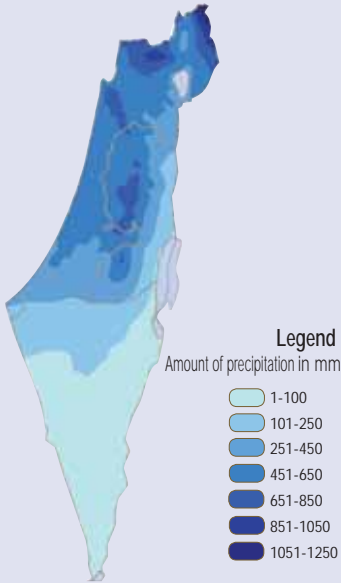
Tourism and Tourist Hotels	
	2010
Departures of Israelis	4,269,100
Returns of Israelis	4,263,800
Visitor arrivals	3,444,900
Tourist hotels	332
Rooms in tourist hotels	46,927
Person-nights in tourist hotels	21,863,800
Tourist person-nights as a percentage of all person-nights	45.4%
Room occupancy	66.4%



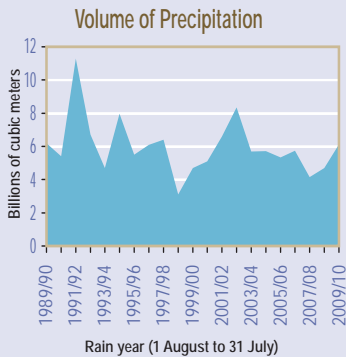
Detail from the Knesset menorah sculptor - Benno Elkan

CLIMATE

Amount of Precipitation in mm. Multi-Annual Average 1961-1990



Source of data: The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, based on data from the Meteorological Service.



Volume of precipitation: The total amount of rain that fell during every rain year in the area of the State of Israel (excluding Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Area) in billions of cubic meters. A substantial portion of the precipitation evaporates or flows into the sea, and only a small amount reaches the ground water and upper aquifers.

Source: The Meteorological Service

Source: The Meteorological Service

Israel is on a "climatic crossroad", which is a transitional area between a temperate and arid climate. The southern and eastern areas of Israel are characterized by an arid climate, while the other areas are characterized by a Mediterranean climate.

Due to this climatic formation, there is high variability in the amount of precipitation from year to year, and in the different areas of the country.

Multi-annual averages 1981-2000

Station	Temperatures °C				No. of days per year with temperature	
	Monthly average min/max daily temperature		July			
	January	July	Minimum	Maximum	Above 30°	Below 10°
Jerusalem	6.4	11.8	19.4	29.0	44	116
Tel Aviv	9.6	17.5	23.0	29.4	41	52
Haifa	8.9	17.0	23.0	31.1	87	67
Zefat	4.5	9.4	18.8	29.8	51	146
Beer-Sheva	7.5	16.7	20.5	32.7	126	102
Elat	9.6	20.8	25.9	39.9	202	44

Precipitation: Multi - annual averages 1971-2000		
	Precipitation (mm)	No. of rain-days per year (with more than 1 mm. per day)
Jerusalem	554	45
Tel Aviv	530	45
Haifa	538	50
Zefat	682	58
Be'er Sheva	204	27
Elat	29	5



The greatest amount of rain in the 2009/10 rain-year was recorded at Neve Ativ - 1,040 mm.

The least amount of rain in the 2009/10 rain-year was recorded in Elat - 25 mm.

The highest temperature recorded in 2010: 49.0°C in Gilgal (20.8.2010)

The lowest temperature recorded in 2010: -6.9 °C in Merom Golan (6.2.2010)

Did you know?

The highest temperature ever recorded in Israel was 54 °C. This temperature was recorded in Tirat Zvi on 21 June 1942.

The lowest temperature ever recorded in Israel was -13.7 °C. This temperature was recorded in the Bet Netofa Valley on 7 February 1950.

ENVIRONMENT



Environment is affected by the interactions among humans, flora, fauna, and their physical surroundings.

Intensive human intervention on earth has changed environmental conditions and caused environmental hazards such as: air pollution, water and ground pollution, damage to biodiversity, and accumulation of toxic waste.

Air pollution is a process in which matter generated by human activity and natural sources penetrates the atmosphere in concentrations that are hazardous to humans and the environment. The main sources of air pollution are: fuel combustion from motor vehicles and industries, industrial processes such as production of cement and landfills that emit gases produced by the decomposition of organic matter. These sources, among others, cause greenhouse gases to be emitted, which lead to global warming and to climate changes.

Israel faces difficult challenges related to the amount and quality of water that is suitable and available for use in agriculture, industry and households. There are various indices for testing water quality, including concentrations of nitrates, turbidity, and salinity (chlorides). In Israel, the permitted standard of chlorides in drinking water is 600 mg. per liter. By contrast, the standard permitted by the World Health Organization is only 250 mg. per liter. The main water sources in Israel are the Coastal Aquifer, the Mountain Aquifer, and the Sea of Galilee.

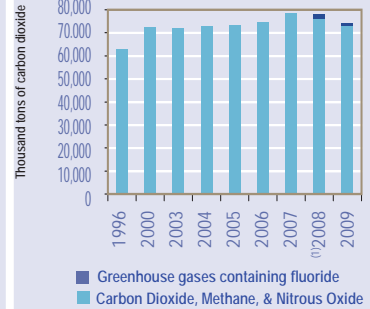
Did you know?

In 2010, about 4.6 million tons of domestic and commercial solid waste were collected.

Between 2006 and 2010, the amount of recycled construction waste increased from 250,000 tons to 1.7 million tons.

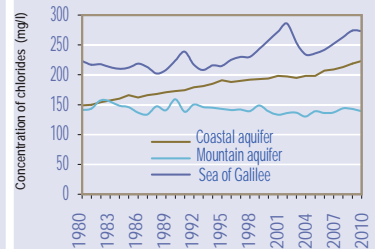
Recycling is a process of removing material from the waste flow and using it as raw material or to create new products. This process diminishes the use of natural resources and contributes to saving energy and reducing pollution.

Emission of Greenhouse Gases
(in units equivalent to carbon dioxide)



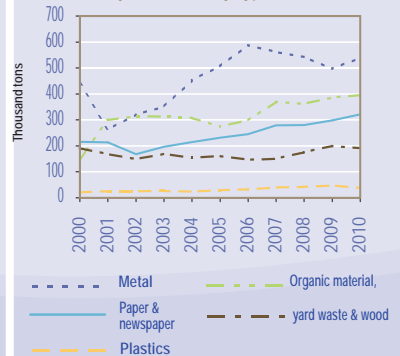
¹ From 2008, also includes greenhouse gases containing fluoride.

Average Salinity in the Water Sources



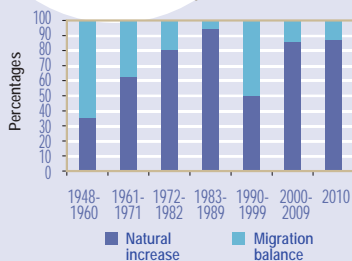
Source: The Hydrological Service and the Kinneret Limnological Laboratory.

Recycled Waste, by Type of Material

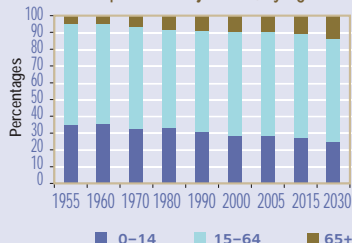


POPULATION

Sources of Population Growth



Population Projections, by Age



Did you know?

43% of all Jews in the world live in Israel.

About one-tenth of the Israeli population (about 763,400 persons) are aged 65 or older, and 57% of them are women.

On 31 December 2010, the population of Israel numbered about 7.7 million inhabitants. The population of Israel comprises the following groups:

Jews and others 79.5%

Total 100.0%
 Jews 94.8%
 Non-Arab Christians 0.5%
 Not classified by religion 4.7%

Arabs 20.5%

Total 100.0%
 Moslems 84.0%
 Arab-Christians 7.8%
 Druze 8.1%



The population data are based on the last Population Census (2008), and on records of vital statistics in the Population Register (births, deaths, changes of address, marriages, divorces, etc).

Population growth derives from natural increase (births less deaths) and the migration balance (immigration less emigration).

The share of immigration in population growth has changed over the years. The large waves of immigration were between 1948 and 1951 (about 688,000 immigrants), and in the 1990s (about one million immigrants).

Population of Israel, 2010 (End of Year)

	Total	Jews and others		Arabs
		Total	Thereof: Jews	
Population - Total ¹⁾	7,695,100	6,121,300	5,802,900	1,573,800
Males	3,807,400	3,012,100	2,864,900	795,400
Females	3,887,600	3,109,200	2,938,000	778,400
Percentage of population growth	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.5
Percentage of population aged 0-18	34.3	31.4	31.7	45.7
Percentage of population aged 19-64	55.8	57.2	56.6	50.3
Percentage of population aged 65+	9.9	11.4	11.6	4.0
Percentage of urban population and more (localities with 2,000 residents and more)	91.6	90.7	90.4	94.9
Percentage of population:				
Jerusalem district	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Northern district	12.3	10.6	10.9	18.7
Haifa district	16.6	9.8	9.7	43.2
Central district	11.9	11.2	10.9	14.5
Tel Aviv district	24.1	27.8	28.1	9.7
Southern district	16.7	20.7	20.7	1.1
Judea and Samaria Area (Israeli localities)	14.4	14.8	14.4	12.8

⁽¹⁾ 4% of total population reside in Israeli localities in the Judea and Samaria Area.

VITAL STATISTICS

Vital statistics include births, deaths, marriages, and divorces. The data are obtained from forms that the various authorities are required by law to fill out for the purpose of updating the Population Register (notification of live birth, notification of death, marriage certificate, or divorce certificate).



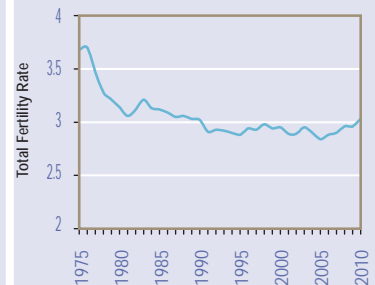
Live Births, Deaths, Life Expectancy, Marriages and Divorces

	Total	Jews and others		Arabs (1)
		Total	Thereof: Jews	
Live births (in 2010)	166,255	125,505	120,673	40,750
Crude birth rate (births per 1,000 persons in the average population)	21.8	20.7	21.0	26.2
Total fertility rate (average number of children a woman is expected to bear during her lifetime)	3.03	2.88	2.97	3.51
Deaths (in 2010)	39,950	35,416	34,150	4,174
Crude mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 persons in the average population)	5.2	5.8	5.9	2.6
Infant mortality rate (infant mortality per 1,000 live births)	3.7	2.7	2.7	6.9
Life Expectancy at Birth (in 2010)				
Males	79.7	80.2	80.4	76.8
Females	83.4	83.7	83.7	81.0
Couples who married (in 2009)	48,997	..	37,165	9,999
Crude marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 persons in the average population)	6.5	..	6.6	7.9
Median marriage age (1st marriage)				
Males	27.3	..	27.8	25.8
Females	24.4	..	25.5	20.4
Couples who divorced (in 2009)	13,233	..	10,928	1,393
Crude divorce rate (divorces per 1,000 persons in the average population)	1.8	..	1.9	1.1

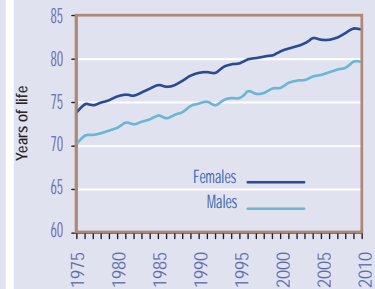
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(1) The data on marriage and divorce relate to Moslems only.

Total Fertility Rate



Life Expectancy at Birth, by Sex



HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

Did you know?

A **household** is defined as one person or a group of persons living together in one dwelling on a permanent basis most of the week, who have a common expense budget for food. A household may include persons who are not a family.

A **family** is defined as two persons or more who share the same household and are usually related to one another as husband and wife, as an unmarried couple, or as a parent and child. The most common type of family is a couple with children (63%).

Today, the structure of households and families is more diverse than in the past, as a result of changing demographic, social, and economic trends in society.

The structure of the households and families is influenced by a variety of factors, some of which are presented below:

In recent years, more young people have been delaying marriage. Some live alone or with a roommate and others cohabit with their partners.

Age at marriage and age at birth of first child have risen, as have divorce rates. Consequently, there has been an increase in the number of single-parent families.

Increased life expectancy led to a rise in the proportion of elderly persons in the population, many of whom live alone.

Additionally, the population of immigrants from the former USSR consists of a relatively high percentage of single-parent families.

About 8% of children up to age 17 live with a single parent.



Households, by Type of Household, 2010

Total	2,166,200
Total (percentages)	100.0
Family households	80.6
One family	75.7
One family with others	2.8
Two or more families	2.1
Non-family households	19.4
Thereof: One-person households	17.9

Families, by Type of Family, 2010

Total	1,796,100
Total (percentages)	100.0
Thereof:	
Couple without children	23.8
Couple with children	63.0
The youngest child aged: up to 17	49.0
The youngest child aged: 18 and over	14.0
Single parent	12.4
The youngest child aged: up to 17	5.9
The youngest child aged: 18 and over	6.5

The number of households in 2010 was 2,166,200. Average household size is 3.35.

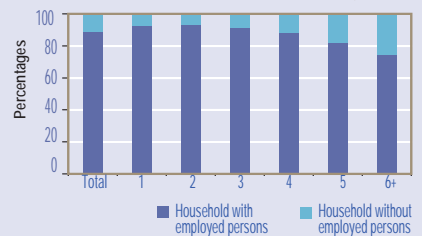
76% of the households had at least one employed person.

1,824,600 households had at least one person of working age – between 15 and 60 (women) or 65 (men). Of those households, 88% are households with employed persons.

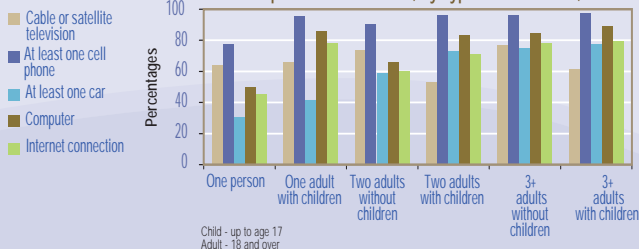
In 77.6% of the single-parent households (with children aged 0-17) there was at least one employed person.

Source of the data: Labour Force Survey

Households with Children, by Labour Force Characteristics of Household Members and Number of Children in the Household, 2010

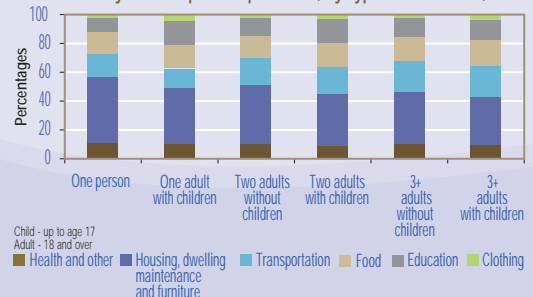


Ownership of Durable Goods, by Type of Household, 2009



Source of the data: Household Expenditure Survey.

Monthly Consumption Expenditure, by Type of Household, 2009



SOCIETY

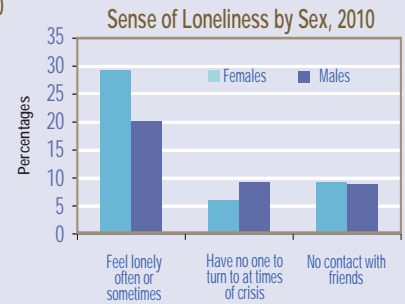
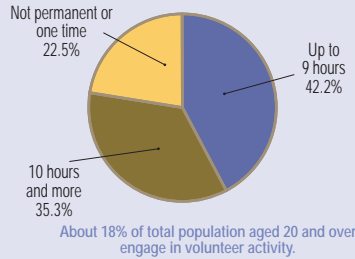
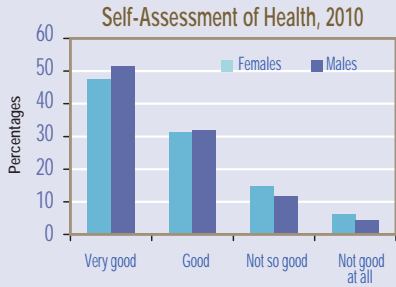
The Social Survey examines the welfare of persons aged 20 and over. It includes questions on various areas of life such as employment, security, social involvement, level of religiosity, health, education, family relationships, financial situation, leisure, and housing.

For each of the areas, the items in the questionnaire relate to the individual's general situation, behavior, feelings, and perceptions.

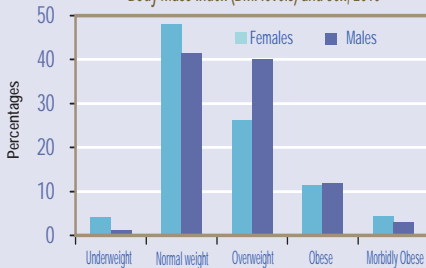
Did you know?

About 67% of the population aged 20 and over had used the Internet during the three months preceding the interview.

Volunteer Activity during the Twelve Months Preceding the Interview, by Number of Hours a Month, 2010

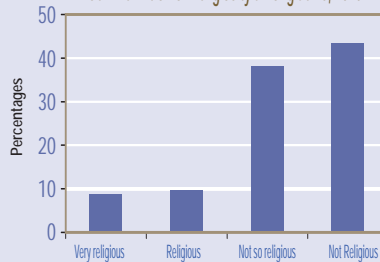


Body Mass Index (BMI levels) and sex, 2010

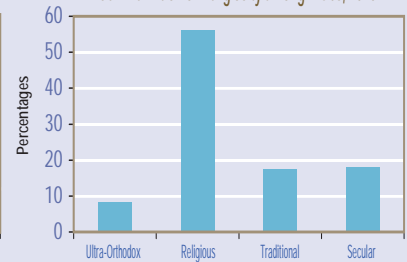


1. The Body Mass Index (BMI) is calculated as a person's weight in kilograms divided by the square of height in meters.
 BMI: Values up to 18.4 - underweight; 18.5-24.9 - normal; 25.0-28.9 - overweight; 30.0-34.9 - obese; 35.0+ - morbidly obese.

Self-Definition of Religiosity among Jews, 2010



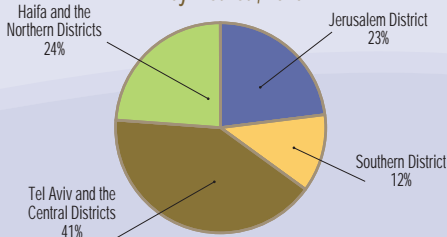
Self-Definition of Religiosity among Arabs, 2010



WELFARE

The data were obtained from the basic data file maintained by the Ministry of Social Affairs, which includes information on families registered at social services departments in the local authorities. In 2010 there were 1,309,589 individuals registered, which constitutes approximately 510,295 families. **Registered at the department of social services:** anyone registered at the social services, whether or not they have been defined as needing those services (clients and non-client family members).

Children aged 1-18, In Out-of-Home Therapeutic Placement, Financed by the Ministry of Social Affairs, by District¹, 2010



1. District by administrative distribution of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Services

Registered at Social Services Departments, by Selected Characteristics, 2010

	Rate of Applications per 1,000 Persons	Registered at Social Services Departments (Percentages)	Total Population of Israel (Percentages)
Total	170.2	100.0	100.0
Sex			
Men	158.6	46.1	49.5
Women	181.5	53.9	50.5
Population Group			
Jews and Others	153.3	71.1	79.5
Thereof: Jews	154.3	68.4	75.4
Arabs	222.4	26.7	20.5
Marital Status			
Married	150.9	34.4	38.8
Widow/er	469.6	9.5	3.4

EDUCATION



In Israel, the educational level of the population has reflected the impact of the education system on students, as well as the educational characteristics of the various waves of immigration.

Years of Schooling, Persons Aged 15 and Over (%), 2010

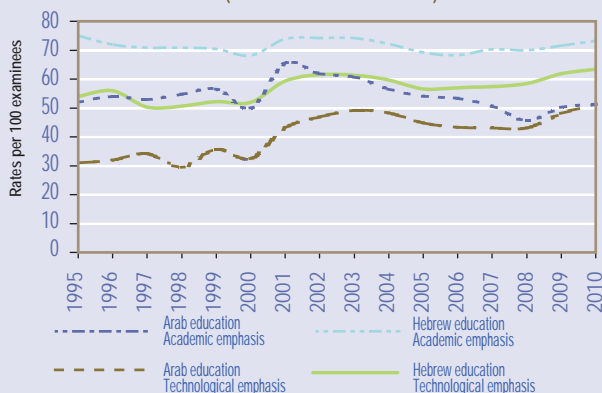
Years of Schooling	Aged 15 and over - total	Women	Men
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	3.5	4.7	2.2
5-12	52.1	49.5	55.0
13-15	22.5	23.7	21.3
16+	21.8	22.1	21.5

Pupils and Teaching Staff in the Educational System, 2009/10

	Pupils	Teaching staff
Total ⁽¹⁾	1,978,927	132,578
Pre-primary education (teachers in formal education)	470,025	12,747
Primary education	884,685	67,283
Lower secondary education	259,834	24,215
Upper secondary education	364,383	40,815

⁽¹⁾A teacher who teaches at more than one level is counted separately at each level, but only once in the total.

Entitled to a Matriculation Certificate, by Type of Examinations (Hebrew and Arab Education)



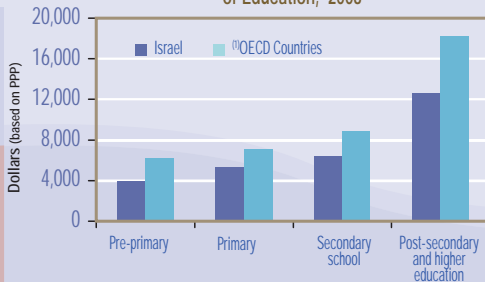
Recipients of Degrees from Institutions of Higher Education 2009/10

Universities - Total	33,419
Total	100.0%
First degree	57.1%
Second degree	36.1%
Third degree	4.6%
Diploma	2.2%
The Open University - Total	3,368
Total	100.0%
First degree	82.5%
Second degree	15.3%
Diploma	2.2%
Colleges - Total	23,990
Total	100.0%
Academic colleges - Total	18,607
Total	77.6%
First degree	85.9%
Second degree	14.1%
Colleges of education - Total	5,383
Total	22.4%
First degree	93.1%
Second degree	6.9%

Did you know?

The percentage of pupils in ultra-Orthodox primary schools increased from approximately 11% in 1995/96 to approximately 28% in 2009/10

National Expenditure on Education per Pupil, by Level of Education, 2008



¹ Countries that are members of the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development

HEALTH

Did you know?

The first sick fund in Israel was established by the Histadrut in 1912.

In January 1995 the State Health Insurance Law took effect. On the basis of this law, the state is responsible for insuring the health of all residents within a basket of health services. The law mandates a uniform basket of services that the sick funds are obligated to provide to their clients, as well as a basket of medications that every resident of Israel is entitled to receive. The law enables everyone, including elderly and chronically ill persons, to transfer membership between the sick funds.

Citizens of Israel pay a progressive health tax to the National Insurance Institute, according to income. Responsibility for provision of services is divided among the sick funds and the Ministry of Health.

Health services include: public clinics and preventive medicine, hospitals and research, dental care, private physicians and government administration.

The national expenditure on health in 2010 was about NIS 61.2 billion. The expenditure was divided according to the following sectors:

- 32.9% sick funds
- 56.0% private hospitals and households (Including all general hospitals in the economy).
- 6.2% government, local authorities, the National Insurance Institute and national institutions
- 4.9% private non-profit institutions

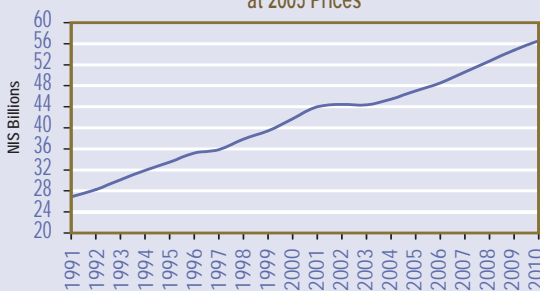
The rate of hospitalization days in general care declined by 33% from the mid-1970s to 2010. In psychiatric care, the rate of hospitalization days declined by 81%, and in long-term care and rehabilitation, the rate of hospitalization days increased by a factor of 2.6 during that period.

The main causes of death in 2009 were malignant neoplasms (26% of all deaths), heart diseases (17%), Diabetes mellitus (6%), cerebrovascular disease (5%), and (5%) deaths due to external causes (not related to disease). From the mid-70s' to 2009 the age-standardized mortality rates from ischaemic heart disease and cerebrovascular disease dropped by almost 80%, and from malignant neoplasms by approximately 18%.

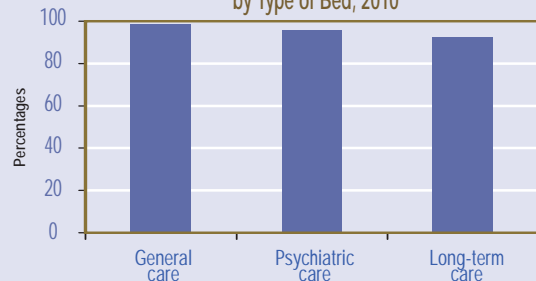
AIDS cases: At the end of 2010, 494 AIDS patients lived in Israel.

Persons diagnosed with HIV: by the end of 2010, 5,262 HIV carriers were identified in Israel.

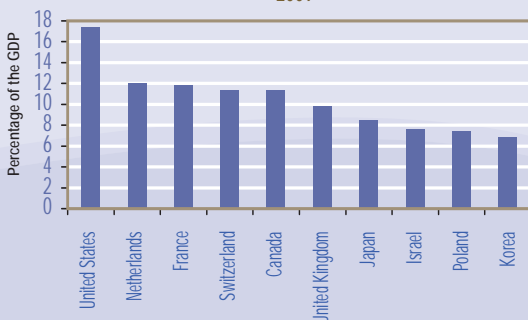
National Expenditure on Health at 2005 Prices



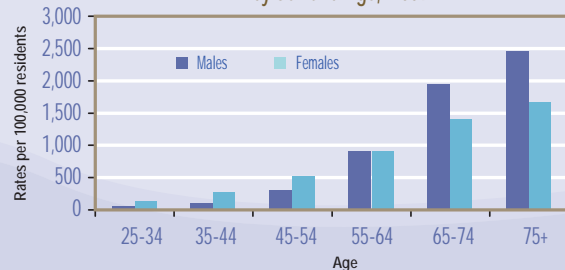
Bed Occupancy in Hospitals, by Type of Bed, 2010



National Expenditure on Health - International Comparison, 2009

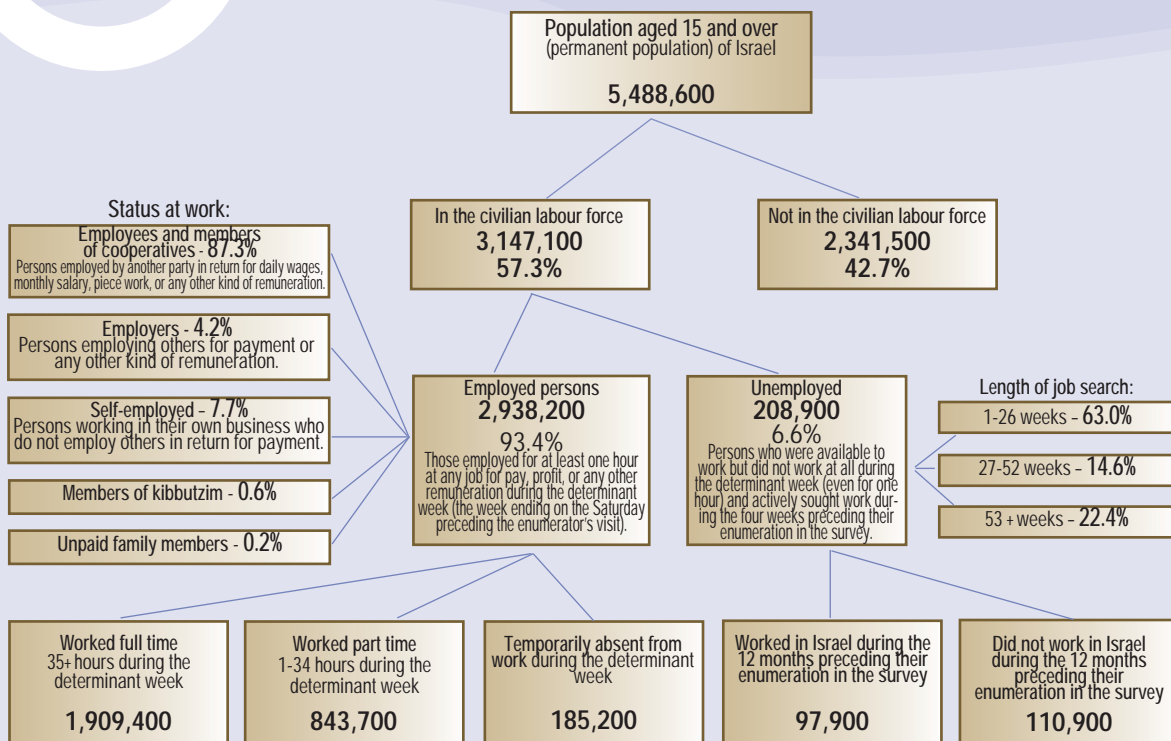


New Cases of Malignant Neoplasms, by Sex and Age, 2009



LABOUR

The main source of information on the labour force in Israel is the continuing Labour Force Survey, conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics. The survey follows the development of the labour force in Israel, its size and characteristics, extent of unemployment, etc.
Data refer to 2010.



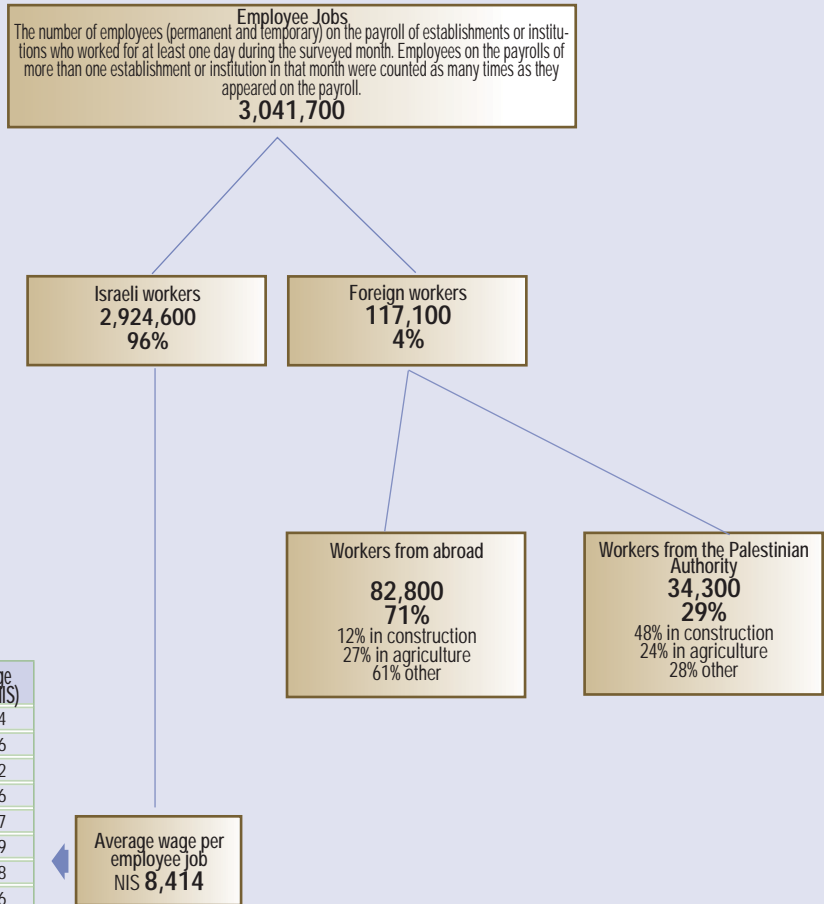
Occupation	Employed persons - Total	Usually employed ⁽¹⁾ part time	Women
		Percentage of total employed persons	
Total ⁽²⁾	2,938,200	23.3	47.2
Academic professionals	441,200	22.5	47.5
Associate professionals and technicians	440,700	35.4	59.2
Managers	202,400	5.4	32.8
Clerical workers	475,400	21.5	74.8
Agents, sales workers and service workers	594,400	31.1	56.3
Skilled workers	522,100	8.8	9.5
Unskilled workers	224,600	35.1	43.9

¹ Excl. the population living outside of localities (Bedouins in the South and others) and residents of institutions (permanent samples).

² Incl. unknown.

WAGES

Indices of employment and wages – administrative data obtained every month, based primarily on reports of employers to the National Insurance Institute as well as other administrative sources such as Malam Systems Ltd. or the Israel Local Authorities Data Processing Center.
Data refer to 2010.



Industry	% Employee jobs	Average wage (NIS)
Total	100.0	8,414
Electricity and water	0.6	21,206
Banking	3.4	15,182
Public administration	4.0	13,176
Manufacturing	12.3	11,607
Transportation	5.8	9,409
Business activities	17.9	8,878
Trade and repairs	14.1	7,286
Construction	4.7	7,482
Health, welfare and social work services	10.9	7,072
Education	13.6	6,750
Community services	5.6	5,521
Agriculture	1.8	5,654
Accommodation services and restaurants	5.4	4,003

THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

National accounts provide a comprehensive and detailed description of the country's economic activity, the relationships among various economic entities, and Israel's economic relations with foreign countries.

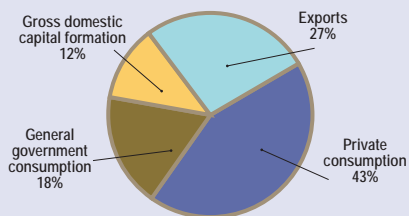
The main indicator of these accounts is the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which reflects the net value of goods and services produced by economic units functioning in Israel.

This value is equal to the sum of private and general government consumption expenditure and gross domestic capital formation (private and general government) plus net export (exports less imports) of goods and services.

Data on the Economy, 2010

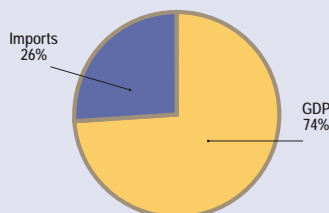
Gross Domestic Product (in current prices)	NIS	813 billion
Percent of growth in the GDP compared with previous year		4.8%
Gross Domestic Product per capita	NIS	106,669
Private consumption expenditure	NIS	473 billion
General government consumption expenditure	NIS	195 billion
Gross domestic capital formation	NIS	130 billion
Capital formation in economic industries	NIS	101 billion
Residential building	NIS	44 billion
Export of goods and services	NIS	300 billion
Import of goods and services	NIS	284 billion

Composition of Uses, 2010



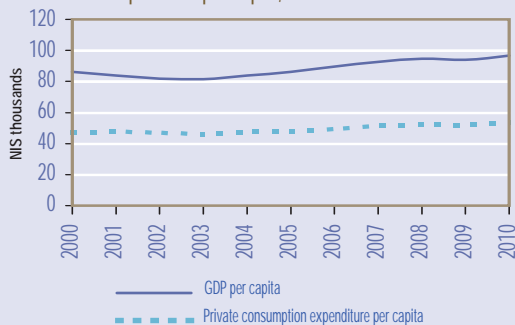
Total uses – NIS 1,097 billion

Composition of Resources, 2010

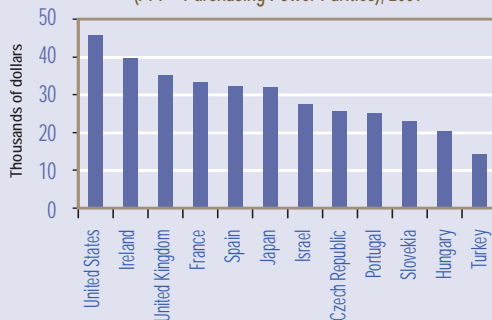


Total sources – NIS 1,097 billion

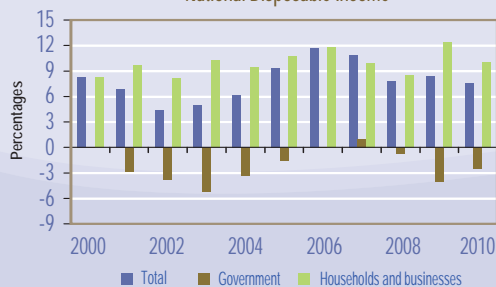
GDP per Capita and Private Consumption Expenditure per Capita, at 2005 Prices



GDP per Capita in International Prices (PPP - Purchasing Power Parities), 2009



National Saving by Sector, as a Percentage of the National Disposable Income



GENERAL GOVERNMENT

The general government includes the government, the National Insurance Institute, local authorities, national institutions (the Jewish Agency for Israel, the World Zionist Organization, the Jewish National Fund, and the United Israel Fund), as well as non-profit institutions whose main expenditures are financed by the government.

General government consumption expenditure is equal to the value of its intermediate consumption of goods and services, compensation of employees, taxes on production, and consumption of fixed capital.

In 2010, general government consumption expenditure amounted to approximately NIS 195 billion, which comprised about 24% of the GDP.

About half of the general government consumption expenditure (about 12.5% of the GDP) is allocated for wages.

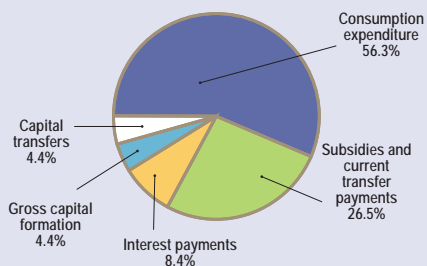
In addition, the general government expenditure includes transfer payments, interest payments, and fixed capital formation. General government expenditure amounted to approximately NIS 345 billion in 2009 (about 42.5% of the GDP).

The general government income includes: revenue from taxes, revenue from property, transfer payments from abroad, and transfer payments from the private sector.

Receipts from taxes include: income tax; revenue from National Insurance payments; taxes on wages; fees, levies, and fines; Value Added Tax; taxes on imports; other indirect taxes; and capital taxes.

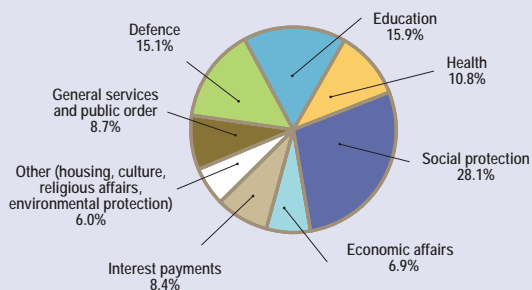
The total general government expenditure less total income equals the total deficit /surplus of the general government. In 2010 there was a deficit in the general account of the government sector which amounted to 3.43% of the GDP.

General Government Expenditure, by Type, 2010



Total expenditure NIS 345 billion

General Government Expenditures, by Function, 2010

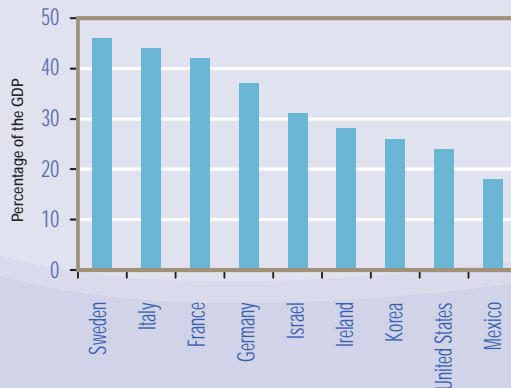


Total expenditure NIS 345 billion

General Government Consumption Expenditure, at 2005 Prices



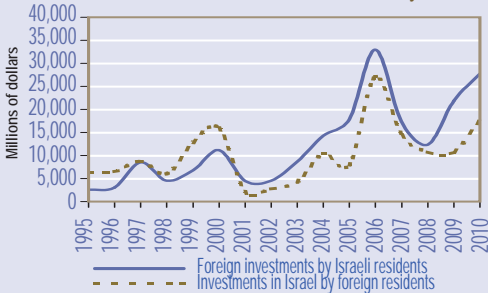
Tax Burden - International Comparison, 2009



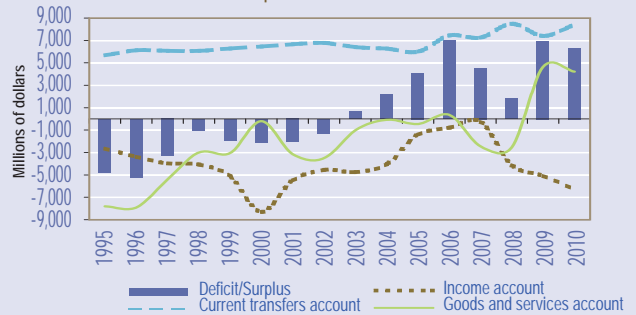
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND FOREIGN TRADE

Israel's balance of payments is a record of all economic transactions carried out between the Israeli economy and the rest of the world. The current account of the balance of payments presents payments connected with trade in goods and services, transfers, and income from work and property. The financial account presents foreign investments by Israeli residents, as well as investments in Israel by foreign residents.

The Financial Account in the Balance of Payments



Deficit/Surplus in the Current Account



Balance of Payment Data
Goods and Services, 2010

Exports		Imports	
	Billions of dollars		Billions of dollars
Goods - Total	56.1	Goods - Total	58.0
		Thereof:	
		Defence imports	2.1
Thereof: Export of goods to the Palestinian Authority	3.1	Import of goods from the Palestinian Authority	0.5
Services - Total	24.2	Services - Total	18.1
Thereof: Export of services to the Palestinian Authority	0.4	Thereof: Import of services from the Palestinian Authority	0.2

Foreign Trade

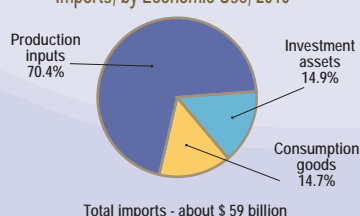
Exports of Selected Commodities (excluding exports to the Palestinian Authority) 2010	% of all exports
Diamonds	28.1
Pharmaceutical products	10.8
Electronic integrated circuits	4.0
Mineral or chemical fertilizers	4.0
Electrical apparatus for line telephony	3.8
Mineral or chemical fertilizers	2.6
Aircraft parts	2.6
Implements and tools for measuring	1.7
Tools and equipment for medical sciences	1.6
Pesticides and herbicides	1.2

Imports of Selected Commodities (excluding imports from the Palestinian Authority and excluding direct defense imports) 2010	% of all imports
Diamonds	14.2
Crude oils	11.3
Passenger vehicles	5.2
Petroleum oils	3.3
Electrical apparatus for line telephony	2.1
Coal	2.1
Computers	2.0
Pharmaceutical products	2.0
Electronic integrated circuits	1.9
Transport vehicles	1.1

Imports and Exports of Commodities, by Continent, 2010



Imports, by Economic Use, 2010



Total imports - about \$ 59 billion

excl. trade with the Palestinian Authority, and excl. direct defense imports

CONSTRUCTION, ELECTRICITY AND WATER



The construction industry includes building and civil engineering works.

Building refers to civilian building in Israel, including building in Jewish localities in the Judea and Samaria Area.

Civil engineering works refers to construction of roads, widening and reconstruction of roads, installation of water pipes, installation of drainage pipes (for concentration and disposal of sewage water), canalization (for concentration and disposal of rainwater), and other work. (e.g., building sea

ports and airports, building bridges, and preparation of agricultural land). Unlike other industries, the building industry is characterized by sharp fluctuations in the volume of activity. The industry is sensitive to change in overall business activity, and fluctuations in building tend to cause fluctuations in the overall economy.

In 2010, the gross domestic capital formation in building amounted to NIS 62.5 billion – 60% of that sum was allocated to residential building, 23% to non-residential building, and 17% to civil engineering projects.

Area of construction (2010)

Construction completed - 8,367,000 sq. m.

Construction begun - 9,841,000 sq. m.

Dwellings (2010)

Construction completed - 33,128

Construction begun - 39,675

Widening roads and construction of new roads (2009)

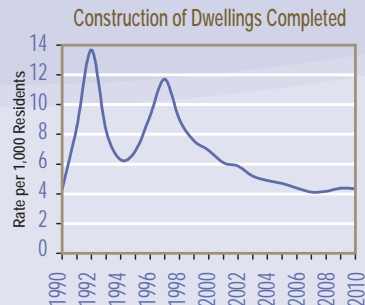
Completed - 684 km.

Begun - 544 km.

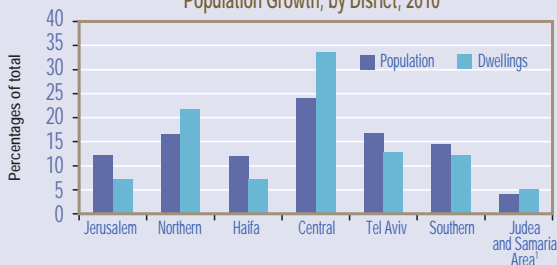
Electricity Supply, 2010

Total	51,979 million KWH
Household consumption	15,591 million KWH
Trade	17,132 million KWH
Manufacturing	1,614 million KWH
Water pumping	10,647 million KWH
Agriculture	3,029 million KWH
Bulk	3,966 million KWH

Source: Israel Electric Corporation Ltd.



Dwellings Completed, Compared with Population Growth, by District, 2010



¹ Israeli localities

Water Consumption by Purpose, 2009

Agricultural	1,016 million cubic meters
Domestic and public	685 million cubic meters
Industrial	110 million cubic meters

Water Production (Million Cubic Meters), 2009

Total	1,849
Mekorot Water Co. - Total	1,085
Wells	555
Hamovil Water Carrier	133
Upper water	178
Effluents and Dan Region Reclamation Project	219
Other producers - Total	616
Wells	279
Upper water	168
Effluents	169
Desalination of sea water	148

Source: The Water Authority

MANUFACTURING, COMMERCE AND SERVICES



Over the years, the Israeli economy has developed from a small, closed economy to a relatively large, developed economy that uses modern methods and advanced technologies for manufacturing.

Manufacturing in Israel has evolved from small establishments that engaged primarily in processing of agricultural products and clothing, to high technology production.

The Central Bureau of Statistics collects monthly data from a sample of about 2,300 manufacturing establishments. The data are used to prepare current manufacturing indices, which serve as indicators of the development of manufacturing in particular and of the economy in general.

In 2010, the Gross Domestic Product of manufacturing amounted to NIS 101 billion (excluding diamonds) and GDP per work-hour per employee job amounted to about NIS 136.

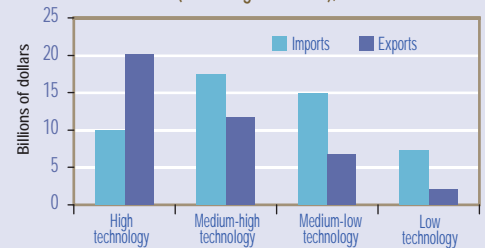
The manufacturing export was NIS 147 billion (46% of the total revenue in manufacturing), and is based mainly on high-tech products.

Establishments, Jobs and Revenue in Manufacturing, by Technological Intensity, 2010

Technological Intensity	Establishments	Jobs	Revenue (NIS Billions)
Total - absolute numbers	11,263	⁽¹⁾ 345,659	359
Percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0
High-tech (electronics, aircraft, and pharmaceuticals)	3.9	26.6	30.0
Medium-high tech (chemicals excl. pharmaceuticals, machinery, electrical equipment, and transport equipment excl. aircraft)	9.5	15.1	26.3
Medium-low tech (Mining and quarrying, rubber and plastic, basic metals, and metal products)	35.1	24.9	18.6
Low technology (Food products, beverages, textiles, wearing apparel, leather products, paper, printing, wood and its products)	51.5	33.5	25.1

(1) Including jobs of workers hired through employment agencies.

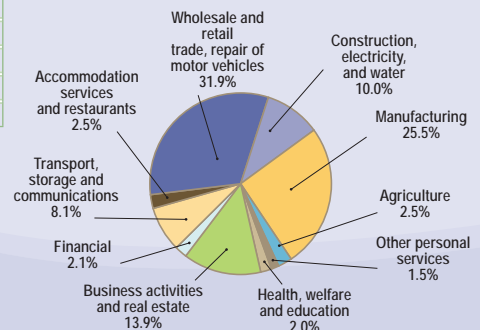
Manufacturing Exports and Imports (Gross), by Technological Intensity (excluding diamonds), 2010



Establishments and Jobs, by District, 2010

District	Establishments		Jobs	
	Absolute numbers	Percentages	Absolute numbers	Percentages
Total	11,263	100.0	345,659	100.0
Thereof:				
Jerusalem	841	7.5	16,895	4.8
Northern	1,674	14.9	66,864	18.9
Haifa	1,303	11.6	49,777	14.0
Central	2,928	26.0	96,374	27.2
Tel Aviv	2,946	26.2	68,962	19.4
Southern	1,319	11.7	50,421	14.2

Revenue in Industries, 2010



Total about NIS 1.4 trillion (excluding diamonds)

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

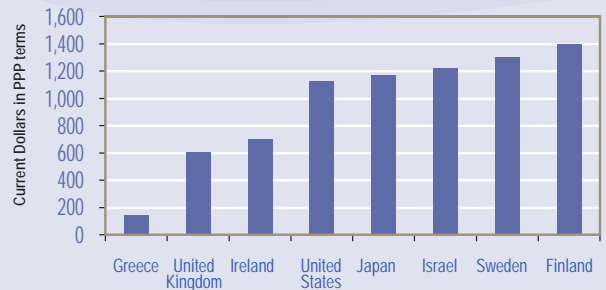
Research and Development (R&D)

Technological improvements allow for the production of more advanced products, and are essentially the main generator of growth in modern economies. These changes are generated by the process of research and development, which turns ideas into durable products.

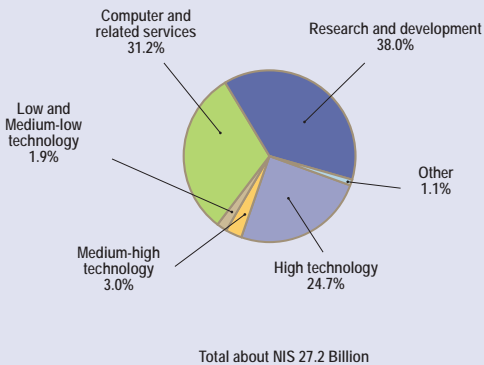
Israel leads the world in research and development endeavors, as reflected in the ratio of national expenditure on R&D to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

In Israel, the share of the business sector in the national expenditure on civilian R&D is among the highest in the world. In the business sector, R&D is conducted mainly in high technology industries and in Computer and Related Services, as well as in the Research and Development division.

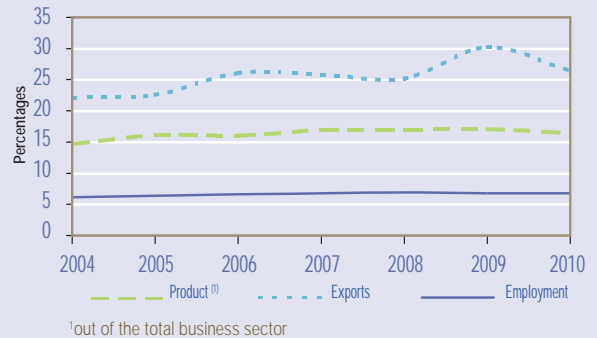
National Expenditure on Research and Development Per Capita - International Comparison, 2009



Research and Development Expenditures Performed by the Business Sector 2009



Industries in the business sector



Information and Communications Technologies (ICT)

Information and Communications Technologies are among the fastest growing industries in the past decade. These industries include manufacturers of hardware, as well as companies that deal with software, broadcasting, and display of information. ICT is characterized by high productivity (in 2010, jobs in those industries, which comprise 8.5% of all jobs in the business sector, produced 16.4% of the product in that sector).

ICT industries conduct extensive research and development activities, and a considerable share of the output in ICT is allocated to export.

Israel occupies a leading position in various information technology indicators in comparison to many countries that are members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Did you know?

In 2010, 27% of all exports were from Information and Communications Technologies (ICT).

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS



Transport, storage, and communications includes: land transport, sea transport, air transport, transportation services, storage, parking lots and freight terminals, postal and courier services, and communication.

In 2010 there were about 18,470 km. of urban, non-urban, and access roads in Israel. About 2.6 million Israeli civilian vehicles traveled approximately 50,000 million kilometers.

About 80% of the vehicles (2.1 million) are private vehicles: 347,000 (14.0%) are trucks (incl. commercial vehicles), 14,700 vehicles are buses (0.6%), and the remaining 151,000 vehicles (6.0%) are minibuses, taxis, special service vehicles, and motorcycles.

About 3.5 million licenced drivers drove these vehicles, and caused about 14,700 road accidents with casualties (not including road accidents with casualties in the Judea and Samaria Area). About 28,000 persons were injured in those accidents. Of those, 352 persons were killed. In the Judea and Samaria Area, there were 594 accidents in 2010, with about 1,400 persons injured and 23 persons killed.

The total number of deaths in road accidents (excluding the Judea and Samaria Area) amounts to 25,695 since the establishment of the State of Israel.

Number of Vehicles per 1,000 Residents, 2008

USA	834	France	641
Switzerland	650	Sweden	560
Austria	642	Israel	323

Source: International Road Federation

Accidents with Casualties, by Type of Accident¹, 2010

Total - Absolute numbers	14,724
	100.0%
Collision with moving vehicle	66.8%
Hitting a pedestrian	18.0%
Collision with a fixed object	5.2%
Skidding	3.3%
Overturning	2.8%
Other	1.8%
Collision with parked vehicle	0.9%
Running off road	0.9%
Injury to passenger in vehicle	0.3%

¹ Excl. the Judea and Samaria Area

Railways (2010)

Passengers - 35,877,100
Freight - 7,023,400 tons

Ships (2010)

Ships sailing - 6,011
Passengers - 583,000

Aircraft (International) (2010)

Aircraft landings - 40,512
Passengers - 11,570,900
Thereof: In Israeli aircraft - 4,633,200
Freight - 292,639 tons

Communications

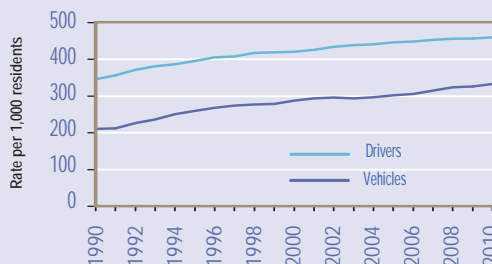
12,500 public telephones (in 2010)
66.3% of all households are connected to the Internet (in 2009)
91.8% of all households have at least one cellphone (in 2009)

Did you know?

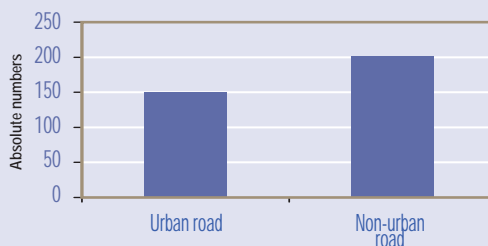
The number of persons killed in road accidents increased by 12% in 2010 compared with 2009.

This was the lowest number of persons killed in 44 years. (except 2009).

Vehicles and Drivers



Killed in Road Accidents¹, 2010



¹ Excl. the Judea and Samaria Area

TOURISM



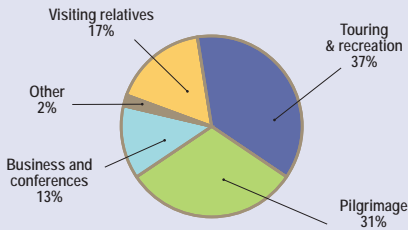
Foreign and domestic tourism have considerable economic, social, and political significance. The development of tourism can be attributed to a number of causes, such as: increased disposable income, increased paid vacation in workplaces, reduction of prices for transportation, increased leisure hours, and changes in habits for spending leisure time.

Three main types of tourism can be distinguished: Incoming tourism, Israelis travelling abroad, and domestic tourism.

The number of tourist arrivals to Israel and departures of Israelis abroad is a sensitive barometer of Israel's economic and security situation.

In 2010, there were 3,444,900 visitor arrivals to Israel, and 4,269,100 departures of Israelis abroad.

Tourists by Main Purpose of Visit, 2010



Source: Ministry of Tourism

Accommodation Services, 2010

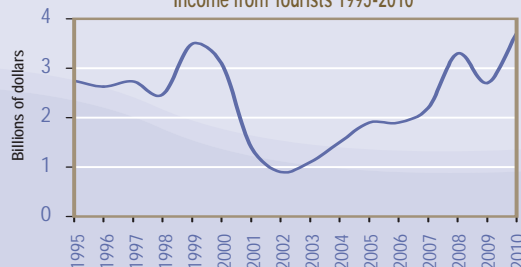
Accommodation services	Person-nights in all accommodation services	27,193,400
		100.0%
Tourist hotels		80.4%
Other hotels		6.0%
Rural tourism		8.7%
Youth hostels		3.5%
Field schools		1.3%
		100.0%
Israeli person-nights		58.5%
Tourist person-nights		41.5%

Tourist hotels	Hotels	332
	Rooms	46,927
	Person-nights in tourist hotels	21,863,800
	Tourist person-nights as a percentage of all person-nights	45.4%
	Room occupancy	66.4%

Tourism in Israel



Income from Tourists 1995-2010



Did you know?

In 2010, 2.4 million Israelis travelled abroad (some of them departed more than once, so that the total number of departures was 4.3 million).

Israelis travelling abroad comprised about one third of the total population of Israel.

AGRICULTURE

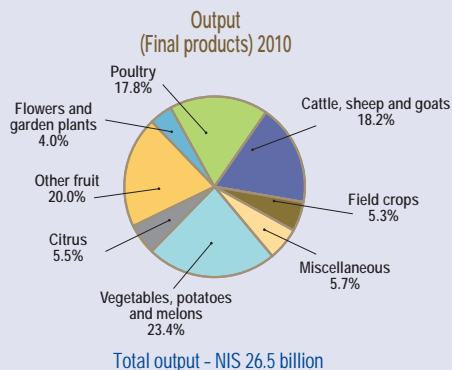
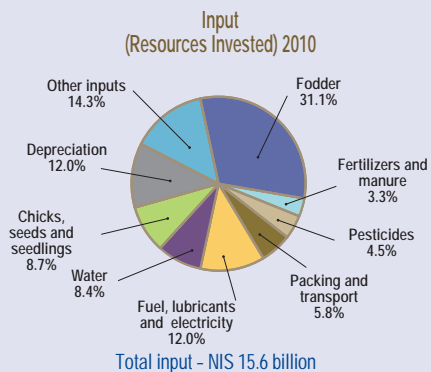
Agriculture includes: Plant crops, afforestation, gardening, livestock and livestock products. The agriculture industry has undergone many changes over the years. Israeli agriculture is developing in terms of the quantity and quality of produce, as well as in terms of diversification and growth in plant crops and livestock breeding.

There has also been a considerable improvement in methods of cultivation: irrigation, greenhouses, and mechanical equipment for processing and harvesting of crops.

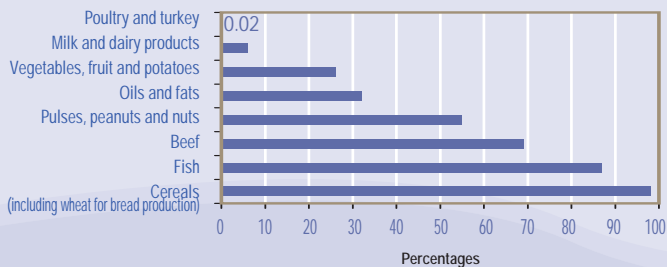


Agricultural crop areas (Thousand dunams), 2010

Total	2,830
Thereof:	
Field crops	1,316
Vegetables, potatoes and melons	741
Other plantations	597
Citrus	176



Import Dependency Ratio of Israel by Main Products 2009



Did you know?

Planted forests comprise 4.8% of the land area in Israel.
In 2010, the forest area (under the care of the Jewish National Fund) spanned 1,035,000 dunams.



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