



הלשכה המרכזית לסטטיסטיקה  
Central Bureau of Statistics  
دائرة الإحصاء المركزية

# Israel in Figures

Selected Data

From the Statistical Abstract of Israel

# 2022





הלשכה המרכזית לסטטיסטיקה  
Central Bureau of Statistics  
دائرة الإحصاء المركزية

# Israel in Figures

Selected Data

From the Statistical Abstract of Israel

# 2022



הלשכה המרכזית לסטטיסטיקה  
Central Bureau of Statistics  
دائرة الإحصاء المركزية

---

Israel in Figures Selected Data From the Statistical Abstract of Israel **2022**

---

Any references to the masculine gender also  
include the feminine.

Copyright © 2023 The State of Israel

Graphic design and Production: Scorpio 88 Group

This booklet presents selected data from the **Statistical Abstract of Israel 2022**.

The data relate to 28 topics in accordance with the topics of the Statistical Abstract, which include numerous indices that reflect the current status of Israel with regard to society, the economy, the environment, and infrastructure.

The Statistical Abstract and its products (tables and maps) are published on the Central Bureau of Statistics website ([www.cbs.gov.il](http://www.cbs.gov.il)).

The website also includes statistical data on various topics, which the Central Bureau of Statistics collects and processes for the public at large and for decision-makers.

### List of topics

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Geography                                  | 15. Business                                |
| 2. Population                                 | 16. Manufacturing                           |
| 3. Health                                     | 17. Science, Technology, and Communications |
| 4. Education                                  | 18. Tourism and Accommodation Services      |
| 5. Culture, Entertainment, and Sports         | 19. Transport and Road safety               |
| 6. Welfare                                    | 20. Construction, Housing, and Real Estate  |
| 7. Standard of Living                         | 21. Agriculture                             |
| 8. Crime and Justice                          | 22. Environment                             |
| 9. Labour Market                              | 23. Water and Sewage                        |
| 10. Price Indices                             | 24. Energy                                  |
| 11. National Accounts                         | 25. General Government Sector               |
| 12. International Accounts                    | 26. Local Authorities                       |
| 13. Imports and Exports of Goods and Services | 27. Elections, the Knesset, and Government  |
| 14. Finance and Capital                       | 28. Public Attitudes and Perceptions        |





## 1

## GEOGRAPHY

The geographic data include information about the area of the State of Israel and about the main geographical divisions of the country (districts, sub-districts, and natural regions), as well as information about other divisions that provide a basis for examining the spatial dimensions of Israel.

In addition, the data include information on land use (e.g., agricultural area, built-up area) as well as information on the climate (precipitation and temperatures), which is obtained from the Israel Meteorological Service.

The data are obtained from various government ministries, as well as from spatial analyses conducted by the Geographic Information System (GIS) at the Central Bureau of Statistics, and from other sources.

## Selected Data, 2021

**Area**

State of Israel area

**22,072 km<sup>2</sup>**

Land area

**98.0%**

Area of lakes  
Sea of Galilee  
and the Dead Sea

**2.0%**

**Land Use (2013)**

Bare land, rock, shrubs,  
and excavated area

**64.7%**

Agricultural area

**20.0%**

Woodland and parks

**7.3%**

Built-up area

**5.6%**

Water

**2.4%**

**Precipitation**

Precipitation volume  
in rain year 2020/2021

**5.76 billion m<sup>3</sup>**

Multi-annual average  
1991–2020

**6.13 billion m<sup>3</sup>**

Largest annual amount  
of precipitation

**998 mm**

Harashim

Smallest annual amount  
of precipitation

**9 mm**

Paran

**Temperatures**

Highest daily  
maximum temperature

**47.1°C**

Sodom (7 August 2021)

Lowest daily  
minimum temperature

**-4.7°C**

Merom Golan  
(21 February 2021)

## 2

## POPULATION

The population of Israel is constantly growing, and its demographic characteristics are changing. Data on the population are necessary, in order for government institutions to provide appropriate long-term and short-term responses to the needs of the population, including urban planning and formulation of social and economic policies.

The data relate to the demographic characteristics of the population of Israel: population growth and its sources; the geographic distribution of the population and population density; immigration to Israel and international migration. In addition, data are presented on the structure of households and families, as well as on the main components of change in the family (fertility, marriage, divorce). This year, particular emphasis was placed on characteristics of personal and family status of men and women in Israel.

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

## Selected Data, 2021

**Population****Population of Israel**

(end of year)

9,453,000 persons

Jews and Others\*

78.9%

Arabs

21.1%

Annual population  
growth rate

1.8%

(compared with  
1.6% in 2020)**Immigration to Israel and  
International Migration****Immigration to Israel**Immigrants since  
the establishment of the state

3.3 million

Immigrants in 2021

25,500

(compared with 19,700 in 2020)

**Migration of Israelis abroad**

(2020)

Departed from Israel

20,800

Returned to Israel

10,100

**Work permit holders  
from abroad**

Entered Israel

41,600

(compared with 26,000 in 2020)

Departed from Israel

35,400

(compared with 22,300 in 2020)

**Family****Marriage and divorce (2020)**

Couples who married 39,984

Couples who divorced 15,307

**Live births and fertility**

Live newborns

185,040

Total fertility rate (average  
number of children per woman)

3.00

**Terminations of pregnancy**Applications to committees  
for termination of pregnancy

16,591

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

7.7

**Households and families**

Private households

2,766,800

Average number of persons  
per household

3.23

Nuclear families

2,204,000

\* Others are non-Arab Christians, members of other religions, and those not classified by religion in the Population Register.

The World Health Organization (WHO) defined health as "a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity." Accordingly, health is one of the major components of a person's quality of life.

According to the State Health Insurance Law, the state is responsible for insuring the health of all residents within a basket of health services.

Data on health include the following information: national expenditure on health; life expectancy; mortality and morbidity; self-assessed health; risk factors and health behavior (smoking, obesity, and physical activity); physical resources in the health system; employed persons in the health professions; and health insurance.

The data allow for monitoring the population's state of health, as well as for examining the factors that affect it. The data also facilitate the planning of health services and setting health policies.

The data are obtained from the Population and Immigration Authority, from Central Bureau of Statistics surveys, from the Ministry of Health (surveys and administrative files), and from other sources.

### Selected Data, 2021

#### National Expenditure on Health



NIS 127.3 billion

8.2% of the GDP

(compared with  
NIS 118.3 billion,

8.4% of the GDP, in 2020)

#### Life Expectancy

Men

Women



80.5  
years

(compared  
with 80.6  
in 2020)

84.6  
years

(compared  
with 84.8  
in 2020)



#### Infant Mortality

Rate per 1,000 live births

2.7

(compared with 2.4 in 2020)

#### Causes of Death (2020)

24.1%

of the deaths were caused by  
malignant neoplasms (cancer)

and 13.4%

were caused by heart disease

6.5% died of Coronavirus  
(COVID-19) disease

#### New Cases of Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer)

(2019)

32,462

Rate per 100,000 persons

359 cases



#### Self-Assessed Health (Social Survey)

83.8% of all persons  
aged 20 and over reported that  
their health is very good or good

#### Smoking (2019)



16.4% of all persons  
aged 21 and over smoked  
at least one cigarette a day

#### Obesity (2019)



56.0% of all persons  
aged 21 and over were  
overweight or obese

17.7% were obese

#### Physical Activity



(2019)

29.2% of all persons  
aged 21 and over engaged  
in physical activity  
in accordance with  
recommendations

#### General Care Hospital Beds

Rate per 1,000 residents

1.7



#### Physicians Employed in Health Services

(2020)

Rate per 1,000 residents

3.3



#### Nurses Employed in Health Services

Rate per 1,000 residents

4.9



#### Supplementary Health Insurance (2019)

83.0% of all households  
had an expenditure for  
supplementary health  
insurance

## 4

## EDUCATION

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

The data on education include the following: expenditure on education; the education system (students and teaching staff); higher education and vocational training courses. In addition, data are presented on special topics in education.

The data are obtained from the Ministry of Education, as well as from institutions of higher education, the Ministry of Economy and Industry, from Central Bureau of Statistics surveys, and from other sources.

## Selected Data, 2020/21

**National Expenditure on Education** (2021)

NIS 124.6 billion  
8.0% of the GDP  
(compared with  
NIS 115.7 billion,  
8.3% of the GDP, in 2020)

**The Education System**

**Schools**  
Students  
1.880.5 million  
In primary education  
1.097.7 million  
In secondary education  
782,800

Teaching staff  
177,700

**Day care centres and pre-primary education**

Children aged 0–7  
845,000  
Teaching staff in pre-primary education  
19,500

**Matriculation Examinees**

81.4% of examinees were entitled to a matriculation certificate

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

during 2020/21 and before 2021/22  
11,000 (1.3%)  
of the students in grades 7–12 (excl. Jerusalem Arab students) dropped out of the education system and did not enroll in an alternative educational framework

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

298,900

Thereof:

First degree students 211,600  
Second degree students 66,400  
Third degree students 12,200  
Teaching diploma students 8,700

**Students at the Open University**

52,800

Thereof:

First degree students 49,400  
Second degree students 2,700

**Recipients of degrees from all institutions of higher education**

84,100

Thereof:

First degree  
52,200

Second degree  
26,300

Third degree  
1,600

Teaching diploma  
4,100

**Students in short-cycle tertiary education (non-academic)**  
61,000

**Students in vocational training courses for adults supervised by the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs and Social Services (2020)**  
38,100

Culture, entertainment, and sports reflect various aspects of leisure activity in a society.

This area plays a major role in determining the identity and unique characteristics of a society, and is essential for strengthening the sense of belonging and identification with society for every citizen.

The data include information on the following aspects of this topic: national expenditure on culture, entertainment, and sports; consumption of cultural services and cultural products (television, cinemas, books, etc.); students in cultural fields; the number of active athletes; and medals awarded to Israeli athletes.

The data are obtained from the Ministry of Culture and Sports, from the Cinema Industry Association, from cinemathèques, from the National Library, from Central Bureau of Statistics surveys, and from other sources.

### Selected Data, 2021

#### National Expenditure on Culture, Entertainment, and Sports

NIS **74.0** billion  
**4.7%** of the GDP   
 (compared with NIS 60.1 billion,  
 4.3% of the GDP in 2020)

#### Students in Cultural Fields

**14.5%**  
 of all students at universities

**42.8%**  
 of all students at academic colleges of education

#### Publishers, Titles, and Translations

Publishers **2,157**  
 (compared with 1,591 in 2020)

Titles **7,356**  
 (compared with 6,486 in 2020)

Digital titles **982**  
 Translations of titles\* **1,031**  
 (compared with 841 in 2020)

\* Full or partial.



#### Use of Computers and Internet (Social Survey)

**70.6%** of all persons aged 20 and over used a computer

**90.3%** of all persons aged 20 and over used the Internet

#### Expenditure on Internet Subscriptions (2019)

**6.7%** of households paid for an online internet subscription

#### Newspapers

Digital newspapers

**831**

#### Printed newspapers (2019)

**3.4%** of households purchased a daily newspaper

**7.6%** purchased a newspaper subscription

#### Movies

Movies produced in Israel  
**37** (compared with 18 in 2020)

Tickets sold at cinemas  
**8.5** million (compared with 2.2 million in 2020)

#### Cinemas **51**

Of which, **18** sold  
**67,908** links  
 to watch movies, due to the Coronavirus (COVID-19) restrictions

Screens **427**

Seats **64,572**

#### Active Athletes

Total **119,709**

In individual sports  
**41,364**

In team sports  
**78,345**

#### Medals

**In Olympic sports**  
 (2020/21)

Total **58**

**In non-Olympic sports**  
 (2020/21)

Total **31**



# 6 WELFARE

Welfare is one of the indicators for measuring the status of Israeli society, and includes information about general government expenditure on welfare, as well as information about recipients of social services (registered persons and persons with defined need of intervention at Social Service Departments, and persons placed in welfare settings), and information about persons with disabilities.

The data are obtained from the Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs, from the Ministry of Defense, from the Social Survey of the Central Bureau of Statistics, and from other sources.

## Selected Data, 2021

### General Government Expenditure on Welfare

About  NIS **168.0** billion  
**26.1%** of the total expenditure  
 (compared with about NIS 182.6 billion, 28.3% of the total expenditure, in 2020)

### Recipients of Social Services

#### Persons registered at Social Service Departments

About **1.04** million  
 Rate of registered persons

About **111** per 1,000 persons

Rate among Jews and Others

About **99** per 1,000 persons

Rate among Arabs

About **157** per 1,000 persons

The highest rate of registered persons was in localities that belong to the lowest socio-economic clusters (1–2):

About **166** per 1,000 persons

#### Persons with defined need of intervention at Social Service Departments

**557,400**

Rate of persons with defined need of intervention

About **59** per 1,000 persons

The most common defined need of intervention – “difficulty in individual therapy and day to day skills”

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

#### Persons placed in welfare settings

**277,800**

Rate of persons placed

About **30** per 1,000 persons

(compared with 265,000 placed in 2020, a rate of about 29 per 1,000 persons)

Rate of persons placed in community settings

About **24** per 1,000 persons 

Rate of persons in out-of-home placement

About **5** per 1,000 persons

Rate of persons placed in community settings and in out-of-home placements

About **1.2** per 1,000 persons

#### Persons With Disabilities

Persons with severe functional disabilities (Social Survey)

**14.7%** of all persons aged 20 and over

**32.8%** of all persons aged 65 and over

Persons on the autism spectrum

**21,900**

Persons with intellectual-developmental disabilities

**32,200**

Holders of a Certificate of Blindness/Vision Impairment

**24,300**

Hearing-impaired persons with full entitlement to communication assistance services (Communication Basket)

**6,700**



Standard of living reflects the economic well-being of individuals, and is based on one's income, expenditures, and capital.

Data on standard of living include information about household income from various sources (work, allowances and subsidies, capital, pension, and provident funds), as well as information about household expenditures on goods and services, ownership of durable goods, and housing. The data are obtained from the Household Expenditure Survey conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics. The survey is conducted annually, and provides detailed data on the income and expenditures of households in Israel. The survey serves as a basis for determining weights for the consumption basket of the Consumer Price Index and for measuring poverty in Israel.

### Selected Data, 2019<sup>1</sup>

#### Household Income

**Gross** monthly money income

NIS 19,752

**Net** monthly money income

NIS 16,559

#### Household Expenditures

Monthly money expenditure

NIS 13,059

Monthly consumption expenditure  
(including housing services)

NIS 15,990



25.0%

of the expenditure  
was for housing

19.3%

of the expenditure  
was for transportation  
and communications

17.6%

of the expenditure  
was for food

#### Ownership of Durable Goods

95.9%

of households had  
at least one mobile phone

75.8%

of households had  
a computer

33.6%

of households had a tablet computer

73.3%

of households had an internet subscription

#### Housing

64.6%

of households lived in owned dwellings

35.8%

of those living in owned dwellings  
paid mortgages

<sup>1</sup>In 2019, the estimation method of the survey population was changed and there was a break in the series compared to the data published in previous years. To enable comparison of the 2018 data to the 2019 data and on, the 2018 data were adjusted to the new estimation method.



Security is a basic human need that drives society to develop mechanisms for monitoring, control, and punishment, which aim to protect individuals in a society as well as society at large. Crime and delinquency are the main factors that undermine security, as reflected in crimes against the person (bodily harm, harm to dignity, and harm to personal safety) or crimes against property.

Data on this topic include the following information: general government expenditure on public order; personnel responsible for maintaining public order; criminal incidents reported to the police; minors (aged 12-18) for whom criminal files were opened; persons judged in criminal trials and convicted persons; and data on victims of crime and sense of personal security.

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

### Selected Data, 2021

#### General Government Expenditure on Public Order

NIS 23.4 billion

3.6% of the total expenditure  
(similar to 2020)



#### Personnel Responsible for Maintaining Public Order



Lawyers

Rate per 100,000 residents

798.8

Entire police force

Rate per 100,000 residents

348.5

#### Criminal Investigation Files Opened by the Police

305,000

(compared with 286,400 in 2020)

Thereof:

Crimes against public order

42.0%

Crimes against property

38.8%

Crimes causing bodily harm

19.5%

Crimes against morality

8.5%

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

(2020/21)

6,629

(compared with 6,516 in 2019/20)

#### Murder Victims

(Israel Police data)

173

an increase of 17.7%  
compared with 2020 (147)

#### Persons Judged in Criminal Trials

(2020)

25,100

Convicted Persons (2020)

89.2%

#### Victims of Crime

(Crime Victimization Survey)

763,900



13.0% of all persons aged 20 and over

(compared with 535,300, in 2020)

Thereof:

168,900 (22.1%)

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

#### Sense of Personal Security

(Crime Victimization Survey)

82.9%

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

19.5% of Arabs

and 7.5% of Jews and Others are afraid to a great or very great extent of being victims of violence in their neighbourhood

## 9

## LABOUR MARKET

The presentation of data on the labour market includes data on the characteristics of the labour force and data on employee jobs, as well as data on wages per employee job.

The main measures of the labour market are participation in the labour force, unemployed persons, the employment rate, supply and demand in the labour market, employee jobs in the Israeli economy, and average wages per employee job in all economic industries.

The data on the characteristics of the labour force are obtained from the Labour Force Survey conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics among persons aged 15 and over. The survey is used for ongoing follow-up on developments in the labour force, including: the size and characteristics of the labour force, the extent of unemployment, etc.

The data on employee jobs and on average monthly wages per employee job are based mainly on employers' reports to the National Insurance Institute.

## Selected Data, 2021

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

**4.163 million** (compared with 4.090 million in 2020)

Thereof: Employed persons

**2.042 million men** **1.915 million women**

### Households

**2.767 million**

Thereof: **77.7%** with employed persons

### Unemployed Persons in the Labour Force

**5.0%**

### Employment Rate

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

**58.7%**

(compared with 59.1% in 2020)

**61.8%** among men **55.7%** among women

(62.6% in 2020) (55.8% in 2020)

**39.4%**

among Arabs (39.5% in 2020)

### Largest Number of Employed Persons

#### By industry:

Education

About **499,000**

Human health and social work activities

About **457,000**

#### By occupation:

Professionals

About **1,192,000**

Service and sales workers

About **710,000**

### Average Weekly Work Hours per Employed Person

**35.5**

### Employee Jobs of Israeli Workers

**3.623 million**

(**94.0%** of all employee jobs)

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

**230,800**

(**6.0%** of all employee jobs)

Thereof: Employee Jobs of Workers From Abroad

**120,900**

(**52.4%** of all employee jobs of the foreign workers)

### Average Monthly Wages per Employee Job

Israeli workers

**NIS 11,795**

Foreign workers (from abroad and the Palestinian Authority)

**NIS 5,890**

Workers from abroad

**NIS 6,981**

### Employee Jobs and Average Monthly Wages per Employee Job, by Sector

The largest number of employee jobs was in the sector of non-financial corporations

**2.300 million**

(average monthly wages per employee job – **NIS 12,861**)

The highest average monthly wages per employee job were in the sector of financial corporations – **NIS 20,503** (employee jobs – **99,700**)

# 10 PRICE INDICES

Price indices measure changes in the cost of purchasing a basket of goods and services, or changes in the revenue obtained for a basket of goods and services. The basket is fixed, so that the changes in indices reflect the changes in prices only. The baskets are updated periodically in accordance with international recommendations.

The price indices include the Consumer Price Index as well as producer price indices.

The basket of goods and services measured by the **Consumer Price Index** represents the composition of household expenditures.

**The producer price** indices measure changes in the prices of goods and services that producers sell or purchase. They include price indices of outputs (the manufacturing producer price index for the domestic market; the manufacturing, mining and quarrying producer price index for exports; and services producer price indices). They also include price indices of inputs (the price index of input in residential building; the price index of input in construction of commercial buildings and offices; the price index of inputs in road construction and bridging; the price index of input in agriculture; and the price index of input in buses).

The data are obtained from price surveys conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics.

## Selected Data, 2021

### Consumer Price Index

During 2017–2019, there was an upward trend in the annual percentage change in the Consumer Price Index (after a decrease during 2014–2016).

In 2020, the Consumer Price Index decreased by **0.7%**, and in 2021 it increased by **2.8%**.

### Producer Price Indices

#### Outputs

The manufacturing producer price index for the domestic market

increased by **11.9%**

Excluding fuels, the index

increased by **8.2%**

The manufacturing, mining and quarrying producer price index for exports

increased by **3.3%**

#### Inputs

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

increased by **5.6%**

The price index of input in **agriculture**

increased by **8.4%**

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

increased by **6.4%**



# 11 NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

National Accounts provide a comprehensive and detailed record of the complex economic activities taking place within an economy, and of the interaction between the different economic agents and groups of agents that takes place on markets or elsewhere. The System of National Accounts (SNA) is a standard, integrated set of macro-economic accounts, including current accounts, balance sheets, and tables based on internationally agreed concepts, definitions, classifications and accounting rules (SNA2008). The system is used to follow up on developments in the economy, as well as for macro-economic analyses, planning, and projections and for international comparisons.

The data on national accounts include the following: the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the most frequently quoted indicator of economic performance; the composition of national income and saving; and changes in the prices of product and uses. In addition, the national balance sheet and satellite accounts for national accounts are presented. The data are based on Central Bureau of Statistics surveys as well as on administrative files and various reports.

## Selected Data, 2021

### Net National Disposable Income

NIS 1,350.6 billion

### Net National Saving

NIS 226.1 billion (16.7% of the total net national disposable income)

### Compensation of Employed Persons, Out of the Net Domestic Product

56.8%

### Net Domestic Product per Work Hour

increased by an annual average of 1.7% between 1995 and 2021

### National Wealth

(the difference between assets and liabilities of the economy) (2020)

NIS 3,835.4 billion

### Average Financial Assets per Household (2020)

NIS 1.3 million

### National Expenditure

#### as a Percentage of the GDP

#### International Comparison (2020)

The national expenditure **on education and on civilian research and development** was **higher than the average** in OECD countries

The national expenditure **on health** was **lower than the average** in OECD countries



	NIS billions at market prices (at current prices)	2021 vs. 2020 Percentage of quantity change (at constant prices)	1995–2021 Average percentage of quantity change (at constant prices)
GDP	1,578.0	8.6	3.8
GDP per capita (NIS thousands)	168.5	6.8	1.8
Gross national income	1,554.3	8.0	3.9
Private consumption expenditure	775.8	11.1	3.9
Private consumption expenditure per capita (NIS thousands)	82.8	9.3	1.8
General government final consumption expenditure	348.7	4.2	2.7
Gross capital formation	391.1	12.6	3.9
Exports of goods and services	464.9	14.6	5.1
Total uses of resources	1,980.5	10.9	3.9
Imports of goods and services	402.5	20.6	4.4
GDP of the business sector	1,180.7	10.3	4.3

The process of globalization in the international economy is reflected in cooperation among money markets throughout the world, and in movement of money between countries. It is also reflected in increased international trade in goods and services, in the marked improvement in communications and transport, and in the increased scope of transactions between residents of Israel and foreign residents.

Israel's participation in the international economy is an important indicator of its economic capacities. Therefore it is very important to present the balance of payments which specifies the transactions between residents of Israel and foreign residents by types of transactions (e.g., international trade in goods and services or financial transactions). It is also important to examine the value of the portfolio of external assets and liabilities of the Israeli economy as well as the external debt (gross and net), which serve as an indicator of the country's economic resilience and the extent of its dependence on foreign economies.

The data on international accounts include information on the balance of payments, as well as information on the external assets and liabilities of Israelis, and information on economic activities of Israeli companies under foreign control (IN companies).

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

### Selected Data, 2021

#### Balance of Payments

##### Current Account

Surplus in the current account

**21.4 billion dollars**  
(4.4% of the GDP)

##### Financial Account

Investments of Israelis abroad increased by

**78.6 billion dollars**

Foreign investments in Israel increased by

**62.6 billion dollars**



#### International Investment Position (IIP)

External assets position of Israelis

**702.0 billion dollars**

External liabilities position

**547.1 billion dollars**

Net international investment position

**154.9 billion dollars**

Foreign direct investment position of Israelis

**106.7 billion dollars**

Foreign direct investment position in Israel

**226.6 billion dollars**

Gross external debt

**162.0 billion dollars**

Negative net external debt

**222.2 billion dollars**



#### Activities of Israeli Companies Under Foreign Control (IN Companies) (2020)

Employee jobs

**254,300**

Thereof:

Employee jobs in high-tech industries

**122,200**

Average compensation per employee job

**NIS 289,800**

Average compensation per employee job in high-tech industries

**NIS 369,100**

# 13

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES

Data on imports and exports relate to international trade in goods (tangible products) and services (intangible products) between Israelis and residents of other countries. The changes in these data since the establishment of the state reflect the changes that have taken place over the years in the structure and needs of the Israeli economy, as well as processes of globalization and changes throughout the world.

The data include information about the balance of trade in goods and services, information about their import and export value, and information about the price indices of imports and exports of goods. In addition, the data are broken down by types of goods and services, by industry, and by partner country.

When goods and services data are presented together, they are adapted to the definitions of the balance of payments (including defence import, trade with the Palestinian Authority, bunker oil, goods sold abroad that did not pass the country's borders, etc.). When goods data are presented separately, they are not adapted to the balance of payments.

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

### Selected Data, 2021

#### Balance of Trade in Goods and Services

Total imports of goods and services	Total exports of goods and services	Trade surplus
124.7 billion dollars	144.1 billion dollars	19.4 billion dollars

#### Value of Imports and Exports of Goods and Services

##### Goods (according to foreign trade statistics)

Total exports (gross)	Total imports (gross)
60.2 billion dollars:	92.2 billion dollars:
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying	Production inputs
57.0 billion dollars	54.6 billion dollars
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Consumer goods
1.2 billion dollars	23.4 billion dollars
Other	Investment goods
1.9 billion dollars	14.1 billion dollars
	Other
	0.3 billion dollars

##### Services

Total exports	Total imports
74.0 billion dollars	33.1 billion dollars
Thereof:	Thereof:
Computer services	Business services (excl. travel, transportation, insurance, and government services)
33.9%	61.4%
Transportation services	Transportation services
14.8%	26.2%
Research and development services	Travel services
12.7%	9.8%





Data on the financial market include assets and liabilities of the public (individuals and corporations) as well as assets of the banking corporations. These data are highly important for portraying the economic situation of Israel. The assets and liabilities of the public are presented on the basis of linkage (unlinked, linked to the Consumer Price Index, linked or traded in foreign currency), as well as on the basis of holding period (short-term, medium-term, or long-term) and type (deposits, bonds, shares, savings schemes, etc.).

The banking system plays a major role in the Israeli economy. The public deposits most of its financial savings in banks, and the banks use this money, among other things, to provide credit needed by businesses and households.

The data on the capital market consolidate market values and indices of tradable securities on the stock exchange. The multi-year data on the stock exchange provide an overall portrayal of the development of the capital market in Israel over the years.

The data are obtained from the Bank of Israel and from the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.

### Selected Data, 2021

#### Financial Market

Total financial assets held by the public

About NIS **5,051** billion

Over the years, there has been a downward trend in the percentage of index-linked assets, out of the total financial assets held by the public

from **52.6%** in 1995 to **25.1%** in 2021

Total credit to the public provided by commercial banks

About NIS **1,916** billion

Output of banking corporations

About NIS **51** billion



#### Capital Market

Total capital raised on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

About NIS **139** billion

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

About NIS **1,088** billion

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

About NIS **1,125** billion



# 15 BUSINESS

Data on the population of businesses include financial estimates and demographic data, as well as various indices that provide a basis for characterizing the structure of the Israeli economy and the activity of industries in the economy.

The data include the following topics: active businesses in the economy; the annual revenue of industries in the economy and chain stores; credit card purchases of private consumers; financial data on businesses based on the Survey of Industries (the production account and the balance sheet account); and information about trends in businesses.

The data are obtained from business surveys conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics and from administrative sources.

## Selected Data, 2021

### Active Businesses

Active businesses in the business and non-business sectors

About **652,900**



### Business births

About **54,600**

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

### Business deaths (2019)

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

**11.4%**

### Revenue

Total revenue of dealers in the economy (excluding diamonds)

About NIS **2,467** billion

### Chain Stores

The revenue (sales) index of chain stores

increased by **5.2%** compared with 2020

### Credit Card Purchases by Private Consumers

Food and beverages

**14.9%**

Industrial goods

**17.4%**

Services

**20.1%**

Other goods and services

**47.6%**

The sales value index of credit card purchases by private consumers

increased by **14.9%** compared with 2020

### Production Account of the Business Sector (2019)

Jobs

About **3,181,000**

Gross value added

About NIS **775** billion

Compensation for jobs

About NIS **469** billion

### Balance Sheet Account of the Business Sector (2019)

Total assets in industries

About NIS **3,287** billion

A **4.8%** increase

compared with 2018



Manufacturing is a major component in the development of the Israeli economy, and improves the production capacity of the economy as well as the capacity of the business sector to cope under conditions of international competition. Manufacturing creates an infrastructure for new work places, increases the gross value added, and offers appropriate solutions to the special needs of the Israeli economy.

Data are produced through Central Bureau of Statistics surveys: The **annual** Survey of Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying (only Section C), which is based on financial reports, as submitted to the tax authorities (for fiscal year 2019), contains data on establishments, jobs, compensation for jobs, gross value added, and gross output of manufacturing industries, as well as other data; the **monthly** Survey of Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying Indices includes data on the Index of Industrial Production, mining and quarrying, work hours per job, and the index of jobs. The distribution of data on manufacturing is presented by technological intensity.

### Selected Data, 2021

Manufacturing establishments (2019)

About **21,000**

Jobs in Manufacturing (2019)

About **365,000**

(**11.5%** of all jobs in the business sector)

#### Jobs in Manufacturing, by Technological Intensity

(2019)

**26.2%**

of the jobs were in  
high technology  
industries

**17.7%**

of the jobs were in  
medium-high technology  
industries

**22.5%**

of the jobs were in  
medium-low technology  
industries

**33.6%**

of the jobs were in  
low technology  
industries

#### Manufacturing Indices, by Technological Intensity

(2021)

Index of Industrial Production

increased by **3.6%**  
compared with 2020

Work hours per job  
in Manufacturing (monthly average)

**163.8**

Average labour cost per work hour  
in Manufacturing

**NIS 106.0**

Labour cost per work hour  
in high-technology industries was  
**41.5%** higher than average

Labour cost per work hour  
in low technology industries was  
**30.2%** lower than average

Compensation for jobs

About NIS  
**77 billion**

Gross value added

About NIS  
**131 billion**

Gross output

About NIS  
**377 billion**

Total assets  
of manufacturing  
establishments

About NIS  
**589 billion**



A country's economic growth is largely dependent on the ability to generate scientific and technological improvements, and to assimilate them in processes of production as well as in new goods and services. These improvements are created through innovative scientific and technological activities which turn abstract ideas into durable goods and services, and they constitute the main source of economic growth as well as increased quality of life and life expectancy. This topic presents a range of data on, among others, the following areas: scientific and technological activity in the Israeli economy; expenditure on civilian R&D in the business and higher education sectors; separately budgeted research in the higher education sector; production in Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) and high-tech; and use of ICT. The data are obtained from various administrative sources, and from Central Bureau of Statistics surveys.

## Selected Data, 2021

**National Expenditure on Civilian R&D**

National expenditure on civilian R&D

**NIS 87.7 billion**  
**5.6%** of the GDP – more than in all OECD countries (compared with **NIS 81.2 billion**, **5.8%** of the GDP, in 2020)

Expenditure on civilian R&D in the business sector

**91.0%** of the total expenditure

**Expenditure on Separately Budgeted Research in the Higher Education Sector (2020/21)**

**NIS 2.35 billion**  
A **4.2%** decrease compared with 2019/20

**Startup Companies (2020)**

Active companies **4,810**

Thereof:  
Companies that opened **471**  
Employee jobs **31,300**

**High-Tech**

Employees in high-tech

**385,200**  
(**11.1%** of all employees in the economy)

Employee jobs in high-tech

**349,500**  
(**9.6%** of all employee jobs in the economy)

A **29.0%** increase between 2011 and 2021

Average monthly wages per employee job in high-tech

**NIS 26,428**  
A **6.3%** increase compared with 2020 (**NIS 24,872**)

**Information and Communications Technologies (ICT)**

ICT – Gross value added

**NIS 112.7 billion** at 2011 prices  
(**12.7%** of total GDP in the business sector)

ICT – Exports

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

**Use of ICT**

**90.3%** of all persons aged 20 and over used the Internet (Social Survey)

**Expenditure of households on communications products (2019)**

About **NIS 494** on average per month

The tourism industry in Israel has considerable economic, social, and political significance. It affects many industries in the economy, and is influenced by political and economic processes in Israel and throughout the world. The number of tourist arrivals in Israel and departures of Israelis abroad is a sensitive barometer of Israel's economic and security situation.

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

In 2020, global tourism was severely affected by the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. The crisis continued through 2021 as well. In Israel, the COVID-19 crisis led to an almost complete cessation of incoming tourism and to a dramatic drop in domestic tourism. In 2021, the severe impact on incoming tourism continued, though there was a major recovery in domestic tourism. However, the record numbers in domestic tourism failed to compensate for the sharp drop in incoming tourism. There was a moderate recovery in outbound tourism (Israelis going abroad).

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

## Selected Data, 2021

### The Economic Contribution of Tourism

Total tourism consumption in the Israeli economy  
**NIS 24.7 billion**  
 (compared with **NIS 15.7 billion** in 2020)

Expenditures of tourists from abroad in Israel

**NIS 4.2 billion**  
 (compared with **NIS 5.6 billion** in 2020)

Expenditures of Israelis on trips in Israel and abroad

**NIS 20.4 billion**  
 (compared with **NIS 10.1 billion** in 2020)

### Incoming Tourism


Arrivals of tourists and day visitors

 **402,300**  
 (compared with **887,100** in 2020)

**96.0%** by air  
**4.0%** by land

### Outbound Tourism

Departures of Israelis abroad

 **3.0 million**  
 (compared with **1.5 million** in 2020)

**92.0%** by air  
**7.9%** by land  
**0.1%** by sea

### Domestic Tourism

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

**8.6 million** (compared with **4.0 million** in 2020)

Person-nights of Israelis in tourist hotels

**14.7 million** (compared with **7.0 million** in 2020)

Thereof: **41.7%** in Elat

### Accommodation Services

#### Tourist hotels

Hotels **428** 

Rooms **56,000**

**(81.3%** of all accommodation rooms)

Room occupancy **39.2%**  
 (compared with **24.8%** in 2020)

#### Employed persons

**26,400**

(compared with **21,100** in 2020)

Person-nights **15.5 million**  
 (compared with **9.2 million** in 2020)

Revenue **NIS 8.1 billion** (compared with **NIS 4.3 million** in 2020)

# 19 TRANSPORT AND ROAD SAFETY

The data on transport provide a basis for monitoring the situation of transport in Israel, and facilitate planning of transport services. In addition, they provide a basis for formulating road safety policies. The data on transport include land, water, and air transport; motor vehicles; persons licenced to drive; vehicle kilometers travelled; and the volume of traffic on the roads. The data on road safety provide a basis for monitoring road safety in the population and factors that affect it, enable the identification of problem areas, and provide a basis for planning road safety and formulating policies in this area. The data on road safety include: updated and historical data on road accidents (time of accident, type of accident, type of road, and place of accident), as well as data on casualties in accidents, vehicles involved in accidents, and drivers of the vehicles. In addition, data are presented on victimization by road rage, based on the Crime Victimization Survey.

The data on transport are obtained from the Ministry of Transport and Road Safety, from Central Bureau of Statistics surveys, and from other sources. The sources of data on road accidents are the Israel Police and the National Center for Trauma and Emergency Medicine Research at the Gertner Institute.

## Selected Data, 2021

### Land Transport

#### Buses

Revenue of bus services

NIS 2.7 billion

Employee jobs 20,044

#### Railways

35.0 million passengers

(compared with  
24.2 million in 2020)

7.5 million tons of freight

Revenue of railway services

NIS 0.6 billion

Employee jobs 4,109

#### Water Transport

Passed through commercial  
ports in Israel

378 passengers

(compared with  
12,000 in 2020)

40.6 million tons  
of freight were unloaded

18.2 million tons  
of freight were loaded

Israel's merchant fleet

40 ships

### Air Transport

Passed through Israeli  
international airports

6.1 million  
passengers

(compared with  
4.6 million in 2020)

Israel's aircraft fleet

58 passenger aircraft

2 freight aircraft

### Motor Vehicles

3.8 million

Thereof:

Private cars 86.3%

Trucks 8.0%

Motorcycles 4.1%

### Licensed to Drive

4.8 million

Rate per 1,000 residents

513

### Length of Roads

20,400 km

### Vehicle Kilometers Travelled

Average annual kilometers travelled  
by private cars 15,300 km

### Road Accidents With Casualties

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

11,554 accidents 

(compared with 10,836 in 2020)

66.3% of the accidents  
occurred during the day

21.6% of the accidents  
involved hitting a pedestrian

### Casualties in road accidents

364 killed, a 19.3%

increase compared with 2020

2,458 seriously injured, a 18.6%

increase compared with 2020

### Killed in road accidents, 1949-2021

32,282

### Victimization by Road Rage

(Crime Victimization Survey)

47.4% of all persons  
aged 20 and over were victimized  
by road rage at least once

The construction and real estate industries are characterized by sharp fluctuations in volume of activity. These industries are sensitive to changes in overall business activity, and these fluctuations tend to influence the entire economy. Activities in these industries include residential construction, non-residential construction, and civil engineering works.

Construction, housing, and real estate data include information on capital formation in the construction industry, residential construction begun and completed, new dwellings sold, dwellings under active construction and areas under construction (residential and non-residential construction), as well as information on housing prices, such as average dwelling price and average rent.

The data are obtained from local and regional planning and construction committees, the Ministry of Construction and Housing, contractors, Central Bureau of Statistics surveys, administrative files, the Tax Authority, etc.

## Selected Data, 2021

**Gross Capital Formation in Construction**

NIS 192.5 billion (at current prices)

In residential construction	In non-residential construction	In civil engineering works
53.3%	27.2%	19.4%

**Dwellings,  
Issued Under Construction Permit**

75,500

**Dwellings, Construction Begun**

63,300

Thereof:

19.7% constructed under  
government subsidy14.0% constructed under  
the National Outline Plan

3.9% constructed for rental purposes

Residential construction area

11.9 million m<sup>2</sup>**Dwellings,  
Construction Completed**

46,800

Residential construction area

8.4 million m<sup>2</sup>

Building construction time (simple average)

26.7 months

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

30.9 months

**New Dwellings Sold**

57,800

(compared with 41,400 in 2020)

**Prices of Dwellings**The index of prices of dwellings  
increased by 13.1%The index of prices of new dwellings  
increased by 13.6%

Average price of a dwelling

NIS 1,728,700

**Rent**The rent index  
increased by 1.1%

Average rent

NIS 4,092 per month



Agriculture includes a variety of activities that produce food, fodder, and other products through cultivation of plants and animals and production of their products. The world, and Israel in particular, has transitioned from traditional to intensive agriculture. The new agriculture is characterized by increased use of agricultural inputs such as land areas, fertilizers and pesticides, and engages in large-scale breeding of livestock.

The data are presented in three main categories: financial/economic data on agricultural outputs, inputs, and the value of agricultural products; physical data on agricultural area and agricultural produce; and data on the caloric value of food products.

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

### Selected Data, 2021

#### Agricultural Output Value

NIS 32.2 billion



Plant crops

57.5%

Animals and animal products



42.5%



#### Agricultural Input

NIS 19.4 billion  
(including depreciation)

Fodder	36.6%
Depreciation	12.6%
Parts and repairs, Administration and miscellaneous	11.2%
Water	8.7%
Pesticides, fertilizers, and manure	8.7%
Fuel, lubricants, and electricity	8.4%
Chicks, seeds, and seedlings	8.3%
Packing materials and hired transport	5.5%

#### Domestic Product in Agriculture

Gross Domestic Product

NIS 15.3 billion

Net domestic product

NIS 12.8 billion

#### Agricultural Area

Total

2.9 million dunams:

Field crops

1.1 million dunams

Plantations, excluding citrus

856,000 dunams

Vegetables

701,000 dunams (estimate)

Citrus

169,000 dunams

Fish ponds

20,000 dunams

#### Planted Forest and Pasture Areas

Planted forest

1.2 million dunams

Pasture

1.6 million dunams

#### Agricultural Produce

Main plant crops  
(thousands of tons)

##### Vegetables

Potatoes	523
Tomatoes	379
Carrots	187
Peppers	146

##### Fruit

Bananas	173
Avocados	165
Apples	101
Peaches	39

#### Main animal products

Cows' milk	1.6 billion litres
Table eggs	2.5 billion units
Broilers	541,000 tons
Turkeys	86,000 tons

#### Food Balance Sheet (2020)

Caloric value per capita  
of food available  
for human consumption  
3,804 kilocalories  
(Kcal) per day



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

The environmental data include information on the costs to the economy of preventing or minimizing damage to the environment, on the quantities of emissions to the environment (air pollutants, greenhouse gases, and waste), and on activities to reduce them (recycling).

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

### Selected Data, 2021

#### Expenditure on Environmental Protection

In the public sector (2020)

NIS **16.1 billion**

In the Manufacturing and Electricity industries (2020)

NIS **2.5 billion**



#### Air Pollutant Emissions to the Environment

Carbon monoxide (CO)

**135,300 tons**  
(compared with  
121,100 tons in 2020)

Sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)

**22,700 tons**  
(compared with  
25,000 tons in 2020)

Nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)

**71,700 tons**  
(compared with  
73,200 tons in 2020)

Suspended particulate matter (SPM)

**3,500 tons**  
(compared with  
3,600 tons in 2020)

#### Greenhouse Gas Emissions to the Environment (2020)

CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent

**77.4 million tons**

Emissions per capita

**8.4 tons**

(OECD average – 10.5 tons)

#### Waste and Recycling



##### Waste in the local authorities

**6.2 million tons**  
(compared with  
6.0 million tons in 2020)

Thereof: Sent to recycling

**1.4 million tons**  
(compared with  
1.3 million tons in 2020)

Waste per day per capita

**1.81 kg**

(OECD average – 1.46 tons)



#### Waste in the Manufacturing and Electricity industries (2020)

**3.3 million tons**

Thereof: Sent to recycling

**2.5 million tons**

**Hazardous waste**

**374,700 tons**  
(compared with  
343,500 in 2020)

Thereof: Treated in Israel

**358,600 tons**  
(compared with  
332,400 in 2020)

Israel is located in a region that lacks natural water sources. Therefore, it must manage its water economy in order to meet the country's human and environmental needs. Water usage produces sewage, which requires controlled treatment. Israel handles its water shortage by, among other methods, re-use of treated sewage (effluents) and desalination of sea water.

The information on water and sewage includes the types of water and their various sources, the quantity and quality of the water, as well as the various water uses. In addition, data are presented on raw sewage in treatment plants.

The data are obtained from the Israel Meteorological Service, the Water Authority, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Environmental Protection.

### Selected Data, 2021

#### Water Sources

Precipitation volume  
in rain year 2020/2021

**5.76 billion m<sup>3</sup>**

(compared with **8.44 billion m<sup>3</sup>**  
in rain year 2019/2020)



Desalination of sea water

**533 million m<sup>3</sup>**

(compared with **576 million m<sup>3</sup>**  
in 2020)

Dead Sea water level

**-436.32 meters**

in December

A decrease of

**1.11 meters**

compared with 2020

The Sea of Galilee water level

**-210.74 meters**

in November

A decrease of

**0.76 meters**

compared with 2020



#### Water Quality

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

**0.4%** of the cases

(compared with **0.5%**  
exceedances in 2020)

Average salinity  
in the Sea of Galilee

**264 mg/l**



#### Water Use

Total

**2.4 billion m<sup>3</sup>**

(compared with  
**2.3 billion m<sup>3</sup>** in 2020)

Household, public,  
and industrial consumption

**44.5%** 

Agricultural consumption

**53.8%** 

Reclaimed to the environment

**1.7%** 

#### Raw Sewage

Raw sewage  
in treatment plants

**554 million m<sup>3</sup>**

(compared with **563 million m<sup>3</sup>**  
in 2020)



Reclaimed sewage  
(effluents)

**557 million m<sup>3</sup>**

(compared with **548 million m<sup>3</sup>**  
in 2020)



# 24 ENERGY

Energy is a basic input in the economy's industries, both directly and indirectly. Thus, a developed energy economy is a vital foundation for countries' economies and development. In the past, Israel's energy economy was based mainly on import of energy sources for production of petroleum products and electricity. However, in recent years the share of local natural gas in the energy supply has been growing.

Energy is obtained from two types of sources: Renewable energy from non-consumable sources, such as the sun (solar energy), wind, water, energy produced by biological processes and hydroelectric energy (biogas); as well as non-renewable energy from consumable sources such as oil, natural gas, and coal, which originate from fossil fuels. Production of renewable energy and the entry of new producers into the electricity production industry have been changing the energy economy in recent years.

The data depict Israel's energy economy: the energy balance (energy sources and their uses), quantities of energy by source, details about selected types of energy, and energy prices.

The data are obtained from the Ministry of Energy, from Central Bureau of Statistics surveys, and from other sources.

## Selected Data, 2021

Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES)	Petroleum Products	Final consumption of petroleum products in transport
22.8 million t.o.e. (compared with 22.6 million t.o.e in 2020)	Sources	Gasoline
<b>Final Consumption of Energy</b>	14.9 million t.o.e.	4.046 billion litres (3.2 million t.o.e.)
15.1 million t.o.e.	From local refining (based on import of crude oil)	Thereof:
Petroleum products 55.7%	90.4%	Gasoline, 95 octane
Electricity 35.0%	From direct imports	4.017 billion litres
Natural gas 5.8%	9.6%	Gas oil/Diesel oil
Renewable energy 2.8%	Uses (excluding intermediate consumption)	2.939 billion litres (2.5 million t.o.e.)
Coal, oil shales, and incineration of waste from non-renewable sources	15.2 million t.o.e.	<b>Electricity</b>
0.7%	For final consumption	13.6 million t.o.e
<b>Final consumption of energy per capita</b>	55.7%	Natural gas 66.3%
1.61 t.o.e.	For exports	Coal 28.3%
Thereof:	38.0%	Renewable energy 4.7%
Petroleum products 0.90 t.o.e.	For international marine and aviation bunkers	Other fossil fuels 0.7%
Electricity 0.57 t.o.e.	6.3%	<b>Final consumption of electricity</b>
Natural gas 0.09 t.o.e.		61.6 billion kWh (5.3 million t.o.e.)

Israel's general government sector includes the government ministries, the National Insurance Institute, local authorities, the national institutions, as well as non-profit institutions whose main expenditures are financed by the government.

The general government sector is of great importance in the areas of economic regulation and production of services for individual and collective consumption.

The information includes economic data on expenditures, revenue, deficit, and debt of the general government sector. Data is also presented on official development assistance (ODA) that Israel provides to developing countries.

The data are obtained from the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Defense, the National Insurance Institute, local authorities, financial reports of public non-profit institutions and of national institutions, and other sources.

### Selected Data, 2021

#### General Government Expenditures

NIS 644.6 billion

40.8% of the GDP

(compared with NIS 645.8 billion,  
45.4% of the GDP, in 2020)

Thereof:

NIS 348.7 billion

for general government  
consumption expenditure

#### General Government Revenue

NIS 586.6 billion

(37.2% of the GDP)

Thereof:

87.2%

from tax revenue

#### General Government Overall Deficit

NIS 58.0 billion

3.7% of the GDP

(compared with NIS 153.0 billion,  
10.8% of the GDP, in 2020)

#### Government Debt

NIS 1,068.1 billion

#### Debt-Product Ratio

67.7% of the GDP

#### General Government Debt

NIS 1,076.1 billion

#### Official Development Assistance (ODA)

408.9 million dollars

(0.085% of the Gross National Income)



Local authorities administer the local affairs of a locality or group of localities. The local authorities are divided according to their municipal status into municipalities, local councils, and regional councils (a regional council includes several forms of localities, such as moshavim, kibbutzim, and rural localities). The local authority provides its residents with municipal services in many areas, as prescribed by the law.

Data on the local authorities include information on their distribution by municipal status and demographic characteristics, characterization by socio-economic level of the population, index of peripherality, municipal services (education, welfare, water, sanitation), family households, salary, commuting, and budget.

The data are obtained from the National Insurance Institute, the Ministry of Interior, the Water Authority, and other sources. The data from the various sources are combined and presented in the annual publication "Local Authorities in Israel" of the Central Bureau of Statistics.

### Selected Data, 2020



#### Local Authorities

255

73.9%

of the population lived within municipalities

15.0%

of the population lived within local councils

10.4%

of the population lived within regional councils

0.7%

of the population lived in localities with no municipal status



#### Budget

##### Receipts

(including ordinary and extraordinary budget)

NIS 97.9 billion

A real increase of 9.4%

Income from government participation

NIS 33.7 billion

A real increase of 15.4%

#### Self-income

NIS 40.5 billion

53.7%

of the total income in the ordinary budget

Collection of general municipal taxes

32.0%

of the total income in the ordinary budget,

a real decrease of 8.4%

Collection of municipal tax ratio 75.2%

#### Payments

(including ordinary and extraordinary budget)

NIS 96.4 billion

A real increase of 7.3%

Labour cost expenditures

NIS 27.4 billion

A real increase of 3.5%

Expenditures for activities

NIS 20.7 billion

A real decrease of 1.9%

#### Budgetary Surplus/Deficit

Surplus in the ordinary budget including loans

NIS 128.5 million

Deficit in the ordinary budget excluding loans

NIS 1,113.9 million

#### Commuting

Employed persons who work outside their locality of residence

Nationwide 53.1%

In cities with 50,000 or more residents:

The lowest percentage:

Elat 11.2%

The highest percentage:

Giv'atayim 78.3%

#### Municipal Services



##### Sanitation

Waste per day per capita

Nationwide 1.8 kg

Municipalities 1.8 kg

Local councils 1.6 kg

Regional councils 2.1 kg

Governance in Israel is based on separation between three authorities: the legislative, the executive, and the judicial branches. The Knesset – the Israeli Parliament – is the legislative branch, having exclusive authority in the country to enact laws. The Knesset also has a formative legislative function: the establishment of a constitution for the State of Israel.

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

The data include information on elections for the 23rd Knesset (which lasted for only 13 months) and for the 24th Knesset, and on the ongoing work of the 24th Knesset (during the fourteen months since it first convened) – legislation, motions for the agenda, fast-track motions, and presentation of parliamentary questions. In addition, the data are compared to those for previous Knessets (based on the annual average, since the length of each Knesset was different).

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

The data on elections, the Knesset, and government are obtained from the Central Elections Committee for the Knesset and from the Knesset archives. Data on complaints from the public are obtained from the Ombudsman at the Office of the State Comptroller.

### Selected Data, 2020-2022

#### Elections for the 23<sup>rd</sup> Knesset

(March 2, 2020)

About 6.45 million

Eligible voters



About 4.62 million

Voter turnout



71.5%

Percentage voting



#### Elections for the 24<sup>th</sup> Knesset

(March 23, 2021)

About 6.58 million

About 4.41 million

67.4%

#### Work of the 24<sup>th</sup> Knesset (April 6, 2021–June 6, 2022)

Laws passed

68



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

1,589



Parliamentary questions answered

1,607



#### Ombudsman (2021)

Complaints decided substantively

6,026

Thereof: Justified

2,041 (33.9%)

Data on public attitudes and perceptions provide information about the population's attitudes and positions regarding a variety of areas such as health, housing conditions and area of residence, employment, economic situation, emotional state, and volunteerism.

Data on public attitudes and perceptions are obtained from the Social Survey, which is carried out every year on a new sample of Israel's adult population (aged 20 and over). The Social Survey, which reports on the living conditions and welfare of the population, has two parts: a core, permanent questionnaire containing questions that are asked each year; and a varying module that examines new topics each year, which are investigated in detail.

The 2021 survey dealt in detail with the topics of: Transportation and road safety; language use; spending time with family members; spending time outdoors; and quality of life indicators.

### Selected Data, 2021 (persons aged 20 and over)

#### Satisfaction With Life and Economic Situation

**89.3%** were satisfied with their lives

**66.8%** were satisfied with their economic situation

#### Satisfaction With One's Dwelling and Area of Residence

**86.8%** were satisfied with the dwelling they lived in

**84.0%** were satisfied overall with their area of residence

**60.9%** were satisfied with the cleanliness in their area of residence

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

#### Perceived Poverty and Economic Difficulties

**12.0%** felt poor during the past year:

**6.2%** of Jews\*      **36.8%** of Arabs

**25.9%** had difficulty meeting the total monthly expenses of the household

#### Sense of Stress, Loneliness, and Discrimination

**18.4%** always or frequently felt stressed

**21.0%** frequently or occasionally felt lonely

**26.3%** felt some type of discrimination during the past year

#### Knowledge of Languages

**55.2%** native language Hebrew

**19.7%** native language Arabic

**12.6%** native language Russian

Avoid seeking government services due to their level of Hebrew

**2.9%** of Jews\*      **11.0%** of Arabs

**10.0%** of Arabs have difficulty receiving medical services due to their level of Hebrew

#### Quality of Life Indicators average evaluation on a scale of (0-10)

Satisfaction with life **8.0**

Satisfaction with the amount of time devoted to leisure activities

**6.3** among Jews\*      **4.8** among Arabs

#### Satisfaction with personal relationships

**8.5** among Jews\*      **7.8** among Arabs

#### Extent of trust in people

**6.5** among Jews\*      **4.5** among Arabs

#### Sense of risk

**32.7%** estimate that the main risk to them and their families relates to health



#### Work-Life Balance

**34.4%** (compared with **29.9%** in 2020) were not satisfied with the balance between the time they devoted to work and the time they devoted to other areas of their lives

\* Including "Others": Non-Arab Christians, members of other religions, and those not classified by religion in the Population Register.

## **The Central Bureau of Statistics**

Website: [www.cbs.gov.il](http://www.cbs.gov.il)

E-mail: [info@cbs.gov.il](mailto:info@cbs.gov.il)

Facebook page: "Israel Central Bureau of Statistics"

Statistics Information Center: 972-2-6592666

Authors: Lilach Biton and Amit Yagur-Kroll

Editors: Dr. Elior Babian and Moriya Ezrielev | Translators: Dr. Aliza Berger and Yeesca Yakir Achituv

May 2023



Israel in Figures Selected Data From the Statistical Abstract of Israel **2022**

