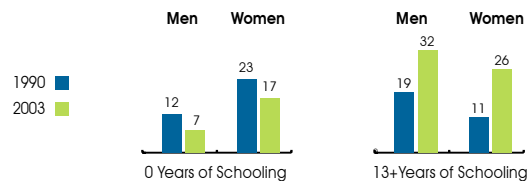


Education and Employment

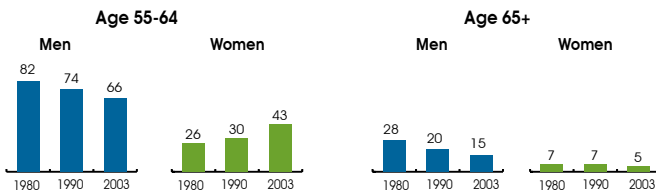
● The rate of elderly persons who attended school for 13 or more years almost doubled between 1990 (15%) and 2003 (29%). The level of education of the elderly is expected to increase significantly in the future, as well, due to the continuous improvement in the level of education of the younger generations. A particularly sharp increase is expected in the level of education of Arab women. While nearly two thirds (65%) of elderly Arab women had never attended school as of 2003, the rate has dropped to 32% among those aged 55-64, and to only 13% among those aged 45-54.

8. Persons Aged 65+, by Years of Schooling and Gender, 1990, 2003 (%)



● The sharp decrease in the labor force participation rate of elderly men (from 28% in 1980 to 15% in 2003) mainly reflects the increasing retirement of men at ages 55-64.

9. Persons Aged 55-64 and 65+, in the Labor Force by Gender, 1980, 1990, 2003 (%)



- In 2003, employed elderly men worked an average of 30 hours a week, compared to 44 hours for all employed men at ages 15+. The average weekly work hours of women were 20 and 34, respectively.
- As is the case for other age groups, the labor force participation rate of the elderly increases with education; from 5% of those who attended school for 5-8 years, to 22% of those who attended school for 16+ years.
- In accordance with the increase in level of education, the percentage of elderly who were employed in academic occupations increased from 12% in 1990 to 19% in 2003 for men, and from 5% to 19% for women.

Standard of Living*

10. Average Monthly Income and Expenditures (Selected Items), by Type of Household, 2003

Type of household	Income (NIS) ⁽¹⁾	Expenditures (%)			
		Housing	Food	Transport & Communications	Health
Total households with an elderly person	3,785	29	18	16	8
Elderly living alone	3,348	39	16	10	9
Couple, both elderly	4,101	30	18	17	9
Couple, only one elderly	4,895	21	16	28	7
Other	3,679	24	19	17	6
Total households in Israel	4,008	23	17	20	5

⁽¹⁾ Gross monthly income per standard person

- In 2003, 36% of the elderly received a work-related pension - 52% of men aged 65+ and 26% of women aged 60+. In 1998 the rates were 31%, 43%, and 24%, respectively.
- According to National Insurance Institute data, in 2003, 22% of households headed by an elderly person were living below the poverty line (i.e. their income was below 50% of the median available income per standard person), compared to 19% of all households.

* By elderly in this page we mean men aged 65+ and women aged 60+

Other Statistilite publications (in English): *The Arab Population*, 2002; *Foreign Trade*, 2004; *Women and Men*, 2004.

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Internet: www.jdc.org.il/mashav

The Elderly in Israel - 2003 Statistical Abstract

Editor of Statistilite Series:

Nurit Yaffe, Central Bureau of Statistics

December 2004



The Elderly in Israel

Central Bureau of Statistics

ESHEL - The Association for the Planning and Development of Services for the Aged in Israel

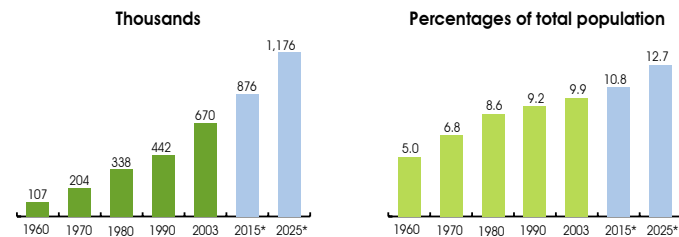
MASHAV - Planning for the Elderly - A National Data Base

Myers-JDC-Brookdale Institute

Demography

- At the end of 2003, there were 670,000 elderly persons (aged 65 or over) living in Israel, constituting 9.9% of the population. The elderly comprise 18% of the population in Italy and Japan, and the average percentage of the elderly in most western countries is 15%. By 2025, the projected number of the elderly in Israel is 1.2 million, or 12.7% of the population - about half of the projected rate in other western countries. The rate of aging in Israel remains relatively low due to Israel's high fertility. However, the rate of growth of the elderly population is higher than that of the total population - 98% and 72%, respectively, between 1980 and 2003.

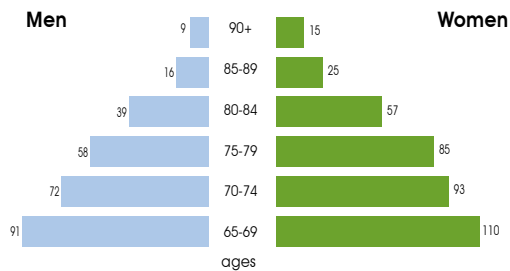
1. Persons Aged 65+, 1960-2025



* Projection

- Women constitute 57% of all elderly. Their proportion increases with age, from 55% at ages 65-69 to 63% at ages 90 and over.

2. Persons Aged 65+, by Age and Gender, 2003 (Thousands)

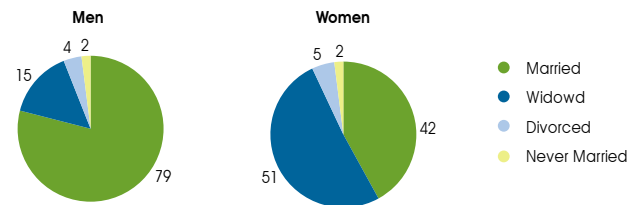


- The proportion of elderly is four times greater in Israel's Jewish population (12%) than in its Arab population (3%), primarily due to the higher fertility of the Arab population. As a result, the proportion of Arabs among the elderly (6%) is smaller than in the total population (19%).
- 12% of elderly Jews were born in Israel, 60% - in Europe or the Americas, 15% - in Asia, and 13% - in Africa.
- The principal countries of birth of foreign-born elderly Jews are the former Soviet Union (190,000, 34% of the elderly population), Romania (60,000, or 11%), Poland (51,000, or 9%), Morocco (43,000, or 8%), and Iraq (35,000, or 6%).

Demography (cont'd) / Leisure

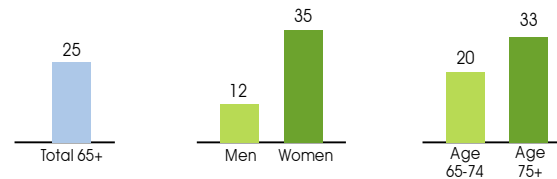
- In 2003, there were 162,000 elderly persons in Israel who had immigrated since the beginning of 1990 (144,000 of them from the former Soviet Union). They constitute 24% of all elderly.
- 28% of the elderly live in Israel's four largest cities (compared to 23% of the total population): 58,000 live in Tel Aviv-Jaffa, constituting 16% of the city's population; 57,000 live in Jerusalem (8%), 48,000 live in Haifa (18%), and 21,000 live in Rishon LeZiyon (10%).
- 58% of the elderly are married - 79% of the men and 42% of the women. The principal reasons for this difference are the greater life expectancy of women, their tendency to marry men older than themselves, and the greater rate of remarriage among men than among women.

3. Persons Aged 65+, by Gender and Marital Status, 2003 (%)



- 25% of the elderly who live in households live alone, 45% live with a spouse only, 10% live with a spouse and children, 5% live with their children but not a spouse, and 14% live with others in some other arrangement.

4. Persons Aged 65+ Who Live Alone, by Gender and Age, 2003 (%)



- 24% (456,000) of all households in Israel include at least one elderly person.
- Almost all (98%) of the elderly have family. 73% of them see their family at least once a week.

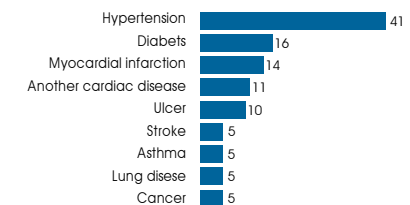
5. Leisure Time Activities of Persons Aged 65+ and 20+, 2003 (%)

Activity	Age 65+	Age 20+
Took a class during the past year	19	20
Went on a trip (including overnight) in Israel during the past year	28	51
Went abroad during the past year	25	31
Volunteered during the past three months	14	15
Of them: volunteered at least 10 hours a week	60	38
Used the computer during the past month	14	51
Of them: used the internet	62	75

Health

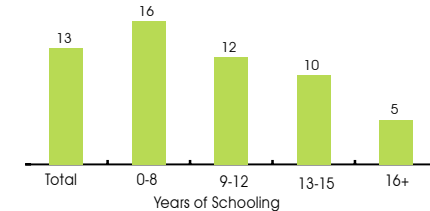
- Since 1980, life expectancy at birth in Israel has increased by 5.4 years for men, reaching 77.5 in 2002, and by 5.8 years for women, reaching 81.5. Men's life expectancy is approximately one year lower than in Japan (the world's highest), and women's is almost four years lower.
- Life expectancy at age 65 is 17.1 years for men and 19.1 years for women, and at age 85 - 6.1 and 6.0, respectively (1998-2002 averages).
- Elderly persons visit a physician an average of 15 times a year (compared to 7 times a year among the total population); a family physician 11.5 times a year, and a specialist 3.5 times a year (1999/2000).

6. Persons Aged 65+ Reporting Selected Chronic Diseases, 1999/2000 (%)



- 9% of the elderly (13% of the men and 5% of the women smoke, compared to 24% of the total population aged 20+ (1999/2000).
- About one-quarter of the elderly were hospitalized during a period of 12 months - 21% of those aged 65-74 and 27% of those aged 75+ (1999/2000).
- 13% of the elderly who live in households need assistance in at least one daily activity* - 8% at ages 65-74 and 20% at ages 75 and over.

7. Persons Aged 65+ Who Need Assistance in at Least One Daily Activity*, by Years of Schooling, 1999/2000 (%)



* Getting dressed, washing, sitting down and rising from a chair, getting in and out of bed, feeding themselves

- 91% of the elderly (compared to 61% at ages 25-44 and 74% at ages 45-64) needed medications requiring prescriptions.
- In 2003, 71% of the elderly were registered with Clalit Health Services, 15% - with Maccabi Healthcare Services, 8% - with Leumit Health Fund and 6% - with Me'uhedet Health Fund. Respectively, the percentages of the total population were 55%, 24% 10% and 11% (National Insurance Institute data).