



Creating Wellbeing Indicators for Israel





Goals

To present the **public**
with a broad picture for
examining and
understanding
wellbeing and policy
outcomes

To present the
government with a
broad picture for
retrospection and
evidence-based policy
planning



Government Resolution 5255 from 2/12/2012



“Setting indicators for wellbeing, sustainability and resilience which will provide data to decision makers and the general public in Israel, to **create a social, economic and environmental outlook, which will be a basis for policy making**, whether by government or other decision makers, will allow examining the consequence of policies and will allow the public to evaluate the progress and change in its wellbeing”



Government Resolution, cont'd

- Steering committee headed by PMO General Director, Head of National Economic Council, MoF General Director and MoEP General Director. The committee must:
 - Decide on domains
 - Appoint work teams for each domain, which will recommend a set of indicators
 - Work teams will include members from Academia, private sector & civil society, according to expertise
 - Present a recommendation to the government on domains and indicators



Main uses on a national level

Encourage inter-sectorial partnerships

- Joint goals for government, the private sector and the general public

Inspection tool

- Assess progress relative to targets
- Feedback for examining effectiveness of various processes

Central component in policy planning

- Serve as framework for gov't and other sectors
- Basis for setting measurable targets

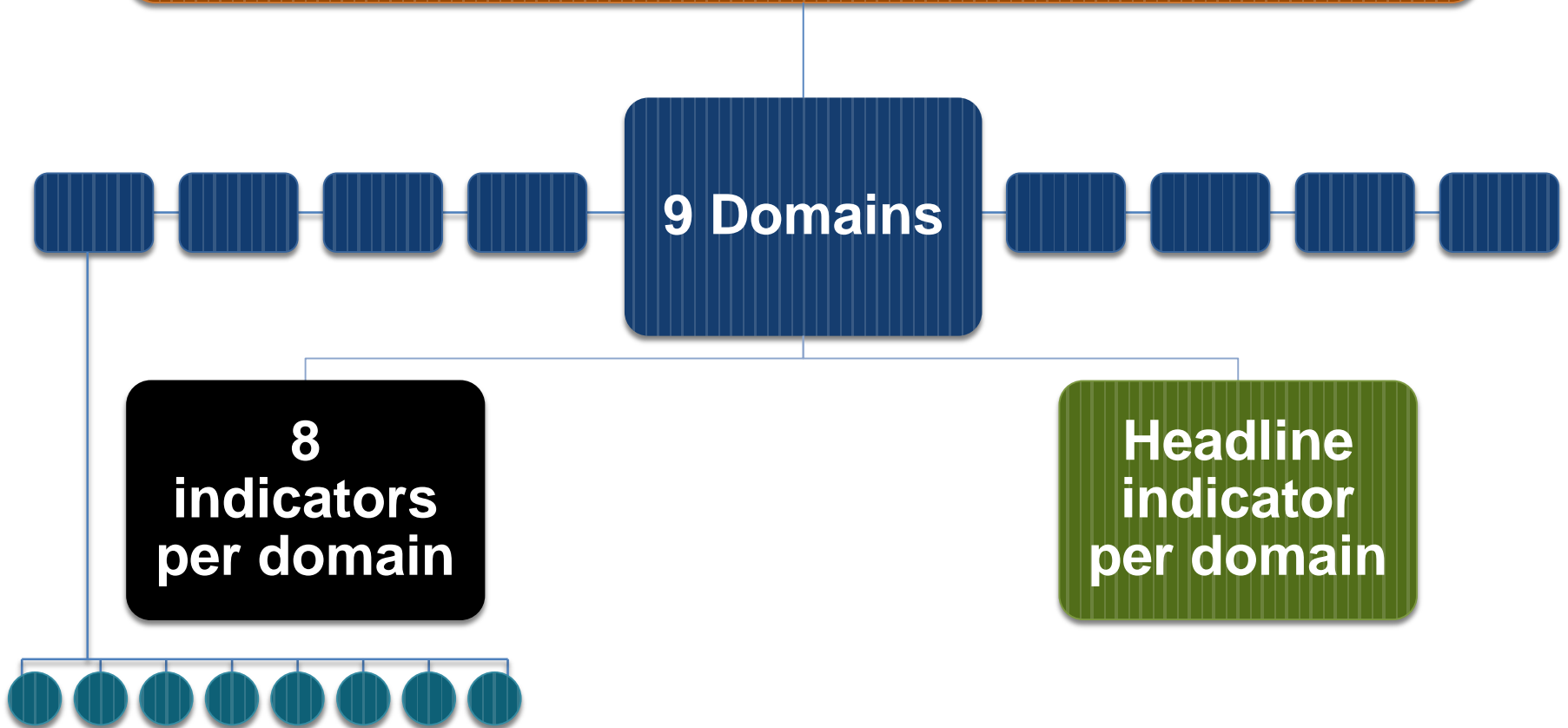


Ongoing process to improve wellbeing (and wellbeing indicators)





Wellbeing Indicator Set





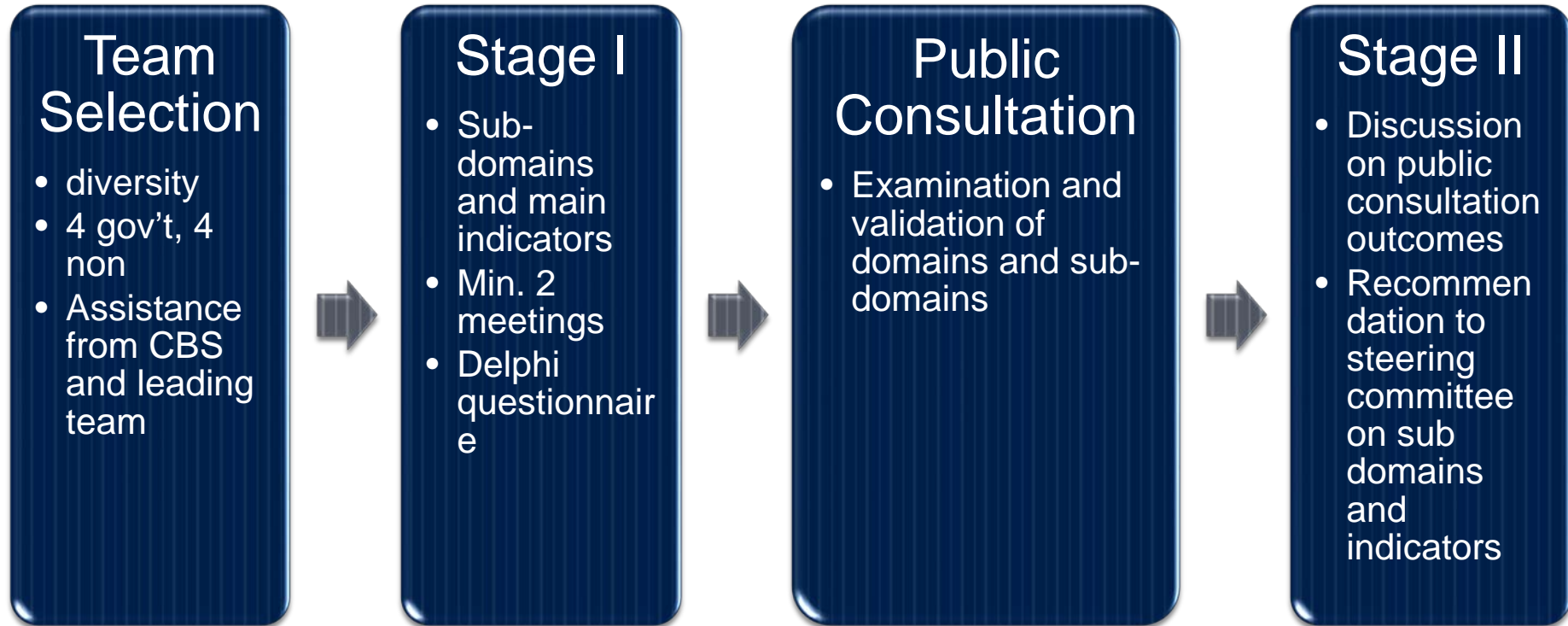
Domains & team leaders



Domain	Leading Ministry	
Material Standard of Living	Finance Ministry	
Civic Engagement and Government	Prime Minister's Office	
Employment and Work-Life Balance	Ministry of Economy	
Personal and Social Well-Being	Ministry of Welfare	
Personal Safety	Ministry of Public Security	
Infrastructure and Housing	Ministry of the Interior	
Health	Ministry of Health	
Environment	Ministry of Environmental Protection	
Education	Ministry of Education	



Domain team work process



Consultation with OECD

Guidance and assistance from CBS and leading team



Public consultation timeline





Questions for Stage I

Why is this domain important and how does it influence wellbeing?



What are the main topics in this domain (sub-domains)? Are these well-defined for the ordinary person?



What are the main indicators for each sub-domain?



Guiding Principles

- Significance to the domain
- Relevance for policy
- International comparability
- Focus on individuals and households
- Outcome indicators
- Data availability
- Sensitivity



Methodological Issues

- Index
- Inter-domain
- Subjective vs. objective
- Resilience
- Sustainability



Connecting wellbeing indicators to policy



Creating wellbeing indicators



In-depth analysis and identification of drivers of wellbeing



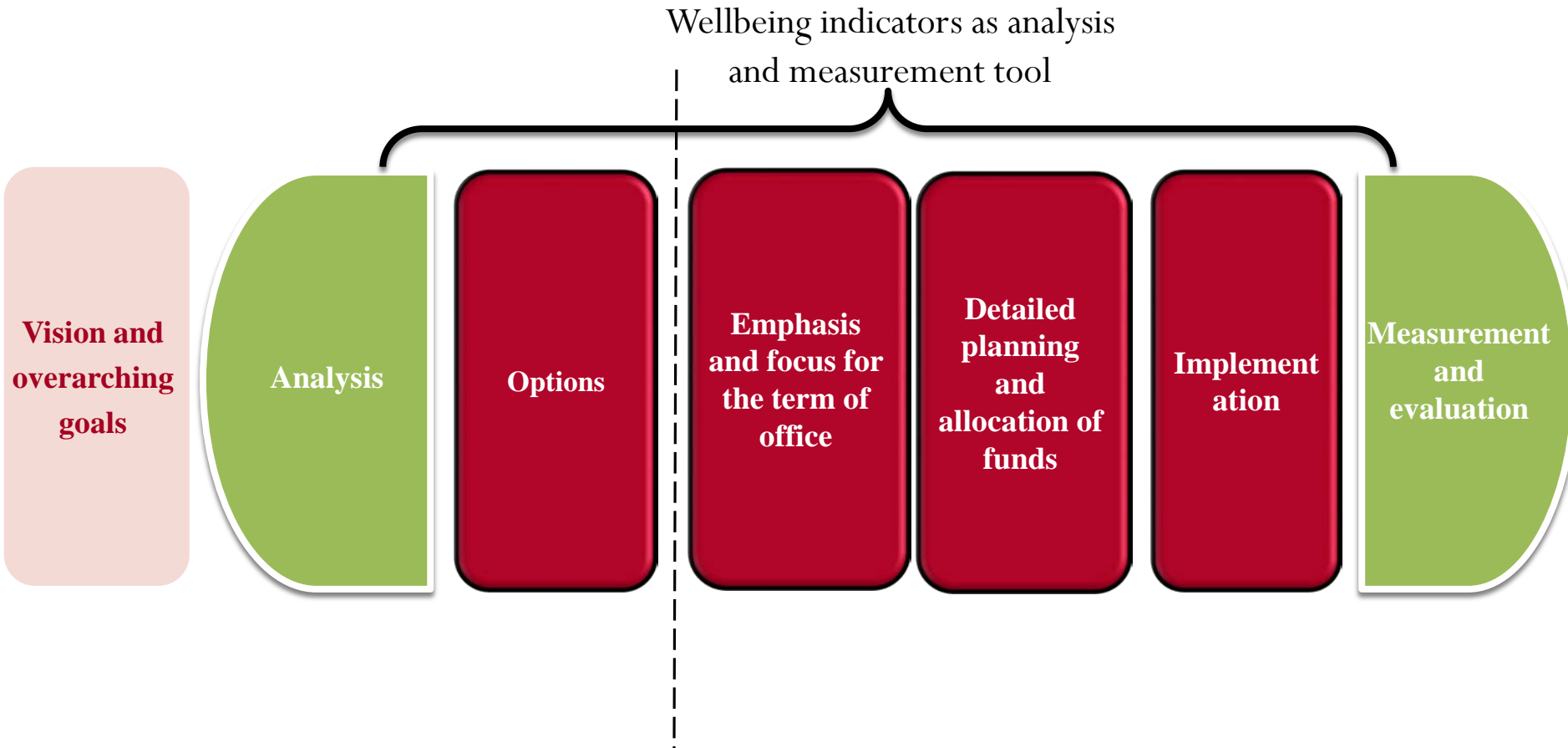
Wellbeing indicators as central tool for formulation of socio-economic outlook



Presentation of annual outlook to government ministers



Wellbeing indicators as part of the strategy process



Main Dilemmas

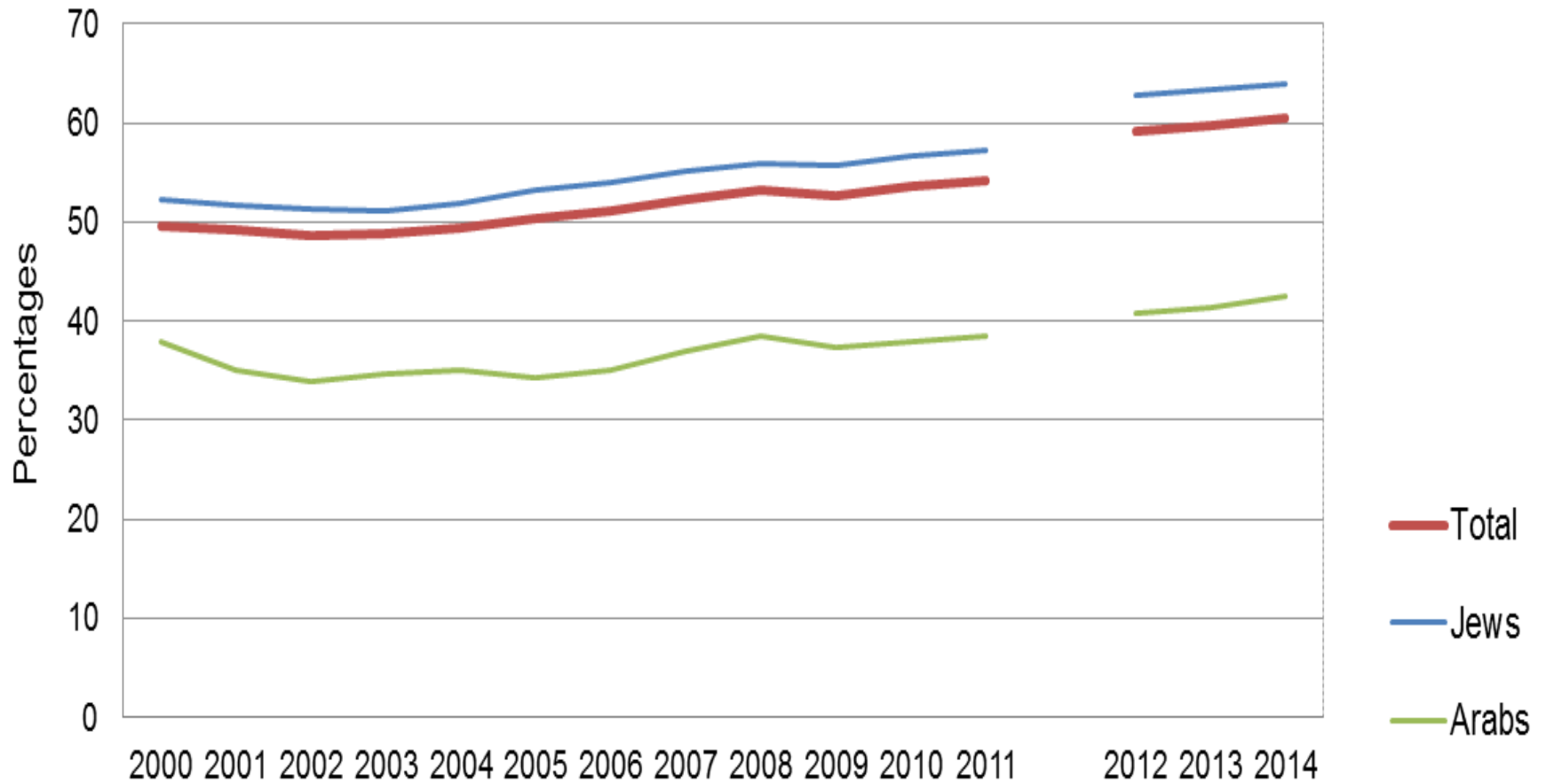
- How to make wellbeing framework relevant to policy makers
- Preventing indicators from becoming goals and distorting policy
- Creating joint ownership of wellbeing framework within government
- Creating whole-of-government perspective – understanding crossovers and driving forces

Initial Thoughts

- Central in socio-economic outlook presented to government
- Integration into ministries' annual work planning software (creating ownership of specific measures)
- Presentation to senior civil servants at annual work plan conference
- Encourage adoption by organizations outside gov't to relate to policy



Employment, by population group, 2000-2014





Method of calculating percentage of change



The goal of the calculation is to allow a uniform presentation of the direction in changes in the indicators that were developed.

An example of calculating the indicator – quality of employment domain:

Table 1 – Quality of Employment – Values of Indicators

	Employment rate	Rate of persons -employed part time involuntarily	Median gross income from work per household	Satisfaction with work	Satisfaction with income	Rate of persons injured in work accidents	Rate of prolonged unemployment (over six months)
2002	52.2	3.7	12900.9	81.5	44.8	2917.7	21.3
2003	52.3	4.5	12749.9	83.4	48.9	2529.2	24.9
2004	52.9	4.5	13115.4	80.9	48.3	2637.3	28.1
2005	54.0	4.3	13263.6	83.1	50.9	2457.4	27.1
2006	54.8	3.7	13371.8	84.1	53.5	2396.9	28.0
2007	56.1	3.2	13814.2	84.9	55.2	2412.1	26.1
2008	57.0	3.1	13610.6	84.2	53.1	2295.0	24.2
2009	56.6	3.2	13524.1	86.7	58.1	2168.5	23.6
2010	57.5	2.9	13853.0	87.3	59.6	2105.9	24.8
2011	58.2	2.8	13731.5	88.3	61.0	2100.1	22.2
2012	59.2	3.1	14431.1	87.5	59.9	2035.5	27.5
2013	59.7	3.1	15359.6	86.3	56.5	1990.0	26.9
2014	60.4	3.1	15764.0	87.6	59.6	1936.0	24.0
2015	60.7	2.8		88.4	59.0		25.2



Method of calculating percentage of change



- Direction in indicators
- Indicators that the desired direction of change is up. For example: employment rate – the desired direction of this rate is up.
- Indicators that the desired direction of change is down. For example: rate of persons employed part-time involuntarily – the desired direction of this rate is down.
- For indicators that the desired direction is up, the percent of change is calculated compared to the base year – in this publication that is 2002.
- For example: in the Employment Rate indicator, for the base year 2002 the value is 48.6.
- Calculation: $52.2/52.2 = 1 * 100 = 100$
- The percent of change of 2003 compared with 2002 is: $52.3/52.2 = 1.001848 * 100 = 100.2$



Method of calculating percentage of change



On the other hand, for indicators that the desired direction is down we perform a standardization and calculate the inverted percentage of change compared with the base year.

This method was developed to present a standardized view where – for all the indicators – if the value of the indicator rises it represents a rise in the well-being and quality of life. If the value of the indicator goes down in represents a deterioration in the well-being and quality of life.

For example: in the Rate of Persons Employed Part-Time Involuntarily indicator, for the base year 2002 the original value is 3.7 (Table 1). Therefore the standardized value is 0.208 as calculated by $1/3.7 = 0.270$.

For the base year the value is 100 as calculated by $0.270/0.270 = 1 * 100 = 100$.

The standardized value for 2003 is 0.223 as calculated by $1/4.5 = 0.223$.

The percent of change of 2003 compared with 2002 is: $0.223/0.270 * 100 = 82.3$.



Method of calculating percentage of change



This means that between 2002 and 2003 the standardized Rate of Persons Employed Part-Time Involuntarily indicator decreased by 17.7%. In other words the number of persons employed part-time involuntarily increased between 2002 and 2003.

Table 2 - Quality of Employment, percent of change compared to base year 2002

	Employment rate	Rate of persons -employed part time involuntarily	Median gross income from work per household	Satisfaction with work	Satisfaction with income	Rate of persons injured in work accidents	Rate of prolonged unemployment (over six months)	Average
2002	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2003	100.2	82.3	98.8	102.4	109.1	115.4	85.6	99.1
2004	101.4	81.3	101.7	99.3	107.8	110.6	75.8	96.8
2005	103.5	86.6	102.8	102.0	113.7	118.7	78.7	100.9
2006	104.9	99.5	103.7	103.3	119.3	121.7	76.1	104.1
2007	107.4	114.7	107.1	104.2	123.2	121.0	81.9	108.5
2008	109.3	120.3	105.5	103.3	118.5	127.1	88.0	110.3
2009	108.4	116.1	104.8	106.4	129.6	134.6	90.4	112.9
2010	110.3	126.2	107.4	107.1	133.0	138.5	85.9	115.5
2011	111.6	131.2	106.4	108.4	136.1	138.9	95.9	118.4
2012	113.5	119.0	111.9	107.4	133.6	143.3	77.6	115.2
2013	114.4	119.0	119.1	105.9	126.1	146.6	79.3	115.8
2014	115.8	119.0	122.2	107.5	132.9	150.7	88.9	119.6
2015	116.3	131.8		108.5	131.6		84.7	114.6



Method of calculating percentage of change



Employment Rate: Between 2002 and 2015 the employment rate **rose** by 16.3%, therefore representing a **rise** in well-being and quality of life.

Rate of Persons Employed Part-Time Involuntarily: Between 2002 and 2015 the employment rate **rose** by 31.8%, therefore representing a **rise** in well-being and quality of life.

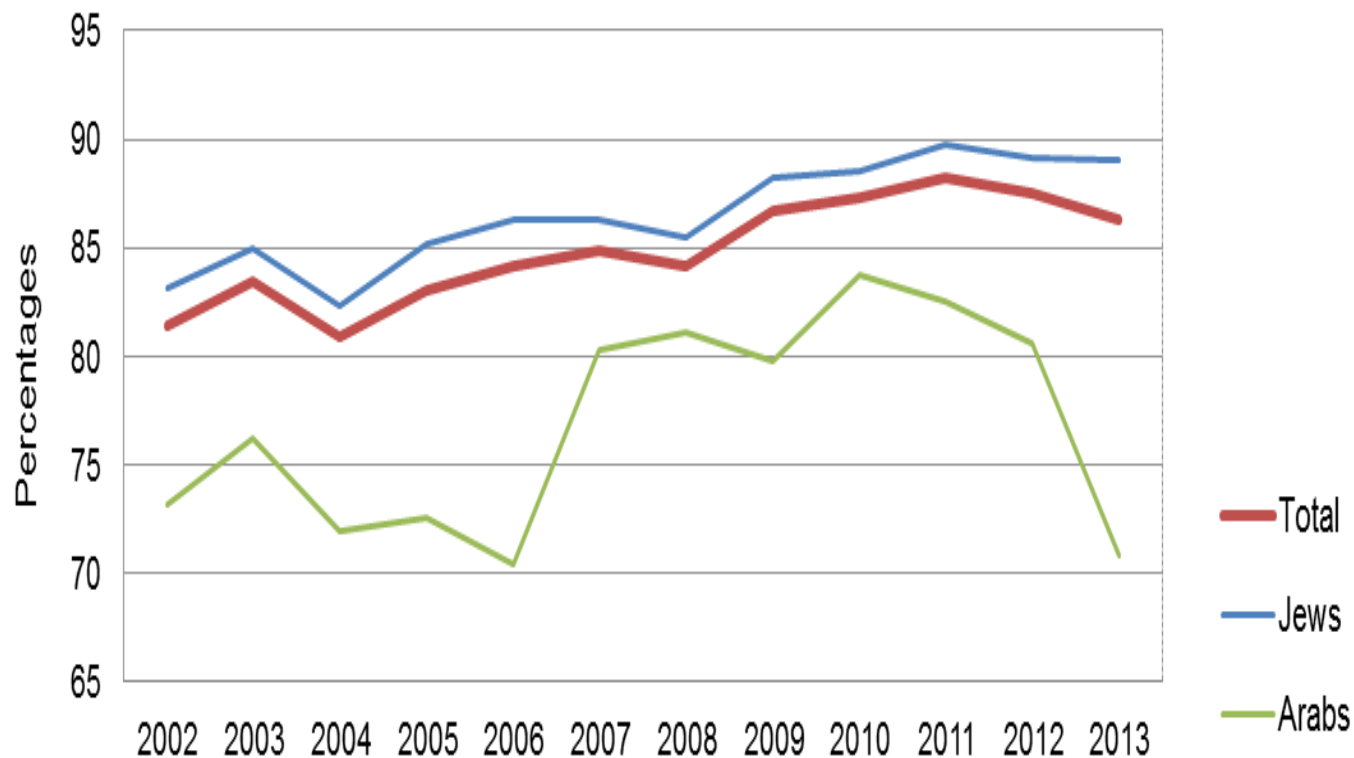
In addition to the individual indicators an **average** indicator was calculated for each domain. The goal of the calculation is to present a general view of change. The average is a **simple** average which gives an equal weight. As can be seen in Table 2 the average indicator for the quality of employment domain rose by 14.6% between 2002 and 2015.

Trends in Selected Indicators of Quality of Employment 2015

Direction of change compared with base year	% change compare	Direction of change compared	% change of trend	Desired direction	
↑	16.3	↑	0.5	↑	Employment rate
↓	31.8	↓	10.7	↓	Rate of persons employed part-time involuntarily
↑	22.2	↑	2.6	↑	Median gross income from work per household*
↑	8.5	↑	1	↑	Satisfaction with work
↑	31.6	~	0.9-	↑	Satisfaction with income
↓	50.7	↓	2.8	↓	Rate of persons injured in work accidents*
↓	15.3	↑	4.8-	↓	Rate of prolonged unemployment (over six months)
↑	14.6	↑	4.2-	↓	Average*

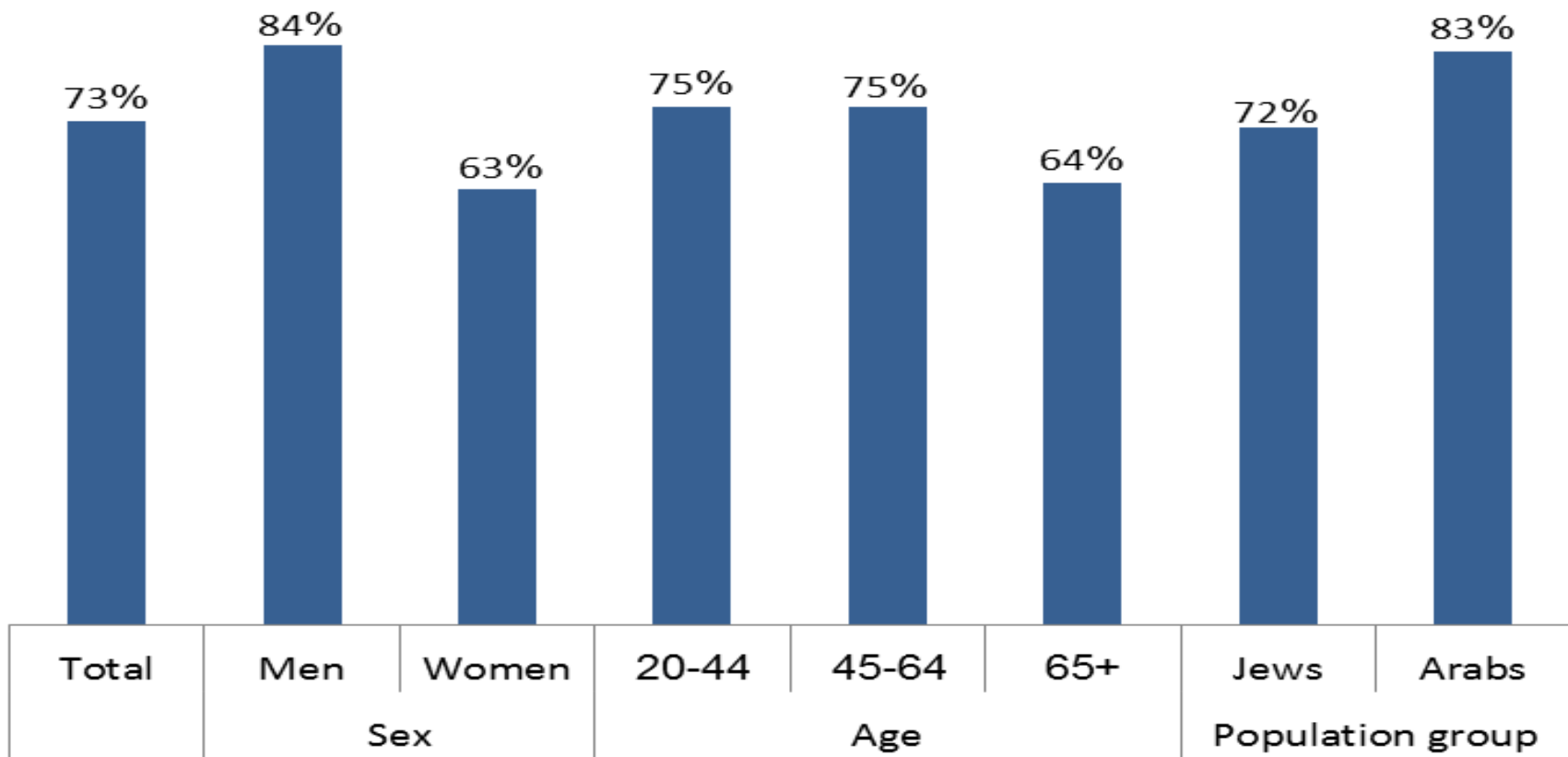


2 Persons aged 20 and over who are satisfied* with their work, by population group, 2000-2014



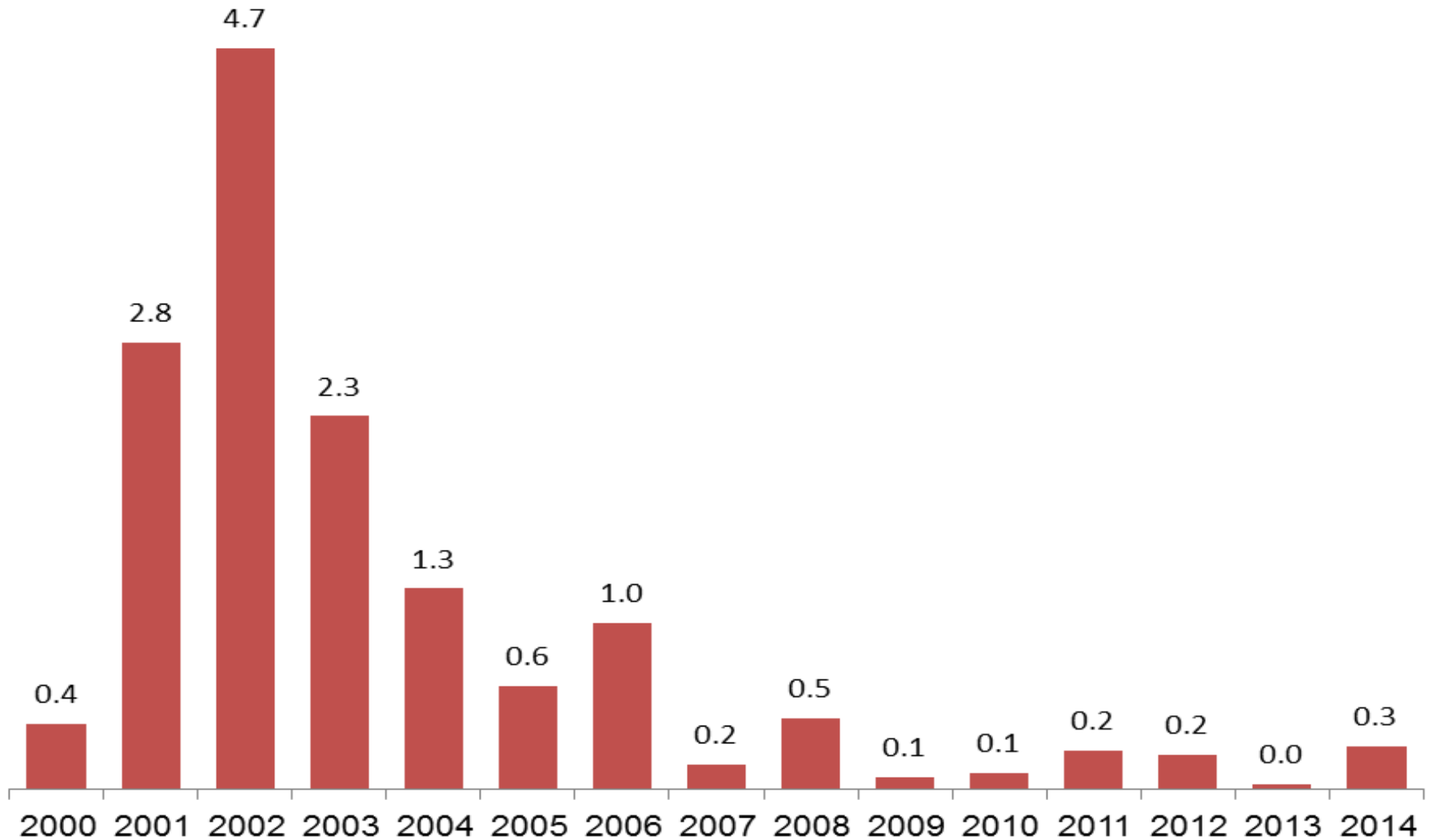


Persons aged 20 and over who feel safe walking alone after dark in their area of residence, by sex, age, and population group 2014



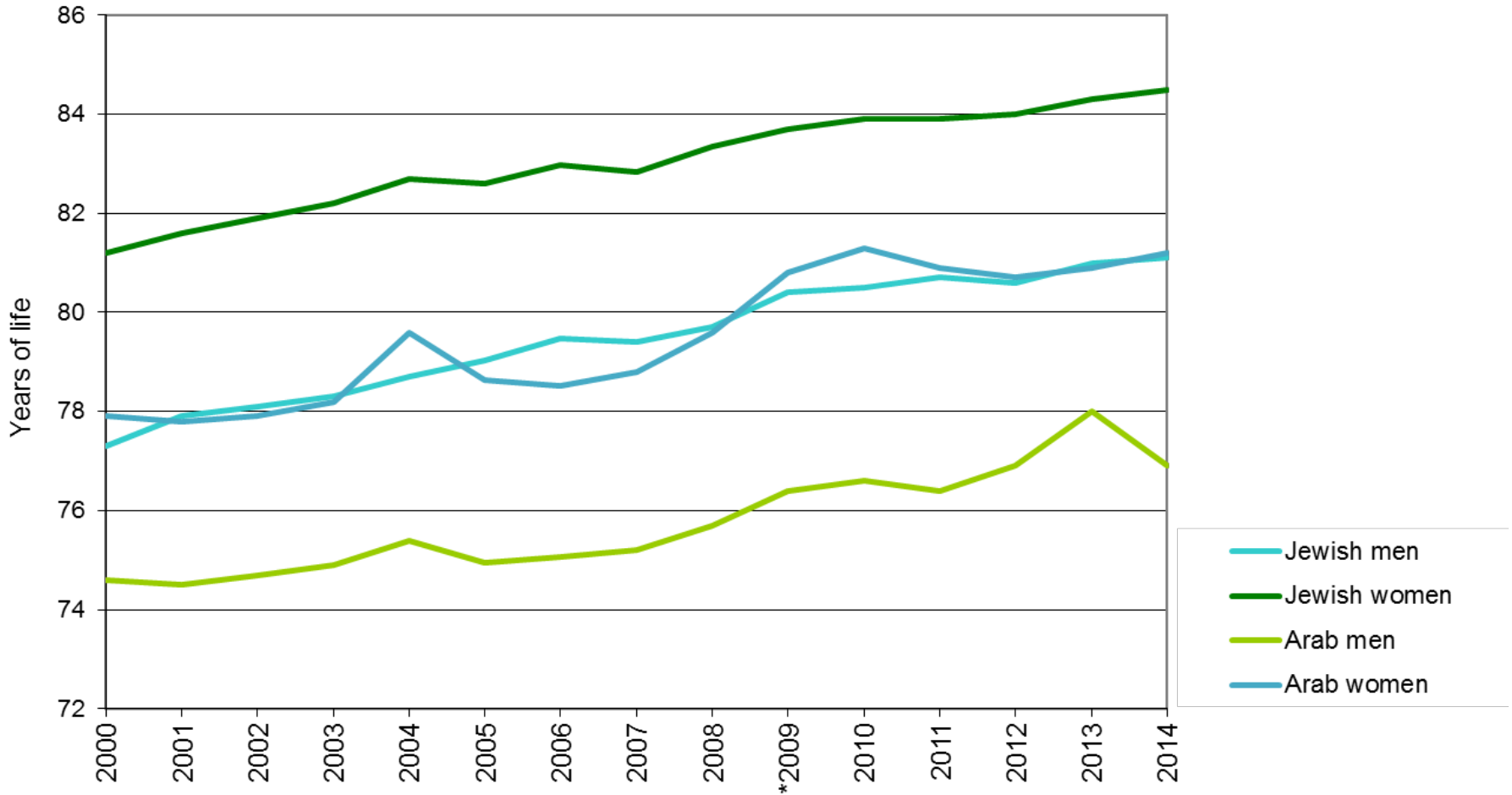


The rate of persons killed in terror attacks, per 100,000 residents, 2000-2014



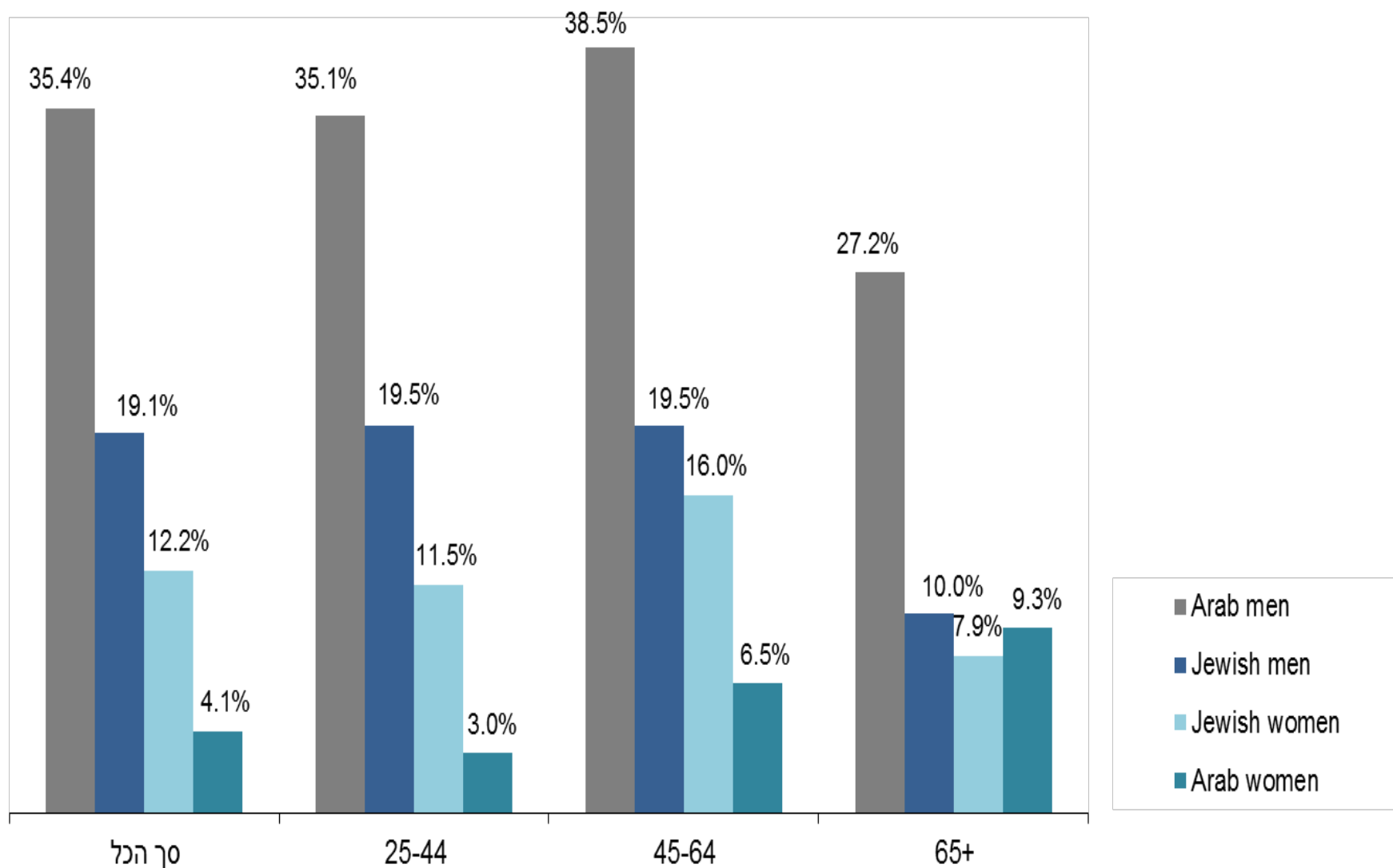


Life expectancy at birth, by population group and sex, 2000-2014



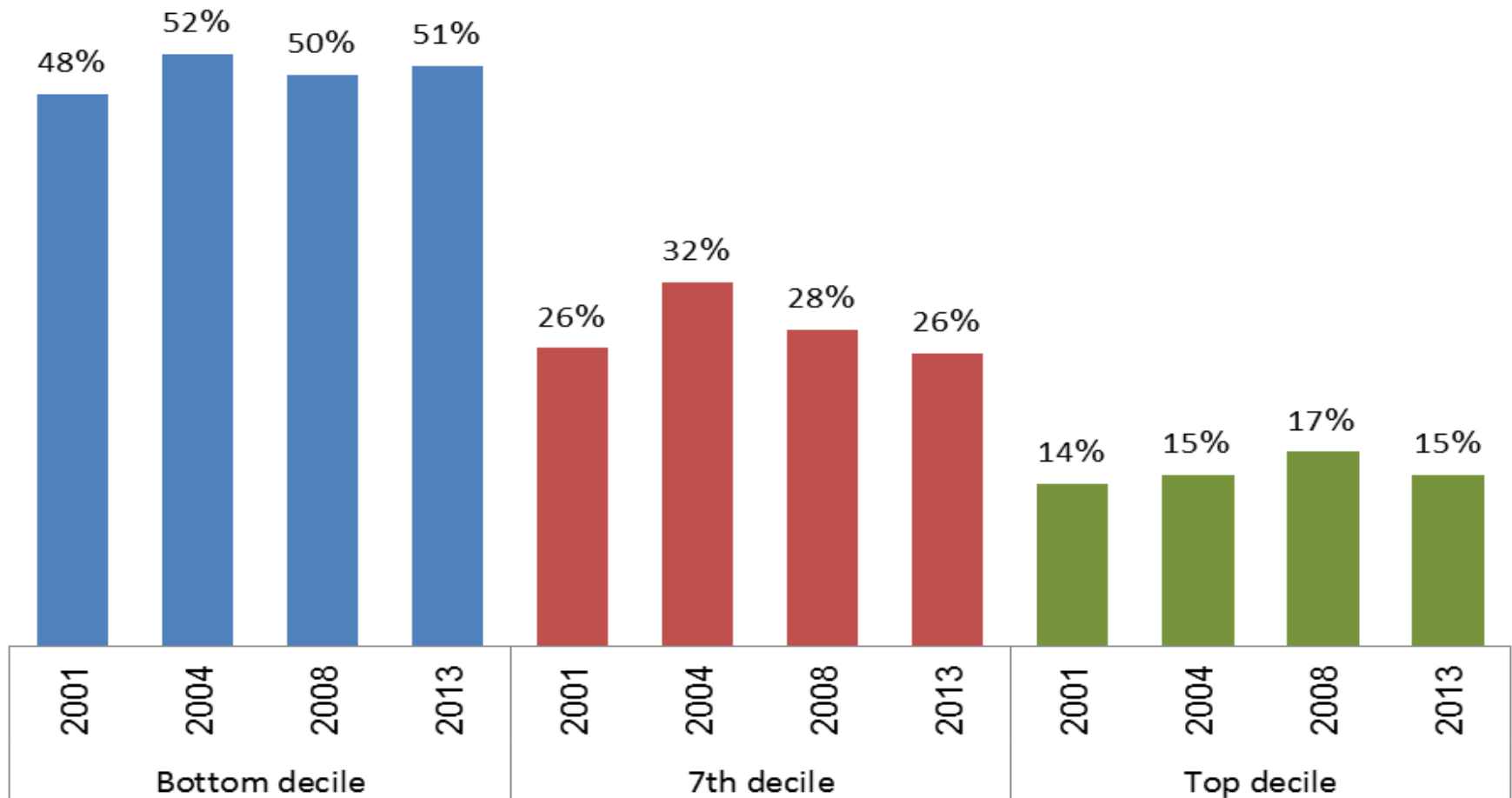


Smokers, by population group, age and sex, 2013



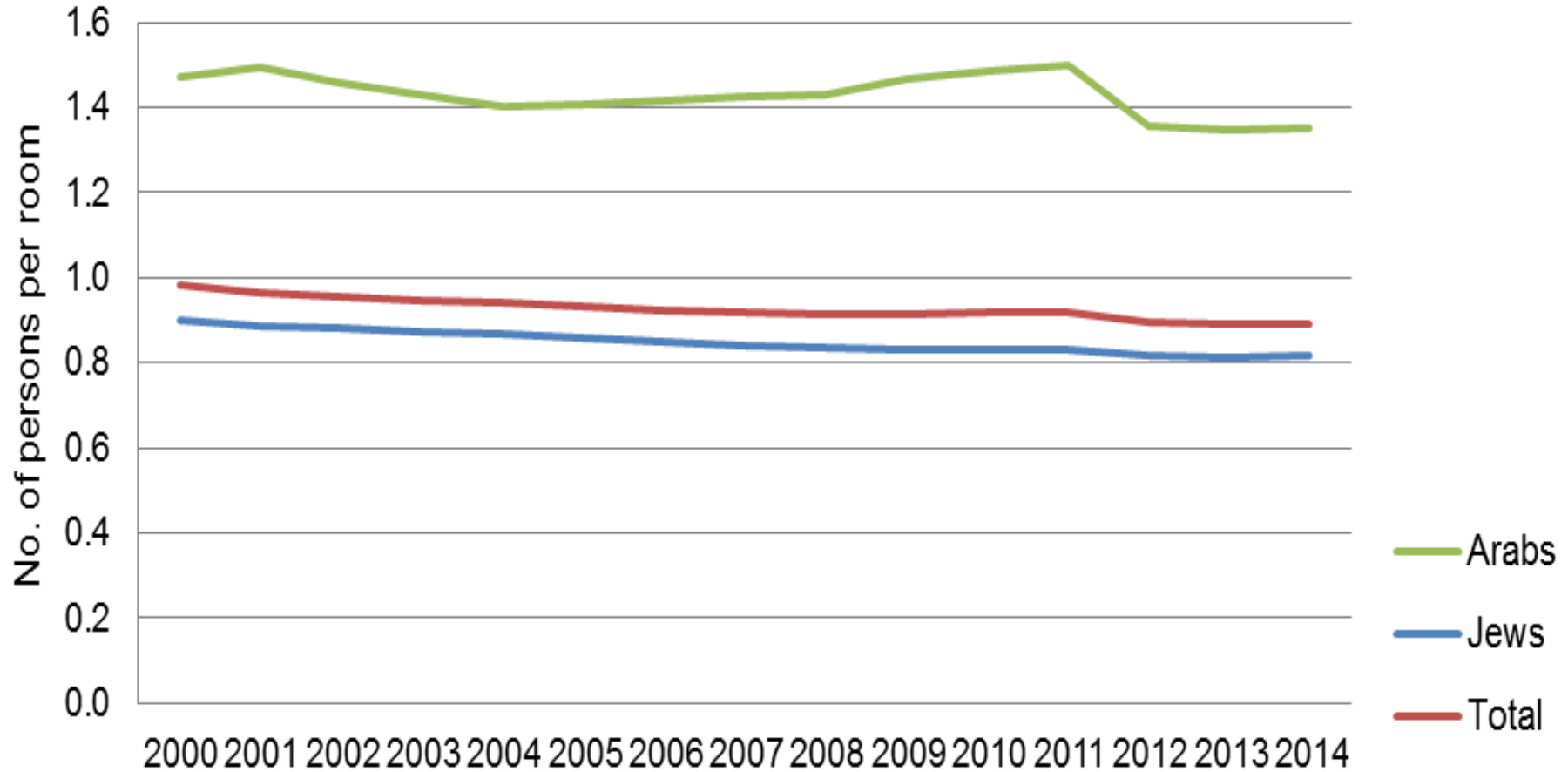


Percentage of households who spend 30% or more of their total net money income by deciles of households by net income per standard person, in selected years



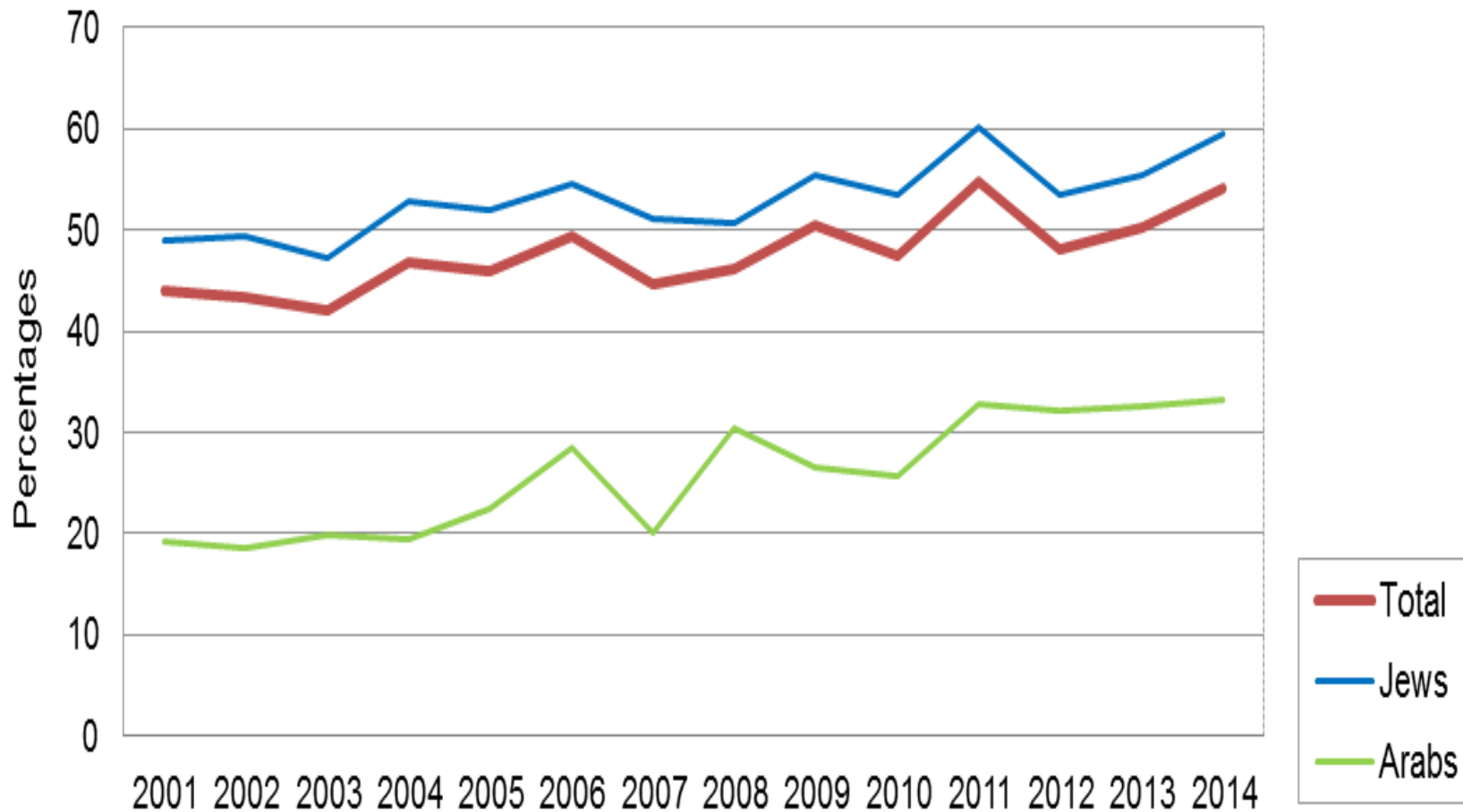


Housing density by population group, 2000-2014



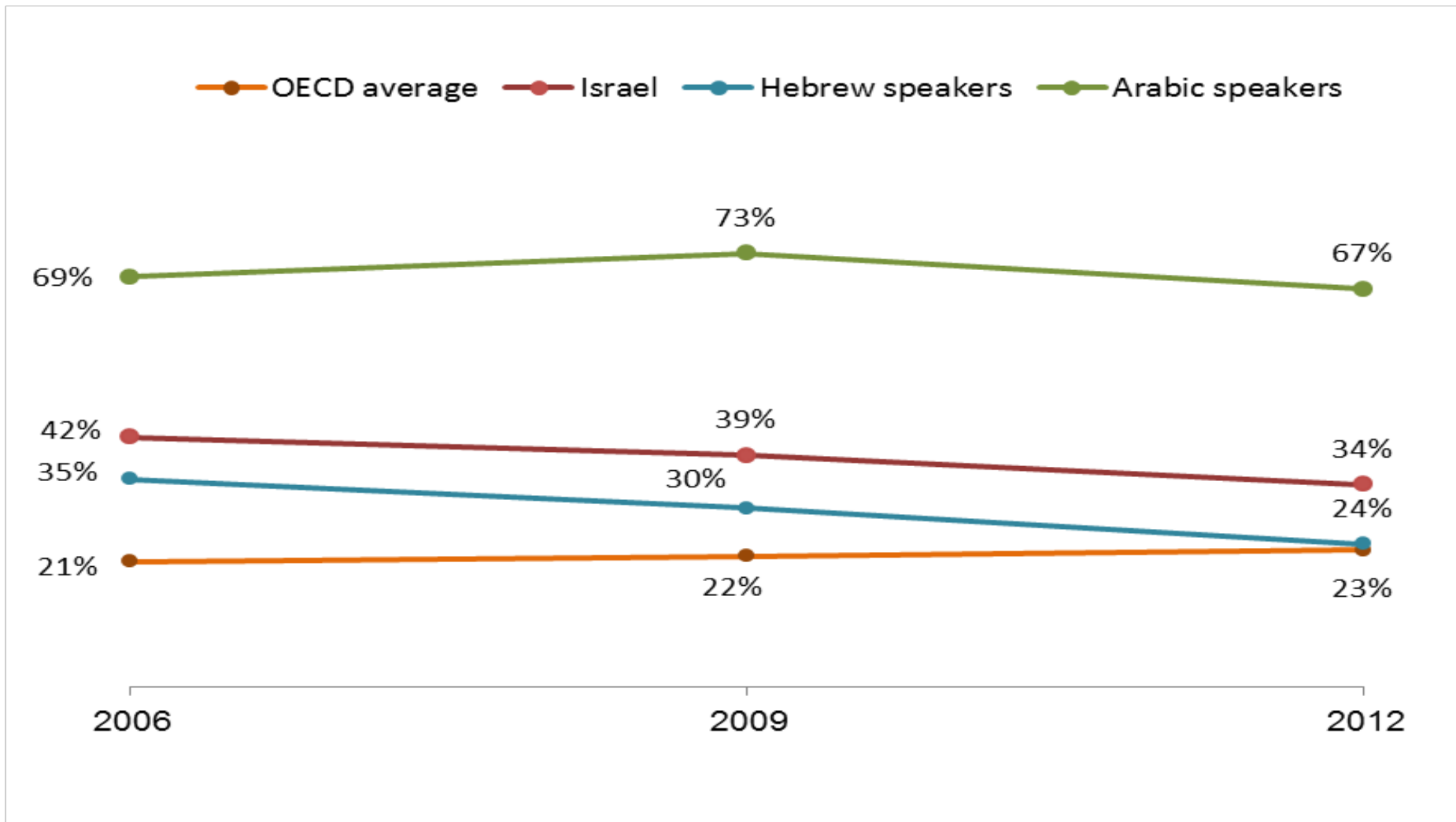


Rate of persons 30 years of age with post-secondary and higher education, by population group, 2001-2014



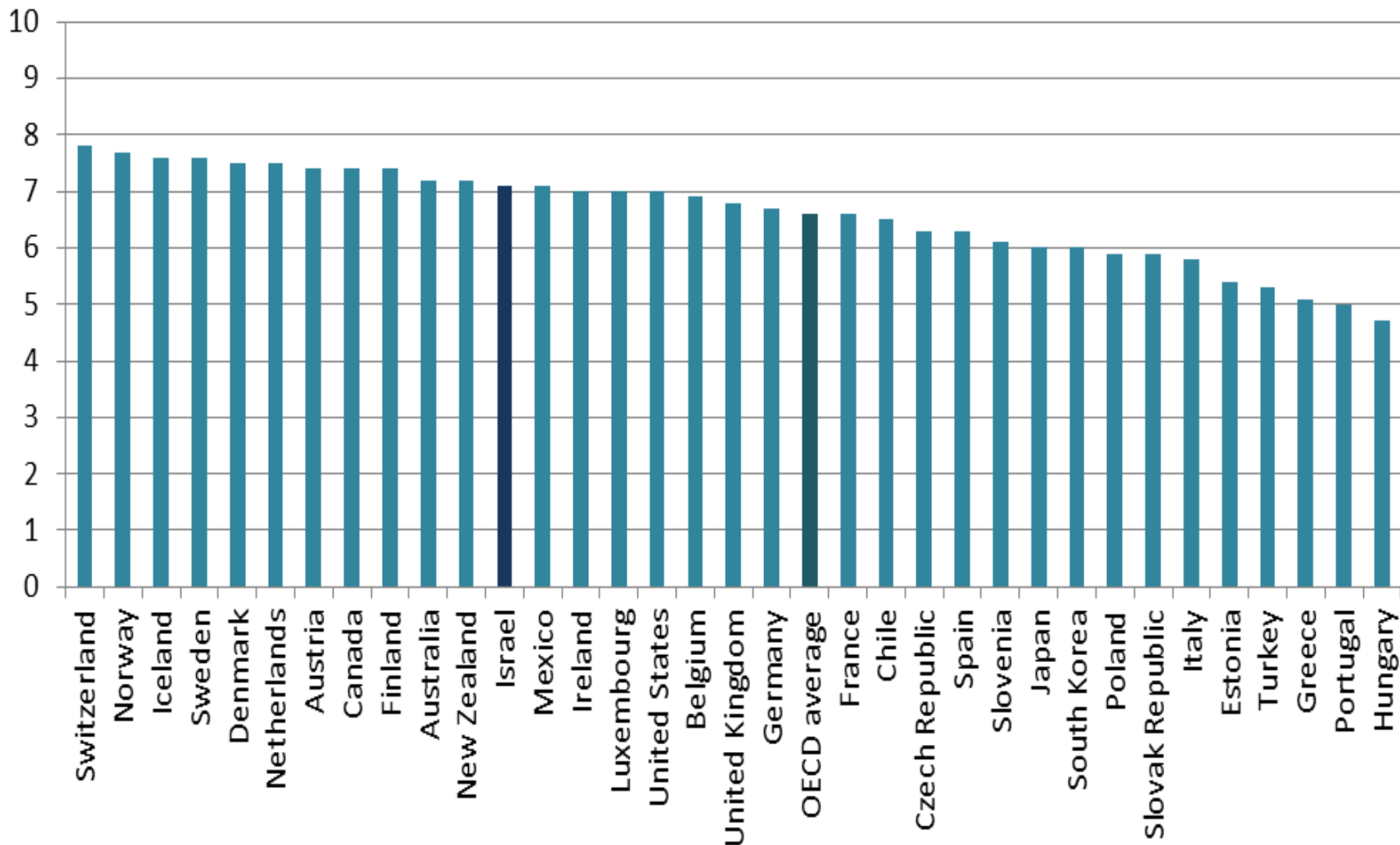


Rate of students who have difficulty with the PISA math tests over the years, by sector of the Israeli population, compared with OECD countries



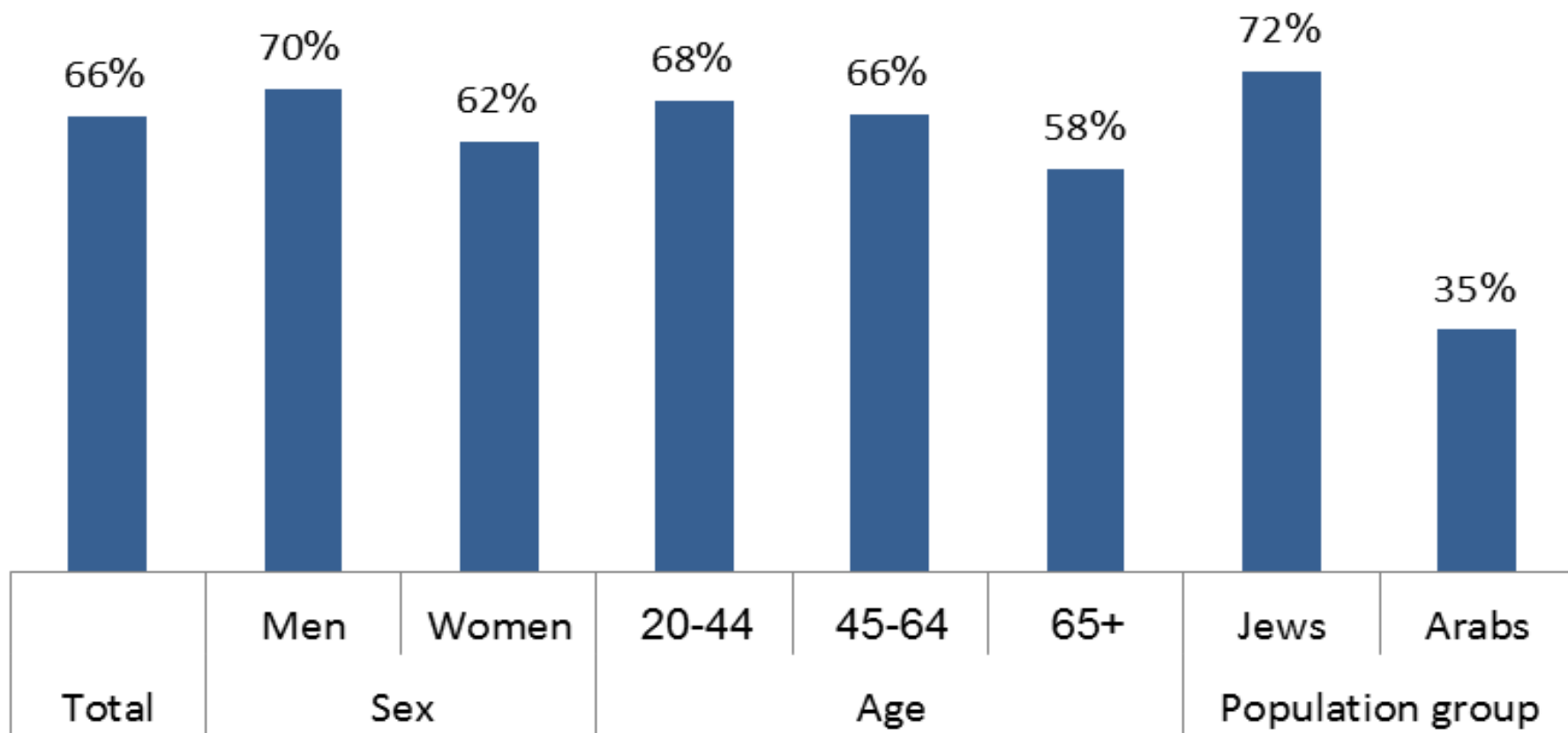


Satisfaction with life, on a scale from 0 to 10 - international comparison, 2012



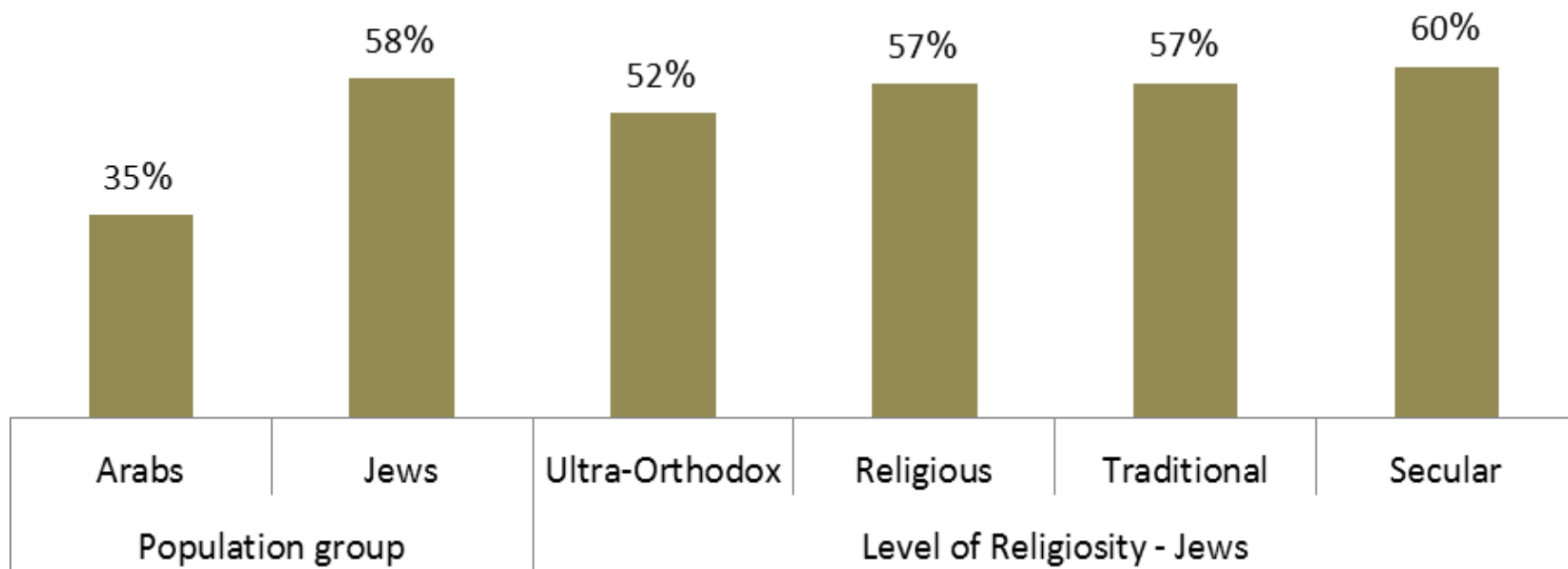


Persons aged 20 and over who are (often) able to deal with their problems, by sex, age, and population group, 2013



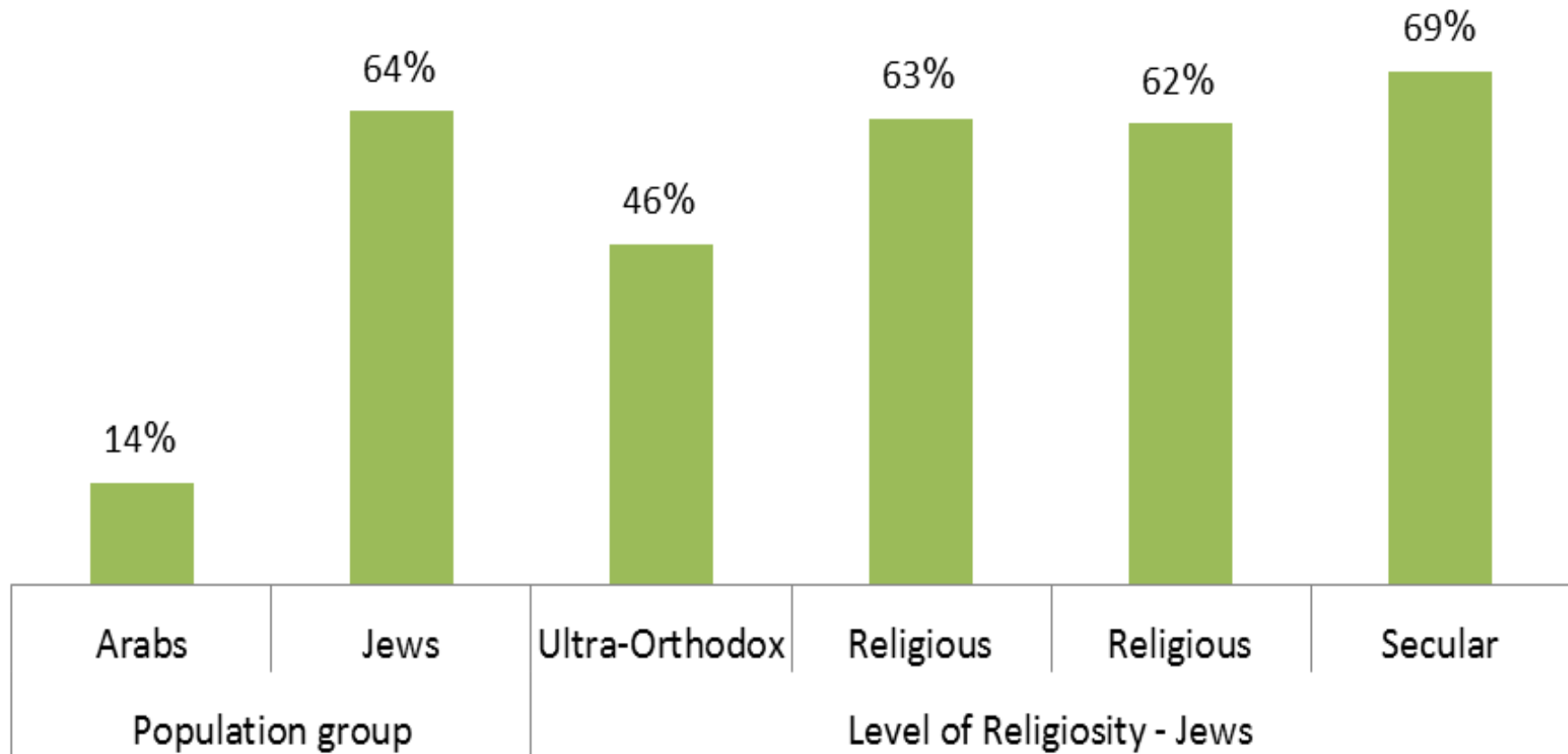


Persons aged 20 and over who are satisfied with the cleanliness in their neighborhoods, by population group and religiosity (Jews) 2013



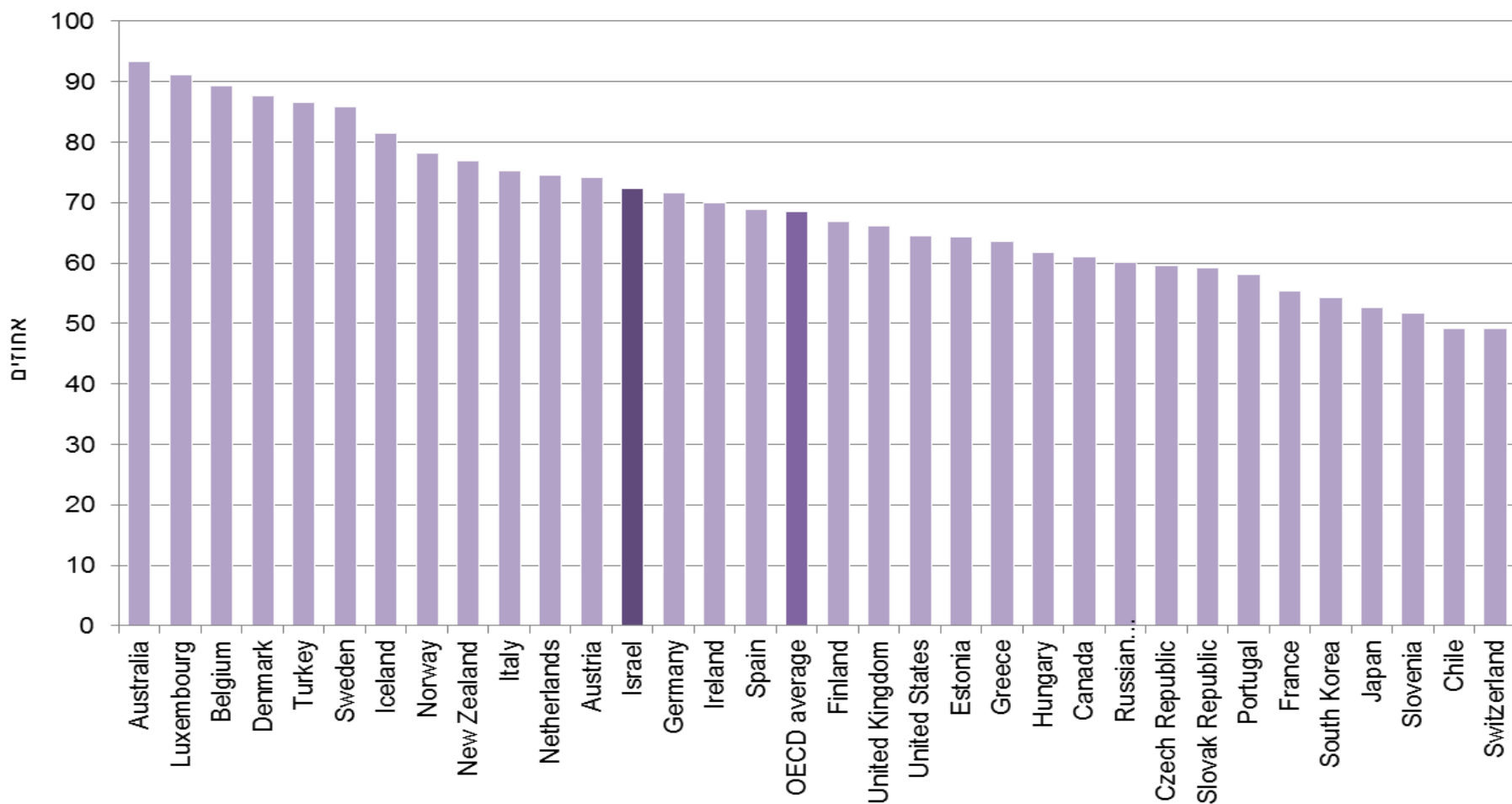


Persons aged 20 and over who are satisfied* with the parks in their neighborhoods, by population group and religiosity (Jews), 2013



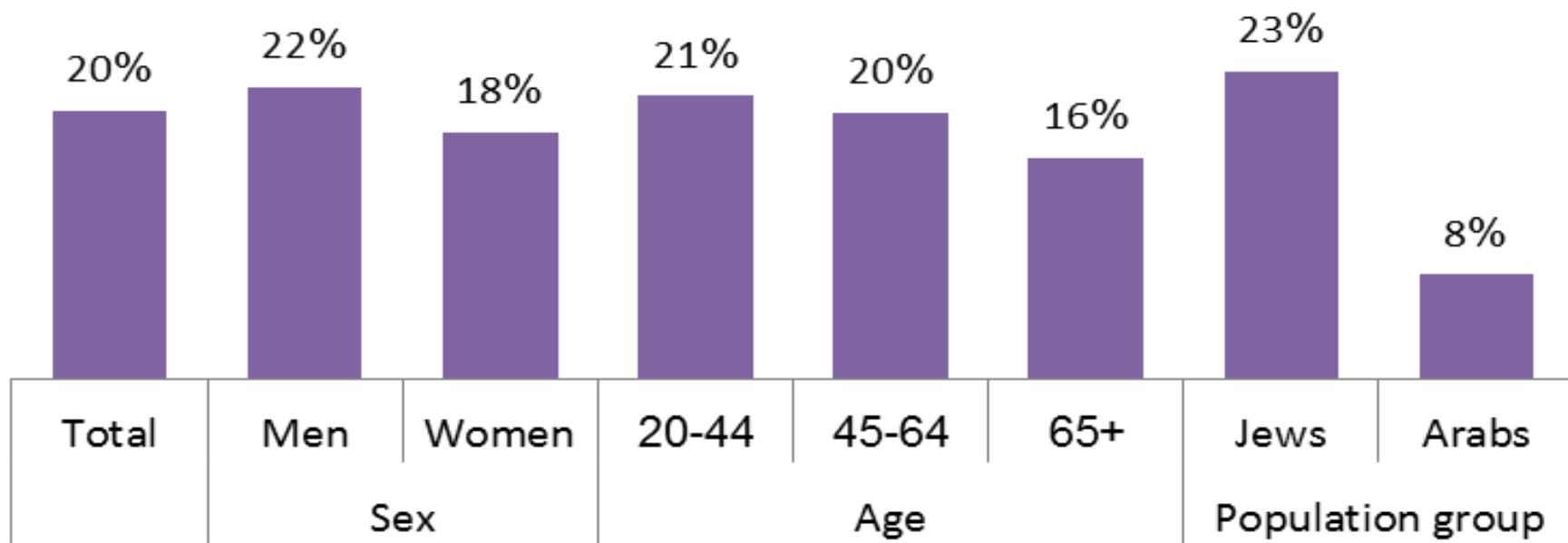


Participation in elections - international comparison, 2011-2015



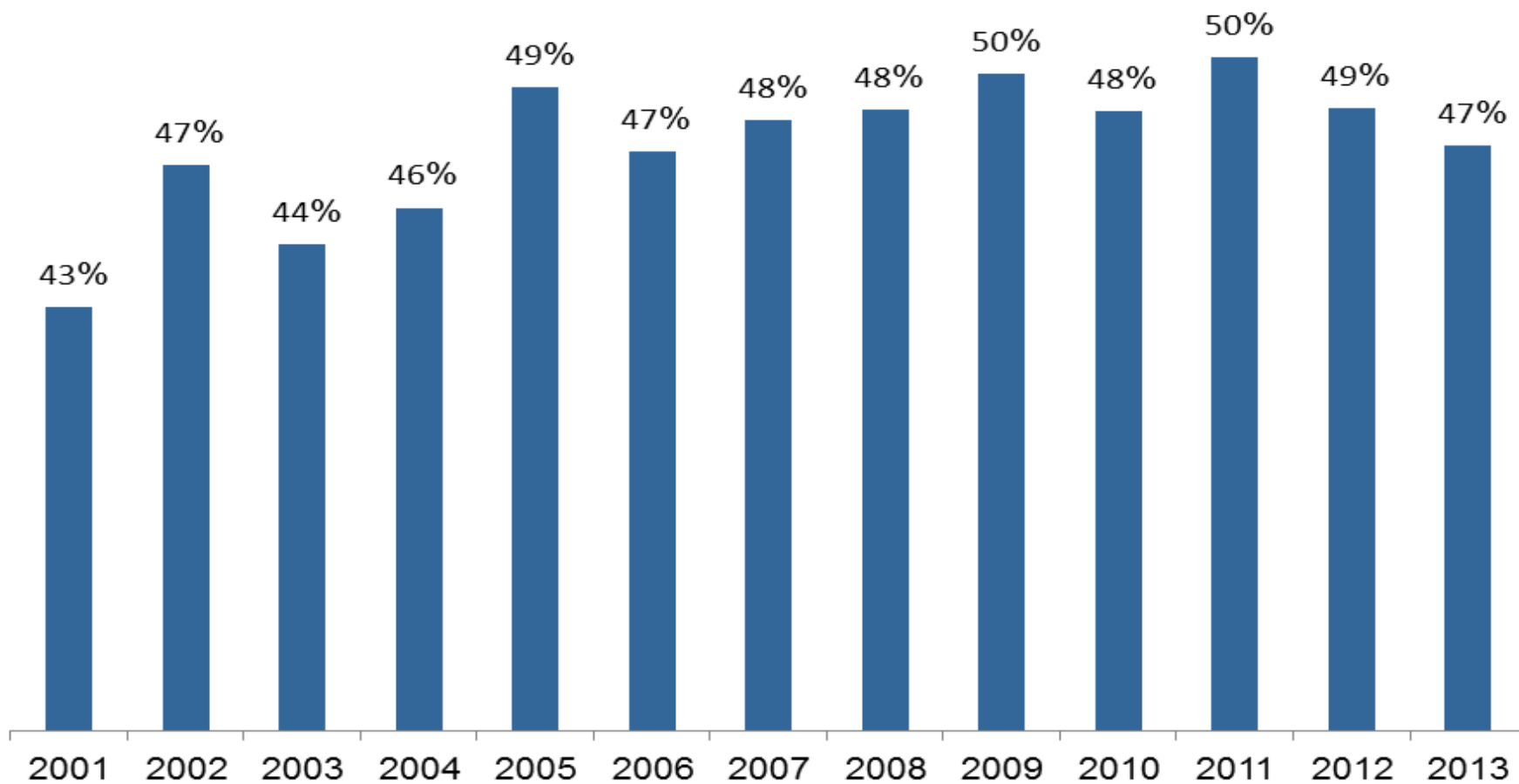


Persons aged 20 and over engaging in volunteer activity, by sex, age, and population group, 2013



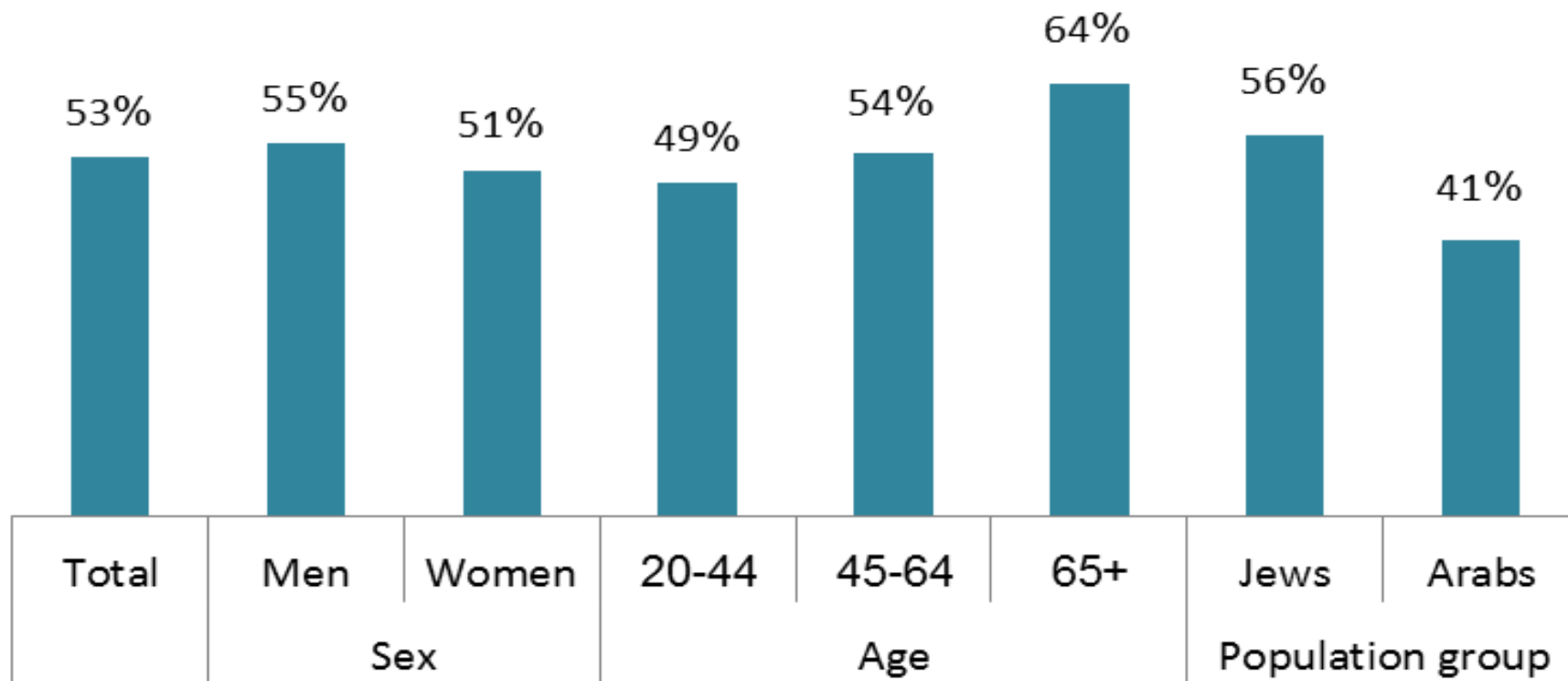


Debt of households as a percentage of the GDP, 2001-2013





Persons aged 20 and over who are satisfied with their economic situation, by age and population group, 2013



Thank You for your attention!
