



Well-being, Sustainability, and National Resilience Indicators 2015



הלשכה המרכזית לסטטיסטיקה
Central Bureau of Statistics
دائرة الإحصاء المركزية

The Indicators and the Process

Pursuant to the resolution adopted by the government of Israel in April 2015 (Resolution No. 2494), and following the first publication of well-being, sustainability, and national resilience indicators in 2016, the Central Bureau of Statistics is updating the indicators in the following domains: quality of employment; personal security; health; housing and infrastructure; education; higher education and skills; personal and social well-being; environment; civic engagement and governance; and material standard of living.

This pamphlet summarizes the findings in nine of the domains presented in the publication *Well-being, Sustainability, and National Resilience 2015* (Hebrew only). Eight indicators were selected for each domain, and the desired direction of change was defined for each indicator. Data on the indicators were taken from the CBS databases, and are based on administrative information and regular surveys conducted by the CBS. The indicators present the trends from the beginning of the 21st century, and provide a basis for examining changes in the well-being in Israel, as well as for comparisons of different population groups in Israel and international comparisons.

Selection of the indicators

A person's well-being depends on many factors such as health, social relationships, trust, work, income, and sense of security. The more one's needs are met in various life domains, the better one's well-being. The aim of the well-being indicators is to present a multi-dimensional analysis of well-being and quality of life, taking into account the overall economic, social, and environmental factors that affect a person's life. This measurement is a basis for developing statistics that complement data on economic growth, and provide a more comprehensive and complete indication of well-being among the population.

Summary of the well-being indicators for 2015

To date, 49 indicators have been developed. Of those, seven new indicators were developed in 2015: adult skills (literacy, numeracy, and problem-solving in technology-rich environments); entitlement to a matriculation certificate at age 26; satisfaction with the health system; trust in the judicial system and in the government and road rage.

23 indicators have yet to be developed. In addition, indicators will be developed for two new domains: leisure, culture, and community; and technology and information.

Change in the desired trend directions

Compared with the previous year, an improvement was recorded in 21 indicators, a decline was recorded in 13 indicators, and no significant trend change was recorded for 5 indicators. Compared with the base year (mainly 2002), an improvement was recorded in 34 indicators, a decline was recorded in 4 indicators, and no significant change was recorded in one indicator

Calculation of the average percentage of change

For each indicator, the percentage of change in the trend was calculated in comparison with the base year and in comparison with the previous year. This calculation enables a uniform presentation of the changes in the various indicators and changes in the various well-being domains. In some of the domains, it was possible to calculate the average percentage of change for the entire domain. The data are presented in a brief table for each domain.

Explanation of the symbols appearing in the tables

A negative value for the percentage of change compared with the previous year/the base year indicates that the change was against the desired direction.

The direction of the arrow shows a rise or a decline in the value of the indicator.

A red arrow indicates a negative trend (against the desired direction).

A green arrow indicates a positive trend (in the desired direction).

~ indicates no change or a change of less than one percentage point in the indicators deriving from sample surveys.



Quality of employment

An increase in the employment rate, median income, satisfaction with work, was accompanied by an increase in gaps between the Jewish and Arab populations and in involuntary part-time employment.

Trends in Selected Indicators of Quality of Employment 2015

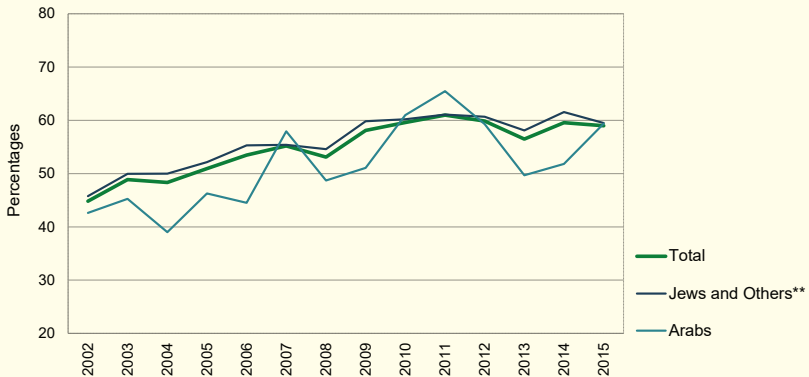
	Desired direction	% change compared with previous year	Direction of change compared with previous year	% change compared with base year 2002	Direction of change compared with base year
Employment rate	↑	0.5	↑	24.8	↑
Rate of persons employed part-time involuntarily	↓	13.0	↓	72.7	↓
Median gross income from work per household*	↑	2.6	↑	22.2	↑
Satisfaction with work	↑	1.0	↑	8.5	↑
Satisfaction with income	↑	-0.9	~	31.6	↑
Rate of persons injured in work accidents*	↓	2.8	↓	50.7	↓
Rate of prolonged unemployment (over six months)	↓	-4.8	↑	25.8	↓
Average*	↑	3.5	↑	31.8	↑

* Updated to 2014

- The employment rate¹ in Israel is on the rise - from 49.7% in 2000 to 60.7% in 2015.
- In 2015, the employment rate for Jews was 64.5%, compared with 42.4% for Arabs. This gap has increased over the years, from 14.4 percentage points in 2000 to 22.1 percentage points in 2015.
- The employment rate among Arab women has been substantially lower than the rate among their Jewish counterparts over the years. In 2015, the employment rate of Arab women was 25%, compared with 62% among Jewish women.
- The rate of employed persons aged 20 and over who are satisfied with their work is on the rise - from 82% in 2002, to 88% in 2015.
- The gross median income of households from work increased by approximately 22% - from NIS 12,901 in 2002 to NIS 15,764 in 2014 in constant prices. The gap between the gross median income from work in the Jewish and Arab populations decreased - from 47.4% in 2002 to 42.7% in 2014.

¹ The percentage of employed persons out of the total population of persons aged 15 and over.

1 Persons aged 20 and over who are satisfied* with their income from work, by population group, 2002-2015



***Satisfied" or "very satisfied"

** Others - include non-Arab Christians and those not classified by religion in the Population Register.

- The rate of persons injured in work accidents decreased from 3,192 per 100,000 employed persons in 2000 to 1,936 per 100,000 employed persons in 2014.



Personal Security

The sense of personal security increased; the rate of victims of terror and the murders rate decreased; the rate of sexual harassment victims and the rate of persons killed and injured in road accidents has increased since 2012.

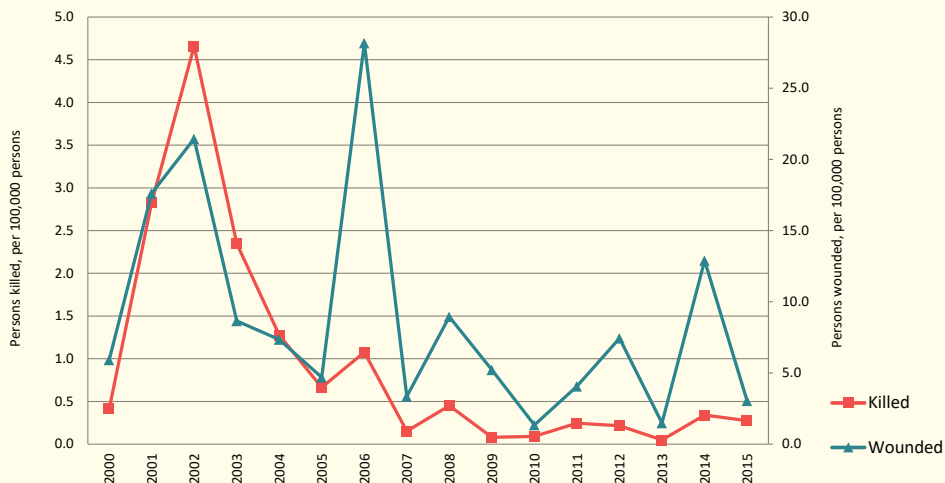
Trends in Selected Indicators of Personal Security 2015

	Desired direction	% change compared with previous year	Direction of change compared with previous year	% change compared with base year 2002	Direction of change compared with base year
Rate of victims of violence or threats of violence	↓	9.3	↓	1.5	↓
Feel safe walking alone after dark in the area of residence	↑	11.0	↑	10.1	↑
Rate of victims of sexual harassment	↓	-30.8	↑	-11.5	↑
Rate of persons killed in road accidents per 100,000 residents	↓	-0.5	↑	110.3	↓
Rate of persons seriously injured in road accidents per 100,000 residents	↓	-1.2	↑	72.1	↓
Murders rate* per 100,000 residents	↓	15.4	↓	146.2	↓
Rate of persons wounded in terror attacks, per 100,000 persons	↓	323.6	↓	604.8	↓
Rate of persons killed in terror attacks, per 100,000 persons	↓	24.2	↓	1,597.0	↓

* Updated to 2014

- In 2015, 81% of all persons aged 20 and over felt safe walking alone after dark in their area of residence, compared with 74% in 2002.

2 The rate of persons killed in terror attacks, 2000-2015



- The number of persons wounded and killed in terror attacks reached a peak during periods in which there were frequent military operations, wars and security incidents: the Second Intifada in 2001, the Second Lebanon War in 2006, Operation Cast Lead in 2008, and Operation Protective Edge in 2014. The number of persons killed per 100,000 persons was highest in 2001-2003, during the Second Intifada. The highest number of persons wounded was during the Second Lebanon War in 2006.
- The rate of road accident fatalities declined from 7 persons killed per 100,000 residents in 2000 to 4 persons killed per 100,000 residents in 2015. However, since 2012 there has been a 15% increase in the rate of persons killed in road accidents and a 5% increase in the rate of persons injured.
- In 2015, the rate of victims of sexual harassment was 2.6% among persons aged 20 and over, and 4.1% among women.
- In 2015, the rate of victims of violence or threats of violence was higher for men than for women (4.7% and 2.6%, respectively).
- 57% of the persons aged 20 and over were victims of road rage in 2015. The rate of Arab victims was lower than the rate of Jewish victims, both for men and women. The rates for men were 67.2% among Jews and Others, versus 36.6% among Arabs. The rates for women were 57.4% among Jews and Others, versus 25.2% among Arabs.



Increase in life expectancy, decline in infant mortality and in the percentage of smokers out of the total population; over 30% of 7th grade children are overweight and obese; approximately two-thirds of persons aged 20 and over are satisfied with the functioning of the health system.

Trends in Selected Indicators of Health 2015

	Desired direction	% change compared with previous year	Direction of change compared with previous year	% change compared with base year 2002	Direction of change compared with base year
Infant mortality	↓	0.0	~	74.2	↓
Male's life expectancy	↑	-0.2	↓	3.4	↑
Female's life expectancy	↑	0.0	~	3.2	↑
Self-assessed health	↑	-0.5	~	9.1	↑
Feeling depressed	↓	25.9	↓	40.7	↓
Self-reported smoking*	↓	-5.3	↑	28.1	↓
Average*	↑	1.9	↑	23.7	↑

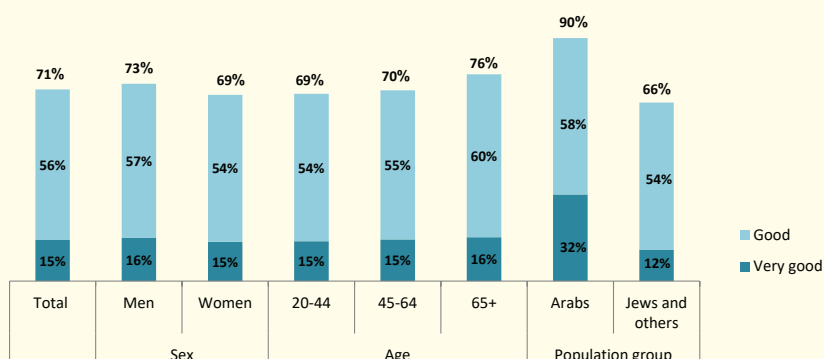
*Updated to 2014

- In 2015, the infant mortality rate (up to one year of age) per 1,000 live births was 3.1; 2.1 for the Jewish population, and 6.4 for the Arab population.
- Between 2000 and 2015, male's life expectancy increased by 3.4 years, and female's life expectancy increased by 3.2 years (from 76.7 to 80.1 for men, and from 80.9 to 84.1 for women).
- In 2015, 84% of the persons aged 20 and over reported that their health status was "very good" or "good" (55% and 29%, respectively).
- In 2015, 21% of the first grade students and 31% of the 7th grade students were overweight and obese. Similar rates were observed in 2011-2014.
- In 2015, 27% of the persons aged 20 and over reported that they "often or occasionally" felt depressed, and 7% reported that they often felt depressed.
- In 2014, the percentage of persons who smoked at least one cigarette a day was 17.1%¹ of the total population – 23.2% of the men, and 11.4% of the women. The percentage of smokers in the Arab population was 39.3% of the men and 4.8% of the women, compared with 19.7% of the men and 12.7% of the women in the Jewish population.
- In 2015, 71% of the persons aged 20 and over² were satisfied with the healthcare system: 15% of them assessed its' functioning as "very good", and 56% assessed it as "good"; 60% of the persons aged 20 and over believed that the healthcare system would provide the best care in case of a severe illness; 18% "strongly agreed" with this belief, and 42% "somewhat agreed".

¹ The indicator is calculated according to the percentage of respondents who answer "yes" to the question: "Do you currently smoke at least one cigarette a day?" The indicator is based on surveys which have usually been conducted once every two years since 2002 among persons aged 20 and over.

² The calculation of the indicator does not include those who did not respond to the question, and comprise approximately 12% of the overall sample population.

3 Persons aged 20 and over who believe the functioning of the healthcare system in Israel is "very good" or "good", by sex, age, and population group, 2015



Housing and Infrastructure

Gaps were found between deciles in the percentage of expenditure on housing out of disposable income; satisfaction with the dwelling and residential environment increased, and satisfaction with public transportation decreased.

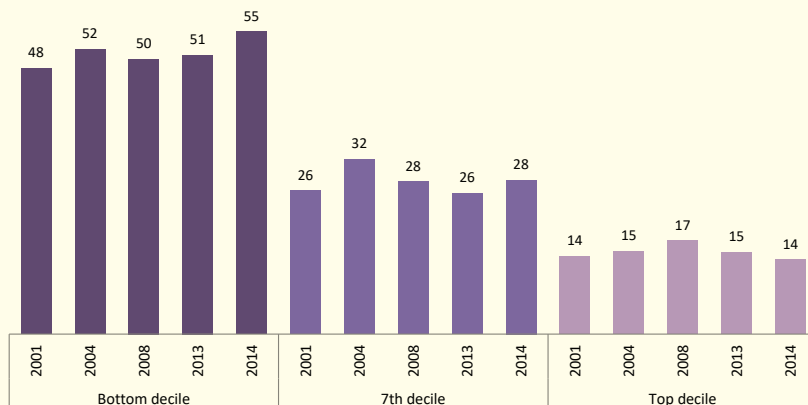
Trends in Selected Indicators relating to Housing and Infrastructure 2015

	Desired direction	% change compared with previous year	Direction of change compared with previous year	% change compared with base year 2002	Direction of change compared with base year
Percentage of households who spent 30% or more of their net income on housing*	↓	-2.1	↑	6.3	↓
Satisfaction with the dwelling	↑	1.2	↑	7.8	↑
Satisfaction with area of residence	↑	0.7	~	3.2	↑
Percentage of the population not connected to sewage treatment*	↓	0.0	~	177.3	↓
Satisfaction with public transportation	↑	-1.7	↓	-10.6	↓
Housing density	↓	0.1	~	7.7	↓
Average*	↑	0.1	~	31.9	↑

*Updated to 2014

- In 2014, 33.5% of the households in Israel spent 30% or more of their net money income¹ on housing (55% of the households in the bottom decile, and approximately 14% of the households in the top decile).

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



- Satisfaction with public transportation declined from 44% in 2002 to 40% in 2015.
- In 2015, 86% of the persons aged 20 and over were generally satisfied with their dwelling: 39% were very satisfied, and 47% were satisfied; 84% were very satisfied with their area of residence: 37% were very satisfied, and 47% were satisfied.
- The percentage of the population that is not connected to sewage treatment declined from 7.7% (approximately 485,000 residents) in 2000 to 2.2% (approximately 180,000 residents) in 2014.
- Housing density among Jews was lower than among Arabs (0.82 and 1.36 persons per room in 2015, respectively).

¹ The net money income of a household is divided by the number of standard persons in the household. Household size affects the standard of living that can be maintained on a given income. To provide a basis for comparing the standard of living for households with varying numbers of members, the comparison is usually based on income per standard person. For that purpose a scale was designed which determines a two-person household as the base unit. The larger the number of household members, the lower the marginal weight of each additional person in the household ("size advantage").



Education and Skills

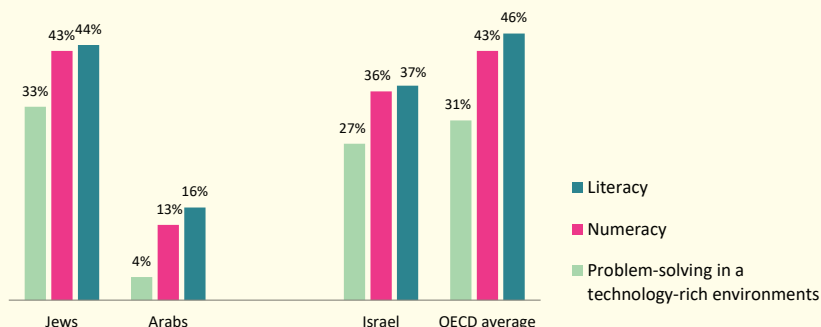
The rate of students who have difficulty with the PISA mathematics tests decreased, although remained higher than the average in OECD countries; the rate of persons with post-secondary and higher education increased; the skills of graduates are at a lower level than the average in OECD countries (with large gaps between Jews and Arabs).

Trends in Selected Indicators relating to Education and Skills 2015

	Desired direction	% change compared with previous year	Direction of change compared with previous year	% change compared with base year 2002	Direction of change compared with base year
Rate of students who have difficulty with PISA mathematics tests	↓	6.3	↓	31.3	↓
Post-secondary and higher education	↑	-4.2	↓	19.3	↑
Rates of students in school at age 15-17	↑	-0.5	↓	1.6	↑

- The percentage of persons aged 30 and over with post-secondary and higher education increased from 44% in 2001 to 51.8% in 2015.
- The rate of Arabs with post-secondary and higher education was substantially lower than the rate of Jews. In 2015, 31.7% of Arabs had post-secondary and higher education, compared with 57.4% of Jews (a gap of 25.7%).
- According to the PISA study, the rate of students who have difficulty with the PISA mathematics test declined from 42% in 2006 to 32% in 2015. However, it is still higher than the average for OECD countries (23%). The rate of persons who have difficulty with the PISA mathematics tests in Arabic-speaking schools is substantially higher than the rate in Hebrew-speaking schools (64% and 22%, respectively).
- The following indicators are based on the 2014-2015 PIAAC survey of adult skills.¹ The rates of the population with high levels of literacy (37%), numeracy (36%), and problem-solving in technology-rich environments (27%) is lower than the average rates in OECD countries (46%, 43%, and 31%, respectively). Notably, among the Jewish population the rates of high-level literacy and numeracy are similar to the average rates in OECD countries, and the rate of problem-solving in technology-rich environments are even higher.

5 Rate of the population with high-level proficiency, by skill and population group, in Israel and average for OECD countries, 2014-2015



¹ The PIAAC survey of adult skills is a survey conducted by the OECD in over 30 countries. The survey examines the basic skills of adults (aged 16 to 65): literacy, numeracy, and problem-solving skills in technology-rich environments.



Civic Engagement and Governance

Increased voter turnout rates in the 2015 Knesset elections, and increased participation in volunteer activities

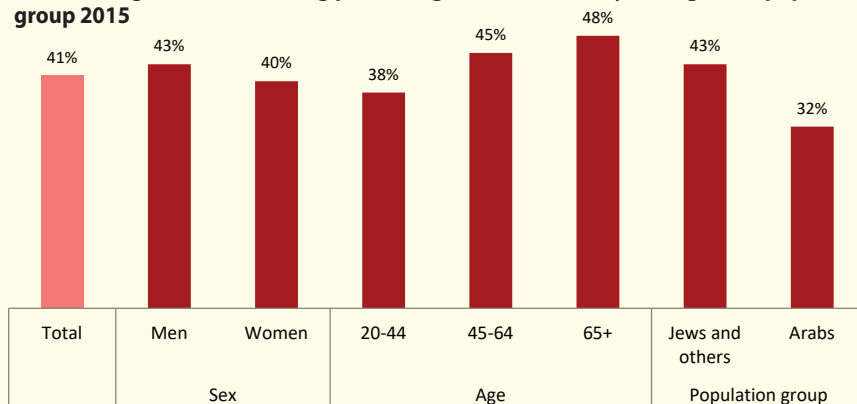
Trends in Selected Indicators of Civic Engagement and Governance 2015

	Desired direction	% change compared with previous year	Direction of change compared with previous year	% change compared with base year 2002	Direction of change compared with base year
Voter turnout rate in Knesset (parliament) elections	↑	6.6	↑	-16.8	↓
Volunteer activity	↑	-10.4	↓	42.5	↑

*Base year 1949

- Between 2001 and 2013, participation in the general election remained stable at approximately 65%, with slight fluctuations. In the 2015 elections, participation in the general elections increased, and the voter turnout rate was 72.3%.
- 41% of the persons aged 20 and over expressed trust in the Israeli government: 43% of the men, and 40% of the women; 43% of the Jews and Others expressed confidence in the government, versus 32% of the Arabs.

6 Trust in the government among persons aged 20 and over, by sex, age, and population group 2015



- 64% of the persons aged 20 and over expressed trust in the judicial system: 63% of the men, and 65% of the women
- The rate of participation in volunteer activities increased gradually, from 15% in 2002 to 21% in 2015; 24% of the Jewish population engaged in volunteer activity, compared with 8% of the Arab population.



Environment

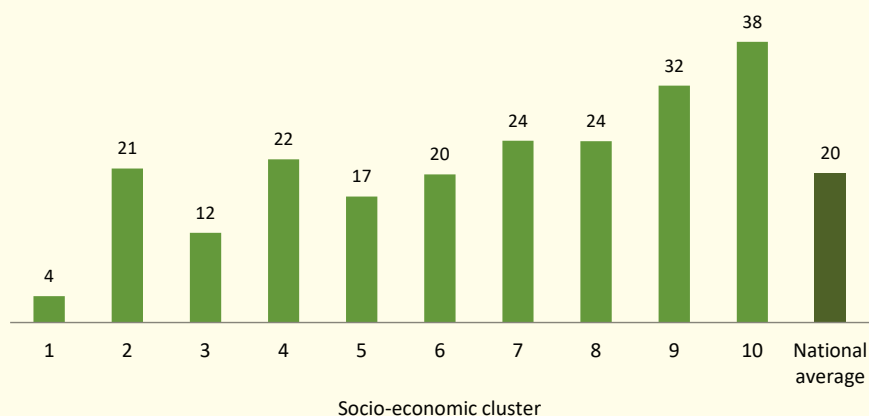
People expressed satisfaction with the parks and open areas, but were less satisfied with the cleanliness in their area of residence

Trends in Selected Indicators relating to the Environment 2015

	Desired direction	% change compared with previous year	Direction of change compared with previous year	% change compared with base year 2002	Direction of change compared with base year
Satisfaction with cleanliness in the area of residence	↑	-3.2	↓	-0.5	~
Noise from outside disturbs in dwelling	↓	6.7	↓	15.2	↓
Satisfaction with parks and open areas in the area of residence	↑	0.7	~	10.1	↑
Average	↑	1.4	↑	8.3	↑

- In 2015, 20% of the waste was transferred for recycling (1.02 million tons), compared with 18.2% in 2014 (908,000 tons).
- Only about 4% of the waste in localities belonging to socio-economic cluster 1 was transferred for recycling.¹ This is a relatively low rate compared with the national average (18%).

7 Percentage of recycling in local authorities, by socio-economic cluster, 2015



¹ The socio-economic cluster of a locality of residence is based on the socio-economic index of local authorities for 2008, which was developed at the CBS on the basis of an analysis of selected socio-economic indicators. The local authorities were divided into 10 clusters, which were ranked from 1-10. These values reflect the relative socio-economic status of the local authority: the lower the value of the cluster, the lower the socio-economic status of the local authority.

- 54% of the persons aged 20 and over were satisfied with the cleanliness in their area of residence in 2015.
- In 2015, 56% of the persons aged 20 and over were satisfied with the parks and open areas in their neighborhood.
- 31% of the persons aged 20 and over reported that noise from outside disturbs them in their dwelling.



Personal and Social Well-being

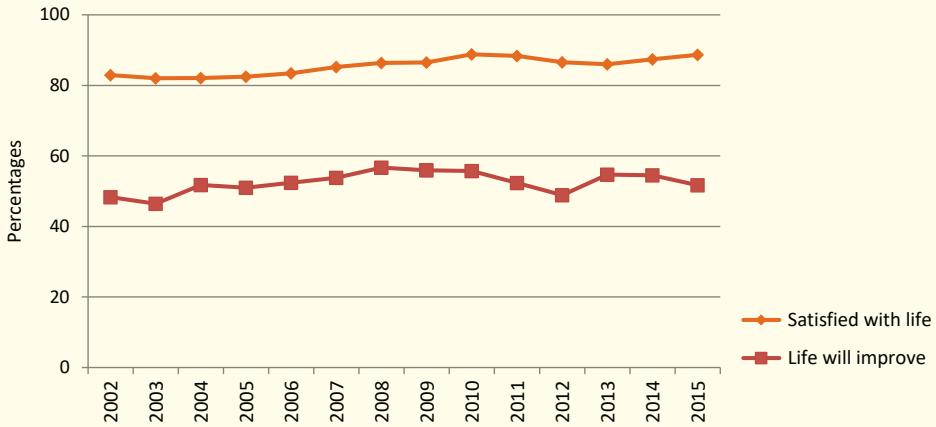
General life satisfaction has increased over the years; Indicators of social support were lower for Arabs than for Jews.

Trends in Selected Indicators of Personal and Social Well-Being 2015

	Desired direction	% change compared with previous year	Direction of change compared with previous year	% change compared with base year 2002	Direction of change compared with base year
Satisfaction with life	↑	1.5	↑	7.0	↑
Expectations for the future	↑	-5.1	↓	7.1	↑
Perceived ability to deal with problems	↑	3.5	↑	2.0	↑
Sense of loneliness	↓	10.8	↓	39.9	↓
Feeling that there is no one to rely on in a situation of crisis or distress	↓	4.2	↓	84.3	↓
Average	↑	3.2	↑	34.6	↑

- In 2015, 89% of the persons aged 20 and over were satisfied with their lives. Jews were more satisfied with their lives than Arabs (91% and 82%, respectively); 52% of the persons aged 20 and over believed that their life will improve in the coming years. Arabs were more optimistic than Jews and Others (56% and 51%, respectively).

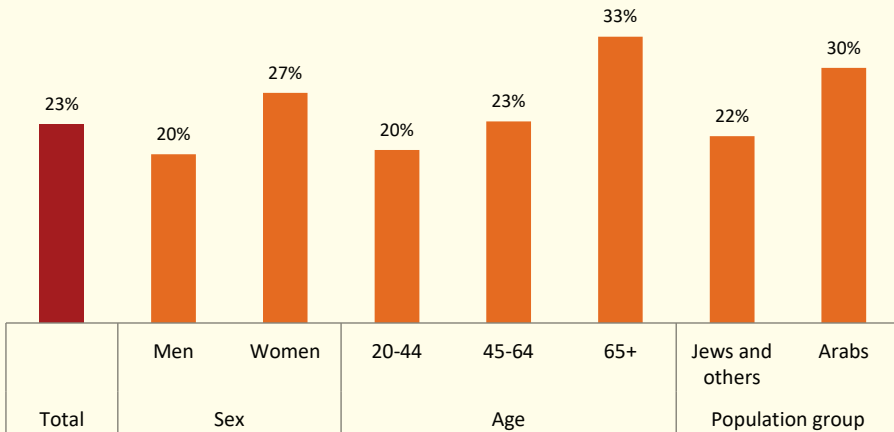
8 Persons aged 20 and over, by satisfaction with life* and the belief that their lives will improve, 2002-2015



*Satisfied and very satisfied

- In 2015, the rate of Jews and Others who feel they can deal with their problems was higher than the rate of Arabs (73% and 46%, respectively).
- In 2015, 23% of the persons aged 20 and over indicated that they "often" or "occasionally" felt lonely: 27% of the women versus 20% of the men. The sense of loneliness was also found to increase with age: 20% among persons aged 20-44, 23% among persons 45-64, and 33% among persons aged 65+.

9 Persons aged 20 and over who feel lonely,* by sex, age, and population group, 2015



*Often or occasionally

- Only 5% of the Jews and Others indicated that they feel they have no one to rely on in a situation of crisis or distress, compared with 17% of the Arabs.



Material Standard of Living

Disposable income, per capita consumption, and satisfaction with the economic situation have increased. The households debt as a percentage of the GDP has increased. The Gini coefficient of inequality has decreased, but it is still higher than the average in OECD countries.

Trends in Selected Indicators of Material Standard of Living 2015

	Desired direction	% change compared with previous year	Direction of change compared with previous year	% change compared with base year 2002	Direction of change compared with base year
Actual individual consumption	↑	2.0	↑	23.0	↑
Gini coefficient of inequality in net income*	↓	1.4	↓	3.1	↓
Net money income per standard person*	↑	2.8	↑	17.9	↑
Income per standard person*	↑	3.1	↑	26.7	↑
Real national disposable income per capita	↑	2.3	↑	24.6	↑
Government debt as a percentage of the GDP	↓	3.6	↓	42.4	↓
Households Debt as a percentage of the GDP**	↓	-1.6	↑	-2.5	↑
Satisfaction with economic situation	↑	2.8	↑	22.3	↑
Average	↑	2.0	↑	22.9	↑

*Base year 2008

**Updated to 2014

- Individual consumption¹ in current prices amounted to NIS 92,300 per capita in 2015, compared with NIS 55,200 per capita in 2000.
- The households debt as a percentage of the GDP increased from 43% in 2001 to 50% in 2008, and then decreased to 48% in 2014
- Net annual money income (after deducting compulsory payments) per standard person was twice as high in Jewish households as in Arab households.
- Between 2008 and 2011, there was a moderate increase in the Gini coefficient of inequality in net income per standard person.² In 2015, the index was 0.360.

1 The index provides information about the actual material standard of living. As such, it examines not only the individual consumption of households, but also consumption of various public products provided to households as well as services that are not priced in monetary terms (e.g., education, health, and household services). Individual consumption is essentially the total value of goods and services used to meet the needs of household members. This includes household consumption expenditures and social transfers in kind to households.

2 The Gini coefficient is an accepted measure of inequality in distribution of income by net money income per standard person. The values of the index range from 0 (complete equality) to 1 (maximum inequality). The measure was adapted to the definitions of the OECD. According to those definitions, the number of standard persons is calculated as the square root of the actual number of persons in the household (e.g., the number of standard persons in a family of 4 persons is 2; the number of standard persons in a family of 8 is 2.83, and so on).



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