



Well-being, Sustainability, and National Resilience Indicators 2013–2014



הלשכה המרכזית לסטטיסטיקה
Central Bureau of Statistics
دائرة الإحصاء المركزية

The Indicators and the Process

In April 2015, the government of Israel adopted a resolution (Resolution No. 2494) obligating the Central Bureau of Statistics to publish well-being, sustainability, and national resilience 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. It was also decided to develop two additional domains: information technology; and leisure, culture, and community. That is a total of 11 well-being domains were selected. For each domain 8 representative indicators were selected.

This pamphlet summarizes the first nine domains presented in the publication *Well-being, Sustainability, and National Resilience 2015* (Hebrew only). The publication included 45 well-being indicators out of all of the indicators that were selected. These data and 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 well-being in Israel, as well as for comparisons of different population groups in Israel and international comparisons.

As part of the implementation of Government Resolution 2494, the Central Bureau of Statistics will publish these indicators annually as of 2016. The other indicators will be developed through various activities such as adding questions to existing surveys and conducting new surveys (such as the time use survey and savings survey). In addition, methodologies will be developed on the basis of existing data, as well as indicators that examine aspects of sustainability and national resilience.

Well-being indicators

A person's well-being depends on many factors such as health, social contacts, trust, work, income, and sense of security. The more one's needs are met in various life domains, the better one's well-being is. The aim of well-being indicators is to present a multi-dimensional analysis of well-being, 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.

To accurately and appropriately measure well-being indicators, several characteristics were taken into account:

- Emphasis on the individual – based on the perspectives of individuals and households.
- Outcome indicators – indicators that portray the overall situation of individuals, with direct information about their life situation.
- Emphasis on distributions – presentation of differences and gaps between population groups based on various parameters.
- Balance between objective and subjective indicators – a person's subjective view supplements and enriches the general portrayal of the situation provided by objective indicators.
- The desired trend directions – indicators for which there is a consensus about the desired directions of progress. This enables decision-makers to use the indicators as a tool for making policies.

The process of selecting the well-being indicators in Israel

The process of formulating the indicators began with a government resolution (No. 5255) adopted in December 2012, which delineated the need to develop the indices. The goal was to reach a broad consensus within and outside of the government, and to formulate a recommendation for indicators that are relevant to the characteristics and needs of the Israeli population. This process was led by the National Council for Economics, the Ministry for Environmental Protection, and the Ministry of Finance together with the Central Bureau of Statistics and with the support from the OECD. This process, which continued for about 2 and-a-half years, involved professional teams with representatives from numerous government ministries, academic research institutions, civil society organizations and private sector organizations. Concomitantly, the Prime Minister's Office involved the public in the process of selecting the indicators through on-line media and face-to-face meetings. The results of the process were integrated into the recommendations of the professional teams.

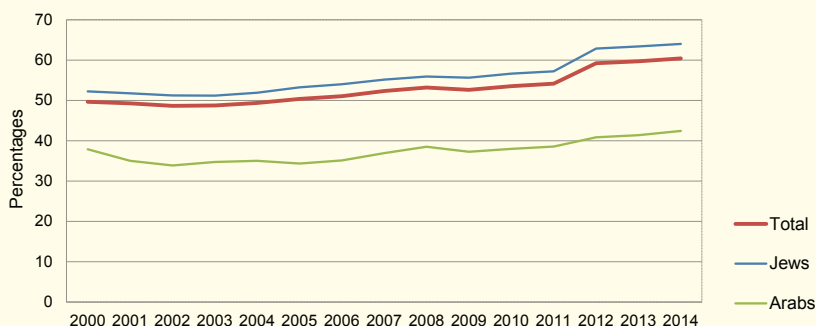


Quality of employment

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

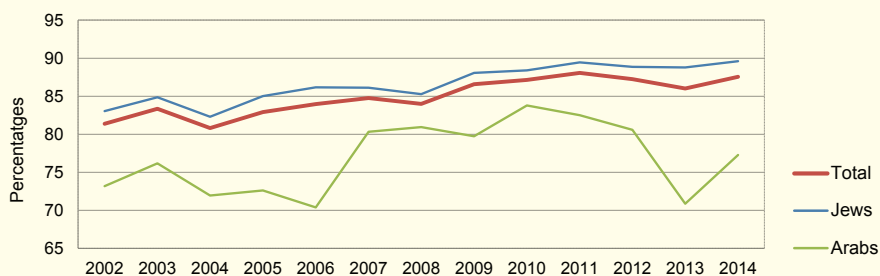
- The employment rate¹ in Israel is on the rise - from 49.7% in 2000 to 60.4% in 2014.
- The gap in the employment rate of Jews versus Arabs has increased over the years, from 14.4 percentage points in 2000 to 21.6 percentage points in 2014.
- The employment rate among Arab women has been substantially lower than the rate among their Jewish counterparts over the years. In 2014, the employment rate of Arab women was 25%, compared with 62% among Jewish women.

1 Employment, by population group, 2000-2014



- The rate of employed persons aged 20 and over who are satisfied with their work is on the rise – from 81% in 2002 to 88% in 2014.

2 Persons aged 20 and over who are satisfied* with their work, by population group, 2002-2014



*"Satisfied" or "very satisfied"

- The gross median income of households from work increased from NIS 12,840 in 2002 to NIS 15,287 in 2013 in constant prices.
- The rate of persons hurt in work injuries decreased from 3,192 per 100,000 employed persons in 2000 to 1,990 per 100,000 employed persons in 2013.

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

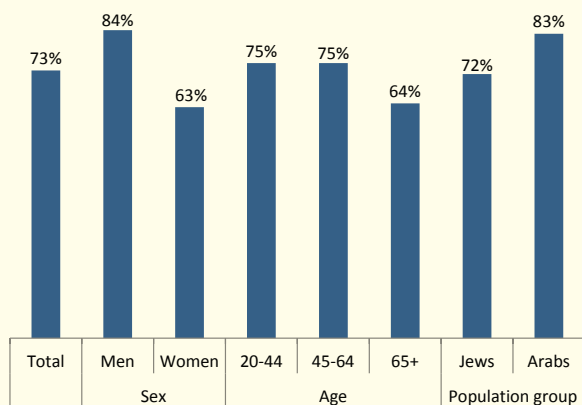


Personal security

The rate of persons who felt safe walking alone after dark in their area of residence remained stable; the number of persons killed in road accidents and victims of terror decreased

- In 2014, 73% of all persons aged 20 and over felt safe walking alone after dark in their area of residence.

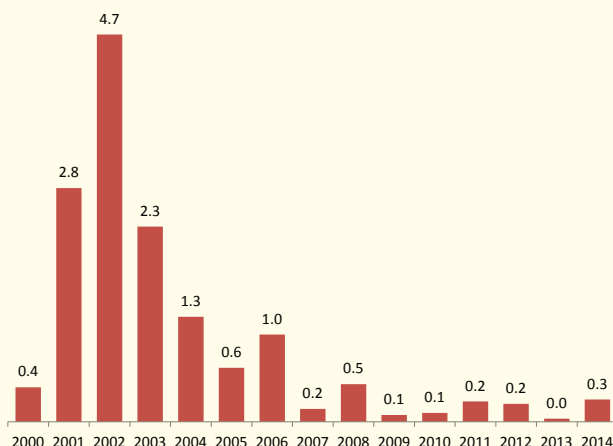
3 Persons aged 20 and over who feel safe* walking alone after dark in their area of residence, by sex, age, and population group, 2014



* Persons who responded "safe" or "very safe"

- The number of persons killed in road accidents decreased from 7 per 100,000 residents in 2000 to 3 per 100,000 in 2014.
- Since 2007, the rate of persons killed in terror attacks has not exceeded 0.5 per 100,000 residents.

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



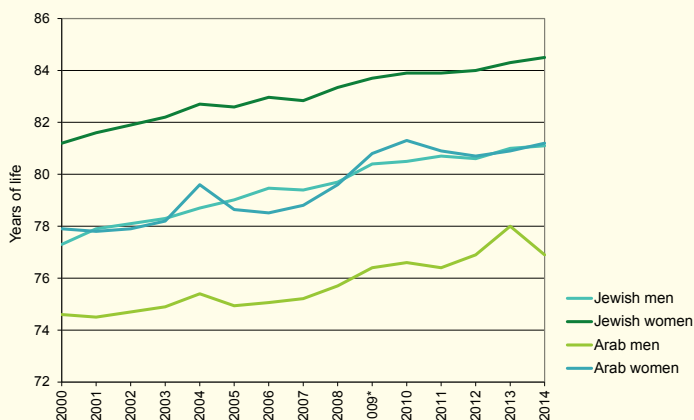
- The rate of victims of violence or threats of violence is higher for men than for women (4.1% and 2.4%, respectively).



Increase in life expectancy, decline in infant mortality and in the percentage of smokers out of the total population

- In 2014, the infant mortality rate (up to one year of age) per 1,000 live births was 3.0; 2.2 for the Jewish population, and 6.0 for the Arab population.
- Between 2000 and 2014, men's life expectancy increased by 3.6 years, and women's life expectancy increased by 3.2 years (from 76.7 to 80.3 for men, and from 80.9 to 84.1 for women).

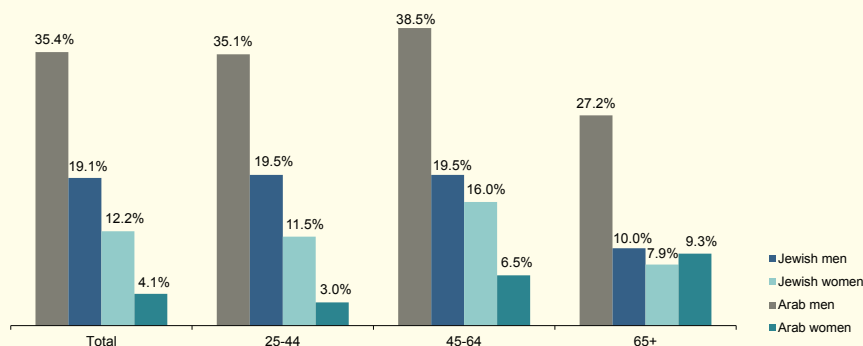
5 Life expectancy at birth, by population group and sex, 2000-2014



*Since 2009, the life table is calculated on the basis of specific rates up to age 94. In previous years, the table was calculated on the basis of specific rates up to age 84.

- Between 2007 and 2012, there was a continuous increase in the percentage of people who reported that their health status is "very good", from 42% to 53%, respectively.
- In 2014, 21% of the first grade students and 30% of the 7th grade students were overweight and obese. Similar rates were observed in 2011-2013.
- The percentage of self-reported smokers¹ out of the total population declined from 22% in 2002 to 16% in 2013.

6 Smokers, by population group, age and sex, 2013



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 KAP surveys of the Ministry of Health, which have usually been conducted once every two years since 2002 among persons aged 21 and over.

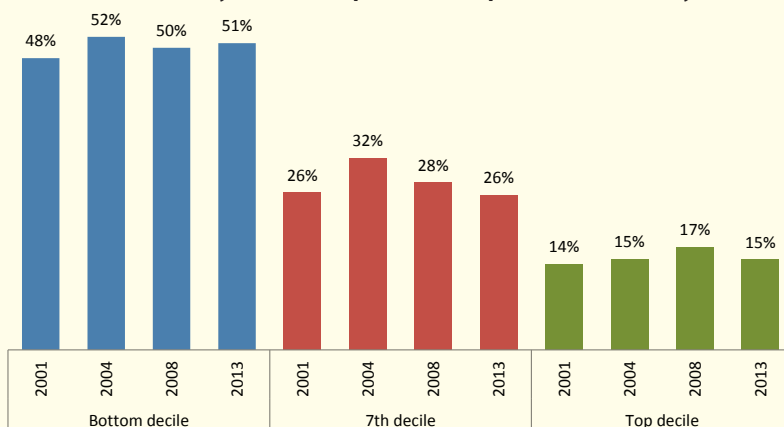


Housing and infrastructure

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

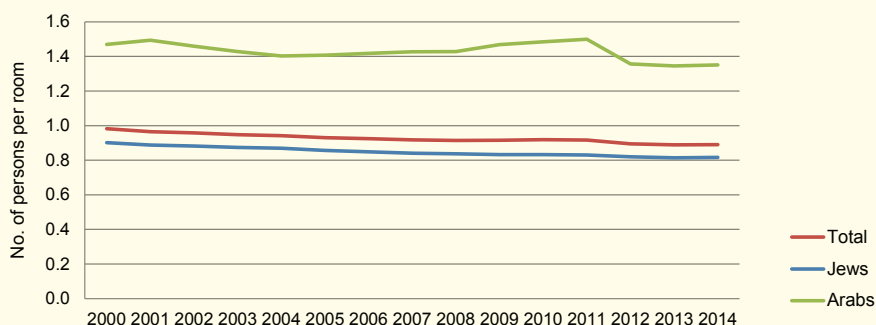
- 33% of the households in Israel spent 30% or more of their net income on housing (50% of the households in the bottom decile, and approximately 15% of the households in the top decile).¹

7 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 2013.
- 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 1.35 persons per room in 2014, respectively).

8 Housing density by population group, 2000-2014



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").

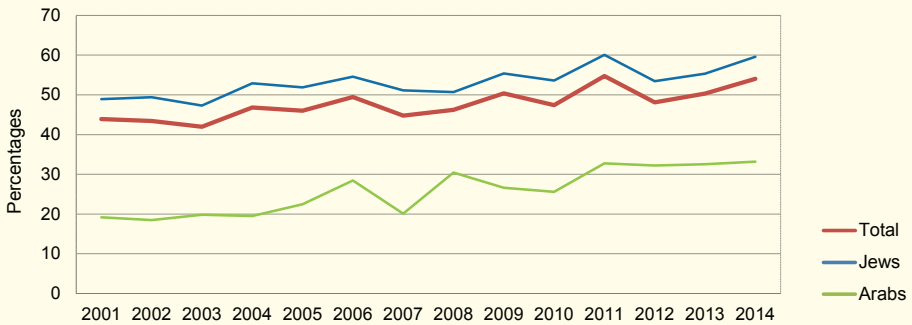


Education and skills

The rate of persons with post-secondary and higher education increased; the rate of persons who have difficulty with the PISA math tests decreased

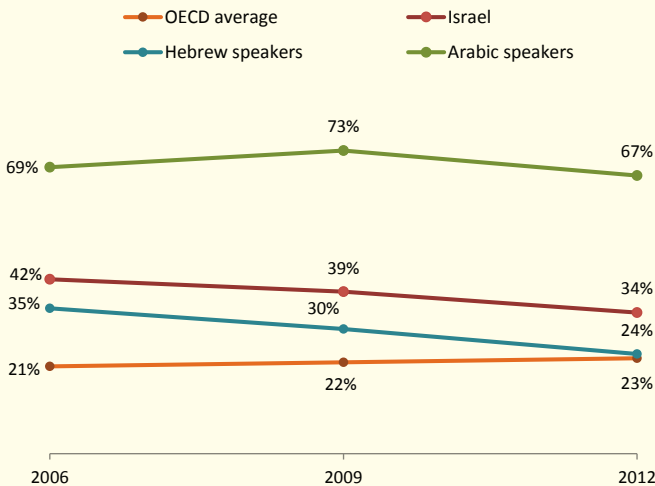
- The percentage of persons aged 30 and over with post-secondary and higher education increased from 44% in 2001 to 54.1% in 2014.

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



- The rate of students who have difficulty with the PISA math test declined from 42% in 2006 to 34% in 2012. However, it is still higher than the average for OECD countries (23%). The rate of persons who have difficulty with the 2012 PISA math tests in Arab-speaking schools is substantially higher than the rate in Hebrew-speaking schools (67% and 24%, respectively).

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



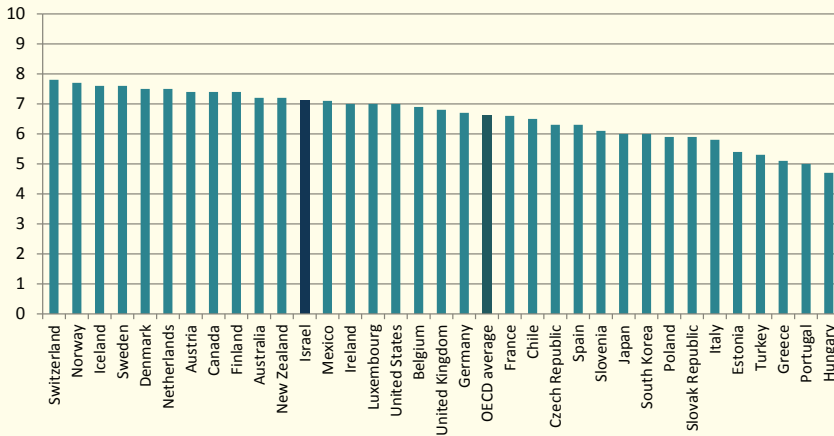


Personal and social well-being

General life satisfaction has remained stable over the years; gaps were found between Arabs and Jews in indicators of social support

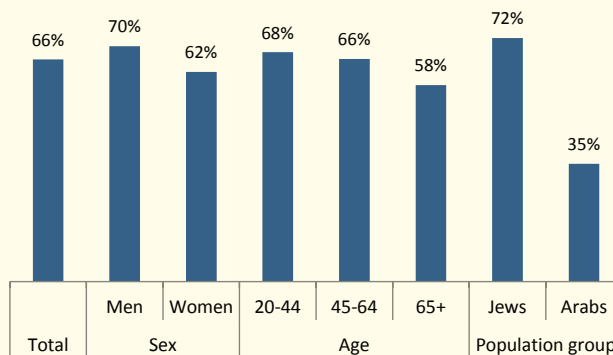
- In 2013, 86% of all persons aged 20 and over were satisfied with their lives. Jews were more satisfied with their lives than Arabs (89% and 73%, respectively).

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



- The rate of Jews who feel they can deal with their problems was twice as high as the rate of Arabs (72% and 35%, respectively).

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



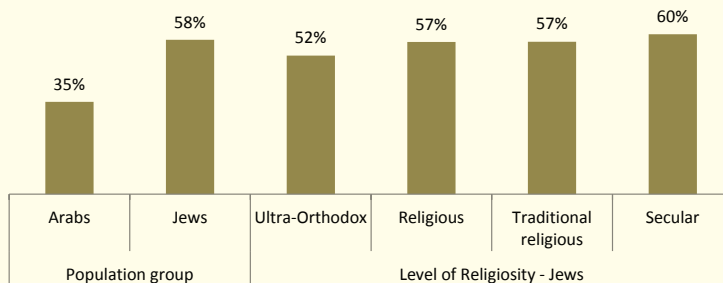
- 47% of the Arabs felt lonely, compared with 24% of the Jews.



Attitudes about cleanliness in the neighborhood, about parks and open areas, and about noise in the neighborhood have remained stable over the years

- 54% of the persons aged 20 and over were satisfied with the cleanliness in their neighborhoods in 2013.

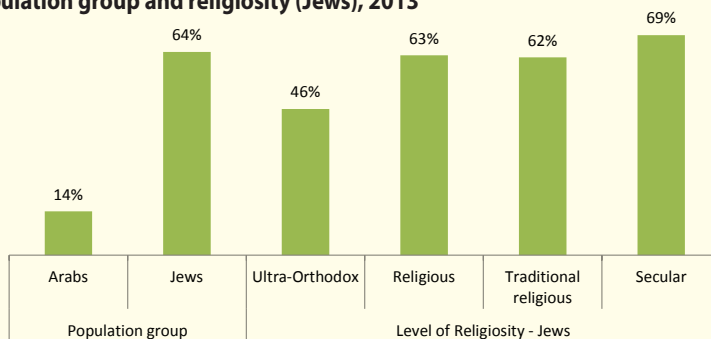
13 Persons aged 20 and over who are satisfied* with the cleanliness in their neighborhoods, by population group and religiosity (Jews), 2013



*Satisfied or very satisfied

- In 2013, 37% of the persons aged 20 and over reported that noise disturbs them in their dwelling.
- In 2013, 56% of the persons aged 20 and over were satisfied with the parks and open areas in their neighborhoods.

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



*Satisfied or very satisfied

- Only about 3% of the waste in localities belonging to socio-economic cluster 1 and about 14% of the waste in localities belonging to socio-economic cluster 2 were transferred for recycling. This is a relatively low rate compared with the national average (18%).¹

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.

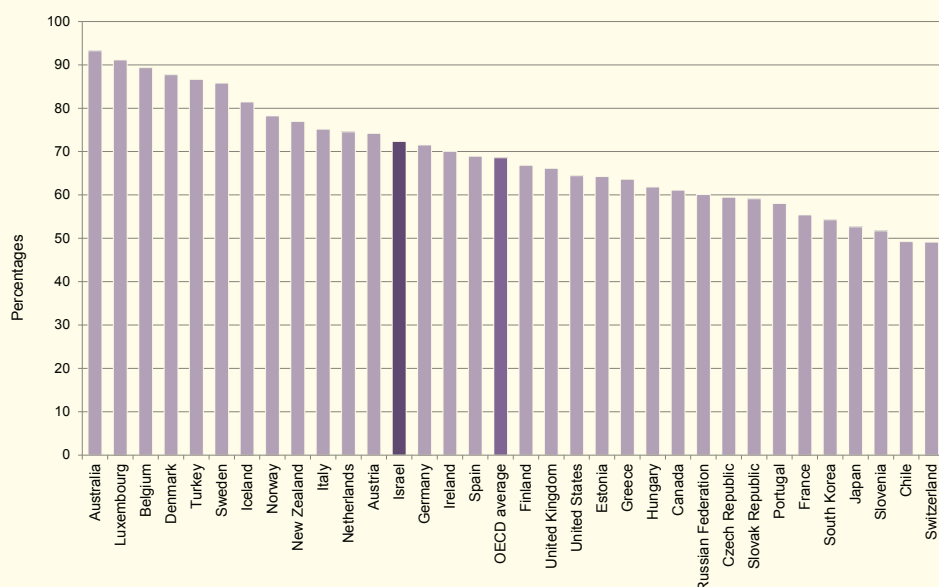


Civic engagement and governance

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

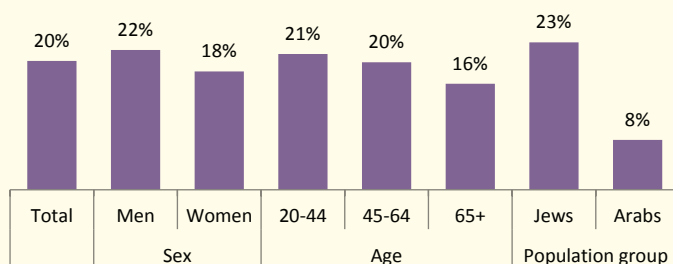
- Between 2001 and 2013, participation in the general election remained stable at approximately 65%, with slight fluctuations. In the 2015 elections, participation in the general elections increased, and the voter turnout rate was 72.3%.

15 Participation in elections - international comparison, 2011-2015



- The rate of participation in volunteer activities increased gradually, from 15% in 2002 to 20% in 2013.
- 23% of the Jewish population engaged in volunteer activity, compared with 8% of the Arab population.

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



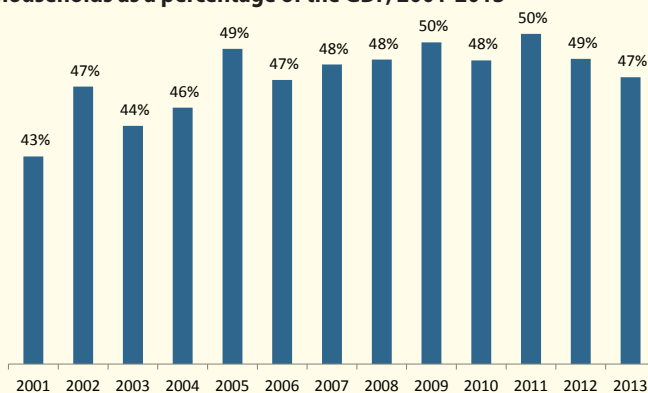


Material standard of living

Individual per capita consumption and net money income per capita increased; satisfaction with the household's economic situation decreased

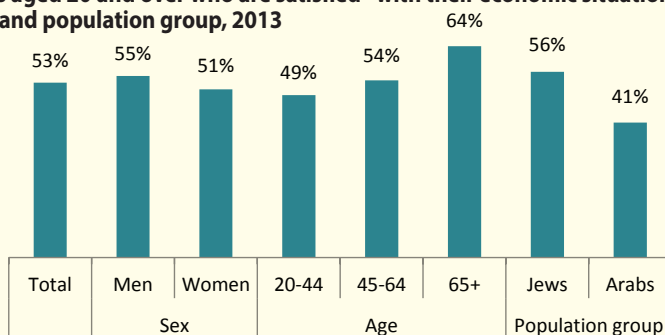
- Individual consumption¹ in current prices amounted to NIS 89,500 per capita in 2014, compared with NIS 55,200 per capita in 2000.
- Individual consumption per capita in constant prices increased by approximately 1.4% in 2014 compared with the previous year, and was 121% higher than in 2000.
- The debt of households as a percentage of the GDP increased from 43% in 2001 to 50% in 2011, and then decreased to 47% in 2013.

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



- Between 2002 and 2010, there was a gradual increase in the rate of people who were satisfied with their economic situation (48% and 61%, respectively). Since 2010 there was a gradual decrease, up to 53% in 2013.

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



*Satisfied or very satisfied

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.



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Design: Scorpio 88 | July 2016 | Cover page photo: Dafna Friedlander for the Israeli Ministry of Tourism