



Well-being, Sustainability, and National Resilience Indicators 2018



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), the Central Bureau of Statistics is updating the indicators of well-being, sustainability, and national resilience in the following domains: quality of employment; personal security; health; housing and infrastructure; education, higher education and skills; environment; personal and social well-being; civic engagement and governance; material standard of living; leisure, culture and community; and information and communications technology.

This pamphlet summarizes the findings in the 11 domains presented in the publication *Well-being, Sustainability, and National Resilience 2018* (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 2018

To date, 74 indicators have been developed. The following indicators were developed in 2018: Quality of employment – Formal and/or non-formal education and training; Health – Avoidable mortality; Housing and infrastructure – Dissatisfaction with commuting time; Environment – Quality of drinking water and Biodiversity; Personal and social well-being – Sense of appreciation from family members.

Change in the Desired Trend Directions

Compared to the previous year, an improvement was recorded in 31 indicators, a decline was recorded in 14 indicators, and no significant trend change was recorded in 21 indicators. Compared to the base year (mainly 2002), an improvement was recorded in 38 indicators, and a decline was recorded in 3 indicators.

Explanation of the Symbols Appearing in the Tables

The direction of the arrow shows a rise or a decline in the value of the indicator compared to the base year and compared to the previous year.

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, such as The Social Survey.



Quality of Employment

Increase in employment rate,¹ and in median gross income of households from work; no improvement in overall satisfaction with work indicators; decrease in satisfaction with work and percentage of employed persons that felt that their position allowed promotion opportunities, and no change in the rest of the satisfaction indices; decrease in prolonged unemployment rate; slight decrease in gaps between the Jewish and Arab populations in employment rate despite the large gap in employment rate between Jewish and Arab women; participation in formal and/or non-formal education and training (among those aged 25–64) – 53.0%

Indicators of Quality of Employment (percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	Desired direction	2018 Indicator	Direction of change compared to previous year	2002 Indicator (base year)	Direction of change compared to base year
Employment rate	↑	61.4	↑	48.6	↑
Rate of persons employed part-time involuntarily*	↓	1.6		4.8	
Median gross income from work per household (NIS, in 2018 prices)	↑	18,186	↑	12,884	↑
Overall satisfaction with work					
Satisfaction with work	↑	87.6	↓	81.5	↑
Satisfaction with income	↑	60.5	~	44.8	↑
Position allows promotion opportunities**	↑	45.7	↓		
Field of work related to field of studies	↑	65.4	~		
Rate of persons injured in work accidents (per 100,000 employed persons)***	↓	1,657	↓	2,918	↓
Rate of prolonged unemployment (over six months)	↓	18.2	↓	31.8	↓
Feeling discrimination at work****	↓	9.7			
Formal and/or non-formal education and training*****	↑	53.0		New indicator	

* There was a break in the series in 2018 due to a change in the definition of the indicator. Therefore no trend is displayed.

** The change in the indicator was calculated for 2016–2018.

*** Updated to 2017.

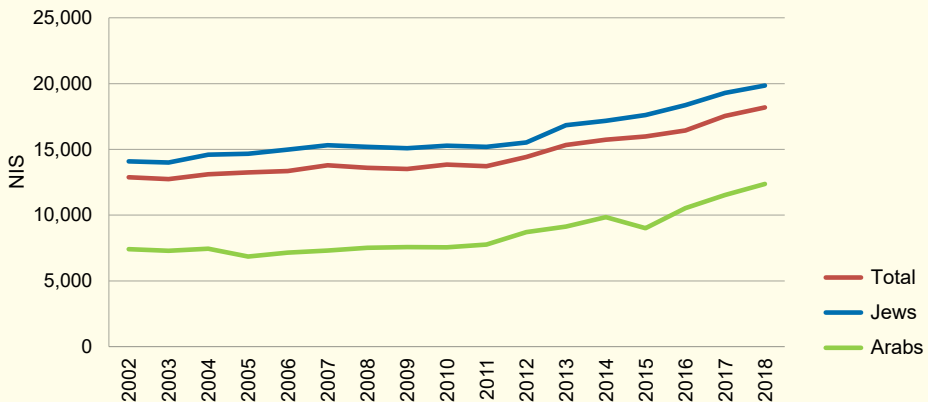
**** Updated to 2016.

***** Based on the 2014–2015 PIAAC survey of adult skills. The survey is conducted by the OECD in over 30 countries. It examines the basic skills of adults (aged 16 to 65): literacy, numeracy, and problem-solving skills in technology-rich environments.

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

- The employment rate in Israel is on the rise: from 48.6% in 2002 to 54.2% in 2011, and from 59.2% in 2012 to 61.4% in 2018.¹ In 2018, the employment rate was 65.5% for men and 57.4% for women.
- In 2018, the employment rate for Jews was 65.2%, compared to 43.8% for Arabs. This gap increased from 17.4 percentage points in 2002 to 18.7 percentage points in 2011. The gap declined from 22.0 percentage points in 2012 to 21.3 percentage points in 2018.
- The employment rate among Arab women has been substantially lower than that of the Jewish women over the years. In 2018, the employment rate of Arab women was 28.5%, compared to 63.7% for Jewish women.
- The rate of persons working part-time involuntarily increased from 4.8% in 2002 to 5.9% in 2004. Afterwards it declined, and reached 3.7% in 2011. Between 2012 and 2017, the rate declined from 3.1% to 2.3%.¹ In 2018,² the rate of persons working part-time involuntarily was 1.6%, 1.0% of the men and 2.2% of the women.
- In 2002-2018, the gross median income from work per household increased by about 41%, from NIS 12,884 to NIS 18,186 (in 2018 prices).³ During that period, the income of Jewish households increased by about 41% (from NIS 14,081 to NIS 19,845), and the income of Arab households increased by about 67% (from NIS 7,403 to NIS 12,368).

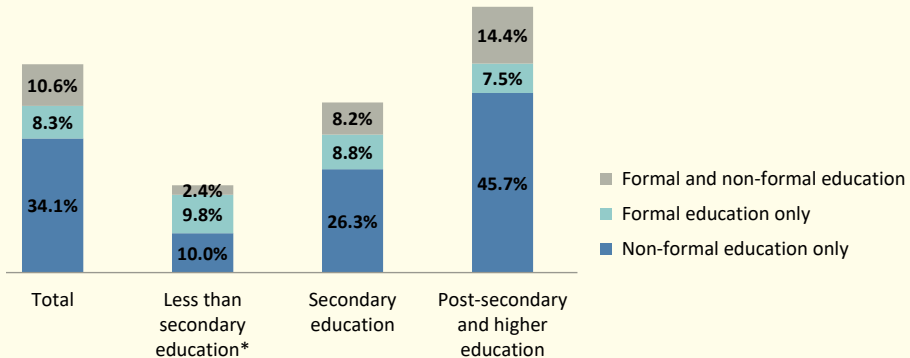
1 Gross median income from work per household, by population group in 2018 prices



- ¹ In 2012 and after, the data relate to the entire labour force (including compulsory military service or the permanent army) and are based on the monthly Labour Force Survey. Therefore, comparisons cannot be made with previous years.
- ² Up to 2017: Persons who usually worked less than 35 hours per week (including employee owners of limited liability companies) because they searched for additional or full-time work but did not find it. As of 2018: Persons who usually worked less than 35 hours per week (excluding employee owners of limited liability companies) who were interested in working more hours and actively sought during the last four weeks to work more hours. Excludes persons living outside of localities (Bedouin in the South) or in institutions (permanent samples).
- ³ Median income is a statistical indicator that divides the income distribution of households into two groups: half having income above that amount, and half having income below that amount.

- 88% of employed persons were satisfied with their work in 2018 (86% of the men and 90% of the women).
- The rate of employed persons who are satisfied with their income increased from 45% in 2002 to 61% in 2018 (63% of the men, and 58% of the women that year).
- In 2018, 46% of employed persons felt that their position allowed promotion opportunities.
- In 2018, 65% of employed persons responded that their field of studies was related to their field of current work.
- The rate of persons injured in work accidents decreased from 2,918 per 100,000 employed persons in 2002 to 1,657 per 100,000 employed persons in 2017.
- Prolonged unemployment was more prevalent among Arabs than among Jews (29.5% vs. 16.3%, respectively, in 2018).
- 10% of employed persons felt discrimination at work in 2016: 9% of men and 11% of women; 17% of Arabs and 9% of Jews. Broken down by cause of discrimination: 4% due to age or origin; 3% due to nationality; and 2% due to religion or sex.
- In Israel, 53.0% of persons aged 25–64 participated in formal¹ and/or non-formal² education. 8.3% participated in formal education only, 34.1% participated in non-formal education only, and 10.6% participated in both types of education.

2 Participation in formal and/or non-formal education, by educational attainment, 2014–2015



* The data presented on formal and non-formal learning have a relative standard error of 15%–30%.

- 1 Formal education is planned education provided in the system of schools, colleges, universities and other formal institutions that normally constitutes a continuous "ladder" of full-time education for children and young people. The providers may be public or private. Non-formal education is sustained educational activity that does not correspond exactly to the definition of formal education.
- 2 Non-formal education is sustained educational activity that does not correspond exactly with the definition of formal education. Non-formal education may take place both within and outside educational institutions and cater to individuals of all ages. Learning takes place in short courses, on-the-job training, seminars, or private lessons. It can be related to the labour market or have other purposes.



Personal Security

Decrease in rate of victims of violence or threats of violence; no change in rate of persons feeling safe walking alone after dark in the area of their residence, in rate of sexual harassment victims and in frequency of road rage; in 2017, the rate of Arabs murdered was 3.4 times higher than the rate of Jews murdered; decrease in rate of persons killed and persons seriously injured in road accidents; decrease in economic damage caused by property crimes out of disposable income

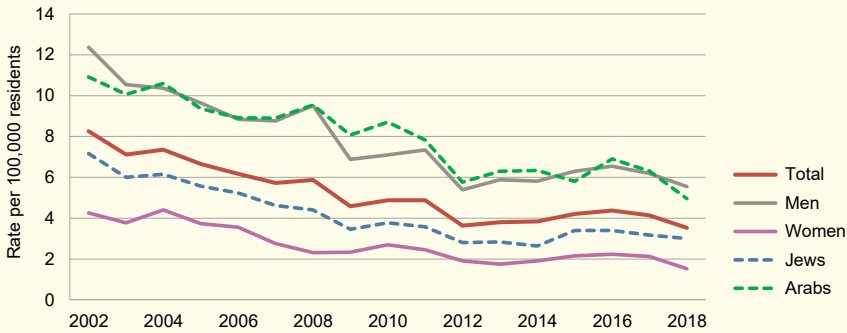
Indicators of Personal Security (percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	Desired direction	2018 Indicator	Direction of change compared to previous year	2002 Indicator (base year)	Direction of change compared to base year
Rate of victims of violence or threats of violence	↓	3.4	↓		
Feel safe walking alone after dark in the area of residence	↑	84.4	~	73.6	↑
Rate of victims of sexual harassment (men and women)	↓	2.7	~		
Rate of persons killed in road accidents (per 100,000 residents)	↓	3.5	↓	8.0	↓
Rate of persons seriously injured in road accidents (per 100,000 residents)	↓	24.2	↓	38.8	↓
Rate of murders (per 100,000 residents)*	↓	1.4	↑	3.2	↓
Rate of persons killed in terror attacks (per 100,000 residents)*	↓	0.1	↓	4.7	↓
Rate of persons wounded in terror attacks (per 100,000 residents)*	↓	0.9	↓	21.6	↓
Victims of road rage	↓	51.7	~		
Economic damage caused by property crimes out of disposable income	↓	0.39	↓		

* Updated to 2017

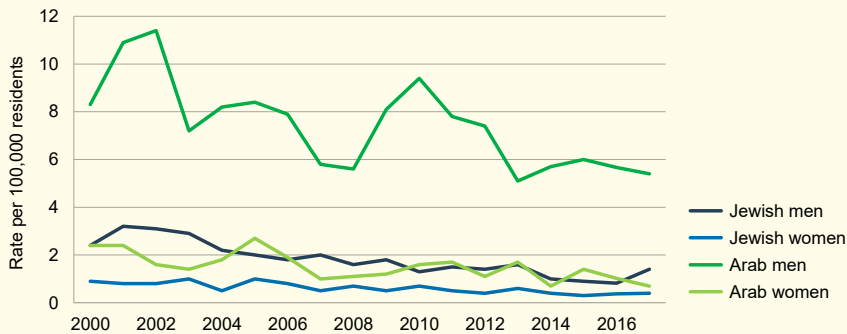
- In 2018, 3.4% of persons aged 20 and over had been victims of violence (use of physical force) or threats of violence. This rate was higher among men than women (4.5% vs. 2.4%, respectively). In addition, among both sexes, the rate of victims among young adults aged 20-34 was higher than the rate among persons aged 35 and over.
- In 2018, 84.4% of all persons aged 20 and over felt safe walking alone after dark in their area of residence. The rate of men who felt safe was higher than the rate of women (91.2% vs. 77.7%, respectively). The rate of Jews and others was higher than the rate of the Arabs (84.9% vs. 82.1%, respectively).
- In 2018, 2.7% of persons aged 20 and over reported that they had been victims of sexual harassment (2.2% in 2017). Women were victimized by sexual harassment at a much higher rate than men (about 4.9% compared to about 0.5%, respectively). Women aged 20-34 were victimized by sexual harassment at a much higher rate than women aged 35 and over (9.6% compared to 2.7%, respectively).
- The rate of persons killed in road accidents declined from 8 persons per 100,000 residents in 2002 to 3.5 persons per 100,000 in 2018. The rate of persons seriously injured in road accidents declined from 39 persons per 100,000 residents in 2002 to 24 persons per 100,000 in 2018.

3 Persons killed in road accidents



- In 2017, the murder rate was 1.4 per 100,000 residents, slightly higher than in 2016. As of 2001, this rate has trended downward. Over the years, the murder rate among Arabs has been much higher than the rate among Jews. In 2017, the murder rate among Arabs was 3.1 times as high as the rate among Jews (3.1 vs. 0.9, respectively).

4 Rate of murders by sex and population group



- The number of persons killed in terror attacks in 2017 was 0.1 per 100,000 persons, compared to 0.2 in 2016.
- In 2018, 52% of persons aged 20 and over were victims of road rage (similar to 2017): 15.6% were victims every day or almost every day, 17.2% once or twice a month, 18.9% less than once a month, and 48.2% never.
- In 2018, 5.8% of households were victims of damage to their dwellings and 2.7% were victims of damage to their cars. Households of Jews and others were victimized more than Arab ones: damage to dwellings was 6.4% vs. 2.3%, respectively; and damage to cars was 2.7% vs. 2.4%, respectively.



Increase in life expectancy for men and women; increase in healthy life expectancy¹ – 65.9 for men, and 66.2 for women; slight increase in percentage of overweight and obese children in seventh grade; no change in rate of persons with 2 health behaviours and in self-evaluation of health; decrease in avoidable mortality² – 60.5% of cases of death considered avoidable; decrease in the rate of new cases of malignant neoplasms (cancer) for women and slight increase for men.

Indicators of Health (percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	Desired direction	2018 Indicator	Direction of change compared to previous year	2002 Indicator (base year)	Direction of change compared to base year
Infant mortality (rate per 1,000 live births)	↓	3.0	↓	5.4	↓
Life expectancy (years of life)					
Men	↑	80.9	↑	77.5	↑
Women	↑	84.8	↑	81.5	↑
Healthy life expectancy ¹ (years of life)					
Men	↑	65.9	↑		
Women	↑	66.2	↑		
Self-evaluated health	↑	84.0	~	77.0	↑
Overweight and obese children*					
First grade	↓	18.4	~	20.1	↓
Seventh grade	↓	31.1	↑	31.0	~
Feeling depressed (often)**	↓	6.0	~	10.7	↓
Healthy life style***	↑	24.4	~		
Self-reported smoking****	↓	16.9	↓	21.9	↓
Avoidable mortality ² *****	↓	60.5	↓	New indicator	
Cancer – new cases of malignant neoplasms***** (standardized rate per 100,000 persons)					
Men	↓	263	↑	297	↓
Women	↓	297	↓	304	↓
Confidence in the health system	↑	76.4	~		

*Base year 2011.

** Base year 2003.

*** Summary indicator of 2 health behaviours: no smoking and physically active, updated to 2017.

****Updated to 2017.

*****Updated to 2016.

1 The average number of years a person is expected to live without health problems that impair functioning. The calculation is based on data from the Complete Life Tables as well as data on the presence of age-specific health problems that impair functioning, which are calculated on the basis of the CBS Social Survey.

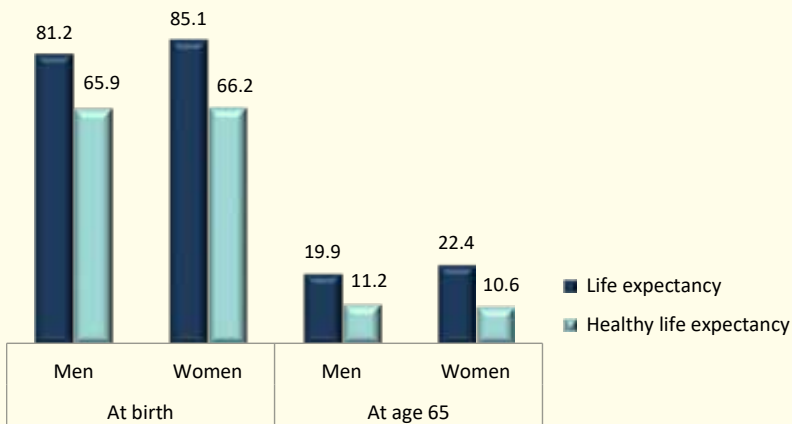
2 Avoidable mortality refers to cases of death (under age 75) that can be avoided in one of the following ways:

- Preventable mortality – can be avoided through prevention interventions: effective public health and primary prevention interventions, before the onset of diseases/injuries.
- Treatable mortality – can be avoided through timely and effective medical care, after the onset of diseases/injuries.

The indicator is based on a list of causes of death that can be avoided by prevention or treatment, adopted by the OECD and Eurostat in 2019.

- In 2018, the infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births was 3.0. The rate among Jews was 2.5, and the rate among Arabs decreased substantially, from 5.3 in 2017 to 4.8 in 2018.
- Life expectancy is constantly increasing, although during recent years the rate of increase has slowed. Between 2000 and 2018, the life expectancy of men increased by 4.2 years (from 76.7 to 80.9), and the life expectancy of women increased by 3.9 years (from 80.9 to 84.8).
- In 2018, healthy life expectancy at birth was 66.2 years for women, and 65.9 years for men, a slight increase for both sexes compared to 2017. Women are expected to live 77% of their lives without health problems that impair functioning, and men are expected to live 81% of their lives without such problems.

5 Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy at birth and at age 65, by sex and years of life, 2018*

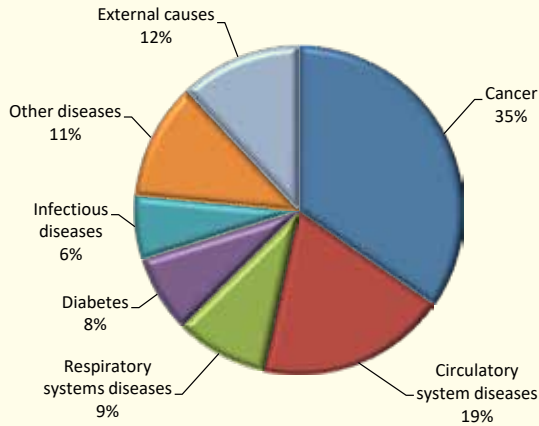


* The data in the diagram were calculated using the Chiang method. Therefore, they differ slightly from the data in the table.

- In 2018, 84.0% of persons aged 20 and over evaluated their health as “very good” or “good”.
- In 2018/19, 18% of the first grade students and 31% of the seventh grade students were overweight or obese.
- In 2018, 23.8% of persons aged 20 and over reported that they “often or occasionally” felt depressed, women more than men (27.8% vs. 19.6%, respectively), 6.0% reported that they often felt depressed, 52.0% never felt depressed, and 23.3% seldom felt depressed.
- In 2017, 11.1% of persons aged 21 and over maintained a healthy life style. That is, they engaged regularly in three healthy behaviours: they did not smoke, they were physically active, and they ate fruits and vegetables; 10.2% of men and 13.2% of women.
- The percentage of persons aged 21 and over who smoked at least one cigarette per day decreased from 19.6% in 2016 to 16.9% in 2017 (after increases in 2014 and 2016). Most of the decrease was among men (from 25.3% to 21.3%, respectively).

- In 2017, 15,463 residents under the age of 75 died. Of these, 9,360 (60.5%) are considered cases of death that could have been avoided. Prevention interventions could have avoided 5,058 (32.7%) of the cases, and 4,302 (27.8%) could have been avoided through timely and effective medical care.
- The cause of death in 35% of the cases of avoidable mortality was cancer, and in 19% it was diseases of the circulatory system (see Diagram 6).

6 Avoidable mortality by main causes, 2017



- In 2016, 30,860 new cases of malignant neoplasms (cancer) were diagnosed – a rate of 361 per 100,000 persons: 16,845 new cases were diagnosed among women, and 14,015 cases were diagnosed among men. The age-standardized rate¹ of new cases of malignant neoplasms was higher among women than among men (297 per 100,000 persons vs. 263 per 100,000 persons, respectively).
- In 2018, 76.4% of persons aged 20 and over expressed confidence in the health system, Arabs more than Jews (83.6% vs. 74.8%, respectively). 25.4% expressed a great extent of confidence in the health system, 51.0% expressed some extent of confidence, 16.7% did not have so much confidence in the health system, and 5.4% had no confidence at all in the health system.

¹ Age standardization enables comparison between populations that differ by age composition, because the same standard population is used for all of the units that are compared. The standardized rates are used solely for the purpose of comparison.



Housing and Infrastructure

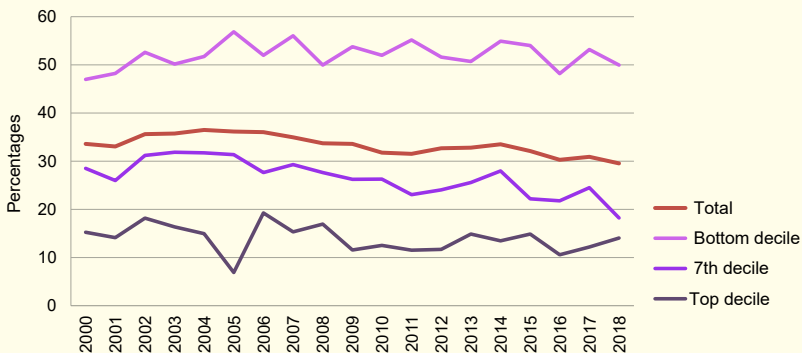
Large gaps between deciles in the percentage of expenditure on housing out of disposable income; continued decline in the percentage of respondents satisfied with public transportation; no change in the percentage of respondents satisfied with their dwellings and area of residence; of employed persons, 46.2% were dissatisfied with their commuting time.

Indicators for Housing and Infrastructure (percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	Desired direction	2018 Indicator	Direction of change compared to previous year	2002 Indicator (base year)	Direction of change compared to base year
Percentage of households who spent 30% or more of their net income on housing ¹	↓	29.5	↓	35.6	↓
Satisfaction with the dwelling	↑	88.3	~	80.1	↑
Satisfaction with area of residence	↑	83.7	~	81.1	↑
Percentage of the population not connected to a sewage treatment system	↓	2.3	~	6.1	↓
Population without access to water infrastructure	↓	0.0		New indicator	
Satisfaction with public transportation	↑	37.9	↓	44.4	↓
Housing density (no. of persons per room)	↓	0.87	~	0.96	↓
Dissatisfaction with commuting time	↓	46.2		New indicator	

- In 2018, 29.5% of the households in Israel spent 30% or more of their net money income¹ on housing (about 50% of the households in the bottom decile, and about 14% of the households in the top decile).

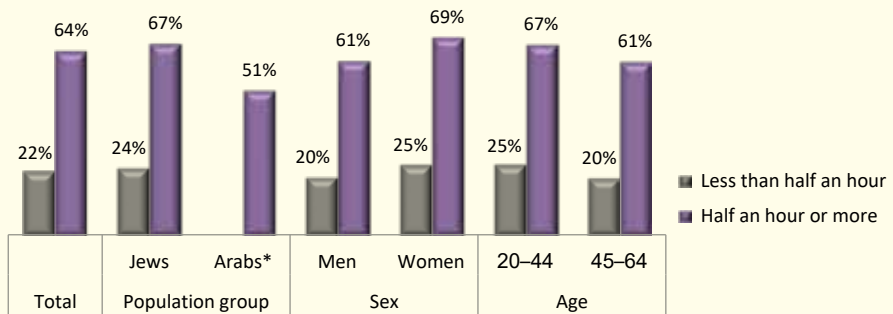
7 Percentage of households that spend 30% or more of their total net money income in deciles of households by net income per standard person



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").

- In 2018, 38% of persons aged 20 and over were satisfied with the public transportation services in their area of residence.
- Of persons with less than NIS 4,000 income per capita in the household, 43% were satisfied with public transportation, compared with 32% of persons with more than NIS 4,000 income per capita.
- In the large cities (with 100,000 residents and more), the highest percentage of residents who were satisfied with public transportation services was found in Bat Yam (56%), and the lowest percentage was found in Jerusalem, Rishon LeZiyyon, and Rehovot (36%).
- Among employed persons aged 20 and over, 46% were dissatisfied with their commuting time to work (15 minutes or more) in 2018. Commuting time to work was unsatisfactory for 64% of persons for whom it was more than half an hour, and for 22% of persons for whom it was 15–29 minutes, compared to 75% of those whose commuting time was more than an hour and a half.

8 Employed persons aged 20 and over who were dissatisfied with commuting time to work, by sex, age, and population group, 2018



* Data on Arabs whose commuting time was less than half an hour cannot be published due to the small number of cases.



Education and Skills

The rate of enrollment in school at ages 15-17 and the rate of entitlement to a matriculation certificate at age 26 decreased slightly; students' satisfaction with the education system: no change in primary schools and upper secondary schools, increase in lower secondary schools; In 2018 the chances of attaining higher education among persons aged 30 with at least one parent who has higher education are 2.4 times greater than the chances of those whose parents do not have higher education.

Indicators relating to Education and Skills (percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	Desired direction	2018 Indicator	Direction of change compared to previous year	2002 indicator (base year)	Direction of change compared to base year
Rate of students who have difficulty with mathematics, according to the PISA study*	↓	32.0	↓	42.0	↓
Rate of persons aged 30 and over with post-secondary and higher education	↑	53.0	~	43.4	↑
Rates of youth enrolled in school at age 15-17	↑	95.2	↓	93.7	↑
Rate of entitlement to a matriculation certificate among persons aged 26	↑	45.9	↓		
Literacy skills of adults**	↑	37.0			
Numeracy skills of adults**	↑	36.0			
Parents' satisfaction with kindergarten education***	↑	89.0			
Parents' satisfaction with the education system***					
Primary schools	↑	78.0			
Lower secondary schools	↑	74.0			
Upper secondary schools	↑	79.0			
Students' satisfaction with the education system					
Primary schools	↑	76.3	~		
Lower secondary schools	↑	55.3	↑		
Upper secondary schools	↑	53.7	~		
Chances of attaining higher education, by parents' education (points)****	↓	2.4	↑		

* Updated to 2015, base year 2006

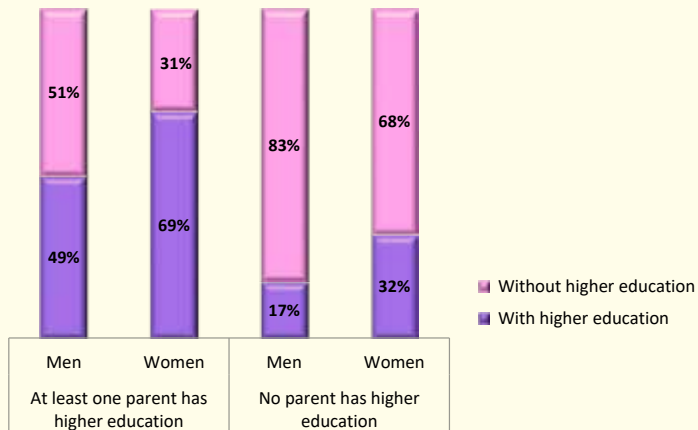
** Based on the 2014-2015 PIAAC survey of adult skills, see note on page 3

*** Updated to 2015/16

**** The ratio between persons whose parents (at least one) have higher education and those whose parents do not

- 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 in OECD countries (23%). The rate of persons who have difficulty with the PISA mathematics tests in Arab education was substantially higher than the rate in Hebrew education (64% vs. 22%, respectively).
- In 2018, the percentage of persons aged 30 and over with post-secondary and higher education was 53.0%. The percentage of men with post-secondary and higher education was lower than the percentage of women (43.1% vs. 61.8%, respectively).
- In 2017/18, 95.2% of all youth aged 15-17 were enrolled in school.
- In 2018, the rate of entitlement to a matriculation certificate among persons aged 26 was 45.9%, compared to 48.8% in 2017. This rate was higher among Jews than Arabs, and higher among women than men. Similar differences were also found in the rate of examinees who meet university entrance requirements, which was 37.9% for the total population.
- The rates of the population with high levels of literacy (37%) and numeracy (36%) were lower than the average rates in OECD countries (46% and 43%, respectively). Notably, among the Jewish population the rates of high-level literacy and numeracy were similar to the average rates in OECD countries.¹
- In 2017/18, 76% of students in primary schools, 55% of students in lower secondary schools, and 54% of students in upper secondary schools were satisfied with the education system.
- In 2018, the chances of attaining higher education among persons aged 30 with at least one parent who has higher education were 2.4 times greater than the chances of those whose parents do not have higher education (59% vs. 24%, respectively). In 2017 the ratio was similar: 2.2.

9 Persons aged 30 with and without higher education, by parents' education and sex, 2018



¹ These indicators are based on the 2014-2015 PIAAC survey of adult skills, see note on page 3.



Civic Engagement and Governance

Voter turnout rate in the elections to the 21th Knesset – 68.5%; no change in civic engagement and in the perceived ability to influence government policy; increased confidence in the government and in the judicial system; decrease in the rate of women in senior positions in the public sector and increase in the rate of Arabs in the public sector

Indicators of Civic Engagement and Governance (percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	Desired direction	2018 Indicator	Direction of change compared to previous year	2002 Indicator (base year)	Direction of change compared to base year
Civic engagement	↑	14.2	~		
Voter turnout rate in Knesset (parliament) elections*	↑	68.5	↓	86.9	↓
Confidence in the government	↑	46.0	↑		
Confidence in the judicial system	↑	59.1	↑		
Perceived ability to influence government policy	↑	14.0	~		
Women in senior positions in the public sector	↑	38.5	↓		
Arabs in the public sector	↑	11.3	↑		

* Updated to the elections to the 21st Knesset. The change in the trend was calculated between the elections to the 20th Knesset and the 21st Knesset (in 2019). Base year 1949.

- In 2018, 14% of persons aged 20 and over were involved in public or political life at the local or national levels.
- In 2018, 46% of persons aged 20 and over expressed confidence in the Israeli government: 49% of the men, and 43% of the women; 49% of the Jews and Others vs. 30% of the Arabs.
- That year, 59% of persons aged 20 and over expressed confidence in the judicial system, with no difference between men and women; 61% of the Jews and Others vs. 50% of the Arabs.
- Of persons aged 20 and over, 14% believed that they could influence government policy: 15% of the men, and 13% of the women. This belief was more prevalent among younger people: 16% of those aged 20–44, versus 10% of those aged 65 and over. The percentage of Jews who believed that they could influence government policy was three times that of the Arabs (16% vs. 5%, respectively).
- In 2018, women held 38.5% of senior positions in the public sector (39,100 women), 54.5% of such positions in Education, and 68.5% in Human Health and Social Work Activities. In the public sector, this rate of Jewish women (39.8%) was higher than that of Arab women (24.7%). This gap between Jewish and Arab women has decreased over the years, from 26.5 percentage points in 2012 to 15.1 percentage points in 2018.
- In 2018, 11.3% of public sector workers were Arab (116,700 persons) whereas they constituted 19.5% of the population aged 15 and over. No difference was found between the rates of Arab men and Arab women in the public sector (11.0% and 11.4%, respectively). Public sector workers include 45,000 Arab men and 71,700 Arab women.



Environment

Increase in percentage of waste recycled and percentage of renewable energy production; increase in satisfaction with parks and open areas in one's area of residence; quality of drinking water in Israel is very good.

Indicators for the Environment (percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	Desired direction	2018 indicator	Direction of change compared to previous year	2002 Indicator (base year)	Direction of change compared to base year
Recycled waste – household, industrial, yard waste	↑	23.8	↑		
Satisfaction with cleanliness in the area of residence	↑	55.8	↑	54.4	↑
Noise from outside disturbs in dwelling	↓	30.8	↓	36.1	↓
Percentage of renewable energy production out of primary energy supply*	↑	2.6	↑		
Percentage of renewable energy production out of electricity production*	↑	2.5	~		
Satisfaction with parks and open areas in the area of residence	↑	58.0	↑	50.9	↑
Quality of drinking water - coliform exceedances	↓	0.47	↓	0.73	↓
Biodiversity (points)*	↑	0.98	↓	New indicator	New indicator

* Updated to 2017

- In 2018, 24% of waste was transferred for recycling (1.35 million tons), compared to 22% in 2017. In 2017, the average amount of waste per capita per day in Israel was higher than in most OECD countries (1.72 kg vs. an average of 1.44 kg, respectively).
- In 2018, 56% of persons aged 20 and over were satisfied with the cleanliness in their area of residence. Jews were more satisfied than Arabs (59% vs. 41%, respectively). Secular Jews were more satisfied than ultra-Orthodox Jews (61% vs. 56%, respectively).
- In 2018, 31% of persons aged 20 and over reported that noise from outside disturbed them in their dwelling; 11% reported that they were greatly disturbed.
- The percentage of renewable energy¹ in Israel out of the total primary energy supply (including solar water heaters) was 2.6% of the total energy supply in 2017, similar to 2016.
- In 2018, 58% of persons aged 20 and over were satisfied with the parks and open areas in their area of residence. Of the large cities (with 100,000 residents and over), the highest percentage of persons who were satisfied with the parks and open areas was found in Kefar Sava (84%), and the lowest percentage was in Jerusalem (34%) (average of 2017–2018).
- During the past 15 years, the percentage of faecal coliform exceedances has been less than 1%. The quality of the drinking water is very good. The percentage of coliform exceedances decreased from 0.73% in 2003 to 0.47% (428 exceedances out of 90,410 tests) in 2018.
- During 2013–2017, the biodiversity indicator² was 0.98, meaning that the biodiversity situation in Israel worsened.

1 Energy originating from sources that are not disposable such as solar energy, air, water, and production of energy through biological processes (biogas)

2 The biodiversity indicator is composed of changes from the base period (2013) in the amount of natural land area, the condition of the species, and the contiguity of the natural land areas.



Personal and Social Well-being

No change in the majority of the indicators compared to previous year: satisfaction with life, sense of loneliness, feeling that there is no one to rely on in a situation of crisis or distress and feeling of discrimination; increase in expectations for the future, perceived ability to deal with problems; decrease in general trust; 84.2% of persons aged 20 and over sense appreciation from family members.

Indicators of Personal and Social Well-being (percentages, unless otherwise stated)

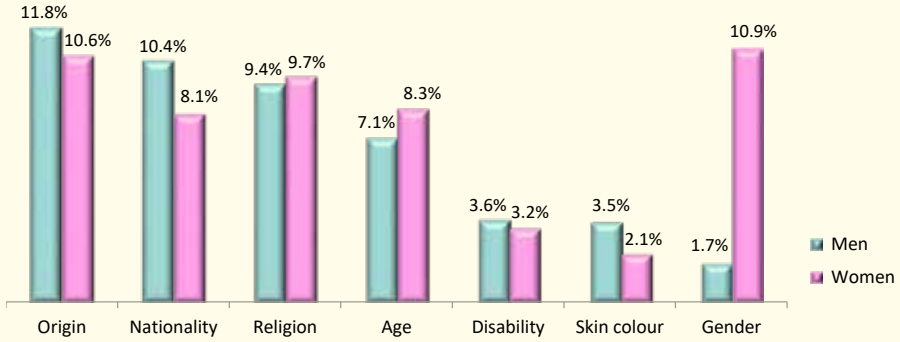
	Desired direction	2018 Indicator	Direction of change compared to previous year	2002 Indicator (base year)	Direction of change compared to base year
Satisfaction with life	↑	88.9	~	82.9	↑
Expectations for the future	↑	57.1	↑	48.3	↑
Perceived ability to deal with problems*	↑	69.2	↑	66.8	↑
Sense of loneliness	↓	20.7	~	32.3	↓
Feeling that there is no one to rely on in a situation of crisis or distress	↓	6.6	~	13.3	↓
Feeling of discrimination	↓	26.6	~		
General trust (in others)	↑	40.1	↓		
Sense of appreciation from family members	↑	84.2		New indicator	

* Base year 2003

- In 2018, 89% of persons aged 20 and over were satisfied with their lives (39% were very satisfied), with no difference between men and women. Jews were more satisfied with their lives than Arabs (91% and 81%, respectively); 57% of persons aged 20 and over believed that their life will improve in the coming years, with no difference between men and women, 59% of the Jews and Others and 51% of the Arabs.
- In 2018, 69% of persons aged 20 and over reported that they feel they can always or often deal with their problems – 72% of the men and 67% of the women; and 72% of the Jews versus 57% of the Arabs.
- In 2018, 21% of persons aged 20 and over indicated that they “often” or “occasionally” felt lonely: 24% of the women vs. 17% of the men. 6% felt “often” lonely – 7% of the women vs. 5% of the men. The sense of loneliness was also found to increase with age: 18% among persons aged 20–44, 21% among persons 45–64, and 29% among persons aged 65 and over; with no significant difference between Jews and Others and Arabs (19% and 21%, respectively).
- In 2018, 7% of persons aged 20 and over indicated that they feel they have no one to rely on in a situation of crisis or distress: 9% of the men and 5% of the women. This feeling was found to increase with age: 5% among persons aged 20–44, compared to 9% among persons aged 45 and over; Of the Arabs, 13% felt they had no one to rely on, compared to 5% of Jews and Others.

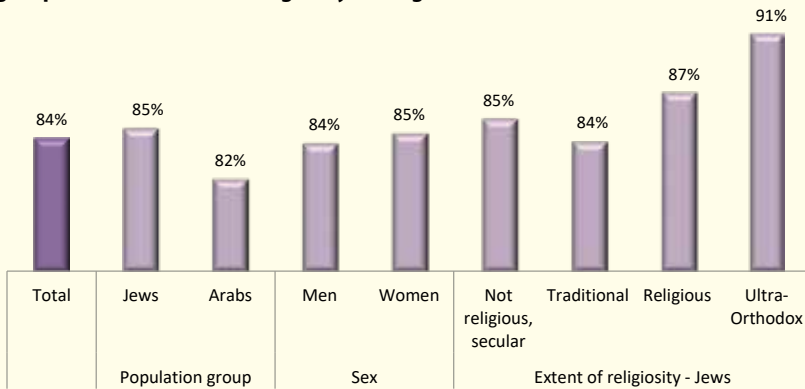
- 27% of persons aged 20 and over felt some degree of discrimination in 2018: 28% of the women and 25% of the men; 37% of the Arabs had felt some degree of discrimination, compared to 24% of the Jews.

10 Persons aged 20 and over who felt some degree of discrimination, by type of discrimination and sex, 2018



- 40% of persons aged 20 and over reported that they trust others; 58% indicated that there is a need to be wary of people, and 2% indicated that they do not know. The percentage of Jews who trust others was over three times that of Arabs (46% vs. 14%, respectively)
- In 2018, 84% of persons aged 20 and over sensed appreciation from family members; there was no difference between men and women.

11 Persons aged 20 and over who sensed appreciation from family members, by population group, sex, and extent of religiosity among Jews, 2018





Material Standard of Living

Financial wealth, disposable income, individual consumption, and satisfaction with the economic situation have increased. Concomitantly, the Gini coefficient of inequality has slightly increased, it is still higher than the average in OECD countries. Increase in the debt of the Government and in the debt of households as a percentage of the GDP.

Indicators of Material Standard of Living (percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	Desired direction	2018 Indicator	Direction of change compared to previous year	2002 Indicator (base year)	Direction of change compared to base year
Indicator of financial wealth of households* (points, base year 100=2001)	↑	191.5	↑	93.3	↑
Indicator of actual individual consumption (points, base year 100=2000)	↑	133.6	↑	101.0	↑
Gini coefficient of inequality in net income**	↓	0.348	↑	0.371	↓
Net money income per standard person (NIS, in 2017 prices)	↑	107,652	↑		
Economic income per standard person (NIS, in 2017 prices)	↑	128,758	↑		
Government debt as a percentage of the GDP	↓	60.4	↑	89.1	↓
Households debt as a percentage of the GDP*	↓	49.0	↑	46.8	↑
Satisfaction with economic situation	↑	63.4	↑	48.3	↑

*Updated to 2017

**Base year 2008

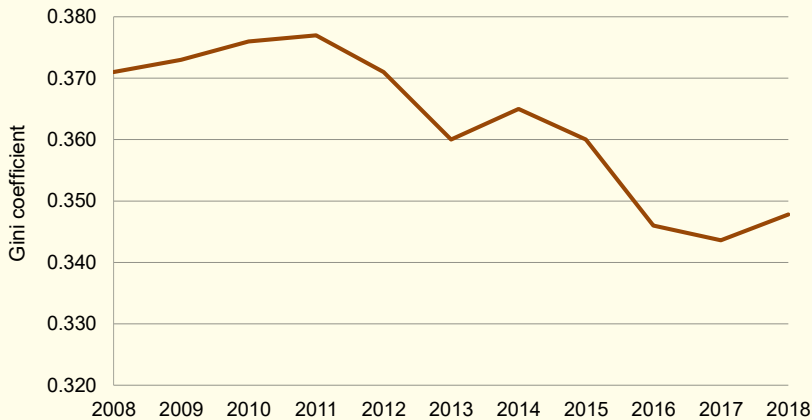
- The net financial wealth of the households sector amounted to NIS 289,000 per capita at the end of 2017, compared to NIS 116,000 in 2001. The real net financial wealth¹ of the households sector increased by 11% in 2017 compared to the previous year, and reached a level that was 92% higher than in 2001.
- The net financial wealth per capita of the households sector in Israel based on Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)² amounted to \$60,000, and was higher than in most OECD member countries.

¹ Deducting the Consumer Price Index

² Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is a special exchange rate which can be used to deduct the differences in price levels between countries. With the amount of money that was replaced using Purchasing Power Parity (PPP), it is possible to buy an identical basket of goods and services in all countries. That is, the purchasing power of different currencies can be estimated on a uniform basis.

- Individual consumption¹ in current prices amounted to NIS 100,900 per capita in 2018 compared to NIS 55,400 per capita in 2000.
- The Gini coefficient of inequality in net income per standard person² was 0.348 in 2018, compared to 0.344 in 2017.

12 Gini coefficient of inequality in net income per standard person



- The net annual money income (after deduction of compulsory payments) per standard person in Jewish households was 2.2 as high as in Arab households.
- In 2018, the government debt amounted to NIS 803.2 billion – about 60% of the GDP. The debt of households amounted to NIS 622.7 billion at the end of 2017, which constitutes 49% of the GDP.
- Of persons aged 20 and over, 63% were satisfied with their economic situation in 2018. Satisfaction was found to increase with age: 62% for persons aged 20-64, 70% of those aged 65 and over. Jews were more satisfied with their economic situation than Arabs (66% vs. 53%, respectively). Among the Jews, 76% of the ultra-Orthodox population was satisfied with their economic situation, as compared to 72% of those who were religious, 66% of those who were secular, and 63% of those who were traditional.

1 Actual individual consumption is the total value of goods and services used to meet the needs of household members. This includes household consumption expenditure and social transfer in kind to households. Social transfer in kind: goods and services provided to households by government and NPIs that serve households, either free or at prices that are not economically significant.

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).



Leisure, Culture and Community

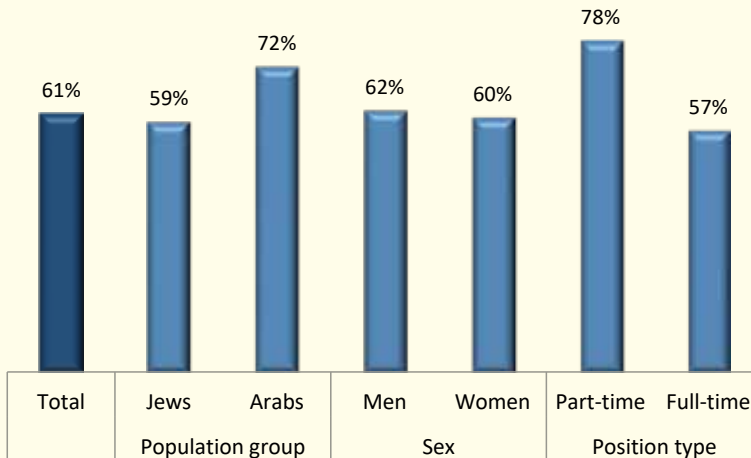
Volunteer activity increased compared to the base year; 61% of the employed persons were satisfied or very satisfied with the balance between their work and other domains of life.

Indicators Relating to Leisure, Culture and Community (percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	Desired direction	2018 indicator	Direction of change compared to previous year	2002 Indicator (base year)	Direction of change compared to base year
Satisfaction with the work-life balance	↑	60.8	~		
Engaging in volunteer activity	↑	20.6	~	14.5	↑

- In 2018, 61% of the employed persons were satisfied or very satisfied with the balance between their work and other domains of life, with no substantial difference between men and women. Satisfaction was found to increase with age: 59% among persons aged 20-44, and 62% among persons aged 45-64. Arabs were more satisfied than Jews (72% vs. 59%, respectively).

13 Employed persons aged 20 and over who were satisfied with the balance between their work and other domains of life, by population group, sex and position type, 2018



- 21% of persons aged 20 and over engaged in volunteer activity in 2018: 22% of the men, and 19% of the women; 24% of the Jews, and 6% of the Arabs. Among the Jews, the percentage of the ultra-Orthodox and religious population that engaged in volunteer activity (38% and 29%, respectively) was higher than the percentage of the secular and traditional population (about 21%).



Information and Communications Technology (ICT)

Increase in the number of employed persons in the field of ICT; Increase in the use of Internet and use of E-gov; no change in rate of persons who felt safe online

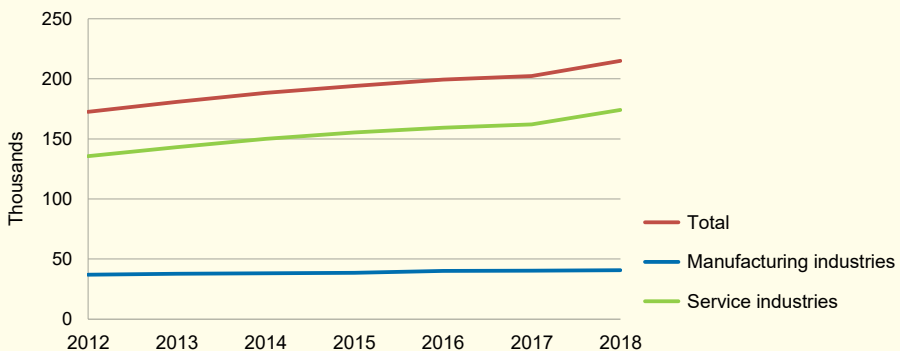
Indicators Relating to Information and Communications Technology (percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	Desired direction	2018 Indicator	Direction of change compared to previous year	2002 Indicator (base year)	Direction of change compared to base year
Employed persons in the field of ICT (thousands)	↑	215.0	↑		
Skills of adults: problem solving in technology-rich environments*	↑	26.6			
Feeling safe online	↑	49.0	~		
Access to computer, laptop, or tablet	↑	80.3	~		
Use of the Internet	↑	83.7	↑	32.3	↑
Use of E-gov	↑	41.6	↑		

* Based on the 2014-2015 PIAAC survey of adult skills, see note on page 3.

- In 2018, 215,000 persons were employed in Information and Communications Technology (202,300 persons in 2017, an increase of 6.2%).¹ Of those, 174,200 were employed in the Service industries, and 40,800 were employed in the Manufacturing industries.

14 Employed persons in ICT, by Industries

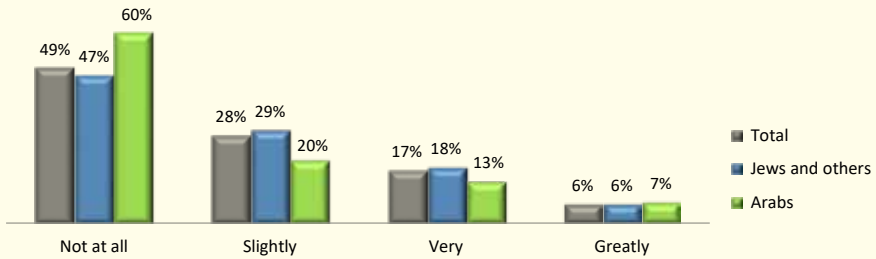


¹ The following is a breakdown of the industries in the field of ICT (from the Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities 2011): Selected industries in Manufacturing: Manufacture of Electric Components and Boards (Group 261); Manufacture of Computers and Peripheral Equipment, Manufacture of Consumer Electronics, Manufacture of Magnetic and Optical Media (Groups 262, 264, 268), and Manufacture of Communication Equipment (Group 263).

Selected industries in Services: Telecommunications Services (Division 61), Computer Programming, Consultancy and Related Activities, including software research and development centers (Division 62); Data Processing, Hosting and Related Activities (Group 631).

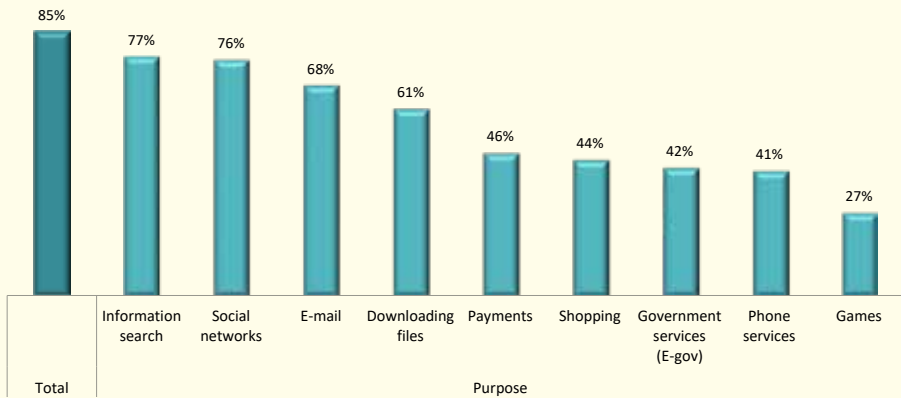
- The Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) 2014-2015 revealed that 27% of persons in Israel had high-level problem-solving skills in technology-rich environments (levels 2 and 3). This percentage was lower than the average in OECD countries (31%). The percentage of Jews with high-level skills in this area (33%) was substantially greater than the percentage of Arabs (4%).
- In 2018, 49% of persons aged 20 and over felt safe online (i.e., were not afraid at all of being attacked by cyber-crime), a decrease compared to 2017 (56%).

15 Persons aged 20 and over who were afraid of being attacked by cyber-crime, by population group, 2018



- In 2018, 80.3% of households in Israel had at least one computer, laptop or tablet: 83.8% of the Jewish households and 60.8% of the Arab households. Among the Jewish households, the more religious the households, the smaller the percentage of ownership: 89.9% of secular households, 81.0% of religious, 79.7% of traditional, and 59.4% of ultra-Orthodox households.
- 84% of persons aged 20 and over used the Internet in 2018 (85% of men and 83% of women); 79% via mobile phone; 78% every day or almost every day; 49% for work, and 33% for study.

16 Jews aged 20 and over who used the Internet, by purpose, 2018



- In 2018, 42% of persons aged 20 and over used e-Gov; 43% of men and 40% of women; 46% of Jews and 21% of Arabs; of the Jews, 56% of the secular and 28% of the ultra-Orthodox.



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Well-being, Sustainability, and National Resilience Indicators 2018

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