



# Well-being, Sustainability, and National Resilience Indicators 2019



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; personal and social well-being; environment; civic engagement and governance; material standard of living; leisure, culture and community; and information and communications technology.

This pamphlet summarizes the findings in 11 of the domains presented in the publication *Well-being, Sustainability, and National Resilience 2019* (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 2019

To date, 80<sup>1</sup> indicators have been developed.

An index of the cost of housing services, which shows the percentage of monthly expenditure on housing (owned or rented) of the household's disposable income, was added to the Housing and Infrastructure domain in 2019.

## Change in the Desired Trend Directions

Compared to the previous year, an improvement was recorded in 31 indicators, a decline was recorded in 24 indicators, and no significant trend change was recorded in 20 indicators. Compared to the base year (mainly 2002), an improvement was recorded in 48 indicators, a decline was recorded in 4 indicators and no significant trend change was recorded in one indicator.

## Explanation of the Symbols Appearing in the Tables

**The direction of the arrow** shows a decrease or increase 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.

<sup>1</sup> The 2019 list of indicators includes indicators that were divided into several sub-indicators. In the domain of Personal and social well-being, the indicator Perceived personal ability and capability was divided into two sub-indicators (expectations for the future and perceived ability to deal with problems). In the domain of Material standard of living, the indicator Public and private debt per capita as a percentage of the GDP was divided into two sub-indicators (household debt as a percentage of the GDP and government debt as a percentage of the GDP). In the domain of Quality of Employment, the indicator Overall satisfaction with work was divided into four sub-indicators (satisfaction with work, satisfaction with income, employed persons whose position allows promotion opportunities, and employed persons whose field of work is related to their field of studies).



## Quality of Employment

A slight decrease in employment rate<sup>1</sup>, a slight increase in gaps between the Jewish and Arab populations in employment rate and a large gap in employment rate between Jewish and Arab women; in the large cities, a substantial gap in employment rate between Bene Beraq (46.9%) and Tel Aviv-Yafo (71.3%); increase in satisfaction with work and income; decrease in prolonged unemployment rate; increase in rate of persons injured in work accidents, especially in the Construction, Housing and Real Estate industry

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

	Desired direction	2019 Indicator	Direction of change compared to previous year	2002 Indicator (base year)	Direction of change compared to base year
Employment rate	↑	61.1	↓	48.6	↑
Rate of persons employed part-time involuntarily*	↓	1.4	↓		
Median gross income from work per household (NIS, in 2018 prices)**	↑	18,186	↑	12,884	↑
Overall satisfaction with work					
Satisfaction with work	↑	90.5	↑	81.5	↑
Satisfaction with income	↑	62.7	↑	44.8	↑
Position allows promotion opportunities	↑	46.7	~		
Field of work related to field of studies	↑	66.4	~		
Rate of persons injured in work accidents (per 100,000 employed persons)**	↓	1,781	↑	2,918	↓
Rate of prolonged unemployment (over six months)	↓	17.4	↓	31.8	↓
Feeling discrimination at work***	↓	9.7			
Formal and/or non-formal education and training ****	↑	53.0			

\* Updated to 2018; there was a break in the series in 2018 due to a change in the definition of the indicator. Therefore, no trend is displayed compared to the base year.

\*\* Updated to 2018.

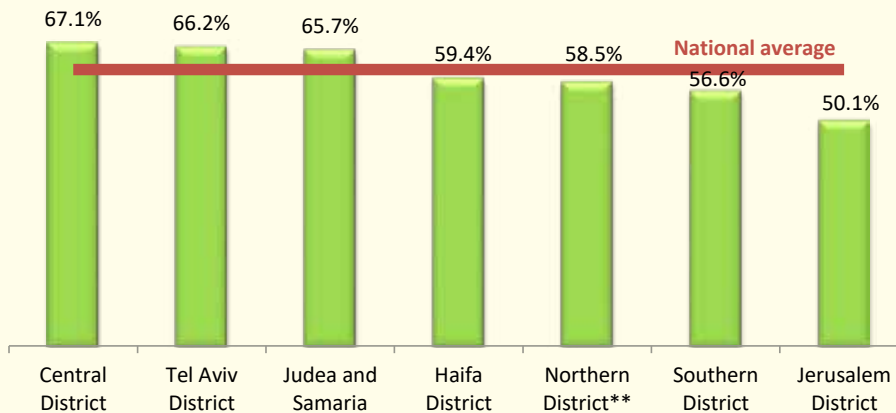
\*\*\* Updated to 2016.

\*\*\*\* 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 61.1% in 2019.<sup>1</sup> In 2019, the employment rate was 65.1% for men and 57.2% for women.
- In 2019, the employment rate for Jews was 65.0%, compared to 43.4% 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 21.6 percentage points in 2019.
- The employment rate among Arab women has been substantially lower than that of the Jewish women over the years. In 2019, the employment rate of Arab women was 28.2%, compared to 63.6% for Jewish women.
- Between 2012 and 2017, the rate of persons working part-time involuntarily declined from 3.1% to 2.3%.<sup>1</sup> In 2019, the rate was 1.4%: 0.8% of the men and 2% of the women.<sup>2</sup>
- In 2002-2018, the gross median income<sup>3</sup> from work per household increased by about 41%, from NIS 12,884 to NIS 18,186 (in 2018 prices). 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).
- The Jerusalem District had the lowest employment rate (50.1%), and the highest was in the Central District (67.1%).

### 1 Employment rate of persons aged 15 and over, by district, 2019



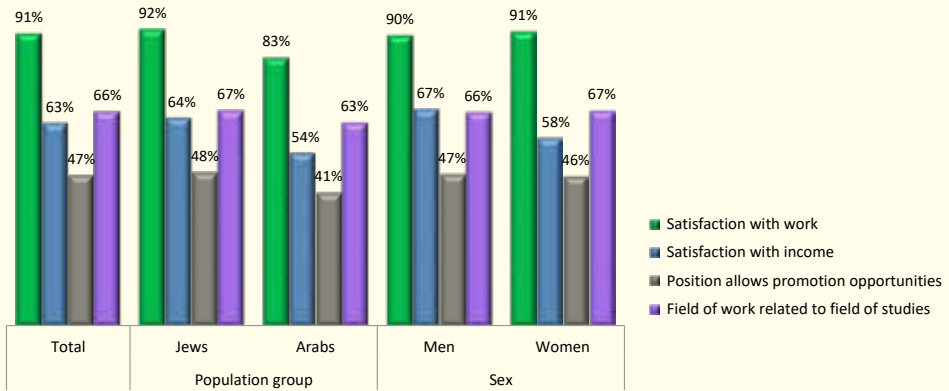
\* Israeli localities

\*\* Incl. the Golan sub-district.

- 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.

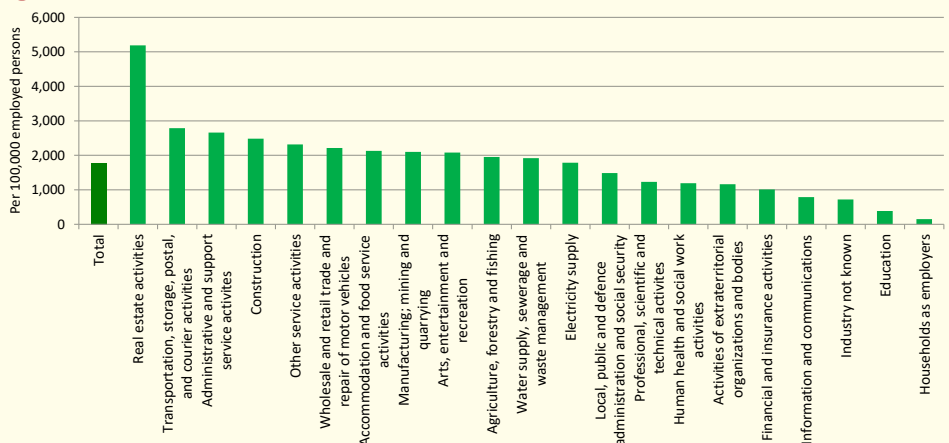
- 90.5% of employed persons were satisfied with their work in 2019 (89.9% of the men and 91.1% of the women).
- The rate of employed persons who are satisfied with their income increased from 45% in 2002 to 63% in 2019 (67% of the men and 58% of the women).
- In 2019, 47% of employed persons felt that their position allowed promotion opportunities.
- In 2019, 66% of employed persons responded that their field of studies was related to their field of current work.

## 2 Employed persons aged 20 and over, by overall satisfaction with work, sex and population group, 2019



- Prolonged unemployment was more prevalent among Arabs than among Jews (22.9% vs. 15.8%, respectively, in 2019).
- 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. However, in 2018 this rate increased to 1,781.
- The highest rate of persons injured in work accidents per 100,000 employed persons was in the Real estate activities industry (5,190), and the lowest was in the Households as employers (152) and Education (384) industries.

## 3 Employed persons injured in work accidents, by industry, 2018





## Personal Security

**No change in rate of victims of violence or threats of violence, 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; increase 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	2019 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	↑	85.7	~	73.6	↑
Rate of victims of sexual harassment (men and women)*	↓	2.4	~	2.3	~
Rate of persons killed in road accidents (per 100,000 residents)	↓	4.0	↑	8.0	↓
Rate of persons seriously injured in road accidents (per 100,000 residents)	↓	26.7	↑	38.8	↓
Rate of murders (per 100,000 residents)**	↓	1.3	↓	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)***	↓	2.0	↑	21.4	↓
Victims of road rage	↓	50.9	~		
Economic damage caused by property crimes out of disposable income****	↓	0.24	↓	0.36	↓

\* Base year 2007

\*\* Updated to 2018, base year 2007

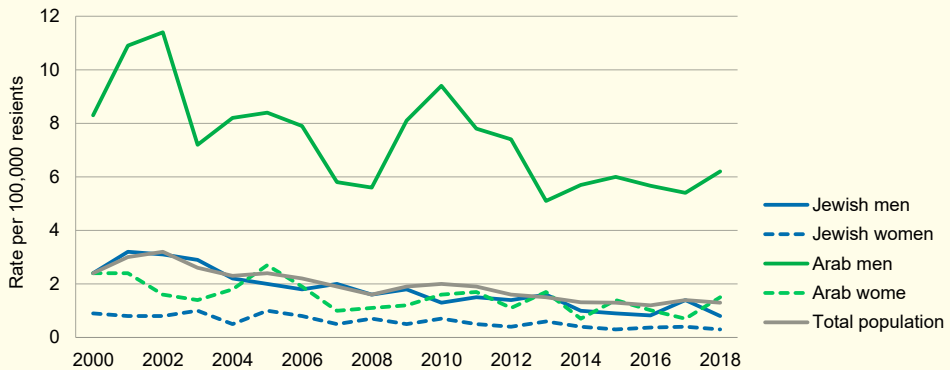
\*\*\* Updated to 2018

\*\*\*\* Base year 2014

- In 2019, 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 (4.0% vs. 2.8%, 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 2019, 85.7% 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 (91.7% vs. 79.6%, respectively). The rate of Jews and others was higher than the rate of the Arabs (86.7% vs 81.1%, respectively).
- In 2019, 2.4% of persons aged 20 and over reported that they had been victims of sexual harassment (2.7% in 2018). Women were victimized by sexual harassment at a much higher rate than men (about 4.2% compared to about 0.6%, respectively). Women aged 20–34 were victimized by sexual harassment at a much higher rate than women aged 35 and over (8.7% compared to 2.2%, respectively).
- The rate of persons killed in road accidents rose from 3.5 persons per 100,000 residents<sup>1</sup> in 2018 to 4.0 persons per 100,000 in 2019, and the rate of persons seriously injured in road accidents increased from 24.2 persons per 100,000 residents to 26.7 persons, respectively.
- In 2019, the highest rate of persons killed in road accidents per 100,000 residents on non-urban roads was in the Judea and Samaria Area (7.5). On urban roads, the highest rate was in the Southern District (2.1).
- In 2019, 51% of persons aged 20 and over were victims of road rage (52% in 2017): 18.8% were victims every day or almost every day, 14.8% once or twice a month, 17.3% less than once a month, and 49.1% never.
- In 2018, the murder rate was 1.3 per 100,000 residents, slightly lower than in 2017 (1.4). 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 2018, the murder rate among Arabs was 3.3 times as high as the rate among Jews (2.0 vs. 0.6, respectively).

#### 4 Rate of murders by sex and population group



- The number of persons killed in terror attacks in 2018 was 0.1 per 100,000 persons, similar to 2017.
- In 2019, 4.6% of households were victims of damage to their dwellings and 2.4% were victims of damage to their cars. Households of Jews and others were victimized more than Arab ones: damage to dwellings was 5.1% vs. 1.7%, respectively; and damage to cars was 2.5% vs. 1.6%, respectively.

<sup>1</sup> Population at the end of 2018.



# Health

**Slight increase in life expectancy for men along with no continued increase for women ;decrease in healthy life expectancy<sup>1</sup> for both men and women (65.8 years); no change in self-evaluation of health and infant mortality; decrease in the rate of new cases of malignant neoplasms (cancer) for both women and men; decrease in confidence in the health system**

## Indicators of Health (percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	Desired direction	2019 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	↑	81.0	↑	77.5	↑
Women	↑	84.7	↓	81.5	↑
Healthy life expectancy <sup>1</sup> (years of life)					
Men	↑	65.8	↓		
Women	↑	65.8	↓		
Self-evaluated health	↑	83.9	~	77.0	↑
Overweight and obese children*					
First grade	↓	18.4	~	20.1	↓
Seventh grade	↓	31.1	↑	31.0	~
Feeling depressed (often)**	↓	5.6	~	10.7	↓
Healthy life style***	↑	15.0	↓		
Self-reported smoking****	↓	16.4	↓	21.9	↓
Avoidable mortality <sup>2</sup> *****	↓	60.5	↓		
Cancer – new cases of malignant neoplasms***** (standardized rate per 100,000 persons)					
Men	↓	250	↓	297	↓
Women	↓	270	↓	304	↓
Confidence in the health system	↑	72.3	↓		

\* Updated to 2018, base year 2011.

\*\* Base year 2003.

\*\*\* Comparison to previous year refers to 2016. Summary indicator of 3 healthy behaviours: no smoking, being physically active, and eating fruits and vegetables. In 2017 two healthy behaviours were considered: no smoking and being physically active.

\*\*\*\* Comparison to previous year refers to 2017.

\*\*\*\*\* Updated to 2017.

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:

a. Preventable mortality – can be avoided through prevention interventions: effective public health and primary prevention interventions, before the onset of diseases/injuries.

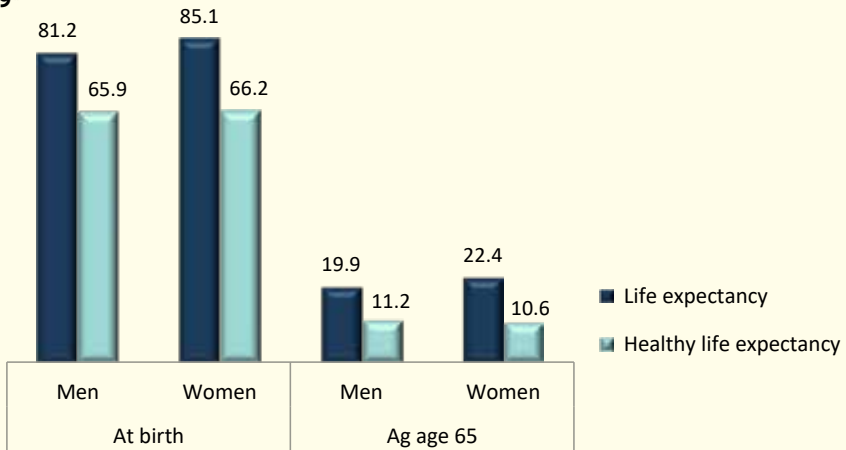
b. Treatable mortality – can be avoided through timely and effective medical care, after the onset of diseases/injuries.

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 2019, the infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births was 3.0. The rate among Jews decreased from 2.5 in 2018 to 2.2 in 2019, and the rate among Arabs increased substantially, from 4.9 in 2018 to 5.3 in 2019.
- Life expectancy is constantly increasing, although during recent years the rate of increase has slowed. Between 2000 and 2019, the life expectancy of men increased by 4.3 years (from 76.7 to 81.0), and the life expectancy of women increased by 3.8 years (from 80.9 to 84.7).
- In 2019, healthy life expectancy at birth was 65.8 years for both men and women, a slight decrease for both sexes compared to 2018. 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.

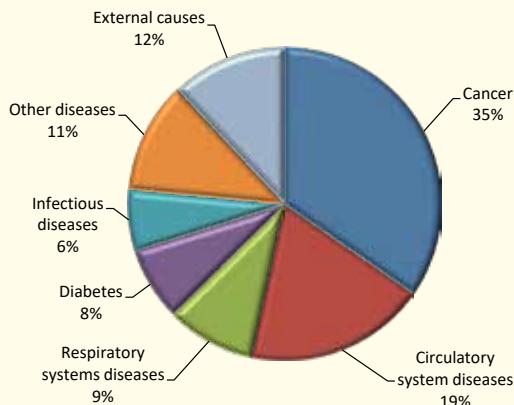
**5 Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy at birth and at age 65, by sex and years of life, 2019\***



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

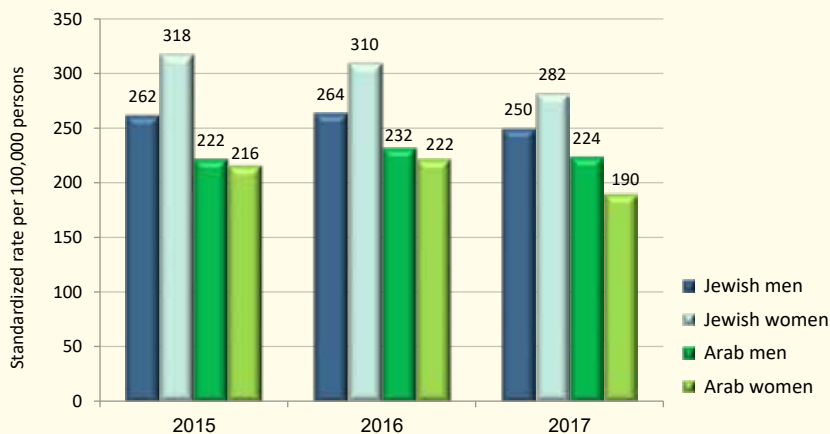
- In 2019, 83.9% of persons aged 20 and over evaluated their health as "very good" or "good".
- In 2018/19, 18% of the first grade students and 31% of the seventh grade students were overweight or obese.
- In 2019, 24.2% of persons aged 20 and over reported that they "often or occasionally" felt depressed, women more than men (28.7% vs. 19.4%, respectively); 5.6% reported that they often felt depressed; 53.0% never felt depressed; and 21.7% seldom felt depressed.
- In 2019, 15.0% 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; 12.4% of men and 16.8% of women.
- The percentage of persons aged 21 and over who smoked at least one cigarette per day decreased from 16.9% in 2017 to 16.4% in 2019 (after a decrease in 2017, following increases in 2014 and 2016). Most of the decrease was among women (from 12.8% to 11.3%, 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. Of the cases, 5,058 (32.7%) could have been avoided by prevention interventions, 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 2017, 29,511 new cases of malignant neoplasms (cancer) were diagnosed – a rate of 339 per 100,000 persons: 15,740 new cases were diagnosed among women, and 13,771 cases were diagnosed among men. The age-standardized rate<sup>1</sup> of new cases of malignant neoplasms was higher among women than among men (270 per 100,000 persons vs. 250 per 100,000 persons, respectively).

## 7 New cases of malignant neoplasms (cancer), by population group and sex



- In 2019, 72.3% of persons aged 20 and over expressed confidence in the health system, a decline compared to 2018 (76.4%). 25.1% expressed a great extent of confidence in the health system, 47.2% expressed some extent of confidence, 18.0% did not have so much confidence in the health system, and 8.2% had no confidence at all in the health system. The percentage of Arabs who expressed confidence was higher than that of Jews (81.2% vs. 70.3%, respectively).

<sup>1</sup> 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; increase in the percentage of respondents satisfied with public transportation; area of residence; the percentage of employed persons who were dissatisfied with their commuting time increased and reached 47.5% were; decrease in the percentage of respondents satisfied with their dwelling; decrease in the monthly cost of housing services out of disposable income

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

	Desired direction	2019 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 <sup>1</sup> *	↓	29.5	↓	35.6	↓
Satisfaction with the dwelling	↑	87.3	↓	80.1	↑
Satisfaction with area of residence	↑	86.0	↑	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	~		
Satisfaction with public transportation	↑	41.3	↑	44.4	↓
Housing density (no. of persons per room)	↓	0.86	~	0.96	↓
Dissatisfaction with commuting time	↓	47.5	↑		
Monthly cost of housing services out of disposable income (new indicator)*	↓	21.8	↓	24.6	↓

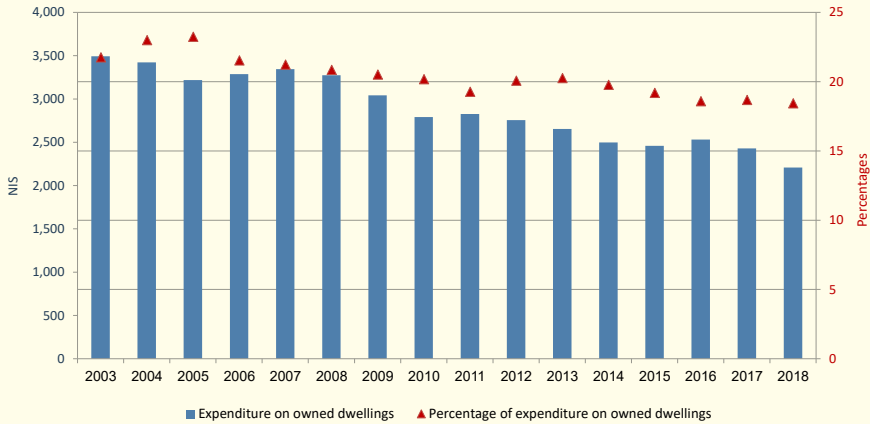
\* Updated to 2018, base year 2003

- In 2018, 29.5% of the households in Israel spent 30% or more of their net money income<sup>1</sup> on housing, about 50% of the households in the bottom decile, and about 14% of the households in the top decile. There was a substantial decline in the seventh decile, from 24.5% in 2017 to 18% in 2018.

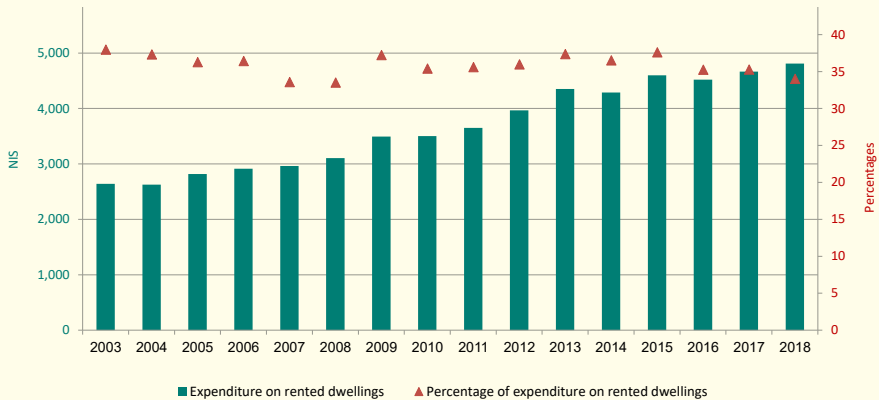
<sup>1</sup> The net money income of a household is divided by the number of standard persons in the household. Household size affects the standard of living that can be maintained on a given income. To provide a basis for comparing the standard of living for households with varying numbers of members, 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, monthly expenditure on housing averaged NIS 3,764 for all households (21.8% of net monthly income): NIS 3,493 for households living in owned dwellings (18.4% of income), and NIS 4,810 for households living in rented dwellings (34.0% of income).

### 8 Expenditure on housing, and percentage expenditure on housing out of net money income, in households living in owned dwellings



### 9 Expenditure on housing, and percentage expenditure on housing out of net money income, in households living in rented dwellings



- In 2018, 41% 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, 47% were satisfied with public transportation, compared with 36% 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 (66%), and the lowest percentage was found in Ashqelon and Kefar Sava (34% in each).
- Among employed persons aged 20 and up, 47% were dissatisfied with their commuting time to work (15 minutes or more) in 2019. Commuting time to work was unsatisfactory for 24% of persons for whom it was 15–29 minutes and 64% of persons for whom it was more than half an hour, compared to 77% of those whose commuting time was more than an hour and a half.



## Education and Skills

Increase in the rate of students who have difficulty with mathematics, according to the PISA study and of persons aged 30 and over with post-secondary and higher education; slight decrease in the rate of enrollment in school at ages 15-17; increase in the rate of entitlement to a matriculation certificate at age 26; increase in students' satisfaction with the education system: in primary schools, lower secondary schools and upper secondary schools; in 2019 the chances of attaining higher education among persons aged 30 with at least one parent who has higher education are 2.5 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	2019 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*	↓	34.0	↑	42.0	↓
Rate of persons aged 30 and over with post-secondary and higher education	↑	54.4	↑	43.4	↑
Rates of youth enrolled in school at age 15-17	↑	95.0	↓	93.7	↑
Rate of entitlement to a matriculation certificate among persons aged 26	↑	50.0	↑		
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	↑	74.0			
Lower secondary schools	↑	74.0			
Upper secondary schools	↑	78.0			
Students' satisfaction with the education system					
Primary schools	↑	77.0	↑		
Lower secondary schools	↑	56.0	↑		
Upper secondary schools	↑	56.0	↑		
Chances of attaining higher education, by parents' education (points)*****	↓	2.5	↑		

\* Updated to 2018, base year 2006, Comparison to previous year refers to 2015.

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

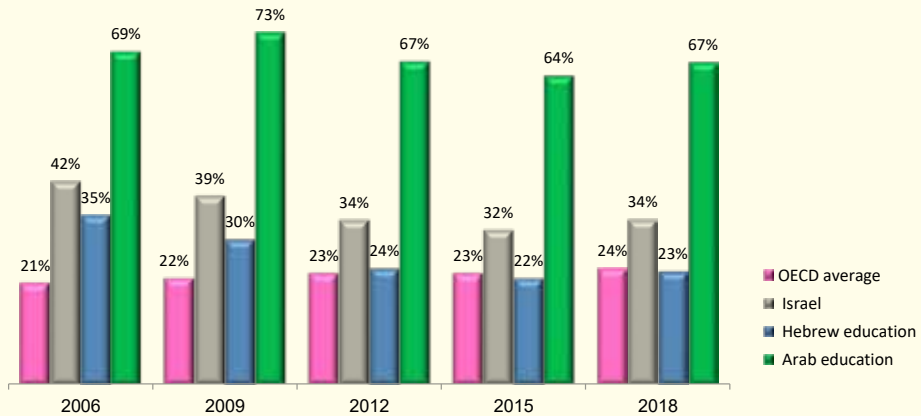
\*\*\* Updated to 2015/16

\*\*\*\* Updated to 2017/18

\*\*\*\*\* 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 34% in 2018. However, it is still higher than the percentage in 2015 (32%) and the average for OECD countries (24%). The rate of persons who have difficulty with the PISA mathematics tests in Arab education was substantially higher than the rate in Hebrew education (67% vs. 23%, respectively).

**10 Students who have difficulty with mathematics, according to the PISA study, by educational sector, compared to OECD average, 2006-2018**



- In 2018, the percentage of persons aged 30 and over with post-secondary and higher education was 54.4%. The percentage of women with post-secondary and higher education was lower than the percentage of men (64.7% vs. 42.8%, respectively).
- In 2018/19, 95.0% of all youth aged 15-17 were enrolled in school.
- In 2019, the rate of entitlement to a matriculation certificate among persons aged 26 rose to 50.0%, compared to 45.9% in 2018. This rate was higher among Jews than among Arabs and higher among women than among men. Similar differences were also found in the rate of examinees who meet university entrance requirements, which was 38.4% for the total population. This rate increased among both Arabs and Jews.
- In 2018/19, 77% of students in primary schools, 56% of students in lower secondary schools, and 56% of students in upper secondary schools were satisfied with the education system.
- In 2019, the chances of attaining higher education among persons aged 30 with at least one parent who has higher education were 2.5 times greater than the chances of those whose parents do not have higher education (55% vs. 22%, respectively). In 2018 the ratio was similar: 2.4.



## Civic Engagement and Governance

**Increase in voter turnout rate in Knesset elections: 71.5% in the elections to the 23rd Knesset (in 2020), compared with 69.8% in the 22nd Knesset (in 2019); no change in civic engagement and in the perceived ability to influence government policy; decreased confidence in the government and in the judicial system; slight 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	2019 Indicator	Direction of change compared to previous year	2002 Indicator (base year)	Direction of change compared to base year
Civic engagement	↑	14.4	~		
Voter turnout rate in Knesset (parliament) elections*	↑	71.5	↑	86.9	↓
Confidence in the government	↑	41.2	↓		
Confidence in the judicial system	↑	56.3	↓		
Perceived ability to influence government policy	↑	14.6	~		
Women in senior positions in the public sector**	↑	38.0	↓	37.0	↑
Arabs in the public sector**	↑	11.0	↓	9.9	↑

\* Updated to the elections to the 23rd Knesset. Comparison to previous year refers to the elections to the 22nd Knesset (in 2019).

\*\* Base year 2012.

- In 2019, 14.4% of persons aged 20 and over were involved in public or political life at the local or national levels.
- There were two elections in 2019 – for the 21st and 22nd Knessets. The voter turnout rates were 68.5% and 69.8%, respectively. In contrast, the rate increased for the 23rd Knesset elections (in 2020), to 71.5%.
- In 2019, 41% of persons aged 20 and over expressed confidence in the Israeli government: 43% of the men, and 40% of the women; 44% of the Jews and Others vs. 28% of the Arabs.
- That year, 56% of persons aged 20 and over expressed confidence in the judicial system, 58% of the men and 55% of the women; 59% of the Jews and Others vs. 54% of the Arabs.
- In 2019, women held 38.0% of senior positions in the public sector (35,700 women), 58.6% of such positions in Education, and 66.6% in Human Health and Social Work Activities. In the public sector, this rate of Jewish women (39.7%) was higher than that of Arab women (19.6%). This gap between Jewish and Arab women has decreased over the years: from 26.5 percentage points in 2012 to 20.1 percentage points in 2019.
- In 2019, 11.0% of employed persons in the public sector were Arab (113,000 persons), whereas they constituted 19.6% of the population aged 15 and over.



## Environment

**Decrease in percentage of waste recycled and percentage of respondents who reported that noise from outside disturbed them in their dwelling; increase in satisfaction with cleanliness in the area of residence and with parks and open areas in one's area of residence; Increase in percentage of renewable energy production out of primary energy supply and out of electricity production**

### Indicators for the Environment (percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	Desired direction	2019 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	↑	23.4	↓		
Satisfaction with cleanliness in the area of residence	↑	56.5	↑	54.4	↑
Noise from outside disturbs in dwelling*	↓	28.5	↓	36.1	↓
Percentage of renewable energy <sup>1</sup> production out of primary energy supply**	↑	2.9	↑		
Percentage of renewable energy <sup>1</sup> production out of electricity production**	↑	3.0	↑		
Satisfaction with parks and open areas in the area of residence	↑	59.0	↑	50.9	↑
Quality of drinking water - coliform exceedances**	↓	0.57	↑		
Biodiversity (points) <sup>2</sup> ***	↑	0.98	↓		

\* No data for 2007 and 2009-2012 \*\* Updated to 2018, base year 2003 \*\*\* Updated to 2018, base year 2013

- In 2019, 23% of waste was transferred for recycling (1.35 million tons), compared to 24% in 2018 (1.36 million tons). In 2018, the average amount of waste per capita per day in Israel was higher than in most OECD countries (1.76 kg vs. an average of 1.44 kg, respectively).
- In 2019, 56.5% of persons aged 20 and over were satisfied with the cleanliness in their area of residence. Jews were more satisfied than Arabs (60% vs. 42%, respectively). Secular Jews were more satisfied than ultra-Orthodox Jews (63% vs. 52%, respectively).
- In 2019, 28% of persons aged 20 and over reported that noise from outside disturbed them in their dwelling; 10% reported that they were greatly disturbed.
- The percentage of renewable energy<sup>1</sup> in Israel out of the total primary energy supply (including solar water heaters) was 2.9% of the total energy supply in 2018.
- In 2019, 59% 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 (82%), and the lowest percentage was in Bene Beraq (33%).

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 half of the indicators compared to previous year: satisfaction with life, feeling that there is no one to rely on in a situation of crisis or distress and general trust and sense of appreciation from family members; increase in perceived ability to deal with problems, sense of loneliness and feeling of discrimination; decrease in expectations for the future**

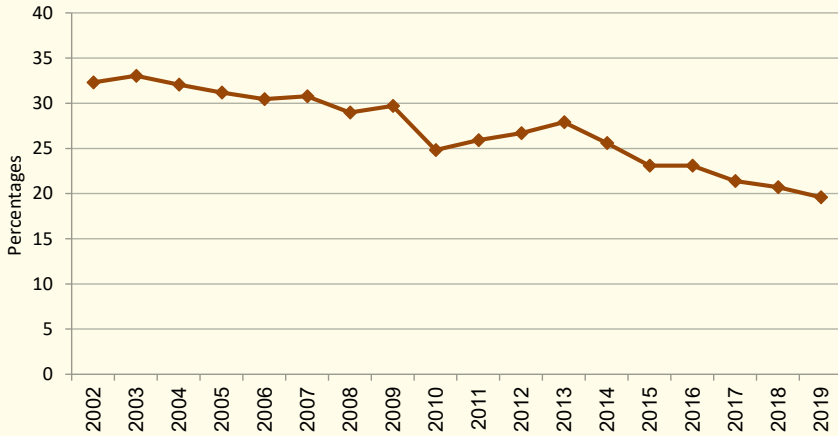
### Indicators of Personal and Social Well-being (percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	Desired direction	2019 Indicator	Direction of change compared to previous year	2002 Indicator (base year)	Direction of change compared to base year
Satisfaction with life	↑	88.8	~	82.9	↑
Expectations for the future	↑	55.8	↓	48.3	↑
Perceived ability to deal with problems*	↑	71.3	↑	66.8	↑
Sense of loneliness	↓	19.6	↓	32.3	↓
Feeling that there is no one to rely on in a situation of crisis or distress	↓	6.9	~	13.3	↓
Feeling of discrimination	↓	24.9	↓		
General trust (in others)	↑	39.8	~		
Sense of appreciation from family members	↑	84.6	~		

\* Base year 2003

- In 2019, 89% of persons aged 20 and over were satisfied with their lives (38% were very satisfied), with no difference between men and women. Jews were more satisfied with their lives than Arabs (92% vs. 77%, respectively).
- 55.8% of persons aged 20 and over believed that their life will improve in the coming years, with no difference between men and women, 58% of the Jews and Others and 47% of the Arabs.
- In 2019, 71% of persons aged 20 and over reported that they felt they could always or often deal with their problems – 74% of the men and 68% of the women; and 75% of the Jews versus 57% of the Arabs.
- In 2019, 20% of persons aged 20 and over indicated that they "often" or "occasionally" felt a sense of loneliness: 23% of the women vs. 16% of the men. 5% often felt a sense of loneliness – 6% of the women vs. 5% of the men. The sense of loneliness was also found to increase with age: 17% among persons aged 20–44, 19% among persons 45–64, and 28% among persons aged 65 and over; with no significant difference between Jews and Others and Arabs (19% and 21%, respectively).

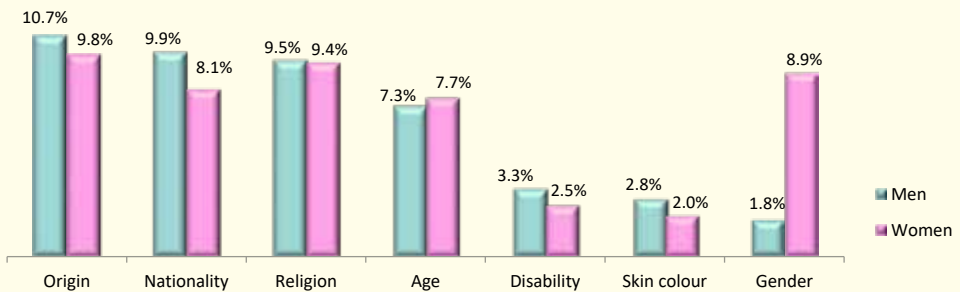
### 11 Persons aged 20 and over who felt a sense of loneliness\*



\* Very often or occasionally

- In 2019, 7% of persons aged 20 and over indicated that they felt they had no one to rely on in a situation of crisis or distress: 7% of the men and 6% of the women, 15% of the Arabs and 5% of the Jews and Others. This feeling was found to increase with age: 5% among persons aged 20–44, compared to 8% among persons aged 45 and over.
- 25% of persons aged 20 and over felt some degree of discrimination in 2019: 26% of the women and 24% of the men; 26% of the Arabs had felt some degree of discrimination, compared to 22% of the Jews.

### 12 Persons aged 20 and over who felt some degree of discrimination, by type of discrimination and sex, 2019



- In 2019, 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. 13%, respectively).
- In 2019, 85% of persons aged 20 and over sensed appreciation from family members; there was no difference between men and women.



## Material Standard of Living

Slight increase in financial wealth; decrease in the debt of the Government and slight increase in the debt of households as a percentage of the GDP; no change in satisfaction with economic situation

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

	Desired direction	2019 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)*	↑	191.0	↓	93.3	↑
Indicator of actual individual consumption (points, base year 100=2000)	↑	135.9	↑	101.0	↑
Gini coefficient of inequality in net income**	↓	0.348	↑	0.371	↓
Net money income per standard person (NIS, in 2018 prices)*	↑	107,652	↑	92,741	↑
Economic income per standard person (NIS, in 2018 prices)*	↑	128,758	↑	100,243	↑
Real national disposable income per capita (points, base year 2000)	↑	131.0	↑	98.7	↑
Government debt as a percentage of the GDP	↓	59.6	↓	88.9	↓
Household debt as a percentage of the GDP*	↓	49.2	↑	46.8	↑
Satisfaction with economic situation	↑	62.6	~	48.3	↑

\* Updated to 2018, base year 2012

\*\* Updated to 2018, base year 2008

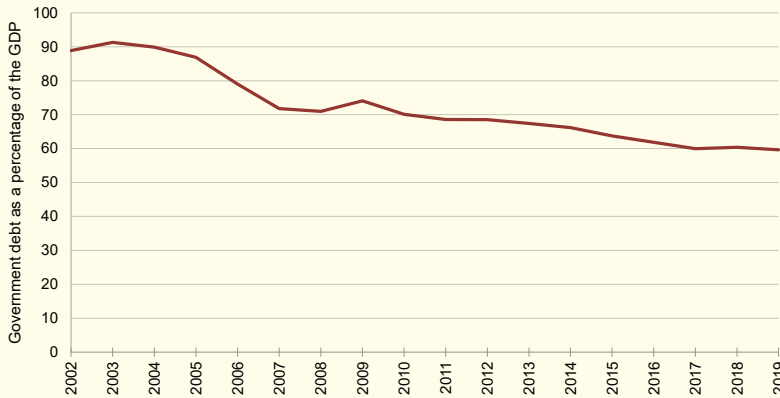
- The net financial wealth of the households sector amounted to NIS 290,000 per capita at the end of 2018, compared to NIS 116,000 in 2001. The real net financial wealth<sup>1</sup> of the households sector decreased by 3.2% in 2018 compared to the previous year, and reached a level that was 91% higher than in 2001.
- The net financial wealth per capita of the households sector in Israel based on Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)<sup>2</sup> amounted to \$69,200, and was higher than in most OECD member countries.

<sup>1</sup> Deducting the Consumer Price Index

<sup>2</sup> 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.

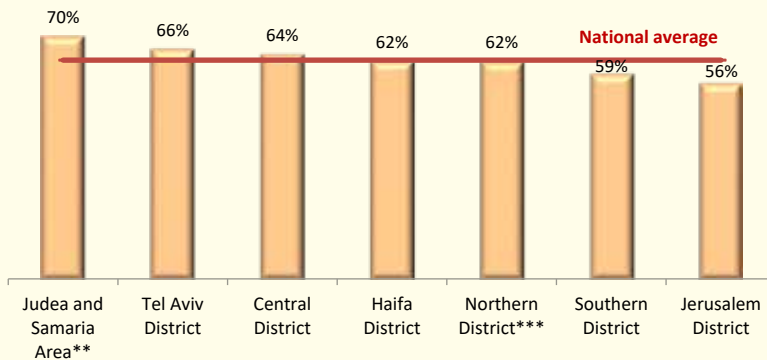
- Individual consumption<sup>1</sup> in current prices amounted to NIS 103,600 per capita in 2018 compared to NIS 55,400 per capita in 2000.
- The Gini coefficient of inequality in net income per standard person<sup>2</sup> was 0.348 in 2018, compared to 0.344 in 2017.

### 13 Government debt as a percentage of the GDP



- In 2019, the government debt amounted to NIS 839 billion – about 59.6% of the GDP. The debt of households amounted to NIS 654.7 billion at the end of 2018, which constitutes 49.2% of the GDP.
- Of persons aged 20 and over, 62.6% were satisfied with their economic situation in 2019. Satisfaction was found to increase with age: from 60% for persons aged 20–44 to 73% for those aged 65 and over. Jews were more satisfied with their economic situation than Arabs (65% vs. 51%, respectively). Among the Jews, 72% of those who were religious were satisfied with their economic situation, as compared to 67% of the ultra-Orthodox population, 66% of those who were secular, and 64% of those who were traditional.

### 14 Persons aged 20 and over who were satisfied\* with their economic situation, 2019



\* Satisfied and very satisfied  
 \*\* Israeli localities  
 \*\*\* Incl. the Golan sub-district.

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

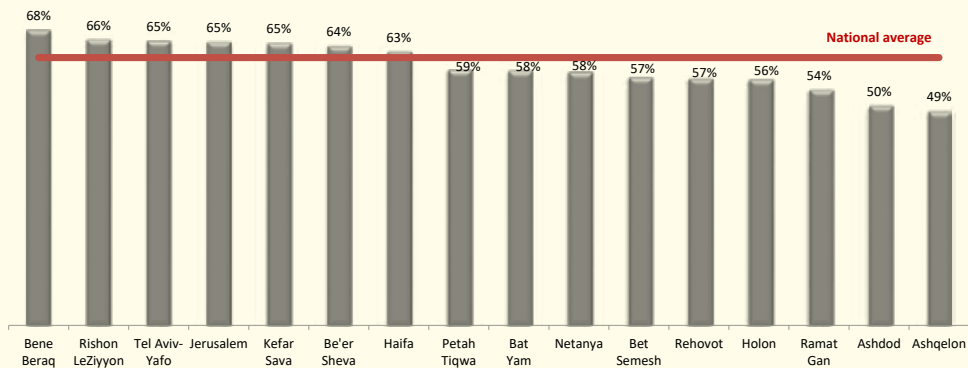
Volunteer activity increased; 61% of the employed persons were satisfied or very satisfied with the balance between their work and other domains of life, with no significant change from the previous year.

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

	Desired direction	2019 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	↑	61.4	~		
Engaging in volunteer activity	↑	23.2	↑	14.5	↑

- In 2019, 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 63% among persons aged 45-64. Arabs were more satisfied than Jews (69% vs. 60%, respectively).

### 15 Employed persons satisfied\* with the work-life balance in the large cities, 2019



\* Satisfied and very satisfied

- 23% of persons aged 20 and over engaged in volunteer activity in 2019: 25% of the men, and 21% of the women; 27% of the Jews, and 7% of the Arabs. Among the Jews, the percentage of the ultra-Orthodox and religious population that engaged in volunteer activity (40% and 42%, respectively) was higher than the percentage of the secular and traditional population (26% and 21%, respectively).
- The highest percentage (43%) of persons who engaged in volunteer work was in the Judea and Samaria Area, and the lowest percentage (18%) was in the Southern District.



# Information and Communications Technology (ICT)

Increase in the number of employed persons in the field of ICT; increase in the rate of persons who felt safe online; increase in the use of Internet and use of E-gov

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

	Desired direction	2019 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)	↑	231.2	↑		
Skills of adults: problem solving in technology-rich environments*	↑	26.6			
Feeling safe online	↑	53.5	↑		
Access to computer, laptop, or tablet**	↑	80.3	~		
Use of the Internet	↑	86.8	↑	32.3	↑
Use of E-gov***	↑	46.6	↑	35.1	↑

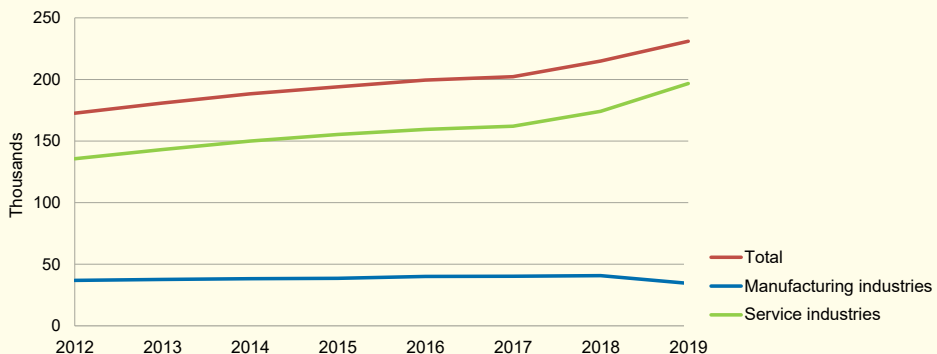
\* Based on the 2014-2015 PIAAC survey of adult skills; see note on page 3.

\*\* Updated to 2018

\*\*\* Base year 2014

- In 2019, 231,200 persons were employed in Information and Communications Technology (an increase of 7.6% compared to 2018).<sup>1</sup> Of those, 196,700 were employed in the Service industries, and 34,500 were employed in the Manufacturing industries, following a decrease from 40,800 in 2018.

## 16 Employed persons in ICT, by Industries

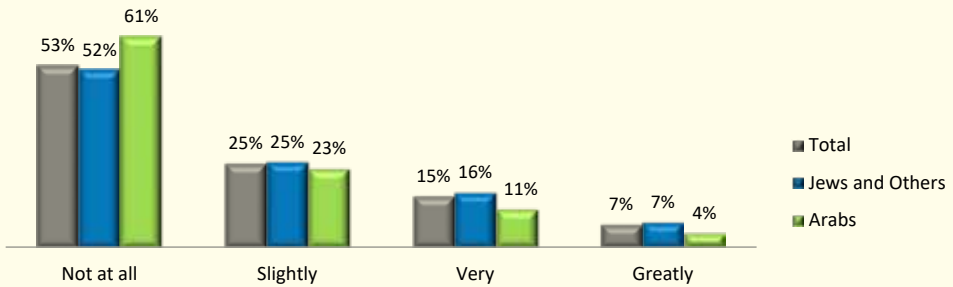


<sup>1</sup> The following is a breakdown of the industries in the field of ICT (from the Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities 2011): Selected industries in Manufacturing: Manufacture of Electric Components and Boards (Group 261); Manufacture of Computers and Peripheral Equipment, 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 number of men employed in ICT (149,300) was 1.8 times higher than the number of women employed in that field (81,900). About 95% of the persons employed in ICT were Jews (219,100 compared to 5,400 Arabs).
- 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 2019, 53.5% of persons aged 20 and over felt safe online (i.e., were not afraid at all of being attacked by cyber-crime), an increase compared to 2018 (49%).

**17 Persons aged 20 and over who were afraid of being attacked by cyber-crime, by population group, 2019**



- 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.
- 87% of persons aged 20 and over used the Internet in 2019 (88% of men and 86% of women); 83% via mobile phone; 78% every day or almost every day; 51% for work, and 34% for study.

**18 Jews aged 20 and over who used the Internet, by purpose, 2019**



- In 2019, 47% of persons aged 20 and over used E-gov: 48% of men and 45% of women; 51% of Jews and 28% of Arabs; of the Jews, 58% of the secular and 30% of the ultra-Orthodox.



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