



Well-being, Sustainability, and National Resilience Indicators 2020



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 2020* (Hebrew only). Eight indicators¹ 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.² 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 2020

To date, 80 indicators have been developed out of 94 indicators¹ defined for measurement in the 11 domains.

Change in the Desired Trend Directions

Compared to the previous year,¹ an improvement was recorded in 30 indicators, a decline was recorded in 19 indicators, and no significant trend change was recorded in 26 indicators. Compared to the base year (mainly 2002), an improvement was recorded in 47 indicators, a decline was recorded in 8 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 a trend without change or cases in which the divergence is not significant (in data based on surveys, the direction of change is determined by examining the significance of the difference between the years).

1 The 2020 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).

2 The publication *Well-being, Sustainability, and National Resilience* includes 28 indicators based on data collected in the CBS Social Survey. The Coronavirus (COVID-19) crisis that began in March 2020 had social, economic, emotional and health consequences, which may have affected indicators based on the Social Survey. Also, the method of collecting data in the Social Survey was different in 2020; most of the interviews were conducted over the phone and not face to face as is customary in the survey.



Quality of Employment

A decrease in employment rate¹ to the lowest rate since 2012, 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 (45.9%) and Tel Aviv-Yafo (69.4%); no change in overall satisfaction with work; increase in Satisfaction with income; increase in prolonged unemployment rate; decrease in rate of persons injured in work accidents

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

	Desired direction	2020 Indicator	Direction of change compared to previous year	2002 Indicator (base year)	Direction of change compared to base year
Employment rate	↑	59.1	↓	48.6	↑
Rate of persons employed part-time involuntarily*	↓	1.2	↓		
Median gross income from work per household (NIS, in 2018 prices)**	↑	18,186	↑	12,884	↑
Overall satisfaction with work					
Satisfaction with work	↑	91.3	~	81.5	↑
Satisfaction with income	↑	68.0	↑	44.8	↑
Position allows promotion opportunities	↑	47.6	~		
Field of work related to field of studies	↑	67.5	~		
Rate of persons injured in work accidents (per 100,000 employed persons)***	↓	1,629	↓	2,918	↓
Rate of prolonged unemployment (over six months)	↓	20.3	↑	31.8	↓
Feeling discrimination at work****	↓	9.7			
Formal and/or non-formal education and training*****	↑	53.0			

* 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 2019.

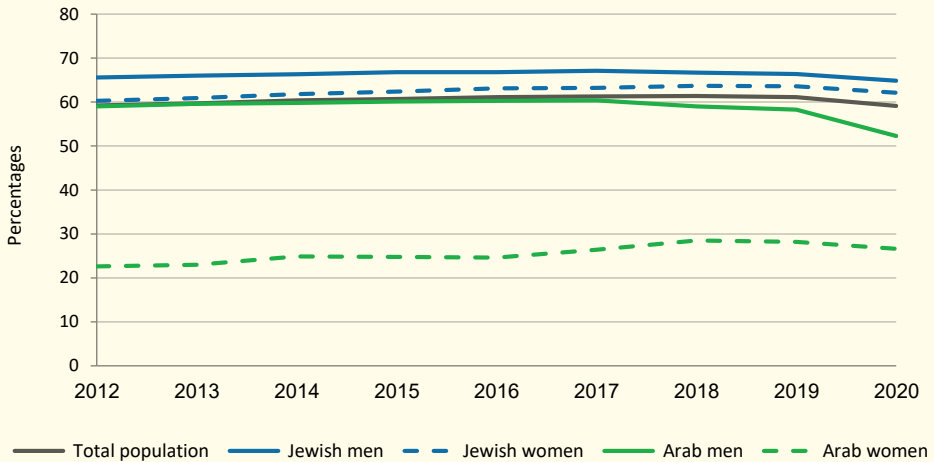
**** Updated to 2016.

***** 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.

- Between 2002 and 2011, the employment rate increased from 48.6% to 54.2%, respectively, and in 2020 the employment rate returned to a level similar to that of 2012 (59.1% and 59.2%, respectively).¹ In 2020, the employment rate was 62.6% for men and 55.8% for women.
- In 2020, the employment rate for Jews was 63.5%, compared to 39.5% for Arabs. This gap increased from 22.0 percentage points in 2012 to 23.9 percentage points in 2020 (a gap of 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 (26.6% vs. 62.1% in 2020).

1 Employment rate of persons aged 15 and over, by sex and population group, 2012-2020



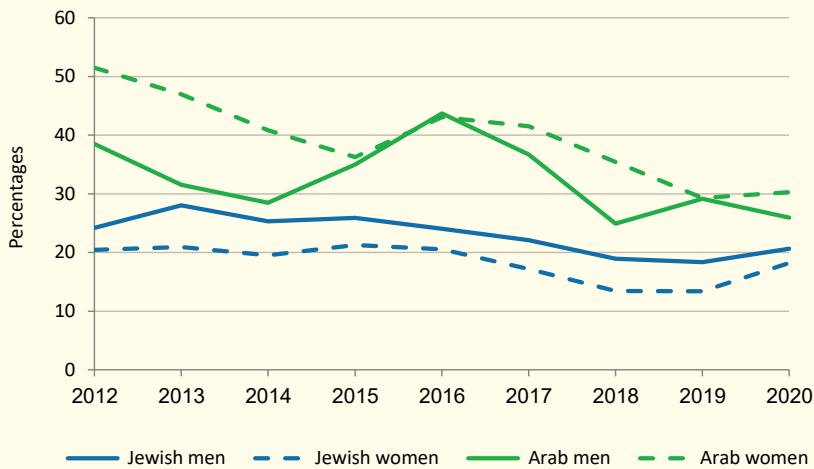
- The Jerusalem District had the lowest employment rate (48.9%), and the highest was in the Central District (65.3%).
- Between 2012 and 2017, the rate of persons working part-time involuntarily declined from 3.1% to 2.3%.¹ In 2020, the rate was 1.2%: 0.8% of the men and 1.6% of the women (in 2019 - 1.4%, 0.8%, and 2.0%, respectively).²

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).

- Between 2002 and 2018, the gross median income¹ 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).
- 91.3% of employed persons were satisfied with their work in 2020 (91.0% of the men and 92.0% of the women).
- The rate of employed persons who are satisfied with their income increased from 45% in 2002 to 68% in 2020 (72% of the men and 64% of the women).
- Prolonged unemployment increased from 17.4% in 2019 to 20.3% in 2020. Among Jews, the rate of prolonged unemployment increased in those years from 15.9% to 19.5%, whereas among Arabs it decreased from 29.2% to 27.6%. Among Arab men there was an improvement, and the rate of prolonged unemployment decreased from 29.1% in 2019 to 25.9% in 2020.

2 Prolonged Unemployment, by sex and population group, 2012-2020



- The rate of persons injured in work accidents decreased from 2,918 per 100,000 employed persons in 2002 to 1,629 per 100,000 employed persons in 2019.
- In the Real estate activities industry, which had the highest rate of persons injured in work accidents per 100,000 employed persons, there was a decrease from 5,190 injured persons in 2018 to 4,753 in 2019.

¹ 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.



Personal Security

No change in rate of victims of violence or threats of violence, in rate of sexual harassment victims and in rate of persons killed in terror attacks; increase in rate of persons feeling safe walking alone after dark in the area of their residence; 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; increase in frequency of road rage, in rate of murders and in rate of persons wounded in terror attacks

Indicators of Personal Security (percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	Desired direction	2020 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*	↓	2.5	~		
Feel safe walking alone after dark in the area of residence	↑	87.8	↑	73.6	↑
Rate of victims of sexual harassment (men and women)**	↓	1.9	~	2.3	~
Rate of persons killed in road accidents (per 100,000 residents)	↓	3.3	↓	8.0	↓
Rate of persons seriously injured in road accidents (per 100,000 residents)	↓	22.7	↓	38.8	↓
Rate of murders (per 100,000 residents)***	↓	1.5	↑	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)***	↓	4.1	↑	21.4	↓
Victims of road rage	↓	55.3	↑		
Economic damage caused by property crimes out of disposable income****	↓	0.22	↓	0.36	↓

* Base year 2015

** Base year 2007

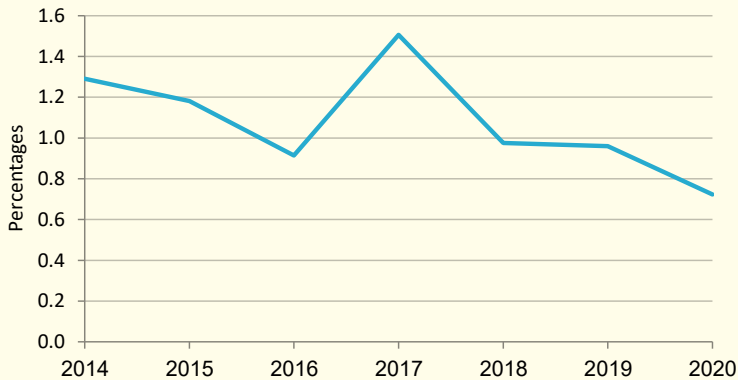
*** Updated to 2019

**** Base year 2014

- In 2020, 2.5% 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 (3.0% vs. 2.0%, 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 (3.6% vs. 2.8%, respectively).

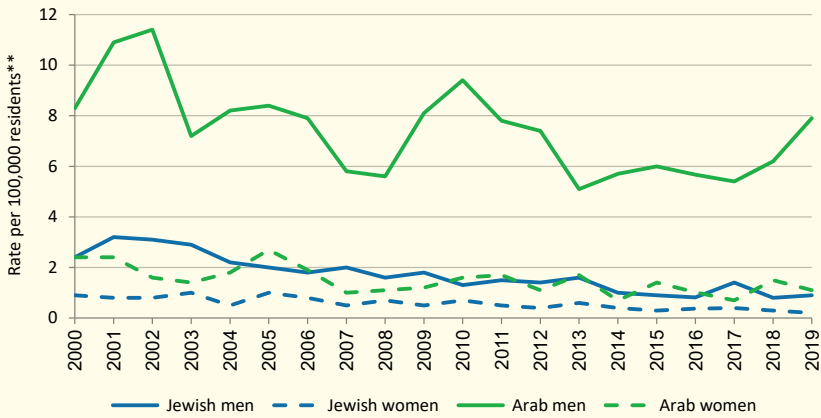
- The percentage of persons aged 20 and over who were victims of violence (use of physical force) in 2020 was 0.7% (1.0% in 2019).

3 Persons aged 20 and over who were victims of violence (use of physical force), 2014-2020



- In 2020, 87.8% of all persons aged 20 and over felt safe walking alone after dark in their area of residence (85.7% in 2019). The rate of men who felt safe was higher than the rate of women (92.8% vs. 82.8%, respectively). The rate of Jews and Others was higher than the rate of the Arabs (89.1% vs. 81.3%, respectively).
- In 2020, 1.9% of persons aged 20 and over reported that they had been victims of sexual harassment. Women were victimized by sexual harassment at a much higher rate than men (about 3.1% compared to about 0.7%, respectively). Women aged 20-34 were victimized by sexual harassment at a much higher rate than women aged 35 and over (5.3% compared to 2.1%, respectively).
- In 2020, 55.3% of persons aged 20 and over were victims of road rage (50.9% in 2019): 16.5% were victims every day or almost every day, 14.6% once or twice a month, 24.1% less than once a month, and 44.7% never.
- In 2019, the murder rate was 1.5 per 100,000 residents, slightly higher than in 2018 (1.3). Over the years, the murder rate among Arabs has been much higher than the rate among Jews. In 2019, the murder rate among Arabs was 7.5 times higher than the rate among Jews (4.5 vs. 0.6, respectively). This is the highest ratio in recent years.
- Over the years, the murder rate among Arab men was significantly higher than the rate among Jewish men, and in 2019 the ratio was 8.8 times more (7.9 vs. 0.9, respectively). The murder rate among Arab women has also been higher over the years than the rate among Jewish women, and in 2019 the ratio was 5.5 times more (1.1 vs. 0.2, respectively).

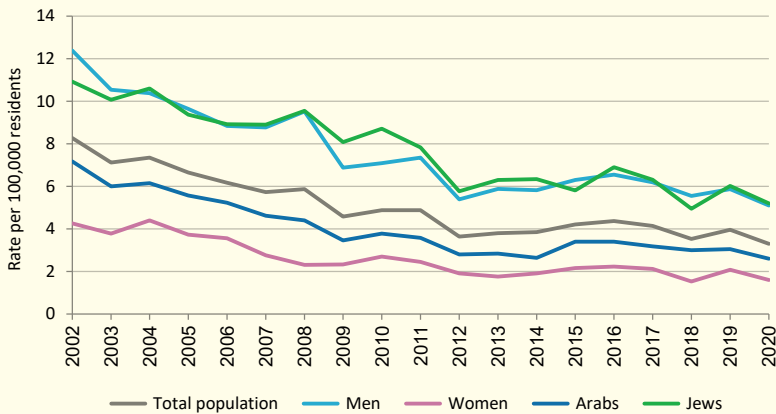
4 Rate of murders* by sex and population group, 2000-2019



*The murder rate does not include cases of deaths in terror attacks.
 **Gross mortality rate; some of the rates are based on a low number of cases.

- The rate of persons killed in road accidents decreased from 4.0 persons per 100,000 residents¹ in 2019 to 3.3 persons per 100,000 in 2020, and the rate of persons seriously injured in road accidents decreased from 26.7 persons per 100,000 residents to 22.7 persons, respectively.

5 Persons killed in road accidents, by sex and population group, 2002-2020



- The number of persons killed in terror attacks in 2019 was 0.1 per 100,000 persons, similar to 2018.
- In 2020, 3.7% of households were victims of a crime against their dwellings and 2.0% were victims of a crime against their cars. The households of Jews and Others were victimized by property crimes more than Arab ones (5.8% vs. 2.5%, respectively). This trend is seen regarding crimes against dwellings as well (4.0% vs. 1.8%, respectively).

¹ Population at the end of 2019.



Significant decrease in infant mortality rate (from 3.0 in 2019 to 2.3 in 2020) – the lowest rate since 2002; slight decrease in life expectancy for men along with slight increase for women; increase in healthy life expectancy for both men and women; no change in feeling of depression; increase in self-evaluation of health and in confidence in the health system; increase in the rate of new cases of malignant neoplasms (cancer) for both women and men; slight increase in avoidable mortality - 59.9% cases of death in 2019 could have been avoided (59.5% in 2018).

Indicators of Health (percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	Desired direction	2020 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)	↓	2.3	↓	5.4	↓
Life expectancy (years of life)					
Men	↑	80.7	↓	77.5	↑
Women	↑	84.8	↑	81.5	↑
Healthy life expectancy (years of life)					
Men	↑	66.7	↑		
Women	↑	66.8	↑		
Self-evaluated health	↑	86.0	↑	77.0	↑
Overweight and obese children*					
First grade	↓	20.0	↑	20.1	↓
Seventh grade	↓	31.3	~	31.0	~
Feeling depressed (often)**	↓	5.4	~	10.7	↓
Healthy life style***	↑	15.0	↓		
Self-reported smoking****	↓	16.4	↓	21.9	↓
Avoidable mortality *****	↓	59.9	↑		
Cancer – new cases of malignant neoplasms***** (standardized rate per 100,000 persons)					
Men	↓	272	↑	297	↓
Women	↓	299	↑	304	↓
Confidence in the health system	↑	77.5	↑		

* Base year 2011

** Base year 2003; the data over the years are not continuous.

*** Updated to 2019; Comparison to previous year refers to 2016. Summary indicator of 3 healthy behaviours: no smoking, being physically active, and eating fruits and vegetables.

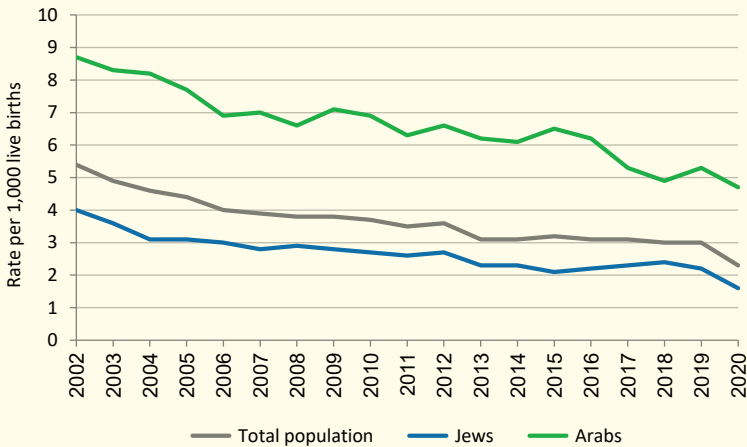
**** Updated to 2019; comparison to previous year refers to 2017.

***** Updated to 2019

***** Updated to 2018

- In 2020, the infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births was 2.3. The rate among Jews decreased from 2.2 in 2019 to 1.6 in 2020, and the rate among Arabs decreased from 5.3 in 2019 to 4.7 in 2020.

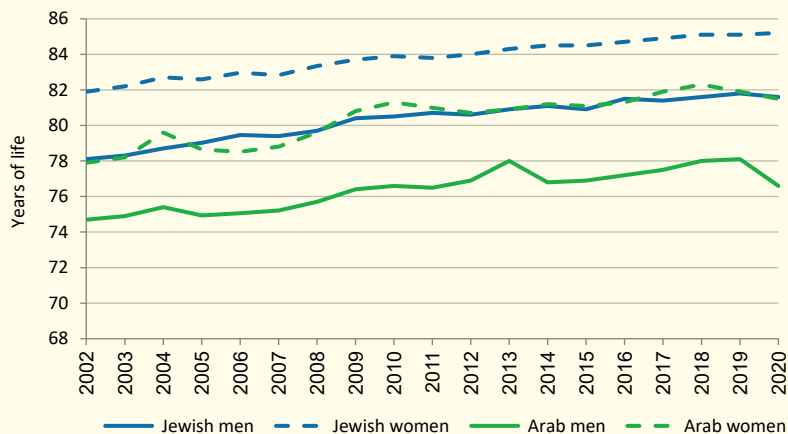
6 Infant mortality, by population group, 2002-2020



- Life expectancy is constantly increasing, although during recent years (since 2014) the rate of increase has slowed. Between 2000 and 2020, the life expectancy of men increased by 4.0 years (from 76.7 to 80.7), and the life expectancy of women increased by 3.9 years (from 80.9 to 84.8).
- In 2020, healthy life expectancy¹ at birth was 66.8 years for women and 66.7 for men, a slight increase for both sexes compared to 2019. Women are expected to live 79% of their lives without health problems that impair functioning, and men are expected to live 83% of their lives without such problems.

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.

7 Life expectancy, by population group and sex, 2002-2020*



* As of 2009, the life table is calculated according to specific rates until age 94. In previous years, the table was calculated according to specific rates until age 84.

- In 2020, 86.0% of persons aged 20 and over evaluated their health as "very good" or "good".
- In 2019/20, 20% of the first grade students and 31% of the seventh grade students were overweight or obese.
- In 2020, 21.6% of persons aged 20 and over reported that they "often or occasionally" felt depressed, women more than men (25.7% vs. 17.2%, respectively); 5.4% reported that they often 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.
- In 2019, 16,148 residents under the age of 75 died. Of these, 9,667 (59.9%) are considered cases of death that could have been avoided.¹ Of the cases, 5,171 (32.0%) could have been avoided by prevention interventions, and 4,496 (27.8%) could have been avoided through timely and effective medical care. The cause of death in 34.6% of the cases of avoidable mortality was cancer, in 18.4% it was diseases of the circulatory system (ischemic heart diseases – 9.3% and cerebrovascular diseases – 6.0%), 9.3% – respiratory systems diseases, 7.9% – diabetes, 5.0% – sepsis, and 11.0% – external causes (incl. accidents, suicides, and murders).
- In 2020, 77.5% of persons aged 20 and over expressed confidence in the health system, an increase compared to 2019 (72.3%). The percentage of Arabs who expressed confidence was higher than that of Jews (85.0% vs. 76.0%, respectively).

¹ 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.



Housing and Infrastructure

Increase in satisfaction with the dwelling and no change in satisfaction with area of residence; no change in satisfaction with public transportation, with commuting time, and housing density

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

	Desired direction	2020 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 money income ¹ on housing*	↓	29.5	↓	35.6	↓
Satisfaction with the dwelling	↑	88.7	↑	80.1	↑
Satisfaction with area of residence	↑	85.7	~	81.1	↑
Percentage of the population not connected to a sewage treatment system	↓	2.2	~	6.1	↓
Population without access to water infrastructure	↓	0.0	~		
Satisfaction with public transportation	↑	41.0	~	44.4	↓
Housing density (no. of persons per room)	↓	0.86	~	0.96	↓
Dissatisfaction with commuting time	↓	40.1	~		
Monthly cost of housing services out of disposable income**	↓	21.8	↓	24.6	↓

* Updated to 2018

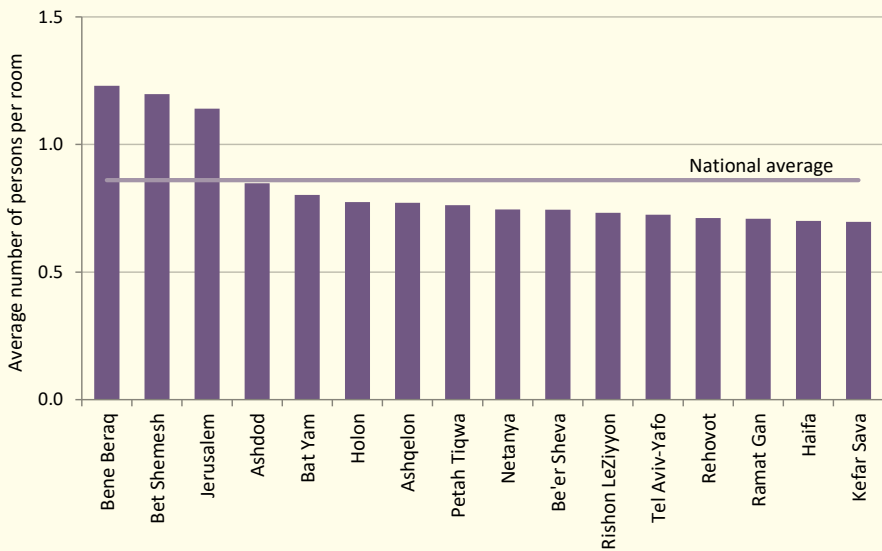
** Updated to 2018, base year 2003

- In 2018, monthly expenditure on housing averaged NIS 3,764 for all households (21.8% of net monthly income¹); 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).

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).

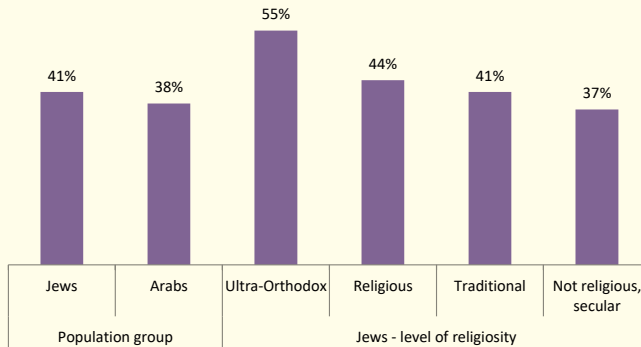
- In 2020, 88.7% of persons aged 20 and over were generally satisfied with the dwelling, 40.8% were “very satisfied” and 47.9% were “satisfied”, with no significant difference between men and women. Jews were more satisfied with the dwelling than Arabs (90.1% vs. 85.2%, respectively) and with the area of residence (89.4% vs. 70.6%, respectively).
- In 2020, of the 16 large cities (with 100,000 residents or more), the highest housing density was measured in Bene Beraq (1.23 persons per room), Bet Shemesh (1.20 persons per room) and Jerusalem (1.14 persons per room), and the lowest in Haifa and Kefar Sava (0.70 persons per room in each of them).

8 Housing density in the large cities, 2020



- In 2020, 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, 49% were satisfied with public transportation, compared with 35% of persons with more than NIS 4,000 income per capita.
- In the large cities, the highest percentage of residents who were satisfied with public transportation services was found in Bat Yam (67%), and the lowest percentage was found in Rishon LeZiyyon (33%).
- 41% of Jews and 38% of Arabs were satisfied with public transportation services in their area of residence.
- In a comparison based on the level of religiosity among Jews, it was found that more than half (55%) of the ultra-Orthodox were satisfied with public transportation in their area of residence, 44% of the religious, 41% of the traditional, and 37% of the secular.

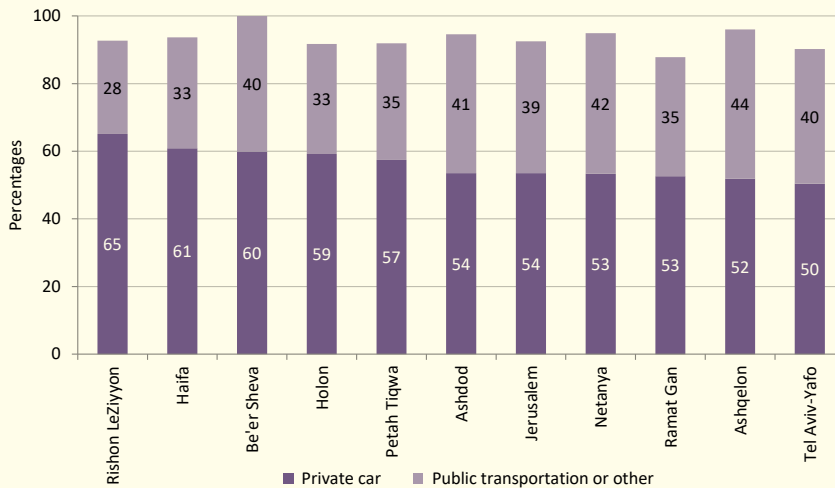
9 Persons aged 20 and over who were satisfied with the public transportation services in their area of residence, by population group and level of religiosity among Jews, 2020



* satisfied or very satisfied

In the large cities (with 100,000 residents or more), the highest percentage of residents who go to work by private car¹ is in Rishon LeZiyyon (65%) and the lowest – in Tel Aviv-Yafo (50%). The highest percentage of residents who go to work by public transportation or by any other means of transportation² is in Ashkelon (44%) and the lowest is in Rishon LeZiyyon (28%).

10 Employed persons* aged 20 and over, by the means of going to work in the large cities, 2020**



* The data refer to employed persons whose work location is fixed, and do not include employed persons who work abroad or in a variable location. The 100% includes employed persons who worked from home and employed persons whose means of going to work are unknown.

** The data on Bene Beraq, Bet Shemesh, Bat Yam, Kefar Sava and Rehovot are not presented due to a small amount of cases.

- Among employed persons aged 20 and over, 40% were dissatisfied with their commuting time to work (15 minutes or more) in 2020. Commuting time to work was unsatisfactory for 57% of persons for whom it was more than half an hour and 17% of persons for whom it was 15–29 minutes, compared to 71% of those whose commuting time was more than an hour and a half.

1 Private or commercial vehicle, including motorcycle or scooter.

2 Public transportation includes: public bus, service taxi and train. Other means include: transportation organized by the workplace, bicycles, walking or by other means.



Education and Skills

Increase in the rate of persons aged 30 and over with post-secondary and higher education ;increase in the rate of entitlement to a matriculation certificate among persons aged 26 and slight increase in the rate of enrollment in school at ages 15-17; in 2020 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	2020 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	↑	52.9	↓	43.4	↑
Rates of youth enrolled in school at age 15-17**	↑	95.1	↑	91.7	↑
Rate of entitlement to a matriculation certificate among persons aged 26	↑	51.4	↑		
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.

** Base year: 2008/09. In the school year 2008/09, population estimates at the individual level were used for calculating the rate enrolled in school. Until this year, aggregate population estimates according to sex, age and religion were used for the calculation.

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

**** Updated to 2015/16.

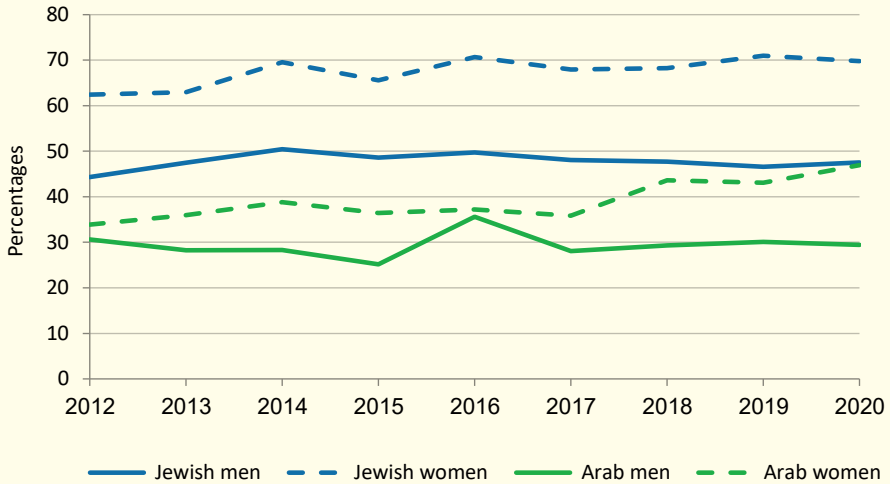
***** Updated to 2017/18.

***** Updated to 2019.

***** 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).
- In 2020, the percentage of persons aged 30 and over with post-secondary and higher education was 52.9%. The percentage of women with post-secondary and higher education was higher than the percentage of men (64.3% vs. 42.4%, respectively).

11 Persons aged 30 and over with post-secondary and higher education, by sex and population group, 2012-2020*



* Based on data from the Labour Force Survey. 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.

- In 2019/20, 95.1% of all youth aged 15-17 were enrolled in school.
- In 2020, the rate of entitlement to a matriculation certificate among persons aged 26 rose to 51.4%, compared to 50.0% in 2019. This rate was higher among Jews than among Arabs (57.2% and 39.4%, respectively) and higher among women than among men (58.9% and 44.1%, respectively). Similar differences were also found in the rate of examinees who meet university entrance requirements, which was 39.8% for the total population. This rate increased among both Arabs and Jews.
- In 2020, 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 (58.3% vs. 23.5%, respectively). In 2019 the ratio was similar: 2.5.



Civic Engagement and Governance

Decrease in voter turnout rate in Knesset elections – from 71.5% in the elections to the 23rd Knesset (in 2020) to 67.4% in the 24th Knesset (in 2021); no change in civic engagement, confidence in the government and in the judicial system as well as in the perceived ability to influence government policy; slight decrease in the rate of Arabs in the public sector; slight increase in the rate of women in senior positions in the public sector, but a decrease in the rate among Arab women.

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

	Desired direction	2020 Indicator	Direction of change compared to previous year	2002 Indicator (base year)	Direction of change compared to base year
Civic engagement	↑	10.7	~		
Voter turnout rate in Knesset (parliament) elections*	↑	67.4	↓	86.9	↓
Confidence in the government**	↑	37.3	~	41.0	↓
Confidence in the judicial system**	↑	54.7	~	64.0	↓
Perceived ability to influence government policy	↑	12.2	~	13.2	↓
Women in senior positions in the public sector***	↑	38.5	↑	37.0	↑
Arabs in the public sector***	↑	10.6	↓	9.9	↑

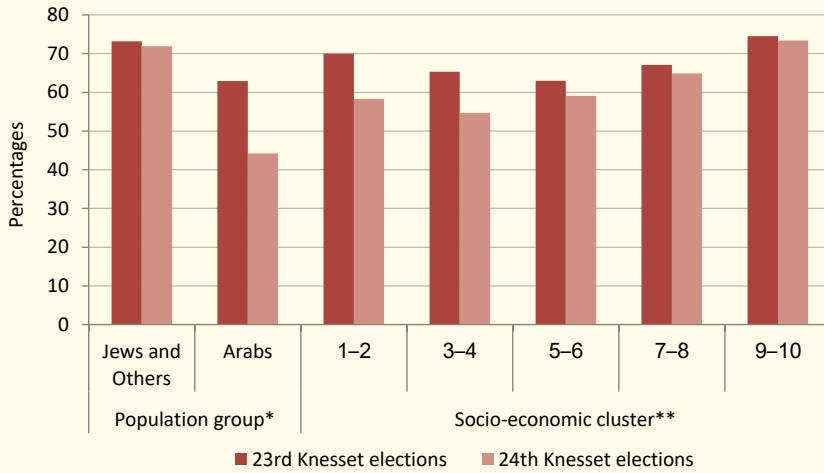
* Updated to the elections to the 24th Knesset (in 2021). Comparison to previous year refers to the elections to the 23rd Knesset (in 2020). Base year: 1949.

** Base year 2015

*** Base year 2012.

- In 2020, 10.7% of persons aged 20 and over were involved in public or political life at the local or national levels.
- In 2020, 37% of persons aged 20 and over expressed confidence in the Israeli government: 38% of the men, and 37% of the women; 39% of the Jews and Others vs. 30% of the Arabs.
- That year, 55% of persons aged 20 and over expressed confidence in the judicial system, 55% of the men and 54% of the women; 55% of the Jews and Others and 57% of the Arabs.
- 12.2% of persons aged 20 and over estimated that they could influence government policy, 14% of men and 11% of women. This estimate is higher among young people: 13% of persons aged 20-44 compared with 9% of persons aged 65 and over.
- Jews believe in their ability to influence government policy almost twice as much as Arabs (13.2% vs. 7%, respectively). However, the gap between Jews and Arabs has diminished in comparison with 2019 (16.7% vs. 5.7%, respectively).
- There were two elections in 2019 – for the 21st and 22nd Knessets. The voter turnout rates were 68.5% and 69.8%, respectively. The rate increased for the 23rd Knesset elections (in 2020) to 71.5%, whereas for the 24th Knesset (in 2021) the rate decreased to 67.4%.

12 Voter turnout rate for the 23rd Knesset elections (in 2020) and for the 24th Knesset elections (in 2021), by socio-economic cluster and population group

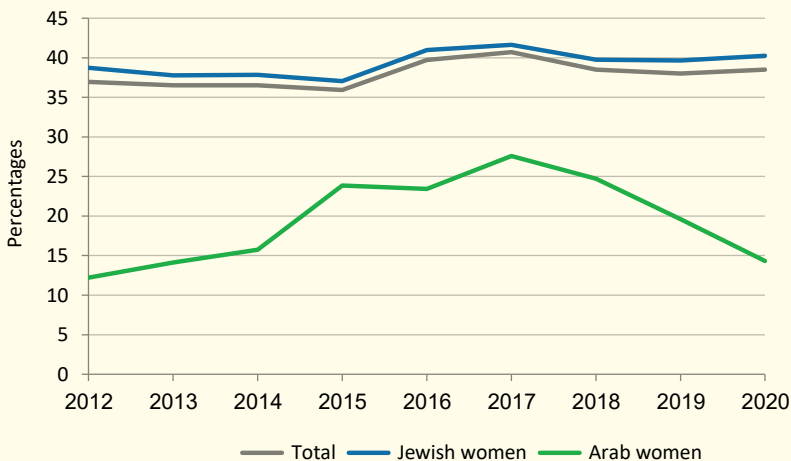


* According to the population group of the majority of residents in the statistical area to which the polling stations belong.

** According to the socio-economic index for 2017. The socio-economic index is a combined index for determining the socio-economic level of local authorities. The index values are classified on a scale of 1 to 10. Cluster 1 represents the lowest residential cluster and cluster 10 represents the highest residential cluster.

- In 2020, 10.6% of employed persons in the public sector were Arab (110,600 persons), whereas they constituted 19.6% of the population aged 15 and over.
- In 2020, women held 38.5% of senior positions in the public sector (37,500 women), 62.0% of such positions in Education, and 60.1% in Human Health and Social Work Activities. In the public sector, the rate of Jewish women (40.3%) was higher than that of Arab women (14.3%). Between 2012 and 2017, the gap between Jewish and Arab women narrowed from 26.5 percentage points to 14.0 percentage points. From 2018, the gap widened again and reached 25.9 percentage points in 2020.

13 Rate of women in senior positions in the public sector, by population group, 2012-2020





Environment

Decrease in percentage of waste recycled; 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; worsening of the biodiversity index; a high level of the quality of drinking water was maintained

Indicators for the Environment (percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	Desired direction	2020 indicator	Direction of change compared to previous year	2012 Indicator (base year)	Direction of change compared to base year
Recycled waste – household, industrial, yard waste	↑	22.2	↓		
Satisfaction with cleanliness in the area of residence	↑	63.5	↑	54.4	↑
Noise from outside disturbs in dwelling*	↓	27.9	~	36.1	↓
Percentage of renewable energy ¹ production out of primary energy supply**	↑	3.5	↑		
Percentage of renewable energy ¹ production out of electricity production**	↑	6.0	↑		
Satisfaction with parks and open areas in the area of residence	↑	63.1	↑	50.9	↑
Quality of drinking water - coliform exceedances	↓	0.52	↓		
Biodiversity (points) ^{2***}	↑	0.96	↓		

* No data for 2007 and 2009-2012

** Base year 2008

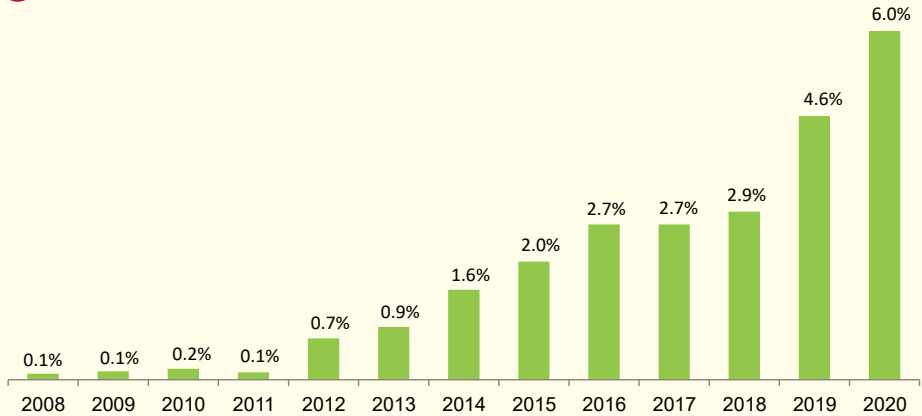
*** Updated to 2019, base year 2013.

- In 2020, 22% of waste was transferred for recycling (1.33 million tons), compared to 23% in 2019 (1.36 million tons). In 2019, 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 1.47 kg, respectively).
- The percentage of renewable energy¹ in Israel out of the total primary energy supply (including solar water heaters) was 3.5% in 2020 (3.0% in 2019).
- During 2013–2019, the biodiversity indicator² was 0.96, meaning that the biodiversity situation in Israel worsened.
- During the past 17 years, the percentage of faecal coliform exceedances has been less than 1%.
- In 2020, the percentage of electricity production from renewable energy out of the total electricity production was 6.0% (4.6% in 2019). This is the lowest percentage in the OECD countries (OECD average – 27%).

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

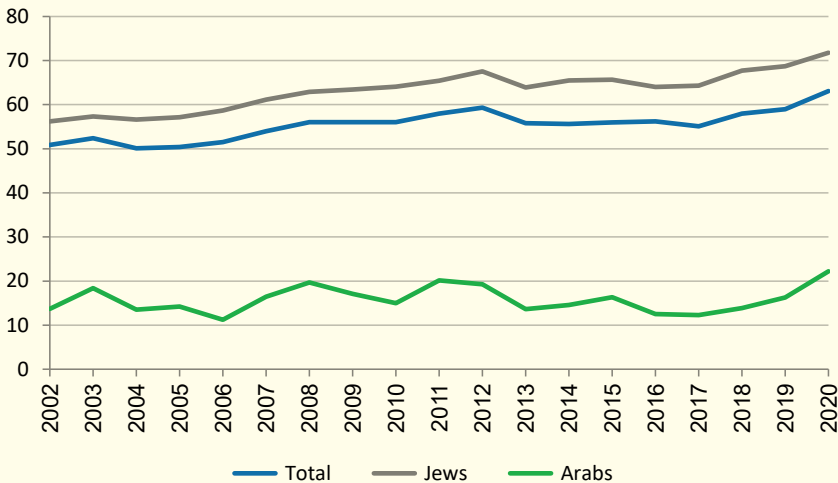
2 The biodiversity indicator is composed of changes from the base period (2013) in the amount of natural land area, the condition of the species, and the contiguity of the natural land areas.

14 Percentage of renewable energy production out of electricity production, 2008-2020



- In 2020, 28% of persons aged 20 and over reported that noise from outside disturbed them in their dwelling; 10% reported that they were greatly disturbed.
- In 2020, 63.5% of persons aged 20 and over were satisfied with the cleanliness in their area of residence. Jews were more satisfied than Arabs (66% vs. 54%, respectively). Secular Jews were more satisfied than ultra-Orthodox Jews (68% vs. 64%, respectively).
- In 2020, 63% of persons aged 20 and over were satisfied with the parks and open areas in their area of residence (59% in 2019), with no difference between men and women. Of the Jews, 72% were satisfied with the parks and open areas, compared with 22% of Arabs.
- 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 Bene Beraq (37%).

15 Persons aged 20 and over who were satisfied* with the parks and open areas in their area of residence, by population group, 2002-2020



* satisfied or very satisfied



Personal and Social Well-being

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

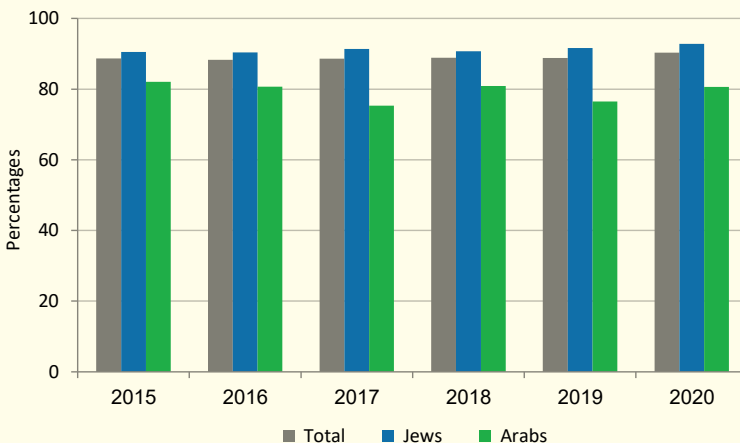
Indicators of Personal and Social Well-being (percentages, unless otherwise stated)

	Desired direction	2020 Indicator	Direction of change compared to previous year	2002 Indicator (base year)	Direction of change compared to base year
Satisfaction with life	↑	90.3	↑	82.9	↑
Expectations for the future	↑	53.1	~	48.3	↑
Perceived ability to deal with problems*	↑	73.3	↑	66.8	↑
Sense of loneliness	↓	19.1	~	32.3	↓
Feeling that there is no one to rely on in a situation of crisis or distress	↓	6.1	~	13.3	↓
Feeling of discrimination	↓	23.2	~		
General trust (in others)	↑	38.4	~		
Sense of appreciation from family members	↑	85.2	~		

* Base year 2003

- In 2020, 90% 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 (93% vs. 81%, respectively).

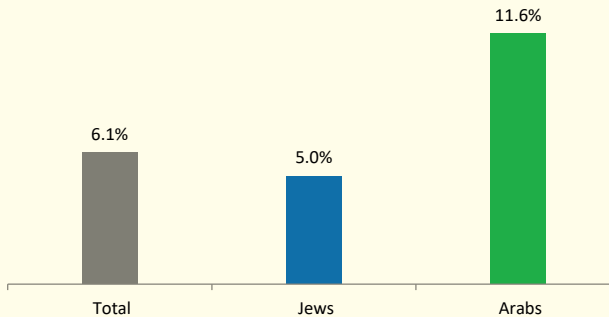
16 Persons aged 20 and over who were satisfied with their lives*, 2015-2020



* satisfied or very satisfied

- 53% of persons aged 20 and over believed that their life will improve in the coming years (56% in 2019), with no difference between men and women, 56% of the Jews and Others and 39% of the Arabs.
- In 2020, 73% of persons aged 20 and over reported that they felt they could always or often deal with their problems – 76% of the men and 70% of the women; and 76% of the Jews vs. 60% of the Arabs.
- In 2020, 19% of persons aged 20 and over indicated that they often or occasionally felt a sense of loneliness: 23% of the women vs. 15% of the men. 5% often felt a sense of loneliness – 6% of the women vs. 4% of the men. The sense of loneliness was also found to increase with age: 17% among persons aged 20-44, 19% among persons aged 45-64, and 26% among persons aged 65 and over; with no significant difference between Jews and Arabs (19% and 22%, respectively).
- In 2020, 23% of persons aged 20 and over felt some degree of discrimination: 24% of the women and 22% of the men; 36% of the Arabs vs. 20% of the Jews.
- In 2020, 6% 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 5% of the women, 12% of the Arabs and 5% of the Jews and Others. 5% among persons aged 20-44, 8% among persons aged 45-64, and 6% among persons aged 65 and over.

17 Persons aged 20 and over who felt they had no one to rely on in a situation of crisis or distress, 2020



- In 2020, 38% of persons aged 20 and over reported that they trust others; 57% indicated that there is a need to be wary of people, and 4% indicated that they do not know. The percentage of Jews who trust others was over 4.4 times that of Arabs (44% vs. 10%, respectively).
- In 2020, 85% of persons aged 20 and over sensed appreciation from family members; there was a slight difference between men (84%) and women (86%).



Material Standard of Living

Decrease in national disposable income per capita and actual individual consumption¹; increase in the debt of the Government and in the debt of households as a percentage of the GDP; slight increase in financial wealth; moderate increase in inequality according to the Gini coefficient²; increase in satisfaction with economic situation

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

	Desired direction	2020 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)	↑	201.9	↑	93.3	↑
Indicator of actual individual consumption ¹ (points, base year 100=2000)	↑	125.5	↓	101.0	↑
Gini coefficient of inequality in net income ^{2**} (points)	↓	0.348	↑	0.371	↓
Net money income per standard person (NIS, in 2018 prices) ^{***}	↑	108,783	↑	93,716	↑
Economic income per standard person (NIS, in 2018 prices) ^{***}	↑	130,111	↑	101,297	↑
Real national disposable income per capita (points, base year 2000)	↑	131.1	↓	98.7	↑
Government debt as a percentage of the GDP	↓	71.8	↑	88.9	↓
Household debt as a percentage of the GDP*	↓	50.2	↑	46.8	↑
Satisfaction with economic situation	↑	65.8	↑	48.3	↑

* Updated to 2019, base year 2001

** Updated to 2018, base year 2008

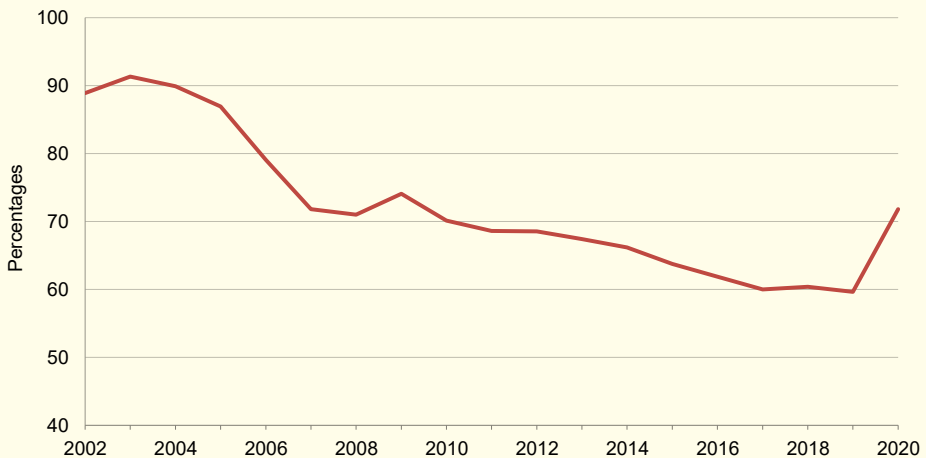
*** Updated to 2018, base year 2012

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).

- The net financial wealth of the households sector amounted to NIS 308,000 per capita at the end of 2019, compared to NIS 274,000 at the end of the previous year and NIS 116,000 in 2001. The real net financial wealth¹ of the households sector increased by 11.9% in 2019 compared to the previous year, and reached a level that was 102% 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 \$73,900 in 2019, and was higher than in most OECD member countries.
- In 2020, against the background of the COVID-19 pandemic, there was a decrease in the actual individual consumption indicator per capita at current prices, and it amounted to NIS 95,700 per capita, compared with NIS 104,000 in the previous year and NIS 55,400 in 2000.
- The Gini coefficient of inequality in net income per standard person was 0.348 in 2018, compared to 0.344 in 2017.
- In 2020, the government debt amounted to NIS 1,007 billion – about 71.8% of the GDP. The debt of households amounted to NIS 712 billion at the end of 2019, which constitutes 50.2% of the GDP.

18 Government debt as a percentage of the GDP, 2002-2020



- Of persons aged 20 and over, 66% were satisfied with their economic situation in 2020. Satisfaction was found to increase with age: from 63% for persons aged 20-44 to 75% for those aged 65 and over. Jews were more satisfied with their economic situation than Arabs (71% vs. 45%, respectively). Among the Jews, 78% of those who were religious were satisfied with their economic situation, as compared to 75% of the ultra-Orthodox population and 70% of those who were secular, and 68% of those who were traditional.

1 Deducing 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.



Leisure, Culture and Community

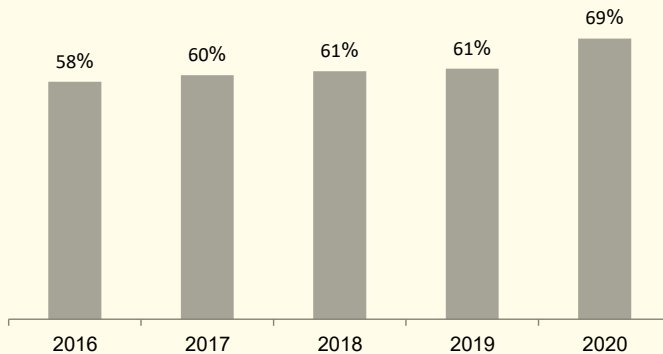
68.8% of the employed persons were satisfied or very satisfied with the balance between their work and other domains of life, a significant improvement from the previous year; no change in the percentage of those engaging in volunteer activity

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

	Desired direction	2020 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	↑	68.8	↑		
Engaging in volunteer activity	↑	21.0	~	14.5	↑

- In 2020, 69% of the employed persons were satisfied or very satisfied with the balance between their work and other domains of life (61% in 2019), with no substantial difference between men and women.

19 Persons aged 20 and over who were satisfied* with the work-life balance, 2020



- Satisfaction was found to increase with age: from 67% among persons aged 20-44 to 69% among persons aged 45-64 and 82% among persons aged 65 and over. Arabs were more satisfied than Jews (74% vs. 68%, respectively).
- Among the large cities (with 100,000 residents or more), in Be'er Sheva 83% of the employed persons were satisfied or very satisfied with the balance between their work and other domains of life, compared with 61% of the employed persons in Tel Aviv-Yafo and Ashdod.
- In 2020, the highest satisfaction with the work-life balance was in the Jerusalem District (73%) and the lowest in the Tel Aviv District (64%).
- In 2020, 21% of persons aged 20 and over engaged in volunteer activity: 21% of both men and women; 25% of the Jews vs. 5% of the Arabs. Among the Jews, the percentage of the ultra-Orthodox and religious population that engaged in volunteer activity (39% and 36%, respectively) was higher than the percentage of the secular and traditional population (22% and 21%, respectively).
- The highest percentage (40%) of persons who engaged in volunteer activity was in the Judea and Samaria Area, and the lowest percentage (17%) 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 use of Internet; no change in the rate of persons who felt safe online, access to computer and use of E-gov

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

	Desired direction	2020 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)	↑	245.8	↑		
Skills of adults: problem solving in technology-rich environments*	↑	26.6			
Feeling safe online	↑	52.8	~		
Access to computer, laptop, or tablet**	↑	80.3	~		
Use of the Internet	↑	90.1	↑	32.3	↑
Use of E-gov***	↑	46.5	~	35.1	↑

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

** Updated to 2018; base year 2013

*** Base year 2014

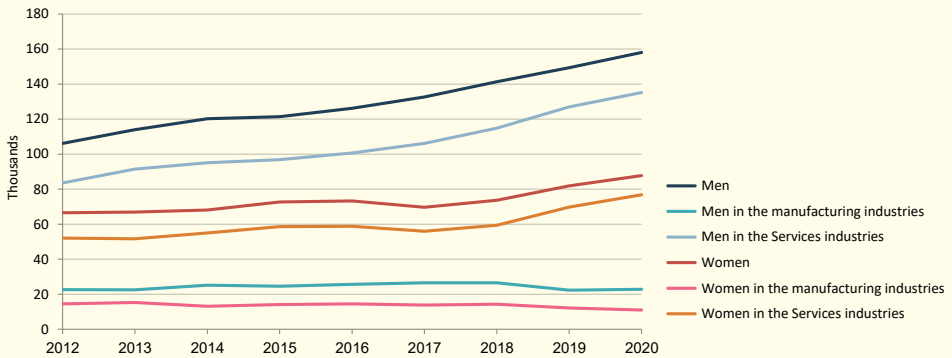
- In 2020, 245,800 persons were employed in Information and Communications Technology¹, an increase of 6.3% compared to 2019 (231,200 employed persons). Of those, 212,000 were employed in the Service industries, and 33,800 were employed in the Manufacturing industries.

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).

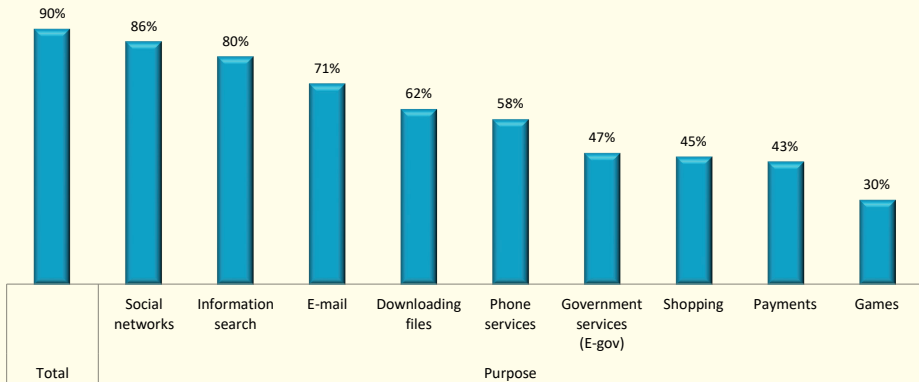
- The number of men employed in ICT (158,000) was 1.8 times higher than the number of women employed in that field (87,800). About 95% of the persons employed in ICT were Jews (233,900 as opposed to 5,100 Arabs).

20 Employed persons in the field of ICT, by Industry and Sex, 2012-2020



- In 2020, 90% of persons aged 20 and over used the Internet (87% in 2019), 91% of men and 90% of women; 86% via mobile phone; 52% for work, and 32% for study.

21 Jews aged 20 and over who used the Internet, by purpose, 2020



- In 2020, 47% of persons aged 20 and over used E-gov: 50% of men and 43% of women; 52% of Jews and 22% of Arabs; among the Jews, 60% of the secular population, 53% of the religious population, 47% of the traditional population and 36% of the ultra-Orthodox population.



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Well-being, Sustainability, and National Resilience Indicators 2020

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