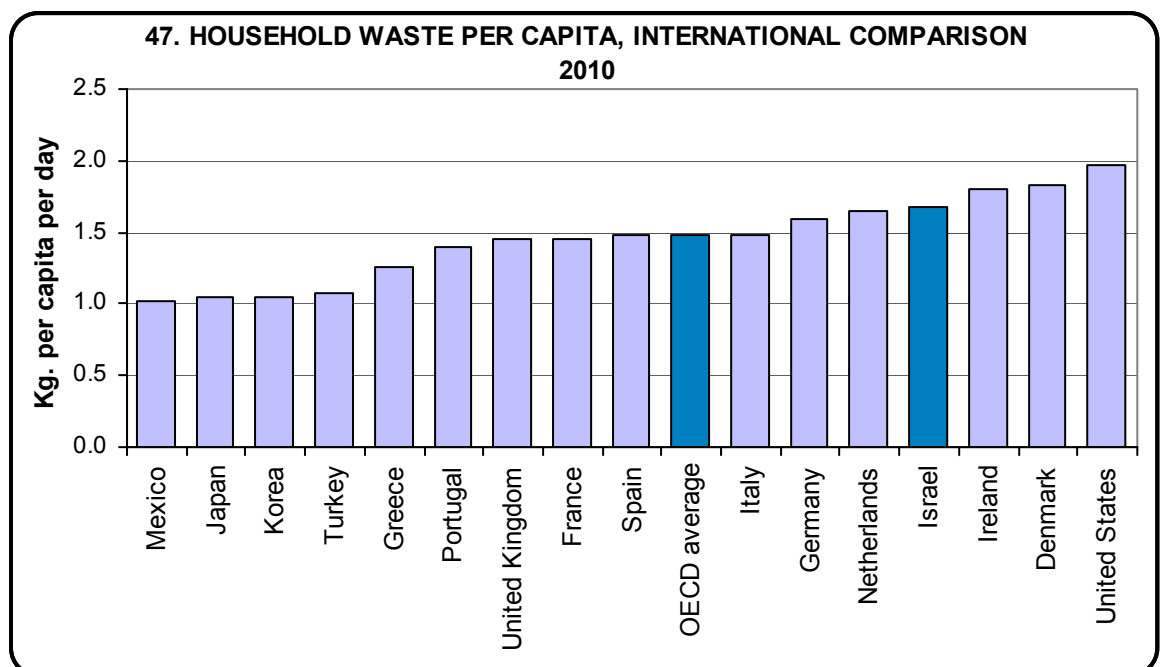
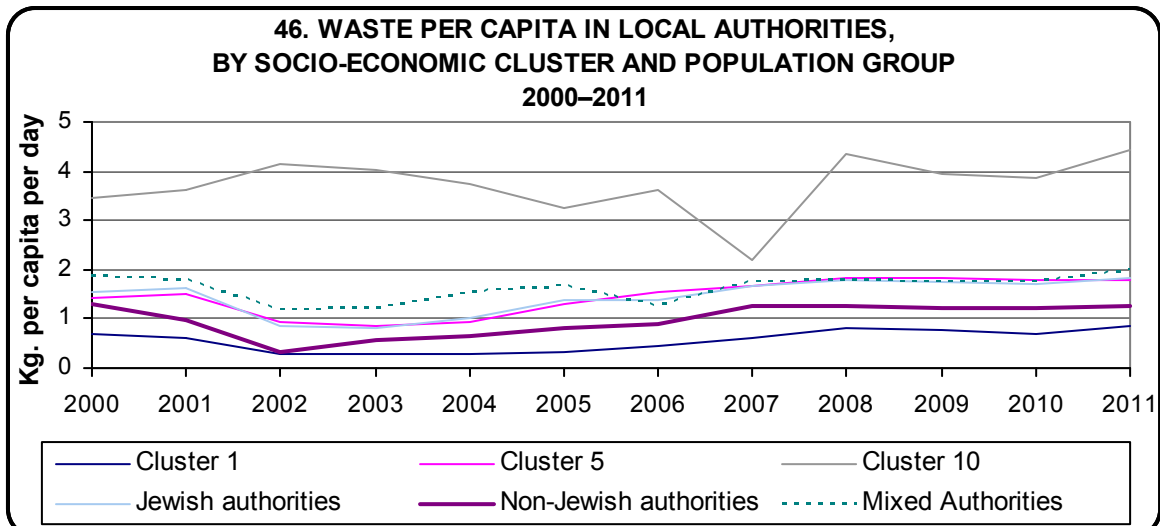
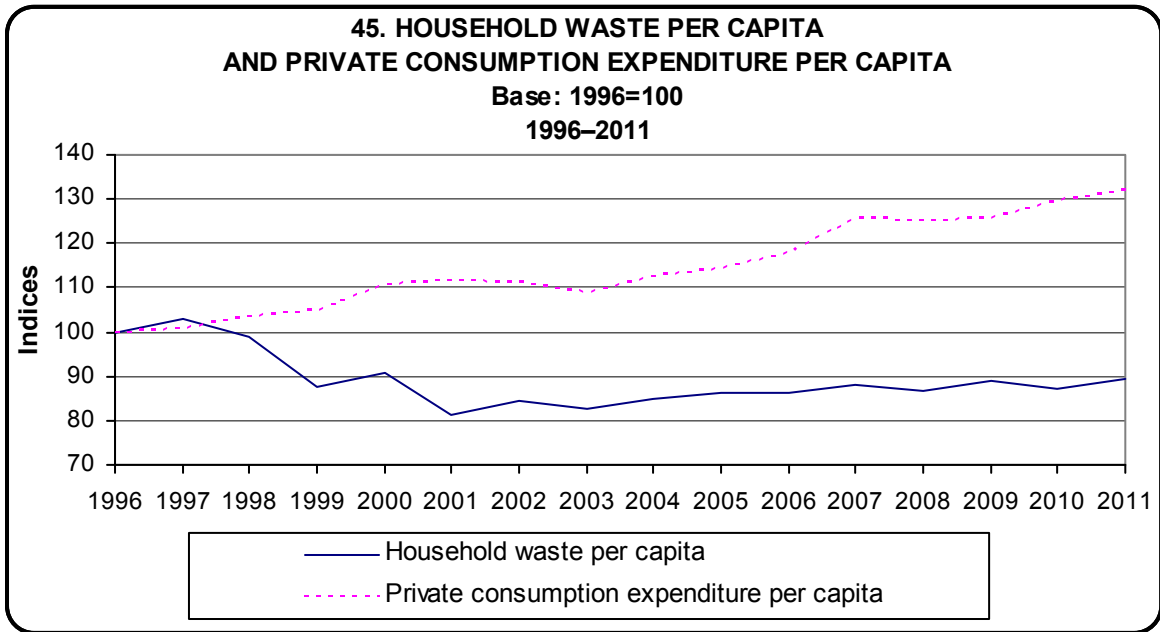


## HOUSEHOLD WASTE PER CAPITA



## Description of the indicator

The indicator presents data on the amount of household waste produced per capita per day. Presentation of the data in terms of per capita per day enables comparison with private consumption per capita, as well as with other countries. Comparison with private consumption expenditure provides a basis for examining whether there has been a process of decoupling between economic growth and waste production.

## Relevance of the indicator to sustainable development

Informed and efficient use of natural resources constitutes an important element in sustainable development. Waste represents a substantial loss of resources, in terms of both materials and energy. The manner in which waste is treated and disposed of can cause environmental pollution and endanger the health of the population. The production of waste is related to a country's economic activity in that it reflects patterns of production and consumption; the more developed the country is, the more waste it tends to produce. Reduced production of waste can be an indicator of increased recycling by the population.

## Selected findings

- The amount of waste produced in Israel rose from 3.94 million tons in 1996 to 4.76 million tons in 2011.
- The amount of waste per capita per day decreased from 1.91 kg. in 1996 to 1.55 kg. in 2001, and has since increased, reaching 1.71 kg. in 2009.
- Between 1996 and 2011, the amount of household waste per capita per day decreased by 10.7%, whereas private consumption expenditure per capita increased by 32.1%.
- Between 1996 and 2001, the amount of waste per capita per day decreased by 18.8%, while private consumption expenditure per capita increased by 12.7%. In contrast, since 2003, the amount of waste per capita per day has increased by 8%, while private consumption expenditure per capita has increased by 21.5%.
- In 2011, the amount of waste per capita in the top socio-economic cluster (10) reached the highest level since 2000 (4.4 kg. per capita per day, compared with 3.8 kg. per capita per day in 2010). This is 3.8 times higher than the amount recorded in the bottom socio-economic cluster (1). In 2011, the amount of waste per capita in Cluster 1 was 1.2 kg. per capita per day (compared with 0.7 kg. per capita per day in 2010). In the non-Jewish authorities, the amount of household waste in 2011 was 1.3 kg. per capita per day, as compared with 1.8 kg. per capita per day in the Jewish authorities and 2 kg. per capita per day in the mixed authorities.
- The international comparison shows that in 2010, the average amount of household waste per capita per day in Israel (1.67 kg.) was higher than the amount in most OECD countries (the average in OECD countries was 1.48 kg. per capita per day).