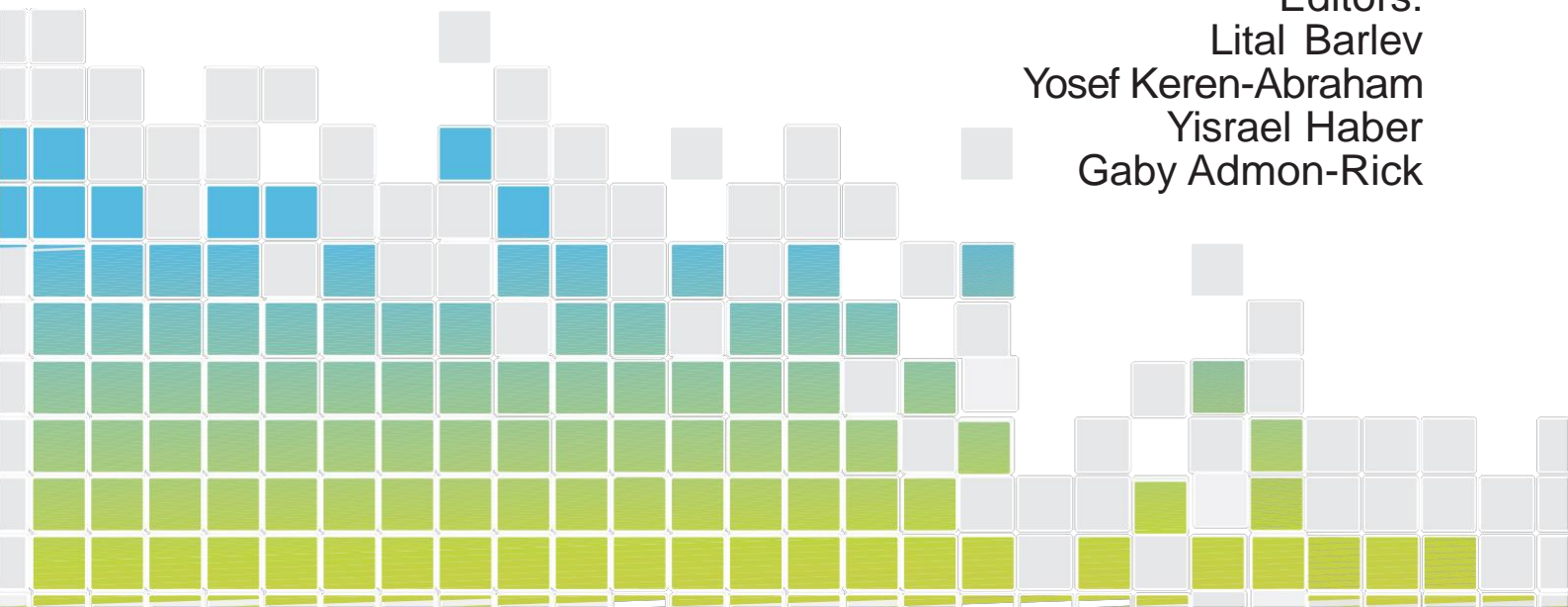




People with Disabilities in Israel 2015

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Main Findings (as of 2013)

Prevalence of Disability in Israel

- ◆ In Israel there are 1,603,500 people with disabilities.
- ◆ People with disabilities constitute 20% of the population.
- ◆ 25% of the adult population (age 20+) are people with disabilities (1,344,600 individuals).
- ◆ 10% of the adult population have severe disabilities (535,500 individuals).
- ◆ 15% of the adult population have moderate disabilities (809,200 individuals).

Disability by Age, Gender and Sector

- ◆ 16% of the working age (18-64)¹ population – 878,200 individuals – are people with disabilities and they account for 55% of all people with disabilities.
- ◆ 9% of the children in Israel (birth to 17) – 236,900 individuals – are people with disabilities.
- ◆ 58% of the population age 65+ – 488,400 individuals – are people with disabilities.
- ◆ 27% of women and 23% of men (age 20+) are people with disabilities.
- ◆ For those age 65+, the prevalence of disability among women is higher than among men (60% vs. 47%). At working age (20-64) the prevalence of disability among men and women is the same.
- ◆ The prevalence of disability is higher in the Arab population than in the Jewish population (32% vs. 24%).
- ◆ The gap between the Arab and Jewish populations is larger for people with a severe disability (15% vs. 9%).

Education

- ◆ People with disabilities have lower education levels than those without disabilities. The gaps are greater for people with a severe disability:
 - A higher percentage of people of working age with disabilities than those without disabilities have no more than a high-school education without matriculation: 50% vs. 28% respectively; at age 65+: 54% vs. 37%, respectively.
 - A lower percentage of people with a disability have a college education – at working age: 18% vs. 32%, respectively; at age 65+: 21% vs. 32%, respectively.

1 In the rest of the report, the working age population is defined as 20-64 consistent with the ages included in the social survey.

- ◆ Between 2002 and 2013, there was an increase in the percentage of people of working age with post-secondary education among people with disabilities. However, there was also an increase among those without disabilities and the gap remained the same.

Employment

- ◆ At working age, 57% of the people with disabilities are employed, compared with 78% of people without disabilities. The gap is greater among people with a severe disability – among whom only 42% are employed.
- ◆ Among people with disabilities age 20-64, the unemployment rate is 6% compared with 4% among those without disabilities.
- ◆ Between 2002 and 2013, there was an increase in the employment rate in all population groups; the increase was greater among people with disabilities so that the gap declined. In 2002, only 40% of people with disabilities were employed, compared with 68% of people without disabilities and in 2013 the rates were 57% vs. 78%, respectively.
- ◆ 30% of working people with a severe disability and 22% of those with a moderate disability have part-time jobs compared with only 16% of people without disabilities.

Economic Status

- ◆ Employed people with disabilities earn lower wages, particularly those with a severe disability.
- ◆ The average standard per capita income in a household in which there is a person with disabilities is lower than in households where there is not a person with disabilities.
 - At working age, the standard per capita income of people with a moderate disability is 84% of that of people without disabilities, and 63% for people with a severe disability.
 - Among people age 65+, the standard per capita income of people with a moderate disability is 73% of that of people without disabilities, and 60% for people with a severe disability.
- ◆ More people with disabilities than people without disabilities reported going without food, a warm meal, new clothes, entertaining guests or recreational activities due to financial problems.
- ◆ It is harder for people with disabilities to cover their monthly expenses than for those without disabilities.
- ◆ A higher percentage of people with disabilities reported being unable to cover their monthly expenditures than those without disabilities; the percentage was even higher among people with a severe disability:
 - At working age, 24% of the people with a severe disability and 15% of those with a moderate disability reported that they were unable to cover their monthly expenses compared with 8% of people without disabilities.

- Among those age 65+, 10% of the people with a severe disability and 5% of those with a moderate disability are unable to cover their monthly expenses compared with 2% of people without disabilities.
- ◆ In recent years, there has been a decline in the percentage of people of working age who are unable to cover their expenses. However the gap between people with disabilities and those without remains as it was.

Housing and Neighborhood

- ◆ The vast majority of people with disabilities (94%) live in the community.
- ◆ 6% of people with disabilities live in institutions (including sheltered housing, sheltered housing for immigrants and hostels) – 10% of those age 65+ and 3% of those of working age (18-64).
- ◆ People with disabilities are less satisfied than those without disabilities with all aspects of their neighborhood: cleanliness in the neighborhood, public transportation, parks and open spaces, roads and sidewalks and overall. Dissatisfaction is particularly high among people with a severe disability.
- ◆ People with a severe disability feel less safe going out alone in the dark in their neighborhood.
 - At working age, 18% of the people with a severe disability reported that they do not feel safe going out alone in their neighborhood compared to 10% of people with a moderate disability and 9% of people without disabilities.
 - Among age 65+, 17% of the people with a severe disability feel unsafe, compared with 9% of people with a moderate disability and 7% of people without disabilities.

Social Contacts and Recreational Activities

- ◆ People with disabilities participate less in cultural and recreational activities than those without disabilities.
- ◆ More people with disabilities reported feeling lonely and not having friends than those without disabilities:
 - At working age, 17% of people with a severe disability and 13% of those with a moderate disability reported having no friends to meet with or speak to on the telephone compared with only 6% of people without disabilities. 28% of people with a severe disability and 13% of those with a moderate disability reported frequently feeling lonely compared with only 5% of people without disabilities.
 - At age 65+, 31% of people with a severe disability and 22% of those with a moderate disability reported having no friends to meet with or speak to on the telephone compared with only 16% of people without disabilities. 31% of people with a severe disability and 18% of those with a moderate disability reported feeling frequently lonely compared with only 8% of people without disabilities.
- ◆ A higher percentage of people with disabilities reported that they have no one to rely on in times of need than those without disabilities:

- At working age, 27% of people with a severe disability and 15% of those with a moderate disability reported that they have no one to rely on for help in a crisis or time of distress, compared with 9% of those without disabilities.
- At age 65+, 21% of people with a severe disability and 15% of those with a moderate disability reported that they have no one to rely on for help in a crisis or time of distress, compared with 14% of those without disabilities.

Computer and Internet Use

- ◆ People with disabilities make less use of computers and the internet than people without disabilities:
 - At working age, 56% of people with a severe disability and 67% of those with a moderate disability reported using a computer in the previous 3 months compared with 84% of people without disabilities.
 - At age 65+, 21% of people with a severe disability and 38% of those with a moderate disability reported using a computer in the previous 3 months compared with 55% of people without disabilities.
- ◆ People with disabilities reported that they use the computer for fewer purposes (searching for information, e-mail, discussion groups, work, government services, shopping, making payments) than people without disabilities – a gap of at least 15 percentage points on the various items.

Health

- ◆ A higher percentage of people with disabilities in need of medical treatment had to forgo the treatment due to financial difficulties:
 - At working age, 21% of people with disabilities in need of medical care during the previous year went without it compared with 3% of people without disabilities.
 - Among those age 65+, 15% of people with disabilities who needed medical care during the previous year went without it compared with 6% of people without disabilities.
 - At working age, 46% of people with disabilities who needed dental treatment during the previous year went without it compared with 24% of people without disabilities.
 - Among those age 65+, 56% of people with disabilities who needed dental treatment during the previous year went without it compared with 28% of people without disabilities.