

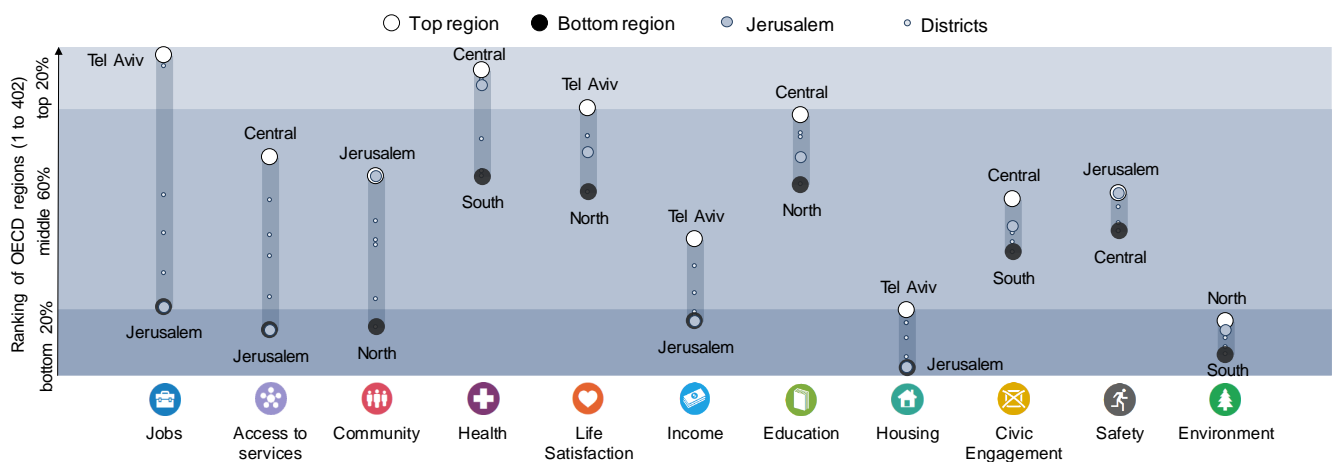
Did you know?

Only four OECD countries have lower regional disparities in access to broadband than Israel.

Tel Aviv is among the top 5% of OECD regions in terms of jobs outcomes, while Jerusalem ranks among the bottom 25%.

Subnational governments in Israel carry out 69% of public investment compared to the OECD average of 57% in 2016.

Differences in well-being across regions



Relative ranking of the regions with the best and worst outcomes in the 11 well-being dimensions, with respect to all 402 OECD regions. The eleven dimensions are ordered by decreasing regional disparities in the country. Each well-being dimension is measured by the indicators in the table below.

Tel Aviv district is among the top 20% of OECD regions in terms of jobs and self-assessed life satisfaction. The largest regional disparities in Israel are found in jobs, access to services and community. All Israeli regions rank among the bottom 20% of the OECD regions in environment, as measured in terms of levels of PM 2.5.

The top performing Israeli regions fare better than the OECD median region in all well-being indicators, except for disposable income per capita, the number of rooms per person and air pollution. Household disposable income in Jerusalem is below half the value of the OECD median region.

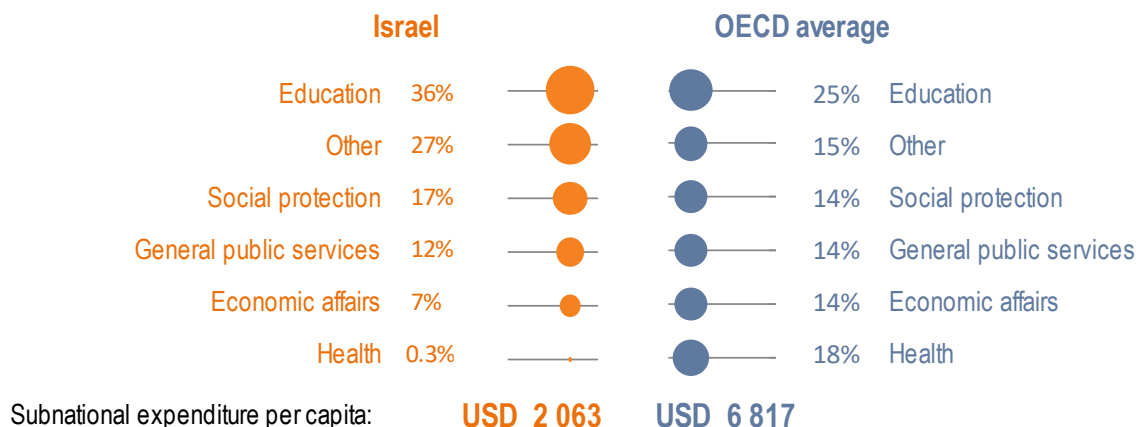
	Country Average	OECD median region	Israeli regions	
			Top 20%	Bottom 20%
Jobs				
Employment rate 15 to 64 years old (%), 2017	68.5	67.7	77.2	57.7
Unemployment rate 15 to 64 years old (%), 2017	4.9	5.5	3.8	6.3
Access to services				
Households with broadband access (%), 2017	74.3	78.0	82.9	59.1
Community				
Perceived social network support (%), 2013	88.5	91.4	92.2	81.9
Health				
Life Expectancy at birth (years), 2016	82.2	80.4	83.6	81.1
Age adjusted mortality rate (per 1 000 people), 2016	7.0	8.1	6.5	7.7
Life Satisfaction				
Life satisfaction (scale from 0 to 10), 2013	7.3	6.8	7.5	7.1
Income				
Disposable income per capita (in USD PPP), 2016	11 391	17 695	15 802	7 482
Education				
Labour force with at least upper secondary education (%), 2017	89.7	81.7	91.5	85.1
Housing				
Rooms per person, 2016	1.1	1.8	1.3	0.9
Civic engagement				
Voters in last national election (%), 2017 or lastest year	67.3	70.9	72.5	64.2
Safety				
Homicide Rate (per 100 000 people), 2016	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.5
Environment				
Level of air pollution in PM 2.5 (µg/m³), 2015	21.9	12.4	20.6	24.1

Source: OECD Regional Database. Visualisation: <https://www.oecdregionalwellbeing.org>.

Notes: OECD regions refer to the first administrative tier of subnational government (large regions, Territorial Level 2 (TL2)); Israel is composed of six TL2.



Subnational government expenditure by function As a share of total subnational government expenditure, 2016

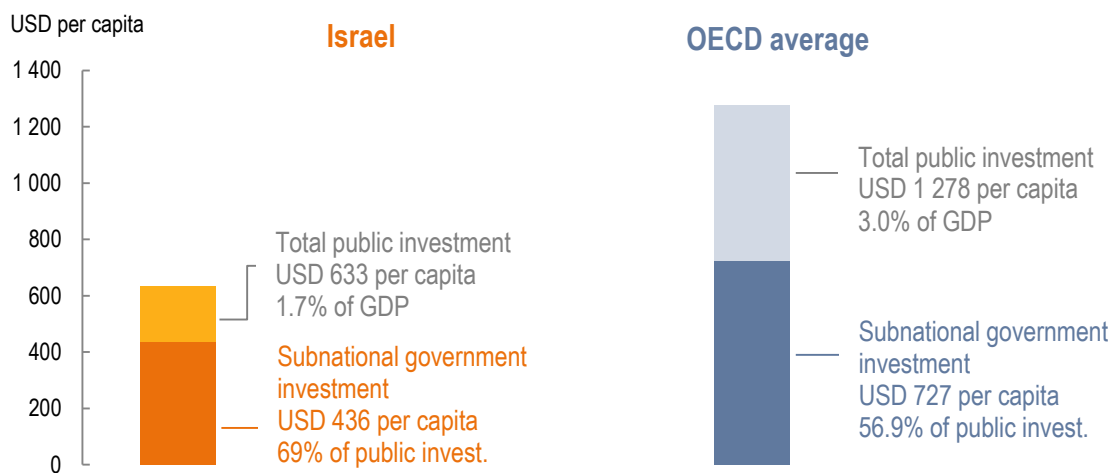


Subnational government expenditure amounts to **USD 2 063 per capita** in Israel compared to an OECD average of USD 6 817. In Israel, this is equivalent to **14% of total public expenditure** and to **5.5% of GDP**. In comparison, across the OECD, subnational government expenditure accounts for 40% of total public expenditure and for 16% of GDP. Education and the function 'Other' (housing and community amenities, recreation, culture and religion; environment; public order and safety) are the two largest spending items for subnational governments in Israel: together they represent **63%** of subnational expenditure compared to 40% in the OECD area.

In Israel, subnational governments carried out **69%** of total public investment, compared to the OECD average of 56.9%.

Role of subnational governments in public investment

Subnational government public investment per capita, 2016



Source: OECD Subnational Government Structure and Finance Database.

OECD Regions and Cities at a Glance 2018

The 2018 edition of OECD Regions and Cities at a Glance shows how regions and cities contribute to national growth and the well-being of societies. It updates its regular set of region-by-region indicators, examining a wide range of policies and trends and identifying those regions that are outperforming or lagging behind in their country.

Consult this publication on line: <https://oe.cd/pub/2n9>

