Did you know?

Unemployment rates in Israel regions were below the OECD average and below most European regions.

Subnational governments carried out 65% of the total public investment.

Regional dynamics

Unemployment rate, 2012

Israel

- Region max: Northern District 6.6%
- Region min: Tel Aviv District 5.1%

OECD

- Country max: Spain 25%
- National averages
- Country min: Norway 3.1%

Youth unemployment rate, 15-24 years old, 2007-11

- OECD Highest rate in 2011 Southern District 14.6%
- Israel Lowest rate in 2011 Tel Aviv District 11.1%

In recent years, Israel maintained a low unemployment rate and regional disparities in unemployment were among the lowest of OECD countries. The highest youth unemployment rate is found in the Southern District, 15% in 2011.

Source: OECD Regional database.
Regional dynamics

How the regions with the highest and lowest employment opportunities fare on social and environmental dimensions?

Highest employment rate region:

Tel Aviv District

Lowest employment rate region:

Jerusalem District

How to read the graph: For each dimension, regions have been assigned values from 0 to 10 based on their rank among all OECD regions and on the latest available data: 10 is the best performance and 0 is the lowest. The OECD median region is equal to 5. The more the radar graph is covered, the better the performance of the region among OECD regions.

Tel Aviv District, the region with the highest employment rate, fares better than the OECD median region in education, innovation and environment. The District of Jerusalem also fares better than the OECD median region on education and environment, and below for income.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimensions</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Tel Aviv District</th>
<th>Jerusalem District</th>
<th>Israel</th>
<th>OECD average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>Household income per capita, 2010 (USD PPP per capita)</td>
<td>12 027</td>
<td>6 076</td>
<td>8 748</td>
<td>18 775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>Unemployment rate, 2012 (%)</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Share of work force with tertiary education, 2012 (%)</td>
<td>54.5</td>
<td>55.5</td>
<td>52.7</td>
<td>28.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Life expectancy, 2009 (years)</td>
<td>81.2</td>
<td>81.7</td>
<td>82.9</td>
<td>79.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>CO₂ per capita, 2008 (tonnes per person)</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innovation</td>
<td>No. of patents per million people, 2010</td>
<td>245.2</td>
<td>119.0</td>
<td>198.4</td>
<td>108.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD Regional database. Household disposable income per capita data are based on USD constant PPP, constant prices (year 2005). Note: OECD regions refer to the first administrative tier of sub-national government; Israel is composed by 6 regions (Districts).
Sub-national governments have a key role in public investment

In Israel 65% of the total public investment was carried out by sub-national governments (SNG) compared to 72% in the OECD area. SNG investment has increased in Israel from USD 301 per capita in 2007 to USD 338 per capita in 2012.

Sub-national government expenditure by function, 2012

Sub-national expenditure per capita: USD 1 769 USD 6 173

Sub-national government expenditure accounts for 14% of the total public expenditure and 6% of GDP in Israel, compared to 40% and 17% respectively, in the OECD area. It corresponds to USD 1 769 per capita and USD 6 173 in the OECD area. Education and other are the two largest spending items for SNGs in Israel: together they represent 56% of sub-national expenditure compared to 40% in the OECD area.

Source: OECD National Accounts database.
OECD Regions at a Glance 2013

This edition of OECD Regions 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.

New to this edition:
- The role of OECD metropolitan areas in countries’ development
- Recent trends in public investment, revenues and the debt of subnational governments

Consult this publication on line: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/reg_glance-2013-en