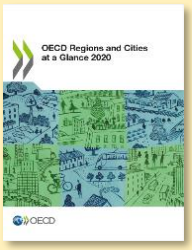


Regions and Cities at a Glance 2020 *provides a comprehensive assessment of how regions and cities across the OECD are progressing in a number of aspects connected to economic development, health, well-being and net zero-carbon transition. In the light of the health crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the report analyses outcomes and drivers of social, economic and environmental resilience. Consult the full publication here.*

OECD REGIONS AND CITIES AT A GLANCE - COUNTRY NOTE

ISRAEL

A. Resilient regional societies

B. Well-being in regions

C. Industrial transition in regions

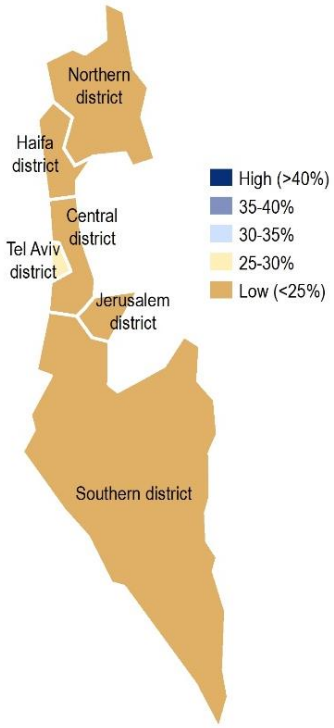
D. Transitioning to clean energy in regions

A. Resilient regional societies

Ageing remains low and stable in all Israeli regions

All Israeli regions have a lower number of elderly people relative to working-age population (elderly dependency rate) compared to the OECD average. The elderly dependency rate has been stable and homogeneous in regions in Israel since 2000, with the highest elderly dependency ranging from 15% in the Tel Aviv district to 26% in the Northern district (Figure A1),

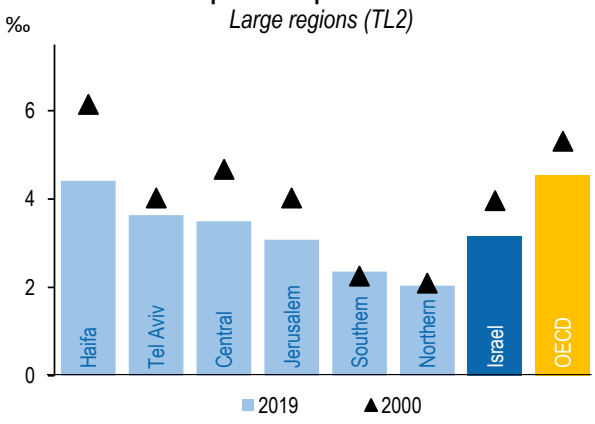
A1. Elderly dependency rate, 2019
Small regions (TL3)



Israeli regions have less hospital beds per capita than OECD average

All regions in Israel have less hospital beds per capita than the OECD average. As in most OECD countries, the availability of hospital beds per capita has declined in most regions since 2000 (Figure A2). Regional disparities in hospital beds are below OECD average, with Northern District having the lowest number of hospital beds per 1 000 inhabitants in 2019, less than half the level in Haifa district.

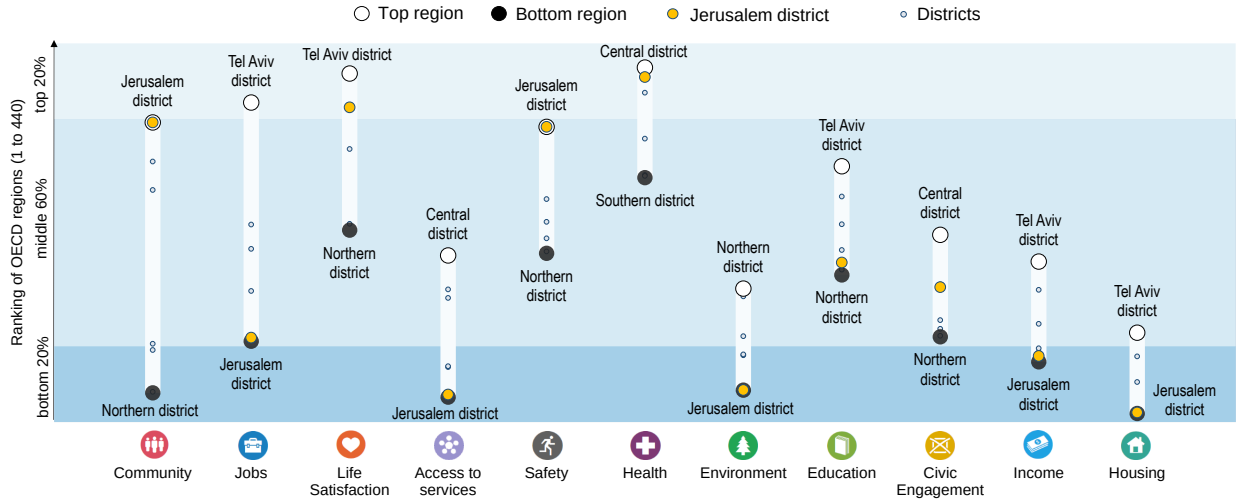
A2 - Hospital beds per 1000 inhabitants
Large regions (TL2)



B. Well-being in regions

Israel faces large regional disparities in 10 out of 11 well-being dimensions, with the largest disparities in the dimensions of community and jobs

B1 Well-being regional gap



Note: Relative ranking of the regions with the best and worst outcomes in the 11 well-being dimensions, with respect to all 440 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.

While Israeli districts perform in the middle 60% of OECD regions in the areas of education and civic engagement, Israeli districts are in the bottom 25% of OECD regions in terms of housing (rooms per capita). In contrast, outcomes are very unequal across districts in the dimension of jobs and sense of community (Figure B1).

The average of the top performing Israeli regions is above the average of the top OECD regions only in four out of 13 well-being indicators, including employment rates and life expectancy (Figure B2).

B2. How do the top and bottom regions fare on the well-being indicators?

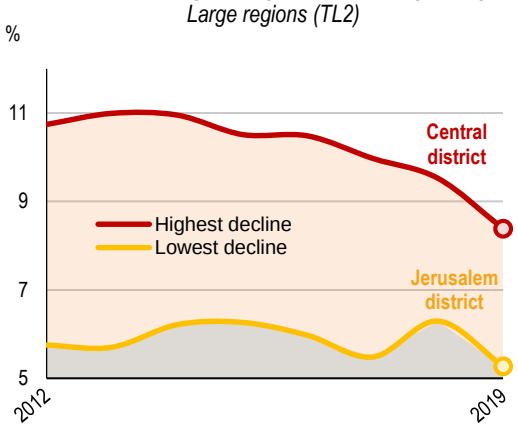
	Country Average	OECD Top 20% regions	Israeli regions	
			Top 20%	Bottom 20%
Community				
Perceived social network support (%), 2014-18	87.8	94.1	93.4	79.9
Jobs				
Employment rate 15 to 64 years old (%), 2019	68.9	76.0	77.5	57.3
Unemployment rate 15 to 64 years old (%), 2019	3.9	3.3	3.4	4.2
Life Satisfaction				
Life satisfaction (scale from 0 to 10), 2014-18	7.2	7.3	7.5	6.8
Access to services				
Households with broadband access (%), 2019	74.0	91.3	81.7	62.0
Safety				
Homicide Rate (per 100 000 people), 2016-18	1.4	0.7	0.8	1.7
Health				
Life Expectancy at birth (years), 2018	83.0	82.6	84.0	81.7
Age adjusted mortality rate (per 1 000 people), 2018	7.1	6.6	6.4	7.6
Environment				
Level of air pollution in PM 2.5 (µg/m³), 2019	20.4	7.0	15.1	24.2
Education				
Population with at least upper secondary education, 25-64 year-olds (%), 2019	79.9	90.3	85.9	72.6
Civic engagement				
Voters in last national election (%), 2019 or latest year	67.8	84.2	69.8	59.4
Income				
Disposable income per capita (in USD PPP), 2018	12 974	26 617	17 794	9 516
Housing				
Rooms per person, 2018	1.1	2.3	1.3	0.9

Note: OECD regions refer to the first administrative tier of subnational government (large regions, Territorial Level 2); Israel is composed of six large regions in the OECD Territorial grid. Visualisation: https://www.oecdregionalwellbeing.org.

C. Industrial transition in regions

The share of manufacturing employment has declined in all Israeli regions since 2012

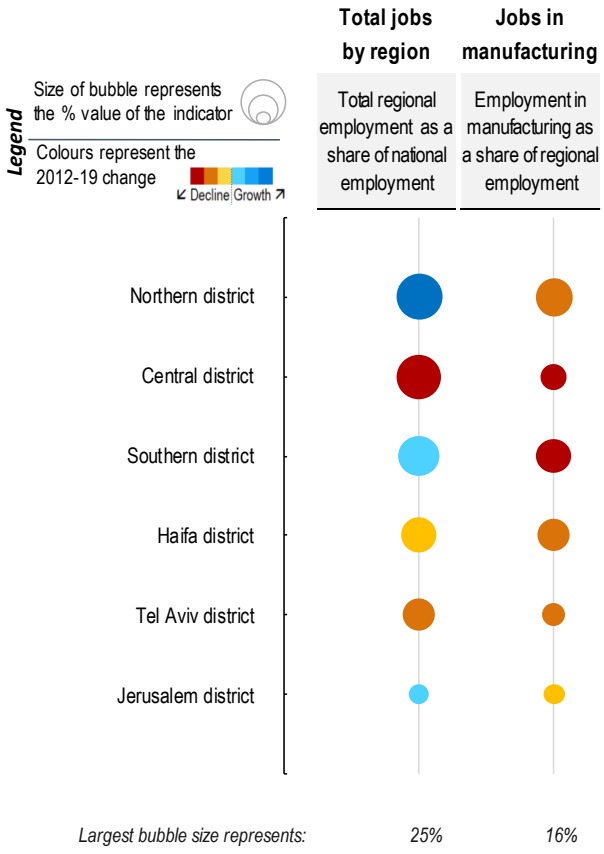
C1. Manufacturing employment share, regional gap
Large regions (TL2)



Between 2012 and 2019, all regions in Israel experienced a decline in the share of manufacturing employment. With a reduction of 2.4 percentage points in the share of manufacturing employment, the Central district, the second most populous region of Israel, recorded the largest decrease (Figure C1).

Since 2012, the Northern district has concentrated a larger share of the total employment in the country, whereas the Central District has registered the opposite trend. The Central District has also experienced a significant decline in the share of manufacturing employment over total regional employment during the same period (Figure C2).

C2. Manufacturing trends, 2012-19



Note figure D.2. : Regions are ordered by regional employment as a share of national employment. Colour of the bubbles represents the evolution of the share over the period 2000-18 in percentage points: red: below -2 pp; orange: between -2 pp and -1 pp; yellow: between -1 pp and 0; light blue: between 0 and +1 pp; medium blue: between +1 pp and +2 pp; dark blue: above +2 pp over the period.

D. Transitioning to clean energy in regions

Southern and Haifa districts, which produce 86% of Israeli electricity, are still relying on coal for a significant part of electricity production

The Southern and the Haifa districts – which generated 86% of electricity in the country in 2017 – produced 29% and 53% of their electricity using coal, respectively. In addition, the use of renewable sources was very limited in both regions, as less than 3% of the electricity produced in these regions came from renewables in 2017 (Figure D1).

D1. Transition to renewable energy, 2017

	Total electricity generation (in GWh per year)	Regional share of renewables in electricity generation (%)	Regional share of coal in electricity generation (%)	Greenhouse gas emissions from electricity generated (in Ktons of CO2 eq.)	
Southern district	34 943	4%	29%	19 839	Sou.
Haifa district	22 304	0%	53%	14 825	Hai.
Central district	5 128	0%	0%	2 513	Cen.
Tel Aviv district	1 988	0%	0%	974	Tel.
Northern district	1 876	10%	0%	833	Nor.
Jerusalem district	325	0%	0%	159	Jer.

Compared to the average of OECD regions, carbon efficiency in the production of electricity is low across Israeli regions. While OECD regions emitted, on average, around 380 tons of CO_2 per gigawatt hour of electricity produced in 2017, Southern and Haifa districts – the main electricity producers in Israel – emitted 570 and 670 tons of CO_2 per gigawatt hour of electricity generated, respectively (D2).

D2. Contribution to total CO_2 emissions from electricity production, 2017

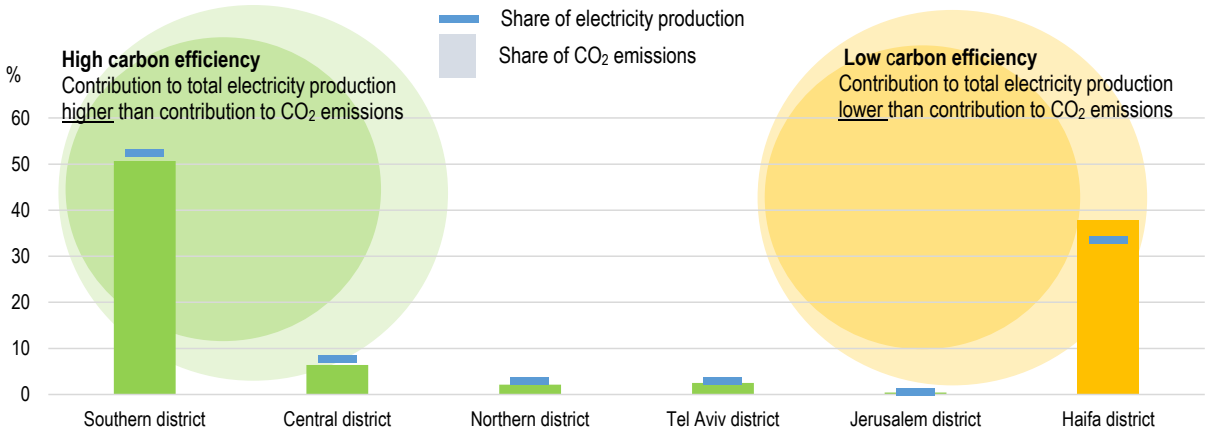


Figure notes: Regions are arranged in Figure D1 by total generation, and in Figure D2 according to gap between share of electricity generation and share of CO_2 emissions (most positive to most negative). These estimates refer to electricity production from the power plants connected to the national power grid, as registered in the Power Plants Database. As a result, small electricity generation facilities disconnected from the national power grid might not be captured. Renewable energy sources include hydropower, geothermal power, biomass, wind, solar, wave and tidal and waste. See here for more details.