Did you know?

Between 2001 and 2011, government expenditures in Israel decreased from 53.9% to 44.6% of GDP, the strongest decrease in the OECD.

Trust in government in Israel increased from 22% in 2007 to 34% in 2012, one of the strongest increases across the OECD.

With a Gini coefficient of 0.38, Israel has the second highest level of income inequality after government taxes and transfers among OECD countries.

Strategic Governance

Trust in government

% of citizens who have confidence in their national government (2007 & 2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Israel</th>
<th>OECD</th>
<th>% of citizens who have confidence in their national government</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>22 (Israel) 45 (OECD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>34 (Israel) 40 (OECD)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Gallup World Poll

Impact of the tax system and grants on reducing income inequality

Differences in income inequality before and after tax and government transfers (2010)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Gini Coefficient Before</th>
<th>Gini Coefficient After</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With a Gini coefficient of 0.38, Israel has the second highest level of income inequality after government taxes and transfers among OECD countries.

Public sector efficiency

Education: performance in PISA reading scores and expenditure per student (aged 6 to 15) in USD PPP (2009)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PISA Reading</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>474 USD 54 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>495 USD 83 500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fiscal sustainability

Total consolidation requirements between 2012 and 2030 in order to reduce government debt to 60% of GDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>% of potential GDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD Education at a Glance 2012

Source: OECD Income Distribution Database

Source: OECD Education at a Glance 2012

Source: OECD Economic Outlook No. 93 (May 2013)
**Public Finance and Economics**

**Government revenues (2011) % of GDP**
- Israel: 40.2%
- OECD: 41.9%

**Government expenditures (2011) % of GDP**
- Israel: 44.6%
- OECD: 45.4%

**Fiscal balance (2011) % of GDP**
- Israel: -4.4%
- OECD: -3.5%

**Government debt (2011) % of GDP**
- OECD: 79%

**Structure of government expenditures (2011) % of total government expenditure**

- **Israel**
  - Education: 16.5%
  - Health: 12.3%
  - General public services: 14.7%
  - Economic affairs: 5.8%
  - Public order and safety: 3.8%
  - Defence: 14.7%
  - Social protection: 25.9%
  - Other: 6.3%

- **OECD**
  - Education: 12.5%
  - Health: 14.5%
  - General public services: 13.6%
  - Economic affairs: 10.5%
  - Public order and safety: 3.6%
  - Defence: 3.9%
  - Social protection: 35.6%
  - Other: 5.9%

**Budget Practices and Procedures**

**Fiscal rules: Types and legal foundation (2012)**

- **Israel**
  - Expenditure rule(s): YES
  - Revenue rule(s): NO
  - Budget balance rule(s): YES
  - Debt rule(s): NO

- **OECD**
  - Expenditure rule(s): YES
  - Revenue rule(s): YES
  - Budget balance rule(s): YES
  - Debt rule(s): YES

**Legal foundations:**
- C: Constitution
- T: Treaty
- PL: Primary and/or Secondary Legislation
- I: Internal Rules/Policy
- P: Political Commitment

**Index**

- **Israel**
  - Expenditure rule(s): 0.38
  - Revenue rule(s): 0.0
  - Budget balance rule(s): 0.0
  - Debt rule(s): 0.0

- **OECD**
  - Expenditure rule(s): 0.7
  - Revenue rule(s): 0.6
  - Budget balance rule(s): 0.4
  - Debt rule(s): 0.5

**Use of performance budgeting practices at the central level of government (2011)**

- **Index**
  - **Israel**: 0.38
  - **OECD**: 0.7

**Note:** Data for Israel are not available.
**Public Employment and Pay**

### Employment in general government (2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>% of labour force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: International Labour Organisation Database & OECD Labour Force Statistics

### Annual compensation across central government positions (2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>2011 USD PPP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Secretaries (general office clerks)</td>
<td>36 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior professionals</td>
<td>50 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle managers (D3 positions)</td>
<td>89 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior managers (D1 positions)</td>
<td>126 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>220 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD 2012 Survey on Compensation of Employees in Central/Federal Governments

### Women in Government

#### Share of women in general government (2010)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>% of general government employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>56.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>56.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: International Labour Organisation

#### Share of ministers who are women (2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>% of ministers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union Parline Database

### Public Procurement

#### Procurement expenditure (2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>% of government expenditures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>32.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>29.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD National Accounts

#### Use of innovative procurement tools in central government (2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Procurement plans are published</th>
<th>Tenders are announced</th>
<th>Bids can be submitted electronically</th>
<th>Invoices can be submitted electronically</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD 2012 Survey on Public Procurement

Note: Data for Israel are not available.
Open and Inclusive Government

Asset disclosure: Level of disclosure of private interests and public availability of information (2012)

Serving Citizens: quality of public services

Access to medical care (2011)
out of pocket expenditure as a % of final household consumption

Citizen take-up of e-government services (2012)
% of individuals using the internet to interact with public authorities

Satisfaction and confidence across public services (2012)
% of citizens expressing confidence/satisfaction

Government at a Glance 2013

With a focus on public administration, OECD Government at a Glance 2013 provides readers with a dashboard of key indicators assembled with the goal of contributing to the analysis and international comparison of public sector performance across OECD countries. Indicators on public finances and employment are provided alongside composite indexes summarising aspects of public management policies, and indicators on service quality in education, health, taxation and justice. Government at a Glance 2013 also includes indicators on key governance and public management issues, such as strategic governance, budgeting, compensation in the public service, public procurement and open government.

For background data and to consult this publication on line:
http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/gov_glance-2013-en

For more information and to consult all other Country Fact Sheets:
www.oecd.org/gov/govataglance.htm