Government investment as a share of total investment declined in Ireland

Government investment as a share of total investment sharply declined in Ireland from 2007 to 2017, by more than 10 percentage points from 16% in 2007 to 5.3% in 2017. While in 2007 the share of government investment in total investment in Ireland was somewhat higher than the OECD average of 15.4%, in 2017 it was very substantially lower of the OECD average of 14.7%. This is – among others – due to the long-lasting impact of the last economic and financial crisis on public finances in Ireland.

Chapter 2. Public finance and economics
Figure 2.50. Government investment as share of total investment, 2007 and 2017

The proportion of female judges in Ireland has increased from 24% in 2010 to 35% in 2016

However, this compares still unfavourably to the OECD average of 50% in 2016. At the same time, the representation of women in the Supreme Court in Ireland was higher than the OECD average (44% vs. 33% in 2016).

Chapter 3. Public employment
Figure 3.9. Gender equality of professional judges, 2010 and 2016
Figure 3.10. Gender equality of professional judges by level of court, 2016

Ireland is making great progress in supporting the reuse of open government data

Efforts to monitor the impact of Open Government Data, to promote initiatives and partnerships with stakeholders from outside the public sector and to promote data literacy have led Ireland to improve its score in support for data reuse of the OURdata Index from 0.46 in 2017 to 0.85 in 2019, where 0 is worst and 1 is best. These improvements have placed Ireland among the top performers in 2019, with an OECD average of 0.52.

Chapter 9. Open and digital government
Figure 9.4. Open Useful Re-Usable data (OURdata) Index, 2017 & 2019
Figure 9.7. Government support for data re-use, 2017 and 2019
**Public Finance and Economics**

**Fiscal balance** *(2017, 2018)*

- Ireland: -0.3% (2017), 0.0% (2018)

**Government expenditures** *(2017, 2018)*

- Ireland: 26.3% (2017), 25.7% (2018)

**Government investment** *(2017, 2018)*

- Ireland: 1.8% (2017), 2.1% (2018)

**Government gross debt** *(2017)*

- Ireland: 77.2% of GDP

**How to read the figures:**
- Country value in purple (not represented if not available)
- Average of OECD countries in green
- Range of OECD country values in grey
- Values have been rounded.
- n.a. refers to data not available.

**Public Employment**

**General government employment as % of total employment** *(2017)*

- Ireland: 14.9%

**Civil servants as % of all central administration employees** *(2018)*

- Ireland: 12.1%

**Gender equality ...**

**... in parliament (2019)**

- Ireland: 22.2%

**... in ministerial positions (2019)**

- Ireland: 26.7%

**Institutions**

**Responsibilities of the Centre of Government** *(2016)*

- Preparation of Cabinet meetings
- Policy co-ordination
- Transition planning and management
- Strategic planning
- Government programme
- Monitoring of government policy
- Relations with parliament

Source: OECD (2017) Survey on Organisation and functions of the Centre of Government
Government at a Glance 2019

Government at a Glance provides reliable, internationally comparative data on government activities and their results in OECD countries. In many public governance areas it is the only available source of data. It includes, input, process, output and outcome indicators as well as contextual information for each country. Input indicators are on public finance and employment; while processes in the 2019 edition include data on institutions, budgeting practices and procedures, human resources management, regulatory government, public procurement and digital government and open data. Outcomes cover core government results (e.g. trust, inequality reduction) and indicators on access, responsiveness, quality and citizen satisfaction for the education, health and justice sectors. Governance indicators are needed more than ever, given large number of OECD principles and recommendations that countries signed up to adhere to need regular monitoring; their relationship to Sustainable Development Goals and the unique position of the OECD in collecting vital information on public governance practices from government officials.

The Excel spreadsheets used to create the tables and figures in Government at a Glance 2019 are available via the StatLinks provided throughout the publication:
http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/gov_glance-2019-en

For more information on the data (including full methodology and figure notes) and to consult all other Country Fact Sheets: www.oecd.org/gov/govataglance.htm

Notes
- Data on Public finance and economics and General government employment, which are based on the System of National Accounts (SNA), were extracted on 24 June 2019.
- Fiscal balance as reported in the System of National Accounts (SNA) framework, also referred to as net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) of government, is calculated as total government revenues minus total government expenditures. Government gross debt is reported according to the SNA definition, which differs from the definition applied under the Maastricht Treaty. It is defined as all liabilities that require payment or payments of interest or principal by the debtor to the creditor at a date or dates in the future. All debt instruments are liabilities, but some liabilities such as shares, equity and financial derivatives are not debt.
- Regulatory governance indicators: The results for stakeholder engagement and Regulatory Impact Assessment apply exclusively to processes for developing primary laws initiated by the executive. Data is not applicable to the United States, where all primary laws are initiated by Congress. In the majority of countries, most primary laws are initiated by the executive, except for Mexico and Korea, where a higher share of primary laws are initiated by parliament/congress (respectively 90.6% and 84%).

Core Government Results

Satisfaction and confidence across public services (2018)

Percentage of individuals economically vulnerable* (2015)

Differences in income inequality pre and post-tax and government transfers (2016)

Having a say in what the government does (2016)