The participation of women in politics in Israel is lower than the OECD average

While the percentage of female ministers was 31% on average in the OECD in 2019, the proportion was only 19% in Israel. At the same time, women occupied 29% of seats in the Israeli Parliament (Knesset), a percentage very close to the OECD average of 30% (which also considers lower houses in bicameral countries).

Israel has broadened its consultation practices when developing regulations since 2014, and is now performing better than the OECD average

Israel has increased its score of stakeholder consultation in iREG from 0.99 in 2014 to 2.53 in 2019 for primary laws and from 0.79 to 2.53 in subordinate regulations. Israel moved from being one of the bottom performers in 2014 to scoring above the OECD average (of 2.20 and 2.12 respectively) in 2017. The iREG indicators measure progress made by OECD countries in improving the way they regulate, they range from 0 (worst) to 4 (best).

The share of citizens satisfied with the education system in Israel has increased from 53% in 2007 to 65% in 2018

According to Gallup World Poll, in 2007, satisfaction with the education system in Israel was below the OECD average of 65%, but by 2018 it caught up to the OECD average of 66%.
**Public Finance and Economics**

**Fiscal balance**
- Israel: -1.0%
- 2017: -2.2%

**Government expenditures**
- Israel: 39.5%
- 2017: 40.4%

**Government investment**
- Israel: 1.4%
- 2017: 3.1%

**Government gross debt**
- Israel: 71.0%
- 2017: 110.3%

---

**Public Employment**

**General government employment as % of total employment**
- Israel: 19.7%

**Civil servants as % of all central administration employees**
- Israel: 89.2%

**Gender equality**

**... in parliament**
- Israel: 29.2%

**... in ministerial positions**
- Israel: 19.0%

---

**Institutions**

**Preparation of Cabinet meetings**
- Israel: 34 0 0

**Policy co-ordination**
- Israel: 24 10 0

**Transition planning and management**
- Israel: 21 11 1

**Strategic planning**
- Israel: 18 12 4

**Government programme**
- Israel: 16 15 3

**Monitoring of government policy**
- Israel: 16 18 0

**Relations with parliament**
- Responsibility of the Centre of Government
- Shared between the Centre of Government and another body
- Responsibility of another body

---

*See Notes: Source: OECD National Accounts*
### Human Resource Management

**Performance management regime for senior managers (2019)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existence of a performance-management regime for senior managers</th>
<th>Performance-related pay</th>
<th>Performance agreement with the Minister (at D1)</th>
<th>Performance appraisal system which includes:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Israel</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Avg of 17 countries</strong></td>
<td>25 11</td>
<td>20 16</td>
<td>15 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Composite indices on regulatory governance for primary laws (2017)</strong></td>
<td>Stakeholder engagement in developing regulations</td>
<td>Regulatory Impact Assessment for developing regulations</td>
<td>Ex post evaluation of regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Israel</strong></td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>1.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Avg of 17 countries</strong></td>
<td>1.70 1.75</td>
<td>1.70 1.75</td>
<td>1.70 1.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Budgeting

**Gender budgeting index (2018)**

Composite index from 0 (worst) to 1 (best)

- **Israel**: 0.30
- **Avg of 17 countries**: 0.53*

* Average of 17 countries practicing gender budgeting.

Source: OECD (2018) Survey on Gender Budgeting

### Regulatory governance

**Composite indices on regulatory governance for primary laws (2017)**

Composite index from 0 (worst) to 4 (best)

- Stakeholder engagement in developing regulations: 2.53
- Regulatory Impact Assessment for developing regulations: 2.20
- Ex post evaluation of regulations: 1.72

**Israel**

Source: Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance Surveys (IREG)

### Public Procurement

**General government procurement expenditures (2017)**

- **Israel**: 37.5%
- **Avg of 17 countries**: 29.1%

Source: OECD National Accounts

**Mechanisms to prevent and manage conflicts of interests among public procurement officials (2018)**

- Regulatory framework includes a definition of a conflict of interest for public procurement officials: Yes
- Public procurement officials have to declare their private interests: No
- Public procurement officials have to declare "no conflict of interest" or notify the competent authority in case of potential conflict of interest: No
- Certain public officials and political appointees have certain limitations in participating in public procurement opportunities: No

**Israel**

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