

# Government at a Glance 2021 Country Fact Sheet



## Israel

### Israel is performing well on representation of women in senior management in the public sector.

The share of public employment in total employment is 19.6%, compared to 17.9% on average among OECD countries (Figure 3.1). 62.0% of public sector employees were women, higher than 57.9% on average among OECD countries (Figure 3.7). 53.9% of middle managers, and 44.5% of senior managers are women, higher than in most OECD countries for which there is data.

#### Chapter 3 – Public employment

 [Figure 3.1. Employment in general government as a percentage of total employment, 2007 and 2019](#)

 [Figure 3.7. Gender equality in public sector employment and in total employment, 2019](#)

**Israel could better involve stakeholders in the design of COVID-19 recovery strategies.** During the recovery period, governments will need to work transparently and inclusively to build society's resilience to future shocks. While Israel has informed and consulted stakeholders on strategies to respond to the COVID-19 crisis, there have been no mechanisms to involve (i.e. inform, consult or engage) stakeholders for the design of recovery strategies (Figure G.26).

#### Chapter 4 - Institutions

 [Figure G.26. Stakeholder participation processes used during the COVID-19 crisis, 2020](#)

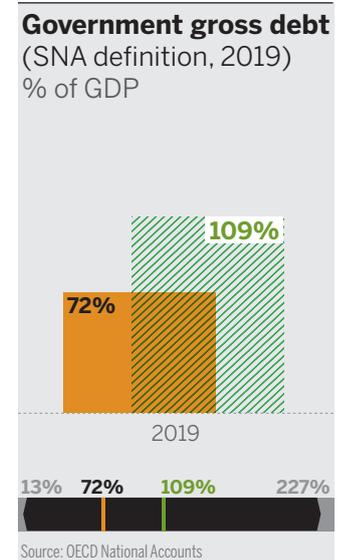
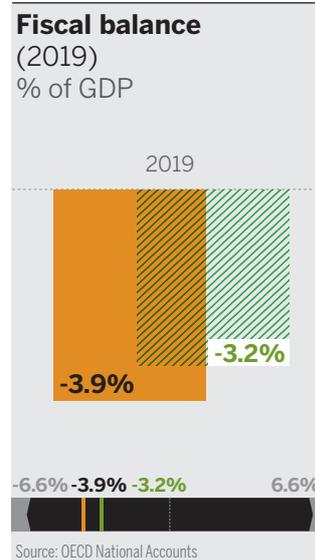
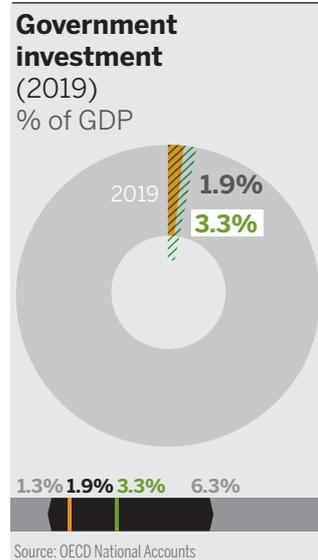
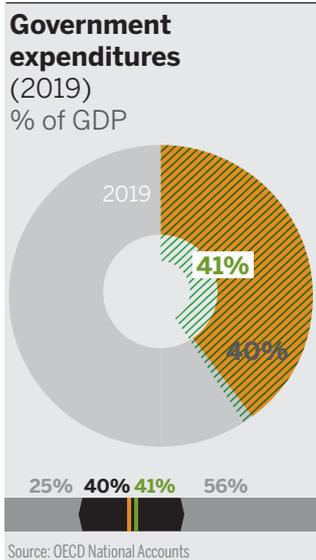
### Public trust in government has risen from 22% in 2007 to 50% in 2020.

This is the third largest increase among OECD countries over this period (Figure 13.1). Trust in government in 2020 was 50%, close to the OECD average (51%). Ensuring strong citizen trust is crucial for enabling a healthy democratic system.

#### Chapter 13 – Core government results

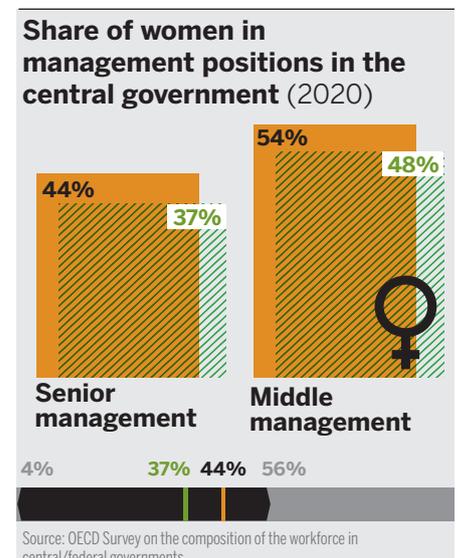
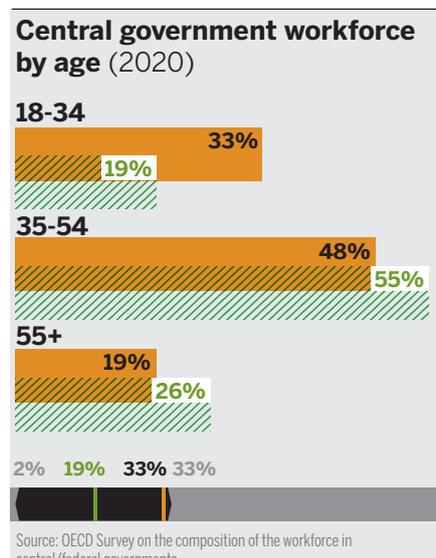
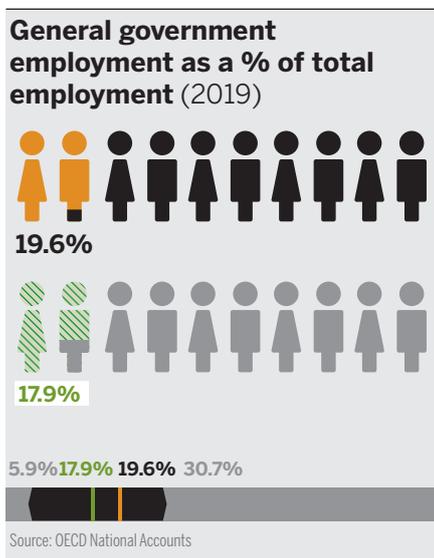
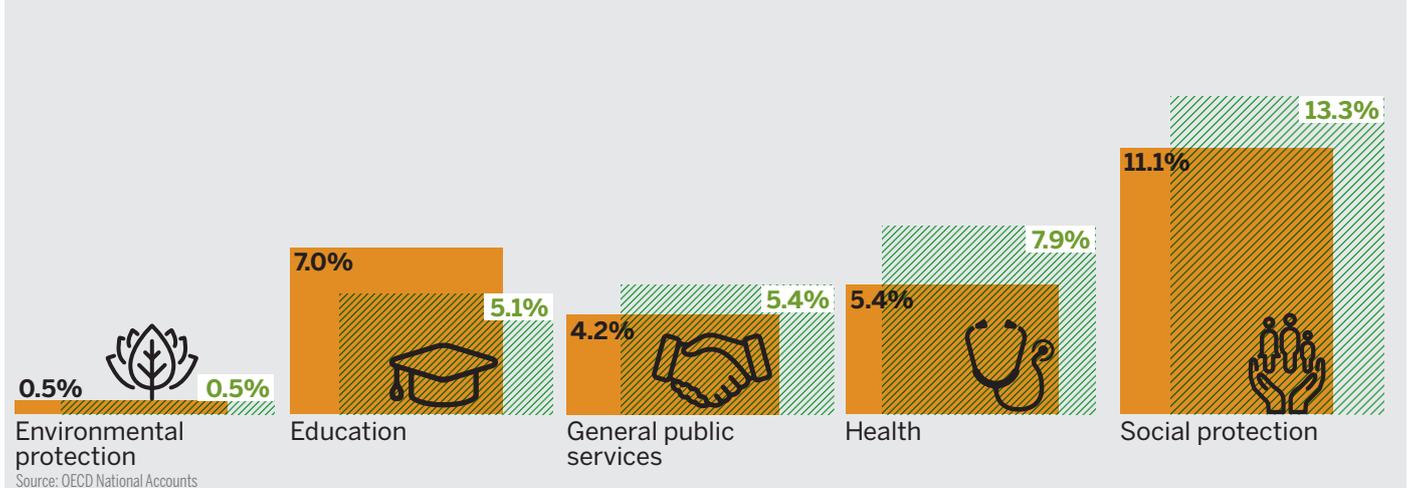
 [Figure 13.1. Confidence in national government in 2020 and its change since 2007](#)

# Government resources



## Government expenditures by selected functions (2019)

% of GDP

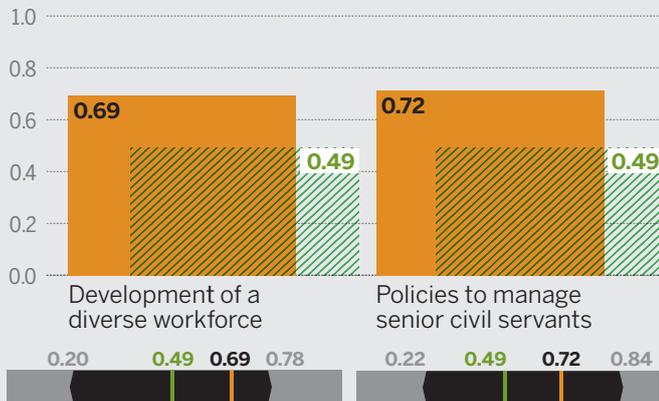


# Public governance practices



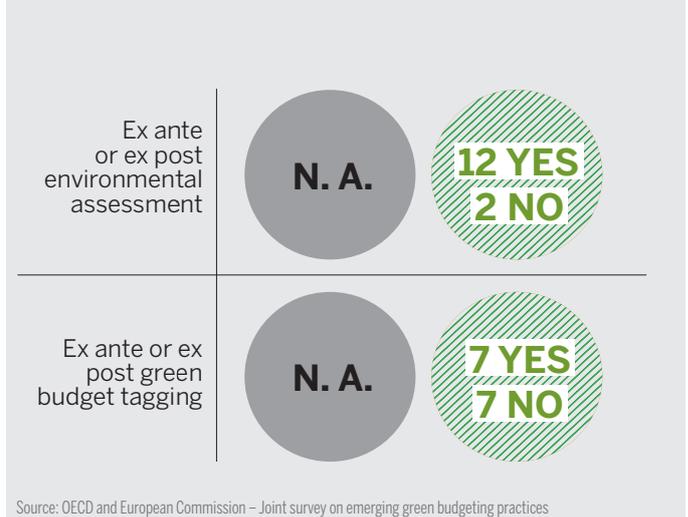
## Composite indices of public service leadership and capability (2020)

From 0 (worst) to 1 (best)



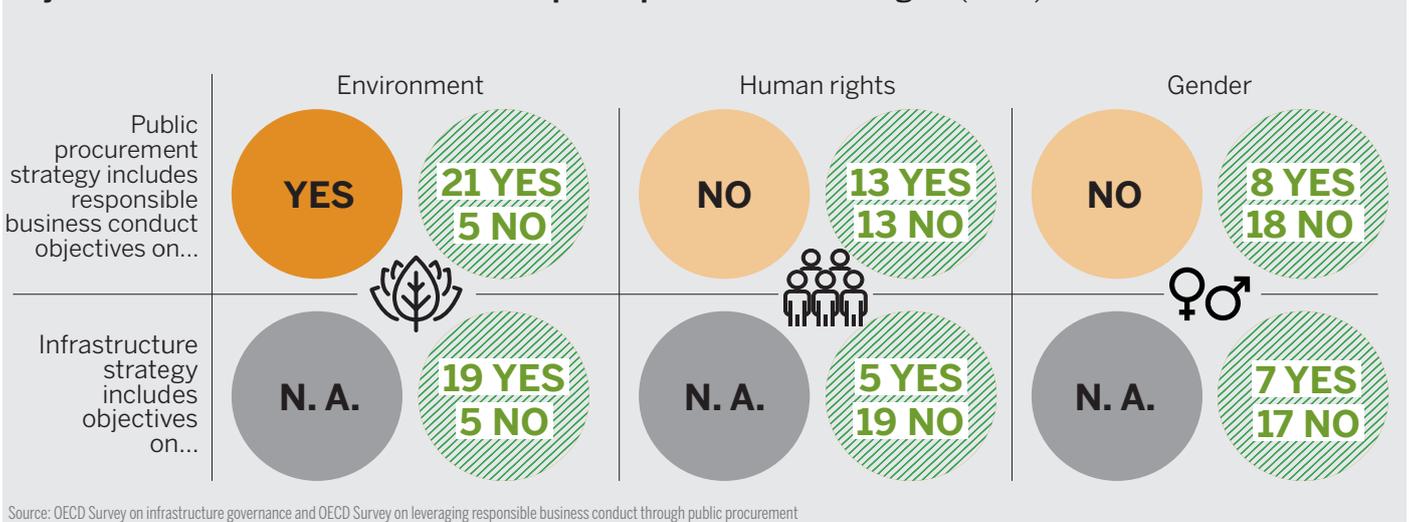
Source: OECD Survey on the composition of the workforce in central/federal governments and OECD Survey on public service leadership and capability

## Green budgeting tools (2021)



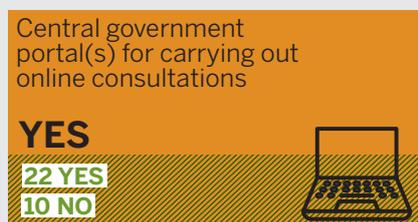
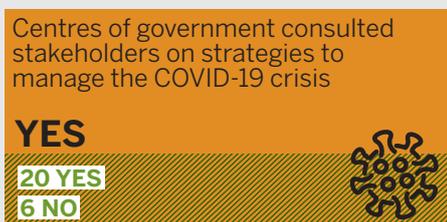
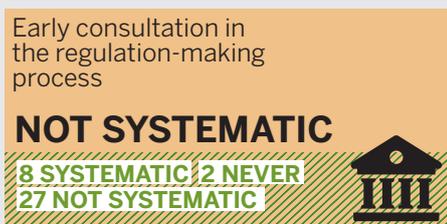
Source: OECD and European Commission – Joint survey on emerging green budgeting practices

## Objectives included in infrastructure and public procurement strategies (2020)



Source: OECD Survey on infrastructure governance and OECD Survey on leveraging responsible business conduct through public procurement

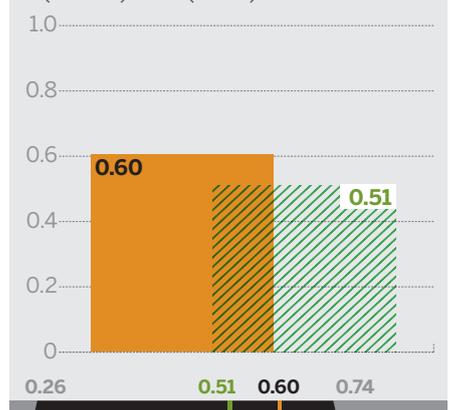
## Citizen and stakeholder participation (2020 or 2021)



Source: OECD Survey on centres of government's role in managing the COVID-19 crisis, OECD open government Survey and OECD indicators of regulatory policy and governance (IREG) Survey

## Digital government index (2019)

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



Source: OECD Survey on digital government 1.0

# Government results

**Israel**

OECD

Range of OECD country values

**N. A. not available**  
Values have been rounded

## Government provides information on law enforcement, due process and respect of human rights (2020)

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

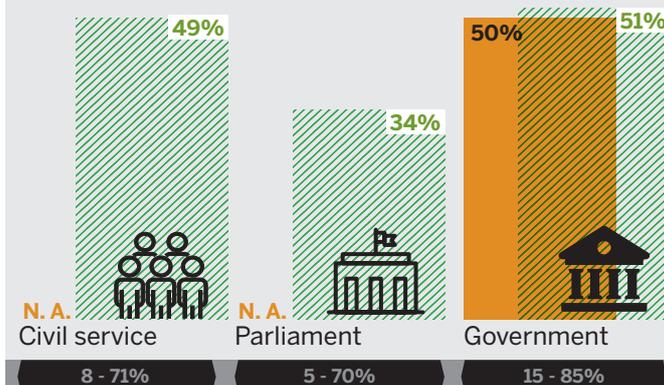
N. A.



0.32 0.75 0.92

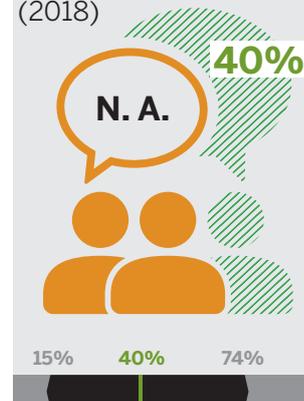
Source: World Justice Project, Rule of Law Index 2020

## Citizens who express trust in public institutions (2020)



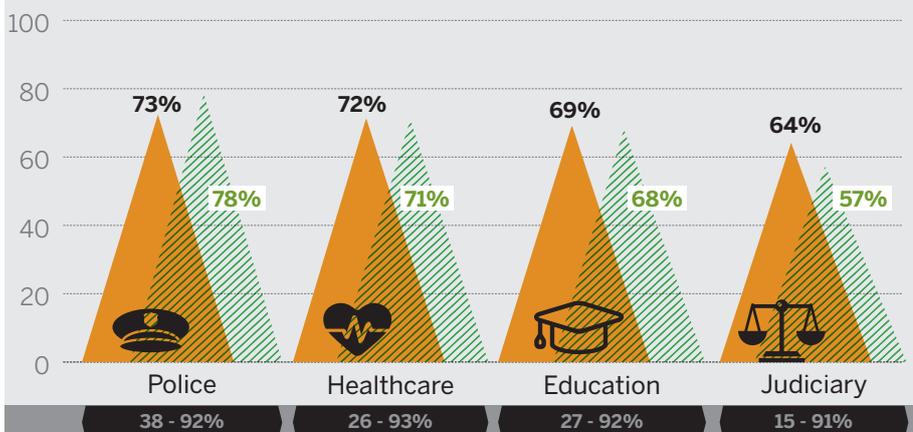
Source: Gallup World Poll, World Values Survey and European Values Study.

## Citizens who believe they have a say in what government does (2018)



Source: OECD calculations based on rounds 8 and 9 of the ESS and the 2017-2020 round of the World Values Survey

## Citizens who express satisfaction with public services (2020)



Source: Gallup World Poll

## Income inequality before taxes and post taxes and transfers (GINI index, 2018)



Source: OECD Income Distribution Database

## Figure notes

- Data on Public finance and economics, which are based on the System of National Accounts (SNA), were extracted on 11 May 2021 and data on General government employment were extracted on 12 April 2021. Data on Government gross debt refer to year 2018. The range of country values refers to year 2019.
- Fiscal balance as reported in 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.
- The range of country values for the central government workforce by age refers to the 18-34 group.
- Data on trust in the civil service and parliament are 2018 for most countries.
- The range of country values for share of women in management positions in the central government refers to senior management.
- Citizens who express satisfaction with public services: for the judiciary and the police, the data reflect the proportion of citizens who express having confidence in the institution.
- The range of country values for income inequality before taxes and post taxes and transfers refers to GINI after taxes and transfers for the working age population.

## Government at a Glance 2021

Published every two years, **Government at a Glance** provides reliable, internationally comparable indicators on government activities and their results in OECD countries.

The 2021 edition includes input indicators on public finance and employment; while processes include data on institutions, budgeting practices and procedures, human resources management, regulatory governance, public procurement, the governance of infrastructure, public sector integrity, open government and digital government. Outcomes cover core government results (e.g. trust, political efficacy, inequality reduction) and indicators on access, responsiveness, quality and citizen satisfaction for the education, health and justice sectors. Governance indicators are especially useful for monitoring and benchmarking governments' progress in their public sector reforms.



Each indicator in the publication is presented in a user-friendly format, consisting of graphs and/or charts illustrating variations across countries and over time, brief descriptive analyses highlighting the major findings conveyed by the data, and a methodological section on the definition of the indicator and any limitations in data comparability.

The Excel spreadsheets used to create the tables and figures in Government at a Glance 2021 are available via the StatLinks provided throughout the publication: <https://doi.org/10.1787/1c258f55-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/govtaglance.htm](http://www.oecd.org/gov/govtaglance.htm)