

## Country Fact Sheet

# Norway



### Did you know?

With a Gini coefficient of **0.25**, Norway has the second lowest income inequality after government taxes and transfers across the OECD.

With just under **1 out of 3** people in the labour force employed by government, Norway has the largest government workforce in the OECD.

Norway is one of the OECD countries – the other being Sweden – where Ministers are **mostly** women.

Strategic Governance

Public Finance & Economics

Budget Practices & Procedures

Public Employment & Pay

Women in Government

Public Procurement

Open and Inclusive Government

Serving Citizens

### How to read the figures:



Norway  
Country value in **blue**  
(not represented if not available)



OECD  
Average of OECD countries  
in **green**

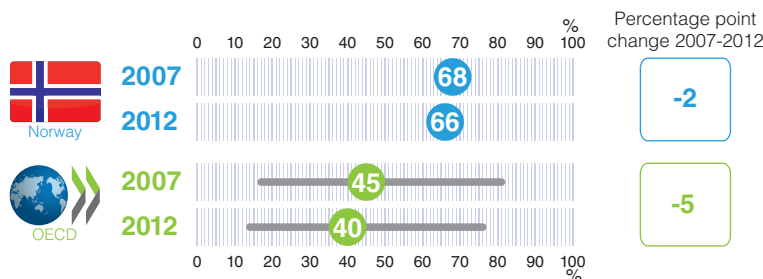
Range of OECD country  
values in **grey**

Values have  
been rounded

## Strategic Governance

### Trust in government

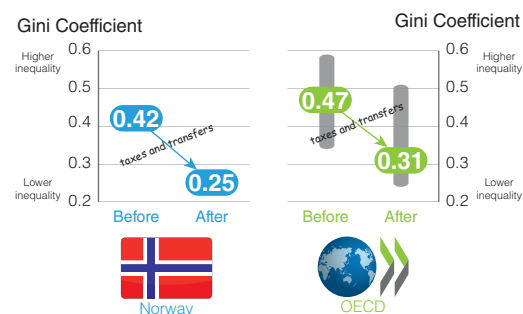
% of citizens who have confidence in their national government (2007 & 2012)



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)

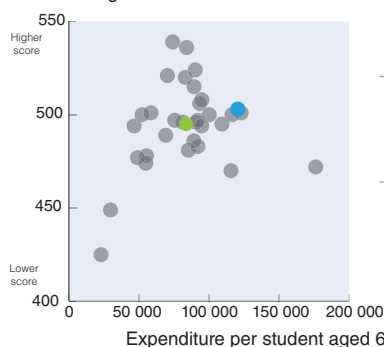


Source: OECD Income Distribution Database

### Public sector efficiency

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

PISA Reading Score

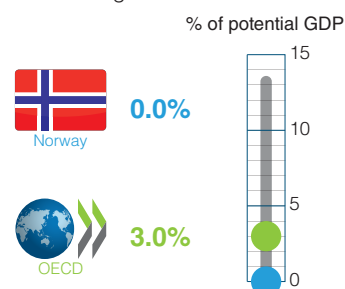


	PISA Reading	Expenditure
Norway	503	USD 120 300
OECD	495	USD 83 500

Source: OECD Education at a Glance 2012

### Fiscal sustainability

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



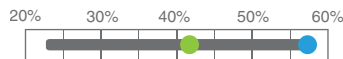
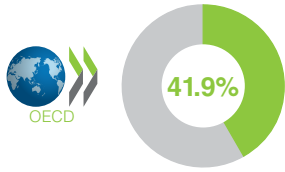
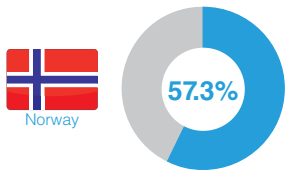
Note: In Norway, no consolidation is needed to achieve the 60% debt-to-GDP ratio by 2030.

Source: OECD Economic Outlook No. 93 (May 2013)

# Public Finance and Economics

## Government revenues (2011)

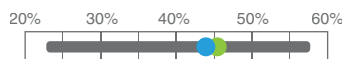
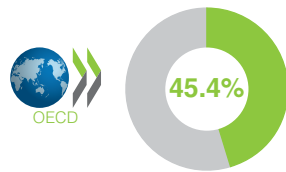
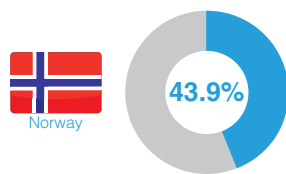
% of GDP



Source: OECD National Accounts

## Government expenditures (2011)

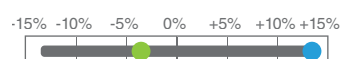
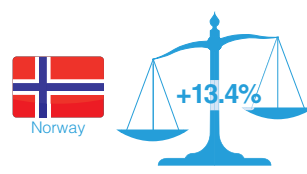
% of GDP



Source: OECD National Accounts

## Fiscal balance (2011)

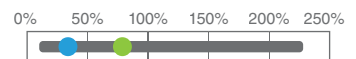
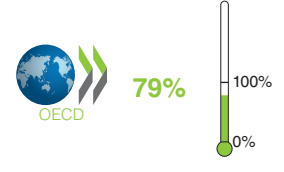
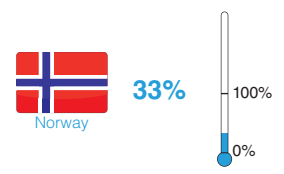
% of GDP



Source: OECD National Accounts

## Government debt (2011)

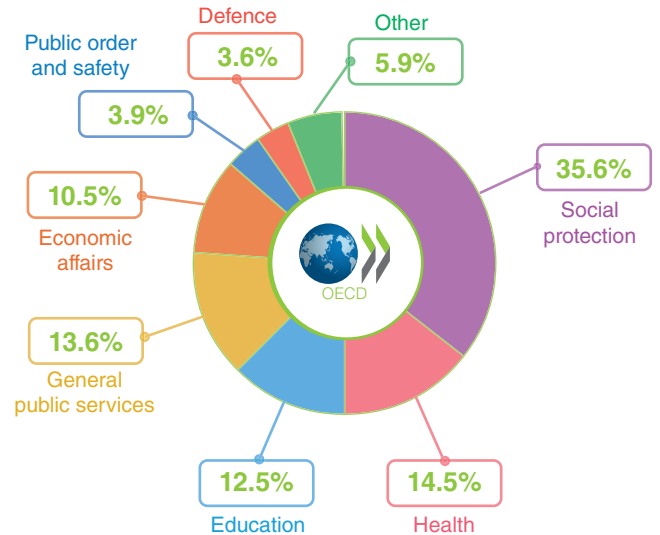
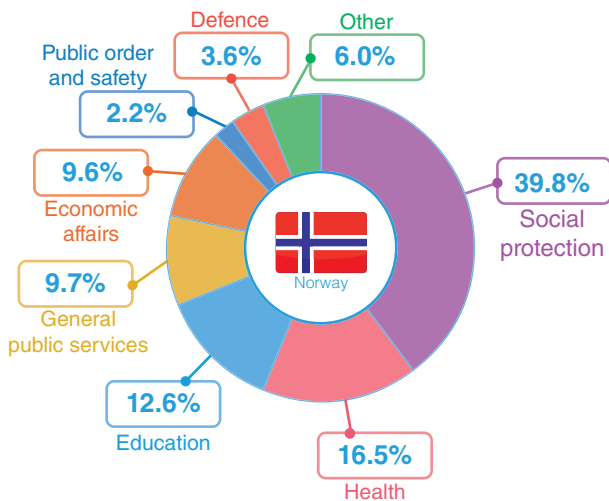
% of GDP



Source: OECD National Accounts

## Structure of government expenditures (2011)

% of total government expenditure



Source: OECD National Accounts

# Budget Practices and Procedures

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

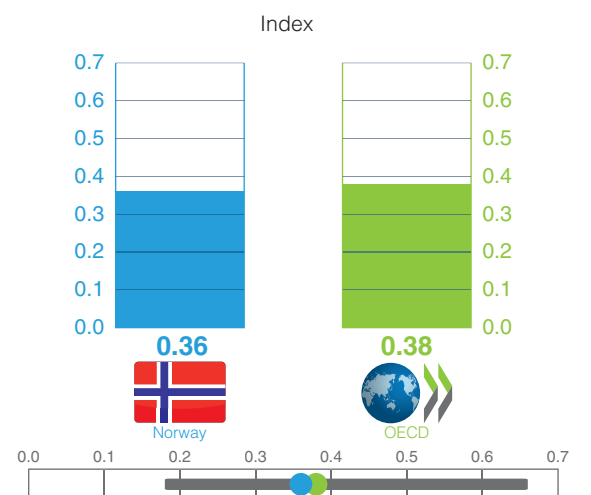
	Norway		OECD	
	Do these types of rules exist?	If yes, what is the legal foundation?	In how many countries do these types of rules exist?	
Expenditure rule(s)	NO		21	
Revenue rule(s)	NO		5	
Budget balance rule(s)	YES	<b>R</b>	28	
Debt rule(s)	NO		23	

Legal foundations:

**C** Constitution  
 **IT** International Treaty  
 **L** Primary and/or Secondary Legislation  
 **R** Internal Rules/Policy  
 **PC** Political Commitment

Source: OECD 2012 Survey on Budget Practices and Procedures

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



Source: OECD 2011 Survey on Performance Budgeting

# Public Employment and Pay

## Employment in general government (2011)

% of labour force



30.5%



15.5%



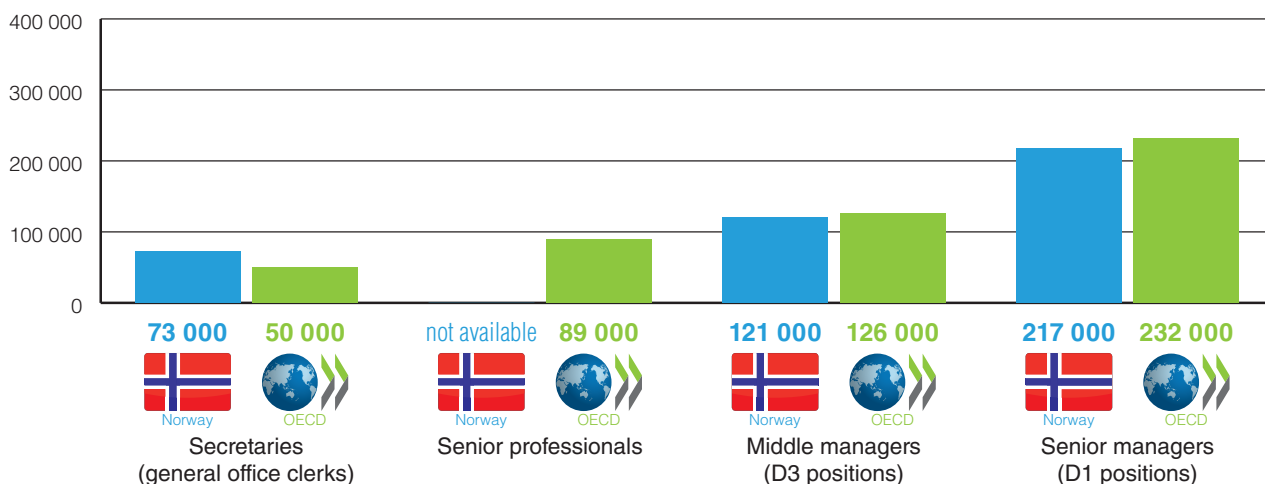
Note: Data for Norway are for 2010.

Source: International Labour Organisation Database & OECD Labour Force Statistics

## Annual compensation across central government positions (2011)

2011 USD PPP

2011 USD PPP



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

## Women in Government

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

% of general government employment



71.7%



56.8%



Note: Data for Norway are for 2007.

Source: International Labour Organisation

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

% of ministers



52.6%



24.9%



Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union Parline Database

## Public Procurement

### Procurement expenditure (2011)

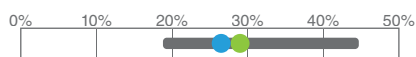
% of government expenditures



26.5%



29.0%



Source: OECD National Accounts

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

functionalities in e-procurement systems

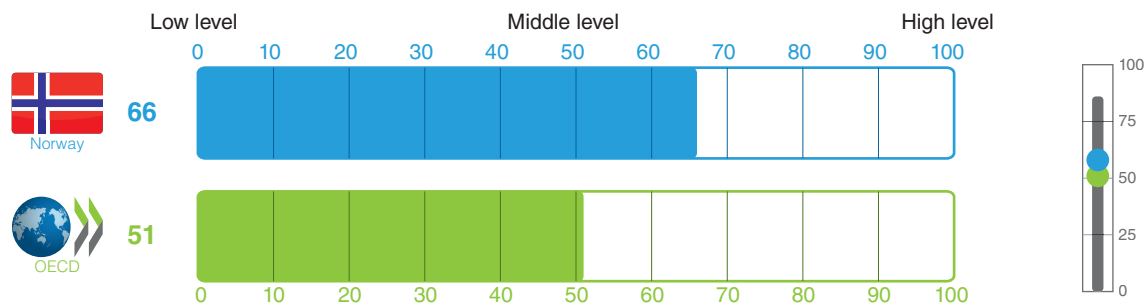
	Procurement plans are published	Tenders are announced	Bids can be submitted electronically	Invoices can be submitted electronically
Norway	●	●	●	●
OECD	● 20 ● 8 ○ 10	● 32 ● 7 ○ 0	● 16 ● 13 ○ 6	● 8 ● 10 ○ 15

● Yes, in national central e-procurement systems ● Yes, in e-procurement systems of specific procuring entities ○ No

Source: OECD 2012 Survey on Public Procurement

# Open and Inclusive Government

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

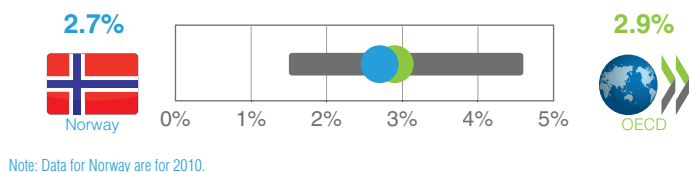


Source: OECD 2012 Survey on Conflict of Interest Disclosure

## Serving Citizens: quality of public services

### Access to medical care (2011)

out of pocket expenditure as a % of final household consumption

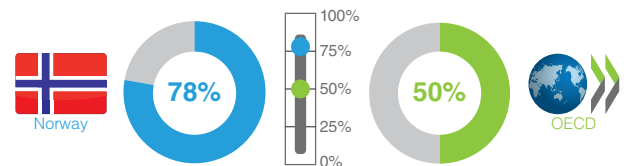


Note: Data for Norway are for 2010.

Source: OECD Health Statistics 2013

### Citizen take-up of e-government services (2012)

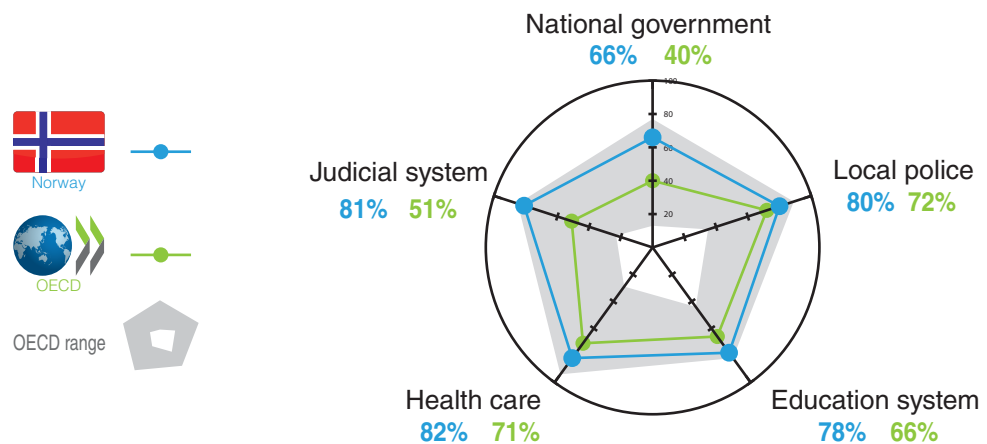
% of individuals using the internet to interact with public authorities



Source: Eurostat and OECD

### Satisfaction and confidence across public services (2012)

% of citizens expressing confidence/satisfaction



Source: World Gallup Poll

## 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](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](http://www.oecd.org/gov/govataglance.htm)

