



# GOVERNMENT AT A GLANCE 2013

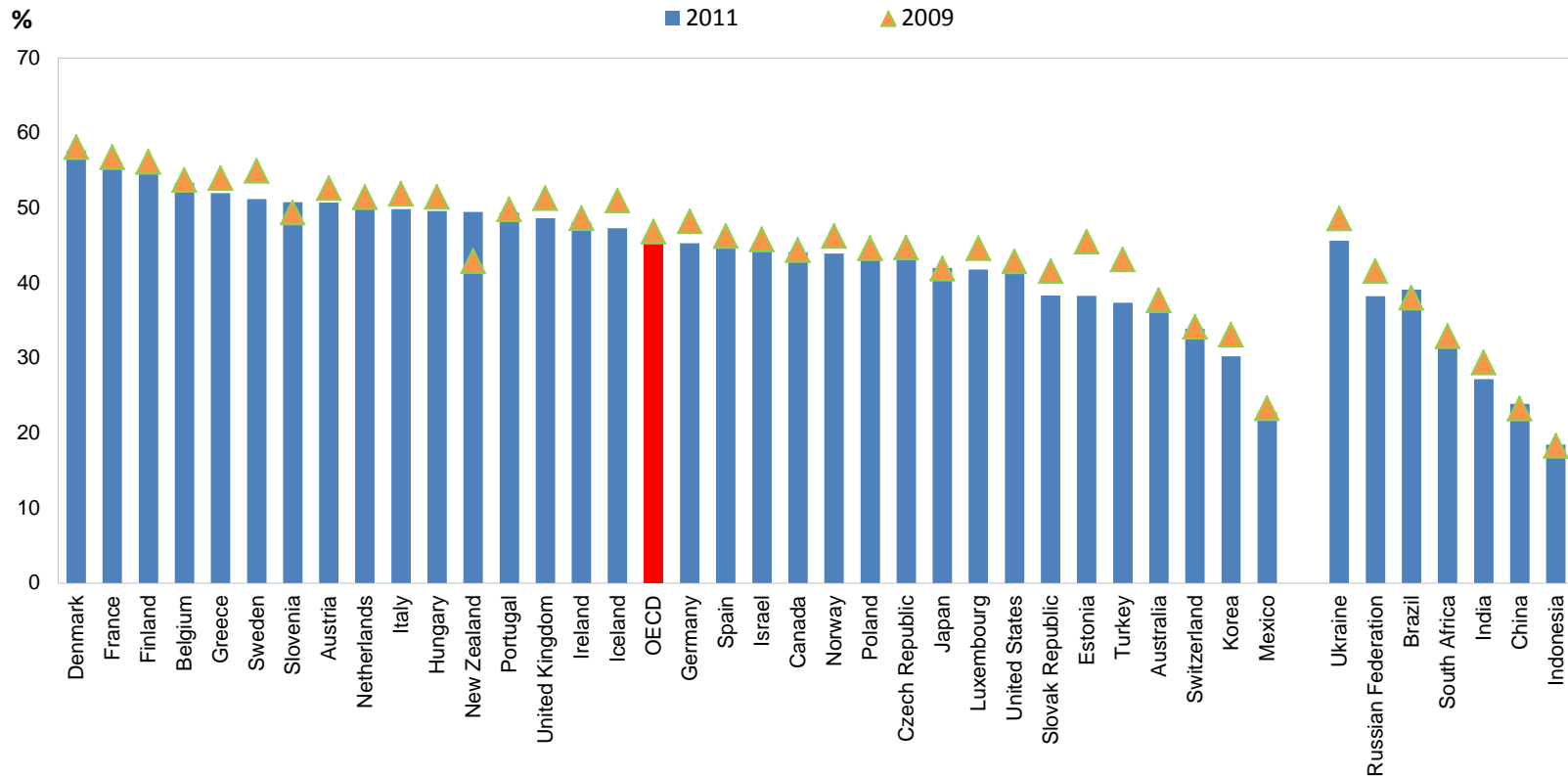


# THE IMPACT OF THE CRISIS



# Government a player in the economy

**General government expenditures as a percentage of GDP (2009 and 2011)**



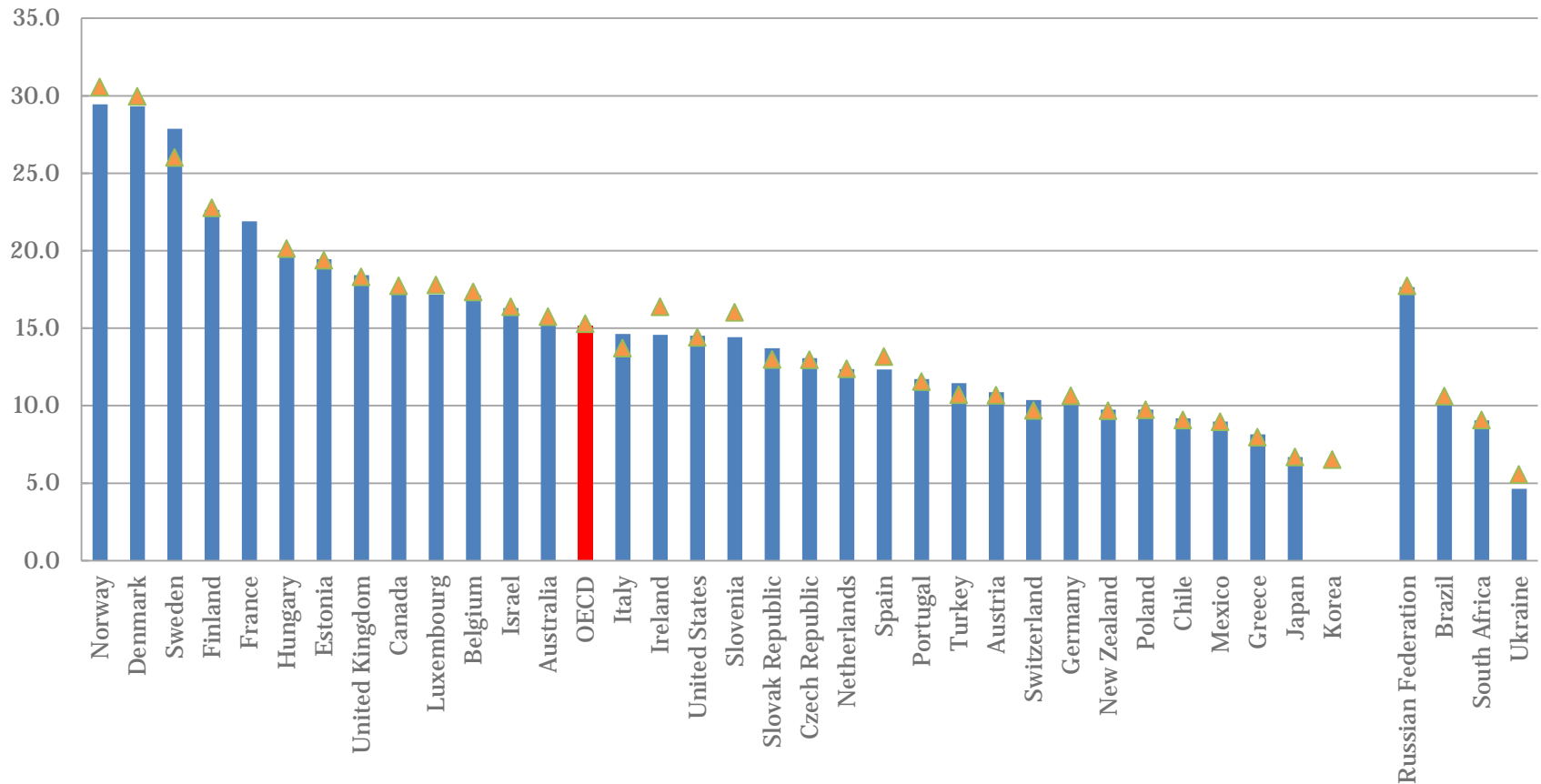
Source: OECD National Accounts Statistics (database). Data for the Other major economies (excluding the Russian Federation) are from the IMF Economic Outlook (April 2013).



# .... and a major employer

**Employment in general government as a percentage of the labour force (2011 and 2007)**

■ 2007 ▲ 2011

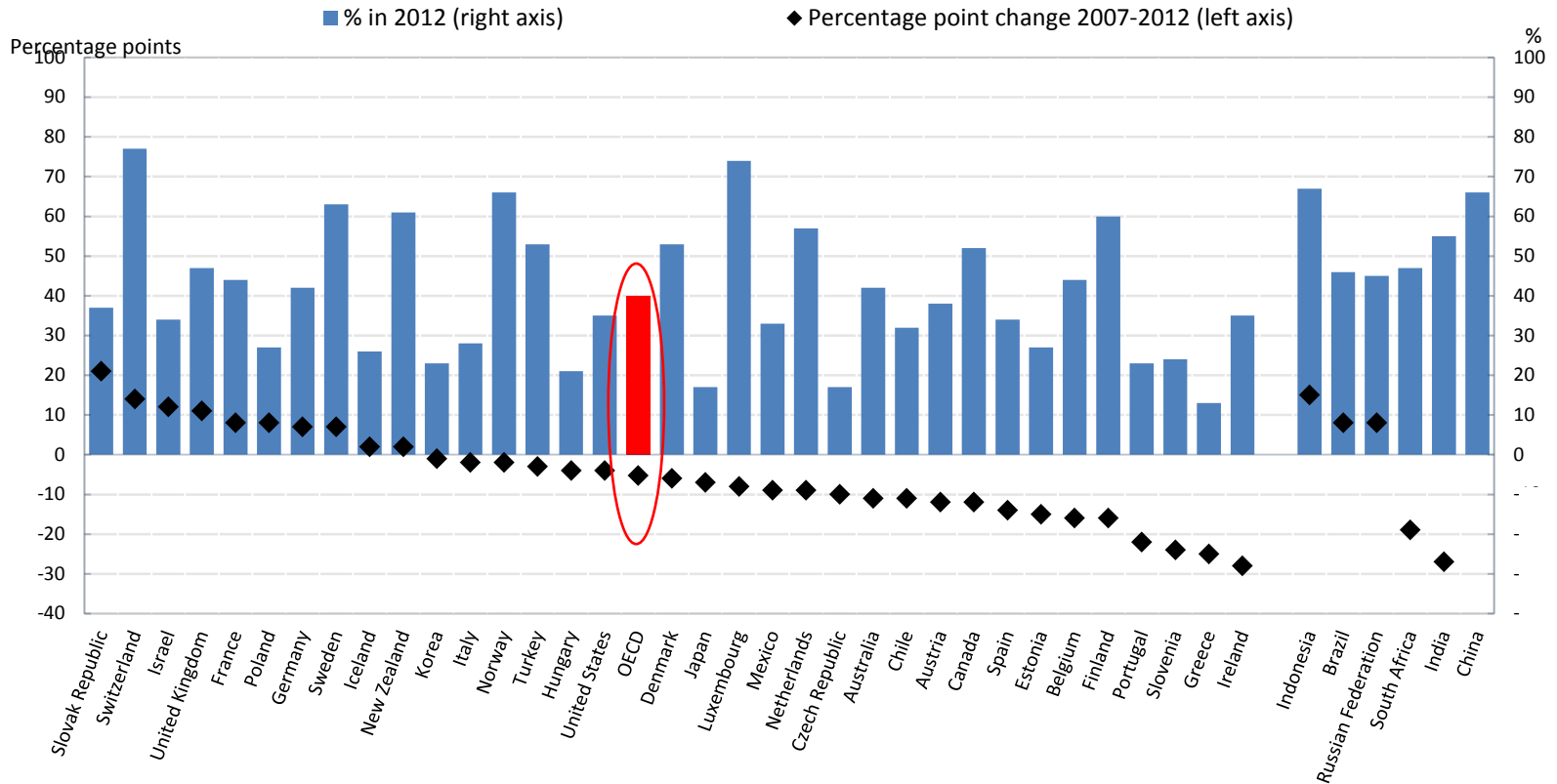


Employment in general government as a percentage of the Sources: International Labour Organization (ILO) LABORSTA Database and OECD Labour Force Statistics Database. Data for Korea were provided by government officials. force (2001 and 2011)



# ... but losing trust

## Confidence in national government in 2012 and its change since 2007



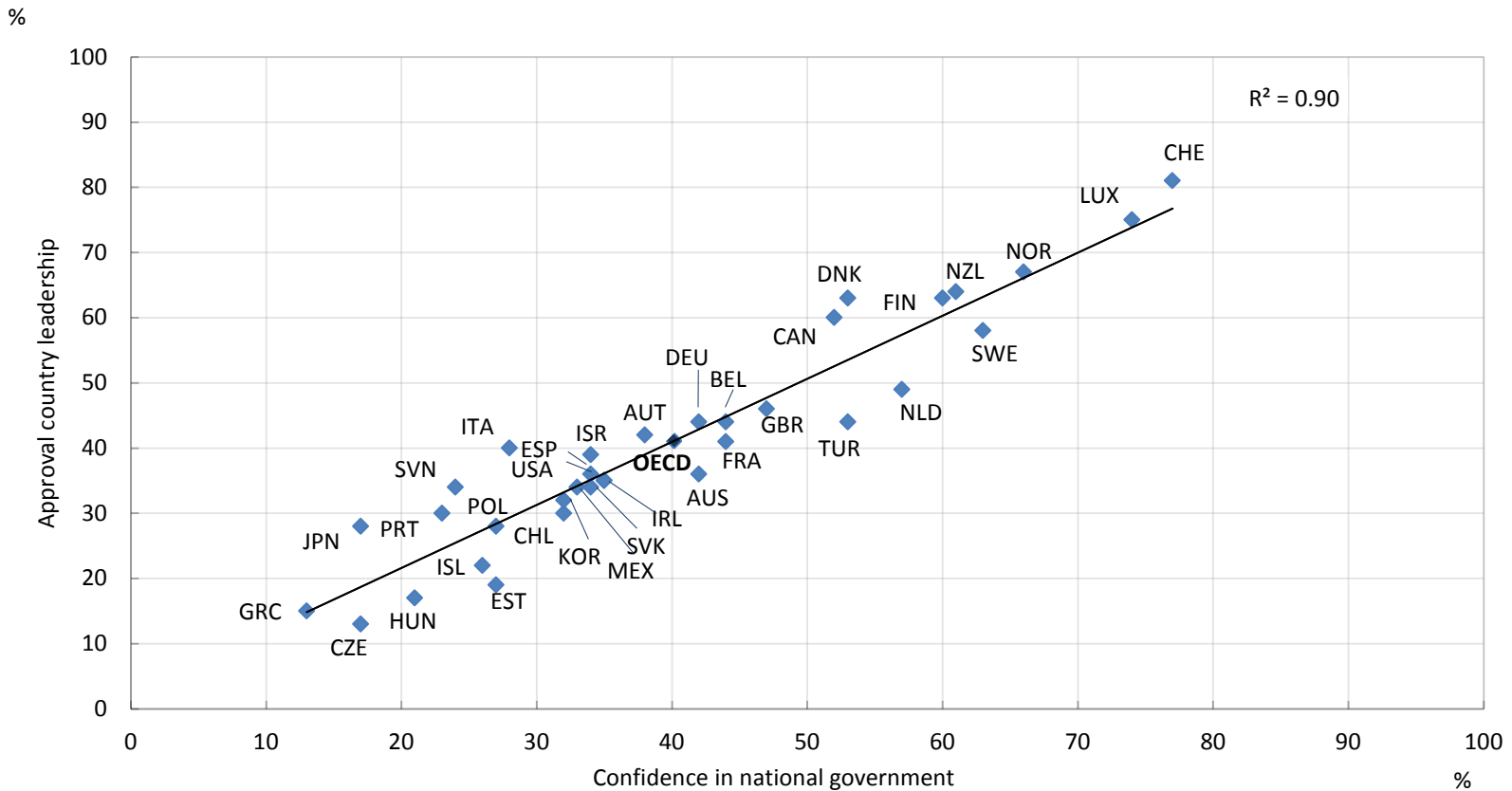


# DRIVERS OF TRUST



# Trust and leadership

## Correlation between confidence in national government and leadership of the country (2012)

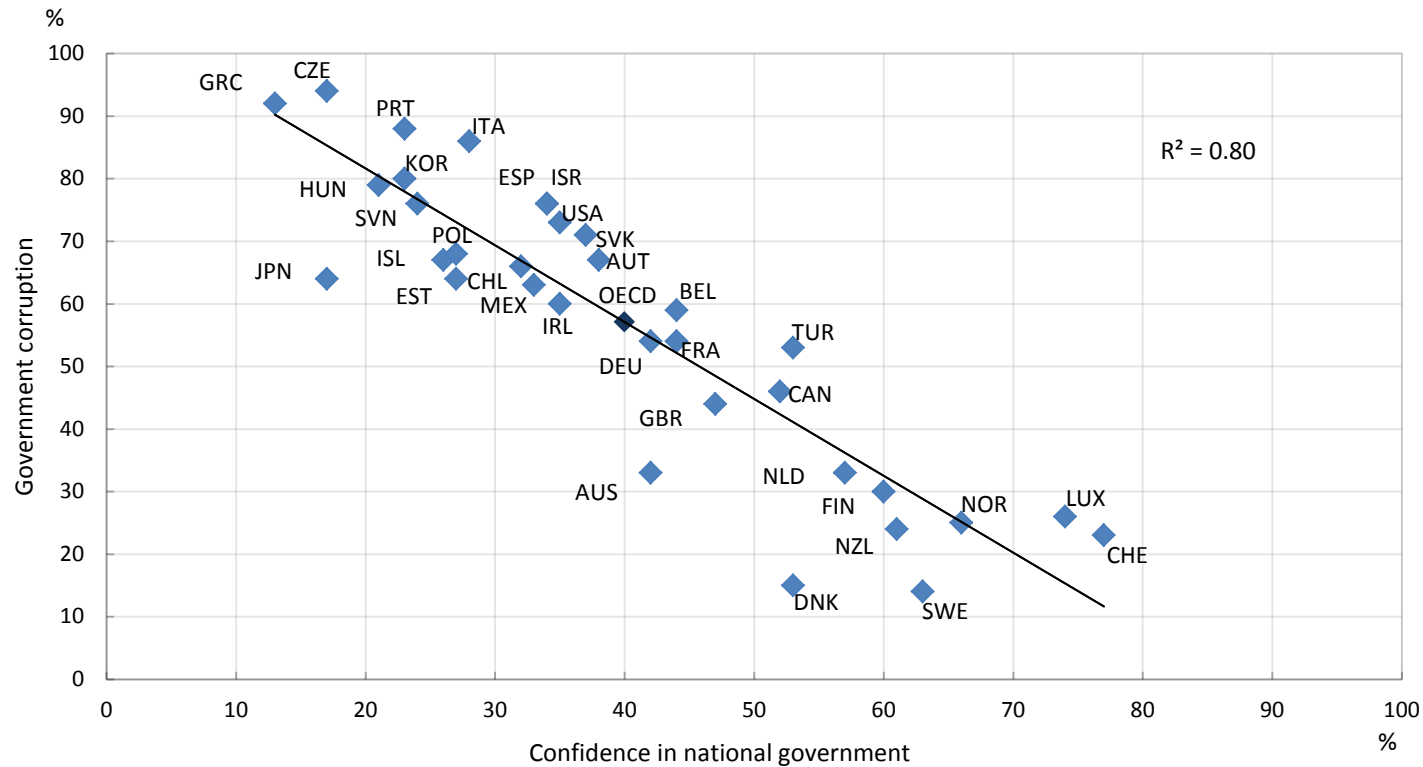


Source: Gallup World Poll



# Trust and corruption

## Correlation: confidence in national government and perception of government corruption (2012)



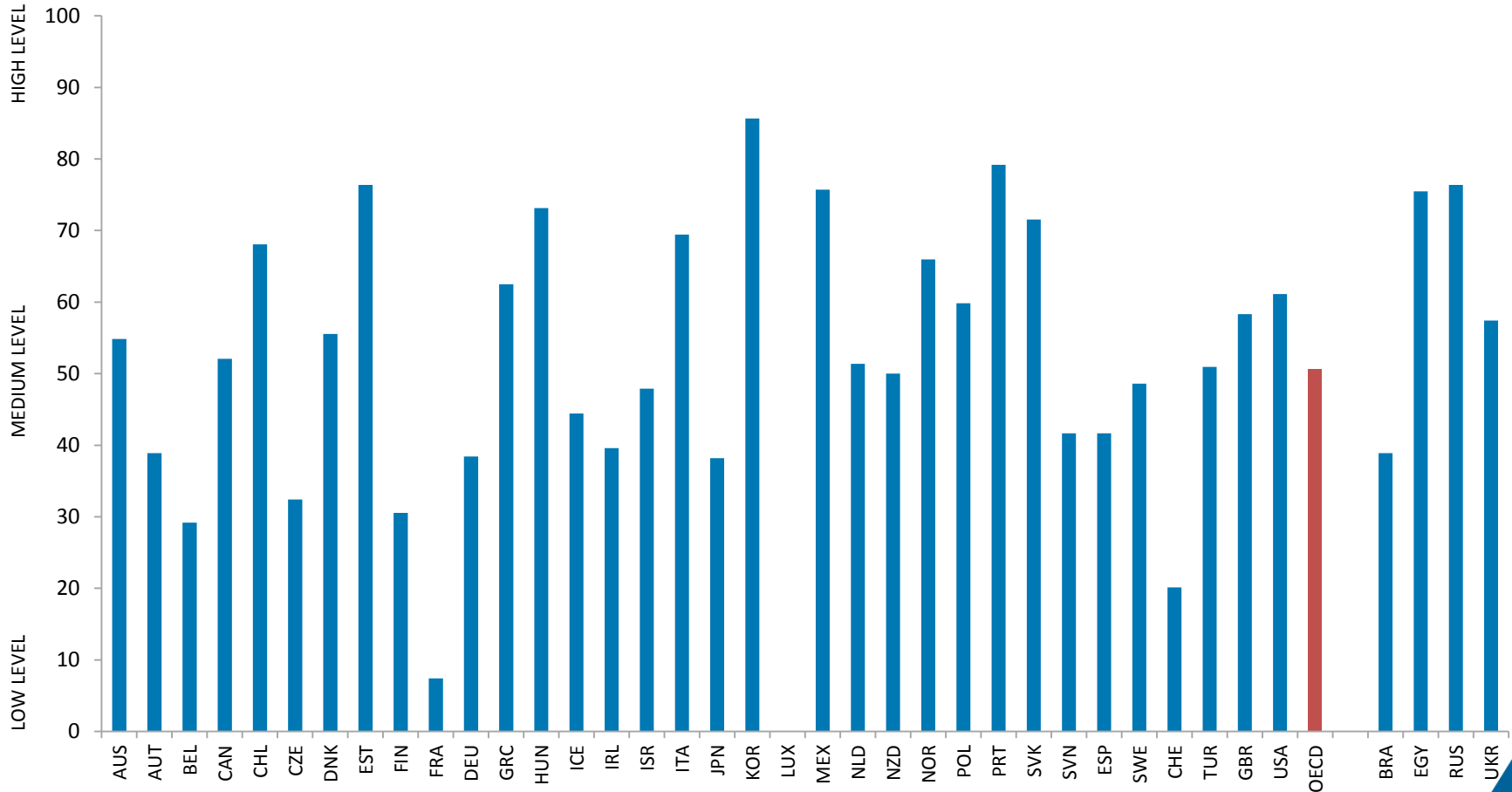
Source: Gallup World Poll





# Tools for promoting transparency are unevenly applied

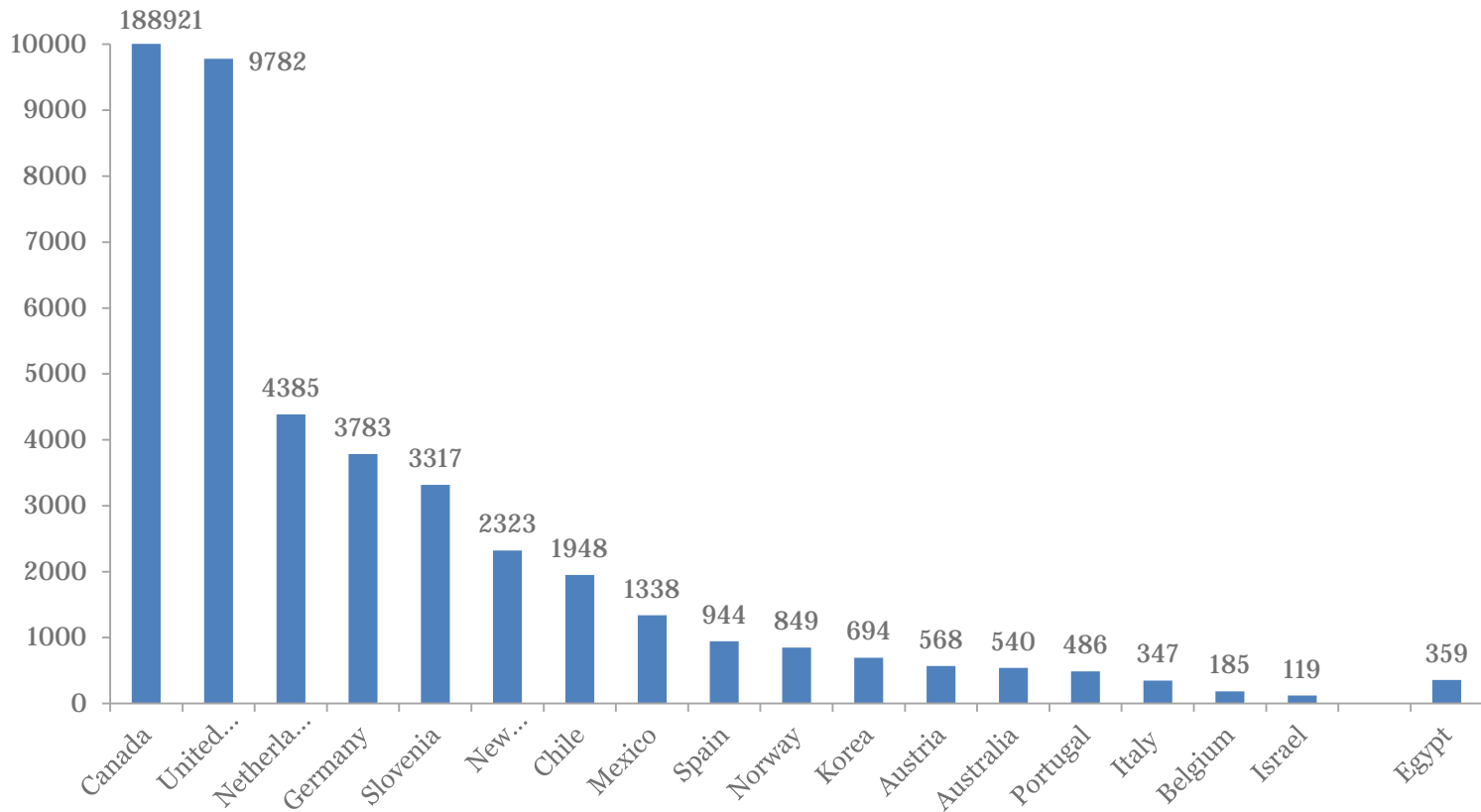
## Asset disclosure: Level of disclosure of private interests and public availability of information (2012)





# Governments are increasingly sharing their data

## Number of datasets in centralised "One-stop Shop" open government data portal (2013)



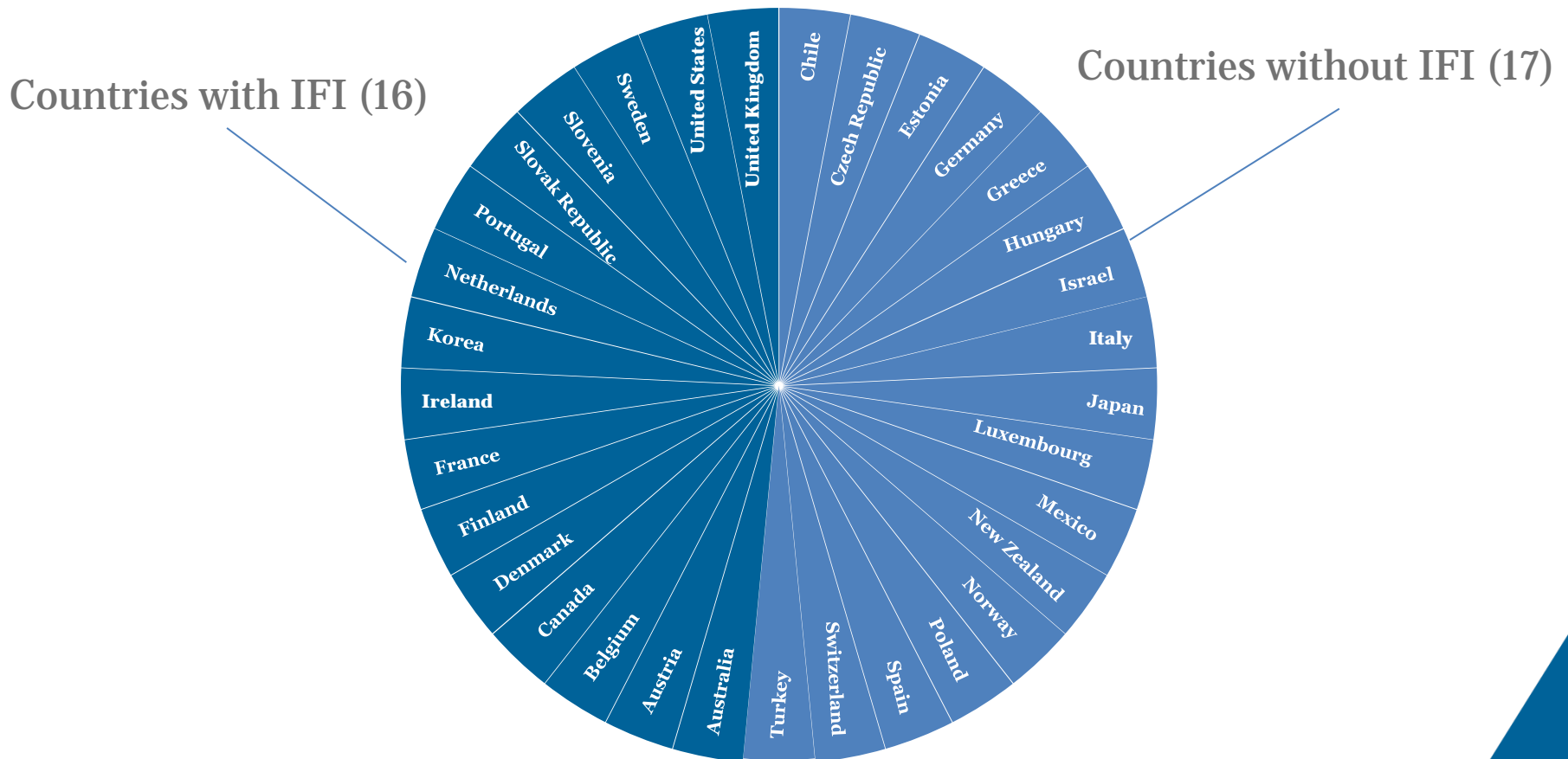
Source: OECD 2013 Survey on Open Government Data



# Almost half of OECD countries have Independent Fiscal Institution (IFIs)

7 Countries have established Independent Fiscal Institutions since 2010

## Existence of Independent Fiscal Institutions (2013)





# GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE MATTERS



# Overview

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- Reducing inequalities
- Public services
- Efficiency
- Effectiveness

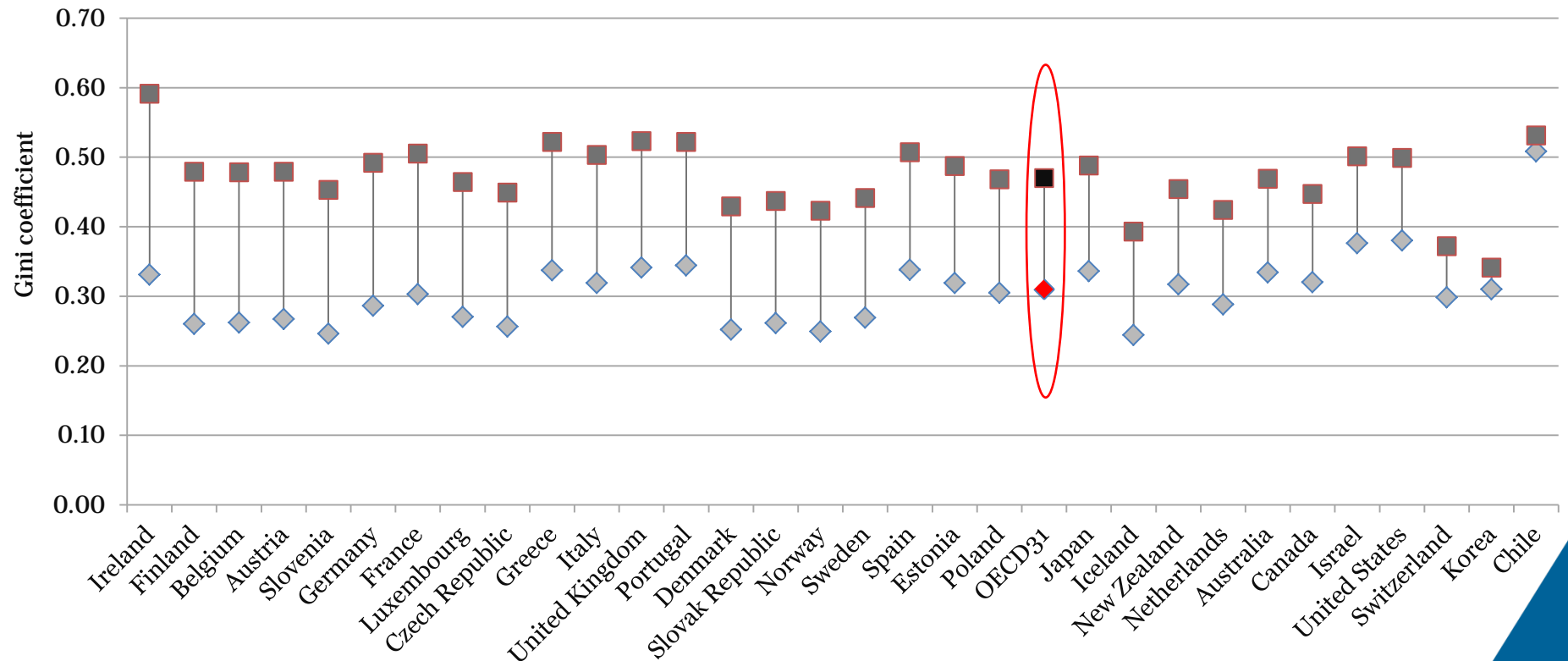


# Governments reduce income inequalities

Government can influence income inequalities through taxation and transfers

## Differences in income inequality pre- and post-tax and government transfers (2010)

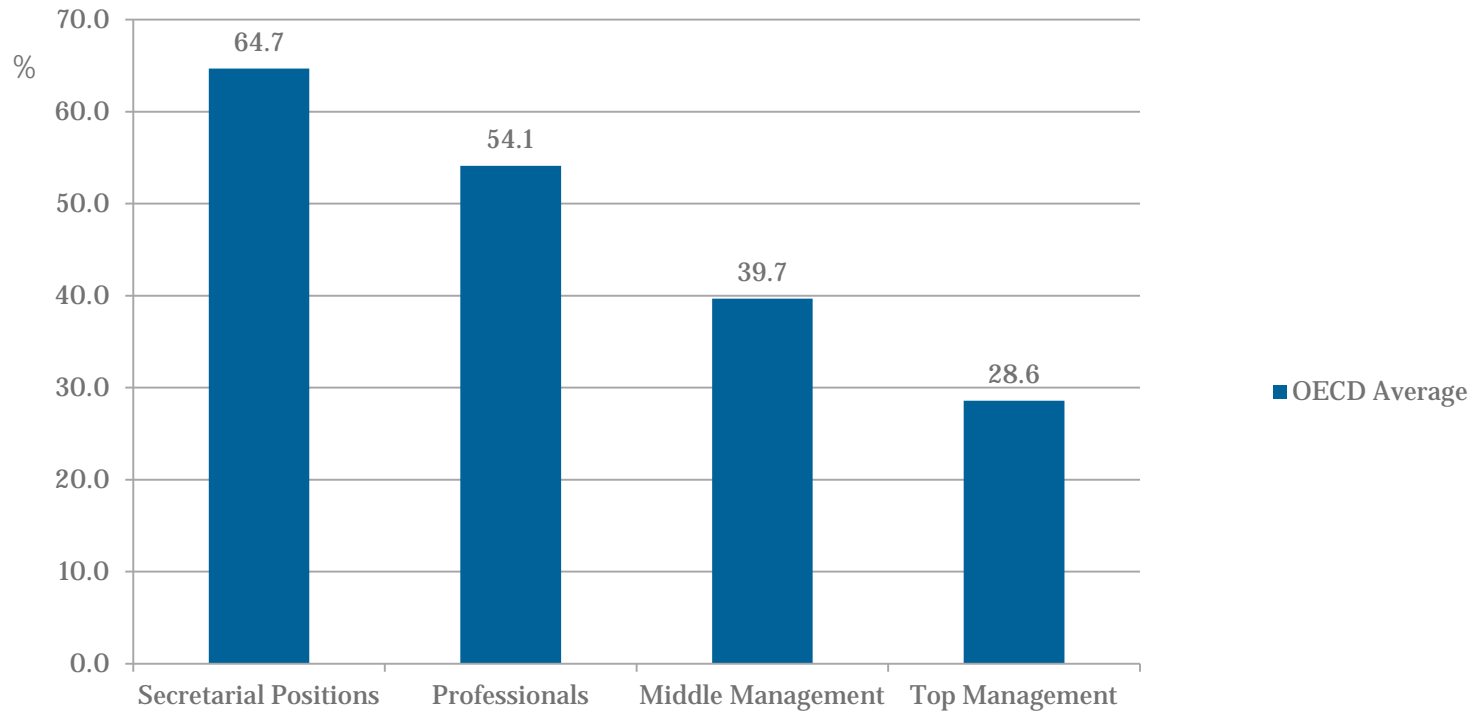
◆ After taxes and transfers    ■ Before taxes and transfers





# Do governments reduce gender inequalities in employment?

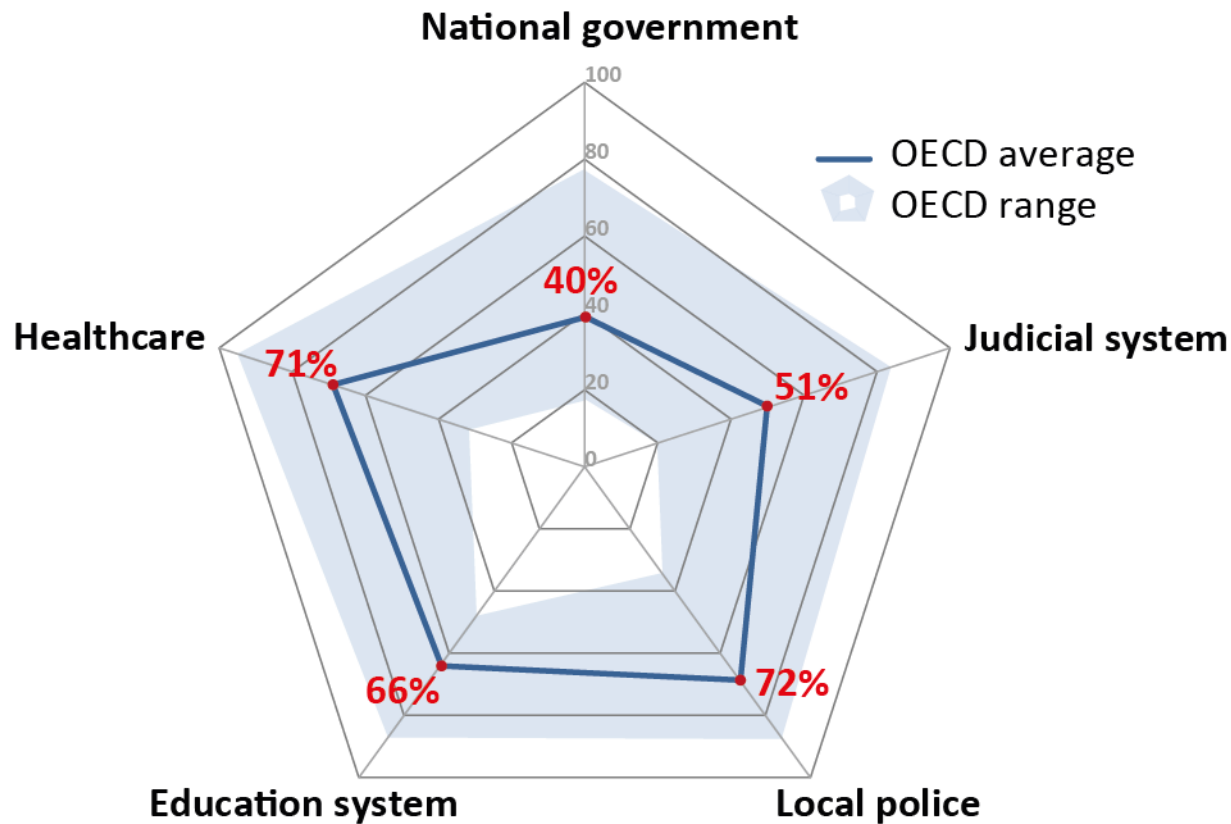
## Share of central government employment by occupation groups filled by women (2010)





# Citizens are satisfied with public services

## Confidence and satisfaction across government institutions (2012)

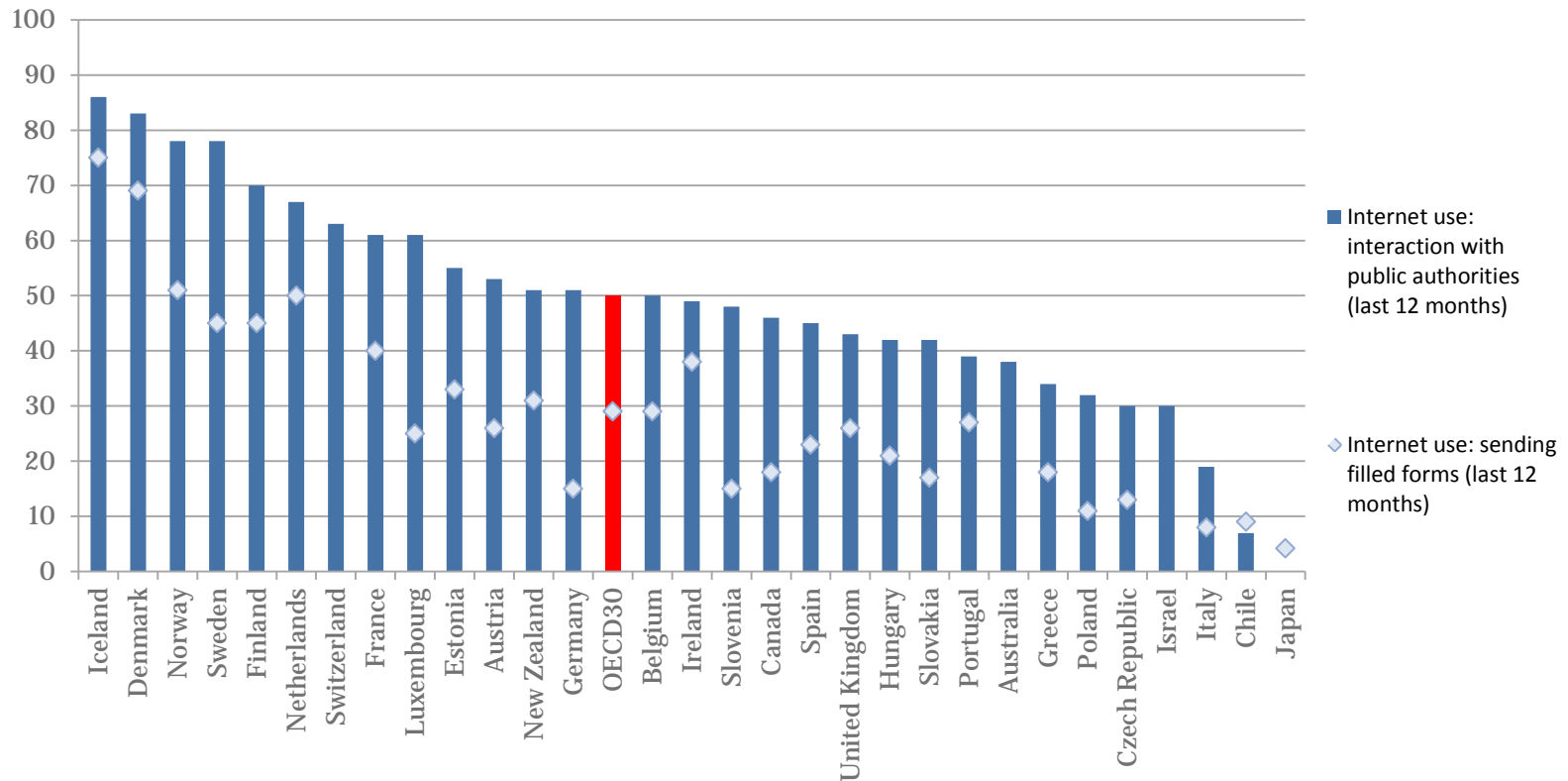






# Citizens increasingly use the internet to interact with Government

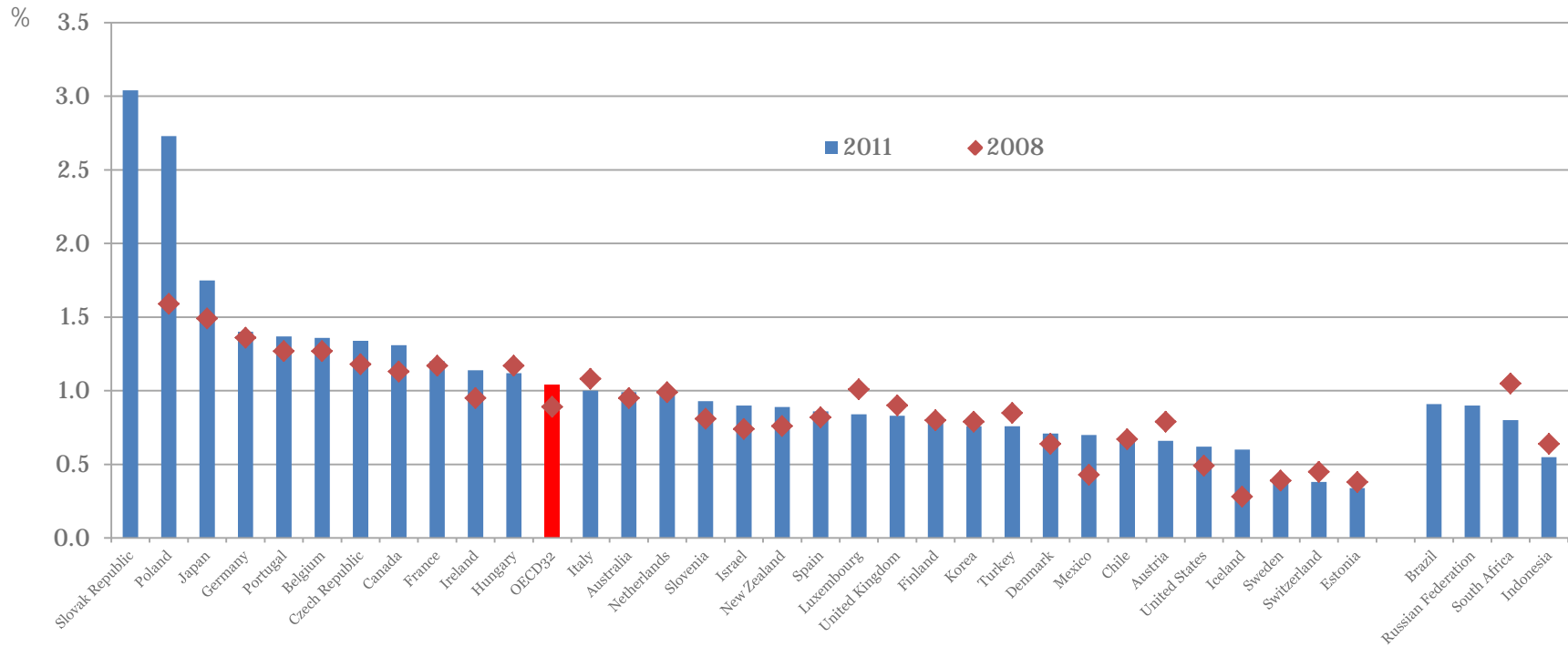
**Citizens using the Internet to interact with public authorities by type of activity (2012)**





# Efficiency of tax administrations

## Cost of collection ratios of tax administrations 2008 and 2011

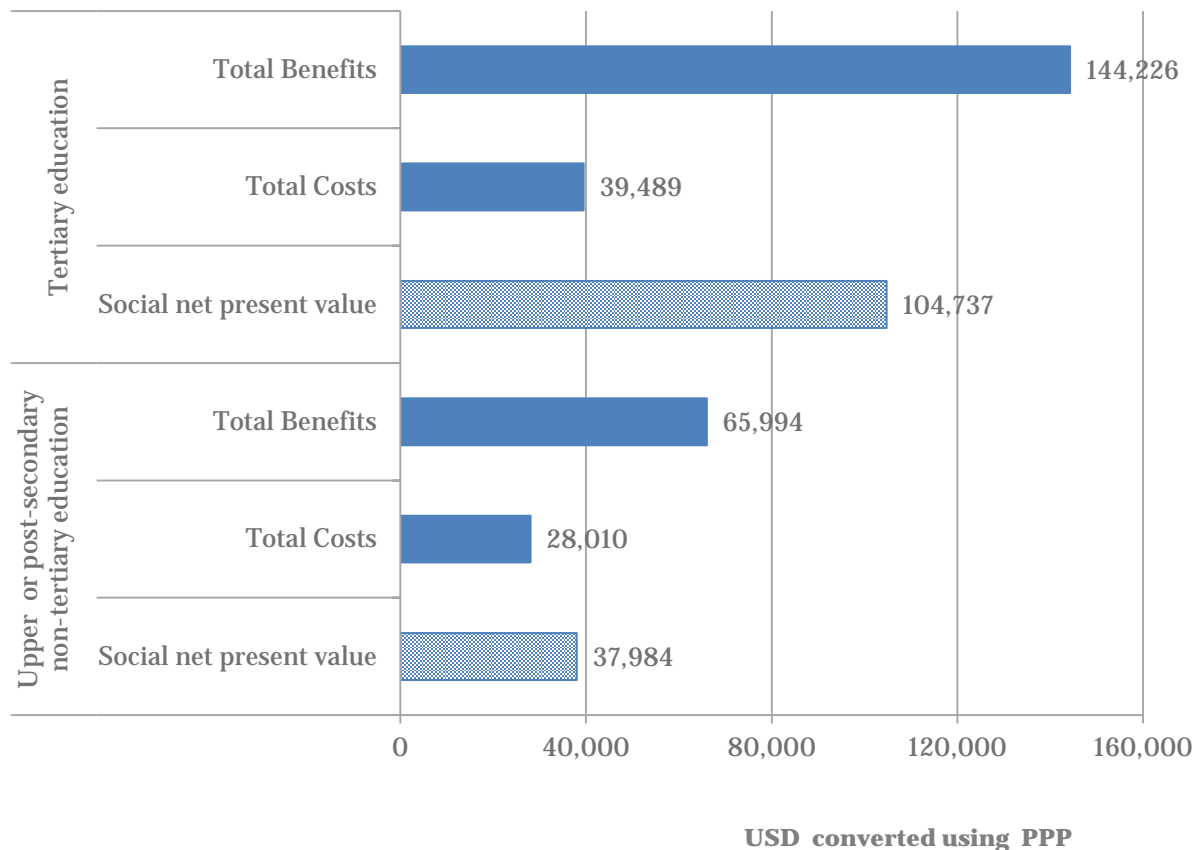


Source: OECD (2013), Tax Administration 2013: Comparative Information on OECD and other Advanced and Emerging Economies,



# Why is worthwhile to invest in education? cost-effectiveness

**Average public net present value of obtaining higher education as part of initial education  
(2009 or latest available year)**





Thank you!

