The share of female judges in Switzerland has increased from 31% in 2010 to 41% in 2016

Although Switzerland remains below the OECD average of 50% of female judges, the proportion of women in the Supreme Courts was in line with the OECD average (33%).

Switzerland continues to perform below the OECD average in accessibility of government data

Switzerland scored 0.51 in data accessibility of the OURdata Index in 2019, in comparison to an OECD average of 0.70 (on a scale from 0 [worst] to 1 [best]). This is mainly due to limited engagement of stakeholders from the civil society and the public sector to improve data quality and completeness. Switzerland must make more efforts to improve Open Government Data policies, since its total score of OURdata Index was of 0.42 compared to an OECD average of 0.60.

Confidence in the national government in Switzerland is the highest among OECD countries

According to the Gallup World Poll, 85% of respondents reported trust in government in Switzerland, in comparison to 45% on OECD average. Additionally, this represents an increase from 2007, when the share was of 63%.
Public Finance and Economics

**Fiscal balance**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Fiscal Balance 2017 (% of GDP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>-2.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Government expenditures**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Government Expenditures 2017 (% of GDP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>40.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Government investment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Government Investment 2017 (% of GDP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Government gross debt**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Government Gross Debt 2017 (% of GDP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>42.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Public Employment

**General government employment as % of total employment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>General Government Employment 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Civil servants as % of all central administration employees**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Civil Servants 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>99.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gender equality ...

**... in parliament (01.2019)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Gender Equality in Parliament</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**... in ministerial positions (01.2019)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Gender Equality in Ministerial Positions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>42.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Institutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Responsibilities of the Centre of Government (2016)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preparation of Cabinet meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* See Notes: Source: OECD (2017) Survey on Organisation and Functions of the Centre of Government
### 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 agreement with the Minister (at D1)</th>
<th>Performance appraisal system which includes:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Yes</td>
<td>[ ] Yes</td>
<td>[ ] Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] No</td>
<td>[ ] No</td>
<td>[ ] No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance-related pay</th>
<th>Outcome indicators</th>
<th>Organizational management indicators</th>
<th>Performance appraisal (at D1)</th>
<th>Dismissal for bad performance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD (2019) Survey on Strategic Human Resources Management (SHRM)

### Budgeting

**Gender budgeting index (2018)**

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

| Switzerland | 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholder engagement in developing regulations</th>
<th>Regulatory Impact Assessment for developing regulations</th>
<th>Ex post evaluation of regulations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.52</td>
<td>2.01</td>
<td>2.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.65</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>4.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Public Procurement

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulatory framework includes a definition of a conflict of interest for public procurement officials</th>
<th>Public procurement officials have to declare ‘no conflict of interest’ or notify the competent authority in case of potential conflict of interest</th>
<th>Certain public officials and political appointees have certain limitations in participating in public procurement opportunities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Yes</td>
<td>[ ] No</td>
<td>[ ] No information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Yes</td>
<td>[ ] No</td>
<td>[ ] No information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Yes</td>
<td>[ ] No</td>
<td>[ ] No information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Yes</td>
<td>[ ] No</td>
<td>[ ] No information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Yes</td>
<td>[ ] No</td>
<td>[ ] No information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### General government procurement expenditures (2017)

% of government expenditures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Switzerland</th>
<th>26.6%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Source: OECD National Accounts
Core Government Results

Percentage of individuals economically vulnerable* (2015)

Switzerland

n.a. 0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100% 35.7%

* A person is considered vulnerable when, if income were to stop suddenly, that person would not have enough readily available financial assets to keep living above the poverty line for at least three months.

Source: OECD Wealth Distribution Database

Having a say in what the government does (2016)

Switzerland

74.4% 0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100% 36.8%

Source: European Social Survey

Notes
• Data on public finance and economics and general government employment, which are based on the System of National Accounts (SNA), were extracted on June 24, 2019.
• Fiscal balance is reported in the 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.
• Gender equality: Data refer to January 1, 2019 and do not reflect changes in 2019.
• 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%).

Serving Citizens

Satisfaction and confidence across public services (2018)

National government

Switzerland 85% 45%

Police

Switzerland 95% 77%

Judicial system

Switzerland 82% 56%

Health care

Switzerland 88% 70%

Education system

Switzerland 85% 66%

Source: Gallup World Poll

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

Open Data

OURdata Index: Open, Useful, Reusable Government Data (2017, 2019)

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

Switzerland

0.43 (2017) 0.42 (2019) 0.53 (2017) 0.60 (2019)

Government support to re-use

Data accessibility

Data availability


Government at a Glance

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

Switzerland

0.39 taxes and transfers

0.30 before

0.32 after

0.47 income inequality

Source: OECD Income Distribution Database

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