Government at a Glance

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Regarding policy development:

• Help governments to better serve citizens and business
• Support policy makers to deliver on government priorities
• Provide comparative data on
  • governance capacity
  • government performance
Goals of Government at a Glance

For practitioners

- To better understand their own practices
- Demonstrate their progress
- Benchmark their own achievements through international comparisons
- Learn from the experiences of other countries facing similar challenges
- Over time link practices to performance
What makes G@G different?

- Unique access to governments
  - data collected from government officials
  - practitioner focus
- Indicators selected in consensus with member countries
- Co-operation with working parties and expert groups
- No single super indicator

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www.oecd.org/gov/indicators/govataglance
Content of first G@G publication

Institutions
Structure of government

Revenue
How much money does government collect?

Inputs
How much and what kind of resources does government use?

Processes
What does the government do, and how does it do it?

Outputs
What are the goods and services which the government produces?

Outcomes
What is the resulting impact on citizens?

2. Revenues
3. Expenditures
4. Production Costs
5. Public sector employment
6. Central government workforce characteristics
7. HRM
8. Budgeting
9. Regulatory Management
10. Integrity
11. E-government
12. Open government
Government plays a large role in economy

Government expenditure as a percentage of GDP

Sweden, France, Hungary, Denmark, Italy, Austria, Finland, Belgium, Portugal, Netherlands, Germany, United Kingdom, Czech Republic, Poland, Greece, Iceland, Norway, New Zealand, Canada, Luxembourg, Spain, Slovak Republic, United States, Japan, Australia, Ireland, Switzerland, Korea, Mexico, OECD29

2006 (or closest year available)
Most spending on social programmes

General government expenditure by function (2006)
Average for 26 OECD countries

Social protection, 34.2%
Health, 15.1%
Education, 12.9%
General public services, 13.8%
Economic affairs, 10.6%
Defence, 3.4%
Public order and safety, 3.8%
Recreation, culture and religion, 2.6%
Housing and community amenities, 2.0%
Environmental protection, 1.7%
Outsourcing has increased

Expenditures on public goods and services produced by the private sector
Employment in general government as a % of the labour force

- Finland: 2005, 1995
- Belgium: 2005, 1995
- Canada: 2005, 1995
- Ireland: 2005, 1995
- Italy: 2005, 1995
- Australia: 2005, 1995
- Portugal: 2005, 1995
- Poland: 2005, 1995
- Spain: 2005, 1995
- Czech Republic: 2005, 1995
- Germany: 2005, 1995
- Austria: 2005, 1995
- Slovak Republic: 2005, 1995
- Turkey: 2005, 1995
- Switzerland: 2005, 1995
- Korea: 2005, 1995

OECD average 2005: 15.5%
OECD average 1995: 8.3%
Uptake of Regulatory Impact Assessment in OECD countries

Number of countries
Availability of governance data from MENA region

- International Budget Practices and Procedures Database: availability of information on budget institutions from 97 countries

- Data collected in 2008 for MENA countries

- Results have to be interpreted with caution as the data cleaning is still in progress
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>Budget balance</th>
<th>Debt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
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<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>●</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>●</td>
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<tr>
<td>OECD30 (Distribution)</td>
<td>50.0%</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
<td>66.7%</td>
<td>56.7%</td>
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