



OECD Government at a Glance 2023

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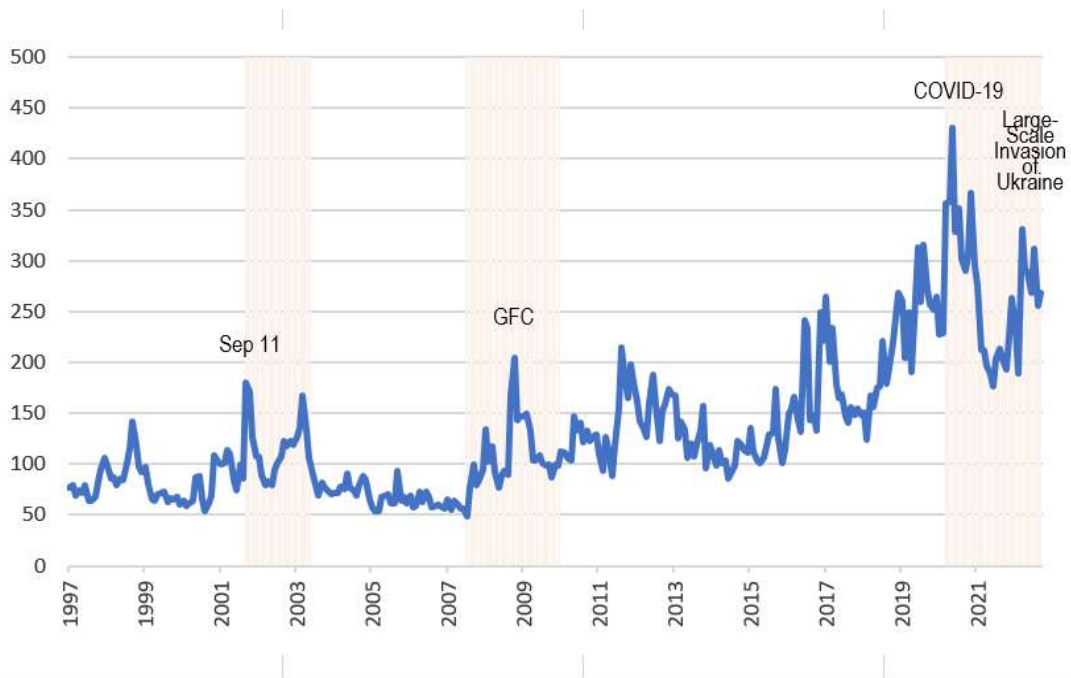




Governments are working in a context of **multiple crises**

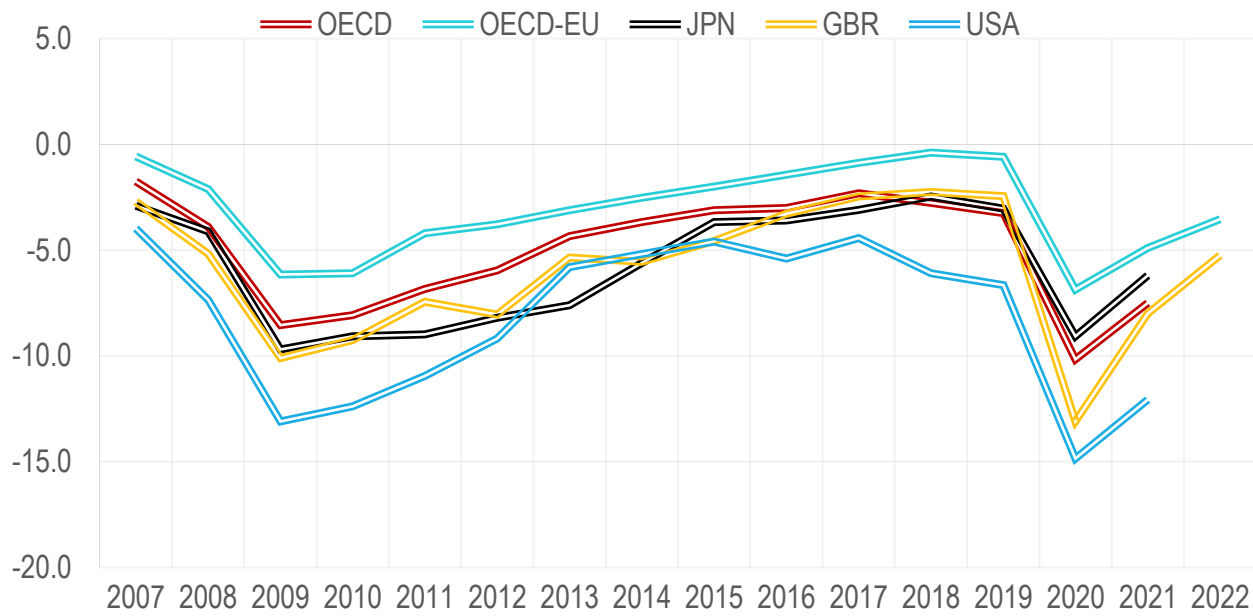
Perceptions of **global economic policy uncertainty** have increased since 2009

Global Economic Policy Uncertainty Index, 1997-2021



Uncertainty about the economic outlook is high and **the upturn remains fragile**

General government fiscal balance as a % of GDP; OECD area and largest OECD economies, 2007-2022



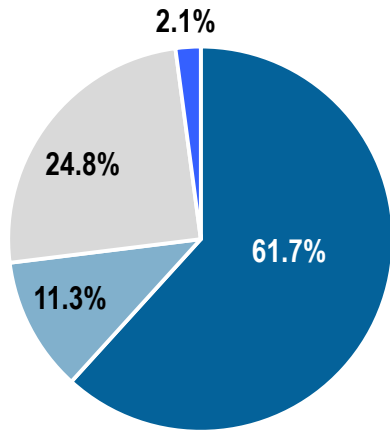


Governments in OECD countries are seen as generally **reliable and resilient**

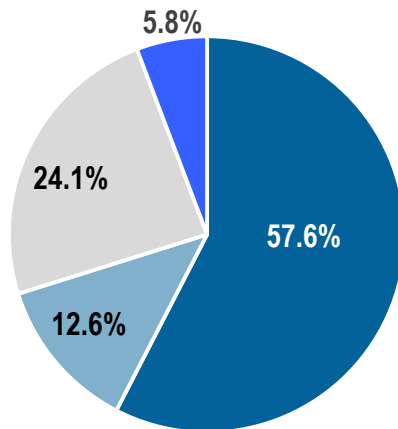
Most people are broadly satisfied with public services and **about half of the population (49%)** expects the government to be prepared for the next pandemic.

Satisfaction with public services, OECD average, 2021

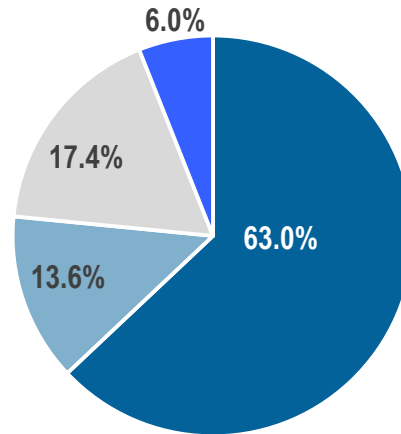
Healthcare



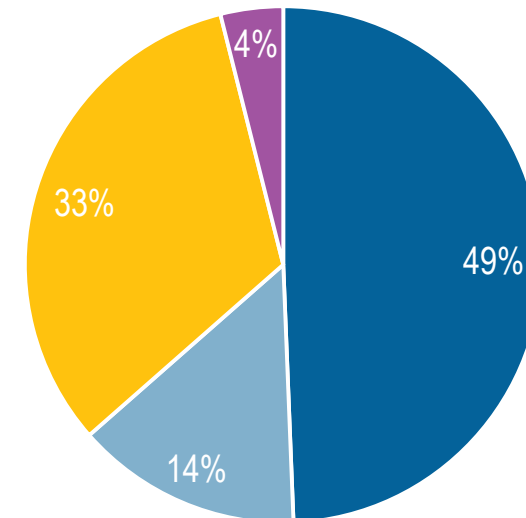
Education



Administrative services



People's expectation on government preparedness for the next pandemic, OECD average, 2021



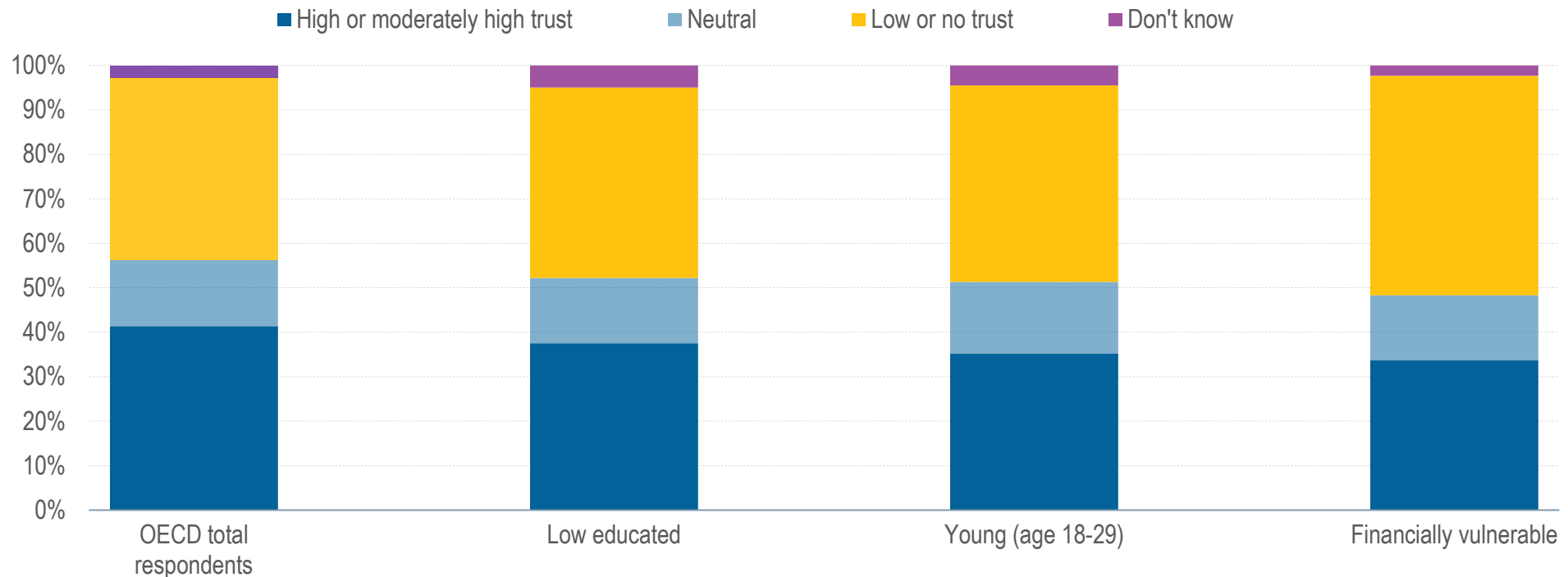
■ Likely ■ Neutral ■ Unlikely ■ Don't know



Investments in democratic resilience are needed in the current polycrisis environment

An even split between those who report high or moderately high trust and those with no or low trust. Disadvantaged groups have lower levels of trust in government

Share of respondents who indicate different levels of trust in their national government (on a 0-10 scale), 2021

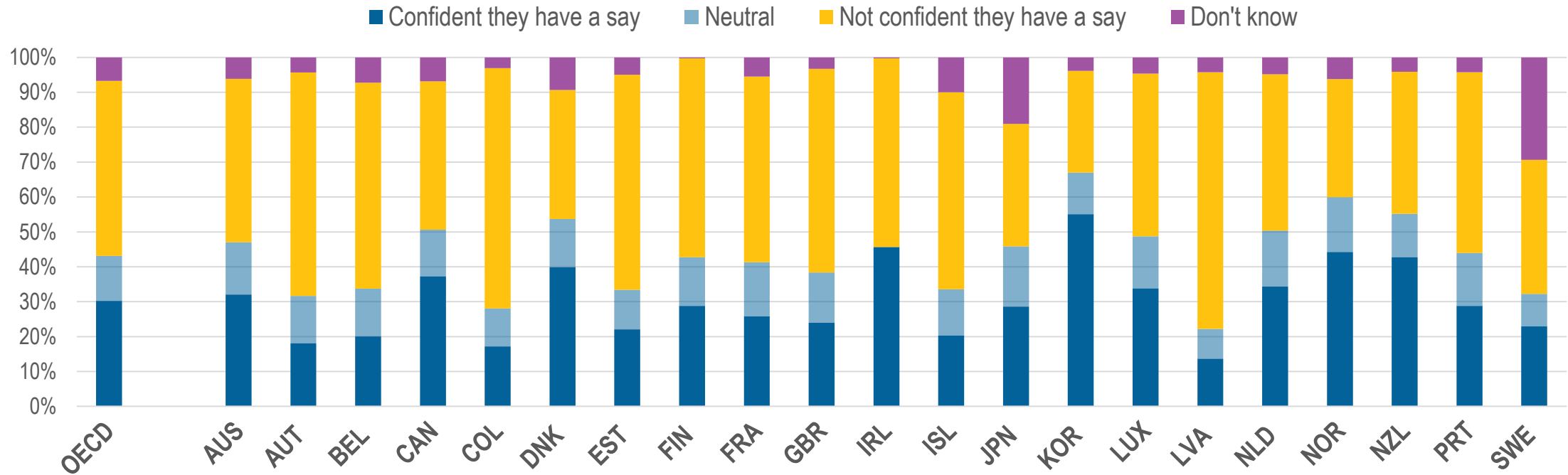


Three priorities for governments to strengthen trust in government and reinforce democratic resilience:

1. **Build** on democratic strengths such as citizen and stakeholder participation and representation
2. **Reinforce** key governance competencies to support delivery in the context of multiple crises
3. **Protect** against active threats to public trust arising from failings in public integrity and mis- or disinformation

Half say the political system does not let them have a say in **what the government does**

Share of respondents reporting different levels of confidence that the political system lets them have a say in government decision making (0-10 scale), 2021

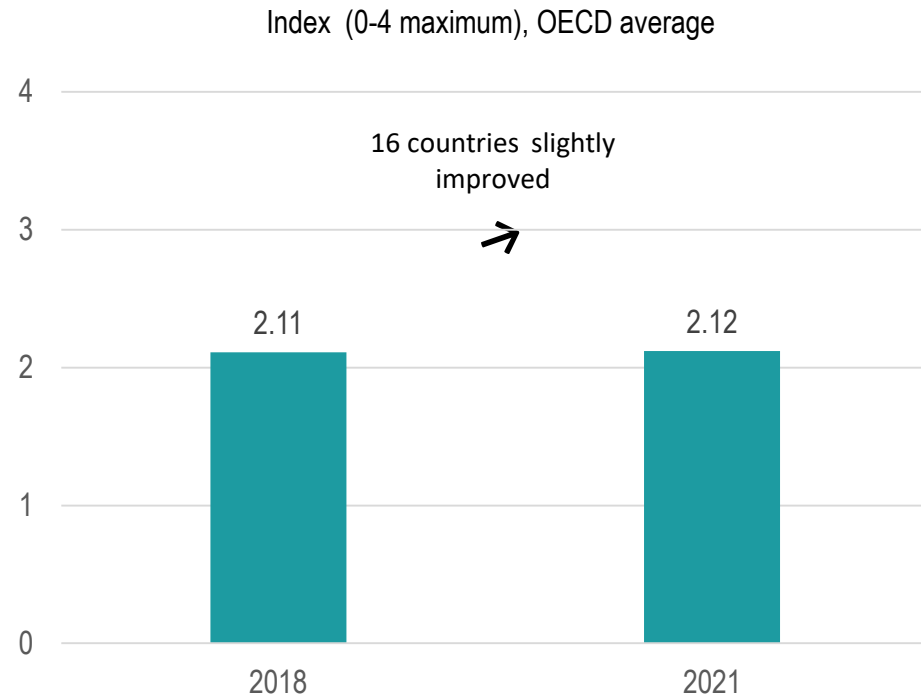




Build on democratic strengths: more effective **citizen and stakeholder engagement**

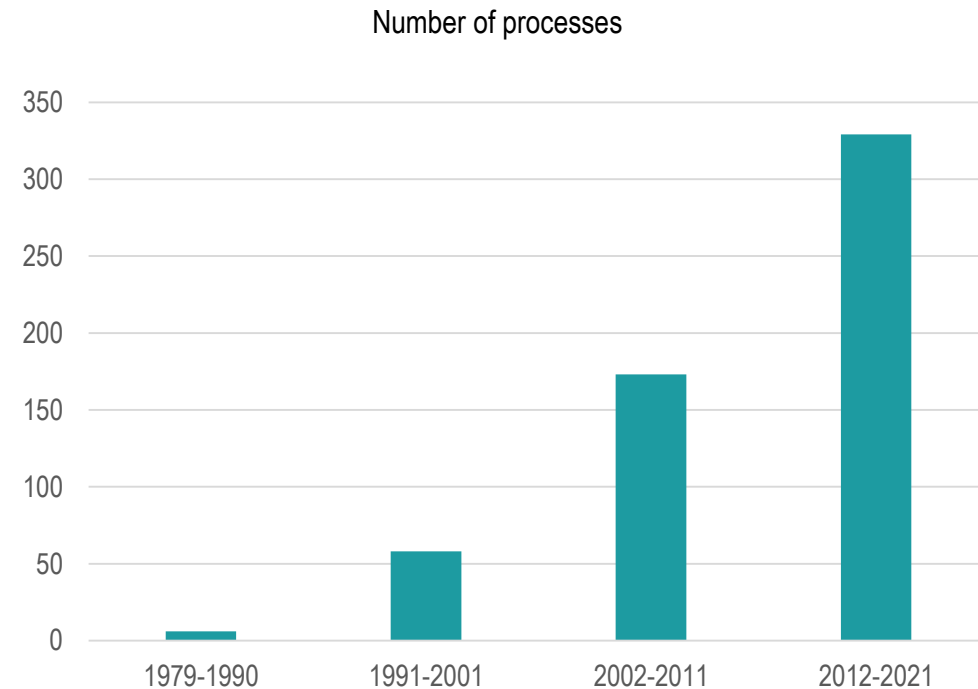
There has been limited improvement in **stakeholder engagement** in regulations

Stakeholder engagement on subordinate regulations, 2021



New processes to **give citizens a greater voice** are emerging

Number of deliberative processes in 24 OECD countries, 1979-2021

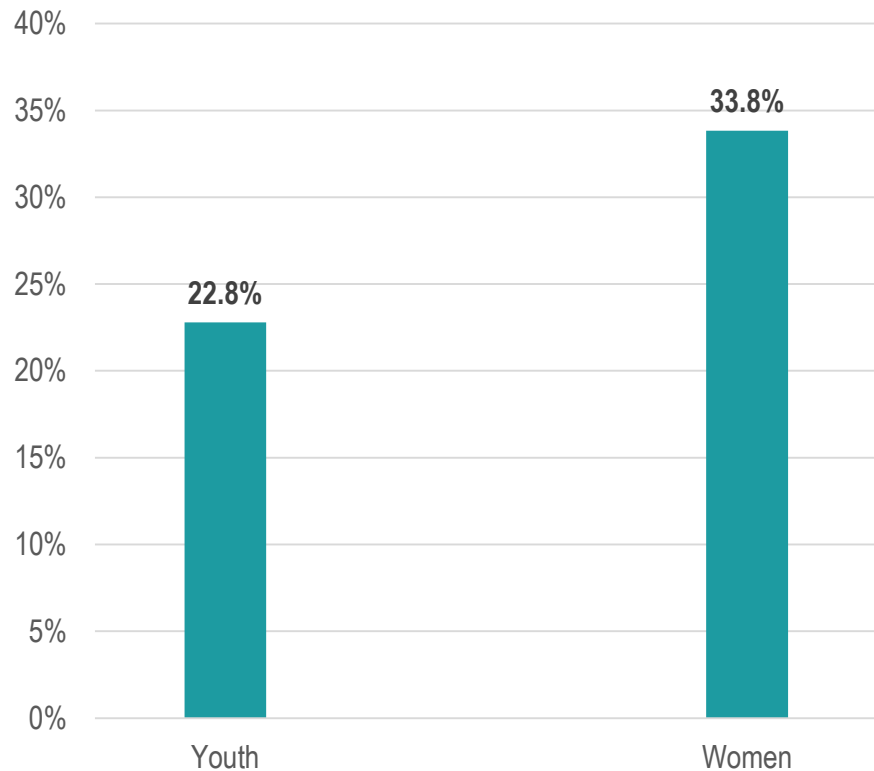




Build on democratic strengths: **improved diversity in policy making**

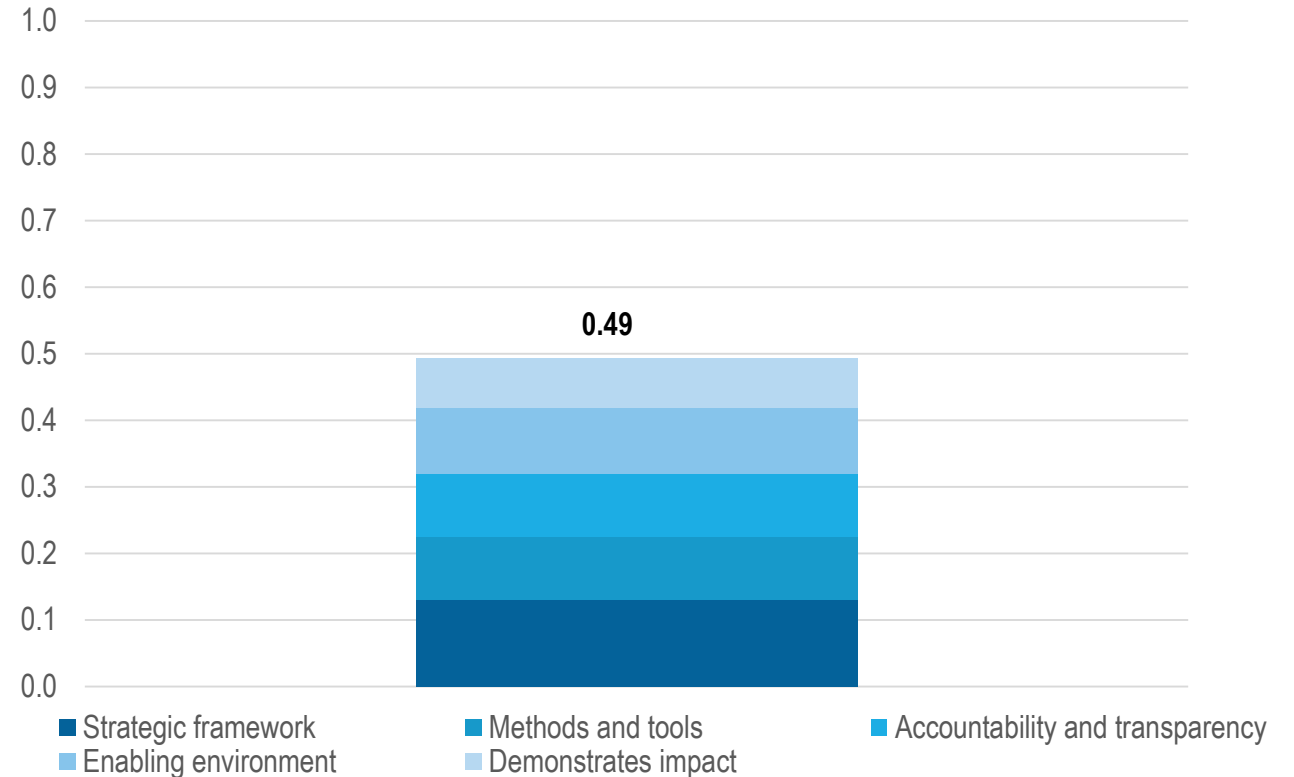
Women and young people remain underrepresented in politics

Youth and women representation in parliament, OECD, 2022



Governments are building up their tools to **meet gender equality policy goals**

OECD Gender Budgeting Index, (0-1 max), 2022

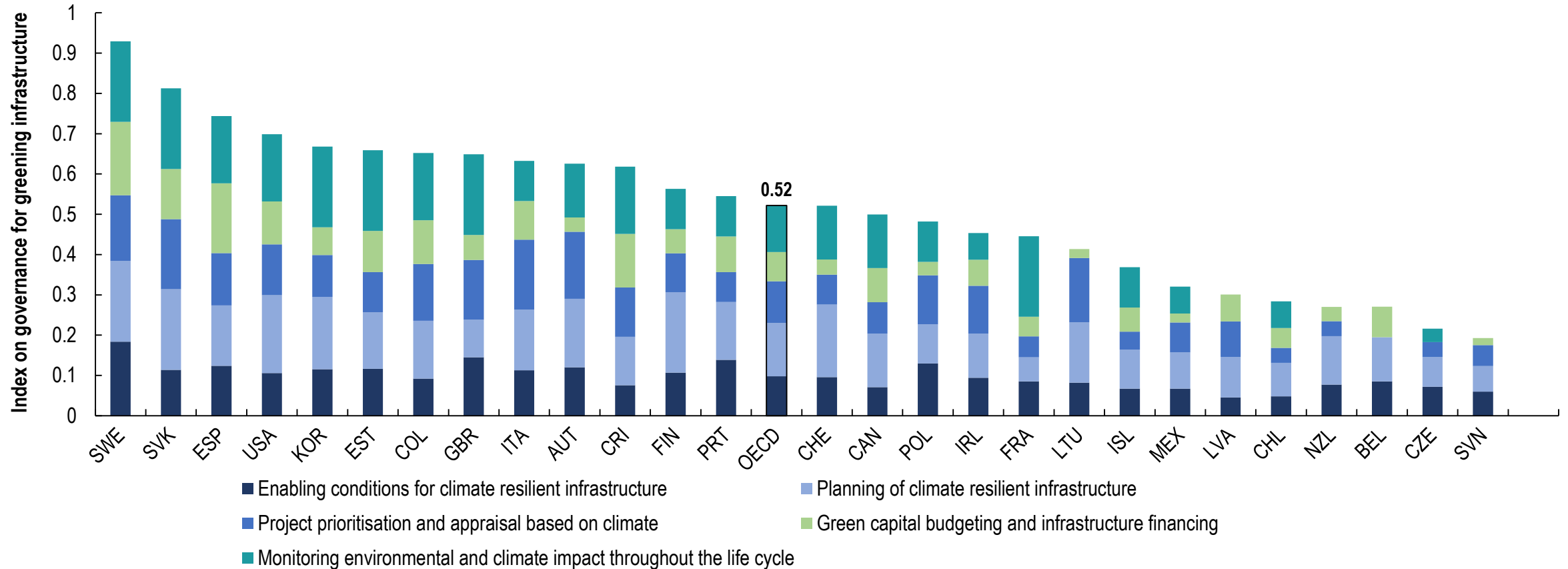




Reinforce key competencies to handle crises: governing the green transition

Significant room for manoeuvre exists to **strengthen the tools for governing green**

OECD index on governance for greening infrastructure (0-1 max), 2022

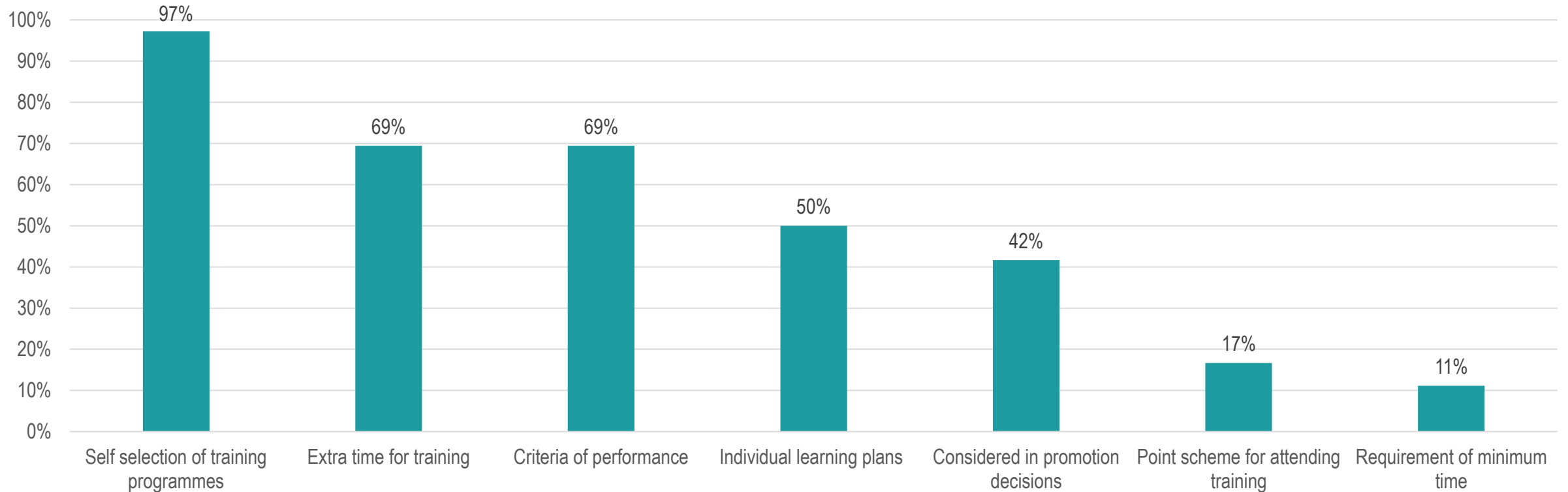




Reinforce key competencies to handle crises: Enhanced capacity and resilience of the public workforce

Stepping up on managing an **agile public sector workforce in the changing world of work**

Share of OECD countries with incentives for employees learning and development in central government, 2022

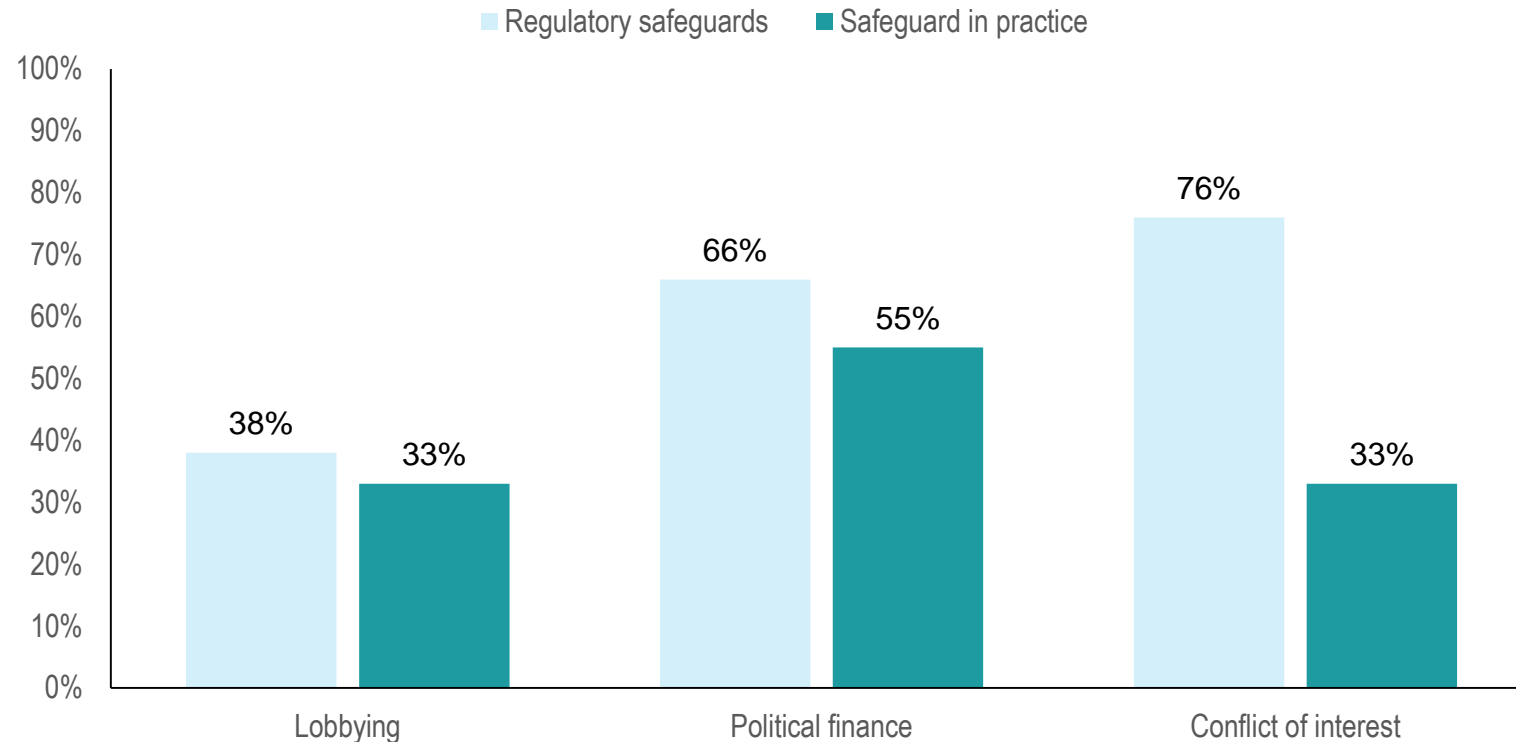




Protect against threats: **implement safeguards to reinforce integrity**

Addressing citizens increasing expectations **about public integrity**

Percent of integrity standards existing in regulations and in practice in OECD countries, 2022





Conclusions

- Maintaining **democratic resilience** in a poly-crisis environment will involve to:
 - **Build** on democratic strengths such as citizen and stakeholder participation and representation
 - **Reinforce** key governance competencies to support delivery in the context of multiple crises
 - **Protect** against active threats to public trust arising from failings in public integrity and mis- or disinformation
- **Data** play a key role in doing what **democracies** do best: learning from reliable evidence, citizens views, and open debate; and continuously improve, share experiences across countries, and **build a better society for all**.



Thank you

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