GOVERNMENT AT A GLANCE 2013 - HOW BELGIUM PERFORMS?

Edwin Lau, Head
Reform of the Public Sector Division
OECD Public Governance and Territorial Development Directorate

Studiedag: MEASURING PUBLIC SECTOR PERFORMANCE & INNOVATION
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Government at a Glance

- **50 indicators** covering the entire “production chain” of government activity
- **Output** and **outcome** data; **efficiency** and **effectiveness** indicators
- Includes all **34 member countries** & partners & observers
- **What is new in 2013:**
  - Strategic outcomes
  - Quality of services from a citizen perspective
- [www.oecd.org/gov/govataglance.htm](http://www.oecd.org/gov/govataglance.htm)
Contextual information: political; legal/administrative; cultural; socio-economic, etc.

**Inputs**
- Revenues
- Expenditures
- Public employment & compensation

**Processes**
- Budgeting
- Open Government
- Public procurement

**Outputs**
- Education
- Health
- Tax
- Justice

**Outcomes**
- Rule of law
- Fiscal sustainability
- Trust in govt. Institutions
- Fairness - women
- Service quality

**Capacity**

**Effectiveness**

**Efficiency/value for money**
How is G@G 2013 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**

• **Narrowly defined composite indicators**

• **No single super indicator**
General government expenditure as a percentage of GDP (2009 & 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).
At what level of government is the money spent?

Distribution of general government expenditures across levels of government (2001 and 2011)

Source: OECD National Accounts Statistics (database)
What is the money spent on?

Structure of general government expenditures by function (2011)

% of total government expenditure

Source: OECD National Accounts Statistics (database).
How are government goods and services produced?

**Production costs as a percentage of GDP (2011)**

- Consumption of fixed capital
- Costs of goods and services used and financed by general government
- Compensation of general government employees

Source: OECD National Accounts Statistics (database).
How large is public procurement?

General government procurement as a share of total general government expenditures (2011)

% of general government expenditures

Source: OECD National Accounts Statistics (database).
Government as an employer

Employment in general government as a percentage of the labour force (2001 & 2011)

Sources: International Labour Organization (ILO) LABORSTA (database); OECD Labour Force Statistics (database). Data for Korea were provided by government officials.
At what level of government do people work?

Distribution of general government employment across levels of government (2011)

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO), LABORSTA database
Components of the total compensation for the public servants:

- Gross wages and salaries
- Employers’ social contributions
- Working time correction

Source: 2011 OECD Compensation Survey
Pay relativities in central government across OECD

Average annual compensation for selected central government positions, Belgium and OECD average (2011)

- Wages and salaries
- Employers' social contributions
- Working time correction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Belgium</th>
<th>OECD</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>D3 position</td>
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Average earnings of University graduates

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<td>X 4.7</td>
<td>49.789</td>
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D1 position

D3 position

Senior professional

Secretary

Belgium

OECD
What are the key outcomes?

- Trust in government
- Fairness
- Fiscal sustainability
- Rule of law
- Efficiency
- Effectiveness
- Serving citizens
- Transparency and accountability
Governments are loosing trust

Confidence in national government in 2012 and its change since 2007

Percentage points

% in 2012 (right axis)

Percentage point change 2007-2012 (left axis)

Source: Gallup World Poll
Trust and leadership

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

Approval of country leadership, %

Confidence in national government, %

Source: Gallup World Poll.
Trust and corruption

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

Source: Gallup World Poll.
Government reduces income inequalities

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

Source: OECD Income Distribution Database.
Total consolidation requirements between 2012 and 2030 in order to reduce government gross financial liabilities to 60% of GDP.

Required change in the underlying primary balance, as a % of potential GDP.

Does government reduce gender inequalities in employment?

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

- Secretarial Positions
  - Belgium: 53.4%
  - OECD: 64.7%
- Professionals
  - Belgium: 54.1%
  - OECD: 45.7%
- Middle Management
  - Belgium: 27.2%
  - OECD: 39.7%
- Top Management
  - Belgium: 14.5%
  - OECD: 28.6%
Women in politics

**Share of women parliamentarians and legislated gender quotas (2012 and 2002)**

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) PARLINE (database), and IDEA Quota Project (database).
Public sector efficiency: example of tax administrations


Why is worthwhile to invest in education? cost-effectiveness

Public net present value for a male obtaining upper or post-secondary non-tertiary education and tertiary education (2009 or latest available year)

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<th>Education Level</th>
<th>Total Benefits</th>
<th>Total Costs</th>
<th>Net present value</th>
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<td>Tertiary education</td>
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<td>Upper or post-secondary non-tertiary education</td>
<td>65.994</td>
<td>28.010</td>
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In equivalent USD converted using PPPs for GDP

Source: OECD, Education at a Glance 2012. See Annex 3 for notes
The service quality framework

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<th>Access</th>
<th>Responsiveness</th>
<th>Reliability</th>
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<tr>
<td>Affordability</td>
<td>Timeliness</td>
<td>Accuracy / Competence / Customer rights</td>
<td>Reported satisfaction (perception)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geographic proximity</td>
<td>“Match” of service to needs</td>
<td>Tangibles function (facilities, machines, etc.)</td>
<td>Reported confidence / Trust (perception)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adaptations for those with disabilities</td>
<td>Customer service (courtesy and treatment)</td>
<td>Consistency / Fairness</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adaptations to different cultures (e.g. Languages, etc.)</td>
<td>Integrated services (across delivery channels)</td>
<td>Security (confidentiality, safety)</td>
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<td>Access to electronic services (digital divide)</td>
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- Availability and quality of data
- In consultation with other Directorates
Serving citizens: Timeliness

Processing time of personal tax returns where a tax refund is expected (2011)

Citizens increasingly use the Internet to interact with public authorities

Source: OECD ICT Database, and Eurostat Information Society Statistics (database).
Citizens are satisfied with public services

Confidence and satisfaction across government institutions (2012)

Source: Gallup World Poll
Transparency and accountability

• **Budgeting**
  – performance budgeting
  – independent fiscal institutions

• **Conflict of interest tools**

• **Open data**
Process indicators: Performance Budgeting

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

Composite index

## Budget Transparency

### Budgetary information made publically available (2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Medium-term fiscal policy objectives</th>
<th>Budget proposal</th>
<th>Approved budget</th>
<th>Methodology and economic assumptions for establishing fiscal projections</th>
<th>Sensitivity analyses of fiscal and/or macroeconomic models</th>
<th>Budget circular</th>
<th>Independent review/s/analyses of macroeconomic and/or fiscal assumptions</th>
<th>Pre-budget report</th>
<th>Long-term perspective on total revenue and expenditure</th>
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- 0 Not publicly available
- x Not applicable
Budget Transparency

Use of citizens budgets in OECD countries (2012)

Source: 2012 OECD Survey on Budgeting Practices and Procedures
Use of a medium term perspective in the budget

Source: OECD 2011 Survey on Performance Budgeting
Almost half of OECD countries have Independent Fiscal Institutions (IFI)

Existence of Independent Fiscal Institutions (2013)

Countries with IFI (16)
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Sweden
- United States
- United Kingdom
- Canada
- Belgium
- Austria
- Australia
- Korea
- Ireland
- France
- Finland
- Denmark
- Norway
- New Zealand
- Mexico
- Japan
- Italy
- Greece
- Hungary
- Israel
- Portugal
- Netherlands

Countries without IFI (17)
- Chile
- Czech Republic
- Estonia
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Israel
- Japan
- Luxembourg
- Mexico
- New Zealand
- Norway
- Poland
- Portugal
- Slovenia
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Sweden
- United States
- United Kingdom
- Australia
- Austria
- Belgium
- Canada
- Denmark
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Israel

Tools for promoting transparency are unevenly applied

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

Source: 2012 OECD Survey on Managing Conflict of Interest
Governments are increasingly sharing their data

Number of datasets in centralised "one-stop shop" open government data portal (2013)

Other G@G products

Country fact sheets:
• Individual country data in relation to OECD average
• Selection of 22 indicators