



OECD Government at a Glance 2023

Preview of results



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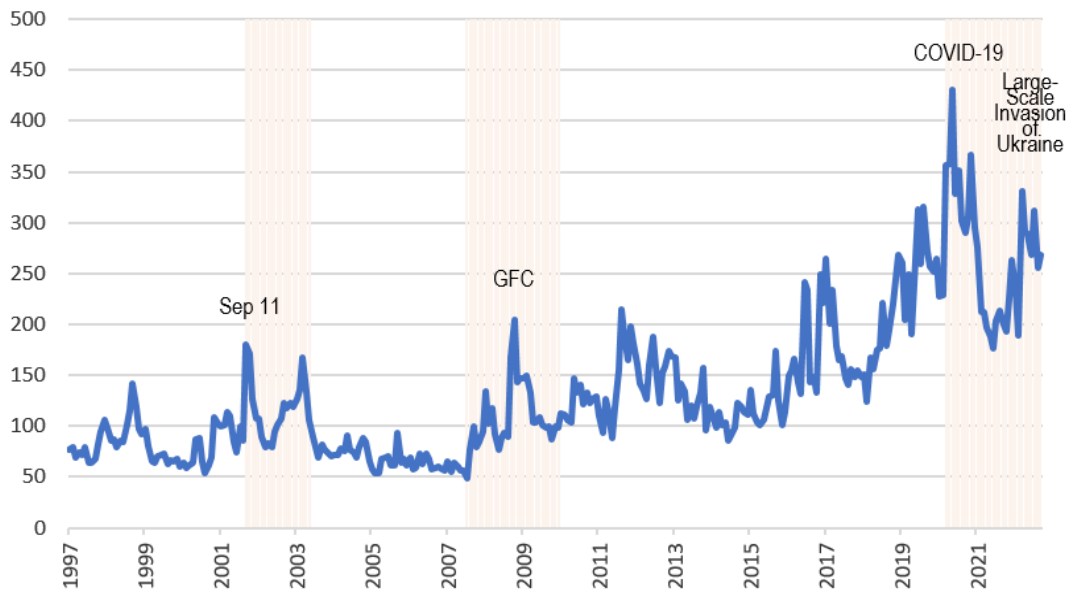




Governments are working in a context of multiple crises

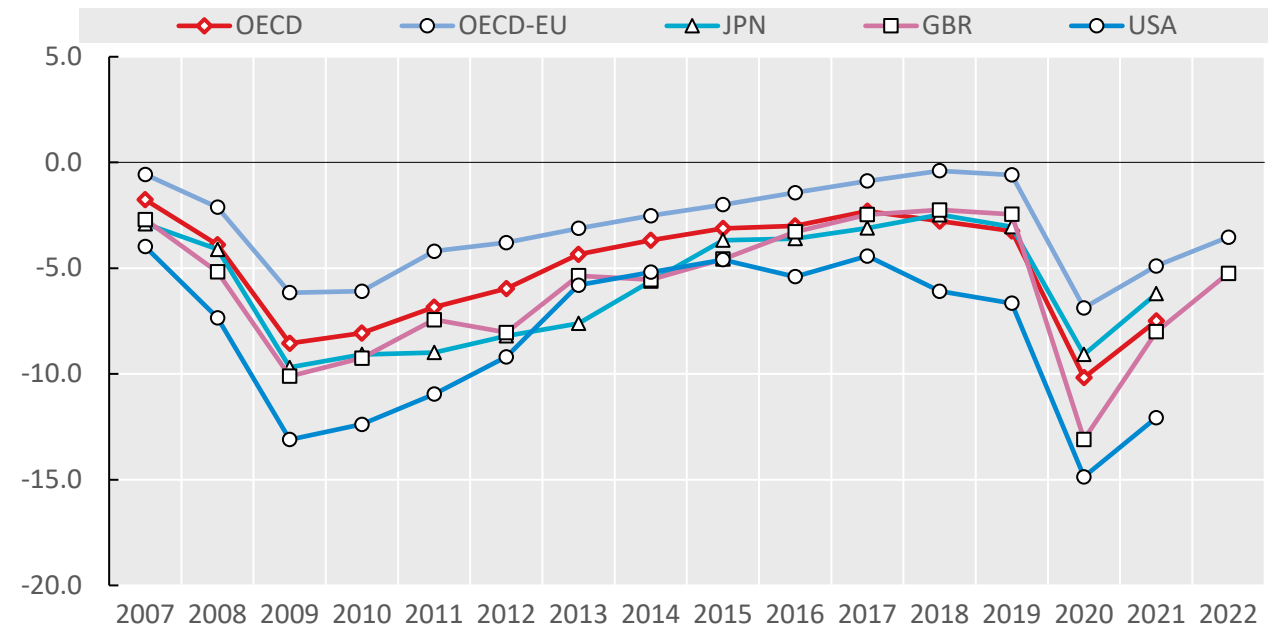
Perceptions of **global economic policy uncertainty** have increased since 2009

Global Economic Policy Uncertainty Index, 1997-2021



Uncertainty about the economic outlook is high and **the margins for maneuver limited**

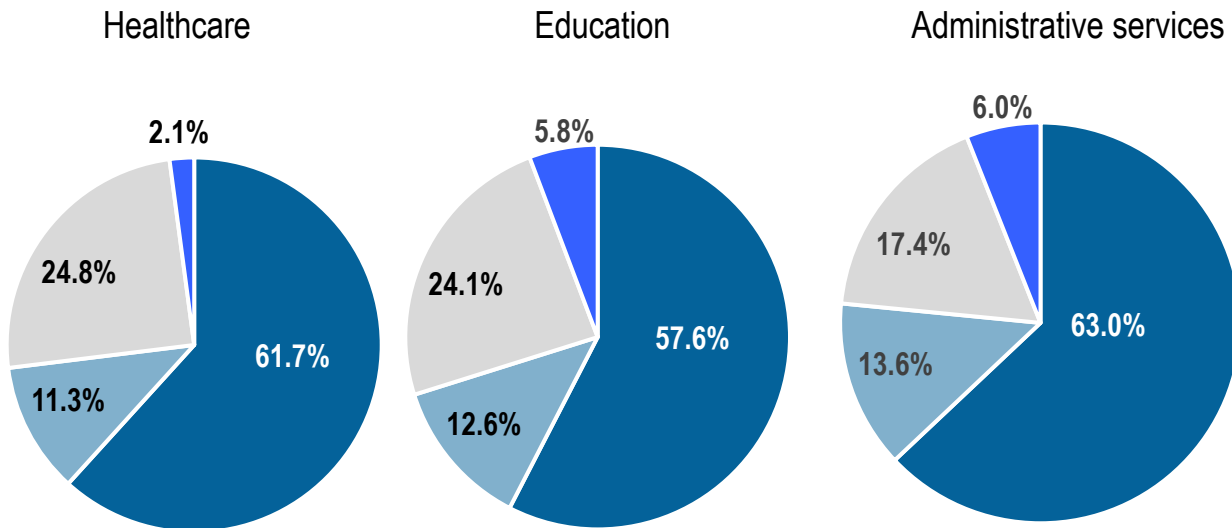
General government fiscal balance as a % of GDP; OECD area and largest OECD economies, 2007-2022



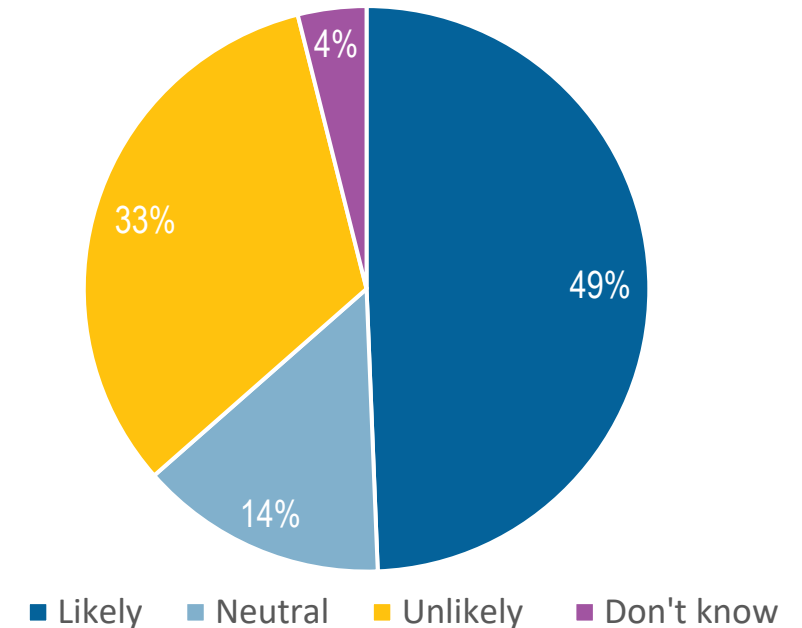
Governments are seen as reliable and resilient to handle the COVID-19 pandemic

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



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

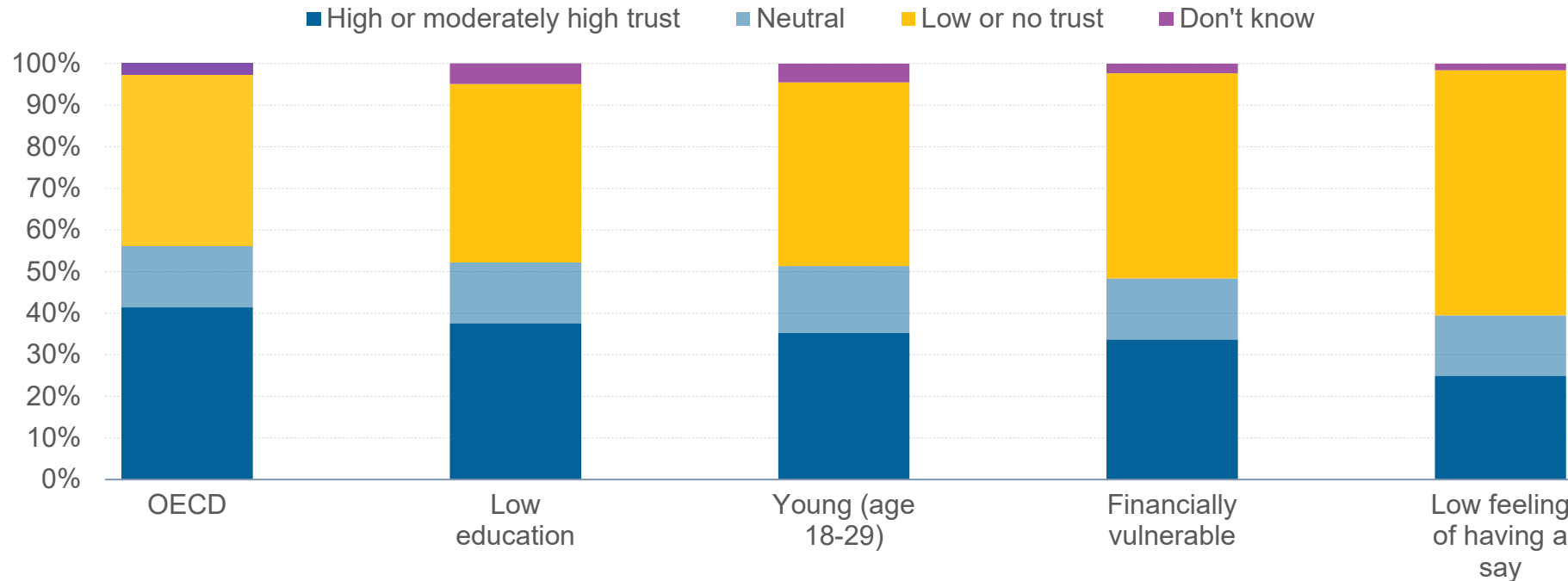




Investments in democratic resilience are needed in the current poli-crises environment

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





Building, Reinforcing and Protecting Democratic Resilience

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

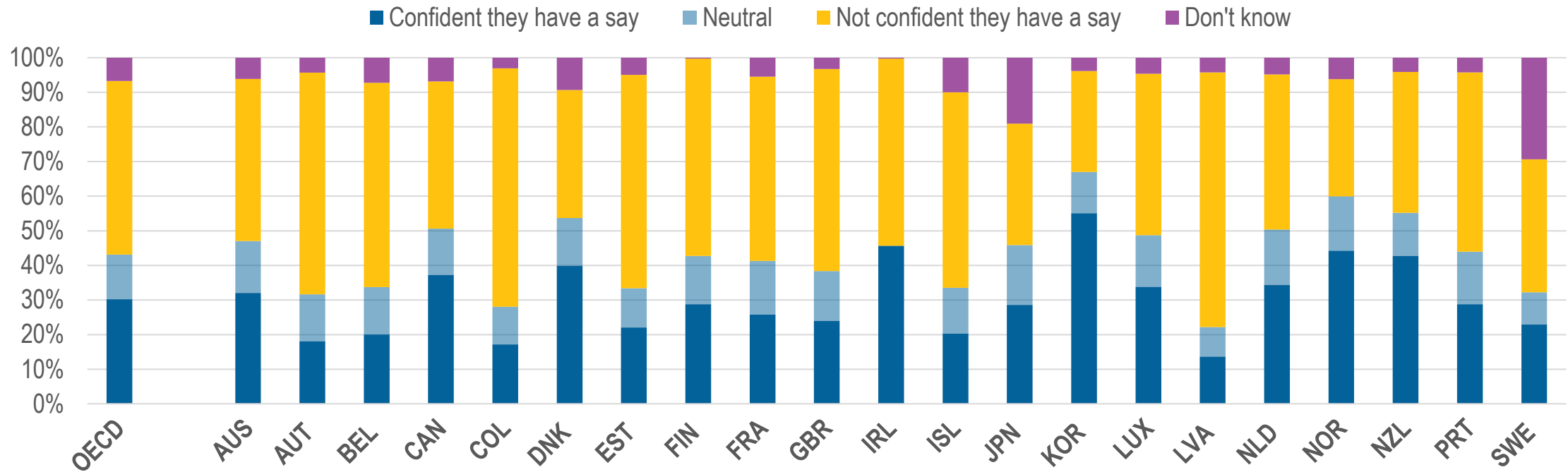
1. **Build** on democratic strengths such as citizen and stakeholder participation and representation;
2. **Reinforce** key governance competencies to support delivery in the context of multiple crises;
3. **Protect** against active threats to public trust arising from failings in public integrity and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



1. Build on democratic strengths: having political voice

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

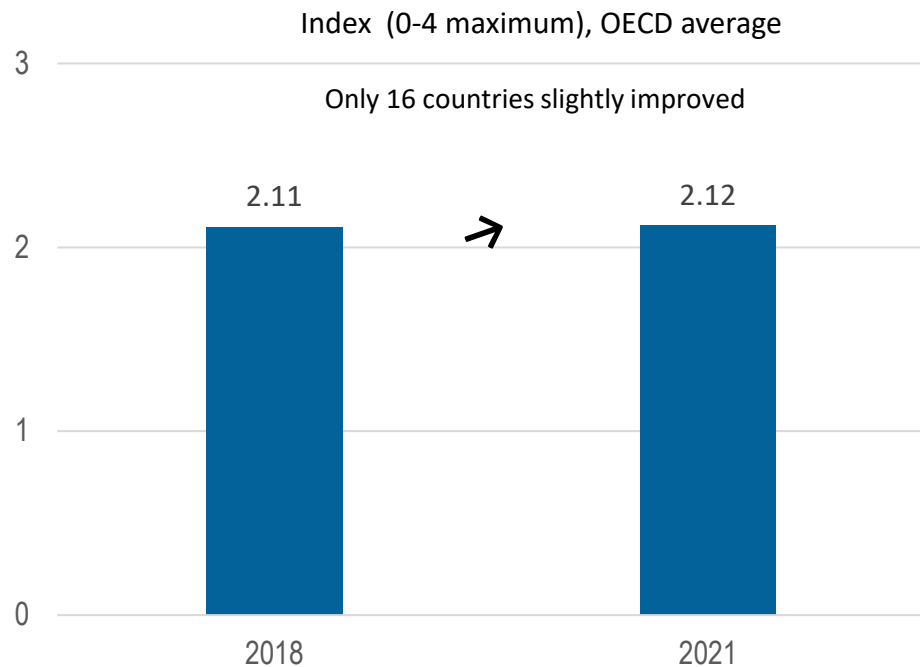




1. Build on democratic strengths: making stakeholder engagement more effective and adopt more advanced participatory practices

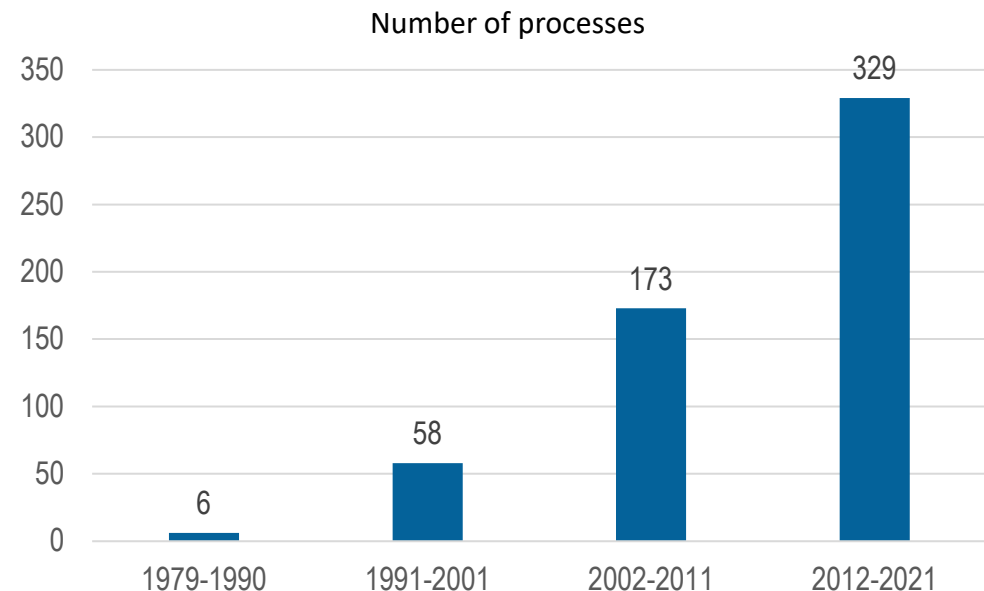
There has been limited improvement in **stakeholder engagement** in regulations

Stakeholder engagement on subordinate regulations, 2021



In the past 10 years, more processes **to give citizens a voice** are arising

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

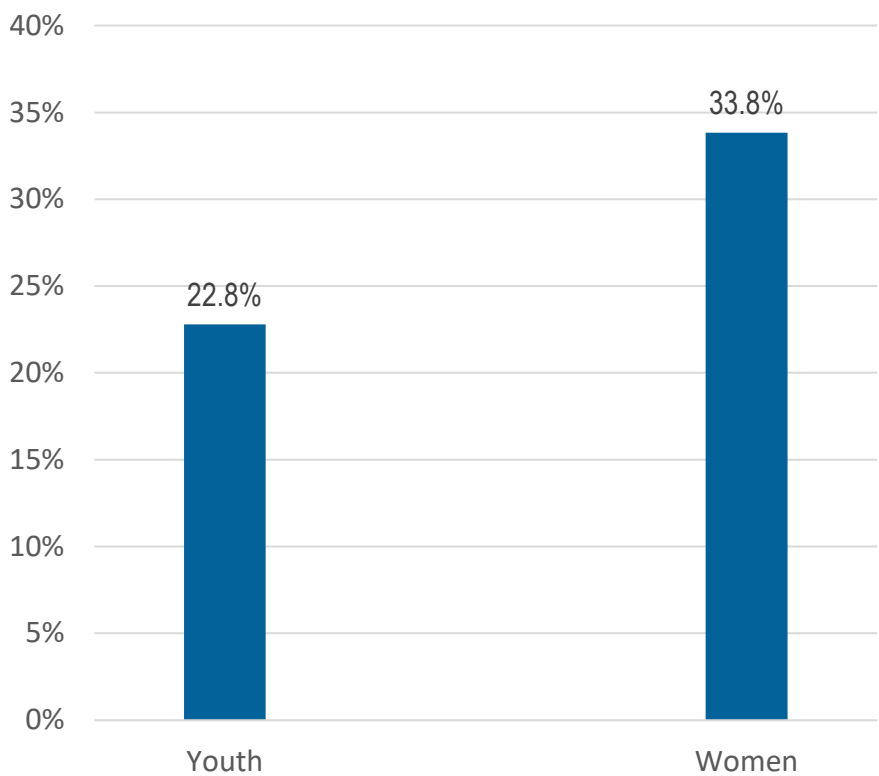




1. Build on democratic strengths: support diversity in policy making

Women and young people remain underrepresented in politics

Youth and women representation in parliament

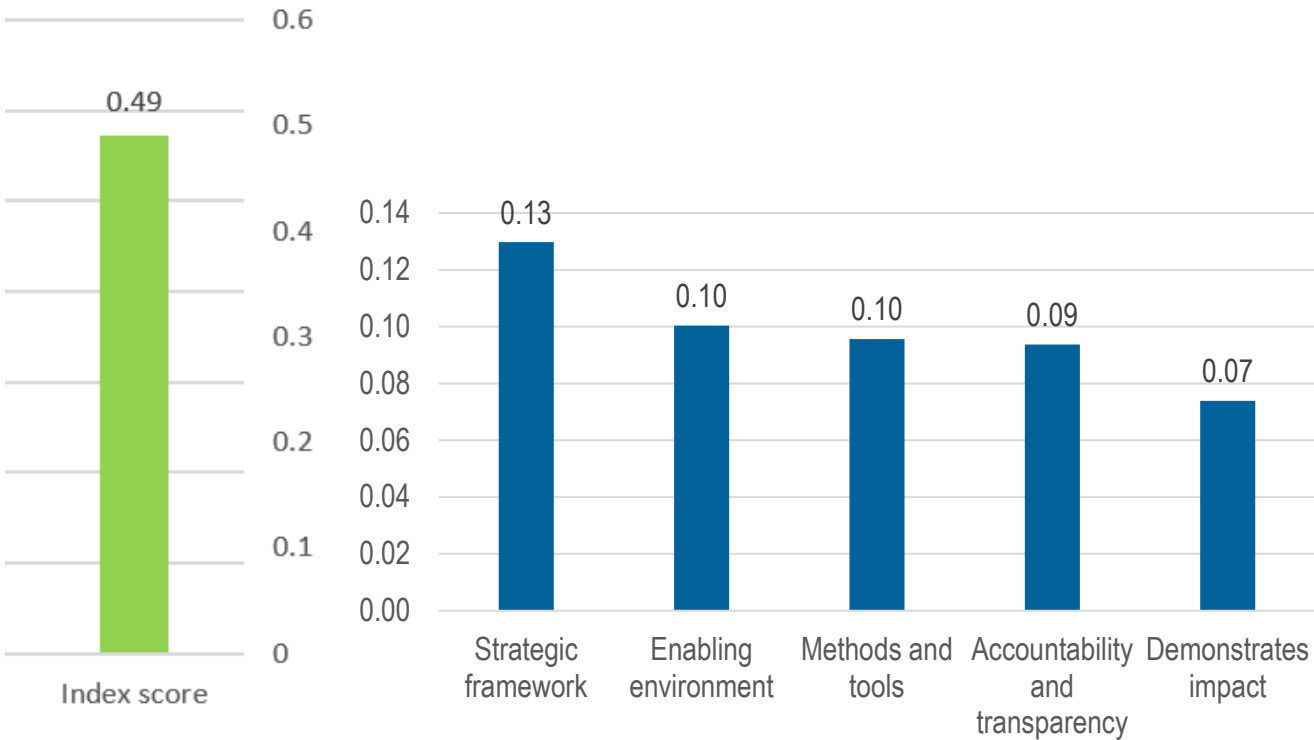


Source: Government at a Glance 2023

Governments are strengthening their tools to **meet gender equality policy goals**

OECD Gender Budgeting Index and its dimensions, 2022

Scale 0-1 (0.20 max for each subdimension)



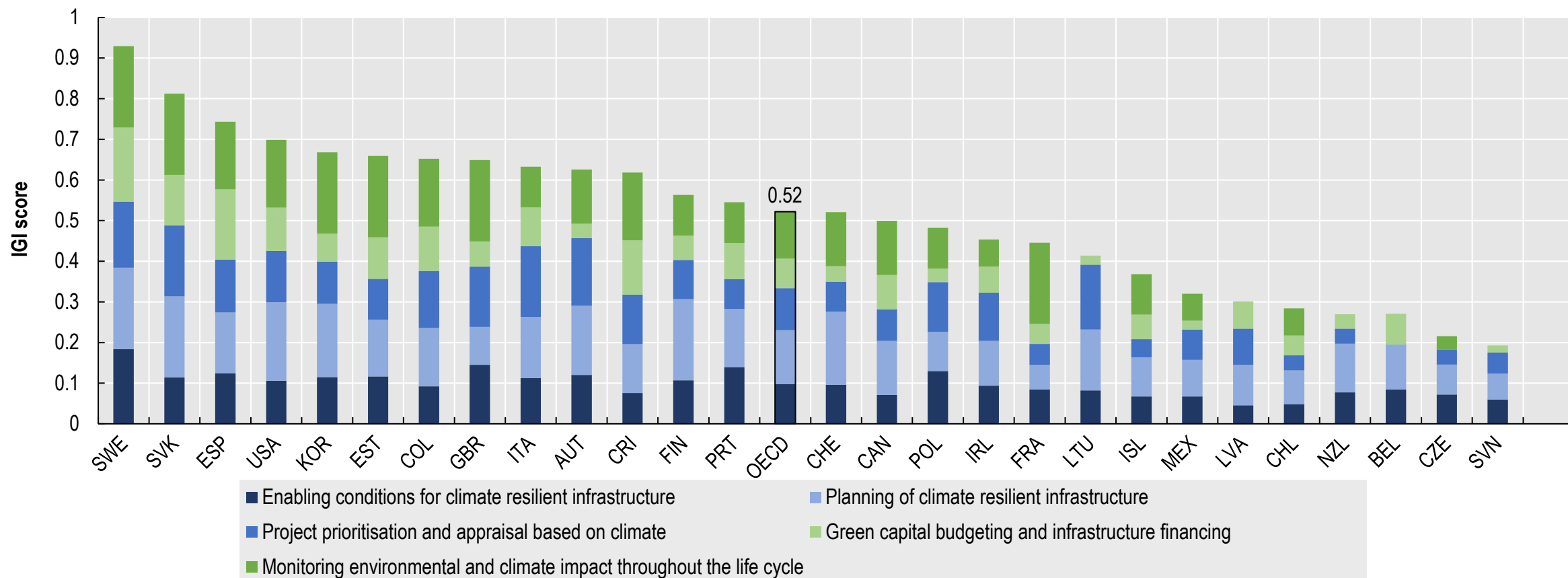
Source: Government at a Glance 2023



2. Reinforce key competencies to handle crises: governing the green transition

Significant room for manoeuvre exists to strengthen the tools for Governing Green

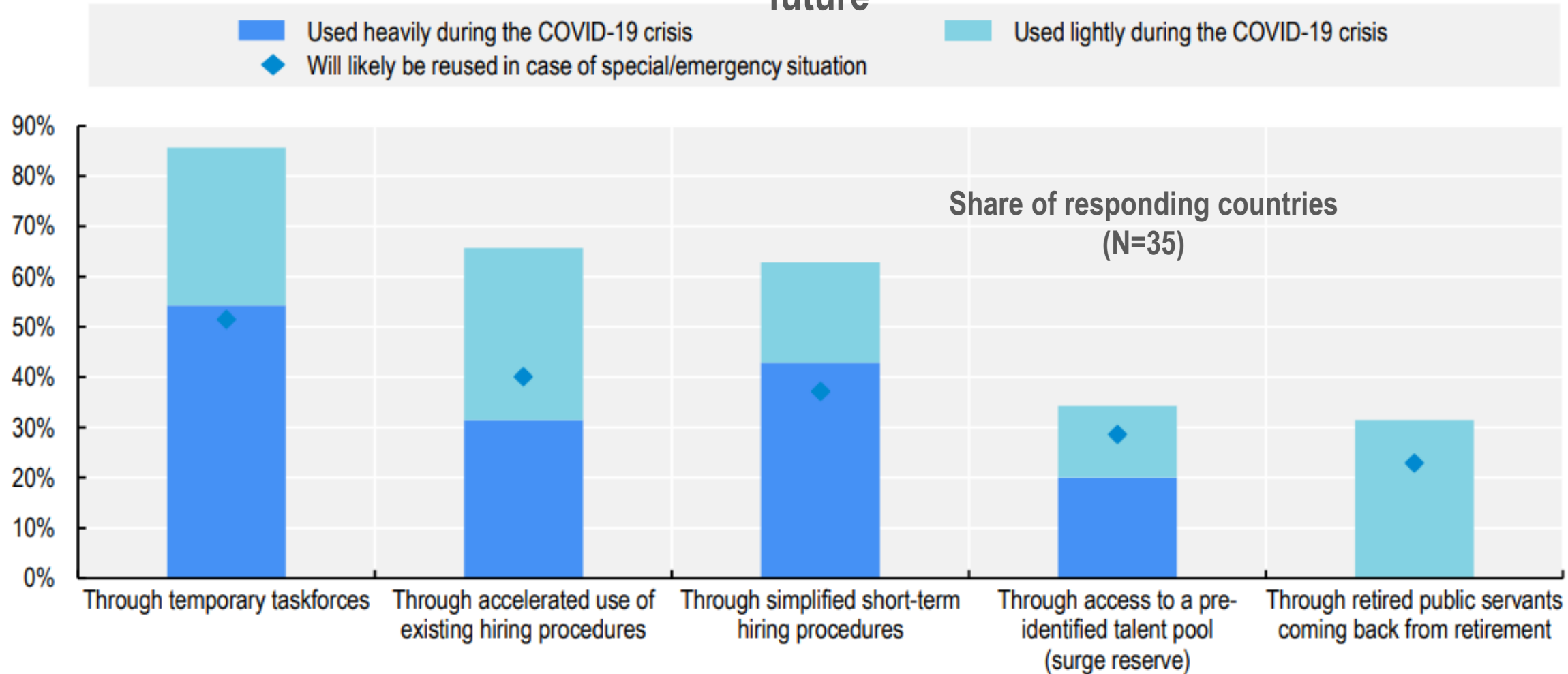
OECD index on governance for greening infrastructure (0-1 max), 2022





2. Reinforce key competencies to handle crises: managing an agile public workforce in the changing world of work

How skills and staff were mobilised during the COVID crisis and the impact this may have in the future

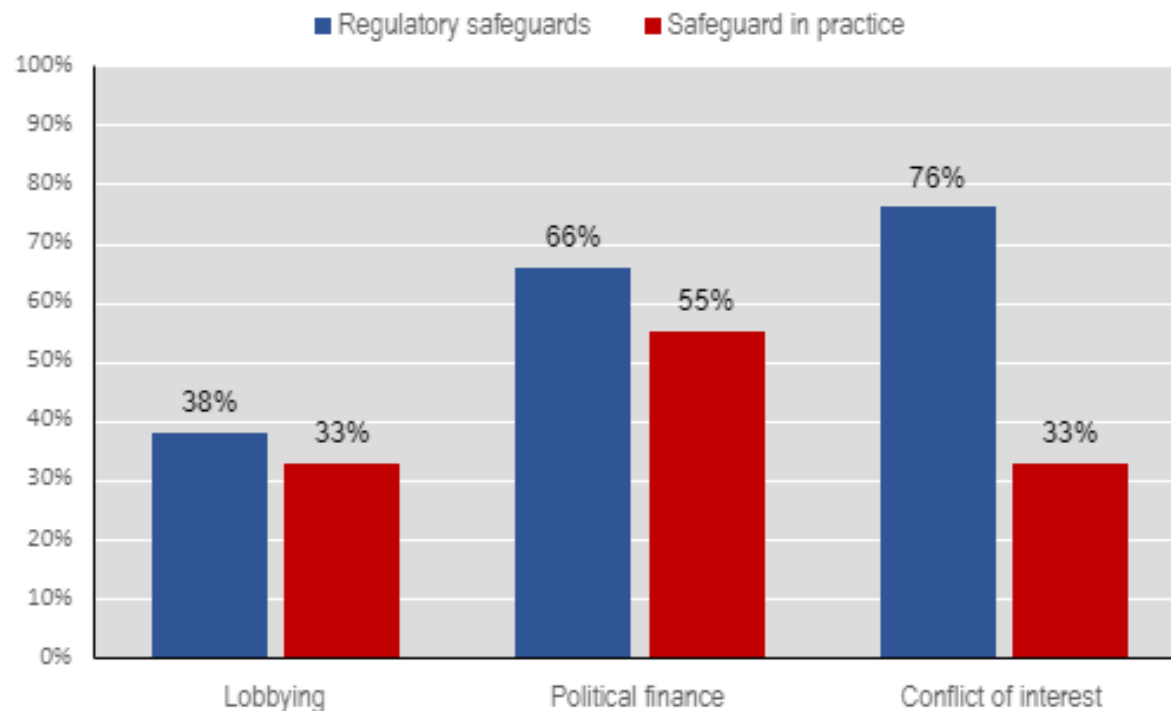




3. Protect against threats: implement safeguards to strengthen integrity

Only few OECD countries have **complete regulatory standards to prevent corruption** in lobbying, political finance and conflict of interest; even **fewer implement** them.

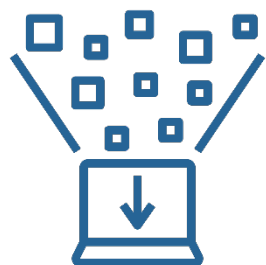
% of regulatory safeguards which exist and % which are fulfilled in practice (average across OECD countries)





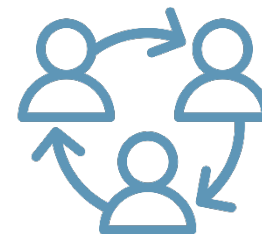
3. Protect against threats: fighting DIS/MIS Information. OECD DIS/MIS Resource Hub.

The Resource Hub will enable members to **exchange experiences** and learn from each other to develop a **networked response** to the challenges faced



Collectively, the Resource Hub will define and guide implementation of a whole-of-society approach to help **counteract foreign interference, strengthen information integrity** and **reinforce democracies**

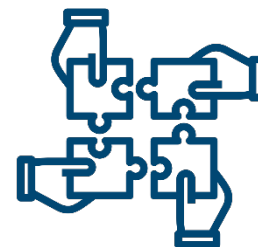
Promote engagement and cooperation



Inform country actions

Collecting initiatives, tools and policies to help **benchmark governance efforts** and **inform appropriate and effective responses**

Strengthen information integrity and reinforce democracy





Conclusions

- Governments are **at the centre of managing crises and structural transitions** (demographic, green, digital, etc.);
- Strengthening **democratic resilience and trust in government** is key to ensuring administrations are able to respond to these challenges effectively.
- Governments should **build** on democratic strengths, **reinforce** competencies to manage crises, and **protect** against threats.
- Data play a key role in what democracies do best, to learn from their experiences, each other, real evidence, and citizens' views, continuously improve, and **build a better society for all**.



Thank you

Find out more about the Government at a Glance at: **oe.cd/gov-glance-2023**

Discover more about the OECD Directorate for Public Governance at **www.oecd.org/gov/**