

# Czech Republic



### Public debt as a percentage of GDP was almost half the OECD average in 2013

The Czech Republic ranks among the OECD countries with the lowest levels of general government debt per capita. Public debt – according to the *System of National Accounts* definition - declined somewhat from 58.4 % of GDP in 2013 to 57% in 2014, due to the accelerated growth of nominal GDP (4.4%). Average debt in the OECD was 109.3% in 2013. However, debt has increased substantially since 2007 when it was at 30.3% of the GDP, and the deficit increased slightly from 1.2% in 2013 to 2% in 2014. The new coalition government has decided to adopt a fiscal policy that aims at keeping the public deficit below 3% GDP.



Chapter 2: Public finance and economics

[General government gross debt as a percentage of GDP](#)

[General government fiscal balance as a percentage of GDP](#)

[General government debt per capita](#)

### The central government workforce has undergone several employment reforms, but its size remains stable

The Czech Republic has implemented several employment reforms in central public administration including terminations of employment with or without notice, recruitment freezes, outsourcing, annual productivity targets, none or partial replacement of retiring staff, privatisation and decentralisation of employment to lower government level agencies between 2008 and 2013. While most of the EU countries within the OECD have been reducing the size of central government employment, it remains stable in the Czech Republic.



Chapter 6: Human Resource Management

[Compensation reforms implemented since 2008](#)

[Employment reforms in select OECD countries' central public administrations](#)

[Employment reform tools used in OECD countries' central public administrations](#)

### University enrolment drastically increased from 2000 to 2012

The increase in entry rates in tertiary type A education (universities) was among the highest between 2000 and 2012, increasing from 24.7% to 59.8%. It is now somewhat higher than the OECD average of 58.3%. Entry rates represent the percentage of an age cohort that is expected to enter a tertiary programme over a lifetime. This estimate is based on the number of new entrants in 2012 and the age distribution of this group. At the same time financial accessibility to tertiary education is less burdensome in the Check Republic than across the OECD, as the share of private expenditure on tertiary educated amounted to 18.9% compared to the OECD average of 30.8 % in 2011.



Chapter 12: Serving Citizens

[Entry rates into tertiary-type A education](#)

[Share of private expenditures on educational institutions](#)

## How to read the figures:



Country value in **blue**  
(not represented if not available)



Average of OECD countries  
in **green**



Range of OECD country  
values in **grey**

Values have been rounded.  
**n.a.** refers to  
data not available

# GOVERNMENT INPUTS: FINANCIAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES

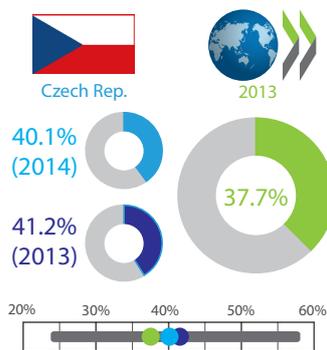
Public Finance & Economics

Public Employment & Compensation

## Public Finance and Economics

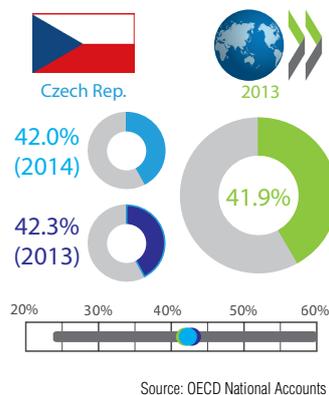
### Government revenues (2013, 2014)

% of GDP



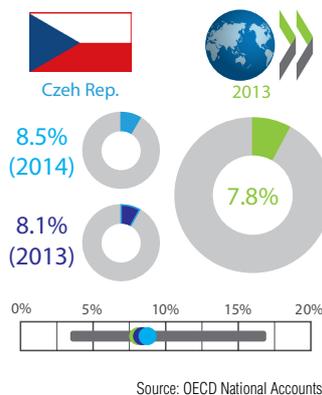
### Government expenditures (2013, 2014)

% of GDP



### Public investment (2013, 2014)

% of total govt. expenditures



### Government gross debt<sup>\*</sup> (2013, 2014)

% of GDP



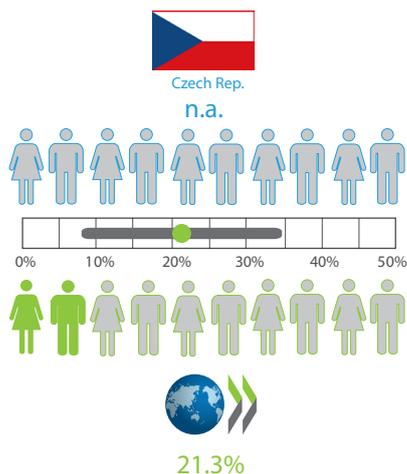
### Fiscal balance<sup>\*</sup> (2013, 2014)

% of GDP

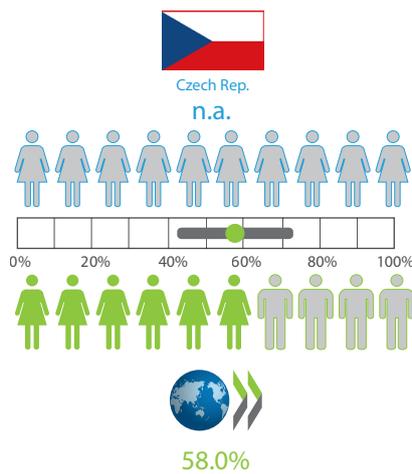


## Public Employment and Compensation

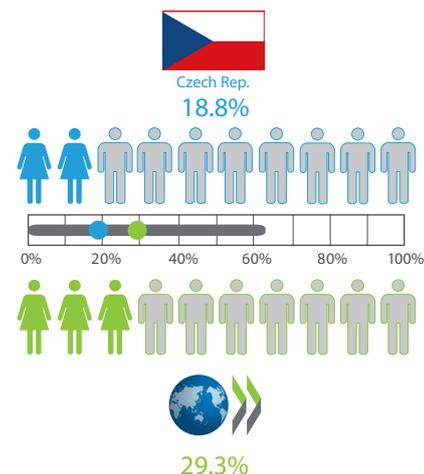
### Public sector employment as % of total employment (2013)



### Public sector employment filled by women (2013)



### Share of women ministers (2015)



# GOVERNMENT PROCESSES

Institutions

Regulatory Governance

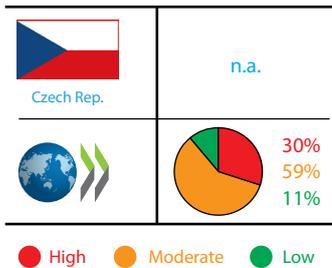
Public Procurement

Public Sector Integrity

Digital Government

## Institutions

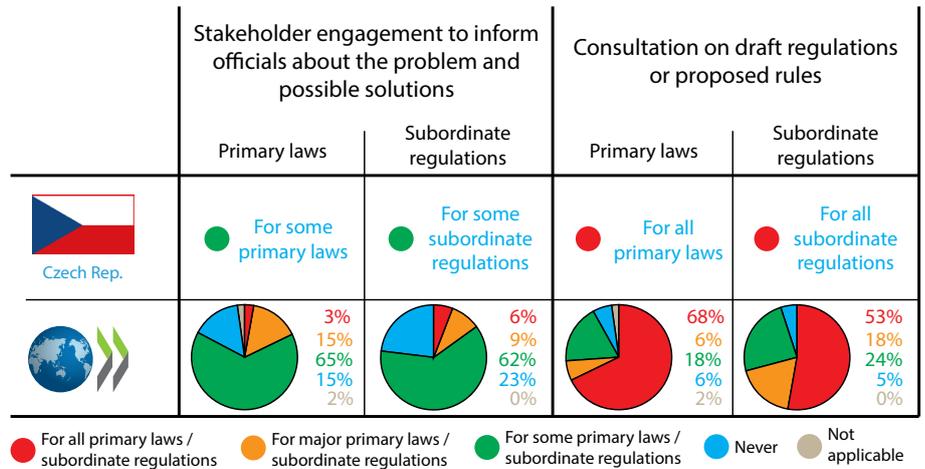
### Level of influence of the Centre of Government over line ministries (2013)



Source: OECD 2013 Survey on Centre of Government

## Regulatory Governance

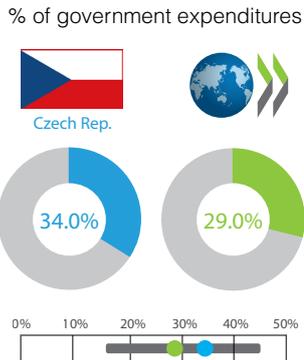
### Stakeholder engagement and consultation (2014)



Source: OECD Regulatory Policy Outlook (forthcoming)

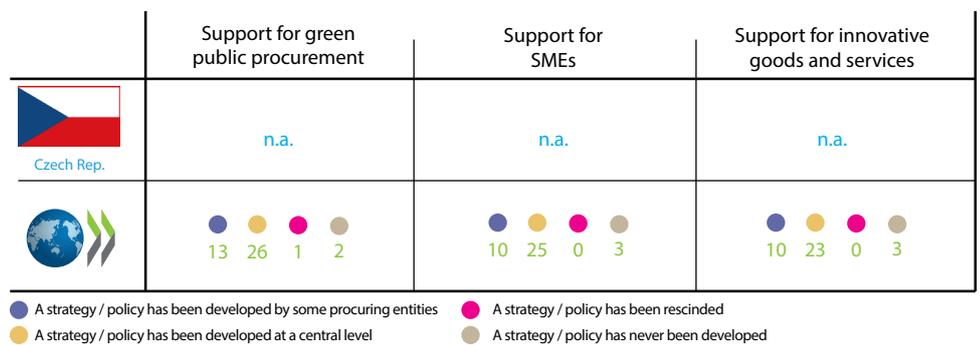
## Public Procurement

### Procurement expenditure (2013)



Source: OECD National Accounts

### Strategic public procurement - Objectives (2014)

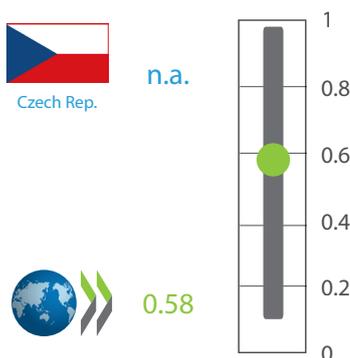


Source: 2014 OECD Survey on Public Procurement

## Digital Gov.

### OURdata Index: Open, Useful, Reusable Government Data (2014)

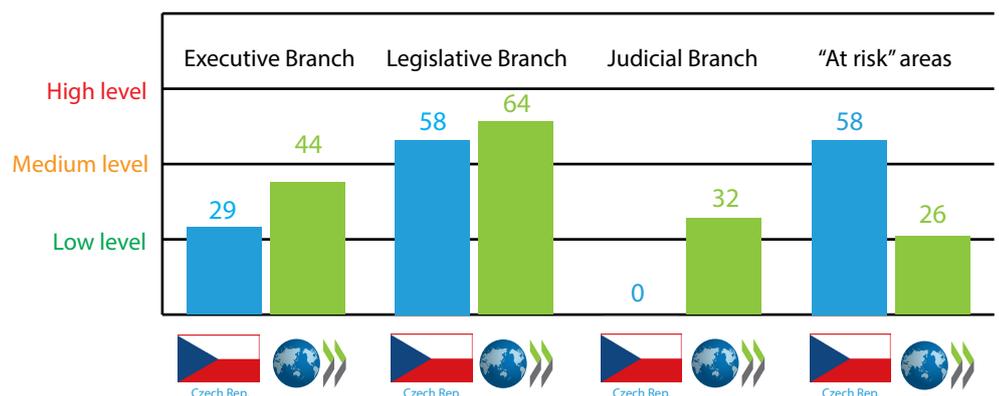
Composite index from 0 lowest to 1 highest



Source: 2014 OECD Survey on Open Government Data

## Public Sector Integrity

### Level of disclosure of private interests across branches of government (2014)



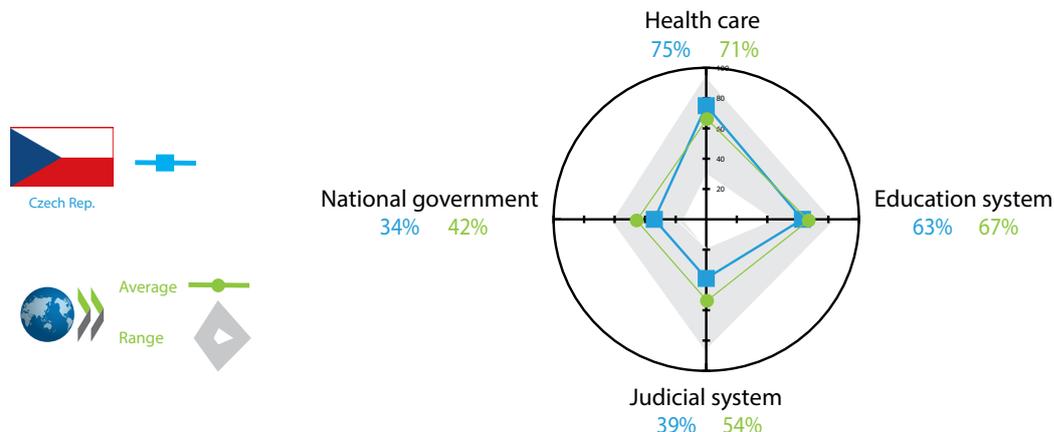
Source: 2014 OECD Survey on Managing Conflict of Interest in the Executive Branch and Whistleblower Protection

# GOVERNMENT OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES

## Core Government Results and Service Delivery

### Satisfaction and confidence across public services (2014)

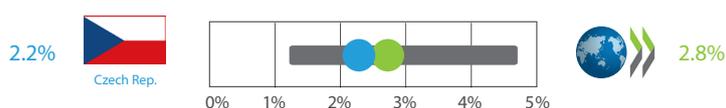
% of citizens expressing confidence/satisfaction



Source: Gallup World Poll

### Access to healthcare (2012)

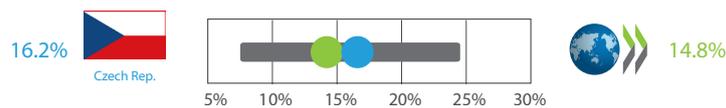
Out of pocket expenditure as a % of final household consumption



Source: OECD Health Statistics 2014

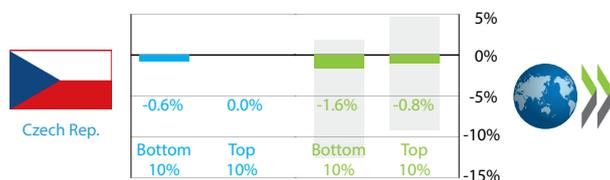
### Equity in learning outcomes (2012)

PISA mathematics score variance by socio economic background



Source: OECD, PISA 2012 results: Excellence through equity, 2013

### Changes in household disposable income, by income group (2007-2011)



Source: OECD Income Distribution Database

### Limited government powers (2014)



Source: The World Justice Project

#### Notes

- **Fiscal balance** as reported in the System of National Accounts (SNA) framework, also referred to as net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) of government, is calculated as total government revenues minus total government expenditures.
- **Structural fiscal balance**, or underlying balance, represents the fiscal balance adjusted for the state of the economic cycle (as measured by the output gap which resulted as the difference between actual and potential GDP) and one-off fiscal operations.
- **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.

## Government at a Glance 2015

With a focus on public administration, OECD Government at a Glance 2015 provides readers with a dashboard of key indicators assembled with the goal of contributing to the analysis and international comparison of public sector performance across OECD countries. Indicators on public finances and employment are provided alongside composite indexes summarising aspects of public management policies, and indicators on services to citizens in health care, education, and justice. Government at a Glance 2015 also includes indicators on key governance and public management issues, such as regulatory management, budgeting practices and procedures, public sector integrity, public procurement and core government results in terms of trust in institutions, income redistribution and efficiency and cost-effectiveness of governments.

The Excel spreadsheets used to create the tables and figures in Government at a Glance 2015 are available via the StatLinks provided throughout the publication:

[http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/gov\\_glance-2015-en](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/gov_glance-2015-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/ataglance.htm](http://www.oecd.org/gov/ataglance.htm)

