



The fiscal position of Luxembourg is strong. Rising age-related expenditures may increase the pressure on public finances over the medium term

Luxembourg's primary balance (excluding interest rates) went from a 0.9% deficit in 2009 to a 0.9% surplus in 2013. In cyclically adjusted terms (controlling for GDP growth and one-off actions), the primary balance surplus was equal to 2.8% in 2013 and is expected to remain stable at around 2% until 2016. The main fiscal challenge over the medium term is age-related spending which is projected to rise sharply by 2030.



Chapter 2: Public finance and economics

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

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

Takeup of digital government services is low by citizens and businesses in Luxembourg

In 2014, 44% of citizens in Luxembourg reported having obtained information through government websites, and 65% of businesses sent a filled form to the government electronically. This is below the OECD average (49% and 78% respectively). Moreover few companies use electronic procurement systems to respond to call for tenders (8% in 2014). Further development of e-governement services and e-health are key challenges for Luxembourg. The "Digital Lëtzebuerg" initiative (Digital Luxembourg Initiative) launched by the government in October 2014 aims to adopt a more integrated and structured approach to ICT project management in the coming years.



Chapter 10: Digital government

[Individuals using the Internet to interact with public authorities](#)

[Businesses using the Internet to interact with public authorities](#)

[Businesses using electronic procurement systems](#)

The quality of care has generally improved in the hospital sector. Patients stay longer than in most other OECD countries

As in many OECD countries health care and social protection spending in Luxembourg represent an important share of total government expenditure (respectively about 12% and 44% in 2013). Case-fatality rates for people admitted to hospital following an acute myocardial infarction (heart attack) have decreased by more than 30% in Luxembourg between 2001 and 2011. These improvements can be, at least partially, attributed to more reliable processes of care. However, in 2012, with an average of 8.5 days, Luxembourg had a highest average length of stay in hospital than most OECD countries. This percentage has slightly increased compared to 2002, while it decreased on average across OECD countries. The 2012 Health Care reform sets a cap on hospital expenditure and may bring efficiency gains in the hospital sector.



Chapter 2: Public finance and economics

[Structure of general government expenditures by function](#)

Chapter 11: Core government results

[Average length of stay in hospital for all conditions](#)

Chapter 12: Serving citizens

[Reduction in admission-based \(same hospital\) case-fatality in adults aged 45 and over within 30 days after admission for AMI](#)

How to read the figures:

Country value in **blue**
 Luxembourg
 (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

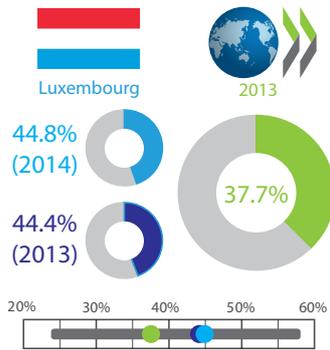
Public Finance & Economics

Public Employment & Compensation

Public Finance and Economics

Government revenues (2013, 2014)

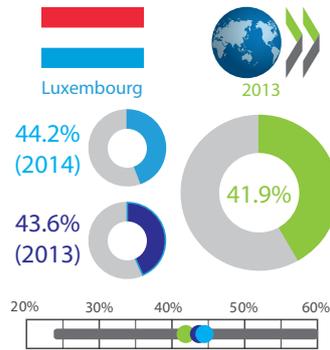
% of GDP



Source: OECD National Accounts

Government expenditures (2013, 2014)

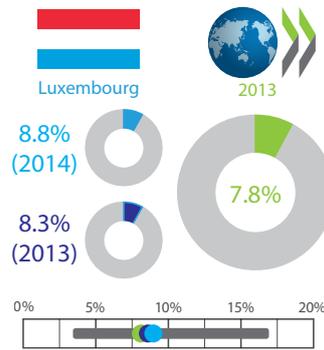
% of GDP



Source: OECD National Accounts

Public investment (2013, 2014)

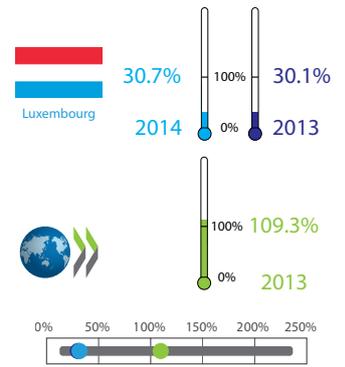
% of total govt. expenditures



Source: OECD National Accounts

Government gross debt (2013, 2014)

% of GDP



Source: OECD/Eurostat National Accounts
 * SNA definition, see Notes

Fiscal balance (2013, 2014)

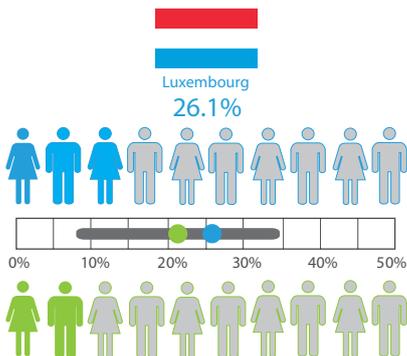
% of GDP



Source: OECD National Accounts. * See Notes

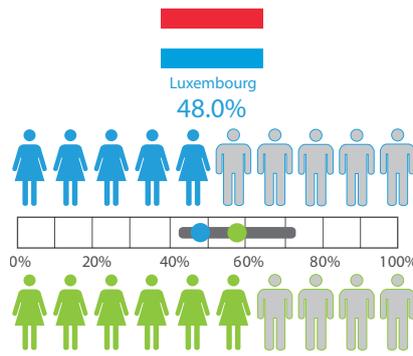
Public Employment and Compensation

Public sector employment as % of total employment (2013)



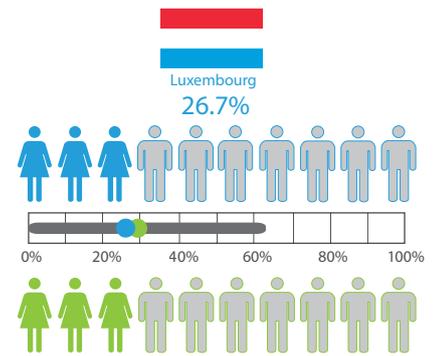
Source: International Labour Organization (database)

Public sector employment filled by women (2013)



Source: International Labour Organization (database)

Share of women ministers (2015)



Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union Parline Database

GOVERNMENT PROCESSES

Institutions

Regulatory Governance

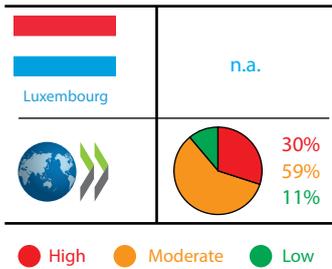
Public Procurement

Public Sector Integrity

Digital Government

Institutions

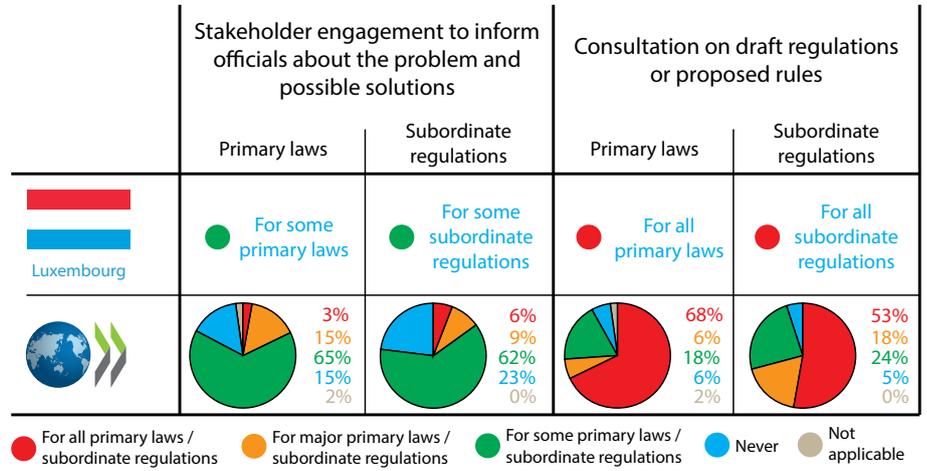
Level of influence of the Centre of Government over line ministries (2013)



Source: OECD 2013 Survey on Centre of Government

Regulatory Governance

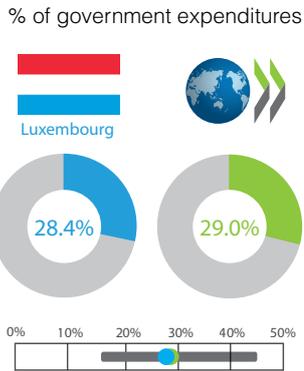
Stakeholder engagement and consultation (2014)



Source: OECD Regulatory Policy Outlook (forthcoming)

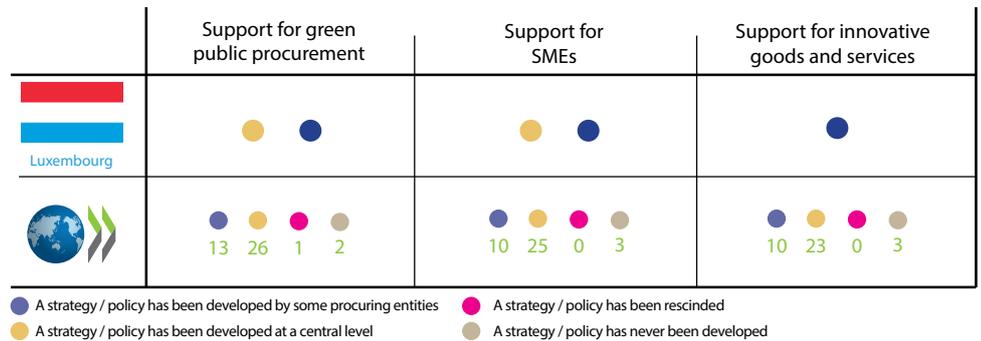
Public Procurement

Procurement expenditure (2013)



Source: OECD National Accounts

Strategic public procurement - Objectives (2014)

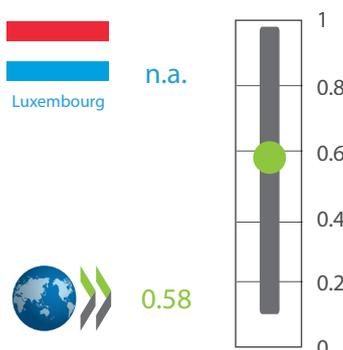


Source: 2014 OECD Survey on Public Procurement

Digital Gov.

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

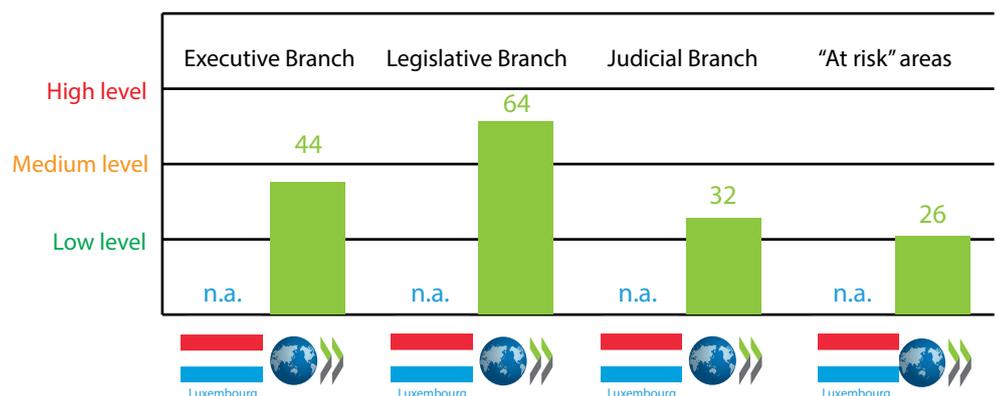
Composite index from 0 lowest to 1 highest



Source: 2014 OECD Survey on Open Government Data

Public Sector Integrity

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



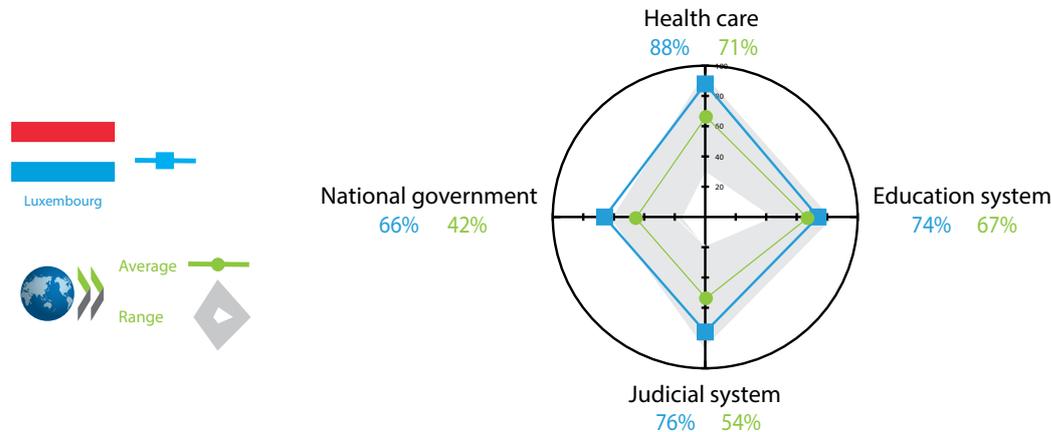
Source: 2014 OECD Survey on Managing Conflict of Interest in the Executive Branch and Whistleblower Protection

GOVERNMENT OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES

Core Government Results and Service Delivery

Satisfaction and confidence across public services (2014)

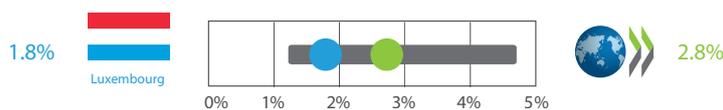
% of citizens expressing confidence/satisfaction



Source: Gallup World Poll

Access to healthcare (2012)

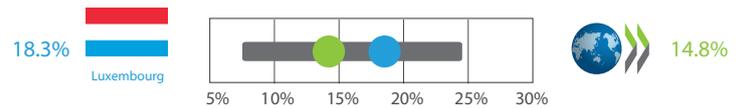
Out of pocket expenditure as a % of final household consumption



Source: OECD Health Statistics 2014

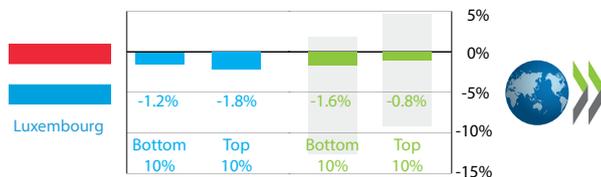
Equity in learning outcomes (2012)

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

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

