



### Women are represented in government at levels well above the OECD average

In 2013, 67% of public sector employment in Norway was filled by women which is above the OECD average (58%). In 2015, women in Norway are also highly represented in the legislative branch of government where they represent about 40% of the parliamentarians compared to 28% on average in OECD countries. Norway was one of the first OECD country to adopt gender quota laws in Parliament. The share of women ministers in Norway in 2015 is close to parity with men (47%), while it is much lower across the OECD (29% on average).



Chapter 3: Public employment and compensation  
[Share of public sector employment filled by women and men](#)  
[Share of women parliamentarians and legislated gender quotas](#)  
[Share of women ministers](#)

### While the use of electronic government services is widespread among citizens and businesses, the use of social media by the government remains limited

In 2014, 56% of citizens reported having sent a filled form to government via the Internet which is above the OECD average of 33%. The uptake of the electronic procurement systems is also higher than in most other OECD European member countries, with 22% of businesses in Norway reporting having completed a tendering process online in 2014. Norway also performs above (better) than the OECD average in this year's *OURdata* Index, which measures the level of availability and accessibility of data on the national open data portal, as well as the level of government support to the reuse of public data. However, in 2014, the Norwegian government did not have a formal strategy on how to best leverage social media for strategic objectives and in day-to-day operations while it was the case in half of the OECD countries.



Chapter 10: Digital government  
[Individuals using the Internet to interact with public authorities by type of activity](#)  
[Businesses using electronic procurement systems](#)  
[OURdata Index: Open, Useful, Reusable government data](#)

### Citizens are highly satisfied with services and institutions

In 2014, 82% Norwegians reported being highly satisfied with their health care system, compared to 71% on average across the OECD. This is associated with very low self-reported unmet care needs for medical examination for financial, geographic or other reasons (2.3% on average – one of the lowest percentage among OECD European member countries), including for low income people. The level of satisfaction reported for the education system is also high in Norway (82%), and above the OECD average (67%). This percentage has increased by 5 p.p compared to 2007. Citizen satisfaction with the judicial system is also very high (83%) compared to the OECD average (54%), and it has increased compared to 2007.



Chapter 12: Serving Citizens  
[Citizens' satisfaction with the health care system](#)  
[Unmet care needs for medical examination by income level](#)  
[Citizens' satisfaction with the education system](#)  
[Citizens' confidence with the judicial system](#)

## 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

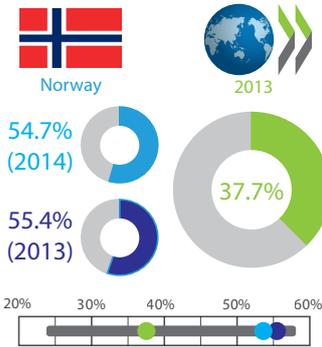
Public Finance & Economics

Public Employment & Compensation

## Public Finance and Economics

### Government revenues (2013, 2014)

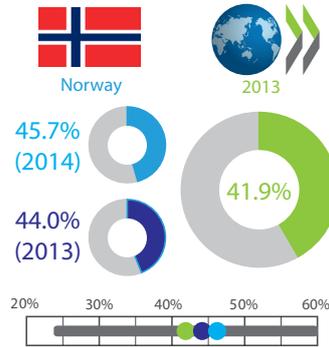
% of GDP



Source: OECD National Accounts

### Government expenditures (2013, 2014)

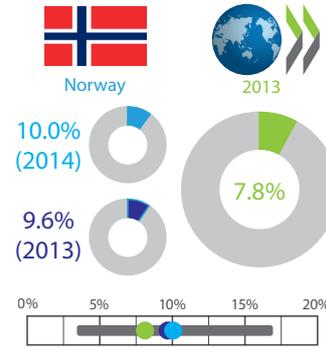
% of GDP



Source: OECD National Accounts

### Public investment (2013, 2014)

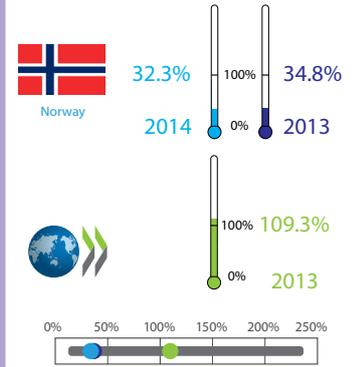
% of of total govt. expenditures



Source: OECD National Accounts

### Government gross debt \* (2013, 2014)

% of GDP



Source: OECD National Accounts  
\* SNA definition, see Notes

### Fiscal balance \* (2013, 2014)

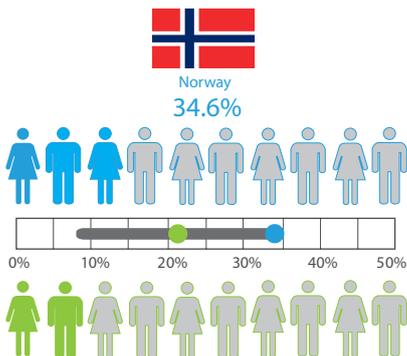
% of GDP



Source: OECD National Accounts. \* See Notes

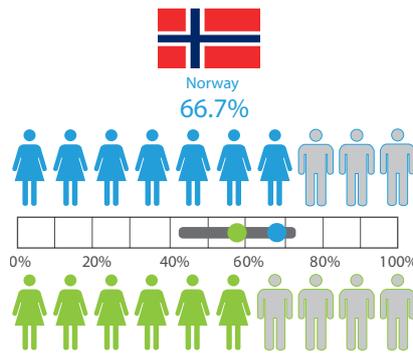
## Public Employment and Compensation

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



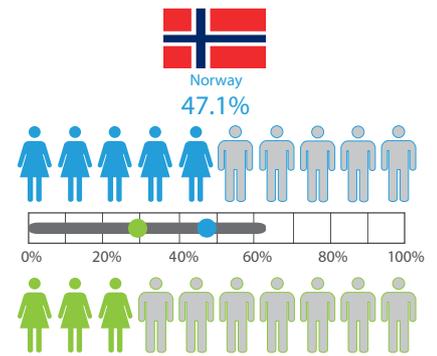
Source: International Labour Organization (database)

### 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

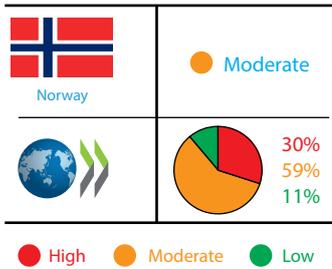
Public Procurement

Public Sector Integrity

Digital Government

## Institutions

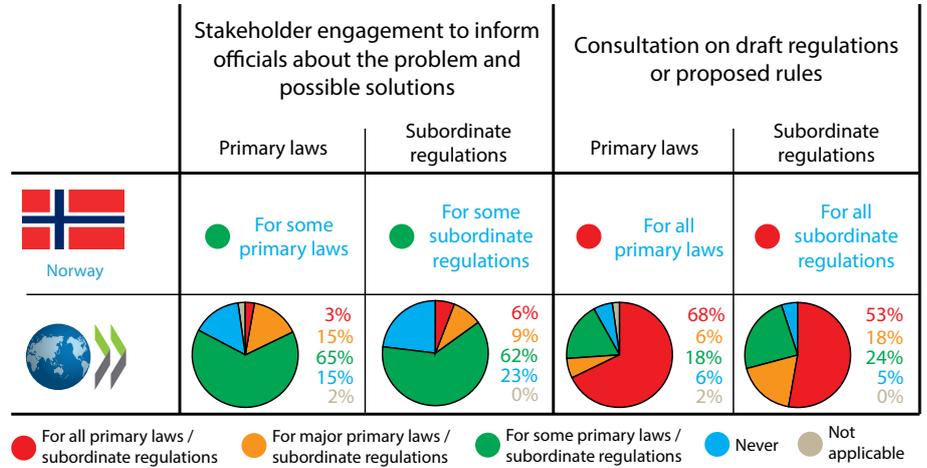
### Level of influence of the Centre of Government over line ministries (2013)



Source: OECD 2013 Survey on Centre of Government

## Regulatory Governance

### Stakeholder engagement and consultation (2014)

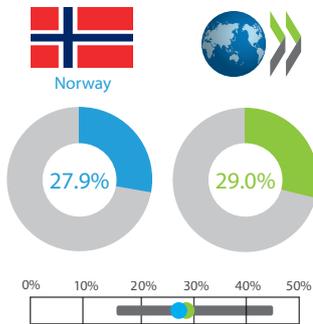


Source: OECD Regulatory Policy Outlook (forthcoming)

## Public Procurement

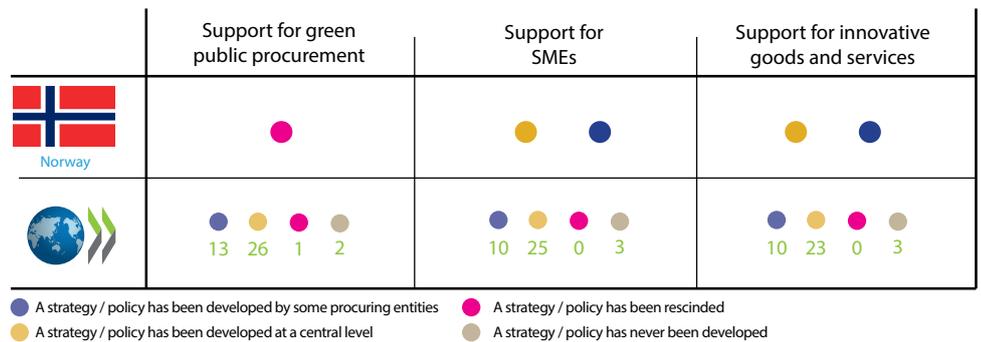
### Procurement expenditure (2013)

% of government expenditures



Source: OECD National Accounts

### Strategic public procurement - Objectives (2014)

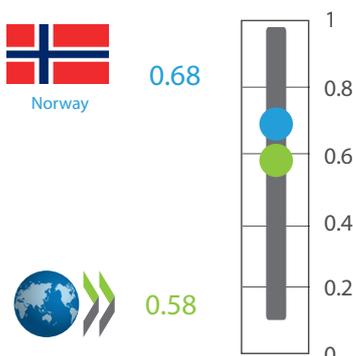


Source: 2014 OECD Survey on Public Procurement

## Digital Gov.

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

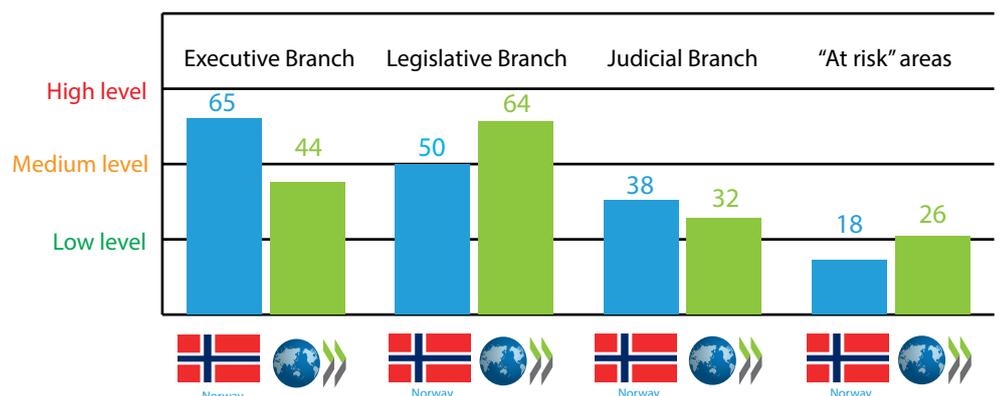
Composite index from 0 lowest to 1 highest



Source: 2014 OECD Survey on Open Government Data

## Public Sector Integrity

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



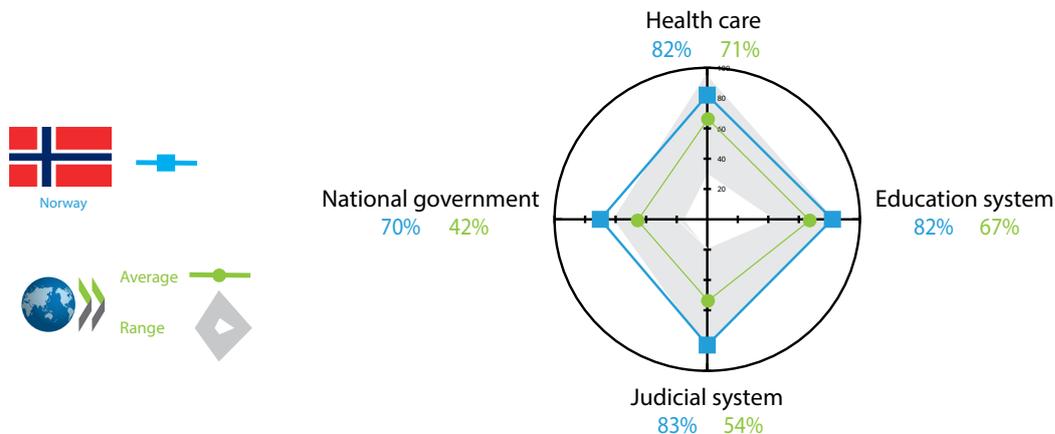
Source: 2014 OECD Survey on Managing Conflict of Interest in the Executive Branch and Whistleblower Protection

# GOVERNMENT OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES

## Core Government Results and Service Delivery

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

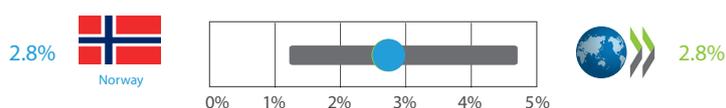
% of citizens expressing confidence/satisfaction



Source: Gallup World Poll

### Access to healthcare (2012)

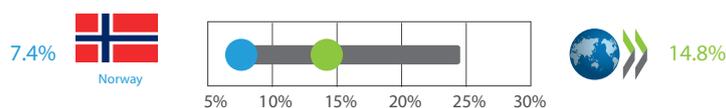
Out of pocket expenditure as a % of final household consumption



Source: OECD Health Statistics 2014

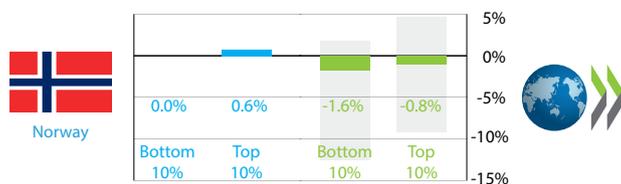
### Equity in learning outcomes (2012)

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)

