



The banking sector crisis has strongly increased government deficit in 2013 and debt levels. The size of the deficit was reduced in 2014 but the underlying fiscal position remains fragile

In 2013, the general government deficit was equal to 14.6% of GDP compared to 4.2% on average in OECD countries. According to the *System of National Accounts* definition, general government debt has significantly increased in recent years, moving from 42.5% in 2009 to 97.5% of GDP in 2014 (+55 p.p). This is in part due to the plan launched by the Slovenian government in 2013 to recapitalise a mainly state-owned banking sector, which included important injections of cash and government securities. The size of the deficit significantly decreased in 2014, compared to 2013, when the plan was launched, to 4.9% of GDP but the structural balance remains negative (-3.6%) and below OECD average (-3.1%).



Chapter 2: Public finance and economics

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

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

Mechanisms to avoid conflicts of interest vary across branches of the Slovenian government

Disclosure of private interests of public officials can be an effective tool, alongside other mechanisms, in managing conflict of interest. In Slovenia, public officials in the executive and judicial branch tend to have more obligations regarding asset declarations than public officials in the legislative branch and in “at risk” areas which include tax and customs officials, procurement agents and financial authorities. Overall, public officials in Slovenia tend to have less obligations regarding asset disclosure compared to the OECD average for all branches of government and even more so in the legislative branch.



Chapter 7: Public Sector Integrity

[Level of disclosure and public availability of private interests across branches of government](#)

Satisfaction with public services is high, especially for the health care sector

In general, satisfaction with services in Slovenia is higher than the OECD average. In 2014, 8 Slovenians out of 10 declared that they were satisfied with their health care services, and this figure has increased in recent years. This coincides with low unmet care needs for medical examination as reported in perception based surveys (including among low income people) and below OECD average private out-of-pocket medical expenditure as a share of final household consumption.



Chapter 12: Serving Citizens

[Citizens' satisfaction with the health care system](#)

[Unmet care needs for medical examination by income level](#)

[Out-of-pocket \(OOP\) medical expenditure as a share of final household consumption](#)

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

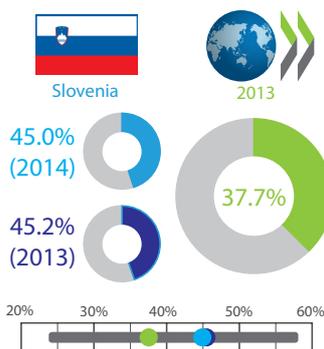
Public Finance & Economics

Public Employment & Compensation

Public Finance and Economics

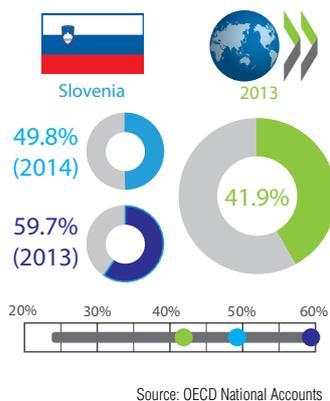
Government revenues (2013, 2014)

% of GDP



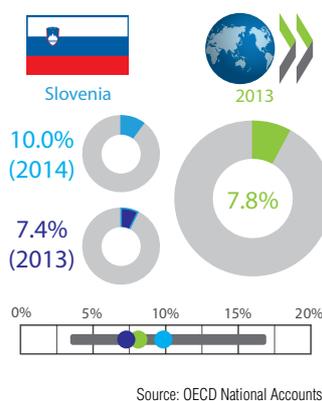
Government expenditures (2013, 2014)

% of GDP



Public investment (2013, 2014)

% of total govt. expenditures



Government gross debt* (2013, 2014)

% of GDP



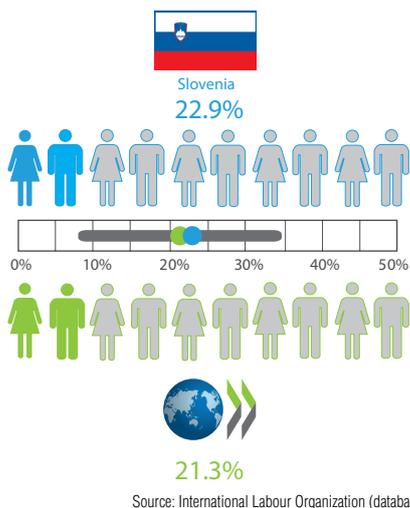
Fiscal balance* (2013, 2014)

% of GDP

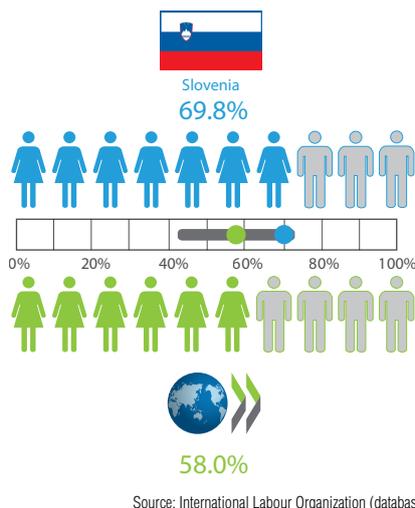


Public Employment and Compensation

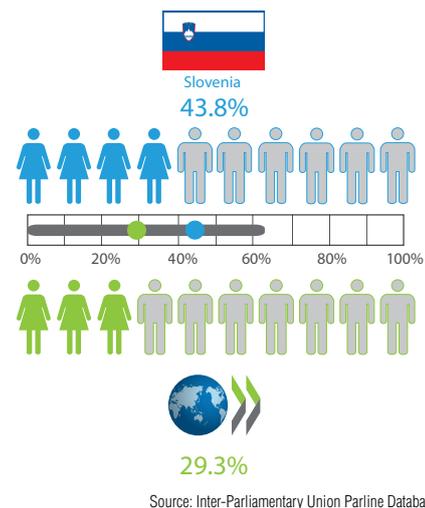
Public sector employment as % of total employment (2013)



Public sector employment filled by women (2013)



Share of women ministers (2015)



GOVERNMENT PROCESSES

Institutions

Regulatory Governance

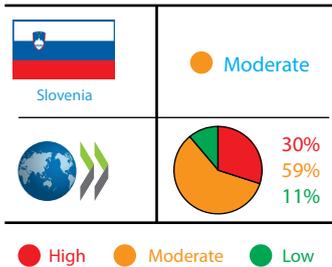
Public Procurement

Public Sector Integrity

Digital Government

Institutions

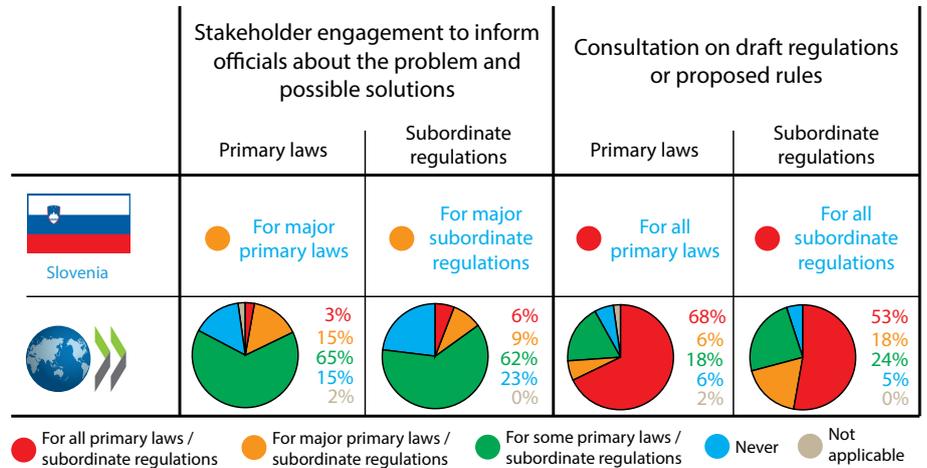
Level of influence of the Centre of Government over line ministries (2013)



Source: OECD 2013 Survey on Centre of Government

Regulatory Governance

Stakeholder engagement and consultation (2014)

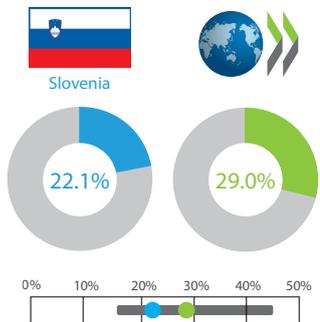


Source: OECD Regulatory Policy Outlook (forthcoming)

Public Procurement

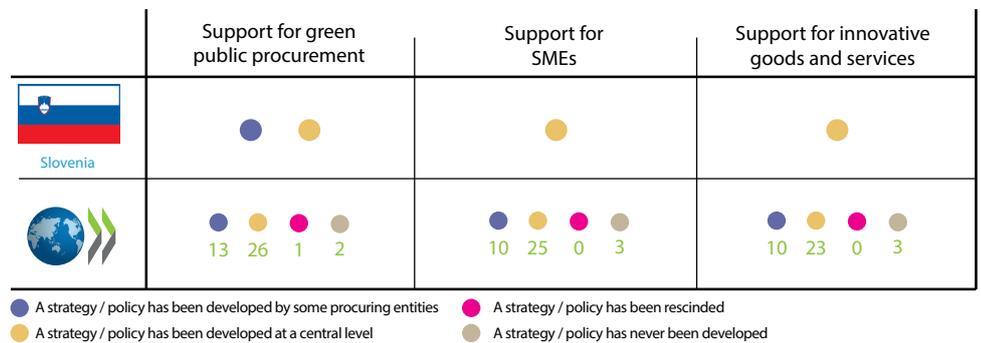
Procurement expenditure (2013)

% of government expenditures



Source: OECD National Accounts

Strategic public procurement - Objectives (2014)

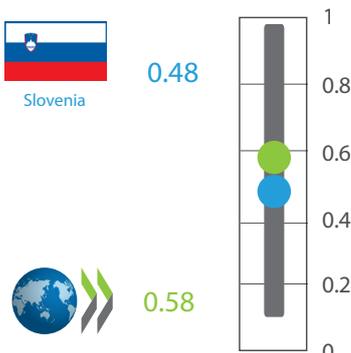


Source: 2014 OECD Survey on Public Procurement

Digital Gov.

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

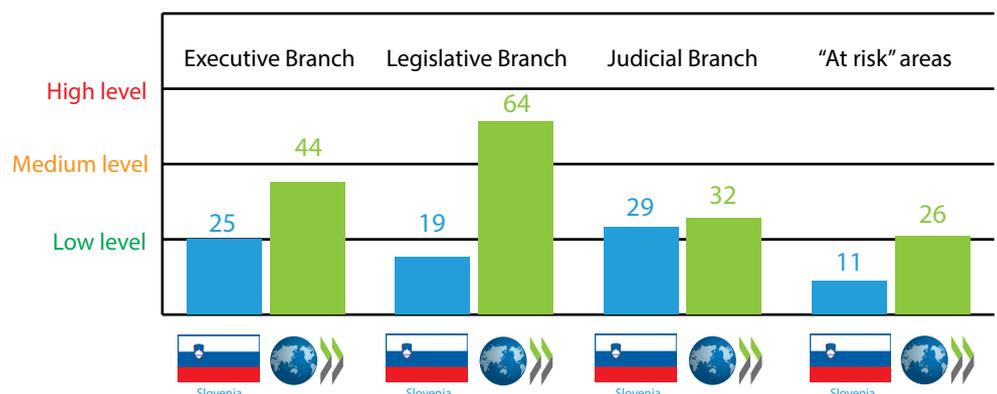
Composite index from 0 lowest to 1 highest



Source: 2014 OECD Survey on Open Government Data

Public Sector Integrity

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



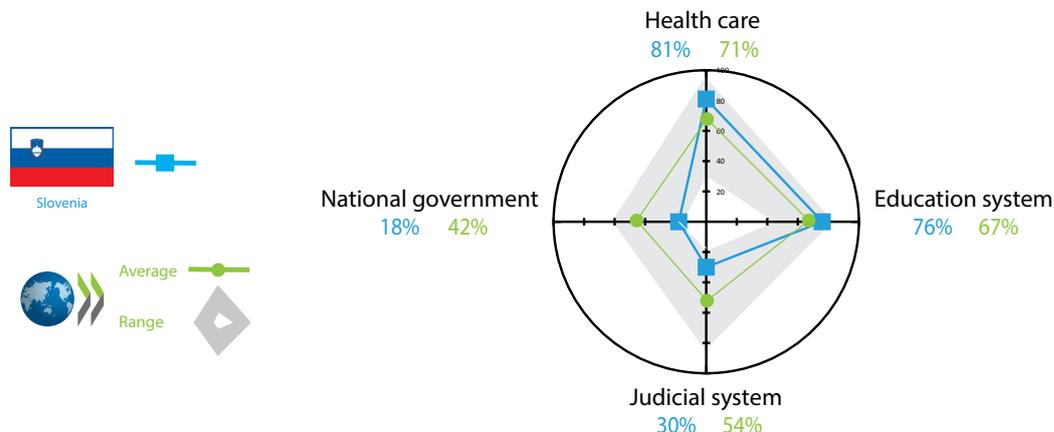
Source: 2014 OECD Survey on Managing Conflict of Interest in the Executive Branch and Whistleblower Protection

GOVERNMENT OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES

Core Government Results and Service Delivery

Satisfaction and confidence across public services (2014)

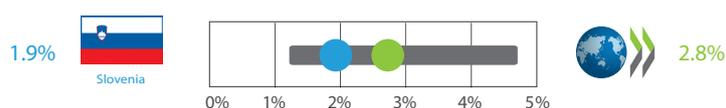
% of citizens expressing confidence/satisfaction



Source: Gallup World Poll

Access to healthcare (2012)

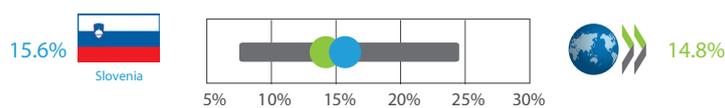
Out of pocket expenditure as a % of final household consumption



Source: OECD Health Statistics 2014

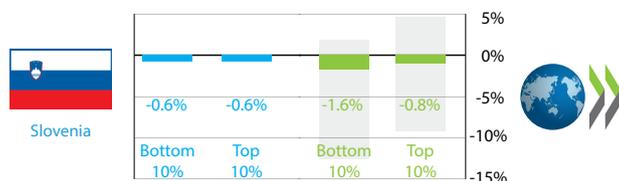
Equity in learning outcomes (2012)

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

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

