

# Government at a Glance 2021 Country Fact Sheet



## Greece

**COVID-19 has been a significant challenge for Greece's public finances.** Greece had a primary surplus of +3.9% of GDP in 2019, the second highest in the OECD. This fell sharply to -7% of GDP in 2020, the second largest deterioration in the OECD (Figure 2.2).

### Chapter 2 – Public finance and economics

 [Figure 2.2. General government primary balance and net interest spending as a percentage of GDP, 2019 and 2020](#)

**Greece is a leader on gender equality in government, but can modernise other areas of public administration.** 56% of senior managers in central government are women, the third highest in the OECD (Figure 3.8). However, Greece has the lowest proportion of 18-34 year olds in central government in the OECD (1.8%, Figure 3.6), and ranks third last in the OECD Digital Government Index (Figure 10.1). Greece is one of only two OECD members where regulatory impact assessments do not examine any of gender equality, poverty, innovation or small business (Figure 7.4).

### Chapter 3 – Public employment

 [Figure 3.6. Percentage of central government employees aged 18-34 years old, 2015 and 2020](#)

 [Figure 3.8. Gender equality by positions in central governments, 2020](#)

### Chapter 7 – Regulatory governance

 [Figure 7.4. Types of impacts required to be assessed in RIA for primary laws and subordinate regulations, 2021](#)

### Chapter 10 – Digital government

 [Figure 10.1. OECD Digital Government Index, 2019](#)

**Greece is a leader in poverty reduction, but needs to improve citizen satisfaction with public services.** Greece reduced the proportion of the population below the poverty line by 2.8 percentage points during 2012-18, the largest fall in the OECD (Figure 13.9). However, Greece ranks second last in the OECD for citizen satisfaction with both healthcare (38%, Figure 14.1) and education (36%, Figure 14.2). Greece ranks poorly on various measures of quality and access of public services, such as out of pocket expenditure for health care, accessibility of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, and PISA score in reading (Scorecards 1 and 2).

### Chapter 13 – Core government results

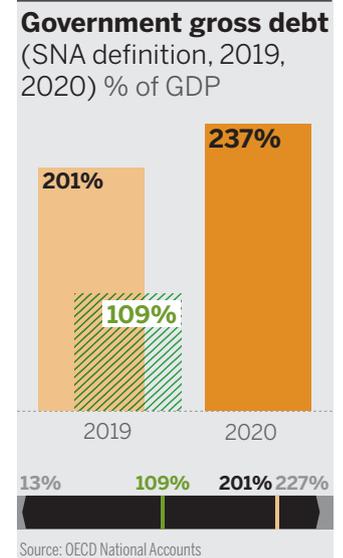
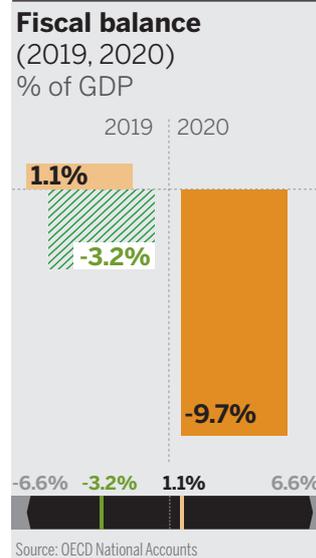
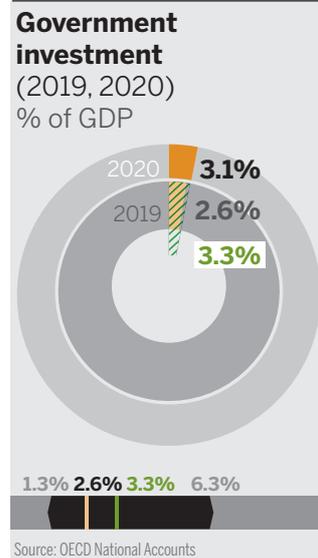
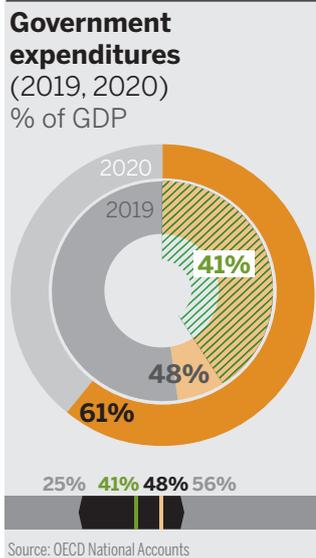
 [Figure 13.9. Relative poverty rate after taxes and transfers, 2012 and 2018](#)

### Chapter 14 – Serving citizens

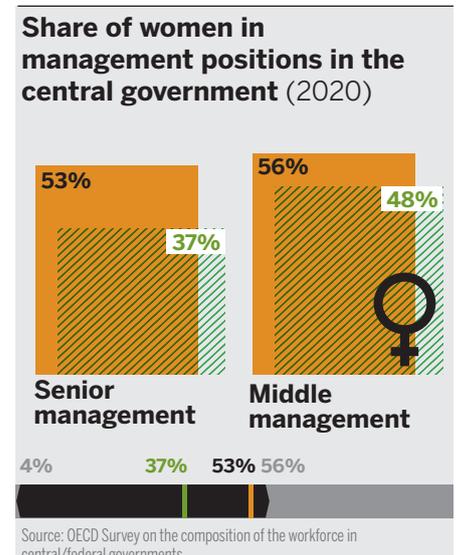
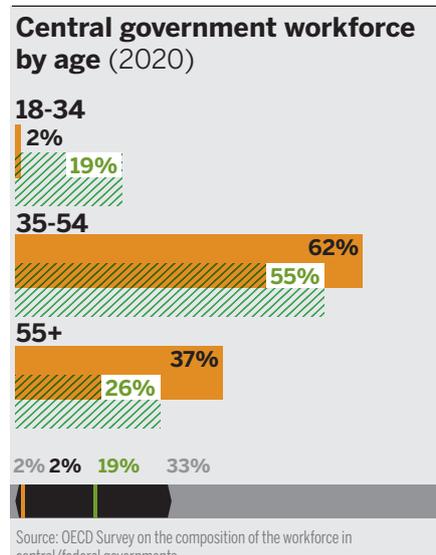
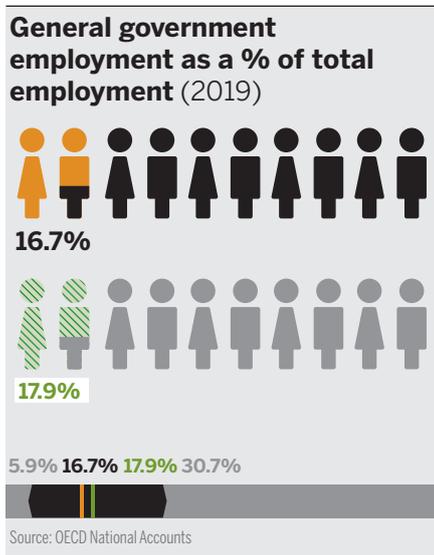
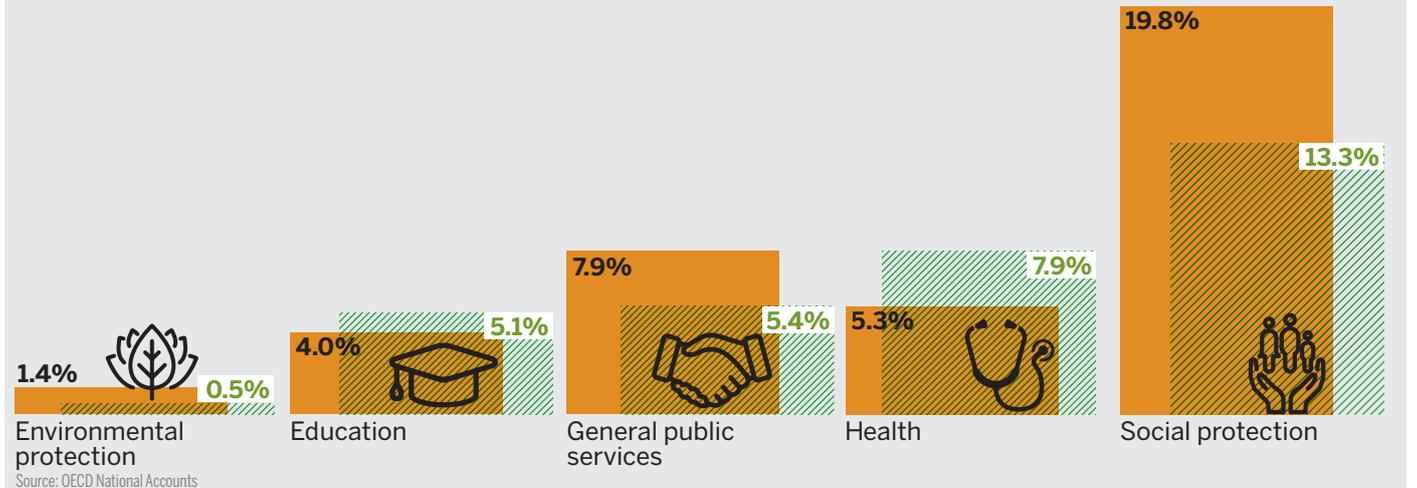
 [Figure 14.1. Citizen satisfaction with the health care system, 2010 and 2020](#)

 [Figure 14.2. Citizen satisfaction with the education system and schools, 2010 and 2020](#)

# Government resources



## Government expenditures by selected functions (2019) % of GDP

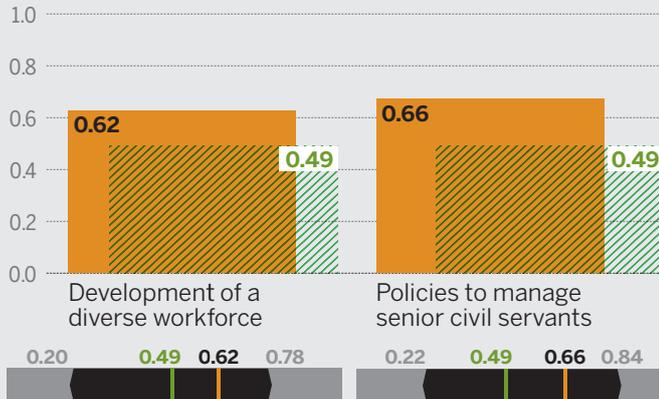


# Public governance practices



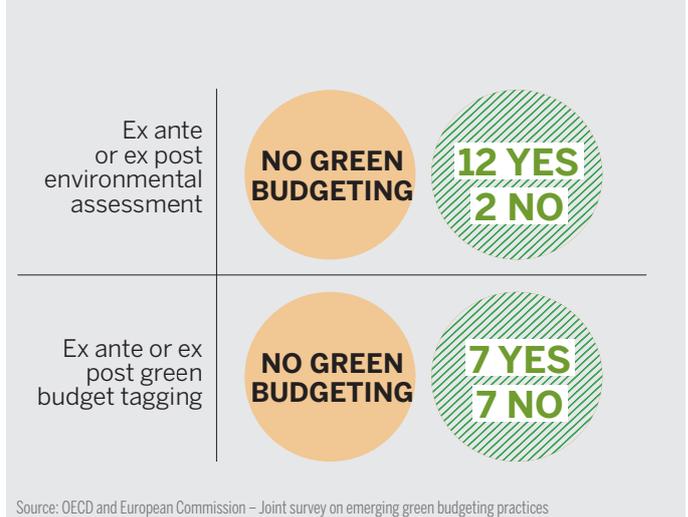
## Composite indices of public service leadership and capability (2020)

From 0 (worst) to 1 (best)



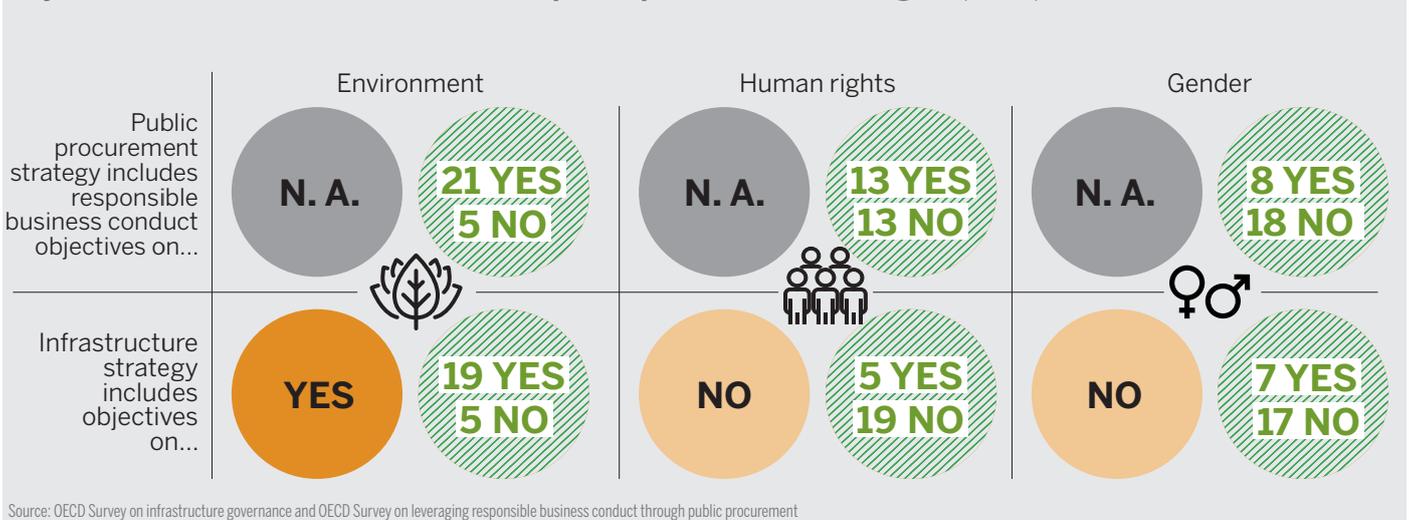
Source: OECD Survey on the composition of the workforce in central/federal governments and OECD Survey on public service leadership and capability

## Green budgeting tools (2021)



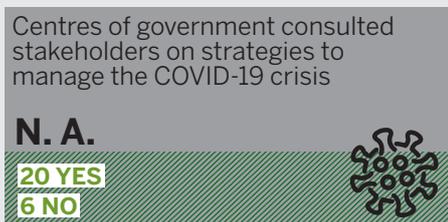
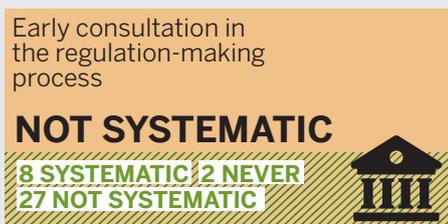
Source: OECD and European Commission – Joint survey on emerging green budgeting practices

## Objectives included in infrastructure and public procurement strategies (2020)



Source: OECD Survey on infrastructure governance and OECD Survey on leveraging responsible business conduct through public procurement

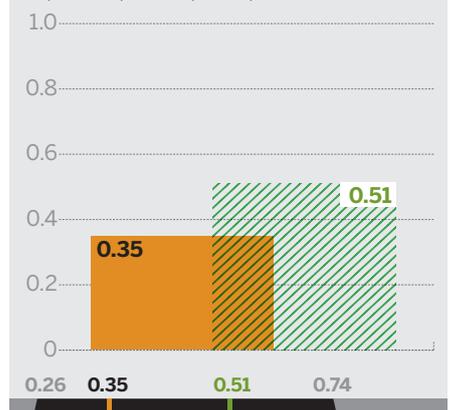
## Citizen and stakeholder participation (2020 or 2021)



Source: OECD Survey on centres of government's role in managing the COVID-19 crisis, OECD open government Survey and OECD indicators of regulatory policy and governance (IREG) Survey

## Digital government index (2019)

Composite index from 0 (worst) to 1 (best)

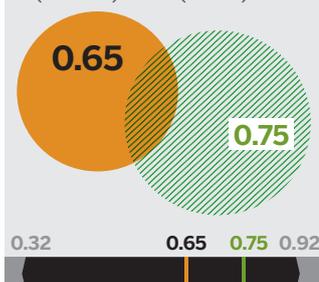


Source: OECD Survey on digital government 1.0

# Government results

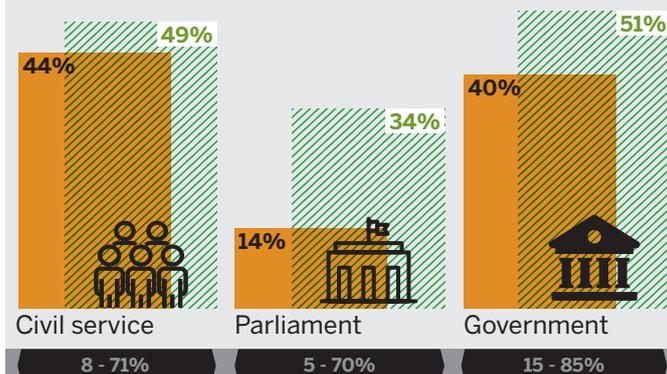
## Government provides information on law enforcement, due process and respect of human rights (2020)

Composite index from 0 (worst) to 1 (best)



Source: World Justice Project, Rule of Law Index 2020

## Citizens who express trust in public institutions (2020)



Source: Gallup World Poll, World Values Survey and European Values Study.

Greece

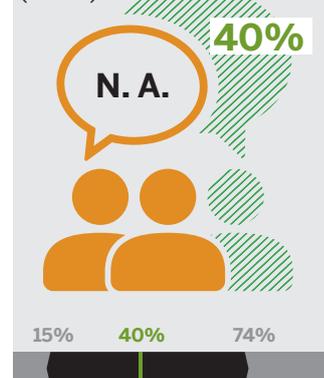
OECD

Range of OECD country values

N. A. not available

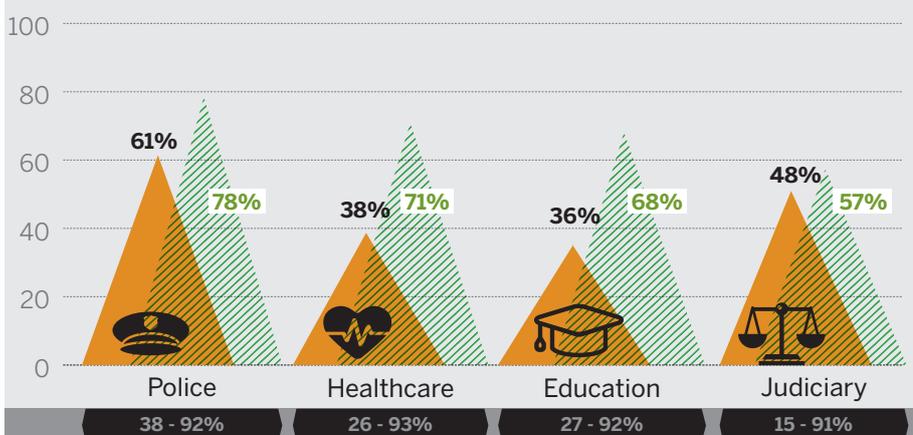
Values have been rounded

## Citizens who believe they have a say in what government does (2018)



Source: OECD calculations based on rounds 8 and 9 of the ESS and the 2017-2020 round of the World Values Survey

## Citizens who express satisfaction with public services (2020)



Source: Gallup World Poll

## Income inequality before taxes and post taxes and transfers (GINI index, 2018)



Source: OECD Income Distribution Database

## Figure notes

- Data on Public finance and economics, which are based on the System of National Accounts (SNA), were extracted on 11 May 2021 and data on General government employment were extracted on 12 April 2021. The range of country values refers to year 2019.
- Fiscal balance as reported in SNA framework, also referred to as net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) of government, is calculated as total government revenues minus total government expenditures.
- 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.
- The range of country values for the central government workforce by age refers to the 18-34 group.
- Data on trust in the civil service and parliament are 2018 for most countries.
- The range of country values for share of women in management positions in the central government refers to senior management.
- Citizens who express satisfaction with public services: for the judiciary and the police, the data reflect the proportion of citizens who express having confidence in the institution.
- The range of country values for income inequality before taxes and post taxes and transfers refers to GINI after taxes and transfers for the working age population.

## Government at a Glance 2021

Published every two years, **Government at a Glance** provides reliable, internationally comparable indicators on government activities and their results in OECD countries.

The 2021 edition includes input indicators on public finance and employment; while processes include data on institutions, budgeting practices and procedures, human resources management, regulatory governance, public procurement, the governance of infrastructure, public sector integrity, open government and digital government. Outcomes cover core government results (e.g. trust, political efficacy, inequality reduction) and indicators on access, responsiveness, quality and citizen satisfaction for the education, health and justice sectors. Governance indicators are especially useful for monitoring and benchmarking governments' progress in their public sector reforms.



Each indicator in the publication is presented in a user-friendly format, consisting of graphs and/or charts illustrating variations across countries and over time, brief descriptive analyses highlighting the major findings conveyed by the data, and a methodological section on the definition of the indicator and any limitations in data comparability.

The Excel spreadsheets used to create the tables and figures in Government at a Glance 2021 are available via the StatLinks provided throughout the publication: <https://doi.org/10.1787/1c258f55-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/govataglance.htm](http://www.oecd.org/gov/govataglance.htm)