



# Denmark



### **The Danish government experienced a positive, although minor, net savings**

In 2015 the difference between government expenditures and revenues, excluding capital expenditures, reached positive net savings of 0.2% of GDP, while OECD countries on average had negative net savings of -2.2% of GDP. The Danish fiscal stance remains almost neutral recording a structural primary balance of -0.1% of potential GDP in 2015, improving by 0.4 p.p. from the 2009 level. In 2016, this level remains unchanged.



Chapter 2. Public finance and economics

[General government net saving as a percentage of GDP](#)

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

### **The use of digital public services by citizens is the highest in Denmark among OECD countries**

Governments are striving to modernise public service delivery in line with private sector's practices by enabling digital access, replacing costly procedures with more efficient, transparent, reliable and convenient digital solutions. The uptake of digital services among OECD countries is the highest in Denmark, as the proportion of individuals who submit forms via public authorities' websites in 2016 was above 70%, double the OECD average of 35%.



Chapter 11. Public sector innovation and digital government

[Individuals using the Internet for sending filled forms via public authorities websites in the past 12 months](#)

### **The financial crisis increased income inequalities in Denmark, by affecting disproportionately the income of the bottom 10% of the income distribution**

While income distribution in Denmark is relatively low (the Gini coefficient of disposable income in 2013 was 0.26), between 2007 and 2013 the real labour income of the bottom 10% of the income distribution fell by 32%, while the real income of both the top 10% grew by 7% and the average income decreased by 4%. Among OECD countries, the change in real labour income growth of the lowest 10% of the population was -14%.



Chapter 13. Core government results

[Differences in income inequality pre- and post-tax and government transfers](#)

[Differences in income inequality post-tax and government transfers](#)

## How to read the figures:



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



Average of OECD countries  
in **red**



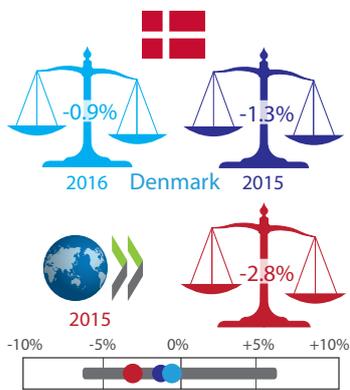
Range of OECD country  
values in **grey**

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

## Public Finance and Economics

### Fiscal balance\* (2015, 2016)

% of GDP

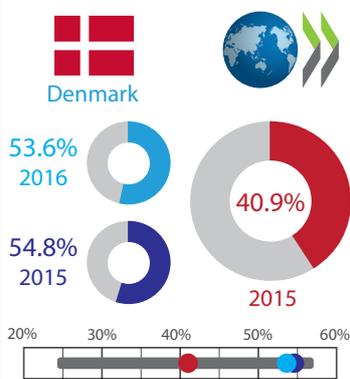


\* See Notes

Source: OECD National Accounts

### Government expenditures (2015, 2016)

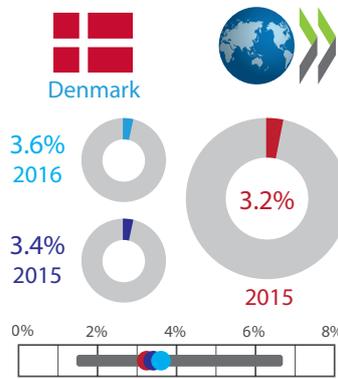
% of GDP



Source: OECD National Accounts

### Government investment (2015, 2016)

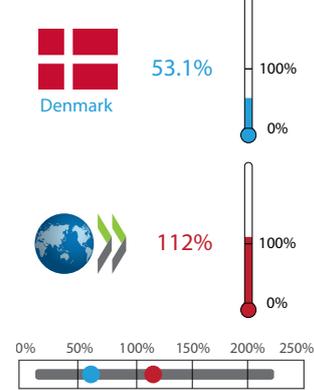
% of GDP



Source: OECD National Accounts

### Government gross debt\* (2015)

% of GDP

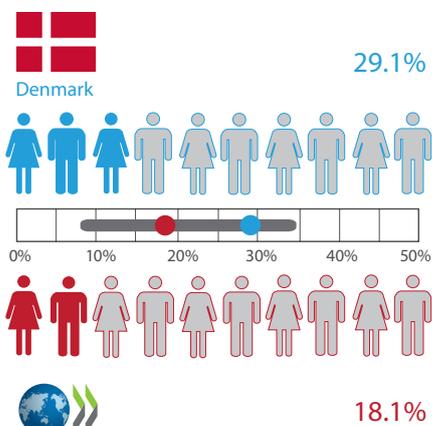


\* SNA definition, see Notes

Source: OECD National Accounts

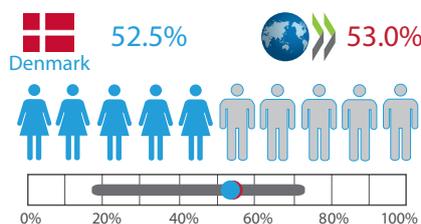
## Public Employment

### General government employment as % of total employment (2015)

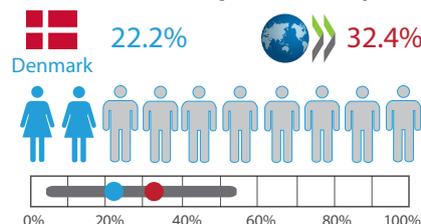


Source: OECD National Accounts

### Women in the civil service ...

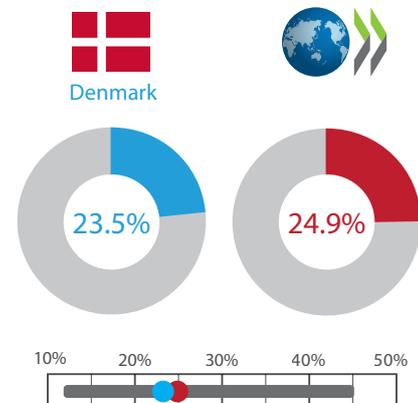


### ... and in senior positions (2015)



Source: OECD (2016) Survey on the Composition of the workforce in Central/federal Governments

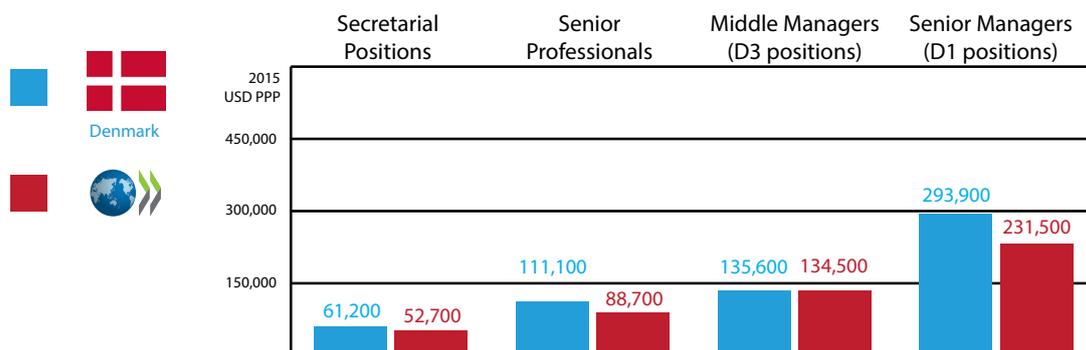
### Percentage of central government employees aged 55 years or older (2015)



Source: OECD (2016) Survey on the Composition of the workforce in Central/federal Governments

## Public Sector Compensation

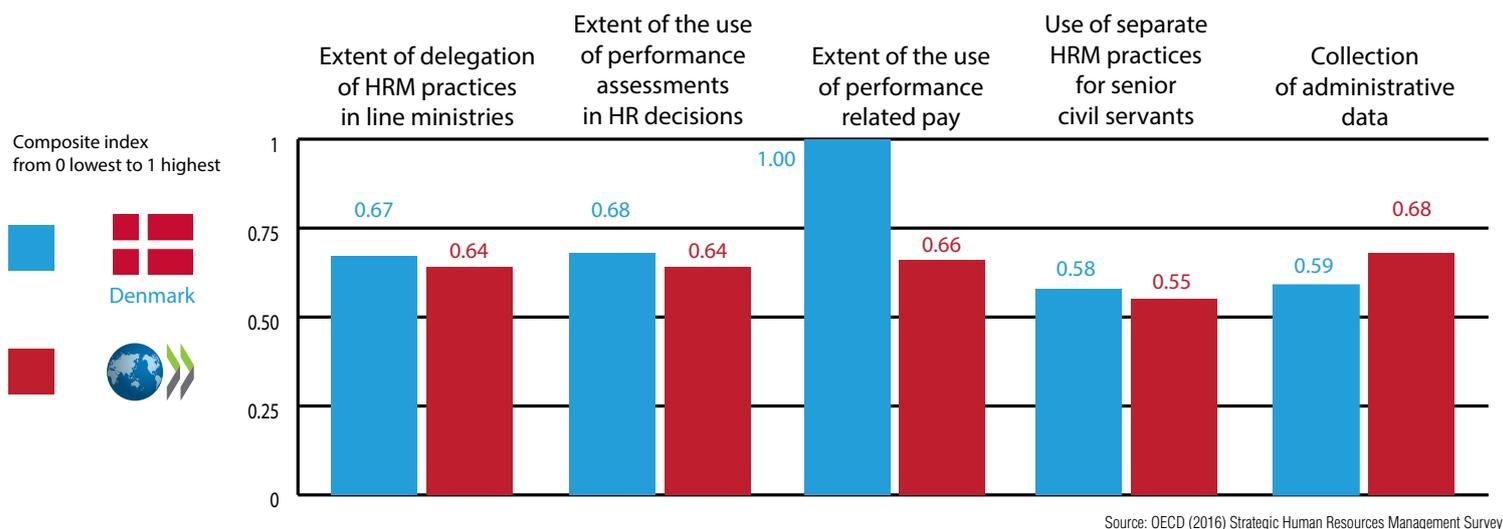
### Annual compensation across central government positions (2015)



Source: OECD (2016) Survey on the compensation of employees in central / federal governments

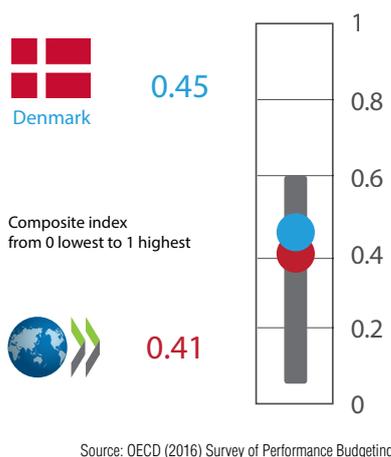
# Human Resource Management

## Composite indicators on HRM practices in central government (2016)



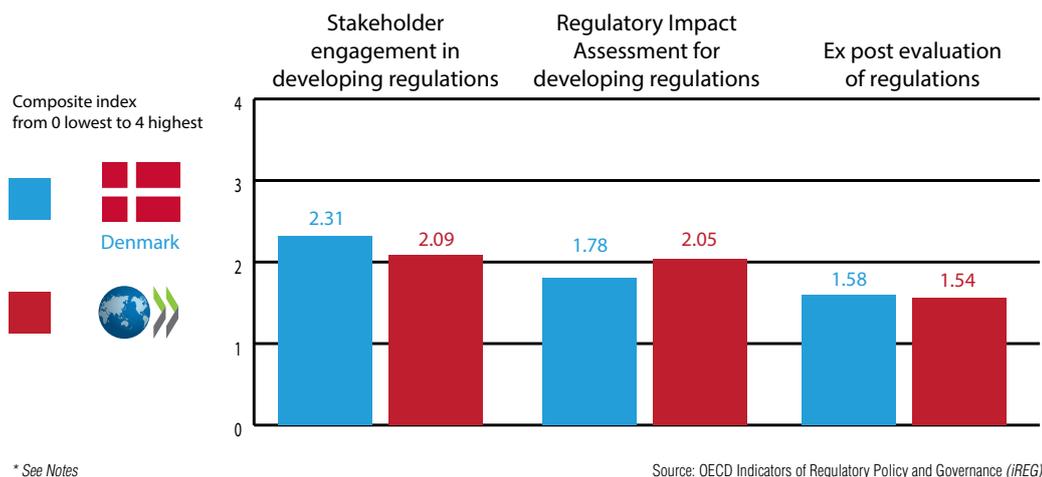
## Budgeting

### Performance budgeting practices at the central level of government (2016)



## Regulatory governance

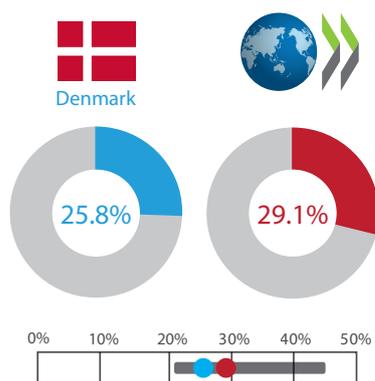
### Composite indices on regulatory governance for primary laws\* (2014)



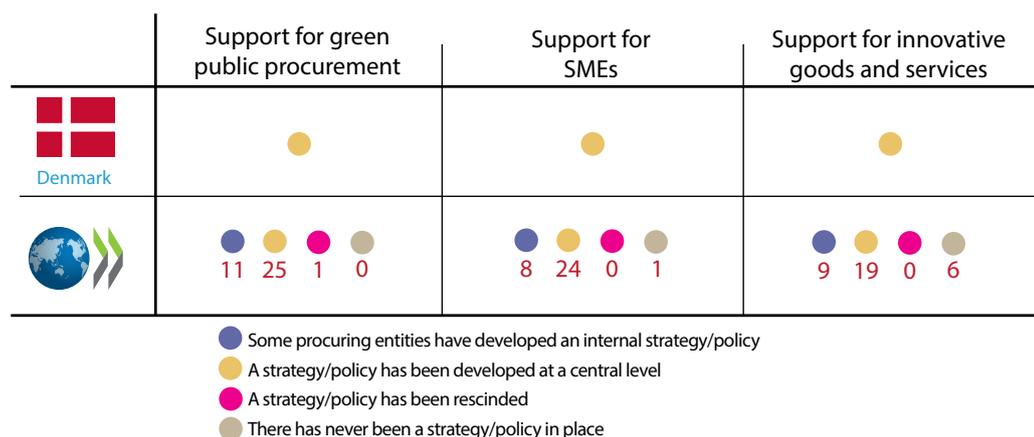
## Public Procurement

### General government procurement expenditures (2015)

% of government expenditures



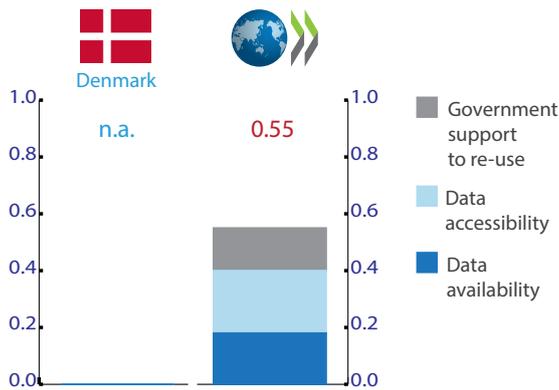
### Strategic public procurement - Objectives (2016)



# Open Data

## OURdata Index: Open, Useful, Reusable Government Data (2017)

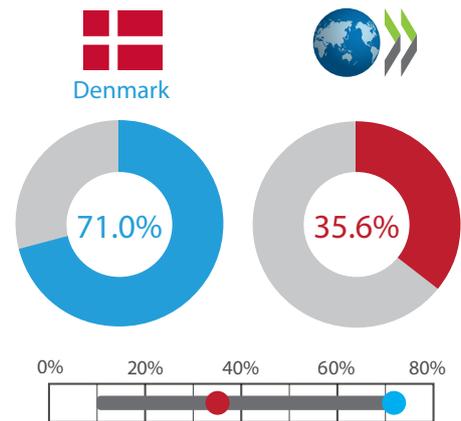
Composite index: from 0 lowest to 1 highest



Source: OECD (2017) Survey on Open Government Data

# Digital Government

## Individuals using the Internet for sending filled forms via public authorities websites in the past 12 months (2016)

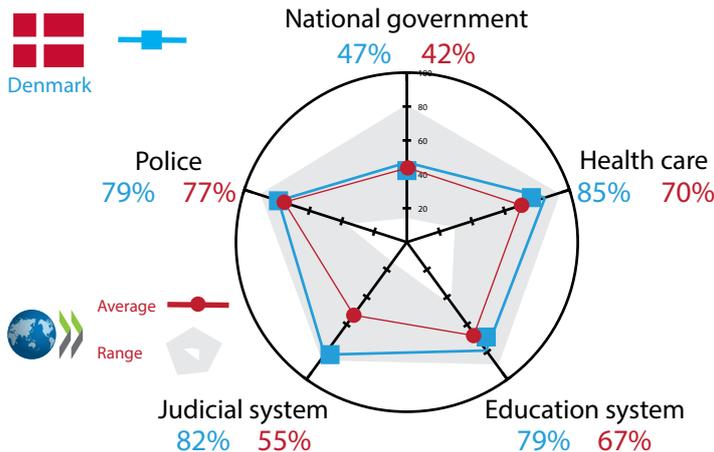


Source: OECD, ICT database; and Eurostat, Information Society database

# Core Government Results

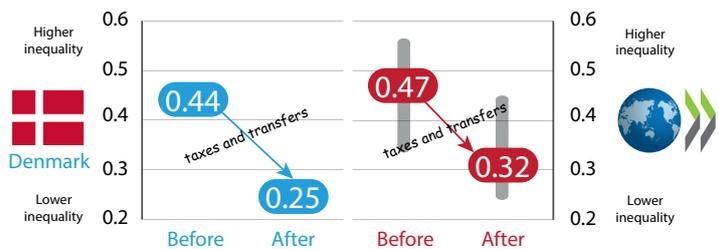
## Satisfaction and confidence across public services (2016)

% of citizens expressing confidence/satisfaction



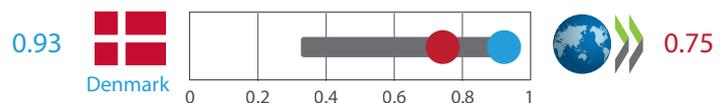
Source: Gallup World Poll

## Differences in income inequality pre and post-tax and government transfers (2013)



Source: OECD Income Distribution Database

## Limited government powers (2016)



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.
- Regulatory governance indicators:** The results for stakeholder engagement and Regulatory Impact Assessment apply exclusively to processes for developing primary laws initiated by the executive. Data is not applicable to the United States, where all primary laws are initiated by Congress. In the majority of countries, most primary laws are initiated by the executive, except for Mexico and Korea, where a higher share of primary laws are initiated by parliament/congress (respectively 90.6% and 84%).
- 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 2017

*Government at a Glance* provides readers with a dashboard of key indicators assembled with the goal of contributing to the analysis and international comparison of public sector productivity and performance. Indicators on government revenues, expenditures, and employment are presented, alongside key output and outcome data for education, health and justice. Information on key enablers to increase productivity including on digital government, budget procedures, strategic human resource management, open government data and innovative practices are also included. In a context of tight budget constraints in many member countries, good indicators are needed more than ever, in order to help governments make informed decisions regarding resource allocation and to help restore confidence in government institutions.

The Excel spreadsheets used to create the tables and figures in *Government at a Glance 2017* are available via the StatLinks provided throughout the publication:

[http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/gov\\_glance-2017-en](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/gov_glance-2017-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)

