

Country Fact Sheet

Korea



Women in Korea are underrepresented in the legislative and executive branches of government

Despite some improvement since the early 2000s, women remain largely unrepresented in Parliament. With about 16.3% of women parliamentarians in 2015, Korea is below the OECD average of 28.4%. Similarly, the share of women ministers in Korea in 2015 (5.9%), is well under OECD averages (29.3%) and has decreased compared with 2012, despite electing a female President.



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

Korea is an OECD leader in Open Government Data

Opening up public data and fostering their reuse by citizens and businesses as well as inside the public administration is a key strategic priority of the “Government 3.0” initiative launched by the Korean government in 2013. Korea ranks first in this year’s Open, Useful, Resusable Government data Index (*OURdata* Index) which looks at the level of availability and accessibility of government data on the national portal and at the level of government support for the reuse of these data for creating public value.



Chapter 10: Digital government
[OURdata Index: Open, Useful, Reusable Government Data](#)

Public officials have more obligations than in other OECD countries regarding asset declarations

Disclosure of private interest of public officials is one of the tools for managing conflict of interest in government. Disclosure requirements in Korea are above the OECD average for all branches of government. In the executive branch, top decision makers, political advisors and senior civil servants have the highest asset disclosure requirements. Requirements for regular civil servants are slightly lower, but still very high compared to OECD standards.



Chapter 7: Public Sector Integrity
[Level of disclosure and public availability of private interests across branches of government](#)
[Level of disclosure and public availability of private interests by the level of public officials in the executive branch](#)

Citizen satisfaction with institutions and services varies significantly

In 2014, 70% of Korean citizens reported being satisfied with the availability of health care services in the area where they live which is similar to the OECD average. 53% of Korean citizens reported satisfaction with the education and school system. This is below the OECD average of 67%. Less than 3 Koreans out of 10, however, reported confidence in the judicial system, compared to 5 out of 10 across the OECD on average.



Chapter 12: Serving Citizens
[Citizens' satisfaction with the health care system](#)
[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

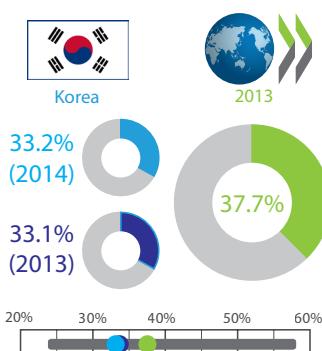
GOVERNMENT INPUTS: FINANCIAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Public Finance & Economics Public Employment & Compensation

Public Finance and Economics

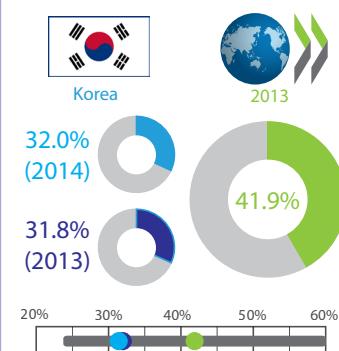
Government revenues (2013, 2014)

% of GDP



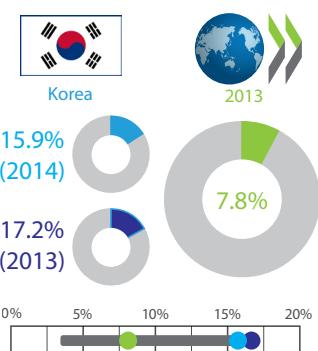
Government expenditures (2013, 2014)

% of GDP



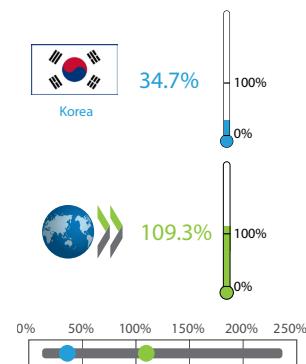
Public investment (2013, 2014)

% of total govt. expenditures



Government gross debt * (2013)

% of GDP



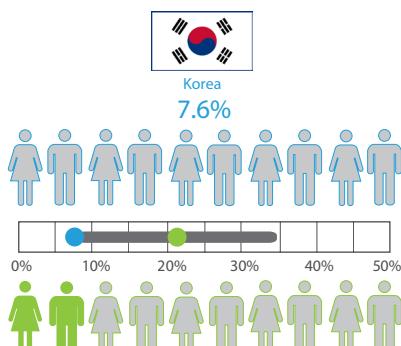
Fiscal balance * (2013, 2014)

% of GDP

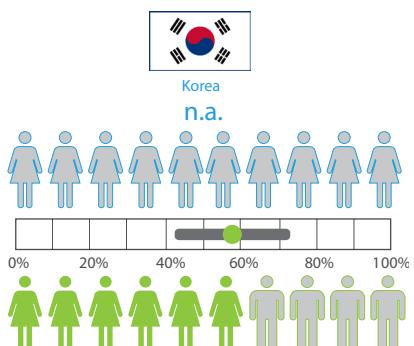


Public Employment and Compensation

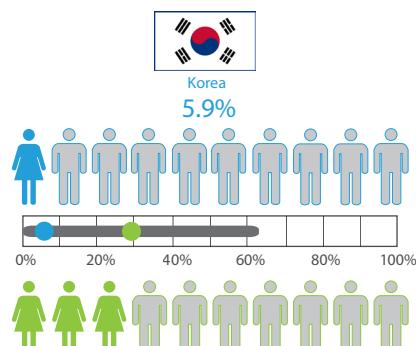
Public sector employment as % of total employment (2013) *



Public sector employment filled by women (2013)



Share of women ministers (2015)



GOVERNMENT PROCESSES

Institutions

Regulatory Governance

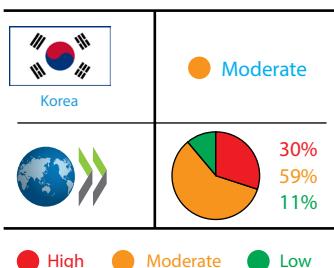
Public Procurement

Public Sector Integrity

Digital Government

Institutions

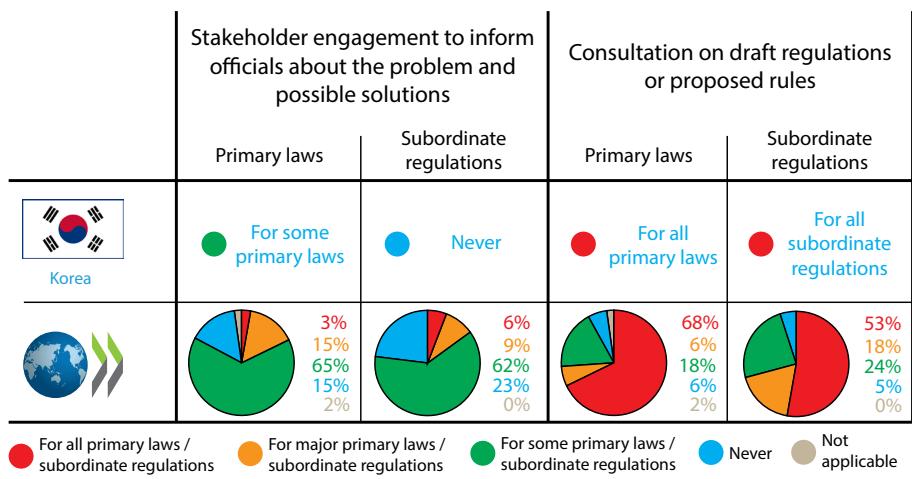
Level of influence of the Centre of Government over line ministries (2013)



Source: OECD 2013 Survey on Centre of Government

Regulatory Governance

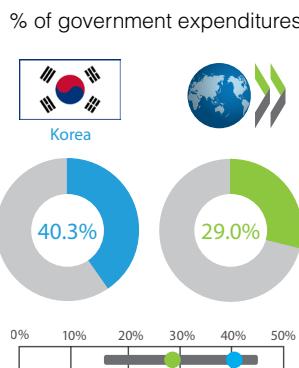
Stakeholder engagement and consultation (2014)



Source: OECD Regulatory Policy Outlook (forthcoming)

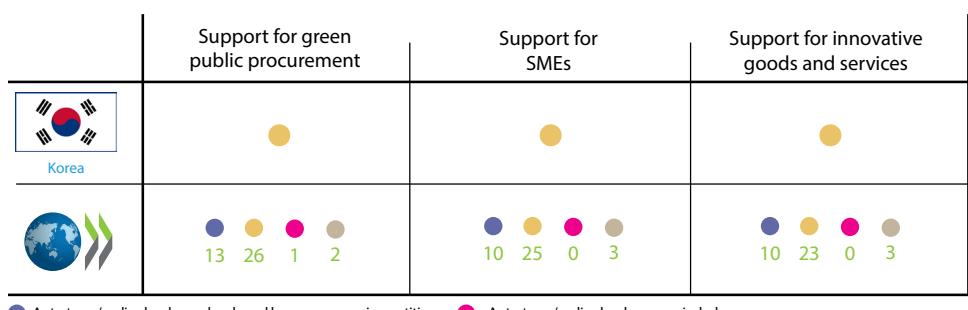
Public Procurement

Procurement expenditure (2013)



Source: OECD National Accounts

Strategic public procurement - Objectives (2014)



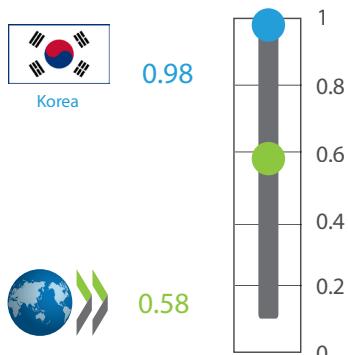
A strategy / policy has been developed by some procuring entities
 A strategy / policy has been developed at a central level
 A strategy / policy has been rescinded
 A strategy / policy has never been developed

Source: 2014 OECD Survey on Public Procurement

Digital Gov.

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

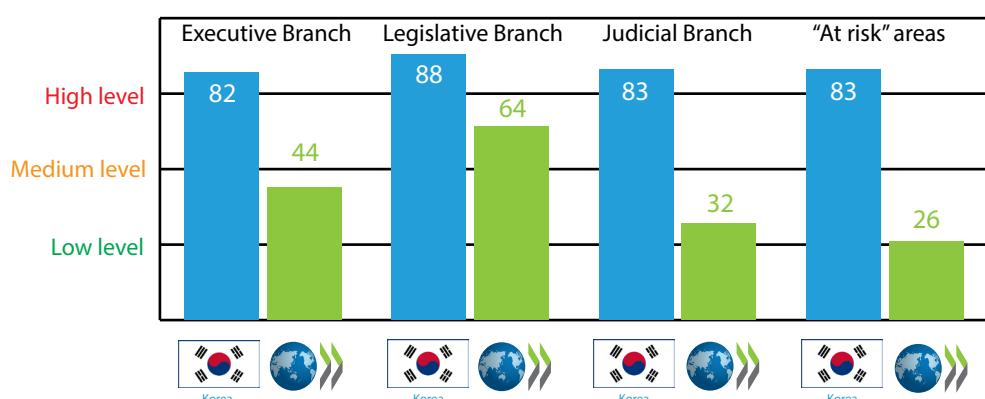
Composite index from 0 lowest to 1 highest



Source: 2014 OECD Survey on Open Government Data

Public Sector Integrity

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



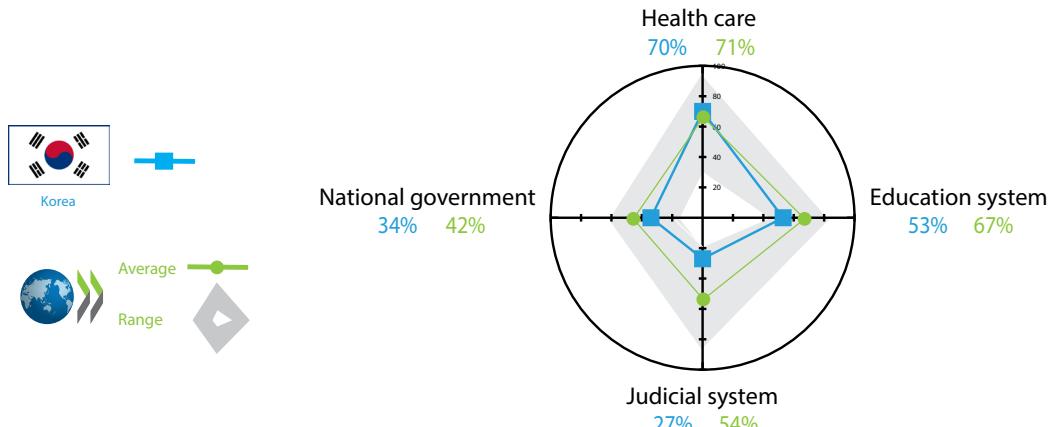
Source: 2014 OECD Survey on Managing Conflict of Interest in the Executive Branch and Whistleblower Protection

GOVERNMENT OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES

Core Government Results and Service Delivery

Satisfaction and confidence across public services (2014)

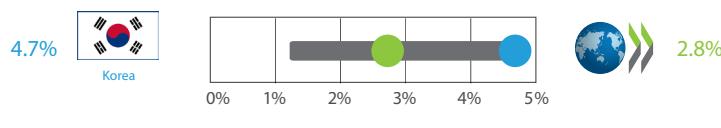
% of citizens expressing confidence/satisfaction



Source: Gallup World Poll

Access to healthcare (2012)

Out of pocket expenditure as a % of final household consumption



Source: OECD Health Statistics 2014

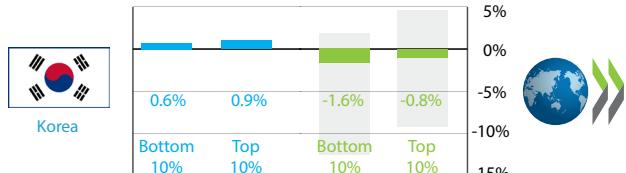
Equity in learning outcomes (2012)

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.
- **Public sector employment as % of total employment** data for Korea were provided by national authorities.

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/govataglance.htm

