

### **Communicating complex analysis:**

a challenge for fiscal councils and PBOs

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### Introduction

- Effective communication is essential for policy impact
- Sharing experience is always helpful
- But one size does not fit all
- Sensible approaches will depend on
  - Audiences you need to reach
  - Nature of analysis to be communicated
  - · What can and cannot be published e.g. confidentiality
  - Resources time, skills, technology, money
- Transparency (process and analysis) builds trust

Office for Budget Responsibility

# **Background to the UK OBR**

- Created in 2010 to improve trust in official fiscal analysis
  - Check on Treasury rather than resource for Parliament
  - Council of three and 27 civil servant staff
- Main roles
  - Publishing economic and fiscal forecasts
  - Monitoring progress against government targets
  - Scrutinising cost or saving estimates for policy measures
  - Assessing sustainability and risks to public finances
- But we do not
  - Make policy recommendations or look at options

Office for **Budget** Responsibility

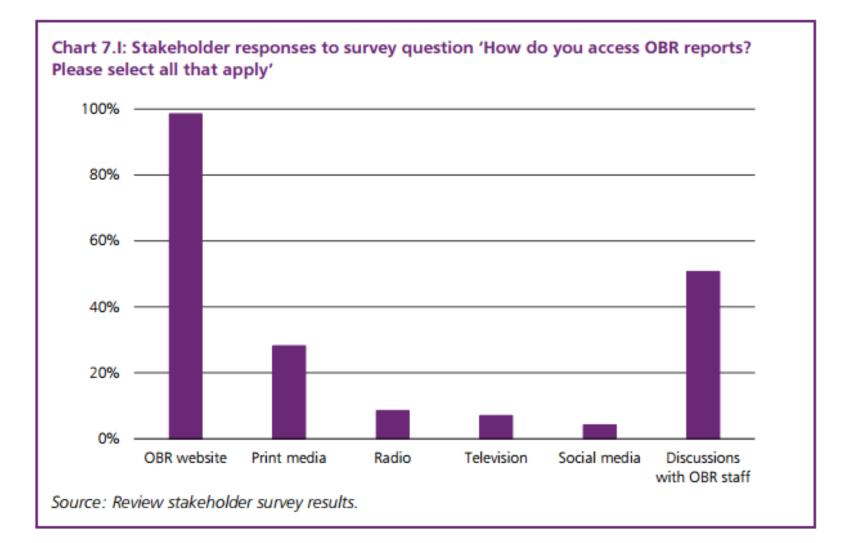
### **Know your audiences**

- Who are you talking to, what are they interested in and how knowledgeable are they?
- Most IFIs have to address multiple audiences. For OBR: media (economic and political), parliamentary (specialist committees and ordinary members), civil society (think tanks and pressure groups), academics, international institutions and the public
- They differ widely in their level of interest, institutional knowledge, frequency of engagement, numeracy, trust
- Do you offer different types of analysis to different audiences or one type that appeals to as many people as possible?

# **Channels of communication**

- Hard copy publications (sometimes required by Parliament)
- Website
- Press conferences
- On-the-day TV/radio interviews
- Parliamentary committees
- Formal and informal press interviews
- Freedom of information and other information requests
- Blogs and social media

### **Communication outlets evidence**

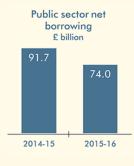


### Website: home page



### APRIL 21, 2016

### Budget deficit falls to £74 billion in 2015-16



The public sector borrowed £74.0 billion in 2015-16, according to the first provisional estimate from the Office for National Statistics. This is £17.7 billion down on last year. The deficit was £1.8 billion higher than we forecast at the time of the Budget in March, more than explained by a £2.1 billion overshoot for local authorities. But, as we pointed out then, these initial annual estimates are highly provisional – since 2011-12 they have been revised up or (more often) down by an average of £3.5 billion over the subsequent 12 months.

Read more

### MARCH 16, 2016

### The Budget: giveaways followed by takeaways

Despite a weaker outlook for the economy and tax revenues, the Chancellor has announced a net tax cut and new spending commitments. But he remains on course for a  $\pounds 10$  billion surplus in 2019-20, by rescheduling capital investment, promising other cuts in public services spending and shifting a one-off boost to corporation tax receipts into that year.

### PUBLICATIONS



### UPCOMING EVENTS



21

JUN

21

JUL

Monthly public finances release

- Monthly public finances release
- Monthly public finances release

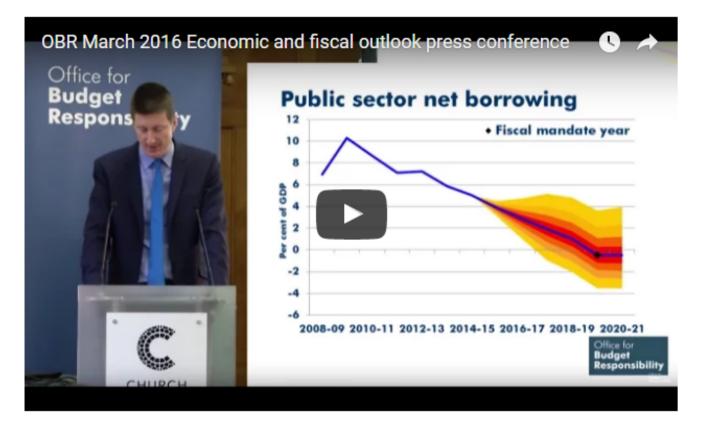


## Website: video presentations

MARCH 16, 2016

### The Chairman's presentation on our latest economic and fiscal forecast

Robert Chote distils the key messages from our latest Economic and fiscal outlook – in his press conference presentation and accompanying speaking note.



### **Forecasts: the challenge**

- Do you offer different types of analysis to different audiences or one type that appeals to as many people as possible?
- Challenge in presenting forecasts
  - Some are interested in the whole forecast, others in broad parts of it (economy or fiscal), some in detailed sections
  - Some are regular consumers, interested in the changes since last time; others are one-time visitors
  - Some are numerate and well-informed; others less so.
    Political vs economic reporters

### Forecasts: our approach



- 2 page overview, 20 page executive summary and 250 page report. Tends to grow over time.
- Press briefing powerpoint, video and speaking notes online
- Plus non-technical "Brief Guide to the Public Finances"
- Time and resource constraints

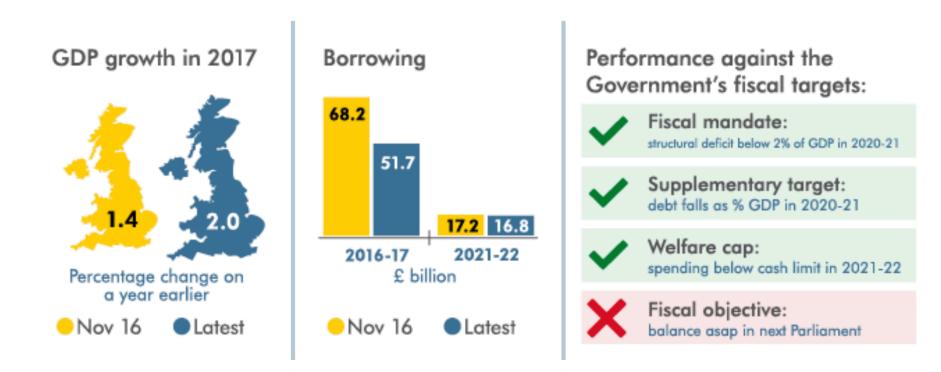
### **Forecasts: the publication**

- Write with the expected audiences (not sources) in mind
- Think of the first page as a newspaper story. What are the key messages, what are the key phrases, is there is a single graph or picture that tells the story?
- Avoid jargon and acronyms; explain key concepts more than once if necessary for people who won't read it all
- Write with humility. Admit to the uncertainty around estimates and forecasts. Build trust and get your defence in early

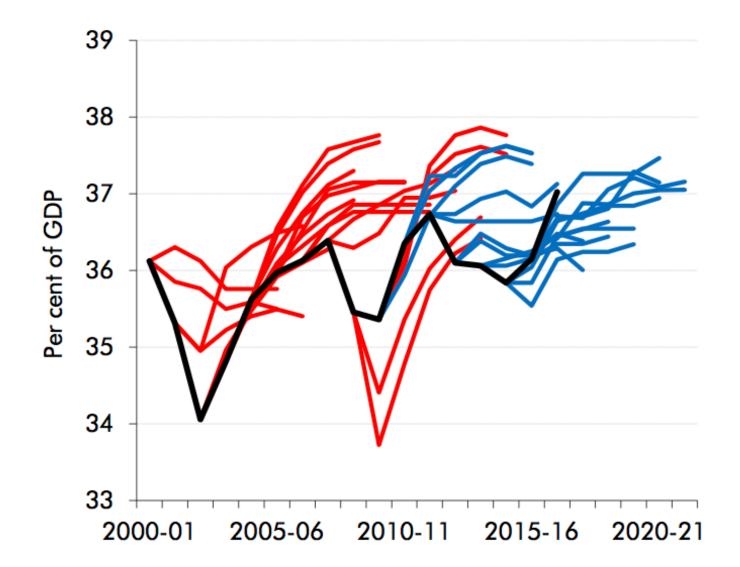
### **Images and charts**

- Very valuable both in documents and as something to tweet or post online to attract people to publication
- Think about the message you are
- Make the underlying data available
- Give sources and definitions (perhaps via annex/link)
- Show plenty of history when you can

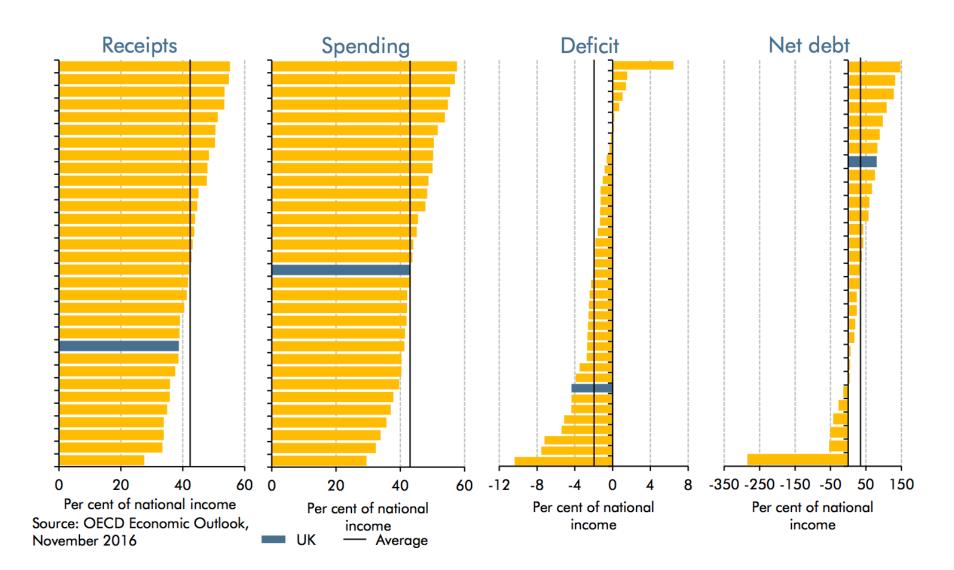
### **Images: simple summaries**



### Images: revenue uncertainty



## Images: international comparisons



## Some general thoughts

- Think like an iceberg your audiences see only what is above the waterline, but they need to believe that there is a huge submerged mass of knowledge beneath
- Recognise the simplicity/completeness trade-off (short publications take longer to write than long ones)
- Strike a balance in responding to deliberate or inadvertent criticism or misrepresentation
- Think about who you want to deal with stakeholders in answering questions about analysis
- Make use of non-experts (internal or external) to review or test the material you present
- Manage relationships well in the UK politicians cope better with bad news than surprises