Government employment as a share of total employment increased in Spain

Government employment as a share of total employment slightly increased in Spain between 2007 and 2017 in spite of the severe impact of the financial and economic crisis on the country. In 2007 government employment accounted for 13.4% of total employment that increased to 15.3% by 2017, but still below the OECD average of almost 18% in both years.

Chapter 3. Public employment

Figure 3.1. Employment in general government as a percentage of total employment, 2007, 2009 and 2017

Spain stands out as one of the leaders in gender budgeting among the OECD countries

Spain has the highest score in the gender budgeting composite: 0.88 out of 1 (on a scale from 0-1 with 1 being the best value). Overall, Spain has created a comprehensive gender budgeting framework, have a wide range of tools applied across the budget cycle and wide-ranging institutional supports for the practice.

Chapter 5. Budgeting practices and procedures

Figure 5.7. Existence of gender budgeting, 2018

Corporate tax compliance in Spain is the highest of OECD countries

100% of Corporate Income Tax (CIT) returns in Spain are filled on time. This comparatively high performance can be explained, among others, by the legal obligation for businesses of obtaining the tax identification number, registering in the census of taxpayers and relating with the administration exclusively through electronic means (including for receiving notifications)

Chapter 10. Strategic outcomes

Figure 10.14. Personal Income Tax and Corporate Income Tax on-time filing rates, 2017
### Public Finance and Economics

#### Fiscal balance* (2017, 2018)
- Spain: 
  - 2017: -3.1% of GDP
  - 2018: -2.5% of GDP

#### Government expenditures* (2017, 2018)
- Spain: 
  - 2017: 41.0% of GDP
  - 2018: 41.3% of GDP

#### Government investment* (2017, 2018)
- Spain: 
  - 2017: 2.0% of GDP
  - 2018: 2.1% of GDP

#### Government gross debt* (2017, 2018)
- Spain: 
  - 2017: 114.6% of GDP
  - 2018: 113.3% of GDP

### Public Employment

#### General government employment as % of total employment* (2017)
- Spain: 17.7%

### Gender equality ...

#### ... in parliament (2019)
- Spain: 41.1%

#### ... in ministerial positions (2019)
- Spain: 64.7%

### Institutions

#### Responsibilities of the Centre of Government (2016)

- **Preparation of Cabinet meetings**
  - Spain: 34
  - Other body: 0

- **Policy co-ordination**
  - Spain: 24
  - Other body: 0

- **Transition planning and management**
  - Spain: 21
  - Other body: 1

- **Strategic planning**
  - Spain: 20
  - Other body: 1

- **Government programme**
  - Spain: 18
  - Other body: 1

- **Monitoring of government policy**
  - Spain: 16
  - Other body: 3

- **Relations with parliament**
  - Spain: 16
  - Other body: 0

See Notes: See Notes

Source: OECD (2017) Survey on Organisation and functions of the Centre of Government


Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) "Women in Politics", 2019

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

How to read the figures:

- **Country value in purple** (not represented if not available)
- **Average of OECD countries in green**
- **Range of OECD country values in grey**
Human Resource Management

Performance management regime for senior managers (2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existence of a performance-management regime for senior managers</th>
<th>Performance-related pay</th>
<th>Performance agreement with the Minister (at D1)</th>
<th>Performance appraisal system which includes:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earth</td>
<td>25 11</td>
<td>20 16</td>
<td>15 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 20</td>
<td>16 20</td>
<td>9 27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* See Notes

Source: OECD (2018) Survey on Strategic Human Resources Management (SHRM)

Budgeting

Gender budgeting index (2018)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spain</th>
<th>0.88</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Earth</td>
<td>0.53*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Average of 17 countries practicing gender budgeting.

Source: OECD (2018) Survey on Gender Budgeting

Regulatory governance

Composite indices on regulatory governance for primary laws (2017)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholder engagement in developing regulations</th>
<th>Regulatory Impact Assessment for developing regulations</th>
<th>Ex post evaluation of regulations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>1.74</td>
<td>2.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earth</td>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* See Notes

Source: Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance Surveys (iREG)

Public Procurement

General government procurement expenditures (2017)

% of government expenditures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spain</th>
<th>23.4%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Earth</td>
<td>29.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD National Accounts

Mechanisms to prevent and manage conflicts of interests among public procurement officials (2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulatory framework includes a definition of a conflict of interest for public procurement officials</th>
<th>Public procurement officials have to declare their private interests</th>
<th>Public procurement officials have to declare ‘no conflict of interest’ or notify the competent authority in case of potential conflict of interest</th>
<th>Certain public officials and political appointees have certain limitations in participating in public procurement opportunities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earth</td>
<td>28 3 5</td>
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<td>25 6 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 13 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Open Data**

**OURdata Index: Open, Useful, Reusable Government Data (2017, 2019)**

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

- **Spain**
  - 2017: 0.76
  - 2019: 0.70

**Serving Citizens**

**Satisfaction and confidence across public services (2018)**

% of citizens expressing confidence/satisfaction

- **National government**
  - Spain: 29% (2018) vs. 45% (2019)

- **Police**
  - Spain: 81% (2018) vs. 77% (2019)

- **Health care**
  - Spain: 66% (2018) vs. 70% (2019)

**Core Government Results**

**Percentage of individuals economically vulnerable* (2015)**

- **Spain**
  - 2015: 32.6%
  - 2017: 35.7%

* A person is considered vulnerable when, if income were to stop suddenly, that person would not have enough readily available financial assets to keep living above the poverty line for at least three months.

**Differences in income inequality pre and post-tax and government transfers (2016)**

- **Spain**
  - Pre-tax and transfers: 0.52
  - Post-tax and transfers: 0.34

**Notes**

- Data on Public finance and economics and General government employment, which are based on the System of National Accounts (SNA), were extracted on 24 June 2019.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 at a Glance 2019

Government at a Glance provides reliable, internationally comparative data on government activities and their results in OECD countries. In many public governance areas it is the only available source of data. It includes, input, process, output and outcome indicators as well as contextual information for each country. Input indicators are on public finance and employment; while processes in the 2019 edition include data on institutions, budgeting practices and procedures, human resources management, regulatory government, public procurement and digital government and open data. Outcomes cover core government results (e.g. trust, inequality reduction) and indicators on access, responsiveness, quality and citizen satisfaction for the education, health and justice sectors. Governance indicators are needed more than ever, given large number of OECD principles and recommendations that countries signed up to adhere to need regular monitoring; their relationship to Sustainable Development Goals and the unique position of the OECD in collecting vital information on public governance practices from government officials.

The Excel spreadsheets used to create the tables and figures in Government at a Glance 2019 are available via the StatLinks provided throughout the publication:

http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/gov_glance-2019-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)