El Salvador significantly increased the proportion of female ministers

In 2019, El Salvador had 33.3% of female ministers, a 22 p.p. increase from 2012 (when it had 11.1%). This reflects efforts to promote gender equality in all social spheres, as reflected in the law of equality, equity and eradication of discrimination against women sanctioned in 2011.

Chapter 3: Public employment
3.5. Gender equality in ministerial positions

El Salvador is increasingly paying attention to the quality of its regulations

In 2019, El Salvador adopted new policy documents that establish the principles of their regulatory policy. As part of their recent regulatory reforms, El Salvador reformed its institutional settings and established new bodies responsible for the promotion of regulatory policies. Additionally, El Salvador has established their first-ever obligations to conduct Regulatory Impact Assessments (RIA) for at least some subordinate regulations. The Law of Better Regulation assigned the Regulatory Improvement Agency the responsibility to scrutinise the quality of RIA’s according to the standards established in the Law.

Chapter 7: Regulatory governance
7.1. Explicit policy for regulatory quality, 2015 and 2019
7.7. Requirements to conduct regulatory impact assessment, 2015 and 2019
7.9. Regulatory impact assessment quality control, 2015 and 2019

El Salvador has room to improve the availability of open government data

In 2019, El Salvador scored 0.23 (on 0-1 scale with 1 best value) in data availability of the OURdata Index, compared to the LAC average of 0.41. In particular, its score on the sub-indicator of stakeholder engagement for data release (0.06) was significantly lower than the LAC average (0.14). The country can make more efforts to involve citizens in the development of open government data plans.

Chapter 8: Open government data
8.2. OURdata Index, 2019
8.4. Data availability, 2019
Public Finance and Economics

Fiscal balance (2018)

-2.5%

El Salvador

Government gross debt (2018)

-2.9%

El Salvador

How to read the figures:

Country value in green (not represented if not available)

Range of LAC country values in grey

Average of LAC country values in purple

Average of OECD country values in blue

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

Public Employment

Government investment (2017)

2.1%

El Salvador

Public sector employment as % of total employment (2018)

7.7%

El Salvador

Gender equality in public sector employment (2018)

44.2%

El Salvador

Public Procurement

Government procurement expenditures (2017)*

Support to green public procurement

Support to SMEs

Support to innovative goods and services

Support to women-owned businesses

Support to responsible business conducts

Strategic public procurement by objective (2018)

El Salvador

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook database

Source: IMF Government Finance Statistics database

Source: International Labour Organization ILOSTAT database

Source: OECD-IDB Survey on Public Procurement
**Institutions**

**Level of influence of the Centre of Government over line ministries (2018)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Moderate</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD-IDB Survey on Organization and Functions of the Centre of Government

**Regulatory Governance**

**iREG: Composite indicator on stakeholder engagement in developing subordinate regulations (2019)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>1.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The max. score for each category is 1, and the max. aggregate score for the composite is 4

- **Oversight, quality control**
- **Transparency**
- **Systematic adoption**
- **Methodology**

Source: OECD Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance for Latin America

**Open Government Data**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Data availability</th>
<th>Data accessibility</th>
<th>Government support for data re-use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Source: IDB-OECD Open Government Data Survey

**Public Sector Integrity**

**Index of quality of regulations against undue influence (2018)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Conflict of interest regulation</th>
<th>Transparency of influence seeking</th>
<th>Lobbying regulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>4.08</td>
<td>0.28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Composite index from 0 (worst) to 9 (best)

Source: OECD Questionnaire on Public Integrity in Latin America

**Budgeting Practices**

**Existence of participatory budgeting at the central/federal level (2018)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Yes/no</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD-IDB Survey on Budget Practices and Procedures

**Human Resources Management**

**Proportion of vacancies that are published and open to external recruitment (2018)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Yes/no</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>Most</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD/IDB Survey on Strategic Human Resources Management in Central/Federal Governments
### Core Government Results

#### Rule of Law Index: Constraint to government powers (2019)

- **El Salvador**: 0.47 (Before), 0.53 (After)
- **Globally**: 0.76

*Source: World Justice Project Rule of Law Index*

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

- **National government**: El Salvador 32% (Before), 34% (After)
- **Judicial system**: 36% (Before), 34% (After)
- **Health care**: 49% (Before), 49% (After)
- **Education system**: 70% (Before), 63% (After)

*Source: Gallup World Poll*

#### Gini coefficient: Differences in income inequality pre and post-tax and government transfers (2017)

- **El Salvador**:
  - Higher inequality: 0.47 (Before), 0.37 (After)
  - Lower inequality: 0.2 (Before), 0.32 (After)

*Source: OECD Income Distribution database*

### Notes

- LAC and OECD averages for Public finance and economics and Government procurement expenditures are weighted.
- Costs of goods and services financed by general government are not included in government procurement because they are not accounted separately in the IMF Government Finance Statistics (database).

For more information on the data (including full methodology and figure notes) and to consult all other Country Fact Sheets: [http://www.oecd.org/gov/government-at-a-glance-lac.htm](http://www.oecd.org/gov/government-at-a-glance-lac.htm)

The Excel spreadsheets used to create the tables and figures in Government at a Glance: Latin America and the Caribbean 2020 are available via the StatLinks provided throughout the publication: [https://doi.org/10.1787/13130fbb-en](https://doi.org/10.1787/13130fbb-en)

### Government at a Glance: Latin America and the Caribbean 2020

This third edition of Government at a Glance Latin America and the Caribbean provides the latest available evidence on public administrations and their performance in the LAC region and compares it to OECD countries. This publication includes indicators on public finances and economics, public employment, centres of government, regulatory governance, open government data, public sector integrity, public procurement and for the first time core government results (e.g. trust, inequality reduction). 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 of the data, and a methodological section on the definition of the indicator and any limitations in data comparability.