



#### Fiscal consolidation continues as reforms are paying off

In the last seven years the deficit has been halved, improving strongly from 11% of GDP in 2009 to 5.1% in 2015 and further to 4.5% of GDP in 2016. During this period, gross government debt, according to the *System of National Accounts* definition, increased from 62% of GDP in 2009 to 117% of GDP in 2016, which is above the OECD average of 112% of GDP for 2015. However, thanks to the fiscal consolidation, structural reforms, and an economic growth the public debt has stabilized. The structural primary balance, adjusted for the economic cycle, one-off fiscal operations and net interest payments, will continue to be in surplus over the period 2015-2018, according to the projections, giving space for a policy of medium-terms fiscal targets.



Chapter 2. Public finance and economics

[General government fiscal balance as a percentage of GDP](#)

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

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

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

#### Women have a high participation in politics in Spain

The participation of women in politics is an important feature of an inclusive and diverse political system. Both in parliament and legislature bodies, the average share of seats held by women for 2017 across OECD countries was 29%. In Spain, the share of women in parliament is even higher: the proportion of women parliamentarians was 39% for the same year. In addition, within the executive branch, while the share of women ministers in 2017 was 28% on average among all OECD countries, in Spain this share reached 39%.



Chapter 3. Public employment and pay

[Share of women parliamentarians and legislated gender quotas](#)

[Share of women ministers](#)

#### Spain performs well in the re-use of open government data

Spain has implemented comprehensive open government strategies, including on open government data, which is reflected in its above average score in the OECD *OURdata* index, a measure of data availability, accessibility and the government support for re-use of data.



Chapter 10. Open government

[Open-Useful-Reusable Government Data Index \(OURdata\)](#)

## How to read the figures:



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



Average of OECD countries  
in **red**



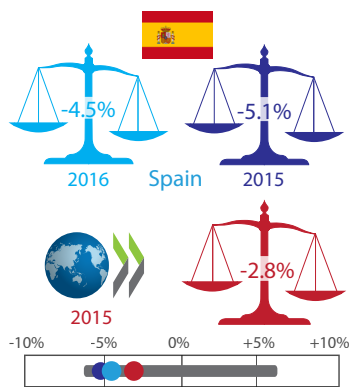
Range of OECD country  
values in **grey**

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

## Public Finance and Economics

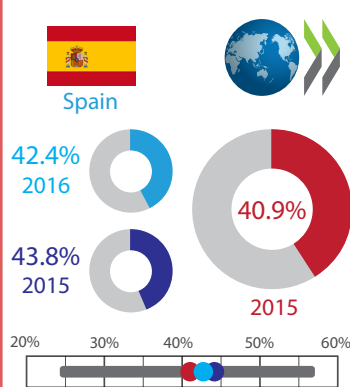
### Fiscal balance\* (2015, 2016)

% of GDP



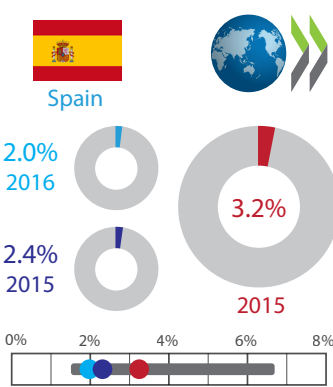
### Government expenditures (2015, 2016)

% of GDP



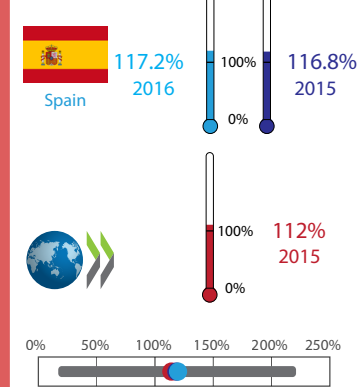
### Government investment (2015, 2016)

% of GDP



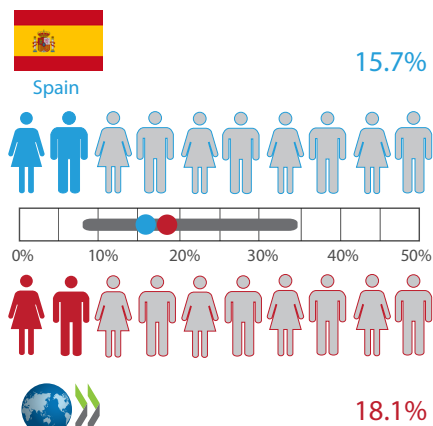
### Government gross debt\* (2015, 2016)

% of GDP

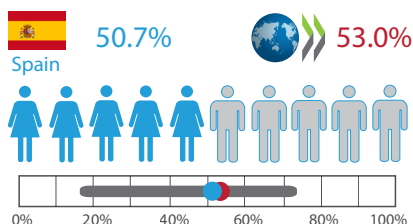


## Public Employment

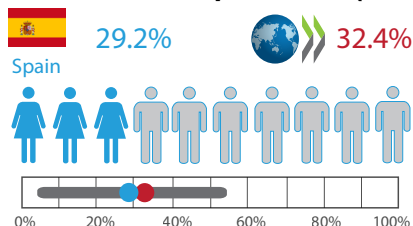
### General government employment as % of total employment (2015)



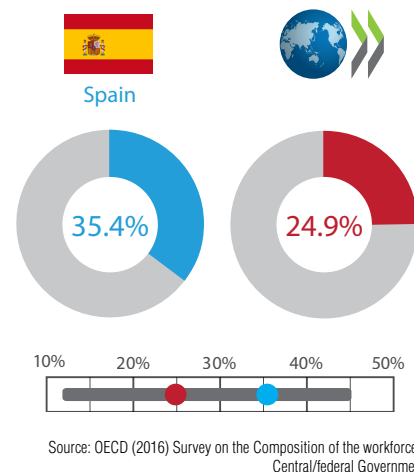
### Women in the civil service ...



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

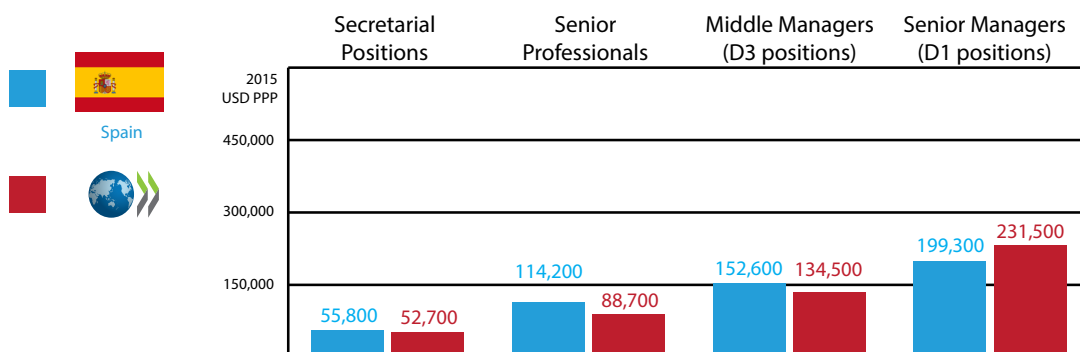


### Percentage of central government employees aged 55 years or older (2015)



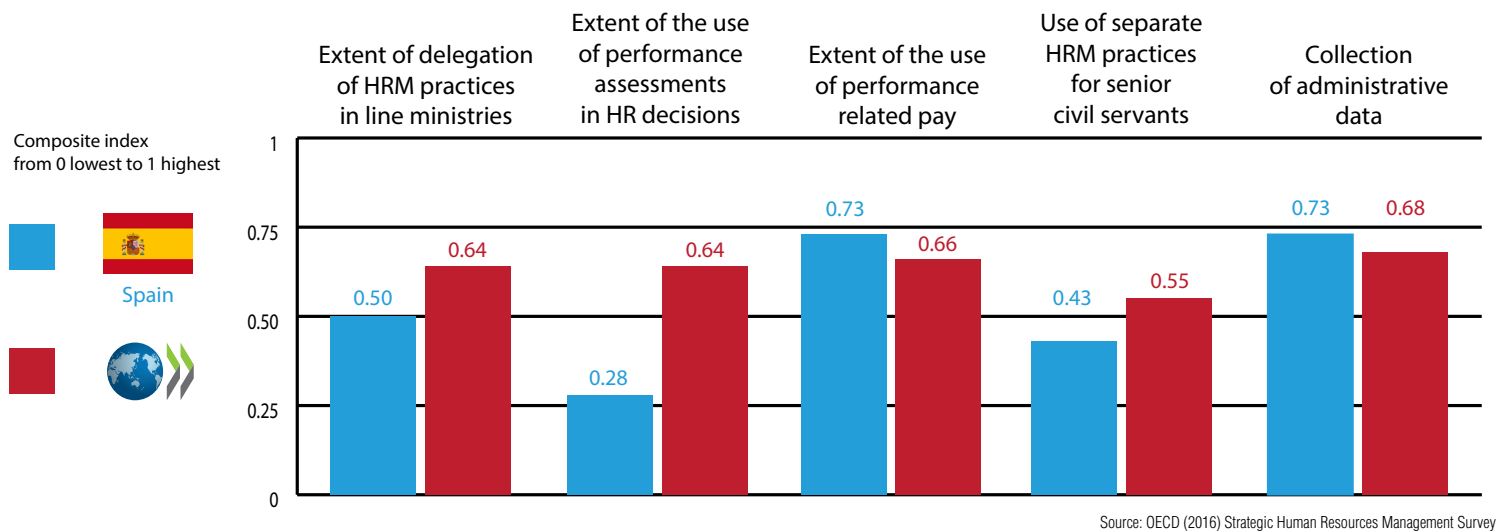
## Public Sector Compensation

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



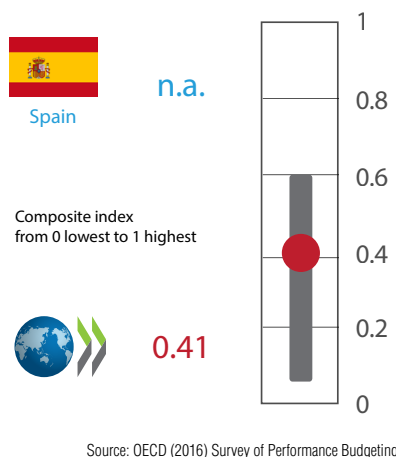
# Human Resource Management

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



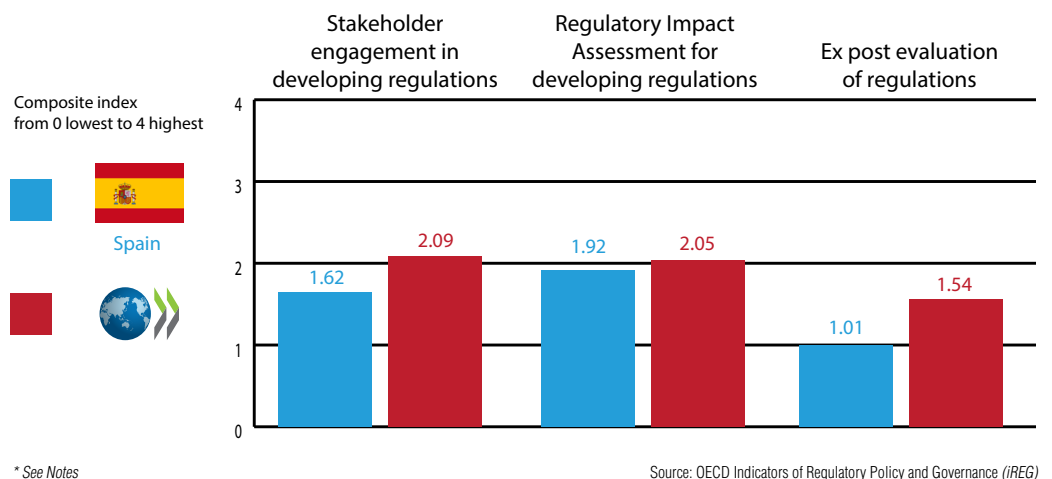
## Budgeting

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



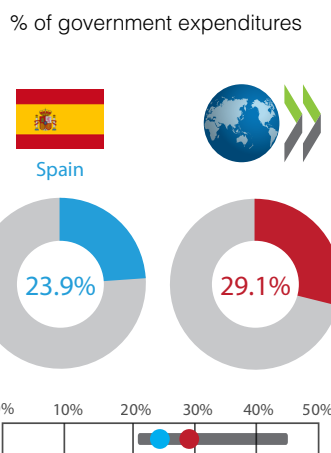
## Regulatory governance

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

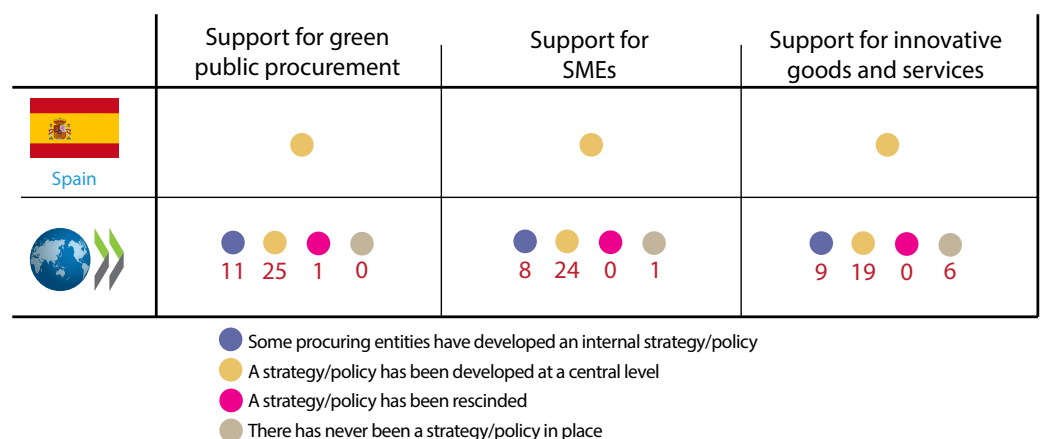


## Public Procurement

### General government procurement expenditures (2015)



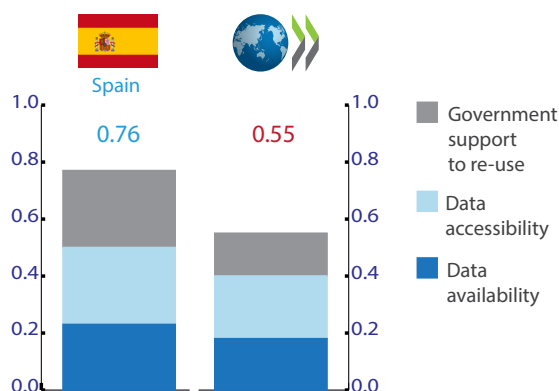
### Strategic public procurement - Objectives (2016)



## Open Data

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

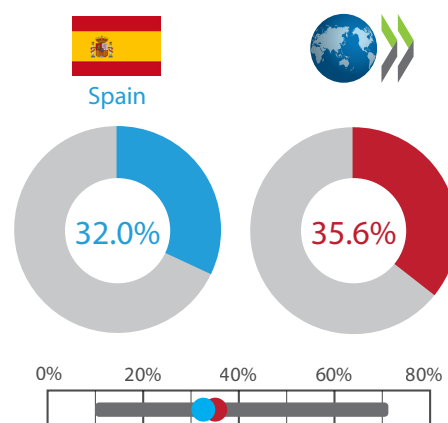
Composite index: from 0 lowest to 1 highest



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)

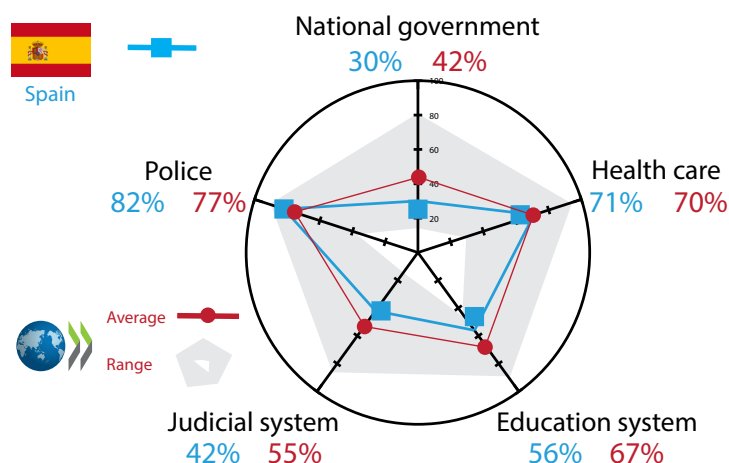


Source: OECD, ICT database; and Eurostat, Information Society database

## Core Government Results

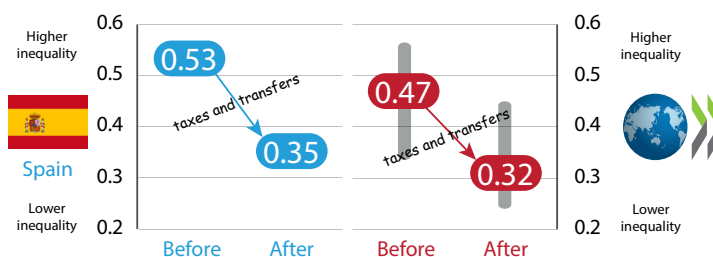
### Satisfaction and confidence across public services (2016)

% of citizens expressing confidence/satisfaction



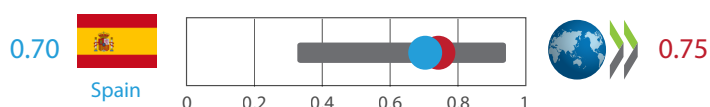
Source: Gallup World Poll

### 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)

