





# Government at a Glance Latin America and the Caribbean 2017

Country Fact Sheet





# A sharp contraction in economic activity and high expenditures are putting pressure on public finances

Social spending is the highest in Brazil among LAC countries, amounting to 31.3% of general government expenditures in 2014. However, it is still below the OECD average (40.5%). In the same year, Brazil raised the most tax revenues as a percentage of GDP (33.4%) in the LAC region, reaching a similar figure to the OECD average (34.4%). Brazil also reported the second-highest general government deficit among LAC countries in 2014 (6.0% of GDP), exceeding the averages of both LAC (4.5% of GDP) and OECD countries (3.7% of GDP). The deterioration of public finances is due to a sharp slowdown in economic activity and rising expenditure.



Chapter 2: Public finance and economics

- 2.1. General government fiscal balance as a percentage of GDP, 2007, 2009, 2014 and 2015
- 2.3. General government projected structural balance as a percentage of potential GDP, 2016, 2017 and 2018
- 2.4. General government gross debt as a percentage of GDP, 2007, 2009, 2014 and 2015
- 2.9. Tax revenues as a share of GDP, 2007, 2009, 2014
- 2.19. Structure of general government expenditures by economic transaction, 2014 and change 2007 to 2014

# Women make up the majority of public sector workers in Brazil, as in the OECD

In 2014 almost 60% (59.2%) of public employees in Brazil were women, the highest share among LAC countries. This is in line with the OECD average (59.0%). Health and education services are, for the most part, publicly provided. As women tend to be over-represented in public service occupations, such as in teaching and nursing, this contributes to their high representation in public employment in Brazil.



Chapter 3: Public employment

3.3. Share of public sector employment filled by women and men, 2009 and 2014

## Brazil fares well among LAC countries in engaging stakeholders in designing and implementing regulations

Brazil has the second-highest score (2.2/4) among LAC countries on the stakeholder engagement composite indicator, slightly above the OECD average (2.1/4). Formal requirements to conduct consultation with the public are spelled out in the Federal Administrative Procedures Law and in the respective laws and regulations that establish and govern regulatory agencies. While regulatory agencies usually conduct public consultation over the internet, and in some cases public hearings, practices vary among the ministries. However, proposals of major importance usually undergo public consultation.



Chapter 7: Regulatory Policy and Governance

7.4. Composite indicator: Stakeholder engagement in developing subordinate regulations, 2015

## How to read the figures:



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

Range of LAC country values in **grey** 





Values have been rounded.

n.a. refers to
data not available

# **GOVERNMENT INPUTS: FINANCIAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES**

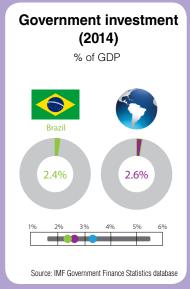
Public Finance & Economics

Public Employment & Compensation

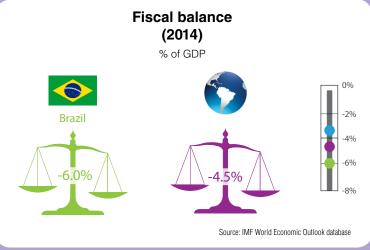
# **Public Finance and Economics**

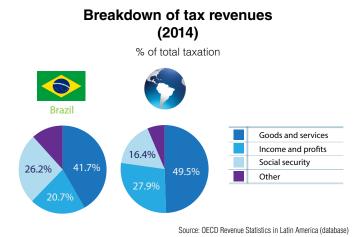
# Government revenues (2014) % of GDP Brazil 28.6% Source: IMF World Economic Outlook database



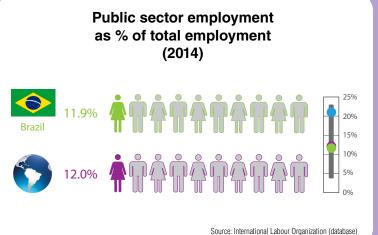


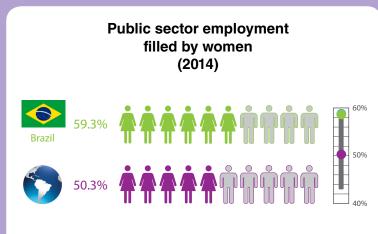






# **Public Employment and Compensation**





Source: International Labour Organization (database)

# **GOVERNMENT PROCESSES**

**Government Institutions** 

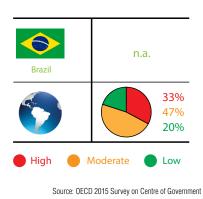
Public Procurement

**Digital Government** 

Health Financing Systems and Budget

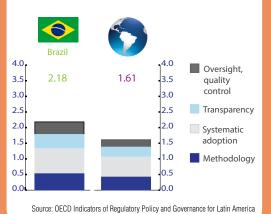
# **Government Institutions**

## Level of influence of the Centre of Government over line ministries (2015)



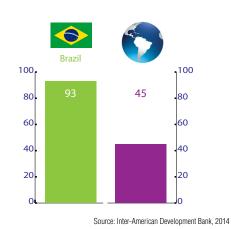
# *iREG:* Composite indicator on stakeholder engagement (2015)

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



# Civil service merit index (2012-2015)

Composite index from 0 (lowest) to 100 (highest)



# Government procurement (2014) \*



Source: IMF Government Finance Statistics database. \* See Notes

# **Public Procurement**

# Development of strategic public procurement by objective (2015)

Support to	Green public procurement	MSMEs	Procure innovative goods and services	Women owned enterprises
Brazil	• •	• •	•	•
<b>5</b>	6 12 0 6	4 19 0 1	2 12 0 8	1 3 0 16

A strategy / policy has been developed by some procuring entities

A strategy / policy has been developed at a central level

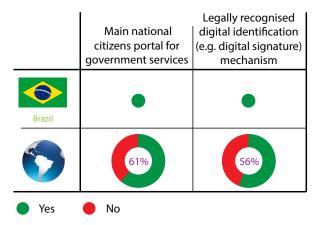
A strategy / policy has been rescinded

A strategy / policy has never been developed

Source: 2015 OECD Survey on Public Procurement

# **Digital Government**

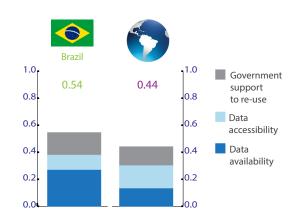
# Existence of a main national citizens portal for government services and a legally recognised digital identification mechanism (2015)



Source: OECD Survey on digital government performance

# OURdata Index: Open, Useful, Reusable Government Data (2016)

Composite index from 0 (lowest) to 1 (highest)

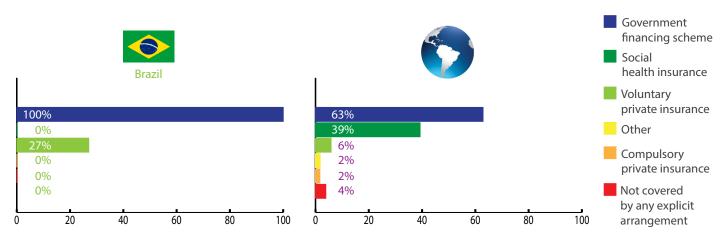


Source: 2016 OECD Survey on Open Government Data

# **GOVERNMENT PROCESSES**

# Health Financing Systems And Budget Formulation

## Health care financing schemes and percentage of population covered (2015)



Source: 2015 OECD Survey of Budget Officials on Budgeting Practices for Health in LAC countries

## **OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES**

## Gini coefficient: Differences in income inequality pre and post-tax and government transfers (2012)

Indicator from 0 (low income concentration) to 100 (high income concentration)



Source: OECD Income Distribution Database

### Notes

\* 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

The Excel spreadsheets used to create the tables and figures in *Government at a Glance: Latin America and the Caribbean 2017* are available via the Stat-Links provided throughout the publication:

http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264265554-en

## Government at a Glance: Latin America and the Caribbean 2017

Government at a Glance: Latin America and the Caribbean 2017 is the second edition of a joint publication between the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). It provides readers with a dashboard of key indicators to inform policy making and benchmark specific interventions. The model is the OECD Government at a Glance, which is a fundamental reference, backed by a well-established methodology for OECD member countries. Compared to the previous edition that had a special focus on Public Financial Management and alongside with indicators on public finances and public employment this second version covers a wider range of public management areas including the role and influence of the Centre of Government, Open Government and Open Data policies, Digital Government, Regulatory Governance and practices for Budgeting in health systems.