Colombia is advancing towards gender parity in the public sector

In 2018, 48% of public employees were women, compared to 41.7% of women in the total workforce. Comparing that to the most senior political positions in government, 52.9% of ministers in Colombia were women in 2019, the second highest among LAC countries and 33.3 percentage points higher than in 2012.

Colombia has the highest score of LAC countries in the OURdata Index

Colombia scored 0.88 in a scale from 0 (lowest) to 1 (highest) on the Open, Useful and Re-usable data index in 2019. This is the highest score among LAC countries with the average LAC score of 0.43 and higher than the OECD average (0.60). The index measures government data availability; data usability, the extent to which data are available in open, free and accessible formats; as well as government support for data re-use, which involves data promotion initiatives and partnerships; data literacy programmes in government and monitoring impact.

People’s trust in government decreased sharply

In 2018, self-reported trust in government reached 27% in Colombia, the fourth lowest among LAC countries and significantly below the LAC and OECD averages, 34% and 45% respectively. Furthermore, between 2007 and 2018 trust decreased by 24 percentage points, one of the steepest declines in the region. Trust in government is essential for social cohesion and well-being as it affects government’s ability to implement reforms.
Public Finance and Economics

**Fiscal balance (2018)**

Colombia: -2.7%

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook database

**Government gross debt (2018)**

Colombia: 52.2%

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook database

Public Employment

**Government investment (2017)**

Colombia: 2.4%

Source: IMF Government Finance Statistics database

**Public sector employment as % of total employment (2018)**

Colombia: 3.7%

Source: International Labour Organization ILOSTAT database

**Gender equality in public sector employment (2018)**

Colombia: 47.7%

Source: International Labour Organization ILOSTAT database

Public Procurement

**Government procurement expenditures (2017)**

Colombia: 9.9%

Source: IMF Government Finance Statistics database

**Strategic public procurement by objective (2018)**

- **Support to green public procurement**
  - Colombia: 8 4 9 0

- **Support to SMEs**
  - Colombia: 28 10 0 0

- **Support to innovative goods and services**
  - Colombia: 12 1 7 0

- **Support to women-owned businesses**
  - Colombia: 5 1 14 0

- **Support to responsible business conduct**
  - Colombia: 3 2 15 0

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>Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

64% High, 29% Moderate, 7% None

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

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**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>Colombia</td>
<td>1.82</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

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**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>Colombia</td>
<td>0.88</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

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**Public Sector Integrity**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>4.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- Conflict of interest regulation
- Transparency of influence seeking
- Lobbying regulation

Source: OECD Questionnaire on Public Integrity in Latin America

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**Budgeting Practices**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

62% No, 38% Yes

Source: OECD-IDB Survey of Budget Practices and Procedures

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**Human Resources Management**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

33% All, 33% Most, 25% Some, 9% None

Source: OECD/IDB Survey on Strategic Human Resources Management in Central/Federal Governments
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.