Peru devotes the largest share of government expenditures to investment in the LAC region

In 2017, investment represented 18.5% of government expenditures in Peru, compared to a LAC average of 4.6%. This represents a 3.4 p.p. increase from 2007. As part of its national development strategy (e.g. the “Bicentenary Plan: Peru 2021”) issued in 2010 the Peruvian government set ambitious targets in terms of public investment, particularly in the transport sector as means of closing gaps with other countries in the region, improving people’s well-being and fostering economic growth.

Peru has to make more efforts to engage stakeholders in the development of regulations

Peru had the lowest score of 0.81 in the \textit{iREG} indicator on stakeholder engagement in developing subordinate regulations, compared to a LAC average of 1.63 in 2017. This shows that stakeholder consultation does not systematically take place in the country. However, Peru’s score increased from 2015, when it scored 0.56. The \textit{iREG} indicators measure progress made by OECD countries in improving the way they regulate, they range from 0 (worst) to 4 (best).

Satisfaction with the education system and the schools has increased in Peru since 2007

In 2018, 53% of the respondents to the Gallup World Poll reported being satisfied with the quality of education in Peru. This represents a 9 p.p. increase since 2007, one of the largest in the region. Yet, the country remains below the LAC average of 63% in 2018. The country used to have a low investment in education, but since 2017 it has been increasing the budget allocated to the sector.
**Public Finance and Economics**

**Fiscal balance (2018)**

- Peru: -2.0%
- Average of LAC country values: -6%
- Average of OECD country values: -1.0%

**Government gross debt (2018)**

- Peru: 26.2%
- Average of LAC country values: 36.8%
- Average of OECD country values: 63.7%

**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**

**Public Employment**

**Government investment (2017)**

- Peru: 4.0%
- Average of LAC country values: 3.3%
- Average of OECD country values: 3.1%

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

- Peru: 11.9%
- Average of LAC country values: 19.8%
- Average of OECD country values: 21.1%

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

- Peru: 48.1%
- Average of LAC country values: 51.0%
- Average of OECD country values: 60.2%

**Public Procurement**

**Government procurement expenditures (2017)**

- Peru: 9.9%
- Average of LAC country values: 8.5%
- Average of OECD country values: 7.0%

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Peru</th>
<th>Support to green public procurement</th>
<th>Support to SMEs</th>
<th>Support to innovative goods and services</th>
<th>Support to women-owned businesses</th>
<th>Support to responsible business conducts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Support to green public procurement</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to SMEs</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
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</tr>
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<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

- **See Notes** Source: IMF Government Finance Statistics database

**Source:** OECD-IOB Survey on Public Procurement

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Influence Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>Moderate</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)**

- **Peru**
  - Oversight, quality control: 0.81
  - Transparency: 1.63
  - Methodology: 2.11

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)**

- **Peru**
  - Data availability: n.a.
  - Data accessibility: 0.43
  - Government support for data re-use: 0.60

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

Source: OECD/IDB Open Government Data Survey

**Public Sector Integrity**

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

- **Peru**
  - Conflicts of interest regulation: 6.35
  - Transparency of influence seeking: 4.08

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)**

- **Peru**
  - Yes

Source: OECD-IDB Survey of Budget Practices and Procedures

**Human Resources Management**

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

- **Peru**
  - Most

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)

Peru

Peru

Source: World Justice Project Rule of Law Index

Satisfaction and confidence across public services (2018)

National government

Peru

Average

Source: Gallup World Poll

Judicial system

Education system

Health care

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

Indicator from 0 (low income concentration) to 1 (high income concentration)

Peru


Notes

LAC and OECD averages for Public finance and economics and Government procurement expenditures are weighted.

* Data for Peru are recorded on a cash basis. 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 2020 are available via the StatLinks provided throughout the publication: 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.