

Colombia



Colombia experienced the largest decrease in public investment in LAC between 2009 and 2014

Public investment in Colombia reached 5.1 % of GDP in 2009 and decreased to 3.1% in 2014, the highest reduction in the LAC region for that period and substantially higher than the average reductions in both LAC (0.6 p.p.) and OECD (0.9 p.p.). However, even after the decline, in 2014 public investment was still the third highest in the region. The fall in public investment could be explained by the volatility of commodity prices, notably crude oil, resulting in a reduction of government revenues, but also by weaker economic growth compared to previous years.



Chapter 2: Public finance and economics

[2.22. Government investment as a percentage of GDP, 2007, 2009 and 2014](#)

Colombia reported the highest public procurement expenditure of the region

Colombia consistently spent the most on public procurement as a share of GDP: 13.2% in 2014, which is significantly above the LAC average (7.7% in 2014). The Colombian procurement agency Colombia Compra Eficiente has promoted efficiency in the use of public funds, and actively disseminated public procurement information through the SECOP e-procurement system.



Chapter 9: Public Procurement

[9.2. Government procurement as percentage of GDP, 2007, 2009 and 2014](#)

[9.10. Role of procurement regulatory agencies, 2015](#)

The Colombian government has made strides to open its data

Colombia ranks first in LAC on the OECD's *OURdata* index with a score of 0.76, above the LAC and OECD averages (0.44 and 0.56, respectively). Colombia has established a framework for opening data with a focus on adding value to meet citizens' and agencies' needs. However, there are still challenges, notably overcoming resistance from data providers who perceive the opening process as complex and fear losing control over their data.



Chapter 8: Digital and open government

[8.21. *OURdata* Index: Open, Useful, Reusable Government Data, 2015](#)

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

GOVERNMENT INPUTS: FINANCIAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES

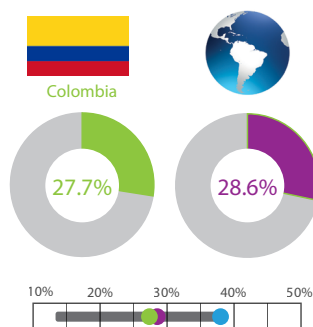
Public Finance & Economics

Public Employment & Compensation

Public Finance and Economics

Government revenues (2014)

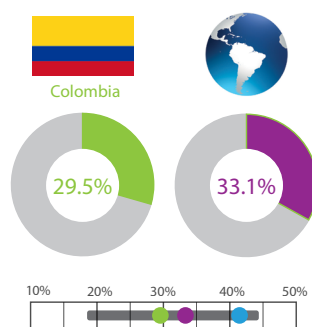
% of GDP



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook database

Government expenditures (2014)

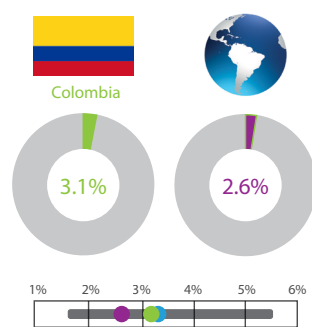
% of GDP



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook database

Government investment (2014)

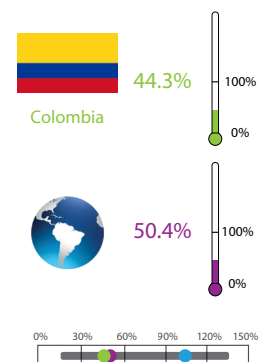
% of GDP



Source: IMF Government Finance Statistics database

Government gross debt (2014)

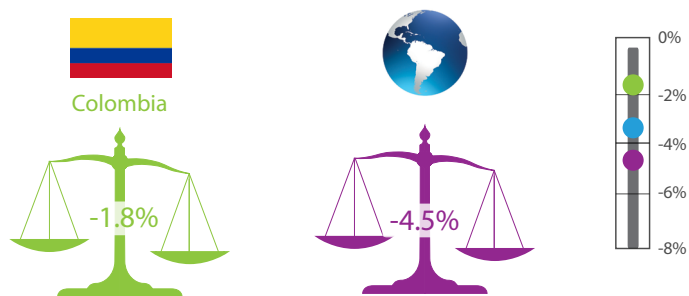
% of GDP



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook database

Fiscal balance (2014)

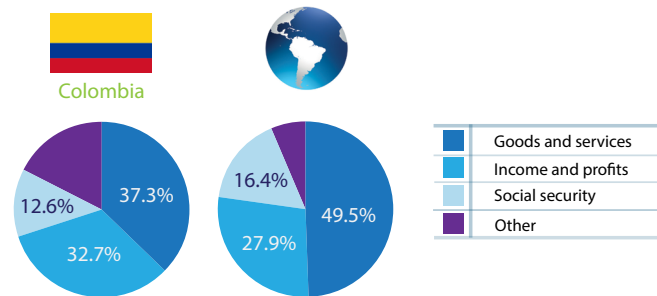
% of GDP



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook database

Breakdown of tax revenues (2014)

% of total taxation



Source: OECD Revenue Statistics in Latin America (database)

Public Employment and Compensation

Public sector employment as % of total employment (2014)



Source: International Labour Organization (database)

Public sector employment filled by women (2014)



Source: International Labour Organization (database)

GOVERNMENT PROCESSES

Government Institutions

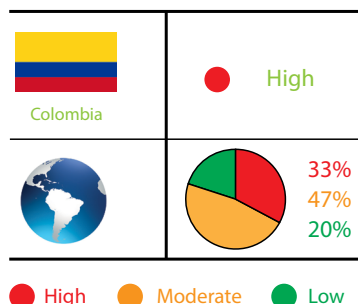
Public Procurement

Digital Government

Health Financing Systems and Budget

Government Institutions

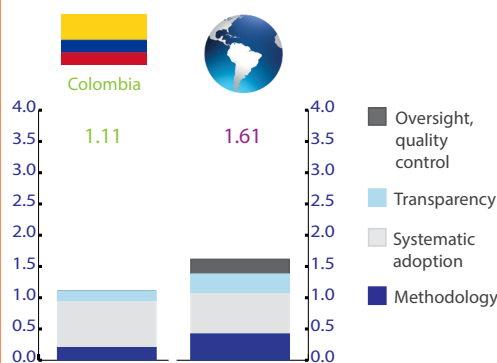
Level of influence of the Centre of Government over line ministries (2015)



Source: OECD 2015 Survey on Centre of Government

*i*REG: Composite indicator on stakeholder engagement (2015)

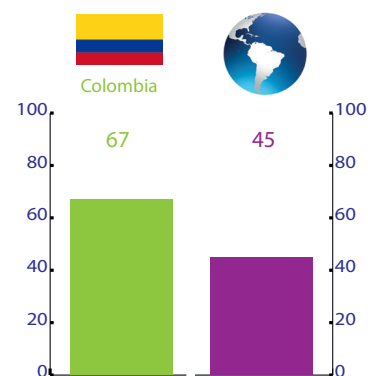
The max. score for each category is 1, and the max. aggregate score for the composite is 4



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

Civil service merit index (2012-2015)

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

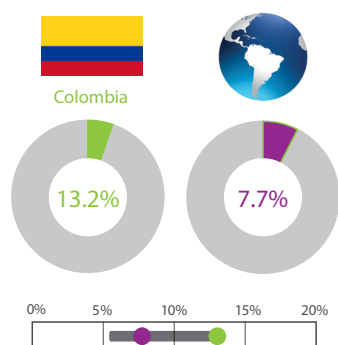


Source: Inter-American Development Bank, 2014

Public Procurement

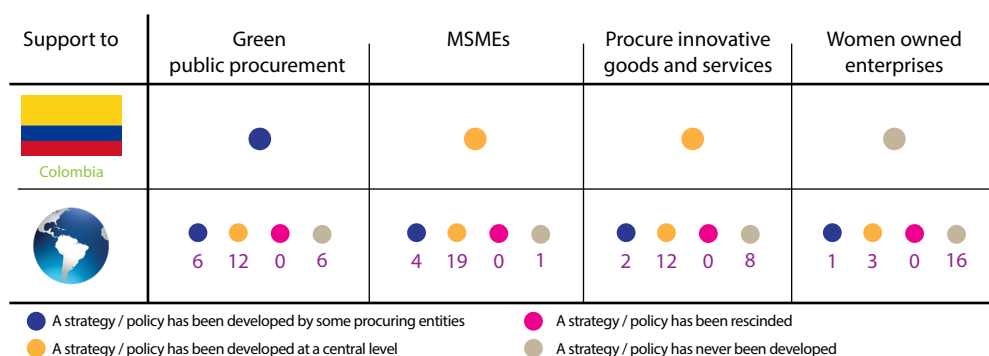
Government procurement (2014) *

% of GDP



Source: IMF Government Finance Statistics database. * See Notes

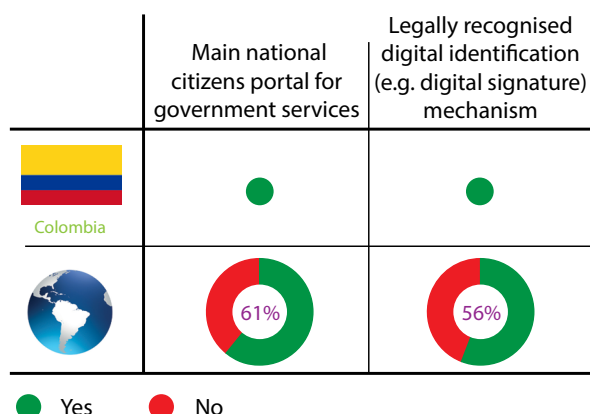
Development of strategic public procurement by objective (2015)



Source: 2015 OECD Survey on Public Procurement

Digital Government

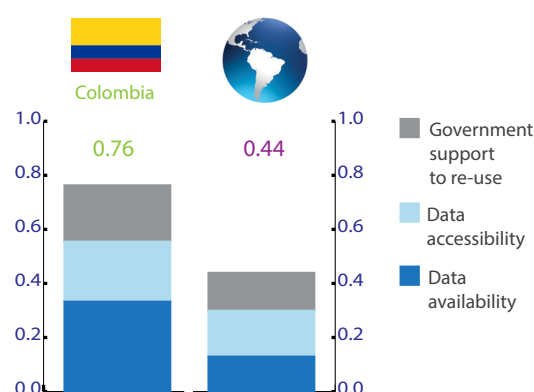
Existence of a main national citizens portal for government services and a legally recognised digital identification mechanism (2015)



Source: OECD Survey on digital government performance

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

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

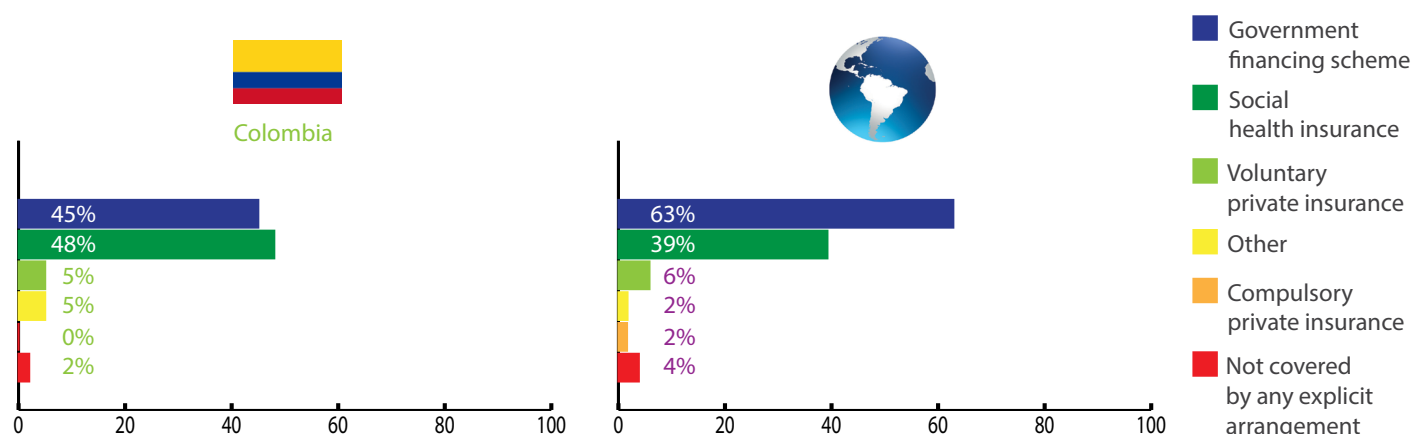


Source: 2016 OECD Survey on Open Government Data. * See Notes

GOVERNMENT PROCESSES

Health Financing Systems And Budget Formulation

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

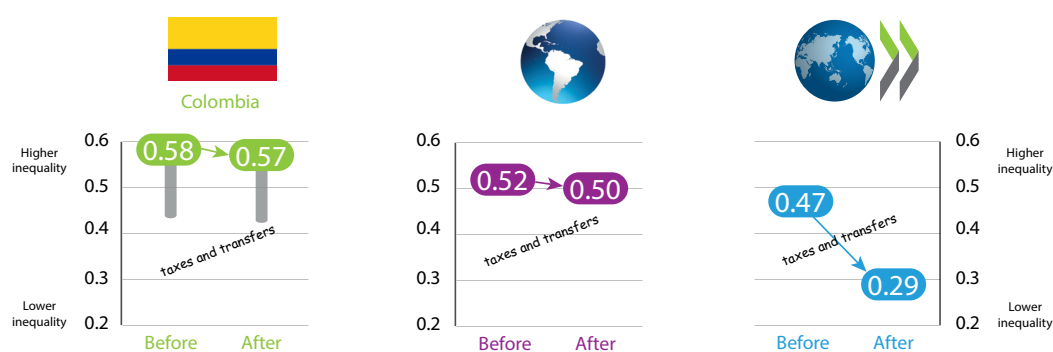


Source: 2015 OECD Survey of Budget Officials on Budgeting Practices for Health in LAC countries

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). *OURdata* index: Data for Colombia are for 2014.

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.