Government revenues in Ecuador have substantially increased

In 2018, Ecuador was the country with the highest revenues as a share of GDP (35.8%) significantly above the LAC average (26.9%) and not far from the OECD average (37.4%). Furthermore, between 2007 and 2018 general government revenues as a percentage of GDP (9.13 p.p.) increased the most in Ecuador. The explanation for this increase is manifold, including the effect of a recent rebound in the price of hydrocarbons, but also structural factors such as reforms to the tax system, which included higher rates on income and inheritances in 2008 and the introduction of some new taxes (e.g. the exit currency tax). Efforts to modernise the tax administration and reduce evasion have also led to significant increase in the number of taxpayers in Ecuador.

Chapter 2: Public finance and economics
2.8. General government revenues as a percentage of GDP, 2007 and 2018
2.10. Annual average growth rate of real government revenues per capita, 2007-18

Ecuador has ample room for improving the quality of regulations against undue influence

With a score of 1 (0 being the lowest possible and 9 the highest) Ecuador has the third lowest score in the index of quality of regulations against undue influence. This score is explained by several factors, for example, regarding conflict of interests, Ecuador does not have any regulations for political positions (e.g. members of cabinet or of legislative bodies) and doesn’t establish cooling-off periods.

Chapter 9: Public sector integrity
9.4. Index Quality of Regulations Against Undue Influence (pilot), 2018

Satisfaction with education is comparatively high

In 2018, 70% of people reported to be satisfied with the education system, the fourth highest in the region and above the LAC (63%) and OECD (66%) averages. Moreover, between 2007 and 2018, satisfaction with education increased by 7 percentage points, the third largest increase in the region.

Chapter 11: Core government results
11.11. Citizen satisfaction with the education system and schools, 2007 and 2018
Public Finance and Economics

Fiscal balance (2018) % of GDP

- Ecuador -1.2%
- OECD average 0%
- LAC average -8%

Government gross debt (2018) % of GDP

- Ecuador 45.8%
- OECD average 120%
- LAC average 60%

Public Employment

Government investment (2017) % of GDP

- Ecuador 1.6%
- OECD average 3.1%

Public sector employment as % of total employment (2018)

- Ecuador 11.9%
- OECD average 21.1%

Gender equality in public sector employment (2018) % of women

- Ecuador 43.8%
- OECD average 60.2%

Public Procurement

Government procurement expenditures (2017)* % of GDP

- Ecuador 6.0%
- OECD average 2%

Strategic public procurement by objective (2018)

- Support to green public procurement
  - Ecuador: 8 4 9 0
  - OECD average: 5 1 14 0
- Support to innovative goods and services
  - Ecuador: 12 1 7 0
  - OECD average: 3 2 15 0
- Support to women-owned businesses
  - Ecuador: 0 0 0 0
  - OECD average: 22 8 5 0
- Support to responsible business conduct
  - Ecuador: 28 10 0 0
  - OECD average: 18 8 9 0

* See Notes

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook database
Source: IMF Government Finance Statistics database
Source: OECD-IDB Survey on Public Procurement
Source: International Labour Organization ILOSTAT database
Source: OECD-IOB Survey on Public Procurement
**Institutions**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Influence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>n.a.</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>Ecuador</td>
<td>0.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>Ecuador</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>Ecuador</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>Ecuador</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

62% No, 38% Yes

Source: IDB-OECD 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>Ecuador</td>
<td>n.a.</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
Core Government Results

Rule of Law Index: Constraint to government powers (2019)

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

Satisfaction and confidence across public services (2018)

Notes

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

* 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.