Honduras was one of the two LAC countries to report a fiscal surplus in 2018

In 2018, Honduras reported a fiscal surplus 0.2% of GDP, and was, together with Jamaica, the only LAC country to report a positive balance. This represents a significant improvement from 2007, when Honduras reported a deficit of -0.25% of GDP. Honduras has made great strides in reducing macroeconomic imbalances and strengthening its policy framework supported by the IMF program during 2014-17.

Public procurement in Honduras is the most centralised among LAC countries

In 2017, Honduras dedicated 27.8% of government expenditures to public procurement, compared to a LAC average of 17.4%. The share of procurement spending at the central level in Honduras was the highest in LAC and accounted for 82.6% in 2017. This may be an indication of higher centralization of procurement needs, since the central procurement agency awards framework contracts that are mandatory to use at the central level.

Honduras has to strengthen its asset declaration and interest disclosure systems in order to prevent conflicts of interest

In 2018, Honduras scored 0.42 in the Index of Robustness of the Asset and Interest Disclosure System in comparison to a LAC average of 0.60. Some issues include the fact that, in Honduras, declarations are not public and information is only submitted in paper format, which inhibits their processing and verification.
**Public Finance and Economics**

### Fiscal balance (2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Fiscal balance</th>
<th>% of GDP</th>
<th>OECD country values</th>
<th>LAC country values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>-4.3%</td>
<td>Average (blue)</td>
<td>Range (grey)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Government gross debt (2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Government gross debt</th>
<th>% of GDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>40.2%</td>
<td>64.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Government investment (2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Government investment</th>
<th>% of GDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Public sector employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Gender equality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>55.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Public Employment**

### Public Procurement**

#### Government procurement expenditures (2017)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Government procurement expenditures</th>
<th>% of GDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Honduras</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Support to green procurement</td>
<td>8 4 9 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to SMEs</td>
<td>12 1 7 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to innovative goods and services</td>
<td>5 1 14 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to women-owned businesses</td>
<td>3 2 15 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to responsible business conduct</td>
<td>5 2 13 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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* See Notes | Source: IMF Government Finance Statistics database

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Source: International Labour Organization ILOSTAT database

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Source: OECD-IOB Survey on Public Procurement
Core Government Results

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

Honduras

0.37

0.53

0.76

Source: World Justice Project Rule of Law Index

Satisfaction and confidence across public services (2018)

National government

Honduras

40%

34%

Average

49%

Range

70%

43%

Source: Gallup World Poll

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)

Honduras

Higher inequality

Lower inequality

Before

After

Five OECD most unequal

OECD average

0.6

0.5

0.4

0.3

0.2

0.1

0.0

0.47

0.37

0.47

0.32

Source: OECD Income Distribution database

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:


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.