Guatemala collects the least amount of revenues among LAC countries

In 2018, Guatemala collected revenues amounting to 10.6% of GDP, compared to a LAC average of 26.9%. This also represents a 2.27 p.p. decrease compared to 2007. Similarly, while, on average, in 2017, LAC countries collected taxes equivalent to 22% of GDP, Guatemala collected 12.4%. This reflects in the country having the lowest expenditures in the region, of 12.3% of GDP in 2018 compared to the regional average 31.2%.

Guatemala is making efforts to increase its budget flexibility

In 2018, Guatemala allowed the executive to perform cuts on operational spending without a threshold and without requiring approval, the same as for investment spending. In 2013, the country did not allow any cuts on the approved budget, which limited the ability of the government to react to unforeseen circumstances.

Trust in government in Guatemala is among the highest in LAC

In 2018, 46% of the respondents to the Gallup World Poll in Guatemala reported trusting the government, compared to an average of 33.9% in LAC. Furthermore, while trust has decreased in the region (on average, -4.4 p.p. compared to 2007), it has increased substantially in Guatemala (16 p.p.). Trust is particularly high among people aged 15-29 (48%) and those above 50 years old (49%).
**Public Finance and Economics**

### Fiscal balance (2018)

- **Guatemala**: -1.8%

![Fiscal balance graph](image)

### Government gross debt (2018)

- **Guatemala**: 24.7%

![Government gross debt graph](image)

**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**

**Source:** IMF World Economic Outlook database

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**Public Employment**

### Government investment (2017)

- **Guatemala**: 1.6%

![Government investment graph](image)

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

- **Guatemala**: 6.4%

![Public sector employment graph](image)

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

- **Guatemala**: 46.8%

![Gender equality graph](image)

**Source:** International Labour Organization ILOSTAT database

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**Public Procurement**

### Government procurement expenditures (2017)*

- **Guatemala**: 6.0%

![Government procurement expenditures graph](image)

### Strategic public procurement by objective (2018)

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

- A strategy/policy has been developed at a central level
- Some procuring entities have developed an internal strategy/policy
- There has never been a strategy/policy in place
- A strategy/policy has been rescinded

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*See Notes*
Core Government Results

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

Source: World Justice Project Rule of Law Index

Satisfaction and confidence across public services (2018)

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)

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.