In Mexico, the state and local level of government spend significantly more than what they collect

In 2017, the central government collected 80.5% of the revenues, the state 7.2% and the local government, 2.0%. However, the state spent 35.0% of the total and the local level, 8.3%. This imbalance between revenue collection and spending implies that subcentral levels have limited budget autonomy since they depend on transfers from the central government.

Mexico stands out for its efforts to promote budget transparency

Mexico is the only LAC country that discloses key budgetary information both as citizen’s guides (which are easy-to-understand summaries of the main features of budget-related documents) and open data at every stage of the cycle (executive’s budget proposal, approved budget, mid-year implementation report and year-end execution reports).

Mexico has the most comprehensive system for stakeholder consultation during the development of regulations among LAC countries

Mexico scored 3.33 in the iREG indicator on stakeholder engagement in developing subordinate regulations, compared to a LAC average of 1.63 in 2019. This shows that it is one of the few countries where consultations are systematic and at least some regulators respond to comments from citizens on proposed regulations. However, Mexico’s score decreased from 2015, when it scored 3.54. The iREG indicators measure progress made by OECD countries in improving the way they regulate, they range from 0 (worst) to 4 (best).
**Public Finance and Economics**

**Fiscal balance (2018)**
- Mexico: -2.2%
- Average of LAC country values: -2.9%
- Average of OECD country values: -4.3%

**Government gross debt (2018)**
- Mexico: 53.6%
- Average of LAC country values: 64.7%
- Average of OECD country values: 108.6%

**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)**
- Mexico: 1.4%
- Average of LAC country values: 3.1%

**Public sector employment as % of total employment (2018)**
- Mexico: 11.8%
- Average of LAC country values: 21.1%

**Gender equality in public sector employment (2018)**
- Mexico: 51.8%
- Average of LAC country values: 60.2%

**Public Procurement**

**Government procurement expenditures (2017)**
- Mexico: 3.6%
- Average of LAC country values: 6.0%

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

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

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

**Source:** IMF World Economic Outlook database

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

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

Mexico

High

64%

Moderate

29%

None

7%

Source: OECD/IDB Survey on Organization and Functions of the Centre of Government

IREG: Composite indicator on stakeholder engagement in developing subordinate regulations (2019)

Mexico

3.33

1.63

2.11

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

Open Government Data

OURdata Index: Open, Useful, Reusable Government Data (2019)

Mexico

0.71

0.43

0.60

Source: IDB-OECD Open Government Data Survey

Public Sector Integrity

Index of quality of regulations against undue influence (2018)

Mexico

7.00

4.08

Source: OECD Questionnaire on Public Integrity in Latin America

Regulatory Governance

Budgeting Practices

Existence of participatory budgeting at the central/federal level (2018)

Mexico

No

62%

No

38%

Yes

Source: OECD/IDB Survey on Budget Practices and Procedures

Human Resources Management

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

Mexico

All

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)

Mexico

0.47

0.53

0.76

Source: World Justice Project Rule of Law Index

Satisfaction and confidence across public services (2018)

National government

29%

34%

Average

Range

Judicial system

35%

34%

Health care

58%

49%

Education system

67%

63%

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)

Mexico

0.47

0.46

0.47

0.37

0.32

Source: OECD Income Distribution database

Notes

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

* Data for Mexico 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:


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.