

# MEXICO IN THE OECD

— A COMPARATIVE VIEW —

October 2018

SWINT UNIT



\*This document was prepared by the Speechwriting and Intelligence Outreach Unit (SWINT) at the Office of the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Mexico Desk of the OECD Economics Department

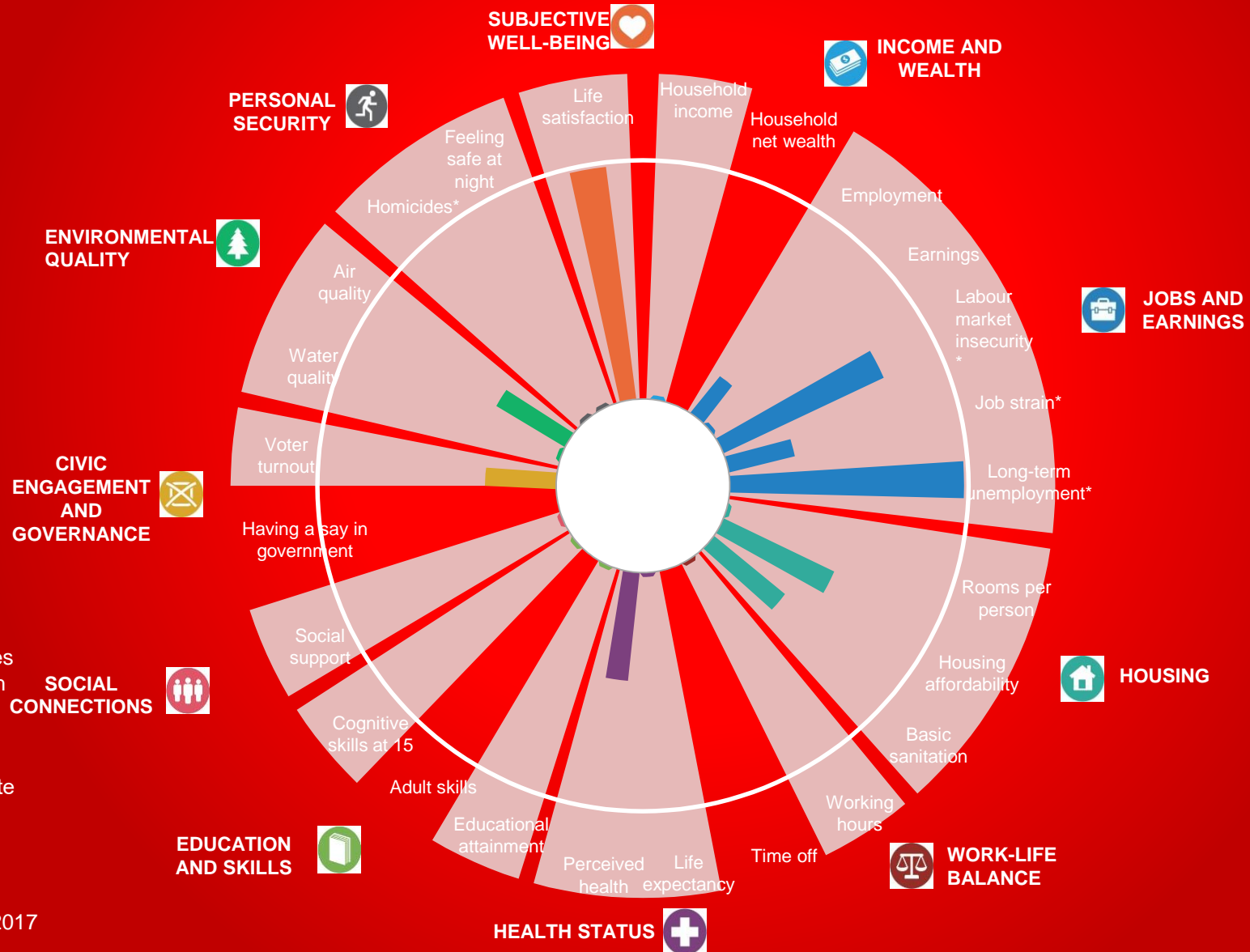
# CONTENT

WELL-BEING	Better Life indicators	4
GROWTH & PRODUCTIVITY	GDP growth, GDP per capita, GDP per hour worked, multi-factor productivity	6
LABOUR MARKET	Employment, women employment, unemployment, long-term unemployment, youth unemployment, youth NEETs, working hours	11
TRADE & FDI	Exports-to-GDP, export performance, FDI inflows, GVC participation, FDI restrictions, services trade restrictions	19
INNOVATION	R&D Expenditure, Intellectual property	27
EDUCATION	PISA results, education spending, early childhood education, tertiary education, STEM	31
INCLUSIVENESS	Income inequality, regional inequality, child poverty, integration of migrants	37
GENDER	Women in politics, women in STEM, gender pay gap	42
GOVERNMENT	Government revenue, social expenditure, open government, regulatory framework, trust in government, integrity	46
SOCIETY	Population ageing, telecommunications, health	54
GREEN GROWTH	Greenhouse gas emissions, environmental taxes, renewable energy	58

WELL-BEING

# WELL-BEING INDICATORS

## SOME WELL-BEING INDICATORS ARE LOW COMPARED WITH OECD



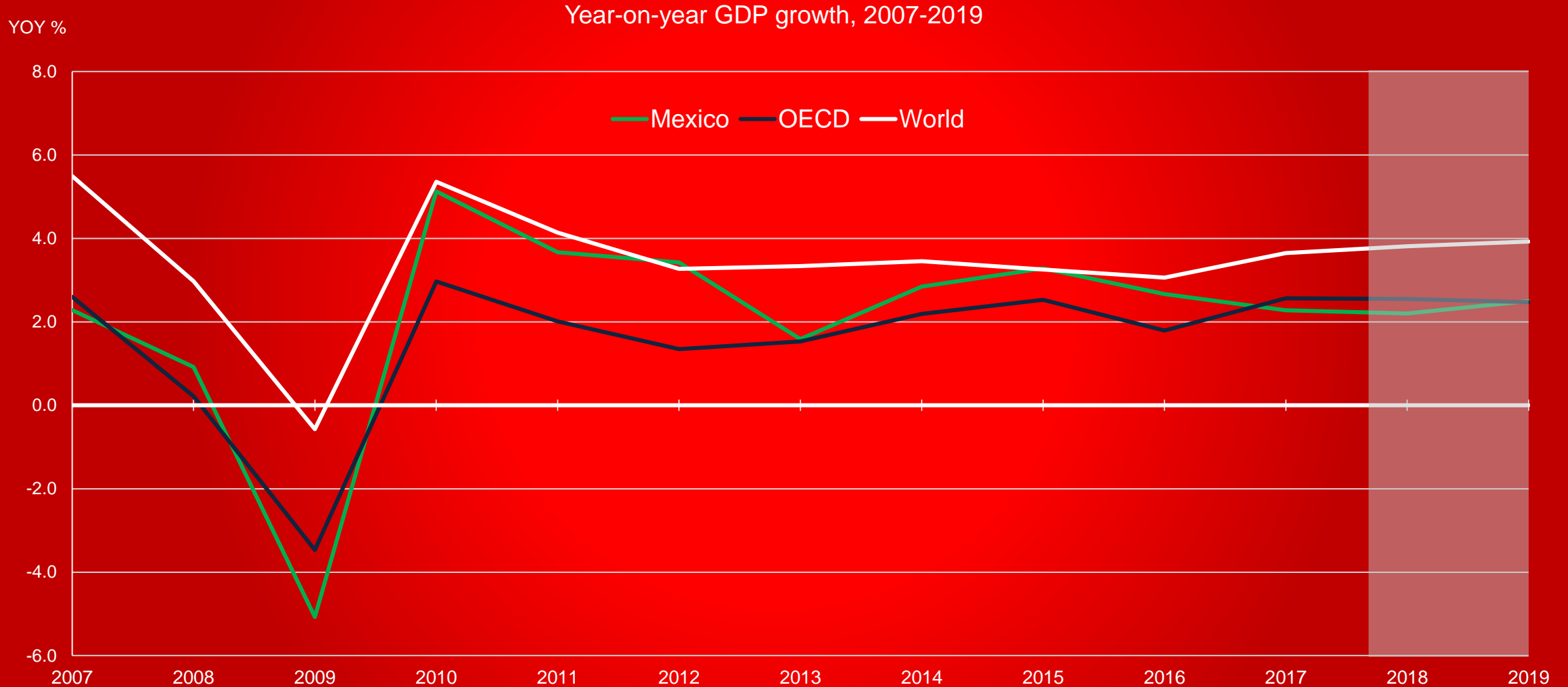
Note: This chart shows Mexico's relative strengths and weaknesses in well-being when compared with other OECD countries. For both positive and negative indicators (such as homicides, marked with an "\*"), longer bars always indicate better outcomes (i.e. higher well-being), whereas shorter bars always indicate worse outcomes (i.e. lower well-being).

Source: OECD Better Life Index 2017

# GROWTH & PRODUCTIVITY

# GDP GROWTH

## THE MEXICAN ECONOMY KEEPS GROWING AT A MODERATE PACE

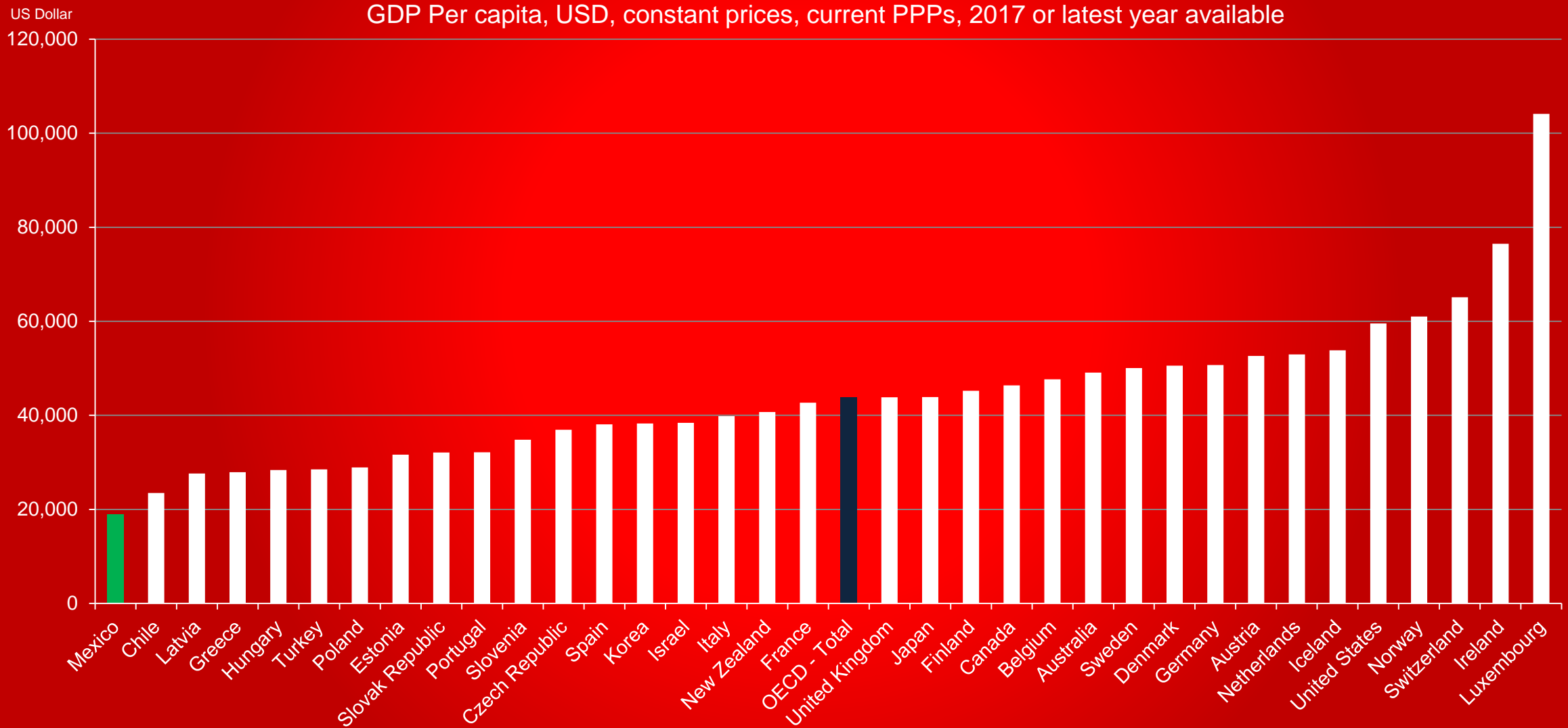


Note: Shaded area represents projected numbers

Source: OECD Economic Outlook 103 Database

# GDP PER CAPITA

## STILL THE LOWEST GDP PER CAPITA IN THE OECD

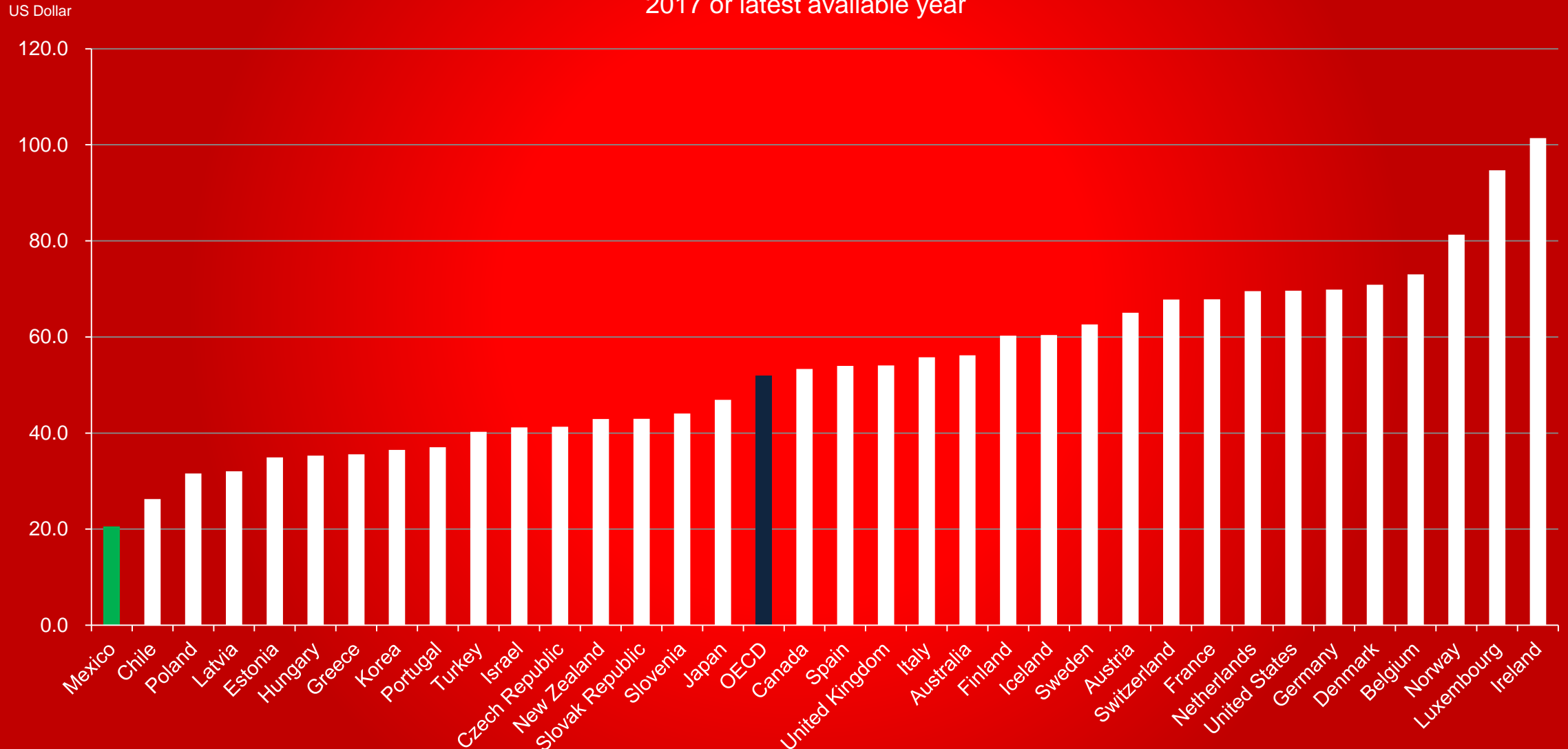




# GDP PER HOUR WORKED

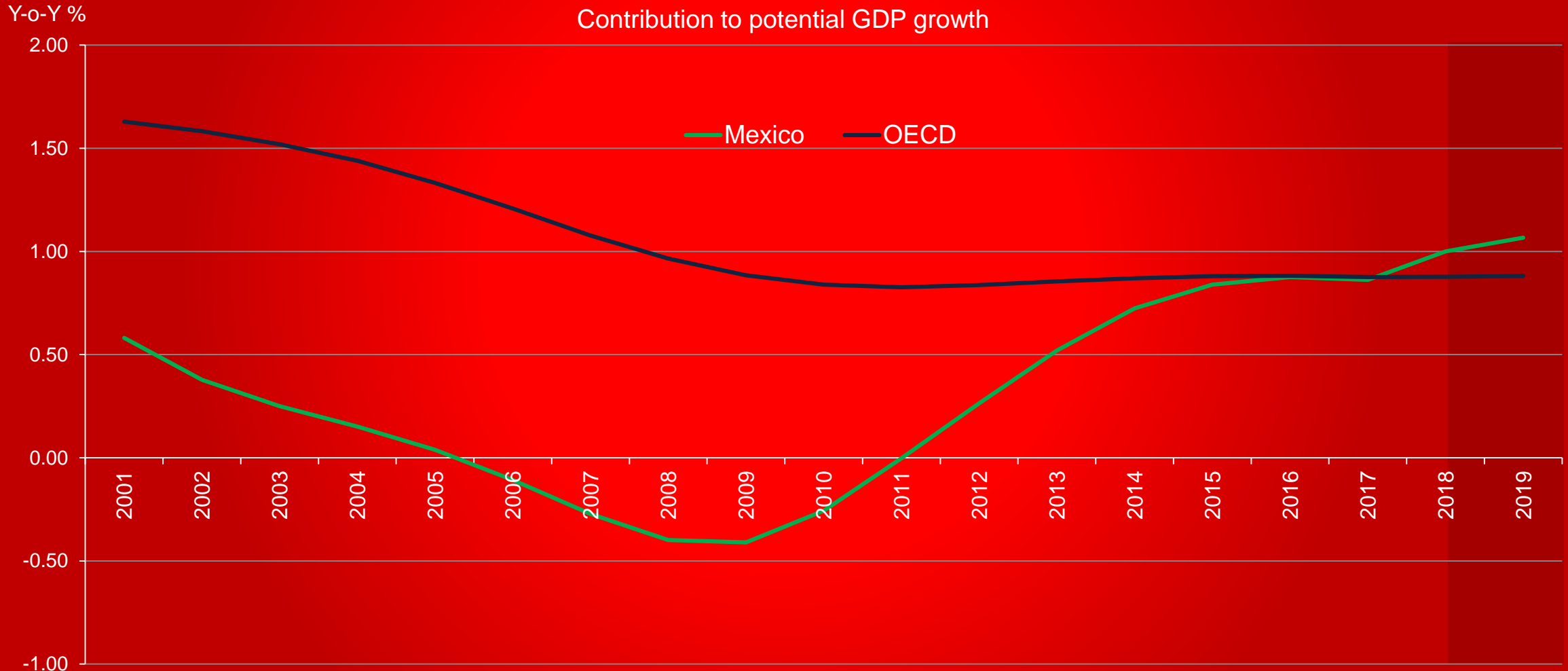
## MEXICO HAS THE LOWEST LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY IN THE OECD

GDP per hour worked, USD, current prices, current PPPs,  
2017 or latest available year



# MULTI-FACTOR PRODUCTIVITY

## IS RECOVERING AND BUCKING THE INTERNATIONAL TREND OF SLOWING MFP GROWTH



Note: Shaded area represents projected numbers

Source: OECD Economic Outlook 103 Database

# LABOUR MARKET

# EMPLOYMENT RATE

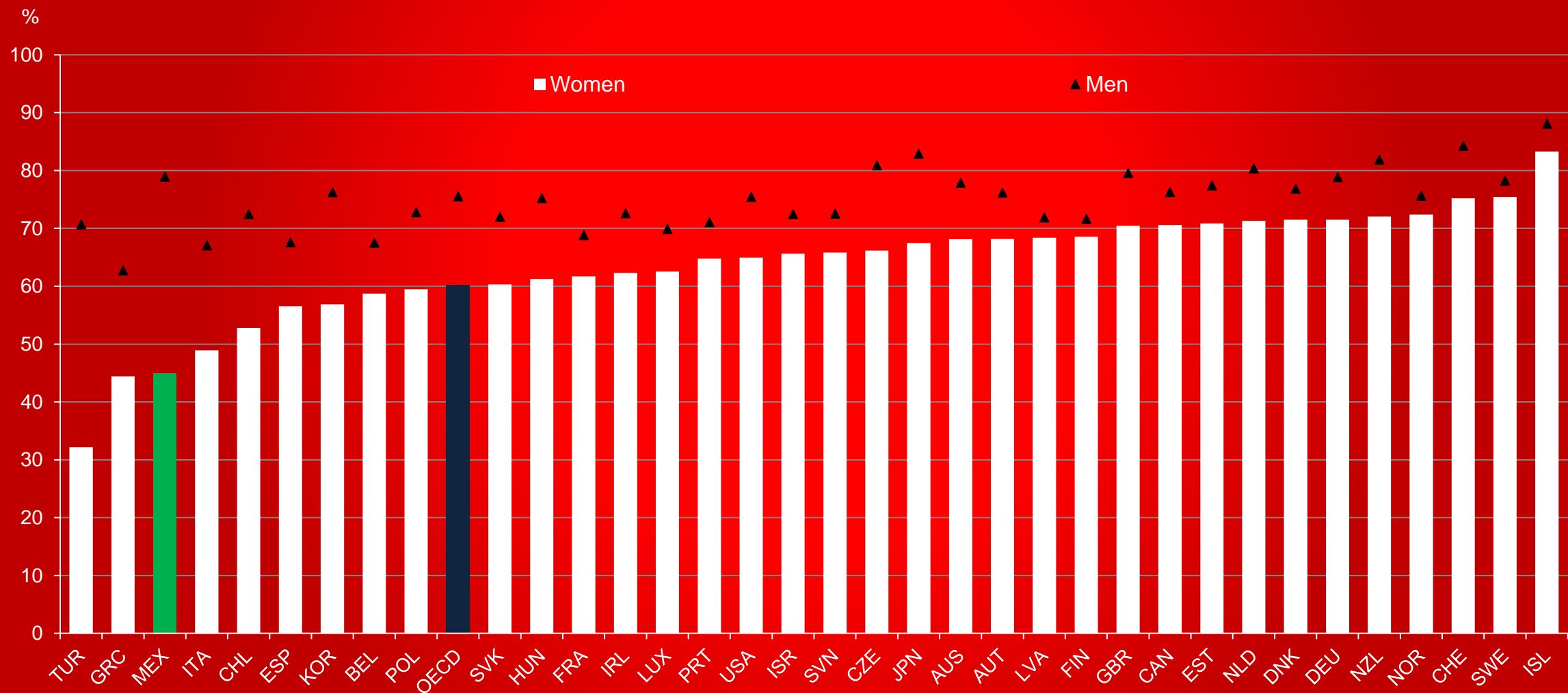
## EMPLOYMENT RATE IS BELOW THE OECD AVERAGE



# WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT RATE

## THE LOW OVERALL EMPLOYMENT RATE REFLECTS LOW EMPLOYMENT RATE FOR WOMEN

Employment rates by gender, working-age population (15-64), 2017



# UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

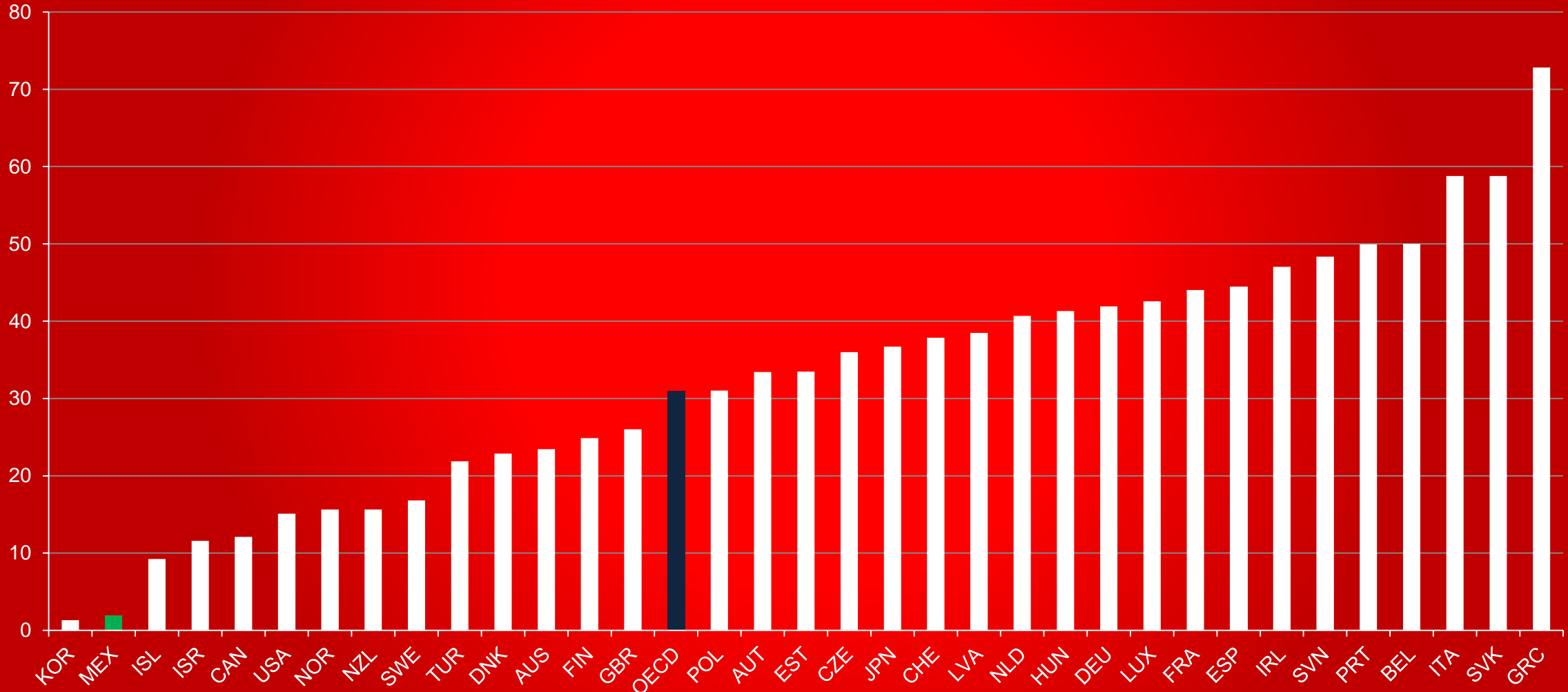
## MEXICO'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE REMAINS BELOW THE OECD AVERAGE



# LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

## A VERY LOW RATE OF LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

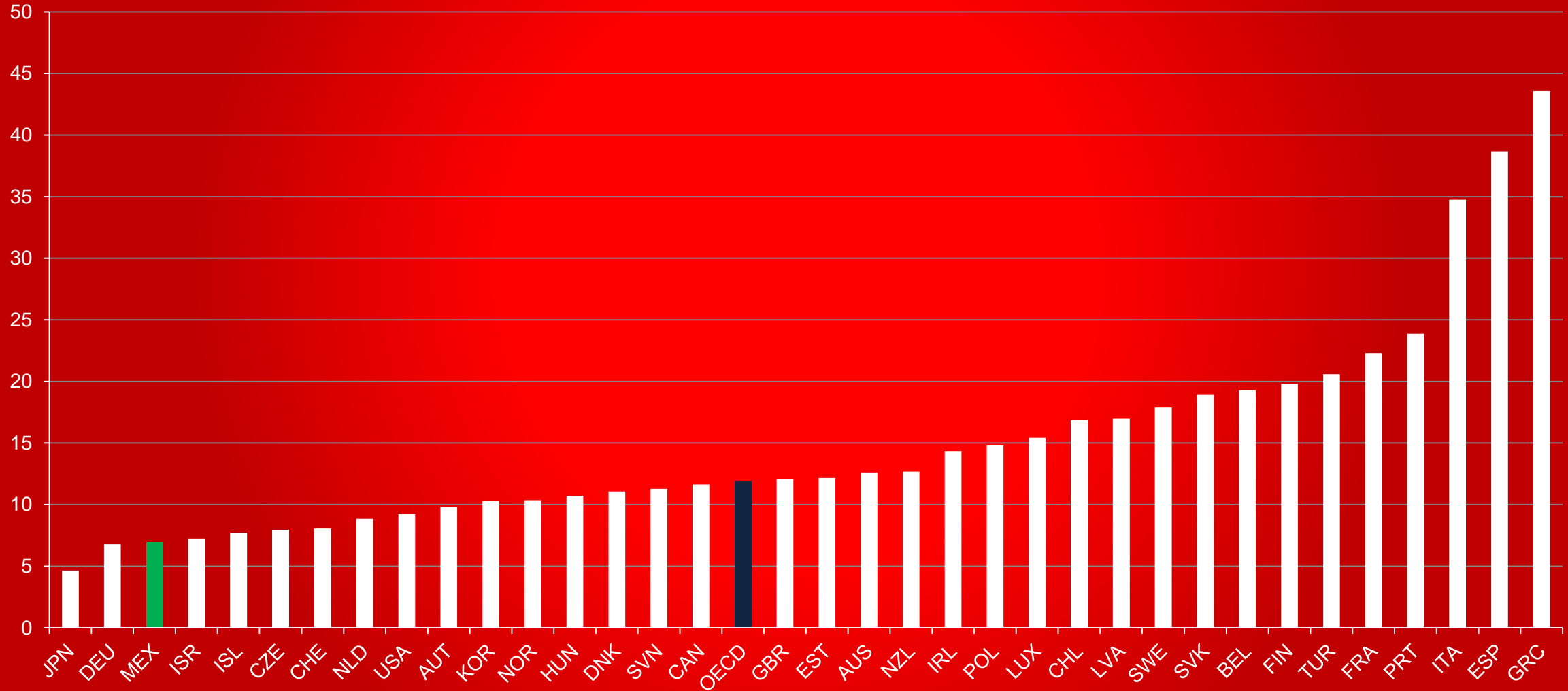
Long-term unemployed (1+ years) as % of total unemployment, 2017 or latest available year



# YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

## MEXICO HAS ONE OF THE LOWEST YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE OECD

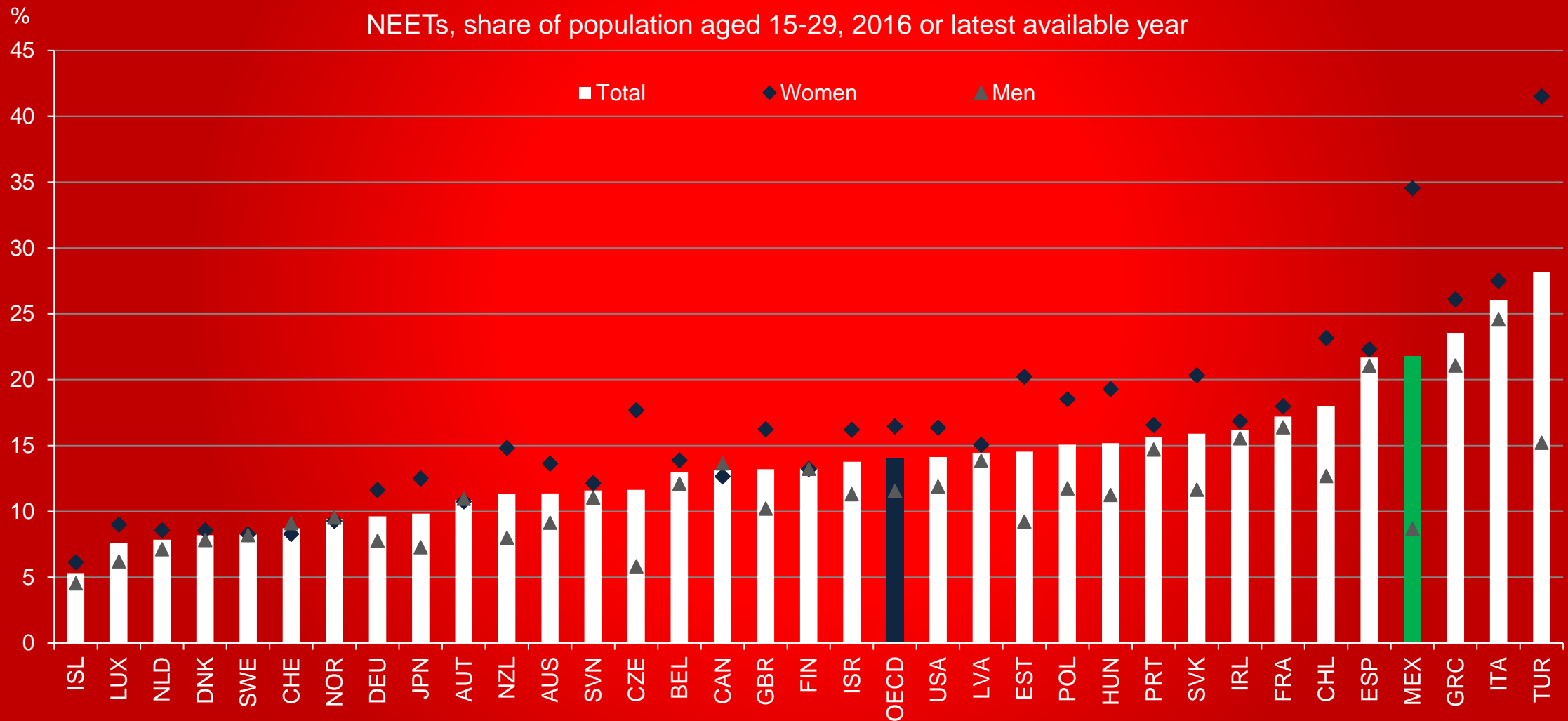
Youth unemployment rate, total, % of labour force, 2017 or latest available year





# YOUTH NOT IN EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION OR TRAINING

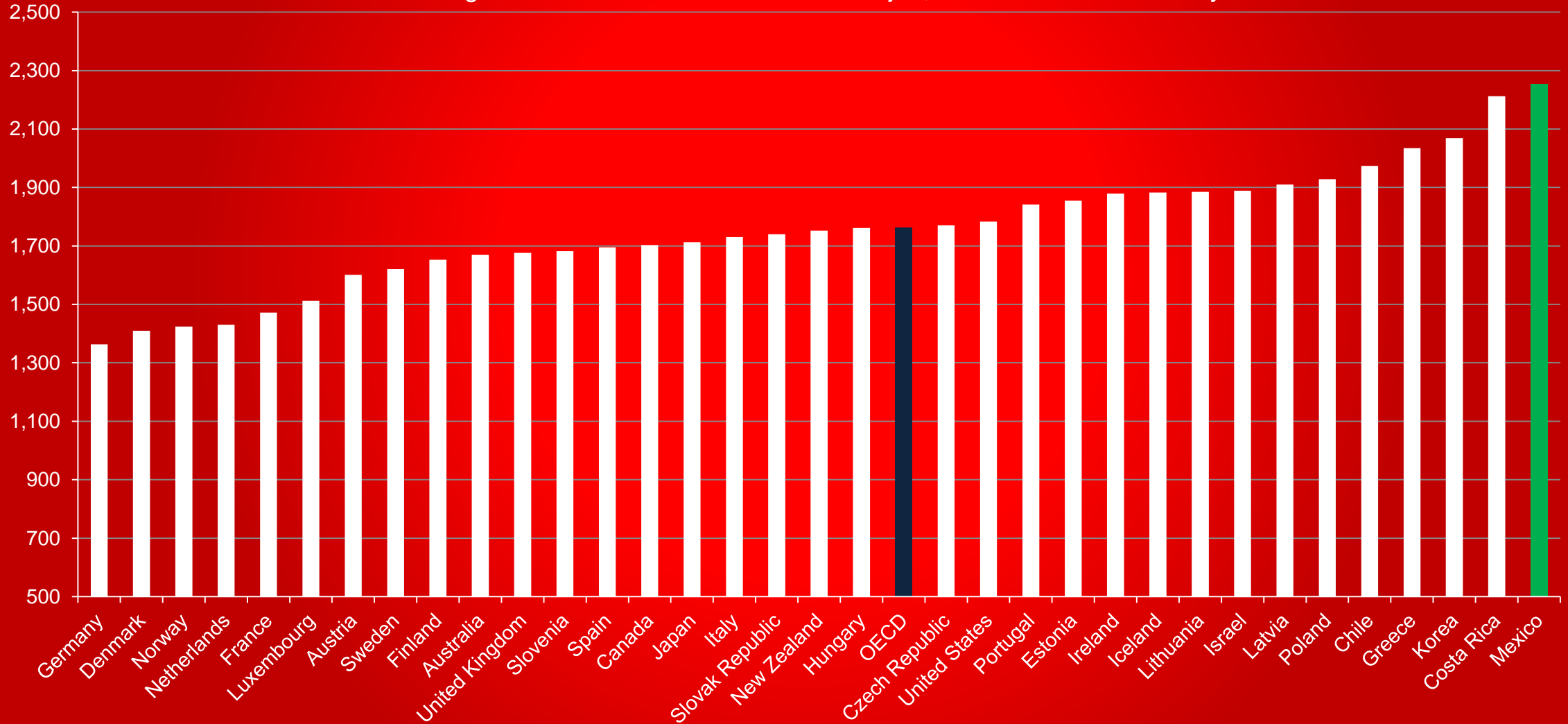
## MEXICO HAS A HIGH RATE OF NEETS, AND THE GENDER GAP AMONG NEETS IS THE HIGHEST IN THE OECD



# WORKING HOURS

## THOSE WHO ARE EMPLOYED WORK THE LONGEST HOURS IN THE OECD

Average annual hours worked on the main job, 2017 or latest available year

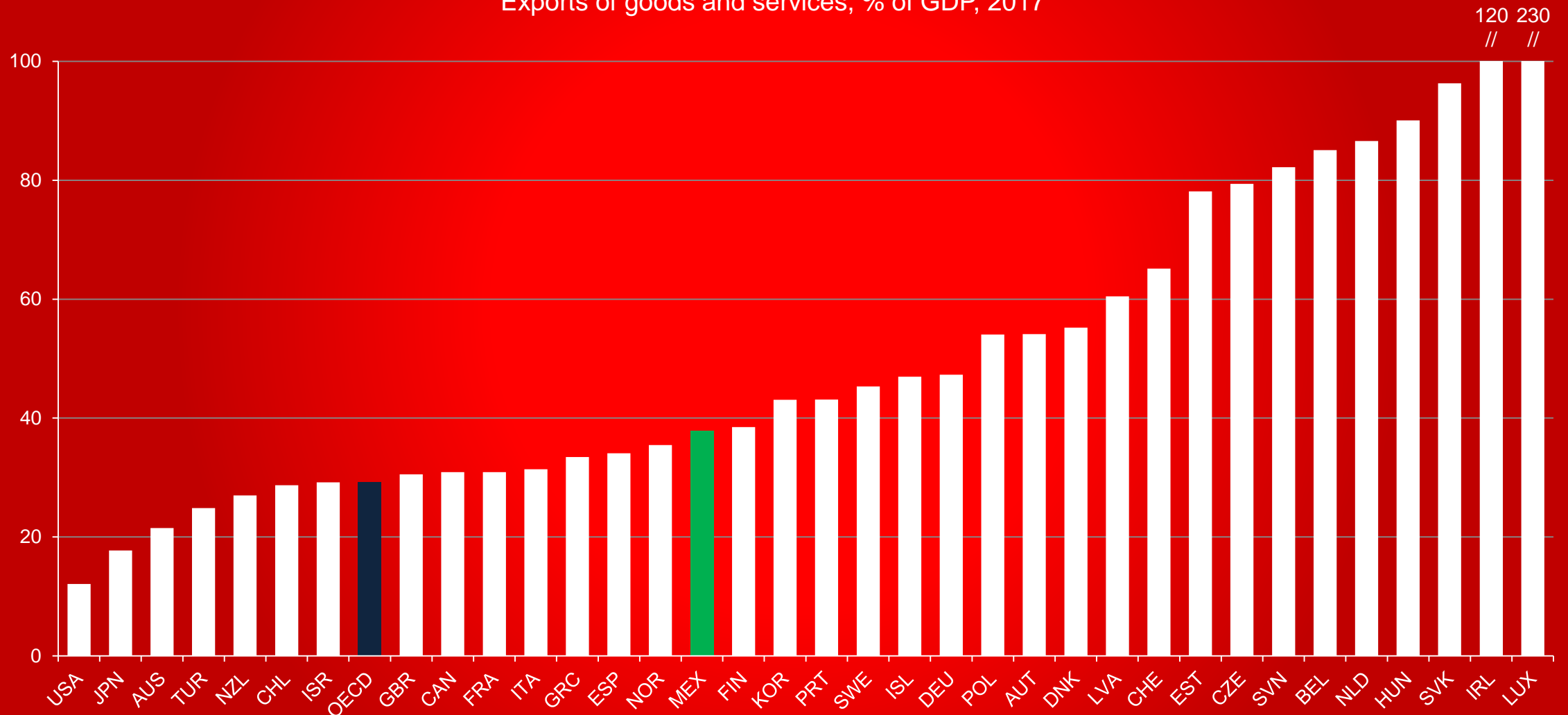


# TRADE AND FDI

# EXPORTS-TO-GDP RATIO

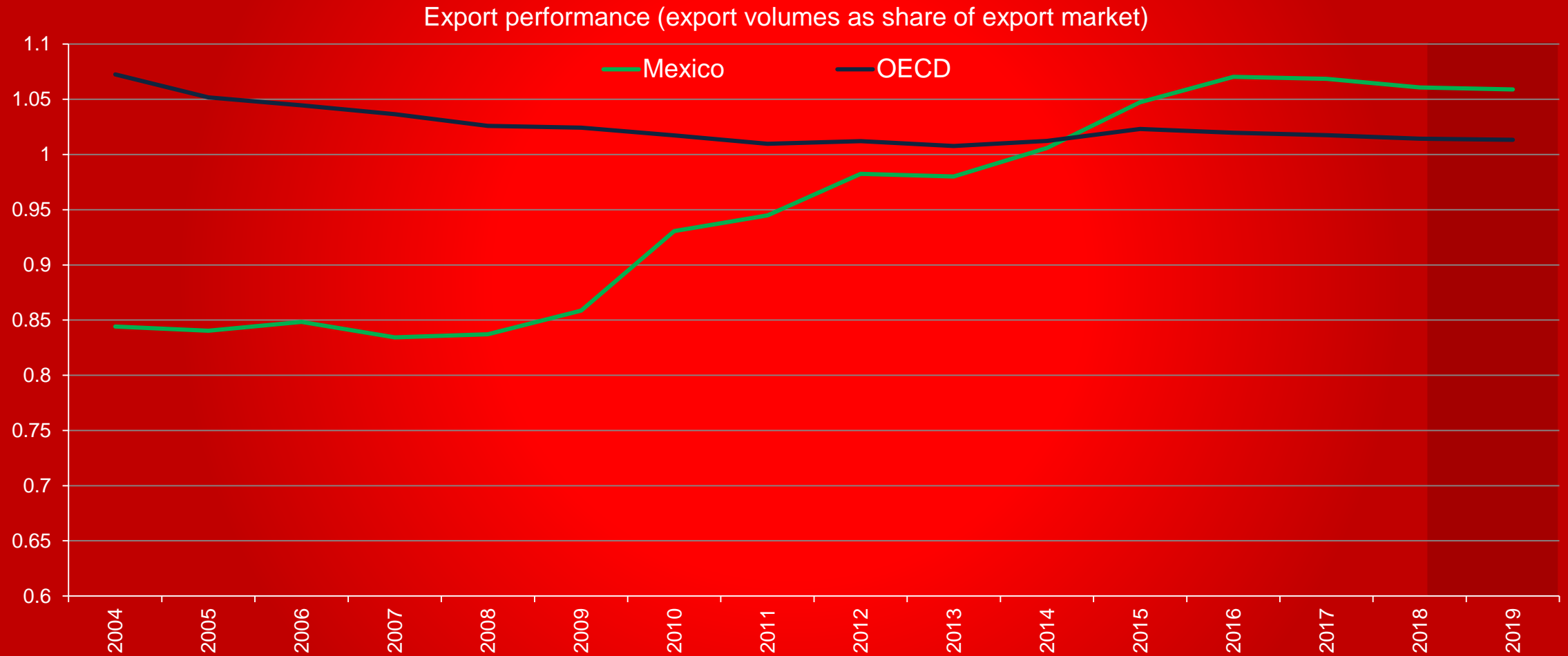
## MEXICO IS MORE OPEN TO TRADE THAN THE OECD AVERAGE

Exports of goods and services, % of GDP, 2017



# EXPORT PERFORMANCE

## MEXICO'S EXPORTS CONTINUE TO GROW RELATIVE TO THE SIZE OF ITS EXPORT MARKET

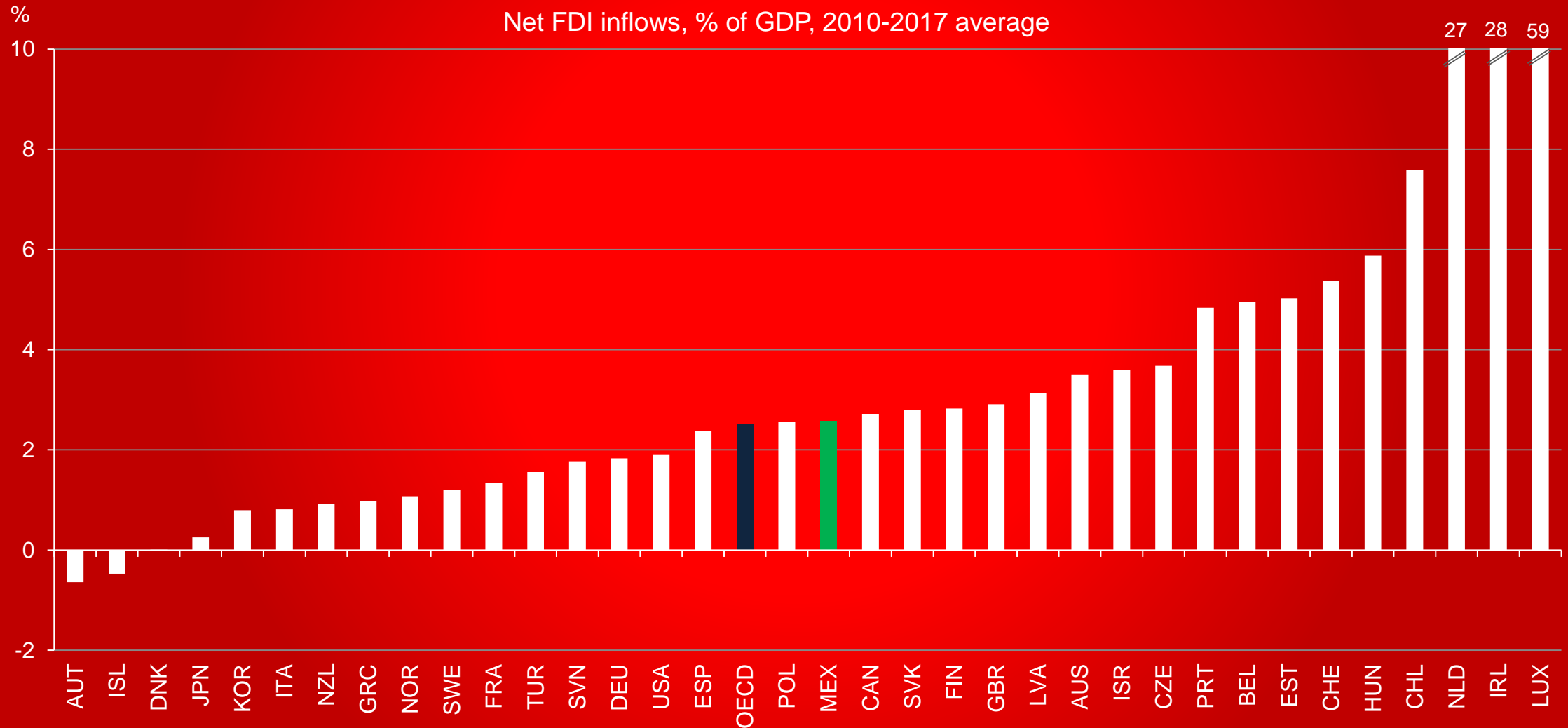


Note: Shaded area represents projected numbers

Source: OECD Economic Outlook 103 Database

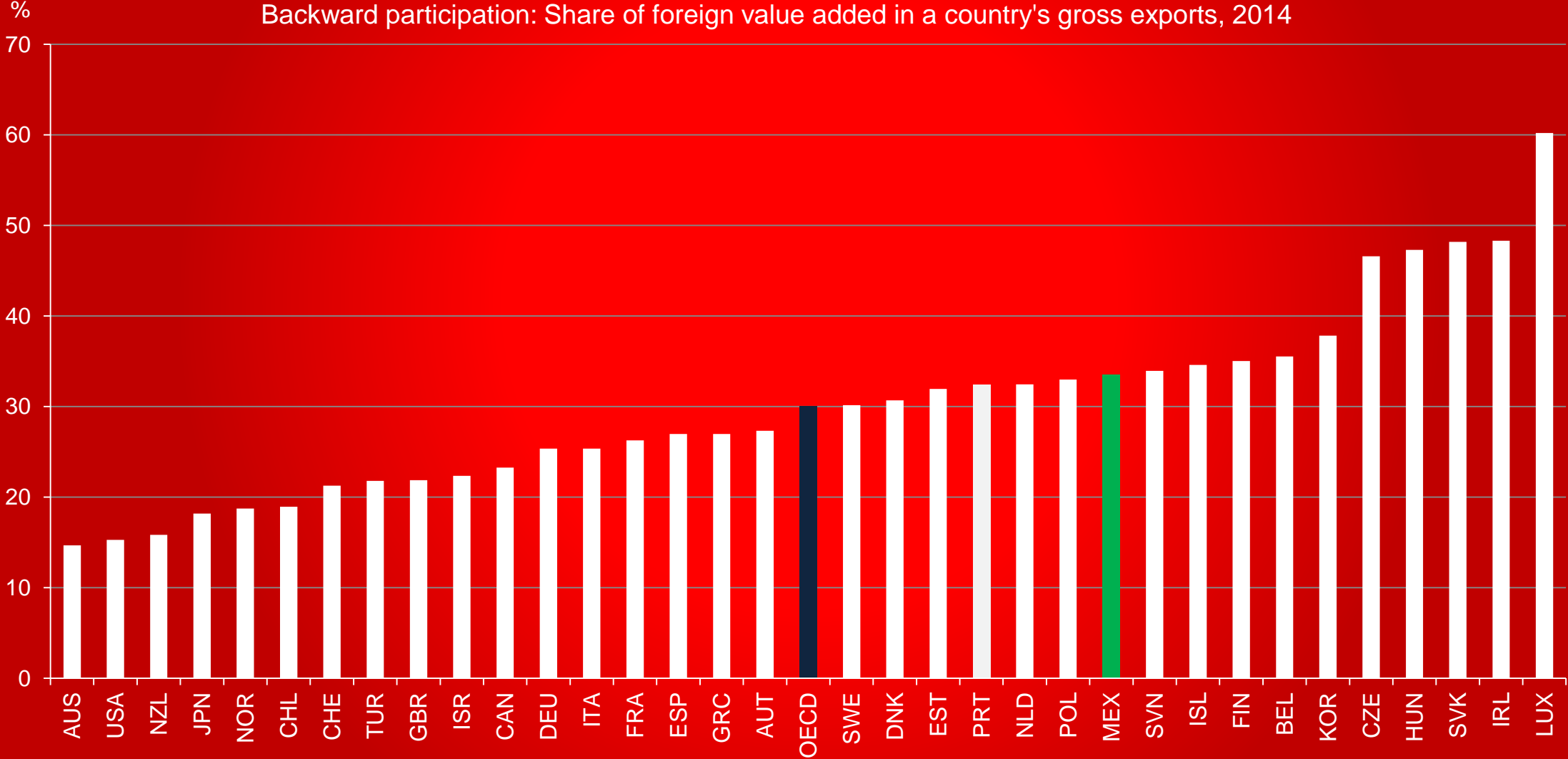
# FDI INFLOWS

FDI INFLOWS ARE SIMILAR TO THE OECD AVERAGE,  
BUT LESS THAN OTHER EMERGING ECONOMIES



# GLOBAL VALUE CHAIN PARTICIPATION

## MEXICO IS WELL INTEGRATED INTO GVCs BY BACKWARD PARTICIPATION MEASURE

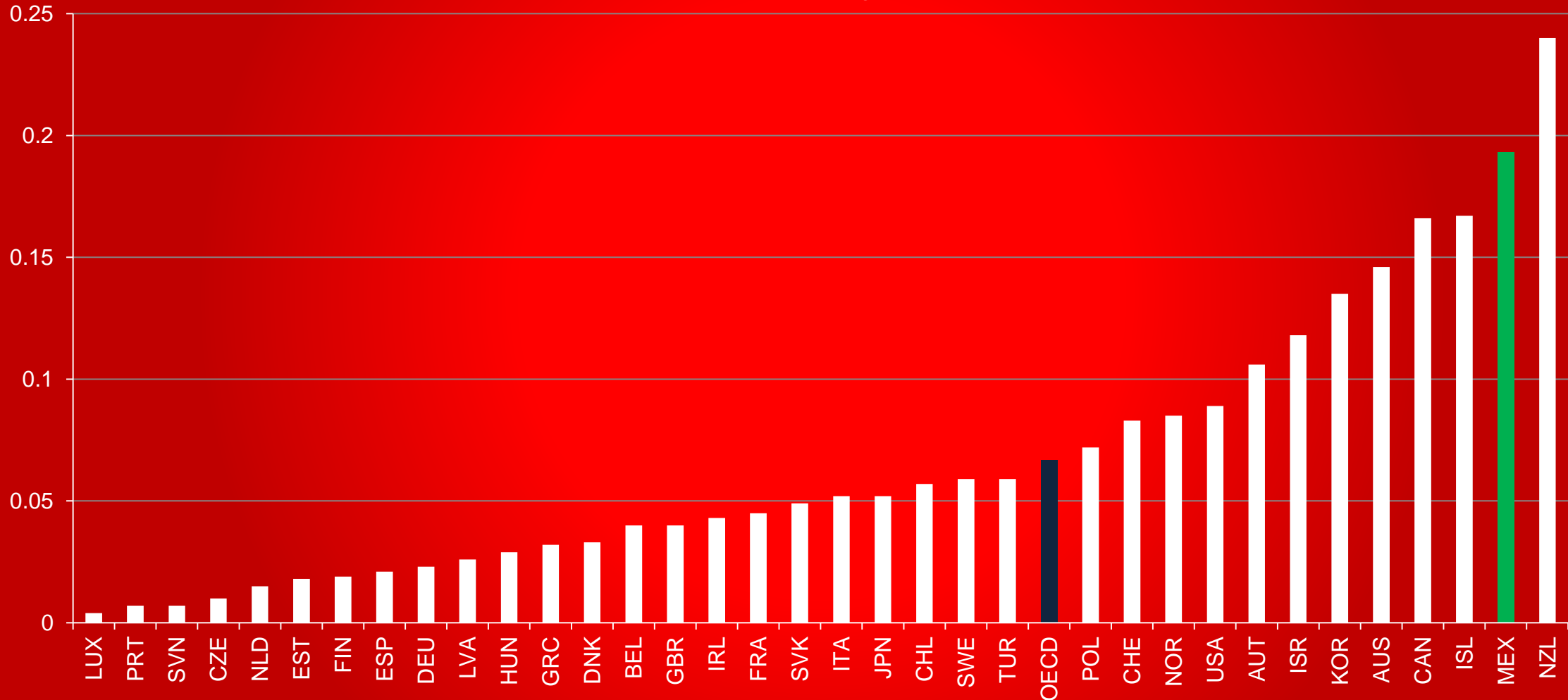


Source: OECD TIVA NowCast Estimates

# FDI RESTRICTIONS

## ARE HIGHER THAN ALMOST ALL OTHER OECD COUNTRIES

FDI Restrictiveness Index, 2016 (higher = more restrictive)

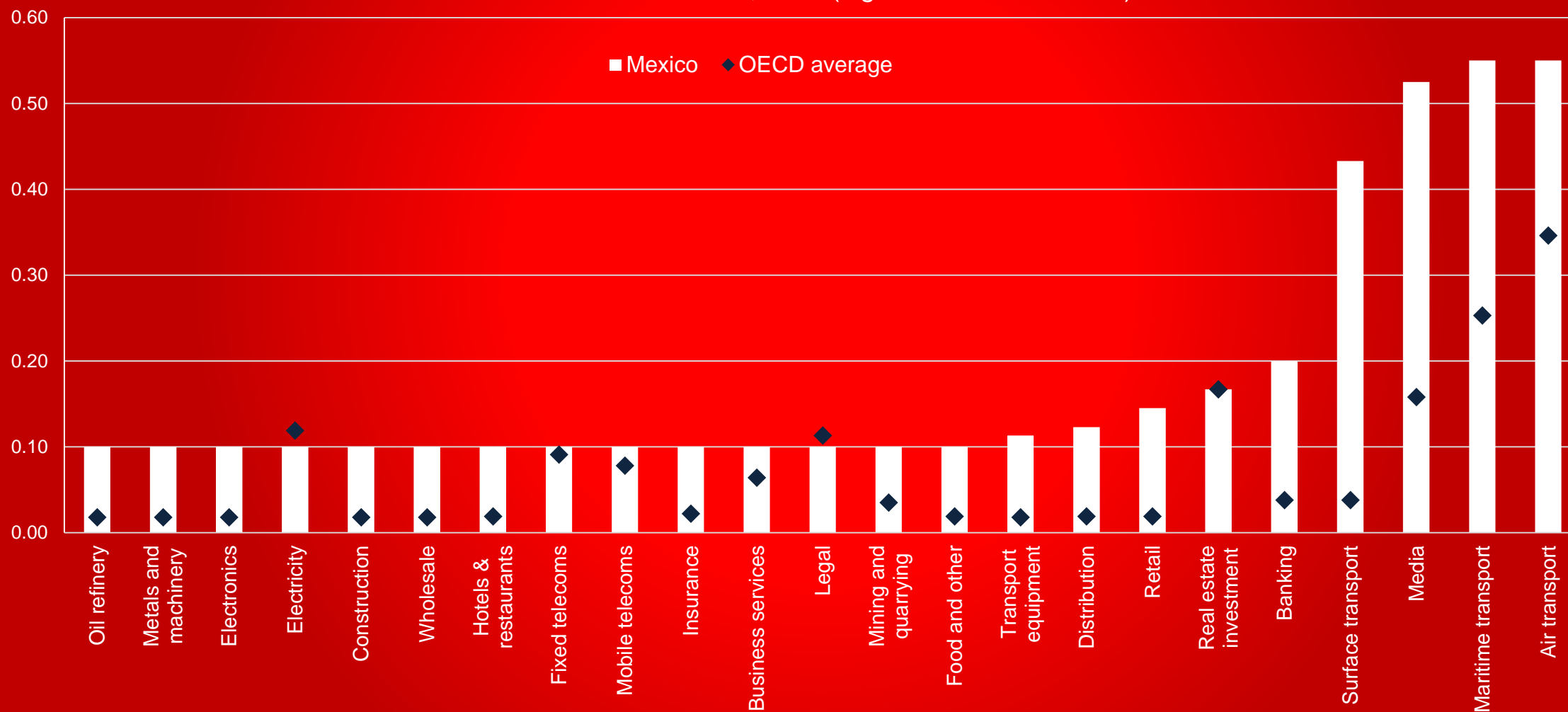




# FDI RESTRICTIONS BY SECTOR

## RESTRICTIONS ARE PARTICULARLY STRINGENT IN TRANSPORT AND MEDIA

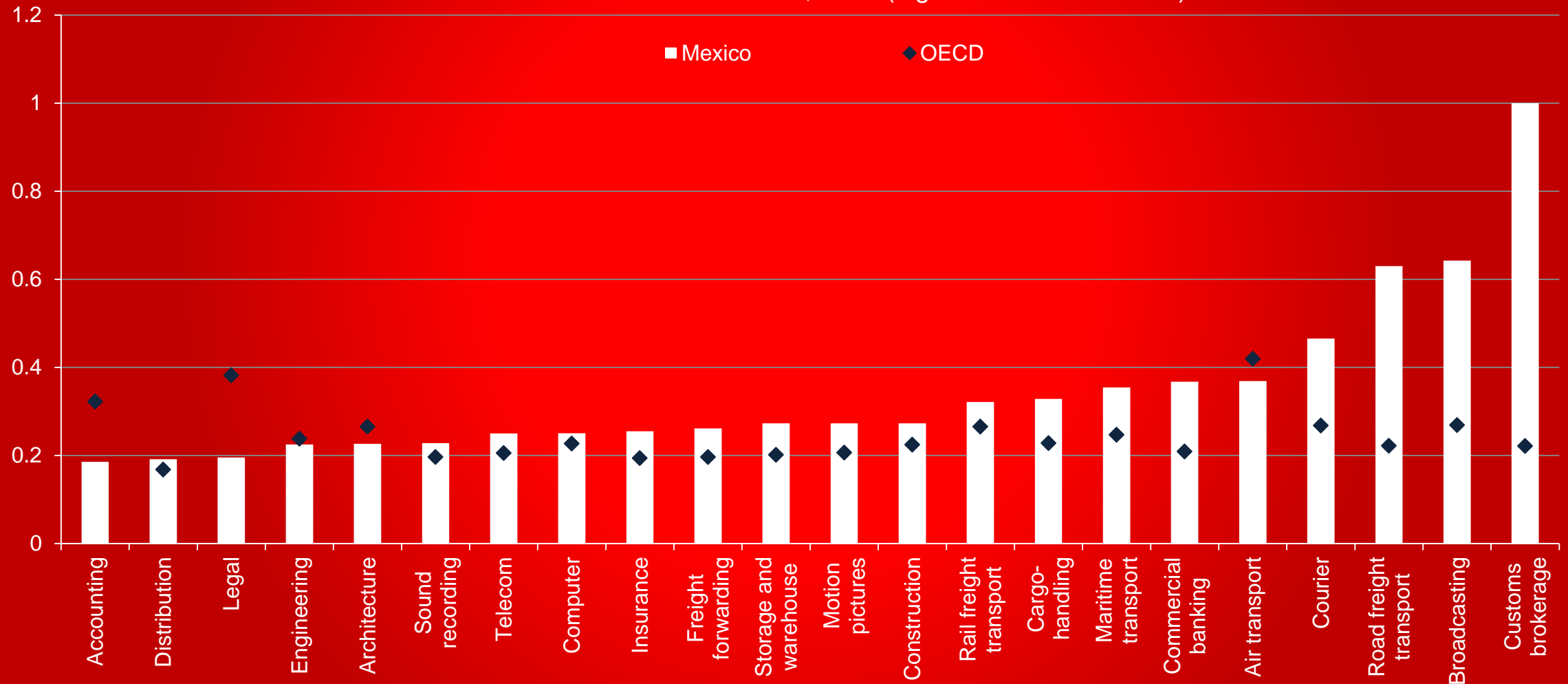
FDI Restrictiveness Index, 2017 (higher = more restrictive)



# SERVICES TRADE RESTRICTIONS

## RESTRICTIONS ARE MORE STRINGENT THAN THE OECD AVERAGE IN MOST SERVICE SECTORS

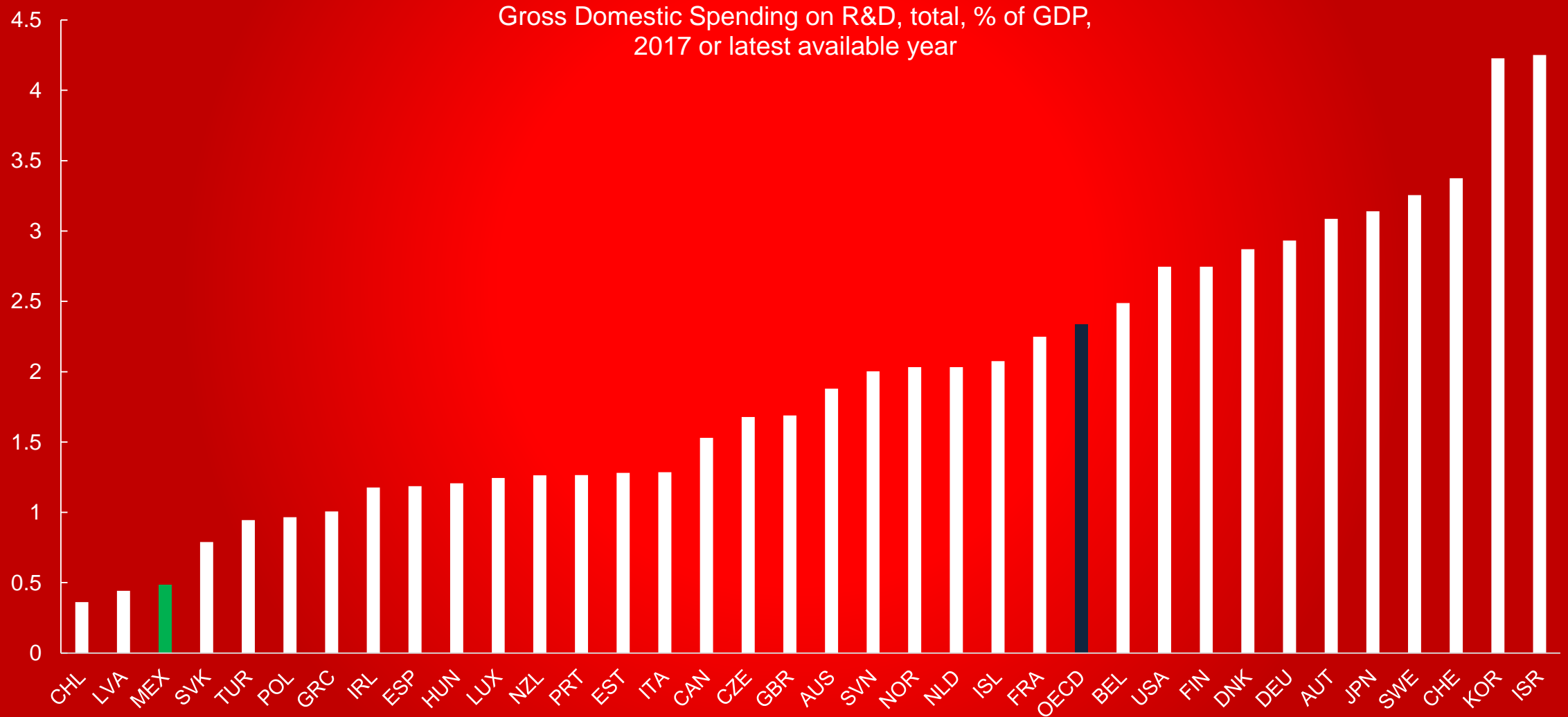
Services Trade Restrictiveness Index, 2017 (higher = more restrictive)



— INNOVATION —

# R&D EXPENDITURE

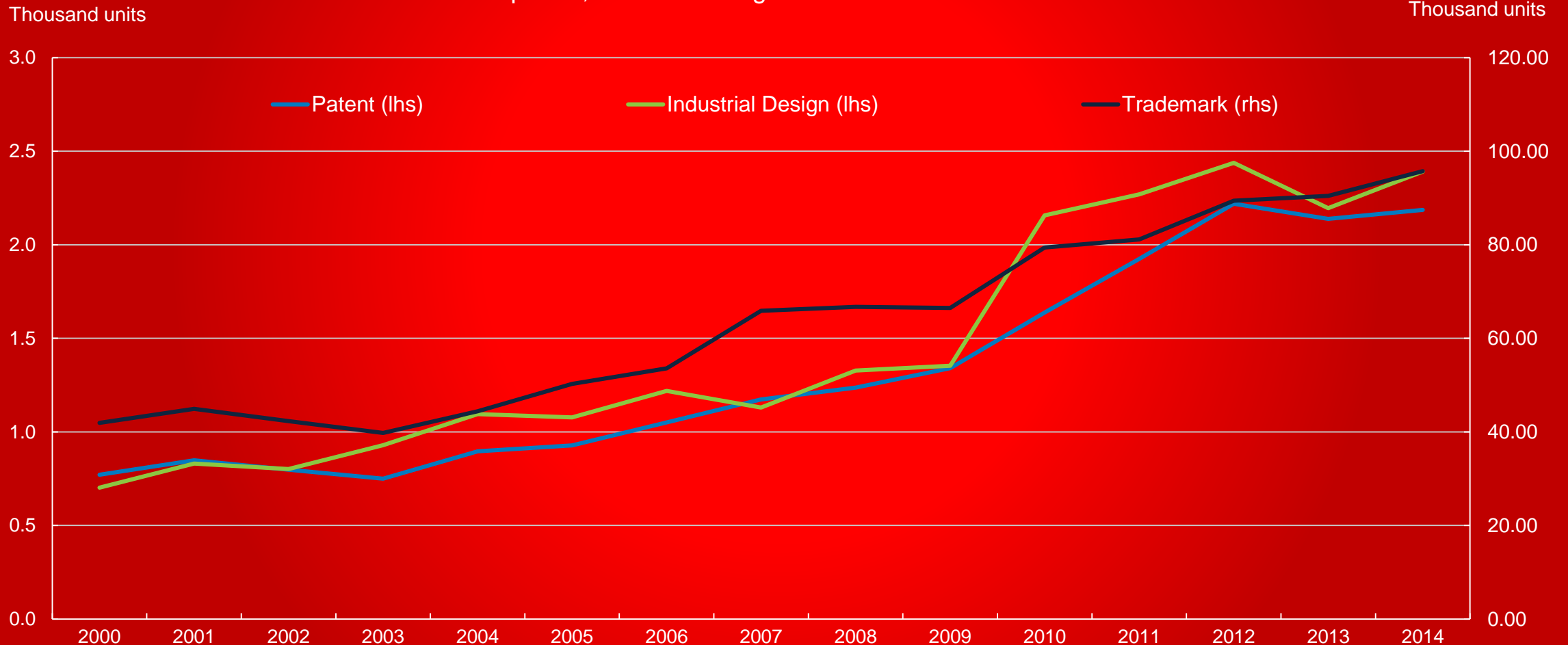
## MEXICO SPENDS LESS THAN MOST OTHER OECD COUNTRIES ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT



# INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

## MEXICO'S PATENT, INDUSTRIAL DESIGN AND TRADEMARK ACTIVITIES ARE INCREASING

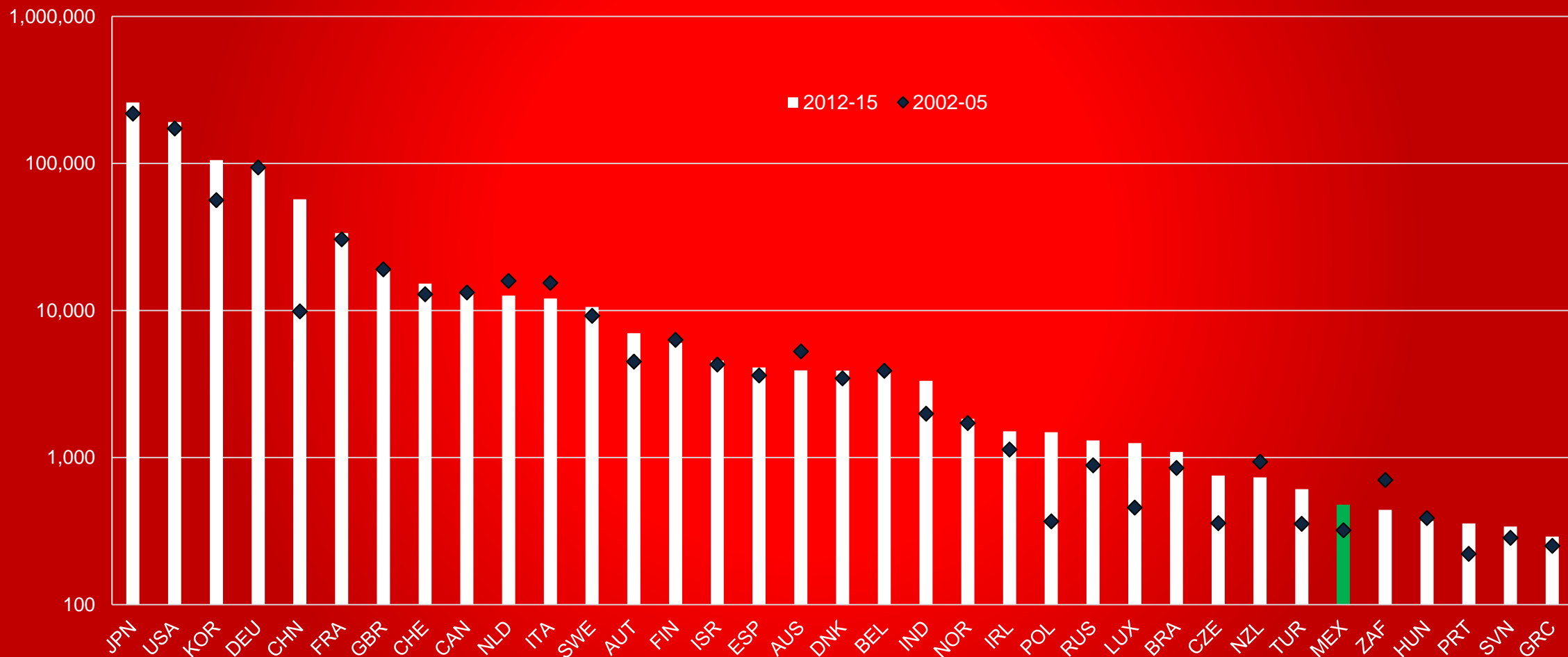
Trend in patent, industrial design and trademark activities in Mexico



# INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ACTIVITY

## MEXICO'S SHARE OF IP5 PATENT FAMILIES IS LOWER THAN MOST OTHER OECD COUNTRIES, BUT IT IS INCREASING

Total IP5 patent families owned by economies, 2002-05 and 2012-15

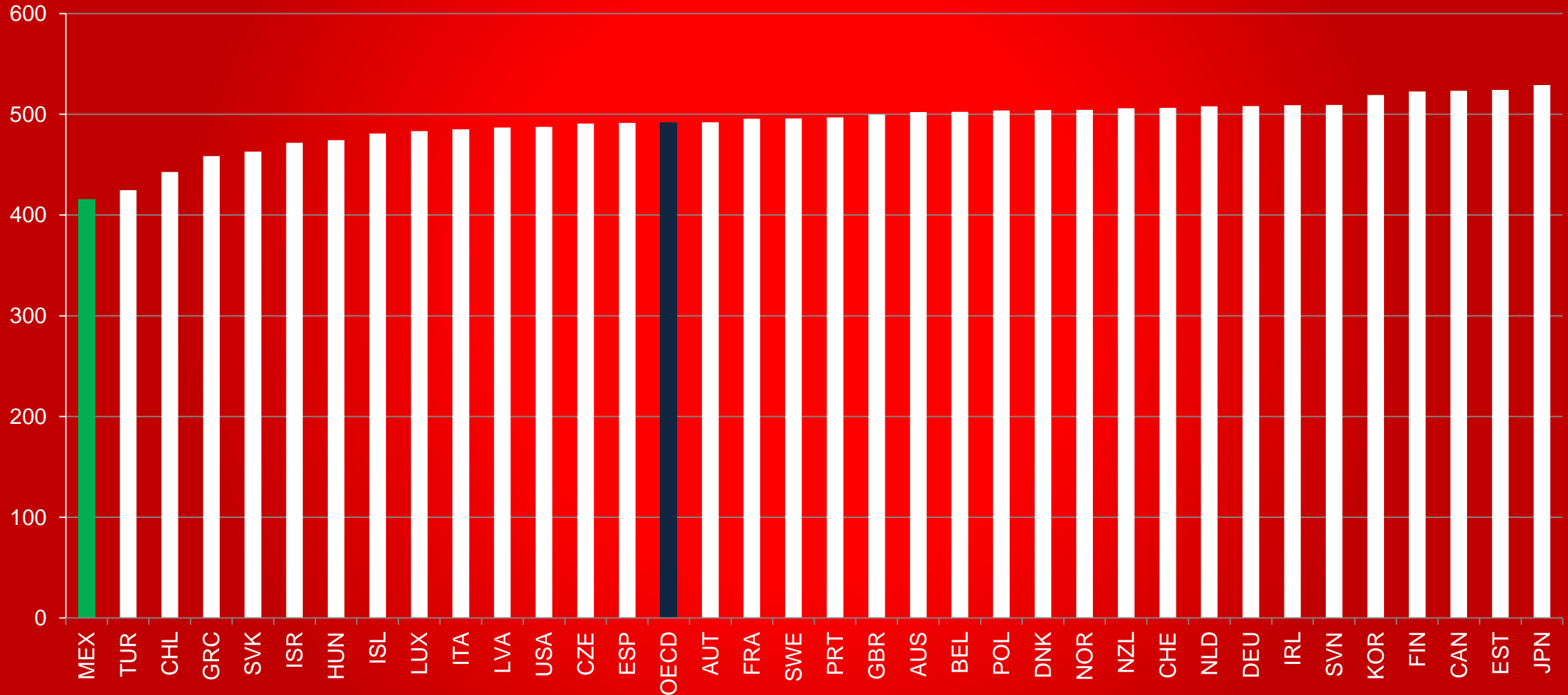


— EDUCATION —

# PISA RESULTS

## MEXICO'S 15-YEAR-OLDS HAVE THE LOWEST PISA SCORES IN THE OECD

PISA results (average of maths, reading and science scores), 2015

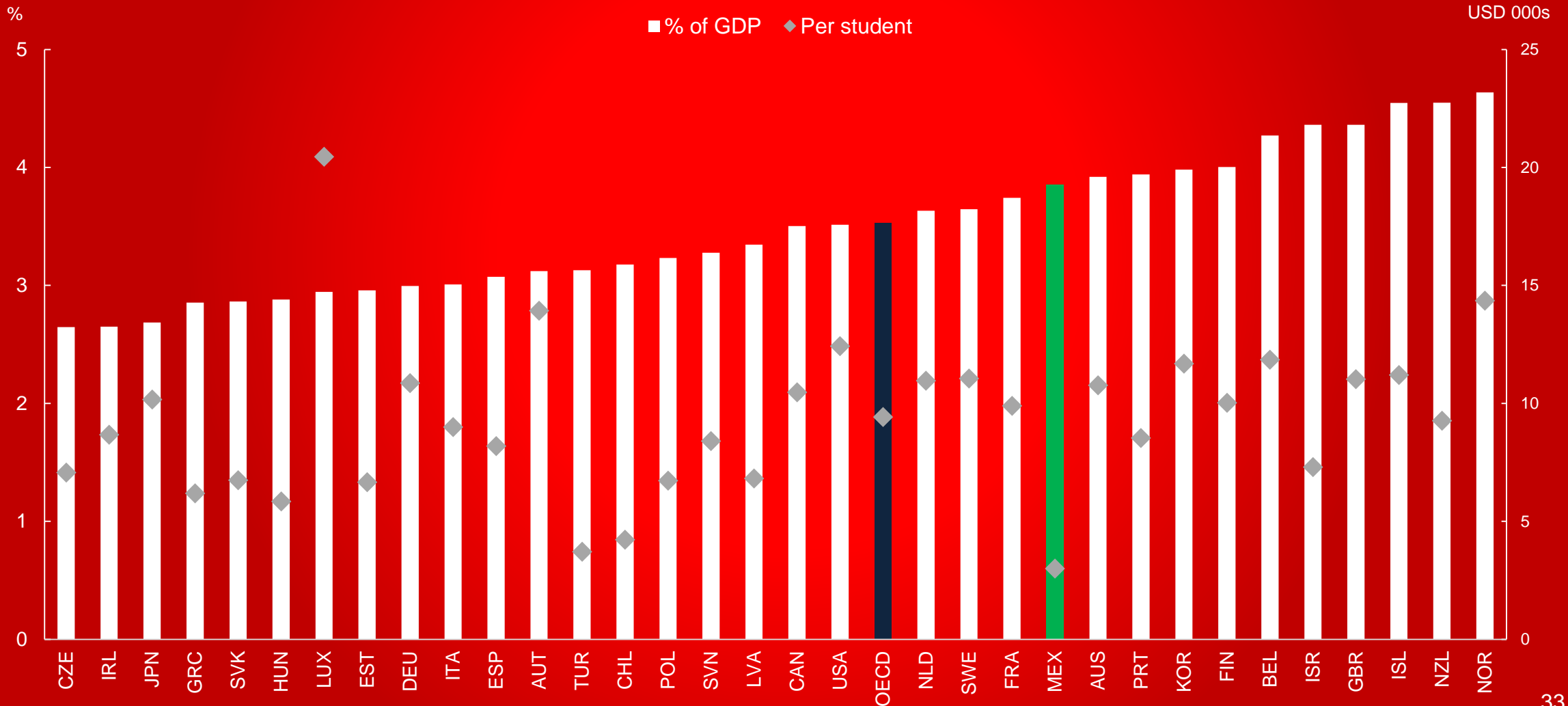




# EDUCATION SPENDING

## MEXICO SPENDS MORE THAN AVERAGE AS A SHARE OF GDP, BUT SPENDING PER STUDENT IS THE LOWEST IN THE OECD

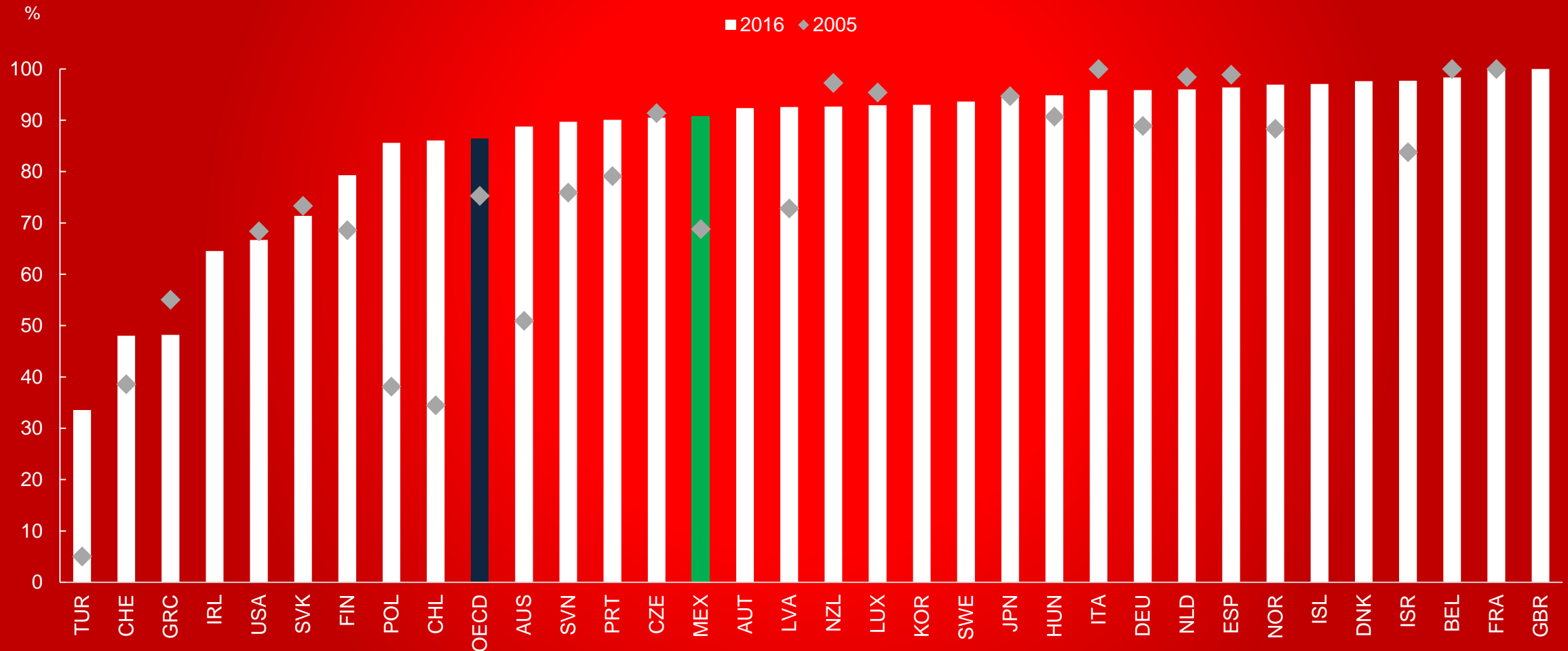
Total expenditure on educational institutions, 2015 or latest available year



# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION AND CARE

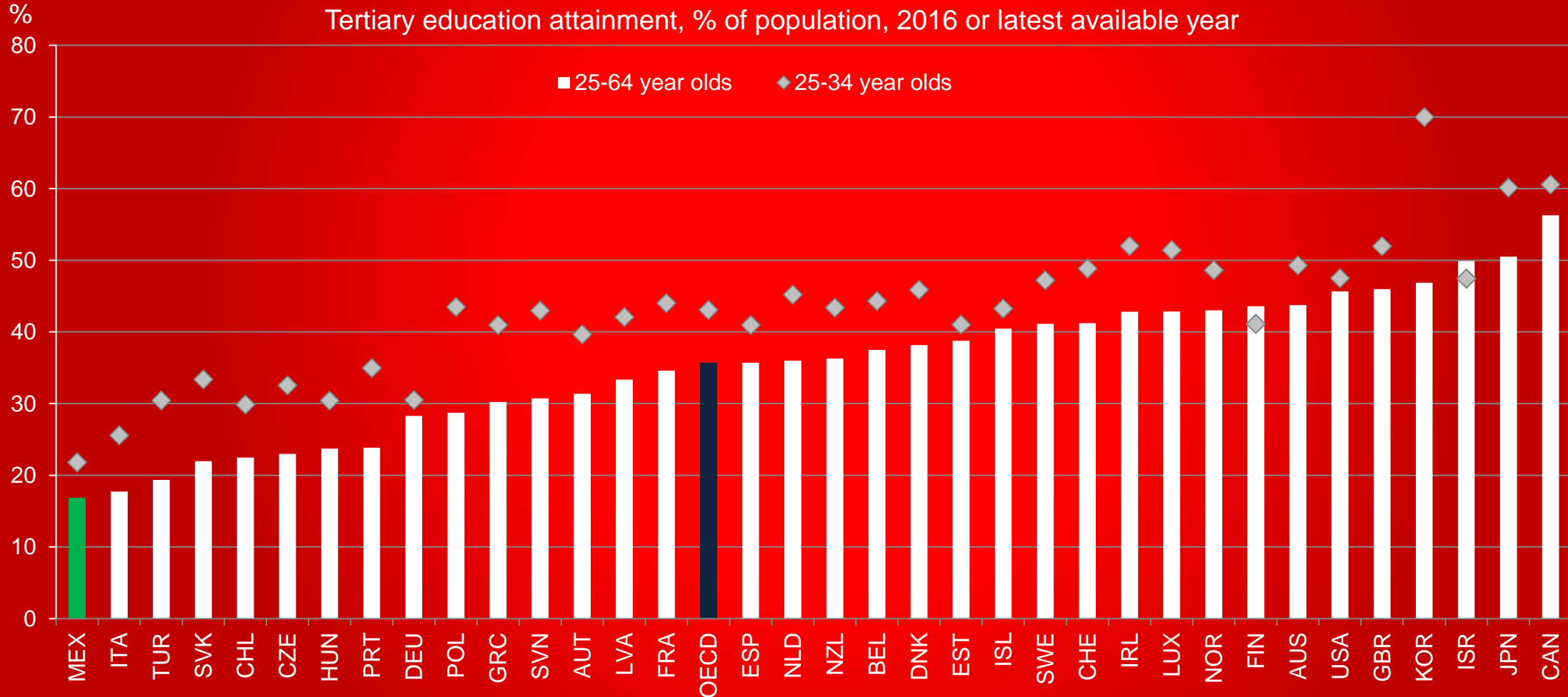
## ENROLMENT RATE FOR 4 YEAR OLDS HAS INCREASED AND IS NOW HIGHER THAN THE OECD AVERAGE

ECEC enrolment rate for 4 year-olds



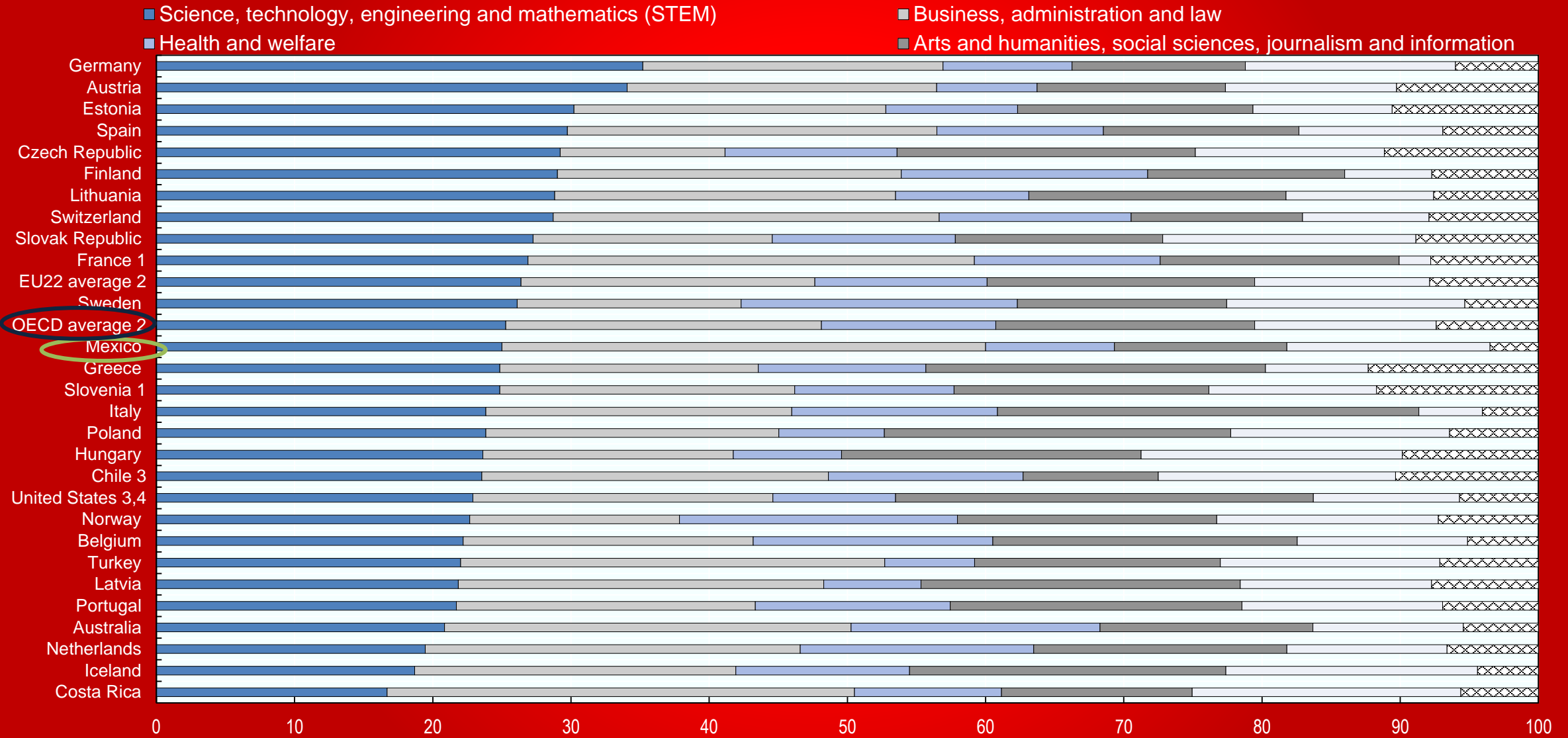
# TERTIARY EDUCATION

THE SHARE OF MEXICAN ADULTS WHO HAVE COMPLETED A TERTIARY QUALIFICATION REMAINS THE LOWEST IN THE OECD



# STEM STUDY FIELDS

## A SIGNIFICANT SHARE OF MEXICAN STUDENTS STUDY STEM

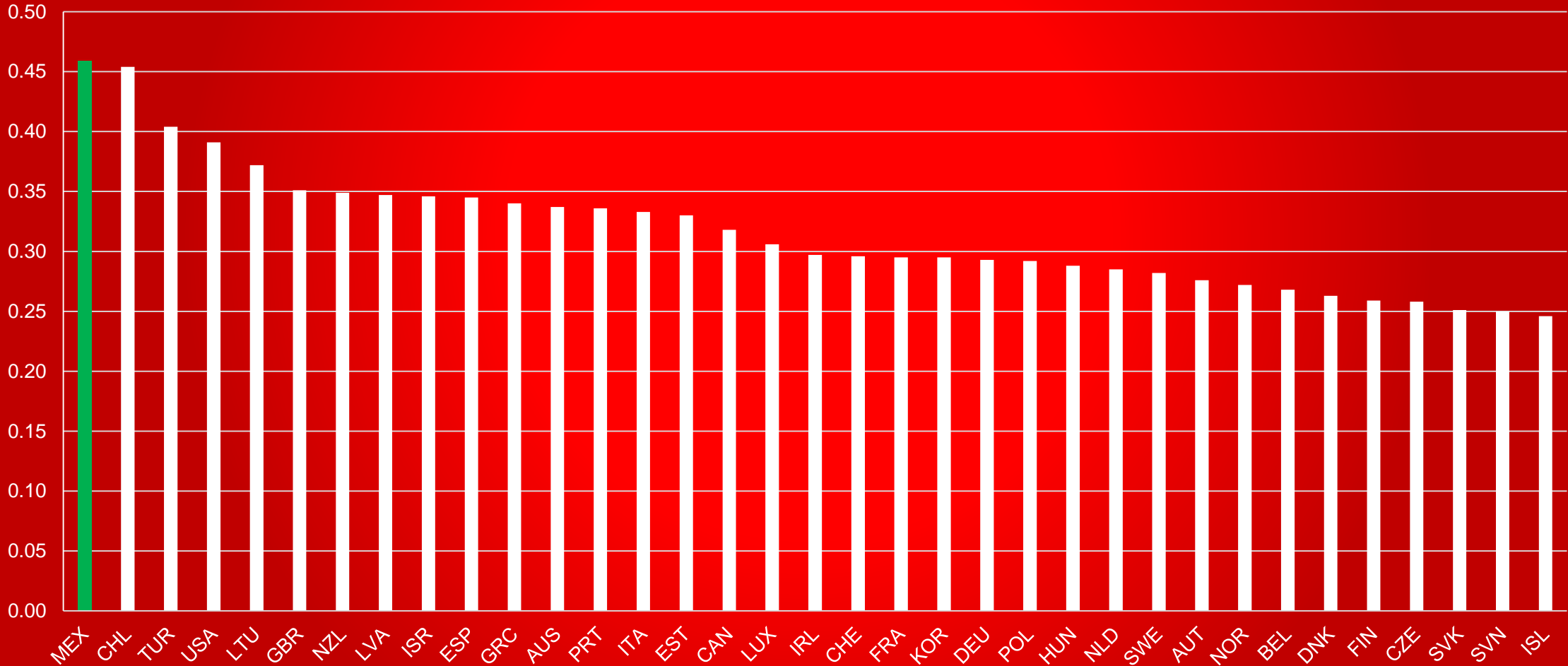


— INCLUSIVENESS —

# INCOME INEQUALITY

## MEXICO HAS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF INCOME INEQUALITY IN THE OECD

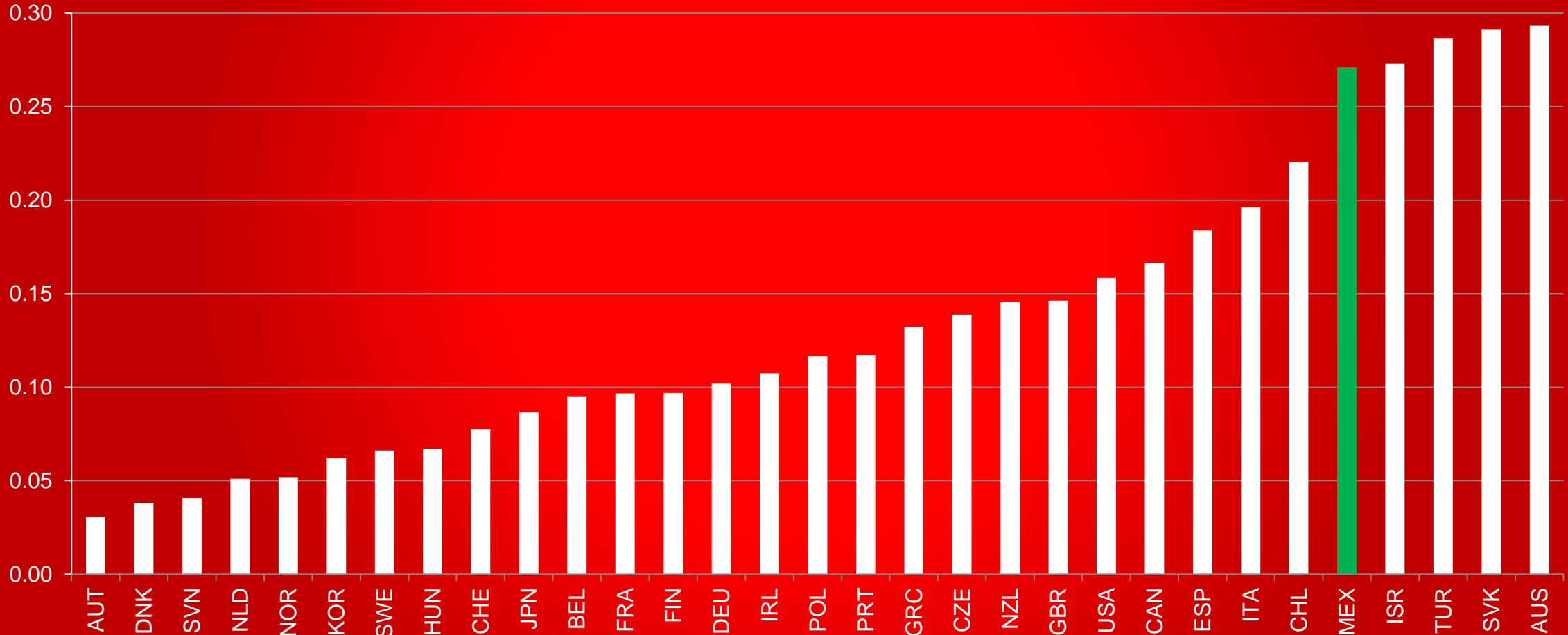
Income inequality, Gini coefficient (0=complete equality; 1=complete inequality), 2016 or latest available year



# REGIONAL INEQUALITY

## MEXICO HAS ONE OF THE HIGHEST RATES OF REGIONAL DISPARITIES IN THE OECD

Regional disparities in disposable income per capita, coefficient of variation, TL2 regions, 2014 or latest available year

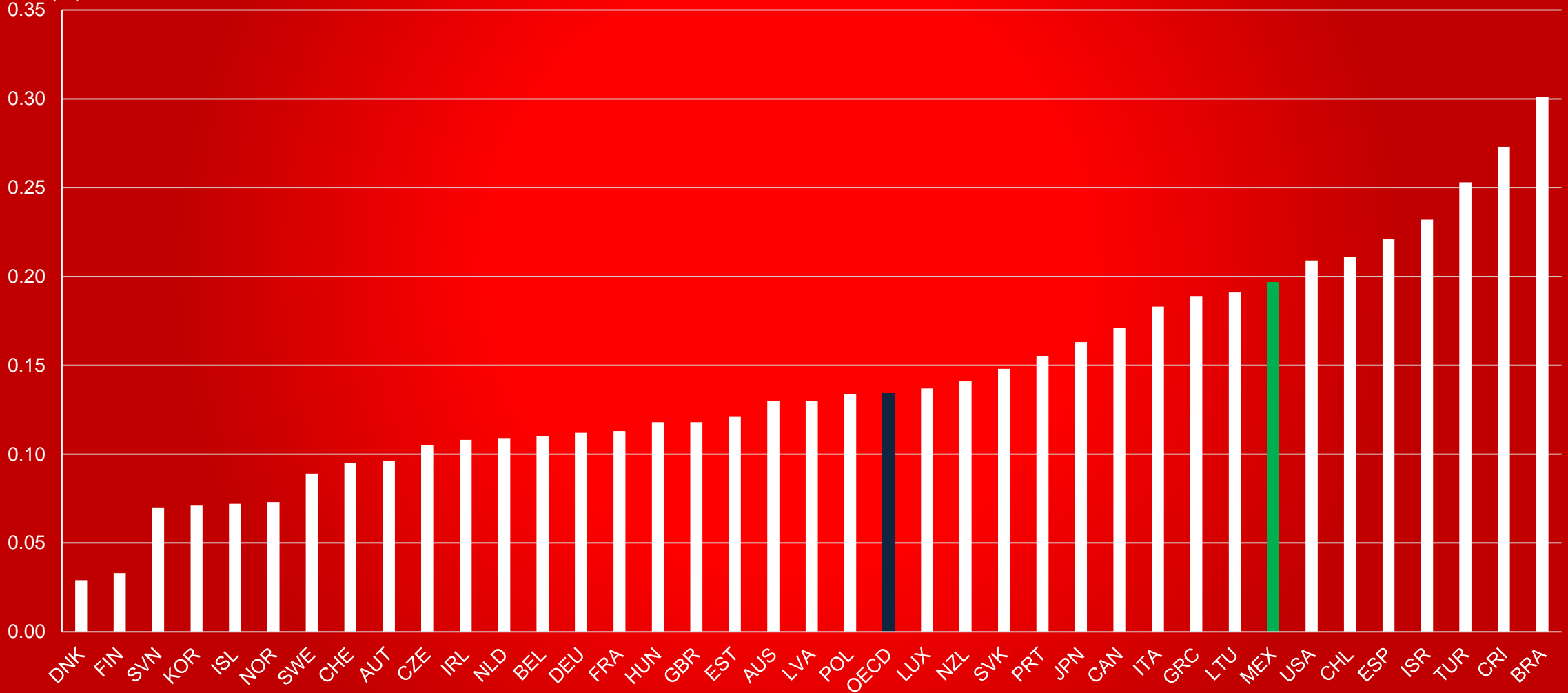


# CHILD POVERTY

## MEXICO HAS AMONG THE HIGHEST LEVELS OF CHILD POVERTY IN THE OECD

Ratio of poor individuals to total population

Poverty rate, 0-17 year-olds, 2017 or latest year

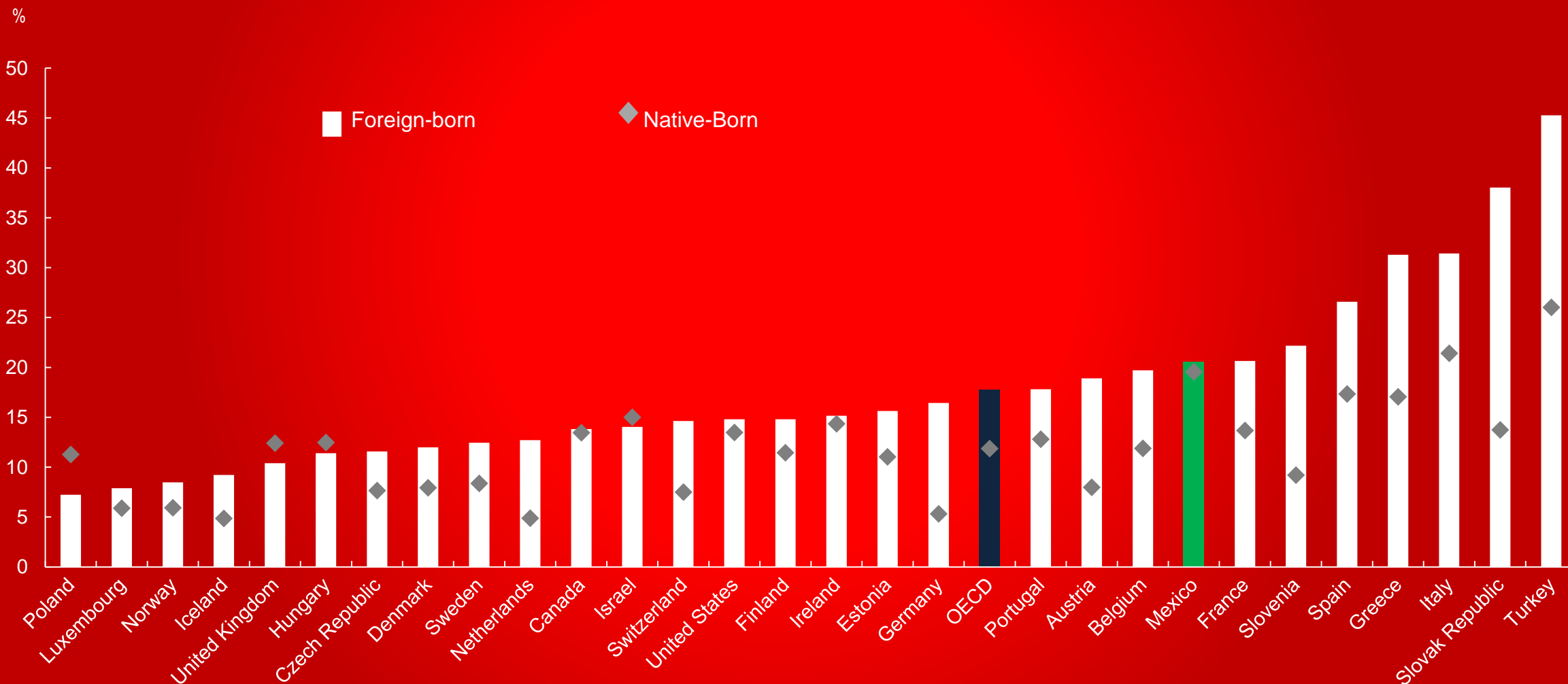




# INTEGRATION OF MIGRANTS

## THE SHARE OF FOREIGN-BORN NOT IN EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION OR TRAINING IS HIGHER THAN THE OECD AVERAGE

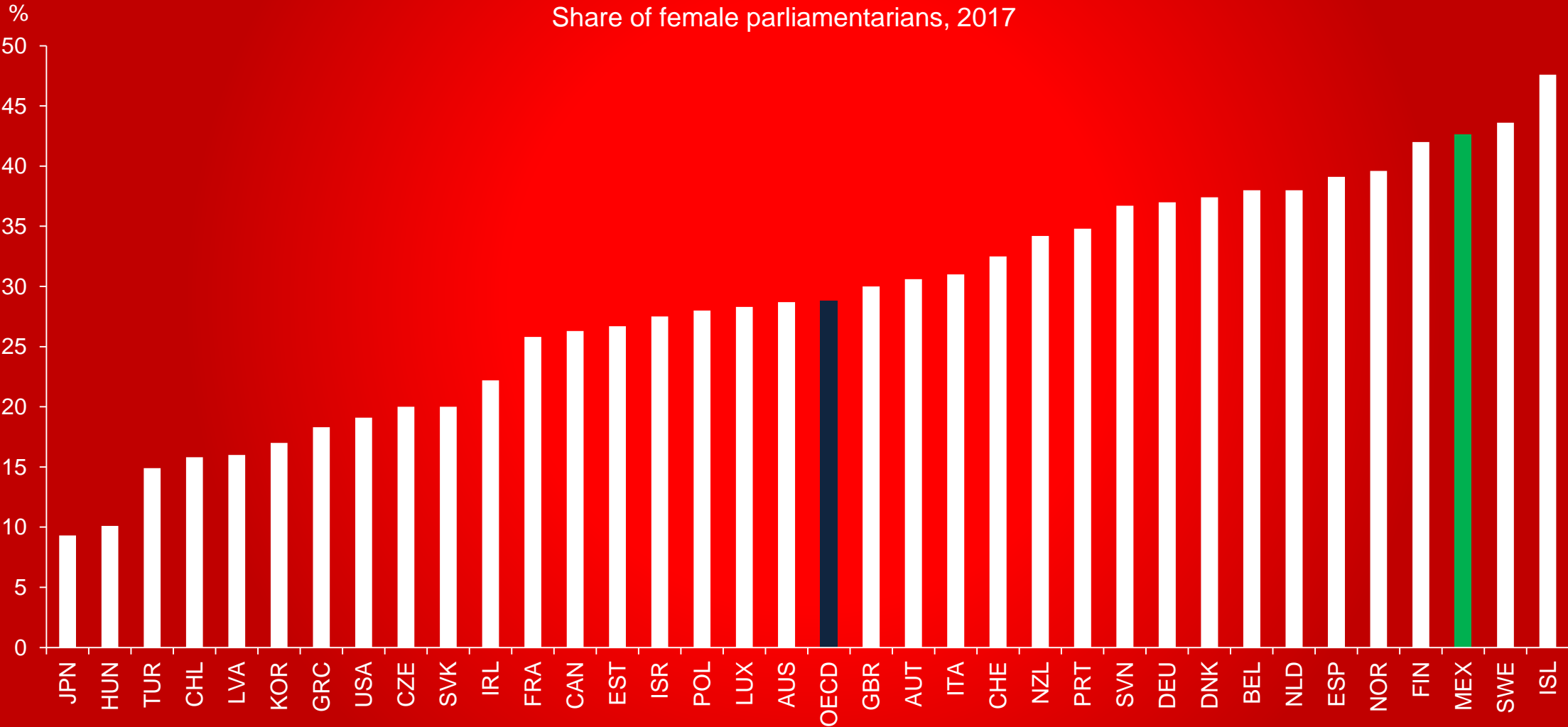
NEET rates by place of birth in selected OECD countries, 2016 or latest year available



GENDER

# WOMEN IN POLITICS

## MEXICO HAS ONE OF THE HIGHEST SHARES OF FEMALE PARLIAMENTARIANS IN THE OECD

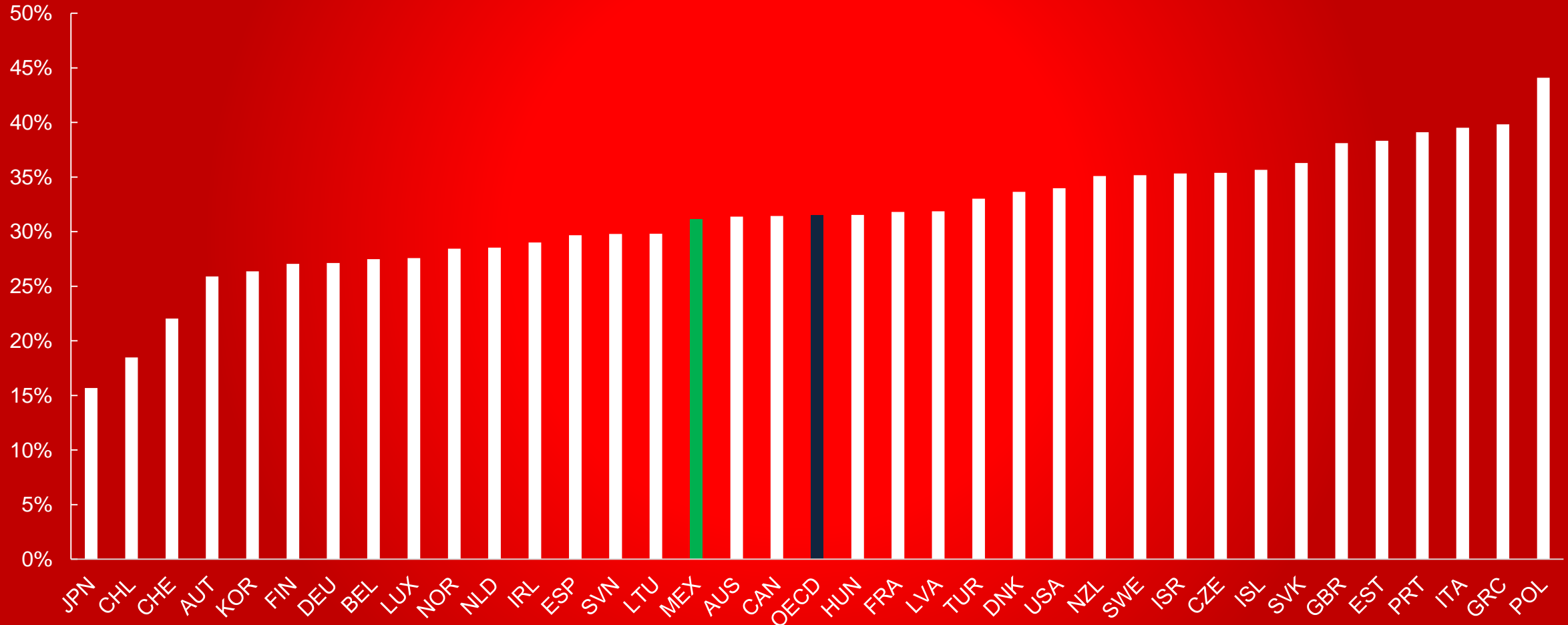


Source: Government at a Glance Database

# WOMEN IN STEM

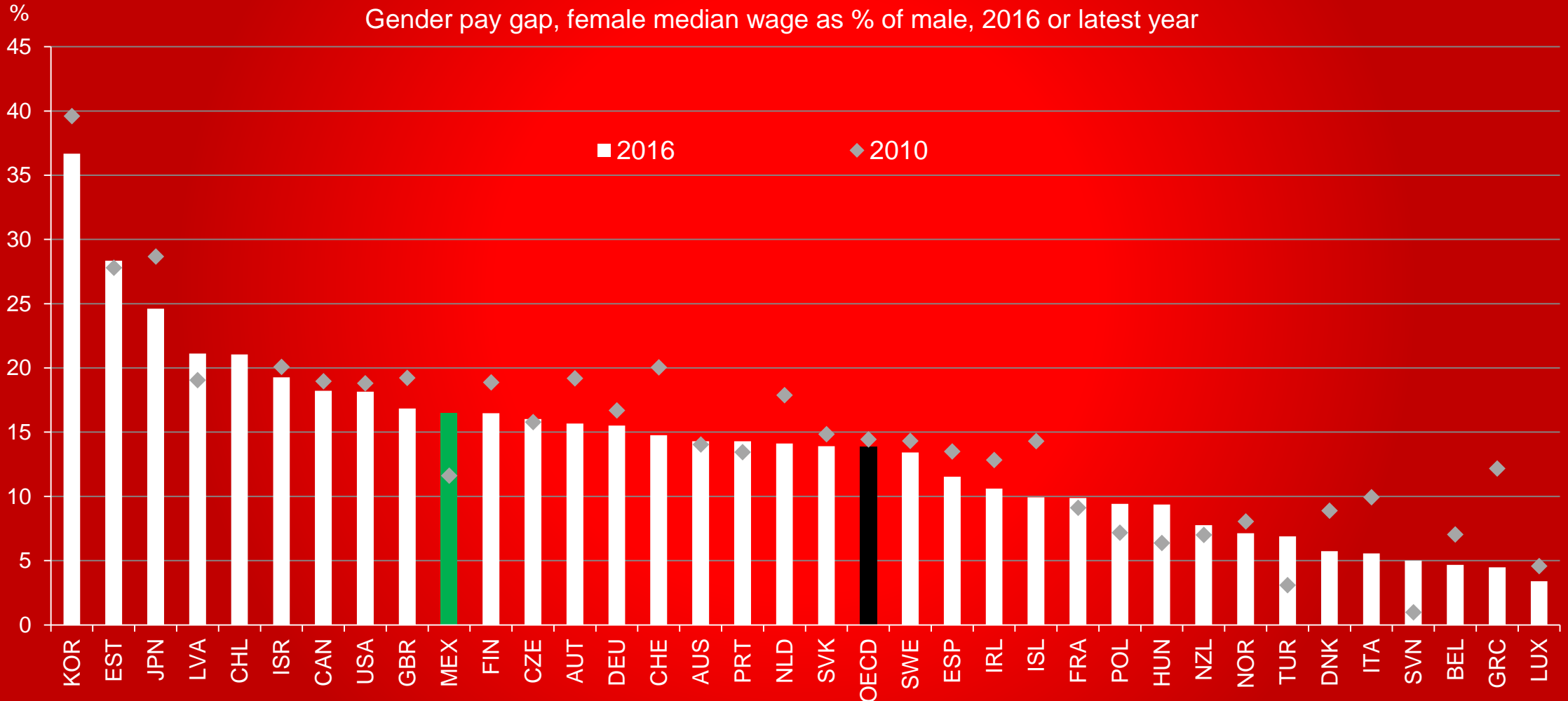
## MEXICO HAS A LOWER SHARE OF WOMEN STEM GRADUATES THAN THE OECD AVERAGE

Percentage of women graduating from STEM fields (2016)



# GENDER PAY GAP

THE GENDER GAP IN MEXICO IS ABOVE THE OECD AVERAGE AND GROWING



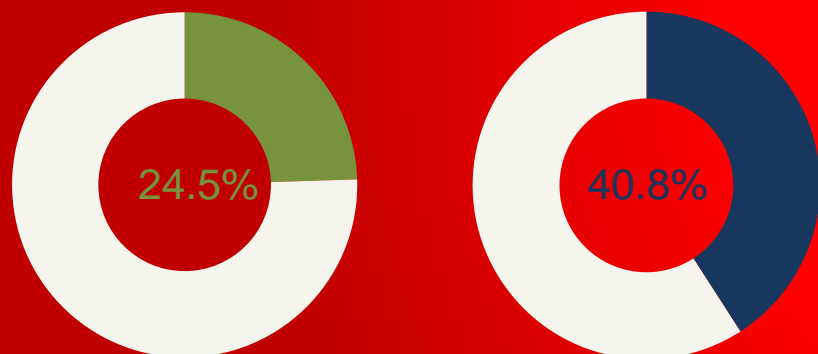
GOVERNMENT

# PUBLIC FINANCES

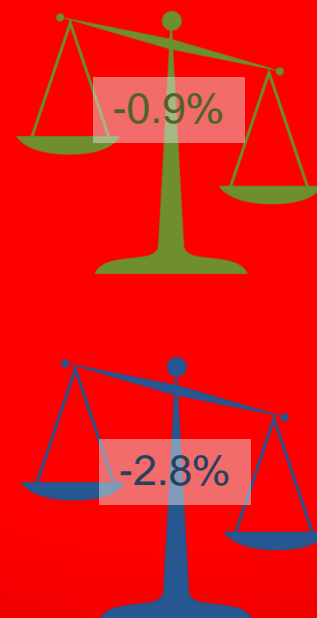
## PUBLIC EXPENDITURE AND INVESTMENT ARE SIGNIFICANTLY LOWER THAN THE OECD AVERAGE

MEXICO ■  
OECD AVERAGE ■

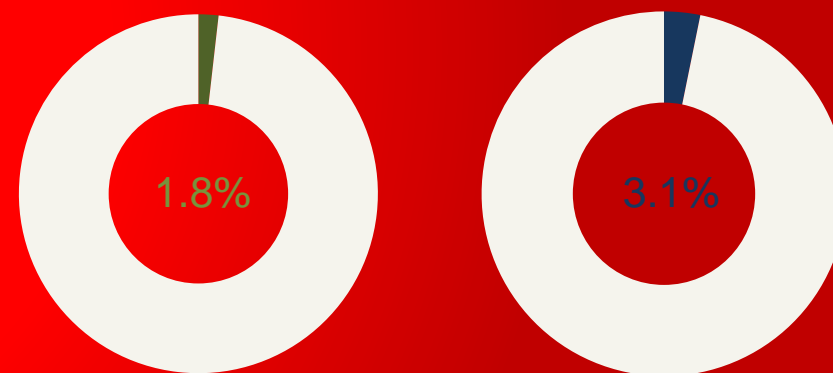
Government expenditure  
% of GDP, 2015



Fiscal balance  
% of GDP, 2015



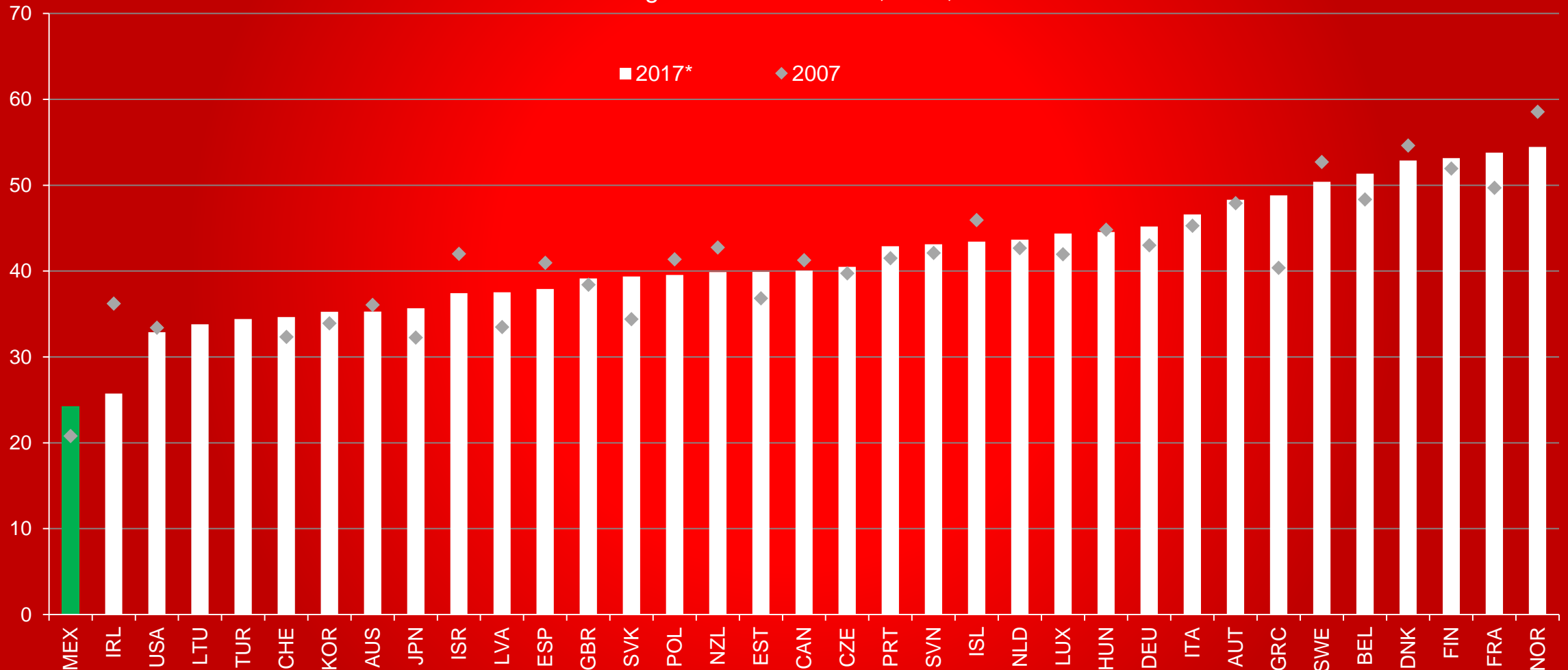
Government investment  
% of GDP, 2015



# GOVERNMENT REVENUE

## MEXICO HAS THE LOWEST GOVERNMENT REVENUE IN THE OECD BUT IS INCREASING

General government revenue, Total, % of GDP



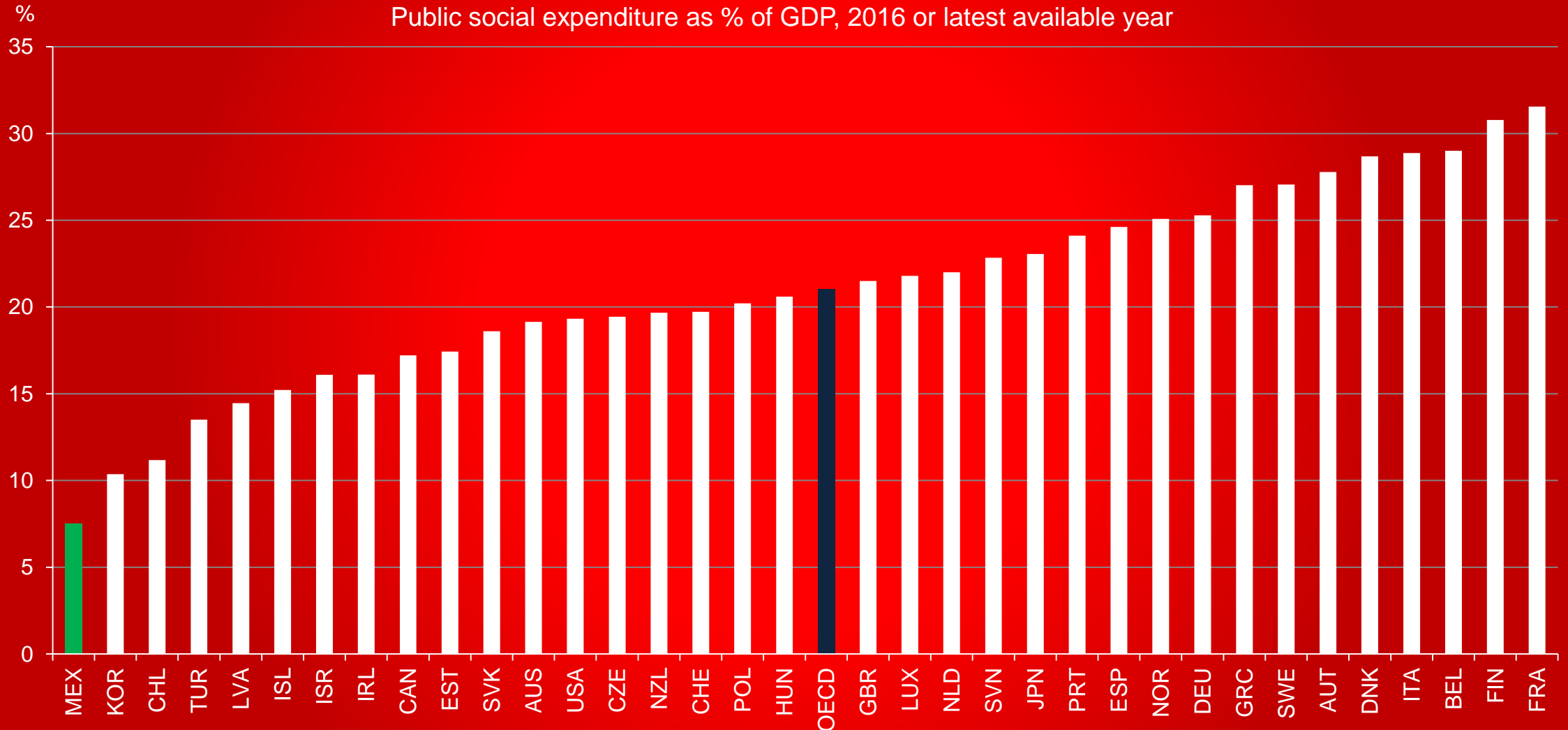
\*2017 or latest year available

Source: OECD National Accounts Statistics



# SOCIAL EXPENDITURE

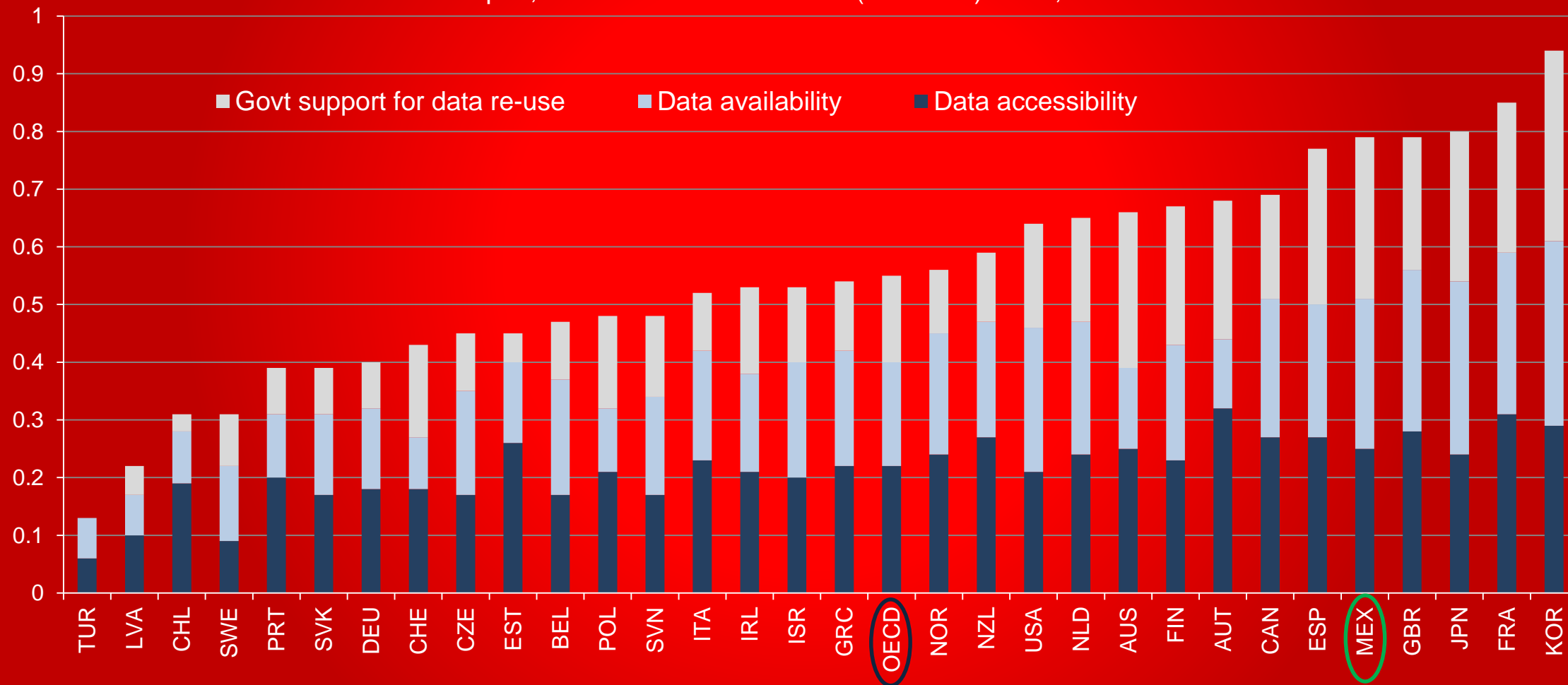
## SOCIAL EXPENDITURE IN MEXICO IS THE LOWEST IN THE OECD



# OPEN GOVERNMENT

## GOVERNMENT DATA IN MEXICO ARE MORE OPEN THAN IN MOST OTHER OECD COUNTRIES

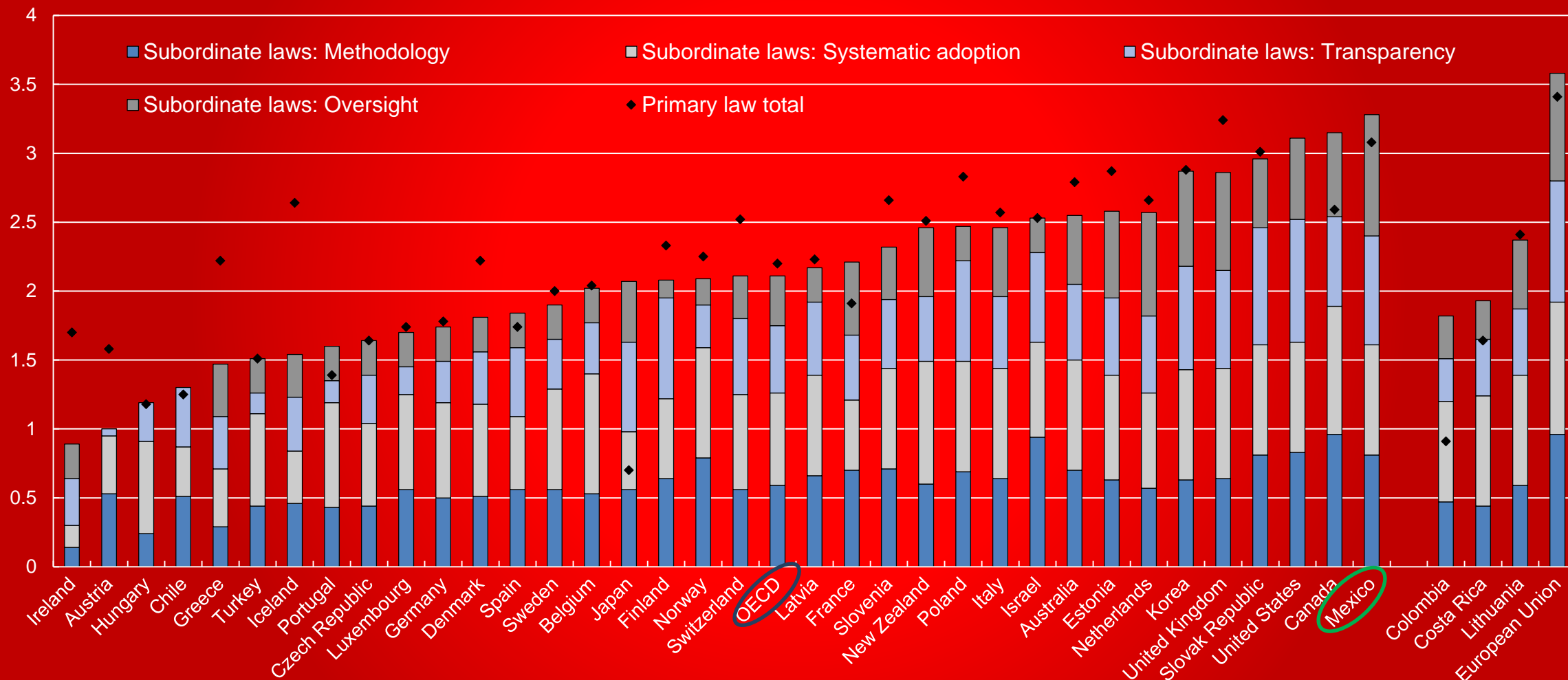
Open, Useful and Reusable data (OURdata) Index, 2017



# REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

## MEXICO IS A LEADER IN STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PRACTICES

Stakeholder engagement in developing regulation, 2017

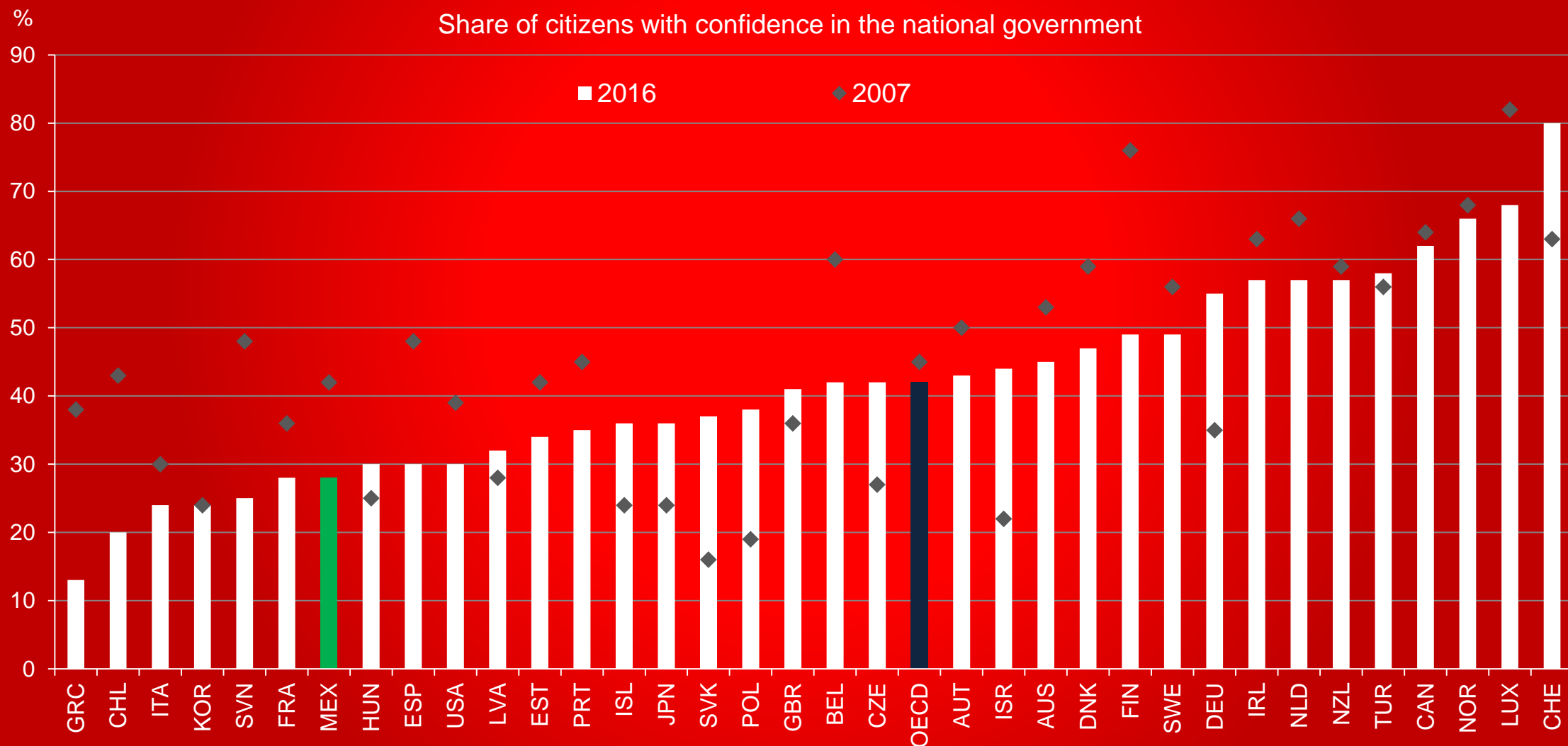


Note: OECD average based on 34 OECD member countries in 2017. The indicator for primary laws only covers practices in the executive. This figure therefore excludes the United States where all primary laws are initiated by Congress.

Source: Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance Survey 2017

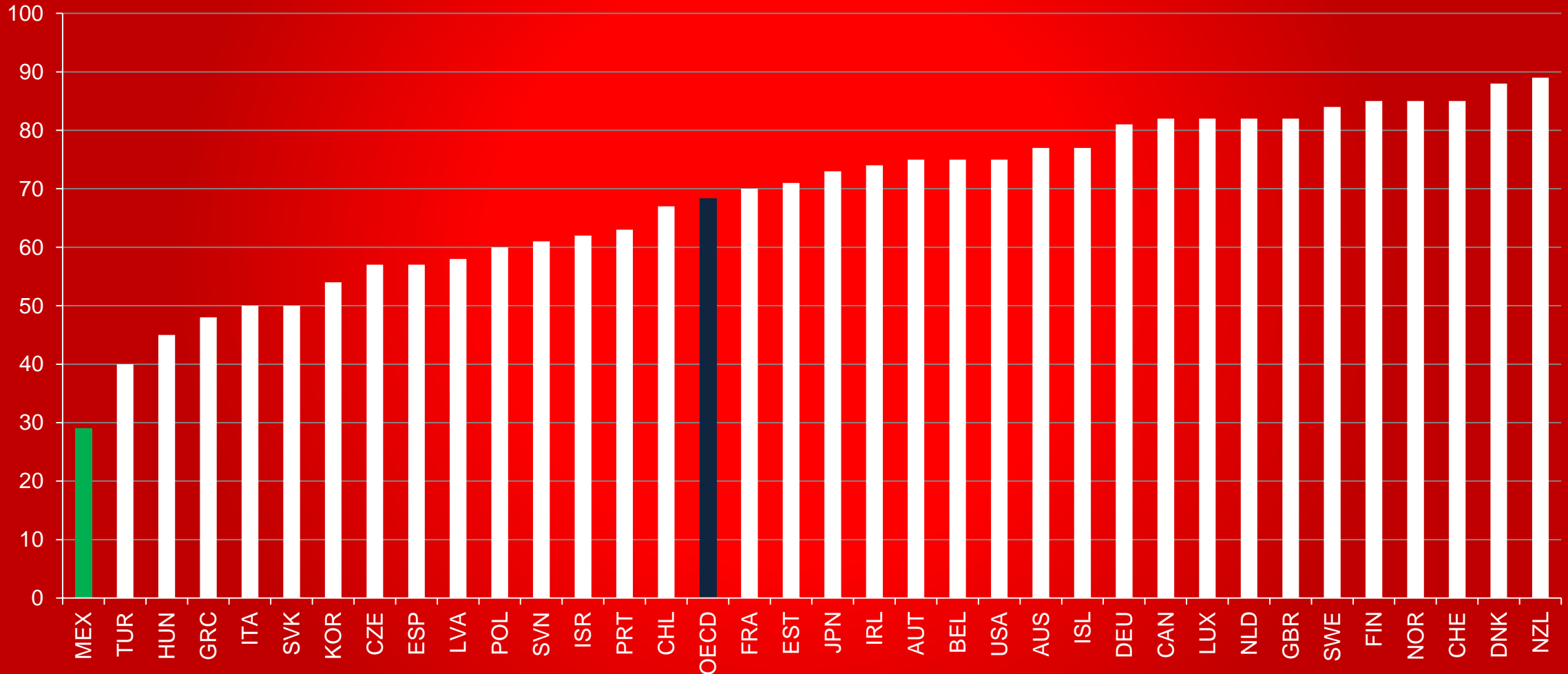
# TRUST IN GOVERNMENT

## THE LEVEL OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT IN MEXICO IS LOW AND HAS DECREASED



## MEXICO HAS THE HIGHEST PERCEIVED LEVEL OF PUBLIC SECTOR CORRUPTION IN THE OECD

Perceived level of public sector corruption (0=most corrupt; 100=least corrupt), 2017

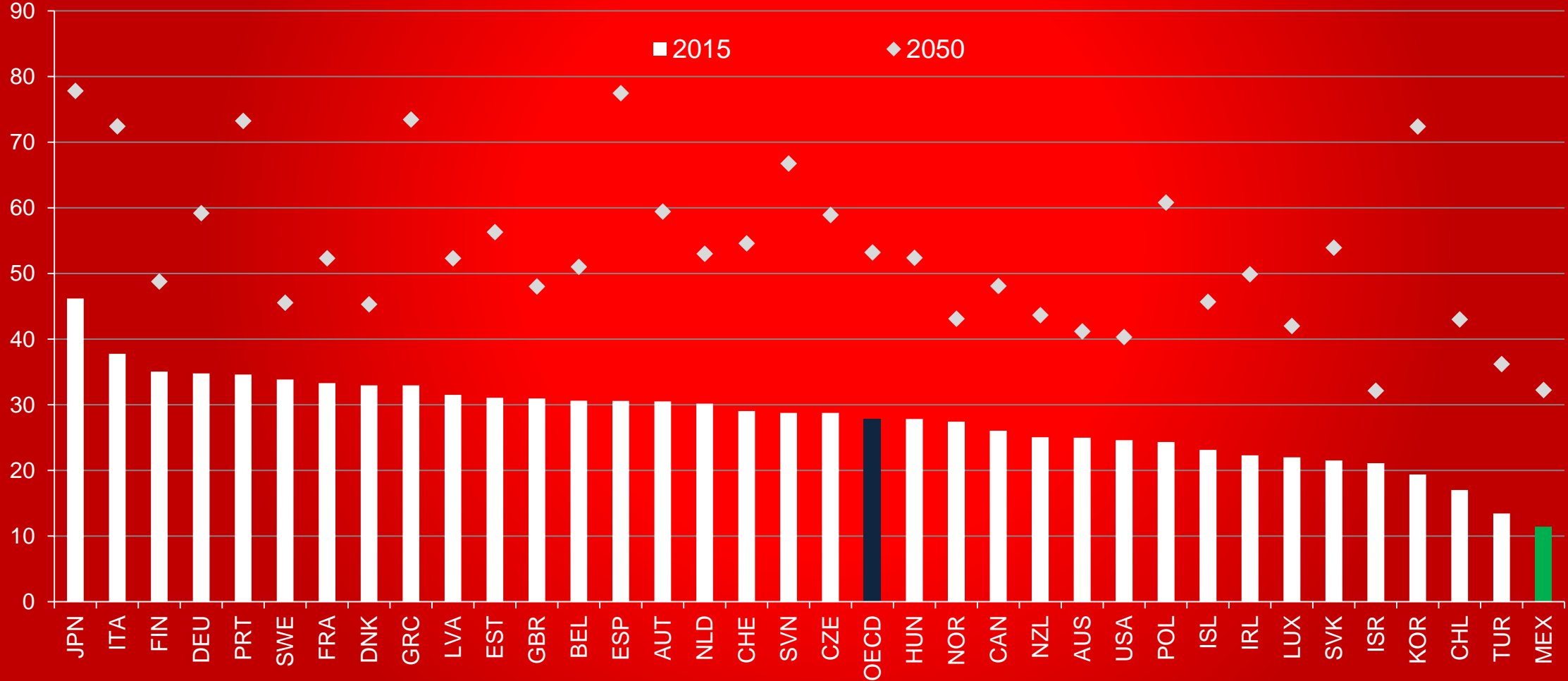


SOCIETY

# POPULATION AGEING

## MEXICO HAS THE YOUNGEST POPULATION IN THE OECD, BUT LIKE ALL OECD COUNTRIES, FACES AN AGEING POPULATION

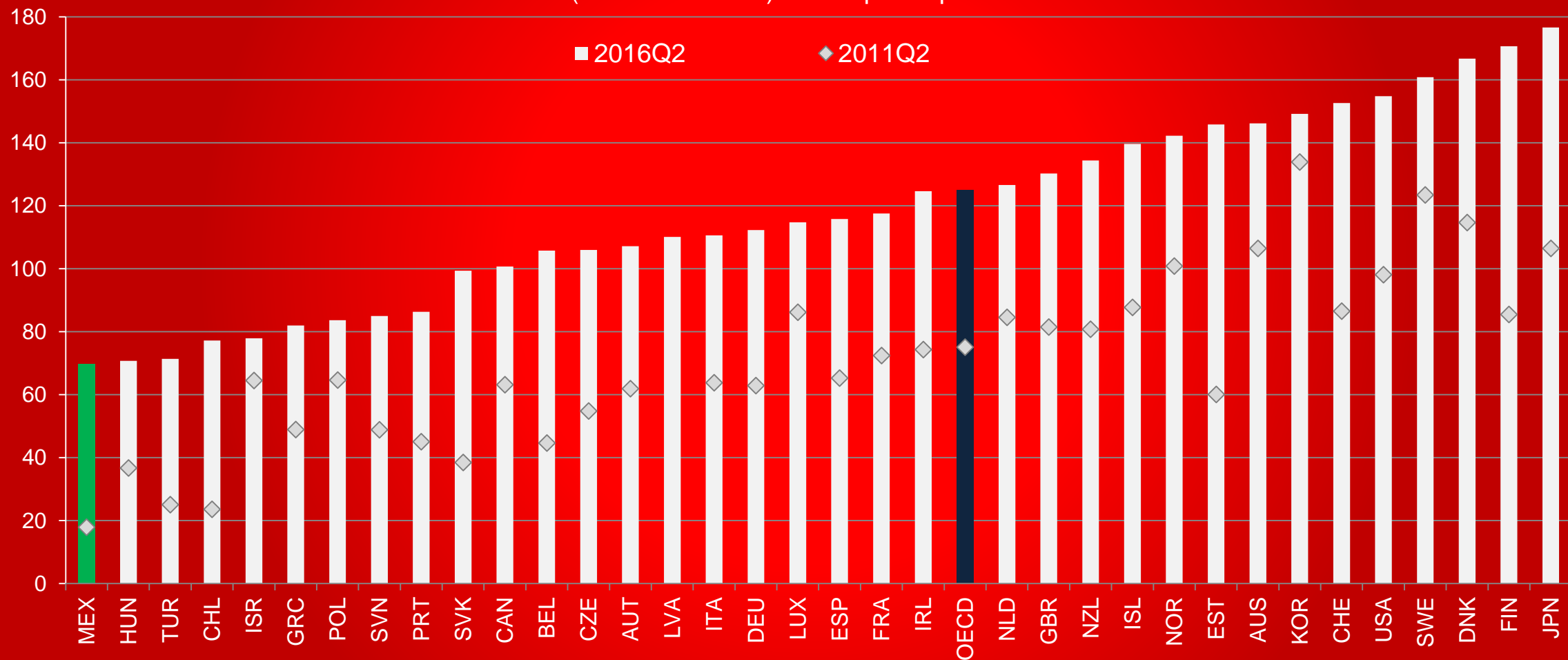
Number of people aged 65+ years per 100 people of working age (20-64 years)



# TELECOMMUNICATIONS

## BROADBAND SUBSCRIPTION RATES ARE STILL THE LOWEST IN THE OECD ALBEIT SUBSTANTIAL GROWTH

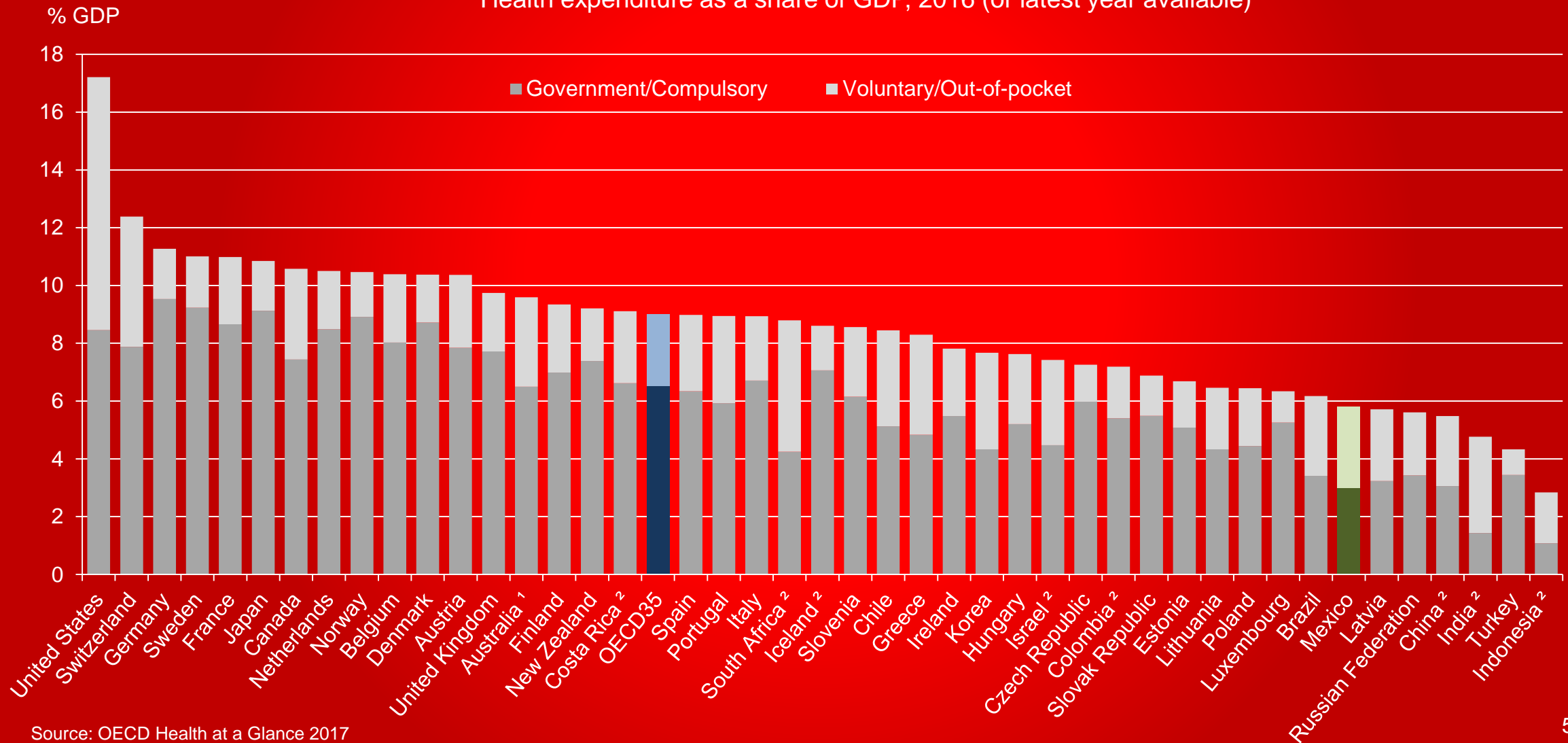
Broadband (fixed and mobile) subscriptions per 1000 residents





## HEALTH EXPENDITURE AS A SHARE OF GDP IS AMONG THE LOWEST IN THE OECD

Health expenditure as a share of GDP, 2016 (or latest year available)

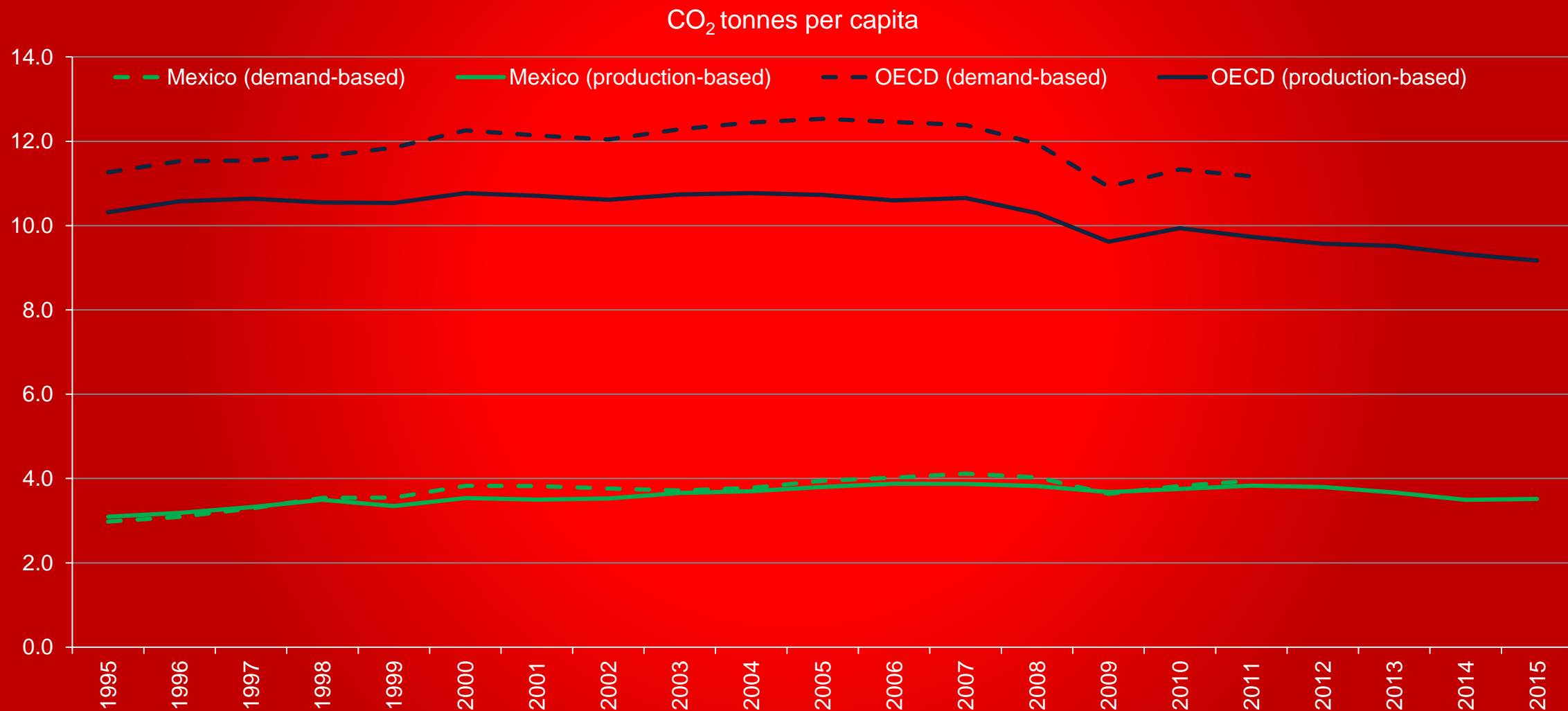


Source: OECD Health at a Glance 2017

GREEN GROWTH

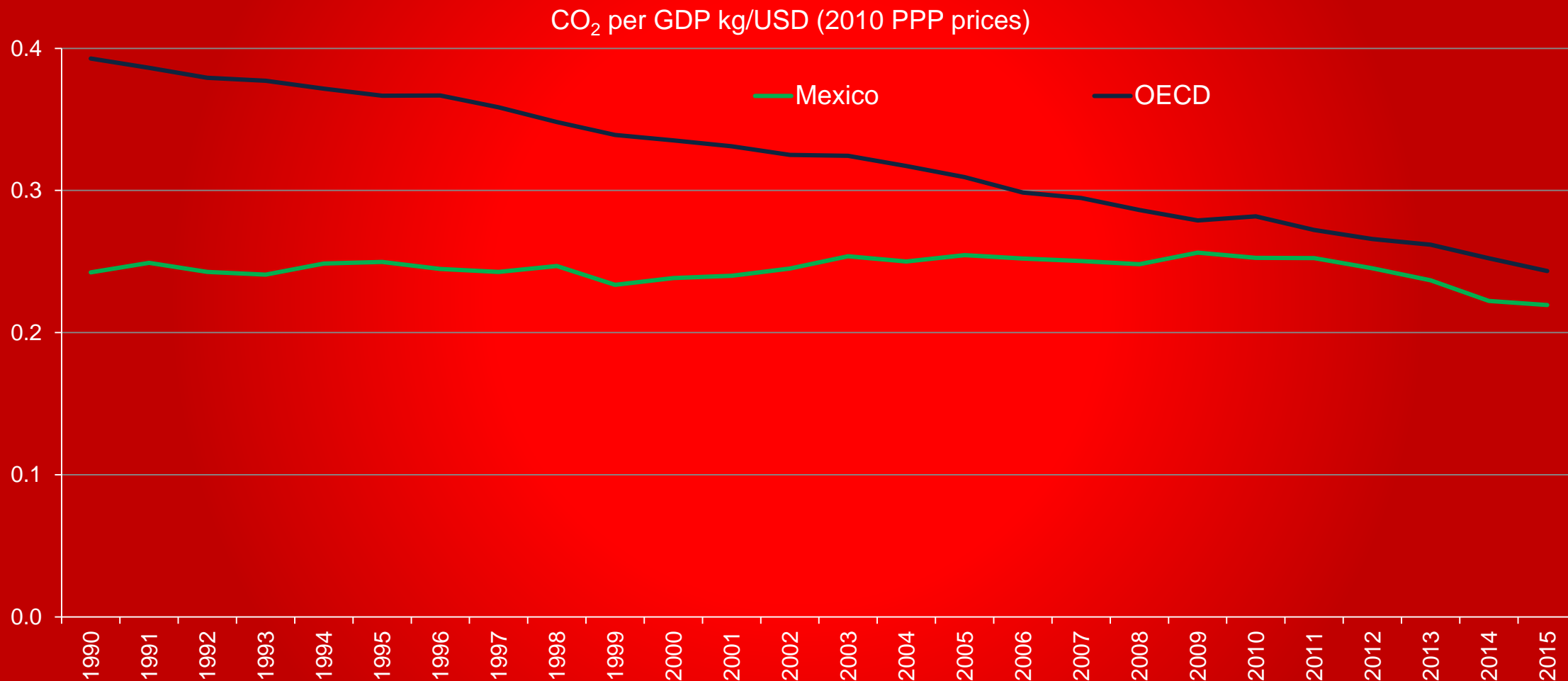
# GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

## MEXICO'S PER CAPITA CO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS ARE BELOW THE OECD AVERAGE



# GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

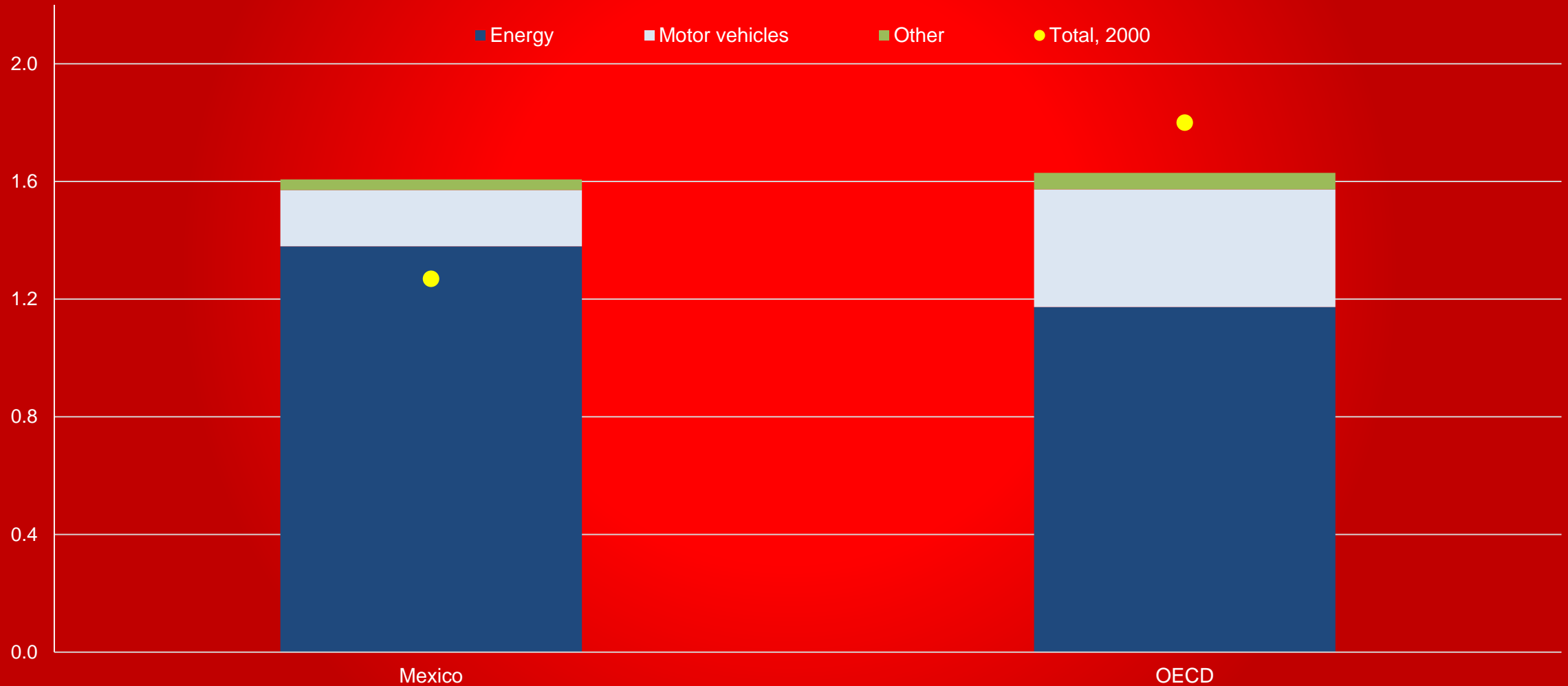
THE CO<sub>2</sub> INTENSITY OF MEXICO'S PRODUCTION IS BELOW THE OECD'S BUT HAS BEEN RELATIVELY STAGNANT



# ENVIRONMENTAL TAXES

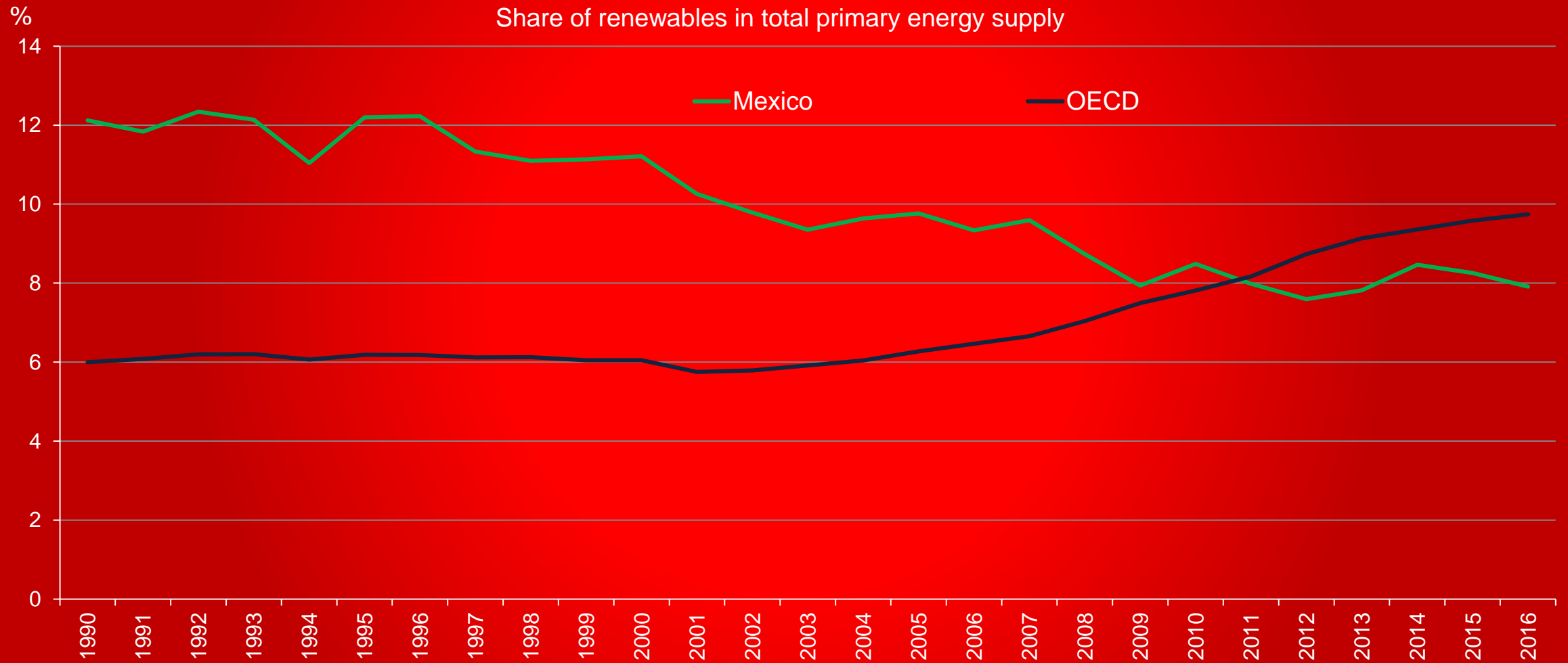
## ENVIRONMENTAL TAX REVENUES ARE CLOSE TO THE OECD AVERAGE

Environment-related tax revenue, 2016 (% of GDP)



# RENEWABLE ENERGY

## THE SHARE OF RENEWABLES IN MEXICO HAS BEEN DECLINING



Conception and coordination  
by Mario López Roldán and  
Valentine Staub, with thanks to  
Sonia Araujo and her team for  
the technical review

