

MEXICO

Recent trends

Mexico has made progress in several development indicators over the last decade, including education, health and employment; yet challenges remain to sustain them, while improving other indicators such as confidence in institutions and security policies. Mexico ranks above the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) average in net secondary enrolment rate (77.2% vs. 74.4% in LAC), life expectancy at birth (77.1 years vs. 75.6 years in LAC), maternal mortality ratio (38 per 100 000 live births vs. 74.4 in LAC) and infant mortality rate (11.5 per 1 000 live births vs. 14.7 in LAC).

Mexico's gross domestic product (GDP) per capita increased by almost one-and-a-half times between 1990 and 2017. Meanwhile, the share of the population living on less than USD 5.5 a day (2011 PPP) decreased from 44.0% to 33.6% between 2000-14. Over the same period, the population living on USD 5.5-13 a day (2011 PPP) increased from 35.5% to 42.8%. Furthermore, 80% of the Mexican population thought corruption was widespread; 26% had confidence in the national government, and 18% believed in honesty in elections in 2017. Yet, the turnout of the 2018 presidential election has been one of the highest in the country's history. In addition, despite being below the LAC average, the homicide rate of 16.5 per 100 000 inhabitants hides large regional disparities.

National strategies and international co-operation for development

The upcoming National Development Plan 2019-24 will be the basis of the development agenda of the current administration. Before submitting it to the Congress, a consultation process with civil society, including the indigenous community, was set. Recent announcements pointed out that this NDP will prioritise economic and social development with an emphasis on infrastructures, policies to fight against corruption and poverty, consolidate the middle-class, promote local development and improve social services, including health. Thus, the NDP will give particular attention to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth) and SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure) (ECLAC, 2018). Additionally, the NDP foresees three new programmes for 2019: "Young People Building the Future", "National Programme of Reconstruction", and "Programme for the Promotion of Urban, Metropolitan and Territorial Planning".

In terms of public financing capacities, Mexico's total tax revenues increased 5.7 percentage points since 2000 to 17.2% of GDP in 2016 (vs. 22.7% in LAC and 34.3% in the OECD). The country introduced e-invoicing in 2014; the process has gone further as not only tax returns, but also accounting records and other reporting obligations, are being filed in XML format. Mexico is a signatory of both the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement on Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information to fight tax evasion and the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement on Exchange of Country-by-Country Reports.

Mexico offers and receives development co-operation under the co-ordination of the Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID in Spanish). It shares lessons learned, and shares human, technical and financial resources with developing countries through bilateral programmes, regional mechanisms, and trilateral initiatives in partnership with other providers. Mexico works with DAC partners to strengthen its own capacities and institutions. AMEXCID aims to ensure that co-operation initiatives, both as a provider and recipient, are effective, coherent and sustainable.

Regarding South-South co-operation, the priority region is Central America, with which Mexico has a number of initiatives. One example is the Project of Integration and Development of Central America (*Proyecto de Integración y Desarrollo de Mesoamérica* in Spanish), a forum for dialogue and co-operation for economic and social development; as well as the Fund for Infrastructure for Countries of Central America and the Caribbean (commonly referred to as *Fondo Yucatán* in Spanish). Mexico has established various partnerships to foster both South-South Co-operation (Chile, Colombia and Uruguay), and trilateral projects (Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Food and Agriculture Organisation - FAO). As a recipient of official development assistance (ODA), Mexico's main partners in 2016-17 in terms of financial volume were Germany, France, the United States, the European Union, the United Kingdom, the Global Environmental Facility and the Inter-American Development Bank.

	Key Indicators					
	Mexico		LAC [1]		OECD [2]	
	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007	2017
	2006	2016	2006	2016	2006	2016
Income and productivity						
GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2011 international USD) [3]	16 372	17 336	12 603	12 970	38 972	39 586
Labour productivity relative to OECD (%) [4]	48.6	45.7	38.3	36.8	100	100
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditure per capita (constant 2010 USD) [3]	6 320	6 491	4 305	5 491	22 098	20 441
Economic Complexity Index [5]	1.1	1.1	-0.3	-0.3	1.1	1.1
Average annual change in total factor productivity, 2000-17 (%) [6]	-0.2		-0.7		0.1	
Social vulnerabilities						
Share of people living in poverty, less than USD 5.50 a day (2011 PPP) (%) [7]	33.6	33.6	34.9	24.0	NA	NA
Share of people living in vulnerability, USD 5.50-13.00 a day (2011 PPP) (%) [7]	39.4	42.8	35.5	36.5	NA	NA
Life expectancy at birth (years) [3]	75.7	77.1	73.7	75.6	78.7	80.1
Mean years of schooling (population at 25 and older) [8]	8.0	8.6	7.4	8.6	11.0	11.8
Net enrolment rate, secondary level (%) [9]	67.1	77.2	66.6	74.4	78.7	90.3
Share of population that did not have enough money for food in past 12 months (%) [10]	28.0	41.0	34.8	44.3	12.0	13.0
Gini index [3]	44.6	43.4	50.8	46.2	32.7	36.5
Share of workers in vulnerable employment (% of total employment) [11]	29.3	27.1	32.6	31.0	12.8	12.6
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births) [3]	16.3	11.5	19.4	14.7	7.9	5.7
Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100 000 live births) [3]	50.0	38.0	87.1	74.4	19.0	14.0
Mean PISA score in science performance [12]	416	416	406	412	501	493
Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) (%) [12]	29.0		24.6		17.3	
Environment						
Change in forest area, 2000-15 (%) [3]	-2.7		-1.2		0.8	
PM _{2.5} air pollution, mean annual exposure (micrograms per cubic metre) [3]	26.0	18.8	24.7	20.3	15.1	14.9
CO ₂ emissions (kilograms per PPP USD of GDP) [3]	0.31	0.22	0.25	0.23	0.32	0.24
Share of population satisfied with air quality (%) [10]	71.0	68.0	74.0	73.2	74.0	79.0
Share of population satisfied with water quality (%) [10]	70.0	69.0	75.0	70.8	78.0	84.0
Institutions and perceptions about public services						
Total tax revenue as a share of GDP (%) [12]	12.6	17.2	20.8	22.7	33.7	34.3
Share of population satisfied with the educational system (%) [10]	67.0	61.0	68.1	65.0	64.0	68.0
Share of population that believes in honesty in elections (%) [10]	31.0	18.0	36.9	34.9	53.0	60.0
Share of population that thinks corruption is widespread throughout government (%) [10]	75.0	80.0	72.9	74.5	60.0	54.0
Share of population with confidence in national government (%) [10]	42.0	26.0	40.9	36.1	41.0	45.0
Share of population satisfied with roads (%) [10]	57.0	62.0	54.4	53.4	61.0	66.0
Share of urban population satisfied with the availability of quality healthcare (%) [10]	55.0	55.0	55.5	49.9	69.0	69.0
Share of population satisfied with standard of living (%) [10]	73.0	76.0	68.6	69.3	73.0	77.0
Share of population that feels safe walking alone at night (%) [10]	57.0	40.0	46.8	46.2	61.0	72.0
Homicide rate (per 100 000 inhabitants) [3]	7.9	16.5	23.7	21.9	2.0	1.8

Sources, footnotes and technical details can be found at the end of the country notes.



From:

Latin American Economic Outlook 2019

Development in Transition

Access the complete publication at:

<https://doi.org/10.1787/g2g9ff18-en>

Please cite this chapter as:

OECD, *et al.* (2019), "Mexico", in *Latin American Economic Outlook 2019: Development in Transition*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1787/60928122-en>

This document, as well as any data and map included herein, are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area. Extracts from publications may be subject to additional disclaimers, which are set out in the complete version of the publication, available at the link provided.

The use of this work, whether digital or print, is governed by the Terms and Conditions to be found at <http://www.oecd.org/termsandconditions>.