The largest regional disparities in Mexico are found in environment and community, with Quintana Roo ranking in the top 10% of the OECD regions and Morelos and San Luis Potosi ranking in the bottom 1% of the OECD regions, respectively in the two dimensions. Wide regional disparities also exist in life satisfaction, civic engagement and jobs.

**Relative performance of Mexican regions by well-being dimension**

Note: Relative ranking of the regions with the best and worst outcomes in the 11 well-being dimensions, with respect to all 395 OECD regions. The eleven dimensions are ordered by decreasing regional disparities in the country. Each well-being dimension is measured by the indicators in the table below.

Source: OECD Regional Well-Being Database: [www.oecdregionalwellbeing.org](http://www.oecdregionalwellbeing.org)

The high performing Mexican regions fare better than the OECD average in air quality, employment and unemployment rates, perceived social support network and life satisfaction, and worse in the 7 other well-being indicators. The homicide rate, disposable income per capita, access to broadband connection and share of labour force with at least a secondary degree are the well-being indicators where the gap between Mexican states and the OECD average is the largest.

**How do the top and bottom regions in Mexico fare on the well-being indicators?**

Note: Data in the first two columns refer to average values of top and bottom regions of national ranking and until the equivalent of 20% of the national population is reached.

Source: OECD Regional Well-Being Database: [www.oecdregionalwellbeing.org](http://www.oecdregionalwellbeing.org)