Mexico’s fiscal balances showed mixed results in 2015

The government balance for 2015 was -0.9% of GDP, decreasing from -0.6% of GDP the year before, yet the primary balance was positive and stood at 0.7% of GDP (and the balance showed an improvement according to the PSBRs, the broad measure that serves as the anchor for fiscal policy, by decreasing from 4.6% of GDP to 4.1%). Gross government debt increased from 45% to 53.5% of GDP (according to the System of National Accounts definition) between 2014 and 2015, but fiscal consolidation is well underway and expected to be completed in 2018.

Chapter 2. Public finance and economics

- General government fiscal balance as a percentage of GDP
- General government primary balance and net interest spending as a percentage of GDP

Stakeholder engagement is well embedded in the processes of developing subordinate regulations in Mexico

Broad consultations during the development and approval of regulation is fundamental to good regulatory policy making that reflects diverse views of those affected and also in safeguarding the regulatory process from undue influence and capture. With the Mexican Federal Commission for Regulatory Improvement (COFEMER) at the helm, Mexico is among the OECD countries with highly sophisticated stakeholder engagement processes carried out in the executive for subordinate regulations. The system includes compulsory publications of all draft subordinate regulations on a single website along with a statement explaining the objective of the intervention, the alternatives considered, and an assessment of the benefits and costs. The public can provide comments online, and regulators are obliged to provide an answer.

Chapter 8. Regulatory Governance

- Stakeholder engagement in developing regulations

Mexico had developed high standards in the area of Open Government Data

According to the OECD OURdata Index 2017, Mexico is among the most advanced countries when it comes to making public data available and accessible. Mexico also actively promotes initiatives inside government and to the civil society to support the re-use of these public data. On the other hand, further efforts might be needed to increase the uptake of digital government services since only about 10% of the population reported in 2016 having used the internet to send filled forms to public authorities. Addressing persisting inequalities in access to digital services by income, education level, age and living area remains a key policy issue in Mexico and in other OECD countries.

Chapter 10. Open government

- Open-Useful-ReUsable Government Data Index (OURdata)
**Public Finance and Economics**

**Fiscal balance**

- **(2015) % of GDP**
  - Mexico: -0.9%
  - Mexico: -2.8%
  - Source: OECD National Accounts

**Government expenditures**

- **(2015) % of GDP**
  - Mexico: 24.5%
  - OECD average: 40.9%
  - Source: OECD National Accounts

**Government investment**

- **(2015) % of GDP**
  - Mexico: 1.8%
  - OECD average: 3.2%
  - Source: OECD National Accounts

**Government gross debt**

- **(2015) % of GDP**
  - Mexico: 53.5%
  - OECD average: 112%
  - Source: OECD National Accounts

**Public Employment**

**General government employment as % of total employment (2015)**

- Mexico: 18.1%
  - Source: OECD National Accounts

**Women in the civil service ...**

- **Percentage of central government employees aged 55 years or older (2015)**
  - Mexico: 24.4%
  - OECD average: 32.4%
  - Source: OECD (2016) Survey on the Composition of the workforce in Central/federal Governments

**Percentage of central government employees aged 55 years or older (2015)**

- Mexico: 21.0%
  - OECD average: 24.9%
  - Source: OECD (2016) Survey on the Composition of the workforce in Central/federal Governments

**Public Sector Compensation**

**Annual compensation across central government positions (2015)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Mexico</th>
<th>OECD Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Secretarial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Professionals</td>
<td>52,700</td>
<td>35,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Managers (D3 positions)</td>
<td>116,300</td>
<td>134,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Managers (D1 positions)</td>
<td>225,000</td>
<td>231,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD (2016) Survey on the compensation of employees in central / federal governments
Human Resource Management

Composite indicators on HRM practices in central government (2016)

- Extent of delegation of HRM practices in line ministries
  - Mexico: 0.55
- Extent of the use of performance assessments in HR decisions
  - Mexico: 0.64
- Extent of the use of performance related pay
  - Mexico: none
- Use of separate HRM practices for senior civil servants
  - Mexico: 0.66
- Collection of administrative data
  - Mexico: 0.68

Source: OECD (2016) Strategic Human Resources Management Survey

Budgeting

Performance budgeting practices at the central level of government (2016)

- Mexico: 0.59

Source: OECD (2016) Survey of Performance Budgeting

Regulatory governance

Composite indices on regulatory governance for primary laws* (2014)

- Stakeholder engagement in developing regulations
  - Mexico: 3.44
- Regulatory Impact Assessment for developing regulations
  - Mexico: 3.30
- Ex post evaluation of regulations
  - Mexico: 2.82

Source: OECD Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance (IREG)

Public Procurement

General government procurement expenditures (2015)

- Mexico: 21.0%

Source: OECD National Accounts

Strategic public procurement - Objectives (2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Support for green public procurement</th>
<th>Support for SMEs</th>
<th>Support for innovative goods and services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>11 25 1 0</td>
<td>8 24 0 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9 19 0 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Source: OECD (2016) Survey on Public Procurement
Fiscal balance as reported in the System of National Accounts (SNA) framework, also referred to as net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) of government, is calculated as total government revenues minus total government expenditures.

Regulatory governance indicators: The results for stakeholder engagement and Regulatory Impact Assessment apply exclusively to processes for developing primary laws initiated by the executive. Data is not applicable to the United States, where all primary laws are initiated by Congress. In the majority of countries, most primary laws are initiated by the executive, except for Mexico and Korea, where a higher share of primary laws are initiated by parliament/congress (respectively 90.6% and 84%).

Government gross debt is reported according to the SNA definition, which differs from the definition applied under the Maastricht Treaty. It is defined as all liabilities that require payment or payments of interest or principal by the debtor to the creditor at a date or dates in the future. All debt instruments are liabilities, but some liabilities such as shares, equity and financial derivatives are not debt.

### Core Government Results

#### Satisfaction and confidence across public services (2016)

- **National government**
  - Mexico: 28% satisfaction, 42% confidence
  - Average: 32% satisfaction, 55% confidence
  - Range: 20% - 44% satisfaction, 38% - 59% confidence

- **Police**
  - Mexico: 40% satisfaction, 77% confidence
  - Average: 45% satisfaction, 73% confidence
  - Range: 28% - 57% satisfaction, 48% - 81% confidence

- **Health care**
  - Mexico: 51% satisfaction, 70% confidence
  - Average: 58% satisfaction, 67% confidence
  - Range: 41% - 61% satisfaction, 54% - 74% confidence

- **Judicial system**
  - Mexico: 32% satisfaction, 55% confidence
  - Average: 36% satisfaction, 51% confidence
  - Range: 22% - 41% satisfaction, 36% - 56% confidence

- **Education system**
  - Mexico: 58% satisfaction, 67% confidence
  - Average: 63% satisfaction, 66% confidence
  - Range: 49% - 71% satisfaction, 57% - 74% confidence

#### Differences in income inequality pre and post-tax and government transfers (2013)

- **Higher inequality**
  - Mexico: 0.48 Before, 0.46 After
  - Average: 0.47 Before, 0.47 After
  - Range: 0.40 - 0.54 Before, 0.45 - 0.55 After

- **Lower inequality**
  - Mexico: 0.32 Before, 0.32 After
  - Average: 0.32 Before, 0.32 After
  - Range: 0.28 - 0.35 Before, 0.30 - 0.35 After

#### Limited government powers (2016)

- **Mexico**: 0.75

### Notes

- Fiscal balance as reported in the System of National Accounts (SNA) framework, also referred to as net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) of government, is calculated as total government revenues minus total government expenditures.
- Regulatory governance indicators: The results for stakeholder engagement and Regulatory Impact Assessment apply exclusively to processes for developing primary laws initiated by the executive. Data is not applicable to the United States, where all primary laws are initiated by Congress. In the majority of countries, most primary laws are initiated by the executive, except for Mexico and Korea, where a higher share of primary laws are initiated by parliament/congress (respectively 90.6% and 84%).
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### Government at a Glance 2017

Government at a Glance provides readers with a dashboard of key indicators assembled with the goal of contributing to the analysis and international comparison of public sector productivity and performance. Indicators on government revenues, expenditures, and employment are presented, alongside key output and outcome data for education, health and justice. Information on key enablers to increase productivity including on digital government, budget procedures, strategic human resource management, open government data and innovative practices are also included. In a context of tight budget constraints in many member countries, good indicators are needed more than ever, in order to help governments make informed decisions regarding resource allocation and to help restore confidence in government institutions.

The Excel spreadsheets used to create the tables and figures in Government at a Glance 2017 are available via the StatLinks provided throughout the publication: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/gov_glance-2017-en

For more information on the data (including full methodology and figure notes) and to consult all other Country Fact Sheets: www.oecd.org/gov/govataglance.htm