Mexico is advancing towards gender parity in politics

In 2019, 48.2% of parliamentarians in Mexico are women, the highest among OECD countries and 11.4 percentage points higher than in 2012. Similarly, reaching 42% in 2019, the share of women ministers grew by 21 percentage points for the same period, the sixth highest increase in the OECD.

Mexico has several mechanisms at place to ensure the use of policy evaluation results

Among the mechanisms used are the incorporation of findings into the budget cycle, discussions at the council of ministers and the use of a coordination platform. Through these channels, the findings of policy evaluations can be incorporated into the design of future policies or the assessment of current ones.

Mortality rates after admission to hospital for acute myocardial infarction (heart attack) are comparatively high

In 2017, mortality within 30 days of hospital admission due to acute myocardial infarction (AMI) in Mexico reached 27.5 per 100 admissions of adults aged 45 or more. This is the highest among OECD countries. Between 2017 and 2007 it increased by 1.6 additional cases.
Human Resource Management

Performance management regime for senior managers (2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existence of a performance-management regime for senior managers</th>
<th>Performance-related pay</th>
<th>Performance agreement with the Minister (at D1)</th>
<th>Performance appraisal system which includes:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Source: OECD (2018) Survey on Strategic Human Resources Management (SHRM)

Budgeting

Gender budgeting index (2018)

Composite index from 0 (worst) to 1 (best)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mexico</th>
<th>☐</th>
<th>☐</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Source: OECD (2018) Survey on Gender Budgeting

Regulatory governance

Composite indices on regulatory governance for primary laws (2017)*

Composite index from 0 (worst) to 4 (best)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholder engagement in developing regulations</th>
<th>Regulatory Impact Assessment for developing regulations</th>
<th>Ex post evaluation of regulations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>3.09</td>
<td>3.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Source: Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance Surveys (REG)

Public Procurement

General government procurement expenditures (2017)

% of government expenditures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mexico</th>
<th>☐</th>
<th>☐</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Source: OECD National Accounts

Mechanisms to prevent and manage conflicts of interests among public procurement officials (2018)

Regulatory framework includes a definition of conflict of interest for public procurement officials

| Public procurement officials have to declare 'no conflict of interest' or notify the competent authority in case of potential conflict of interest |
|---|---|
| Mexico | ☐ | ☐ |

Existence of a performance-management regime for senior managers

Proportion of government procurement expenditure (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mexico</th>
<th>☐</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Source: OECD National Accounts
**Government at a Glance 2019**

Government at a Glance provides reliable, internationally comparative data on government activities and their results in OECD countries. In many public governance areas it is the only available source of data. It includes, input, process, output and outcome indicators as well as contextual information for each country. Input indicators are on public finance and employment; while processes in the 2019 edition include data on institutions, budgeting practices and procedures, human resources management, regulatory government, public procurement and digital government and open data. Outcomes cover core government results (e.g. trust, inequality reduction) and indicators on access, responsiveness, quality and citizen satisfaction for the education, health and justice sectors. Governance indicators are needed more than ever, given large number of OECD principles and recommendations that countries signed up to adhere to need regular monitoring; their relationship to Sustainable Development Goals and the unique position of the OECD in collecting vital information on public governance practices from government officials.

The Excel spreadsheets used to create the tables and figures in Government at a Glance 2019 are available via the StatLinks provided throughout the publication: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/gov_glance-2019-en](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/gov_glance-2019-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](http://www.oecd.org/gov/govataglance.htm)

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**Notes**

- Data on Public finance and economics and General government employment, which are based on the System of National Accounts (SNA), were extracted on 24 June 2019.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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%).