Mexico spends a relatively low share of its government budget on social benefits

In 2014, government expenditure was only 27.9% of GDP in Mexico, below the LAC (33%) and OECD (41.5%) averages. During the same year, Mexico spent 9.3% of its government budget on social benefits, the second-lowest ratio in the LAC region, where the average reached 24.6%. Moreover, taxes and transfers have limited distributional potential, reducing Mexico’s Gini coefficient (0.51) by only 2 percentage points. Mexico needs to sustain efforts to achieve inclusive growth, and guarantee that benefits from growth spread evenly across the population, especially considering the relatively low share of expenditure on social benefits.

Mexico has been very active in making government data available to the public

Mexico has issued an Open Data Executive Decree, deployed a fully functional central open government data portal, established regulatory and technical support bodies and guidelines, and launched initiatives to make public institutions and data users collaborate to find solutions to public issues. These federal initiatives have been complemented by activities at the local level. As a result, in 2015, the value of the composite index on openness, usefulness and reusability (OURdata index) of data in Mexico (0.65/1) was the third highest of the LAC region and above the regional (0.43/1) and OECD (0.56/1) averages. However, to fully reap the benefits of open data, public institutions need to align with the federal government’s vision for open data by disclosing data consistently, consulting data users regularly, and enabling data requests and co-creation of data, services and products via the central OGD portal.

Mexico is at the forefront of engaging stakeholders in the design and implementation of regulations

The OECD composite index on stakeholder engagement measures the extent to which those subject to regulations - citizens, businesses, civil society or other members of the community - are engaged in the process of developing regulations. Consultation practices are well-established: all draft regulations are published for comments alongside the corresponding regulatory impact assessment on the website of the Federal Commission for Regulatory Improvement (CONFEMNER) for a minimum of 30 working days. In 2015, among LAC countries with available information, Mexico (3.65/4) scored first on the stakeholder engagement index, above the regional (2.05) and OECD (1.6) averages.
How to read the figures:
- Country value in green (not represented if not available)
- Range of LAC country values in grey
- Average of LAC country values in purple
- Average of OECD country values in blue

Values have been rounded. N.A. refers to data not available.

GOVERNMENT INPUTS: FINANCIAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Public Finance & Economics

Public Finance and Economics

Government revenues (2014) % of GDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>% of GDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>23.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>28.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook database

Government expenditures (2014) % of GDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>% of GDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>27.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>33.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook database

Government investment (2014) *

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>% of GDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: IMF Government Finance Statistics database

* See Notes

Government gross debt (2014) % of GDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>% of GDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>49.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>50.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook database

Fiscal balance (2014) % of GDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>% of GDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>-4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>-4.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook database

Breakdown of tax revenues (2014) % of total taxation

- Goods and services: 15.5%
- Income and profits: 30.2%
- Social security: 49.8%
- Other: 49.3%

Source: OECD Revenue Statistics in Latin America (database)

Public Employment and Compensation

Public sector employment as % of total employment (2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>% of total employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: International Labour Organization (database)

Public sector employment filled by women (2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>% of total employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>47.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>50.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: International Labour Organization (database)
**GOVERNMENT PROCESSES**

### Government Institutions

**Level of influence of the Centre of Government over line ministries (2015)**

- Mexico: Moderate

**iREG: Composite indicator on stakeholder engagement (2015)**

- Mexico: 3.65

**Civil service merit index (2012-2015)**

- Mexico: 40

### Public Procurement

**Government procurement (2014) * % of GDP**

- Mexico: 5.2%

**Development of strategic public procurement by objective (2015)**

#### Support to Green public procurement

- Mexico: 6

#### MSMEs

- Mexico: 4

#### Procure innovative goods and services

- Mexico: 2

#### Women owned enterprises

- Mexico: 1

### Digital Government

**Existence of a main national citizens portal for government services and a legally recognised digital identification mechanism (2015)**

- Mexico: No

**OURdata Index: Open, Useful, Reusable Government Data (2016) * **

- Mexico: 0.66
GOVERNMENT PROCESSES

Health Financing Systems And Budget Formulation

Health care financing schemes and percentage of population covered (2015)

Gini coefficient: Differences in income inequality pre and post-tax and government transfers (2012)

Source: 2015 OECD Survey of Budget Officials on Budgeting Practices for Health in LAC countries

Notes
* Government investment data for Mexico refer to 2013 and are based on the OECD National Accounts. Tax revenue data for Mexico on payroll, property, goods and services and others are for 2013. Government procurement data for Mexico are for 2013. Costs of goods and services financed by general government are not included in government procurement because they are not accounted separately in the IMF Government Finance Statistics (database). OURdata index: Data for Mexico are for 2014.

For more information on the data (including full methodology and figure notes) and to consult all other Country Fact Sheets: http://www.oecd.org/gov/government-at-a-glance-lac.htm

The Excel spreadsheets used to create the tables and figures in Government at a Glance: Latin America and the Caribbean 2017 are available via the Stat-Links provided throughout the publication: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264265554-en

Government at a Glance: Latin America and the Caribbean 2017

Government at a Glance: Latin America and the Caribbean 2017 is the second edition of a joint publication between the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). It provides readers with a dashboard of key indicators to inform policy making and benchmark specific interventions. The model is the OECD Government at a Glance, which is a fundamental reference, backed by a well-established methodology for OECD member countries. Compared to the previous edition that had a special focus on Public Financial Management and alongside indicators on public finances and public employment this second version covers a wider range of public management areas including the role and influence of the Centre of Government, Open Government and Open Data policies, Digital Government, Regulatory Governance and practices for Budgeting in health systems.