

OECD Regions at a Glance 2013 – Mexico Profile

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Did you know?

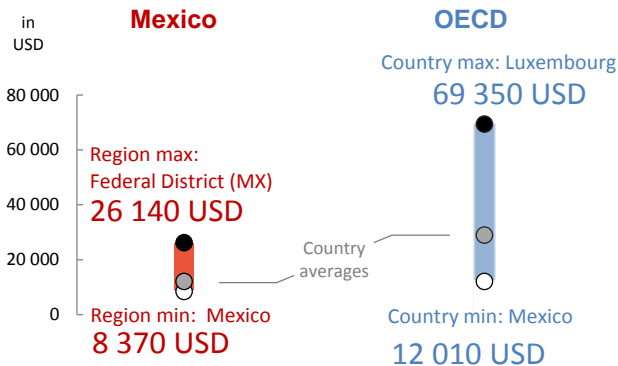
Mexico GDP growth rate was above the OECD average in 2000-2010, but regional disparities persist.

Sub-national governments carry out 66% of total public investment in Mexico, slightly below the OECD's 72% average.

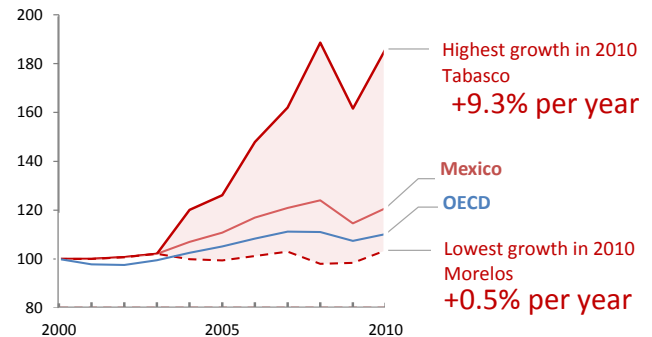
Metropolitan areas in Mexico concentrate 67% of national GDP, the third highest value among OECD countries.

Regional dynamics

GDP per capita, 2010

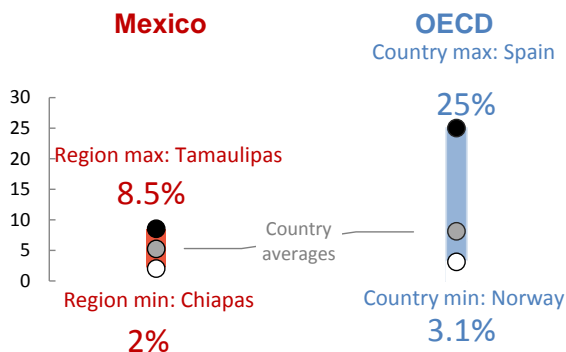


GDP growth (year 2000=100)

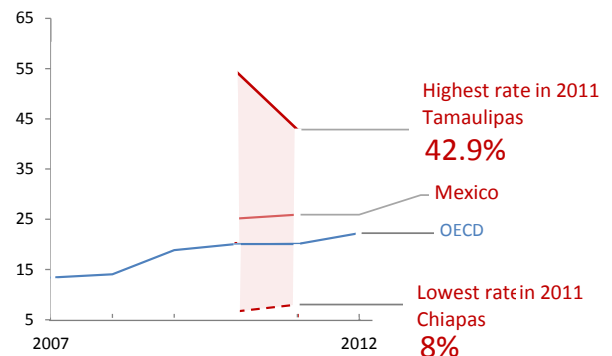


Mexico had the 2nd largest regional disparities in **GDP** per capita. In the past decade regional growth was as diverse as **+9.3%** annually in **Tabasco** and **+0.5%** in **Morelos**.

Unemployment rate, 2011



Youth unemployment rate, 15-24 years old, 2007-11



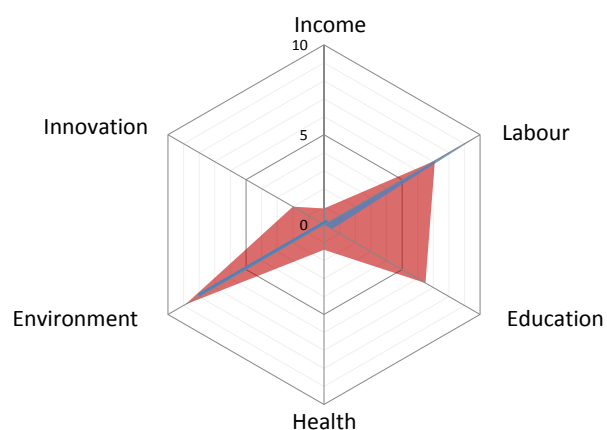
In 2011, the **unemployment rate** was the highest in Tamaulipas (**8.5%**) and the lowest in Chiapas. The **youth unemployment rate** is the highest in Tamaulipas (**42.9%**) and lowest in Chiapas (**8%**).

Source: OECD Regional database. GDP per capita and GDP growth are based on USD constant PPP, constant prices (year 2005).
Note: The state of Campeche, economically dependent on oil, is excluded in the computation of the regional GDP per capita.

Regional dynamics



How do the richest and poorest regions fare on social and environmental dimensions?



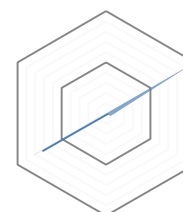
Highest GDP per capita region:

Federal District



Lowest GDP per capita region:

Chiapas



How to read the graph: For each dimension, regions have been assigned values from 0 to 10 based on their rank among all OECD regions and on the latest available data: 10 is the best performance and 0 is the lowest. The OECD median region is equal to 5. The more the radar graph is covered, the better the performance of the region among OECD regions.

Both the Federal District (the Mexican state with the highest GDP per capita in the country, after Campeche) and Chiapas (the Mexican state with the lowest GDP per capita in the country) fare better than the OECD median region in labour and in environment. Chiapas is also higher than OECD median region in environment, and the Federal District in education.

Dimensions	Indicators	Federal District	Chiapas	Mexico	OECD average
Income	Household income per capita, 2010 (USD PPP per capita)	1 614	427	913	18 775
Labour	Unemployment rate, 2011 (%)	5.9	2.1	5.3	8.1
Education	Share of work force with tertiary education, 2008 (%)	29.2	14.7	19.5	28.4
Health	Life expectancy, 2010 (years)	75.5	72.0	74.1	79.8
Environment	CO ₂ per capita, 2008 (tonnes per person)	3.1	4.4	6.6	14.1
Innovation	No. of patents per million people, 2010	5.2	..	1.5	108.8

Source: OECD Regional database. Household disposable income per capita data are based on USD constant PPP, constant prices (year 2005).

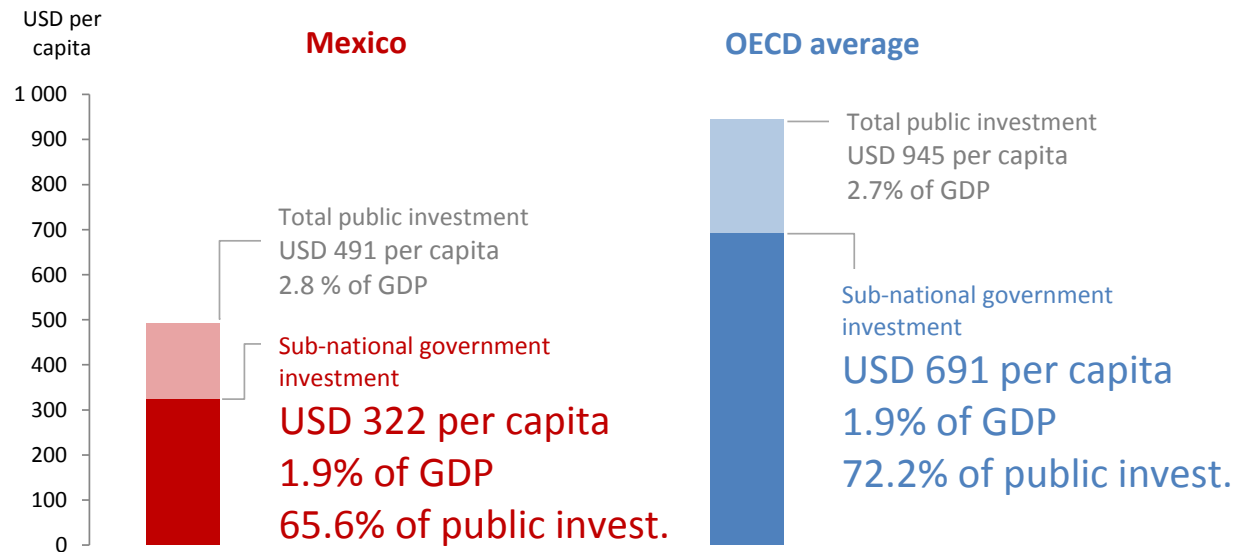
Note: Regions refer to the first administrative tier of sub-national government; Mexico is composed by 32 regions (Estados).

Sub-national government finance



Sub-national governments have a key role in public investment

Sub-national government public investment per capita, 2011



In Mexico **66%** of the **total public investment** was carried out by sub-national governments (SNG) compared to **72%** in the **OECD area**. SNG investment has increased in Mexico from **USD 298** per capita in 2007 to **USD 322** per capita in 2011.

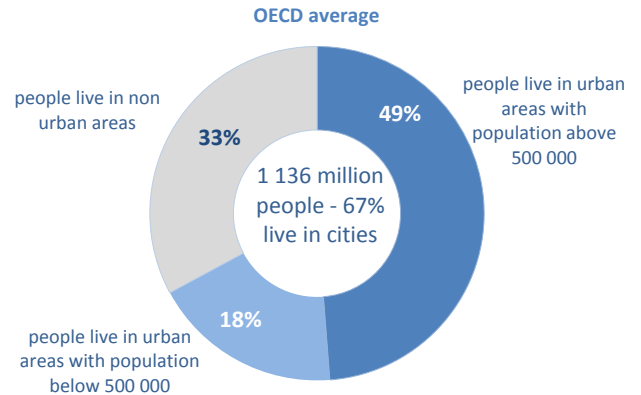
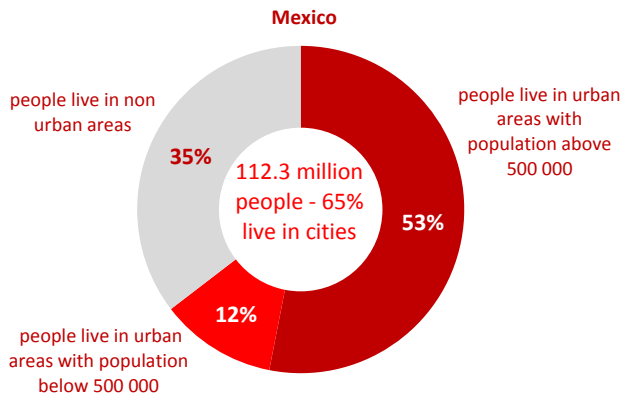
Source: OECD National Accounts database.

Metropolitan areas in the national economy



OECD population is increasingly concentrated in cities, 2012

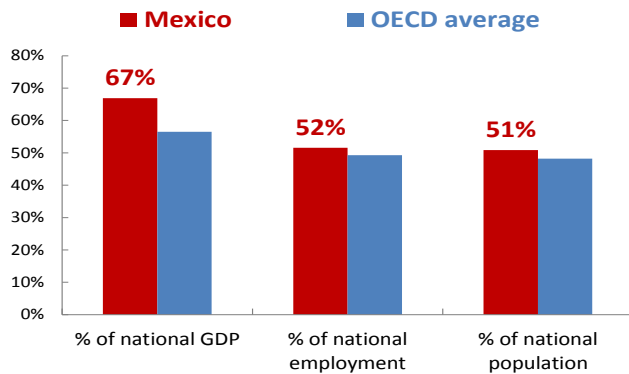
Percentage of population in cities of different sizes and in non-urban areas



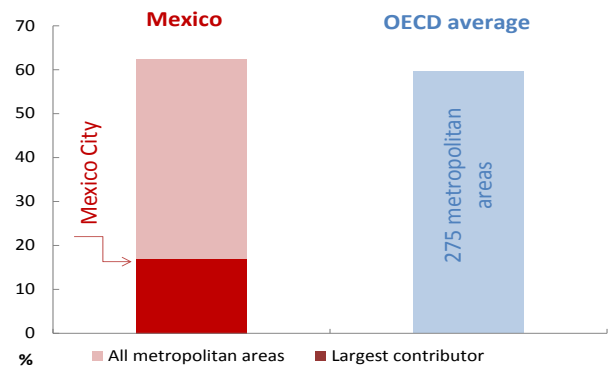
Source: OECD Metropolitan areas database. Number of urban areas internationally comparable according to OECD definition: 77 in Mexico and 1 175 in the OECD.

In Mexico, **65%** of the population lives in cities of different sizes: the share of population in metropolitan areas (urban areas with more than 500 000 people) is **53%** compared to 49% in the OECD area.

Concentration in metropolitan areas, 2010



Metropolitan areas' contribution to national GDP growth, 2000-10



Source: OECD Metropolitan areas database. Number of metropolitan areas (urban areas with a population of over 500 000): 33 in Mexico compared to 275 in the OECD.

Metropolitan areas in Mexico concentrate **67%** of national **GDP**, the third highest value among OECD countries, and **52%** of **employment**. In 2000-10 they accounted for **62%** of **GDP growth**.

OECD Regions at a Glance 2013

This edition of OECD Regions at a Glance shows how regions and cities contribute to national growth and the well-being of societies. It updates its regular set of region-by-region indicators, examining a wide range of policies and trends and identifying those regions that are outperforming or lagging behind in their country.

New to this edition:

- The role of OECD metropolitan areas in countries' development
- Recent trends in public investment, revenues and the debt of subnational governments

Consult this publication on line: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/reg_glance-2013-en

