

# Society at a Glance 2014 Highlights: MEXICO OECD Social Indicators



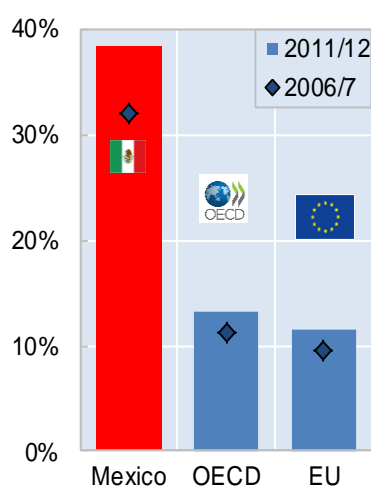
Mexico has the lowest disposable household income in the OECD, less than one-third of the OECD average. Mexicans also have the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest level of income inequality. The ratio between the average income of the richest 10% and the poorest 10% of the population is 29 compared with an OECD average of 9.5.

On the other hand, life satisfaction in Mexico is above the OECD average. Only Chile and Iceland saw a stronger increase in life satisfaction from 2007 to 2012.

## Mexico has the lowest social spending within the OECD

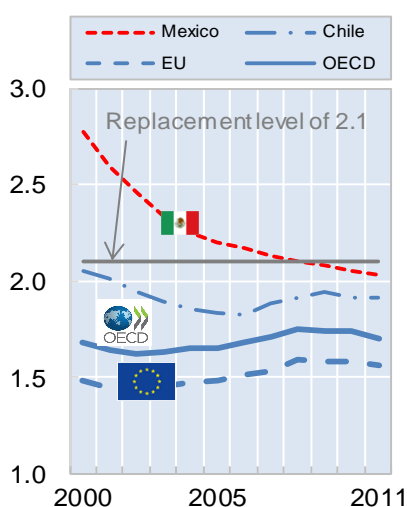
- Public spending on social protection is the lowest in the OECD area, accounting for 7.4% of GDP, about one-third of the OECD average of 21.9%.
- Even if the unemployment rate increased from 3.8% before the crisis to 5.2% in the second quarter of 2013, this is considerably below the OECD average of 9.1%.
- But no other OECD country has a higher share of the population feeling that they cannot afford to buy sufficient food. Moreover, the level of relative poverty is the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest in the OECD area: one in every five Mexicans is poor, compared with just above one in ten on average across the OECD. More than 60% of employment in the informal sector in Mexico leaves a large share of the population without social protection. Mexico is one of the few OECD countries without any unemployment benefit insurance.

Growing numbers of people feel they cannot afford food  
Percentage of survey respondents



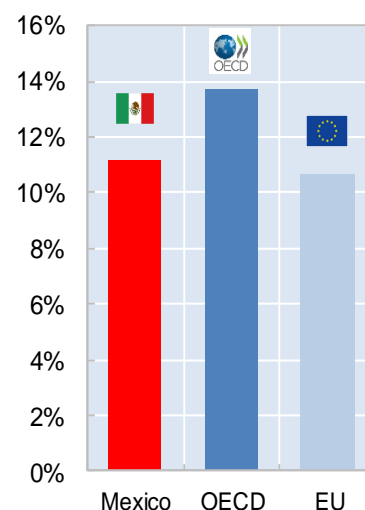
[Figure 1.7.xls]

Total fertility rate from 2000 to 2011



[Figures 3.3-3.4.xls]

Percentage changes in real public social spending between 2007/08 and 2012 (%)

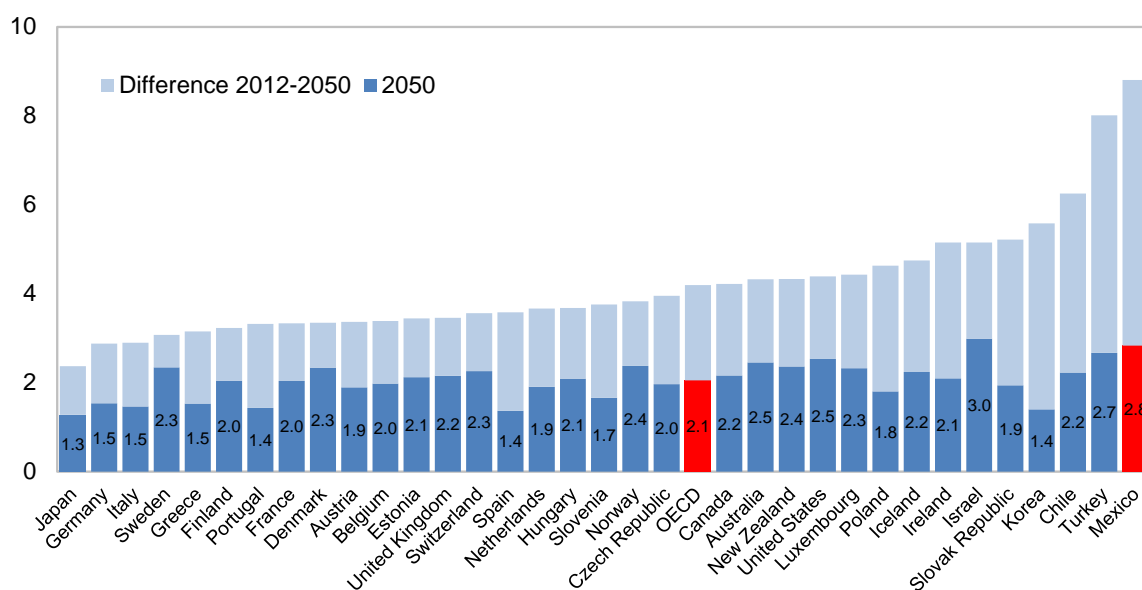


[Figure 1.10.xls]

## Mexico has a relatively young population, but faces rapid ageing

- During the period 2008-2011, fertility rates fell in more than two-thirds of the OECD countries, and particularly in Mexico. Even so, at 2.03 children per woman, Mexico had the 4<sup>th</sup> highest fertility rate in the OECD in 2011 (after Israel, New Zealand and Ireland), much higher than the OECD average of 1.70.
- Mexico has 8.8 people of working age for every person aged 65 years or more, the highest in the OECD and more than double the OECD average of 4.2 workers. Mexico is the fastest ageing country. The number of working-age people for every person over 65 will drop more sharply in Mexico than in any other OECD country from now until 2050.
- At the effective age of labour market exit, Mexicans have the shortest expected period in retirement among the OECD countries: 16.8 years for women and 12.9 years for men. In comparison, the OECD average is 22.5 years for women and 18 years for men.
- Currently, the large gender gap in employment represents a potential solution to reduce the effects of an ageing labour force. The employment rate for men is 78%, while the rate for women is only 44%. Having more women in paid work could also help many families come out of poverty.

Decline in the old-age support ratio 2012-2050  
Old-age support ratio, 2012 and 2050



[Figure 3.11.xls]

## The suicide rate is low

- Only Greece and Turkey have lower suicide rates than Mexico.

**Scoreboard: selected social indicators**  
(Click on indicators for full data and information)

	Pre-crisis			Latest year		
	Mexico	EU	OECD	Mexico	EU	OECD
<a href="#">Annual disposable household income</a> in national currency, latest year prices						
Average	<b>59 800</b>	..	..	<b>56 200</b>	..	..
Bottom 10%	<b>8 000</b>	..	..	<b>6 900</b>	..	..
in USD, latest year PPPs and prices						
Average	<b>6 800</b>	22 900	23 100	<b>6 400</b>	22 900	23 100
Bottom 10%	<b>900</b>	7 900	7 300	<b>800</b>	7 700	7 100
<a href="#">Total Fertility rate</a>	<b>2.10</b>	1.63	1.75	<b>2.03</b>	1.59	1.70
<a href="#">Unemployment rate (%)</a>	<b>3.8</b>	6.6	5.9	<b>5.2</b>	11.1	9.1
<a href="#">Youth neither in employment, education nor training, NEET rate (%)</a>	<b>21.5</b>	10.7	11.5	<b>21.1</b>	12.7	12.6
<a href="#">Income inequality:</a>						
Gini coefficient	<b>0.475</b>	0.288	0.313	<b>0.466</b>	0.291	0.313
Gap between richest and poorest 10%	<b>26.8</b>	6.9	9.2	<b>28.5</b>	7.4	9.5
<a href="#">Relative poverty (%)</a>	<b>20.9</b>	9.2	11.2	<b>20.4</b>	9.4	11.3
<a href="#">Share of people reporting not enough money to buy food (%)</a>	<b>31.9</b>	9.5	11.2	<b>38.3</b>	11.5	13.2
<a href="#">Public social spending (% GDP)</a>	<b>7.2</b>	22.5	19.6	<b>7.4</b>	25.1	21.9
<a href="#">Suicide rates, per 100 000 population</a>	<b>4.5</b>	12.5	12.5	<b>4.8</b>	12.2	12.4
<a href="#">Health expenditure per capita (latest year USD PPPs)</a>	<b>900</b>	3 100	3 100	<b>1 000</b>	3 200	3 300
<a href="#">Confidence in national government (%)</a>	<b>44</b>	50	49	<b>37</b>	41	43
<a href="#">Confidence in financial institutions (%)</a>	<b>47</b>	65	63	<b>43</b>	43	46


Unweighted average of the 21 EU and 34 OECD countries.

[from OECD Employment database](#)

[from OECD Income Distribution Database](#)

[from OECD Social Expenditure Database \(SOCX\)](#)

[from OECD Health Data](#)

<p><b>See also:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How does your country compare: <a href="#">data visualization</a></li> <li>• Executive summary: in your <a href="#">language</a></li> </ul>	
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