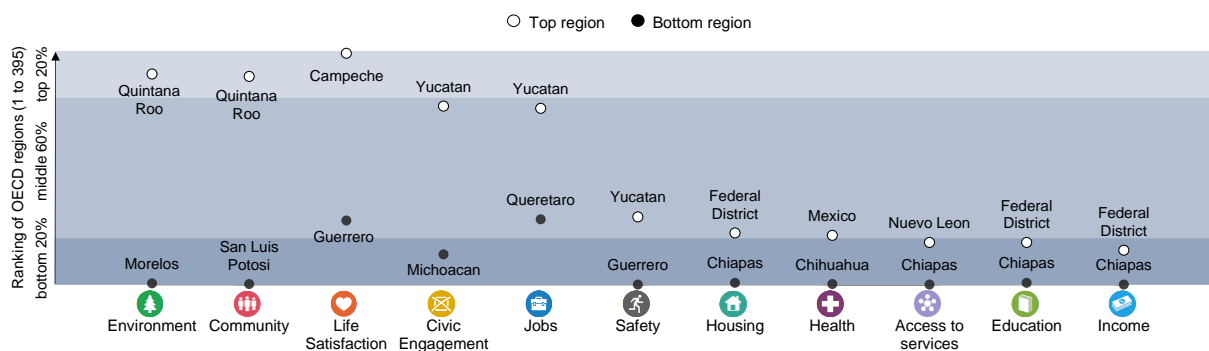


## REGIONAL WELL-BEING IN OECD COUNTRIES: MEXICO

The largest regional disparities in Mexico are found in environment and community, with Quintana Roo ranking in the top 10% of the OECD regions and Morelos and San Luis Potosi ranking in the bottom 1% of the OECD regions, respectively in the two dimensions. Wide regional disparities also exist in life satisfaction, civic engagement and jobs.

### Relative performance of Mexican regions by well-being dimension














Note: Relative ranking of the regions with the best and worst outcomes in the 11 well-being dimensions, with respect to all 395 OECD regions. The eleven dimensions are ordered by decreasing regional disparities in the country. Each well-being dimension is measured by the indicators in the table below.

Source: OECD Regional Well-Being Database: [www.oecdregionalwellbeing.org](http://www.oecdregionalwellbeing.org)

The high performing Mexican regions fare better than the OECD average in air quality, employment and unemployment rates, perceived social support network and life satisfaction, and worse in the 7 other well-being indicators. The homicide rate, disposable income per capita, access to broadband connection and share of labour force with at least a secondary degree are the well-being indicators where the gap between Mexican states and the OECD average is the largest.

### How do the top and bottom regions in Mexico fare on the well-being indicators?

	Mexican regions		Country average	OECD average
	Top 20%	Bottom 20%		
 <b>Environment</b>				
Level of air pollution in PM 2.5 (µg/m³), 2013	5.3	16.9	11.9	10.4
 <b>Community</b>				
Perceived social support network (%), average 2006-14	89.2	64.7	81.1	88.9
 <b>Life satisfaction</b>				
Self-evaluation of life satisfaction (scale from 0 to 10), average 2006-14	7.9	6.4	7.0	6.7
 <b>Civic engagement</b>				
Voters in last national election (%), 2015	68.1	56.0	63.1	68.1
 <b>Jobs</b>				
Employment rate (%), 2014	66.6	58.1	63.0	66.3
Unemployment rate (%), 2014	2.9	6.7	4.9	8.6
 <b>Safety</b>				
Homicide Rate (per 100 000 people), 2013	6.8	36.5	19.5	3.4
 <b>Housing</b>				
Rooms per person, 2013	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.8
 <b>Health</b>				
Life Expectancy at birth (years), 2013	75.9	73.0	74.8	79.7
Age-adjusted mortality rate (per 1 000 people), 2013	8.7	11.1	9.8	8.4
 <b>Access to services</b>				
Households with broadband access (%), 2014	51.1	20.0	33.7	69.8
 <b>Education</b>				
Labour force with at least upper secondary education (%), 2014	51.0	29.5	40.0	74.3
 <b>Income</b>				
Disposable income per capita (in USD PPP), 2013	5 118	2 197	3 437	17 916

Note: Data in the first two columns refer to average values of top and bottom regions of national ranking and until the equivalent of 20% of the national population is reached.

Source: OECD Regional Well-Being Database: [www.oecdregionalwellbeing.org](http://www.oecdregionalwellbeing.org)