

How does MEXICO compare on child well-being?

Relative to other OECD countries, Mexico's performance on child well-being is mixed. At home, **average disposable income** levels for children are the lowest in the OECD, and the **child relative income poverty rate** is, at 19.7%, higher than in many other OECD countries and well above the OECD average (13.4%).

On health, outcomes for infants are varied – with the **low-weight birth rate** (5.8%) below the OECD average (6.5%) but the **infant mortality rate** the highest in the OECD (12.5 deaths per 1000 live births, versus an OECD average of 3.9) – and, in comparison to other OECD countries, a

below-average share of 15-year-olds in Mexico (48%) report getting **regular intense exercise** outside of school.

On education, 15-year-olds in Mexico are more likely than their peers in all other OECD countries to live in homes without essential educational resources like **books to help with school work** or a **desk and quiet place to study at**, and performance on the OECD's **PISA tests** is comparatively poor. However, 15-year-olds in Mexico remain ambitious – 58% say they expect to **complete a university degree**, much higher than the OECD average (44%)

Outcomes for adolescents are mixed. Mexico has the highest **adolescent fertility rate** and the second highest share of 15-19 year-olds **not in employment, education or training** in the OECD (after Turkey). Yet, teenagers in Mexico do not appear unhappy, at least at age 15 – compared to other OECD countries, Mexico has a very low share of 15-year-olds reporting **low levels of life satisfaction** (6%, compared to an OECD average of 12%), and by far the highest the share reporting **high levels of life satisfaction** (58%, compared to 47% in the second highest, Iceland, and an OECD average of 34%).

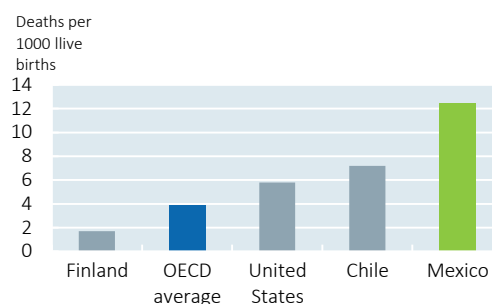
How Mexico compares to other OECD countries on 19 key measures

● Top third ◆ Middle third ■ Bottom third

Category	Measure	Performance
Home and family environment	Jobs and income	Bottom third (■)
	Children in relative income poverty	Bottom third (■)
	Parent-child relationships	Bottom third (■)
Health and safety	Infant health	Bottom third (■)
	Low-weight births	Top third (●)
	Child and adolescent health	Adolescents skipping either breakfast or dinner: Middle third (◆) Adolescents regularly engaging in vigorous exercise: Bottom third (■)
Education and school life	Adolescents with a desk and a quiet place to study at home	Bottom third (■)
	Adolescents with books for school work at home	Bottom third (■)
	Adolescents who feel anxious about school tests	Middle third (◆)
	Adolescents who expect to complete a university degree	Top third (●)
	Adolescents who feel like they belong in school	Top third (●)
	Adolescents who report being the victims of bullying	Middle third (◆)
	Adolescents reporting high life satisfaction	Top third (●)
Activities and life satisfaction	Adolescents reporting low life satisfaction	Top third (●)
	Adolescents not in education or employment	Bottom third (■)
	Adolescent fertility	Bottom third (■)
	Reading performance at age 15 (PISA)	Bottom third (■)
	Mathematics performance at age 15 (PISA)	Bottom third (■)

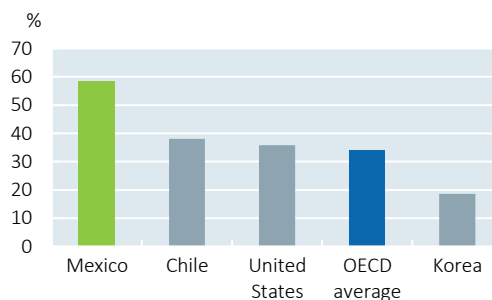
Note: Placement in top/middle/bottom third of OECD countries with available data on each measure. 'Top third' (green circle) always represents good relative performance with respect to child well-being, and 'bottom third' (red square) poor relative performance. For measures where a larger value is generally 'better' (e.g. 'adolescents reporting high life satisfaction'), 'top third' means the country is in the top third when countries are ranked largest to smallest value down. For measures where a smaller value is better (e.g. 'adolescents reporting low life satisfaction'), 'top third' means the country is in the top third when ranked smallest to largest.

Infant mortality rates, 2015



Note: data for Chile and the United States refer to 2014.
Source: OECD Child Well-Being Portal based on OECD Health Statistics

15-year-olds reporting high life satisfaction, 2015



Note: % who reported being very satisfied with their life as a whole
Source: OECD Child Well-Being Portal based on PISA 2015 Database

The **Child Well-Being Data Portal (CWBDP)** gathers data on child well-being and the settings in which children grow up. It provides information on children's home and family environment, their health and safety, their education and school life, their activities and their life satisfaction, and also links to information on public policies for children. Information covers children from 0 to 17 years of age, although some information is available only for specific ages. Where possible, information is provided for different age groups, from early childhood to adolescence. The data portal also provides a unique source of information on disparities in child well-being by gender, family status, household income level, and parental background.