

Government at a Glance 2021 Country Fact Sheet



Mexico

Mexico has the lowest public investment among OECD countries.

Public investment in Mexico was 1.3% of GDP in 2019, below the OECD average of 3.4%. This is a decrease of 0.7 percentage points from 2007, when Mexico's public investment was 2.0% of GDP (Figure 2.32).

Chapter 2 – Public finance and economics



[Figure 2.32. Government investment as percentage of GDP, 2007, 2019 and 2020](#)

Mexico is one of two OECD countries to achieve gender equality in parliament. In 2021, 48% of parliamentarians were women, the second largest share among OECD countries, where the average is 32%. This was an 11 percentage point increase from 2012, when the share of female parliamentarians in Mexico was 37% (Figure 3.10).

Chapter 3 – Public employment



[Figure 3.10. Gender equality in parliament and electoral gender quotas, 2012, 2017 and 2021](#)

Mexico has good practices for ensuring the independence of regulators in some sectors. Mexico is above average for the independence of energy and e-communications regulators (Figure 7.8). Mexico could increase the independence of regulators in rail and air transport.

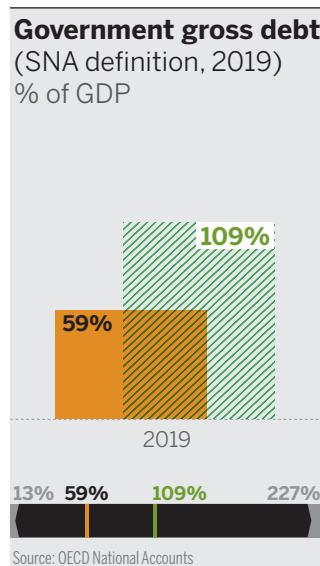
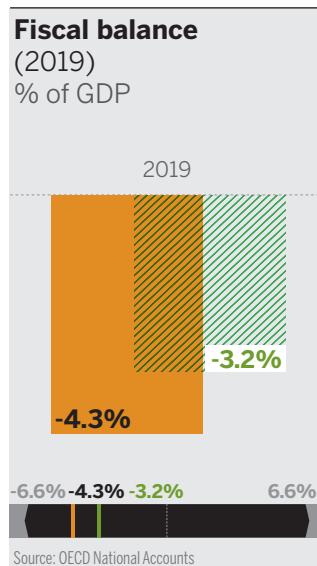
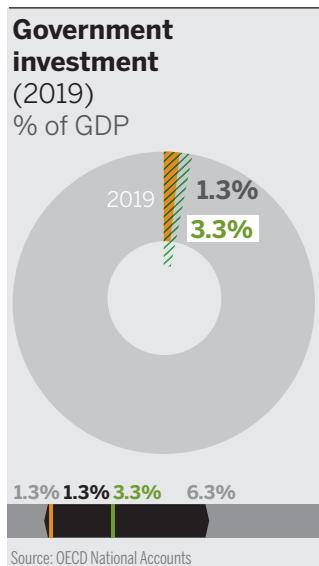
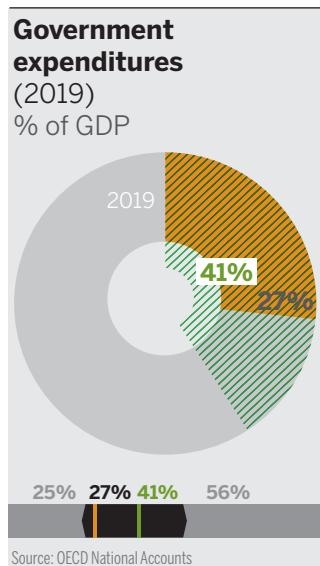
Chapter 7 – Regulatory governance



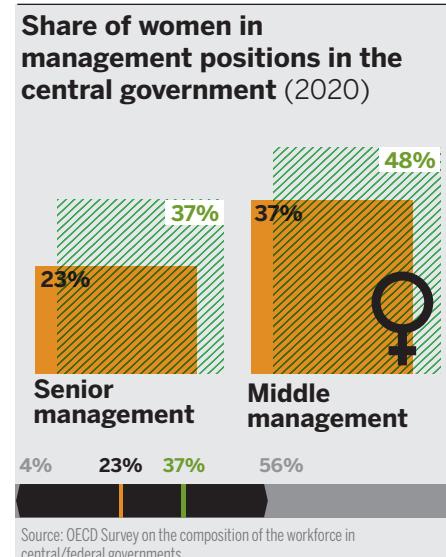
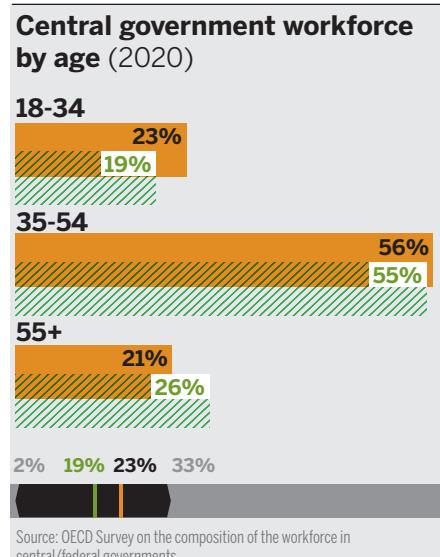
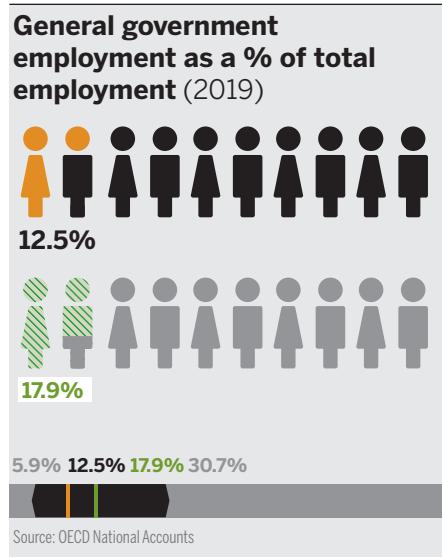
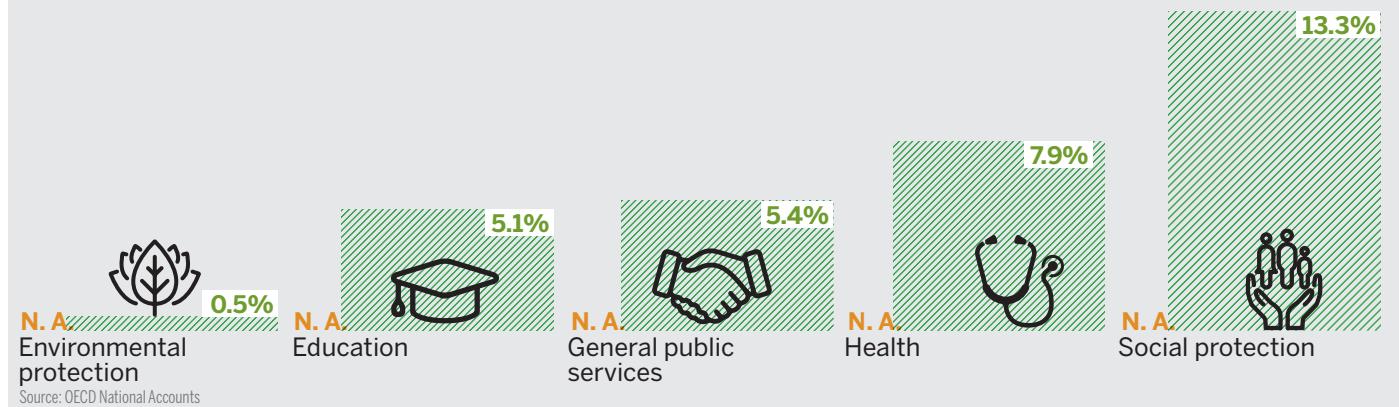
[Figure 7.8. Independence indicator scores for regulators in OECD countries by sector, 2018](#)

Government resources

Mexico
 OECD
 Range of OECD country values
 N. A. not available
 Values have been rounded



Government expenditures by selected functions (2019) % of GDP



Public governance practices



Composite indices of public service leadership and capability (2020)

From 0 (worst) to 1 (best)



Source: OECD Survey on the composition of the workforce in central/federal governments and OECD Survey on public service leadership and capability

Green budgeting tools (2021)

Ex ante or ex post environmental assessment



Ex ante or ex post green budget tagging



Source: OECD and European Commission – Joint survey on emerging green budgeting practices

Objectives included in infrastructure and public procurement strategies (2020)

Public procurement strategy includes responsible business conduct objectives on...



**21 YES
5 NO**

Human rights



**13 YES
13 NO**

Gender



**8 YES
18 NO**

Infrastructure strategy includes objectives on...



**19 YES
5 NO**



**5 YES
19 NO**



**7 YES
17 NO**

Source: OECD Survey on infrastructure governance and OECD Survey on leveraging responsible business conduct through public procurement

Citizen and stakeholder participation (2020 or 2021)

Early consultation in the regulation-making process

NOT SYSTEMATIC

**8 SYSTEMATIC
2 NEVER
27 NOT SYSTEMATIC**



Centres of government consulted stakeholders on COVID-19 recovery

NO

**18 YES
8 NO**



Centres of government consulted stakeholders on strategies to manage the COVID-19 crisis

NO

**20 YES
6 NO**



Central government portal(s) for carrying out online consultations

YES

**22 YES
10 NO**



Source: OECD Survey on centres of government's role in managing the COVID-19 crisis, OECD open government Survey and OECD Indicators of regulatory policy and governance (iREG) Survey

Digital government index (2019)

Composite index from 0 (worst) to 1 (best)



Source: OECD Survey on digital government 1.0

Government results

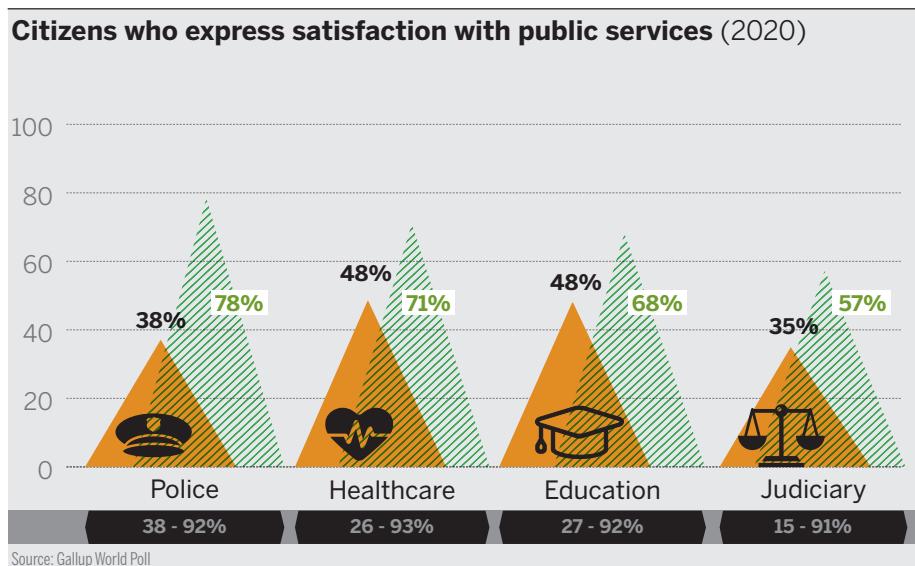
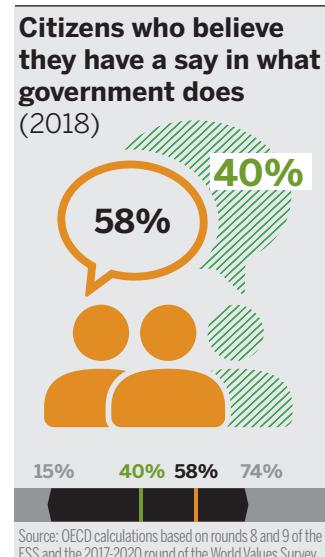
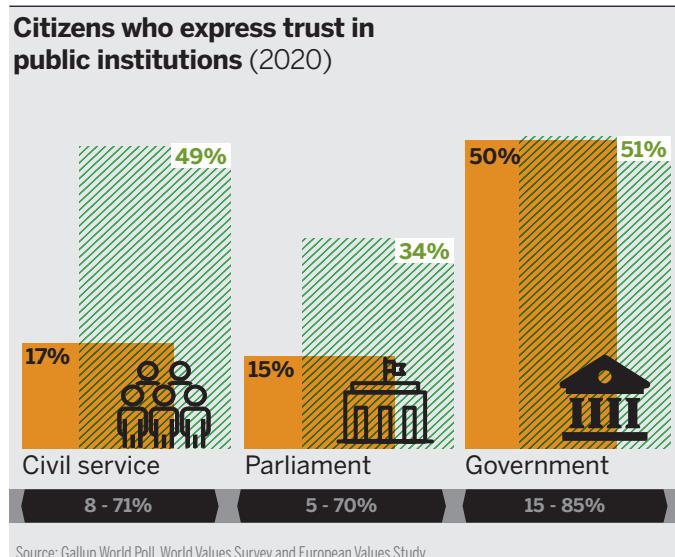
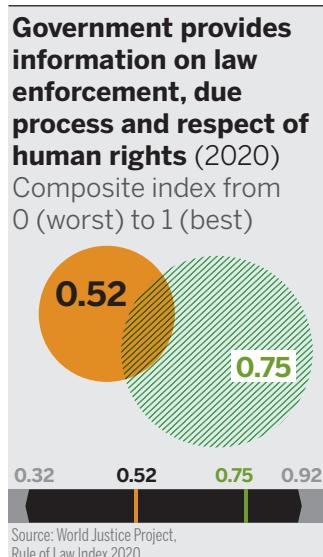


Figure notes

- Data on Public finance and economics, which are based on the System of National Accounts (SNA), were extracted on 11 May 2021 and data on General government employment were extracted on 12 April 2021. The range of country values refers to year 2019.
- Fiscal balance as reported in SNA framework, also referred to as net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) of government, is calculated as total government revenues minus total government expenditures.
- Government gross debt is reported according to the SNA definition, which differs from the definition applied under the Maastricht Treaty. It is defined as all liabilities that require payment or payments of interest or principal by the debtor to the creditor at a date or dates in the future. All debt instruments are liabilities, but some liabilities such as shares, equity and financial derivatives are not debt.
- The range of country values for the central government workforce by age refers to the 18-34 group.
- Data on trust in the civil service and parliament are 2018 for most countries.
- The range of country values for share of women in management positions in the central government refers to senior management.
- Citizens who express satisfaction with public services; for the judiciary and the police, the data reflect the proportion of citizens who express having confidence in the institution.
- The range of country values for income inequality before taxes and post taxes and transfers refers to GINI after taxes and transfers for the working age population.

Government at a Glance 2021

Published every two years, **Government at a Glance** provides reliable, internationally comparable indicators on government activities and their results in OECD countries.

The 2021 edition includes input indicators on public finance and employment; while processes include data on institutions, budgeting practices and procedures, human resources management, regulatory governance, public procurement, the governance of infrastructure, public sector integrity, open government and digital government. Outcomes cover core government results (e.g. trust, political efficacy, inequality reduction) and indicators on access, responsiveness, quality and citizen satisfaction for the education, health and justice sectors. Governance indicators are especially useful for monitoring and benchmarking governments' progress in their public sector reforms.



Each indicator in the publication is presented in a user-friendly format, consisting of graphs and/or charts illustrating variations across countries and over time, brief descriptive analyses highlighting the major findings conveyed by the data, and a methodological section on the definition of the indicator and any limitations in data comparability.

The Excel spreadsheets used to create the tables and figures in Government at a Glance 2021 are available via the StatLinks provided throughout the publication: <https://doi.org/10.1787/1c258f55-en>

For more information on the data (including full methodology and figure notes) and to consult all other Country Fact Sheets: www.oecd.org/gov/govataglance.htm