

Health at a Glance 2021: OECD Indicators

Highlights for Mexico

Health at a Glance provides the latest comparable data and trends on the performance of health systems in OECD countries and key emerging economies. Alongside indicator-by-indicator analysis, this edition offers a special chapter on the health impact of COVID-19.

With COVID-19, Mexico experienced the highest excess mortality in the OECD and significant disruptions to other care



As of November 1, more than **3.8 million COVID-19 infections** and nearly **290 000 deaths** from the virus had been recorded. Low testing rates hide the full impact of the pandemic.



All-cause mortality in 2020 and the first six months of 2021 rose by **54.8%** compared with the 2015-2019 average.



Around **8% of COVID-19 cases** and close to **2% of all deaths** have occurred among health workers.



The pandemic caused **health spending** as a share of GDP to rise sharply, from 5.4% in 2019 to 6.2% in 2020 (compared to an average 0.9 percentage point increase in the OECD area).



Less than half (47%) of the Mexican population has been fully vaccinated against COVID-19, compared to 65% across the OECD on average (as of November 1).



Mexico had the **third-lowest vaccination rate against COVID-19** across 37 OECD countries on November 1, a decline from sixth-lowest at the beginning of July.

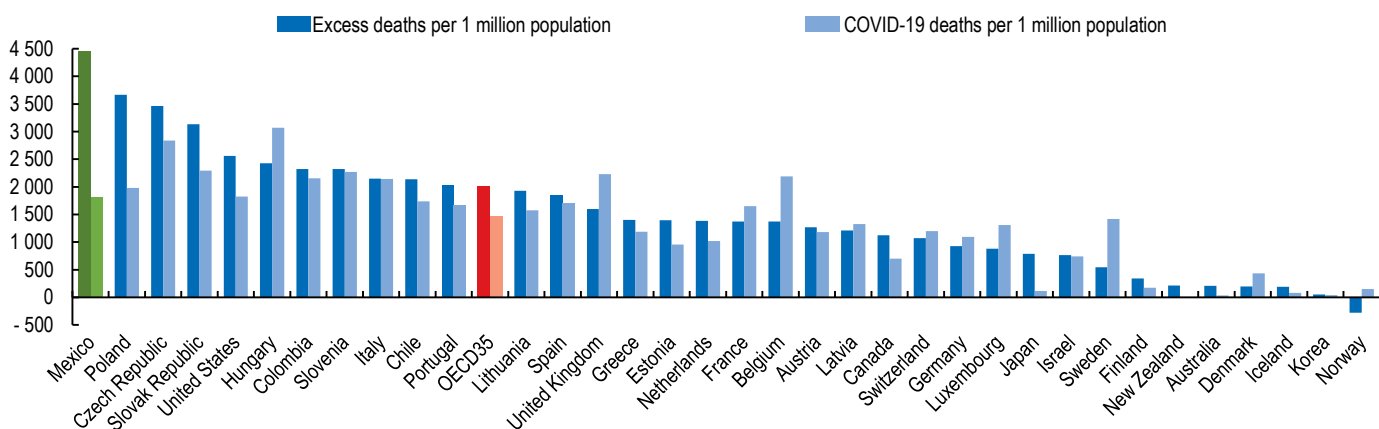


The crisis had a significant negative impact on mental health. In Mexico, the prevalence of depression was **nine times higher** in early 2020, compared to 2019.



The pandemic resulted in **foregone care**, including a **9% drop** in in-person doctor consultations in 2020, compared to the previous year.

Cumulative excess mortality compared to reported COVID-19 deaths per million population, January 2020 to end June 2021



Health at a Glance 2021: How does Mexico compare?

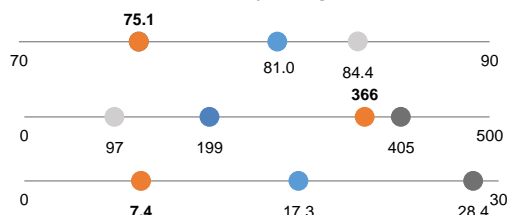
● Mexico
 ● Highest performer
 ● OECD
 ● Lowest performer

Life expectancy in Mexico is the lowest across all OECD countries, and avoidable mortality is high

Life expectancy (2019 or nearest year)
Years of life at birth

Avoidable mortality (2019 or nearest year)
Deaths per 100 000 population (age-standardised)

Population ageing (2019 or nearest year)
% of population 65 and older



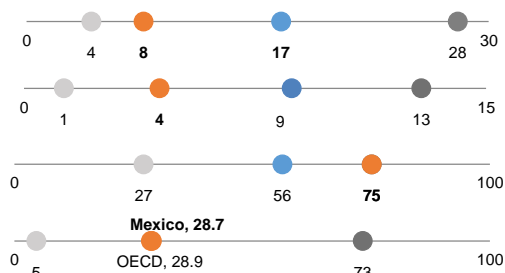
Overweight and obesity rates are significantly above the OECD average

Smoking (2019 or nearest year)
Daily smokers (% population 15+)

Alcohol (2019 or nearest year)
Litres consumed per capita (population 15+)

Overweight/obese (2019 or nearest year)
Population with BMI >= 25 (% population 15+)

Air pollution (2019 or nearest year)
Deaths due to ambient particulate matter pollution (per 100 000 population)

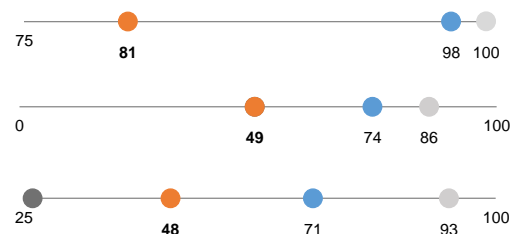


Population coverage and financial protection still lag behind the OECD average

Population coverage, eligibility (2019 or nearest year)
Population eligible for core services (% population)

Financial protection (2019 or nearest year)
Expenditure covered by compulsory prepayment (% total expenditure)

Population coverage, satisfaction (2019 or nearest year)
Population satisfied with availability of quality health care (% population)

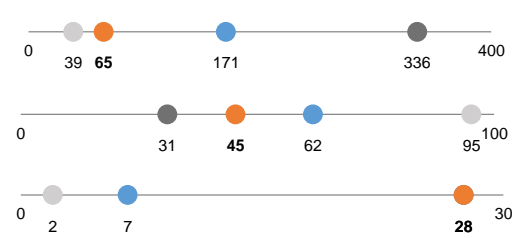


Some key measures of quality preventive and secondary care are below the OECD average

Effective primary care (2019 or nearest year)
Avoidable COPD admissions (per 100 000 people, age-sex standardised)

Effective preventive care (2019 or nearest year)
Mammography screening within the past two years (% of women 50+)

Effective secondary care (2019 or nearest year)
30 day mortality following AMI (per 100 000 people, age-sex standardised)



The health system in Mexico is under-resourced, with low numbers of doctors and nurses

Health spending (2019 or nearest year)
% GDP

Hospital beds (2019 or nearest year)
Per 1 000 population

Doctors (2019 or nearest year)
Practicing physicians (per 1 000 population)

Nurses (2019 or nearest year)
Practicing nurses (per 1 000 population)

