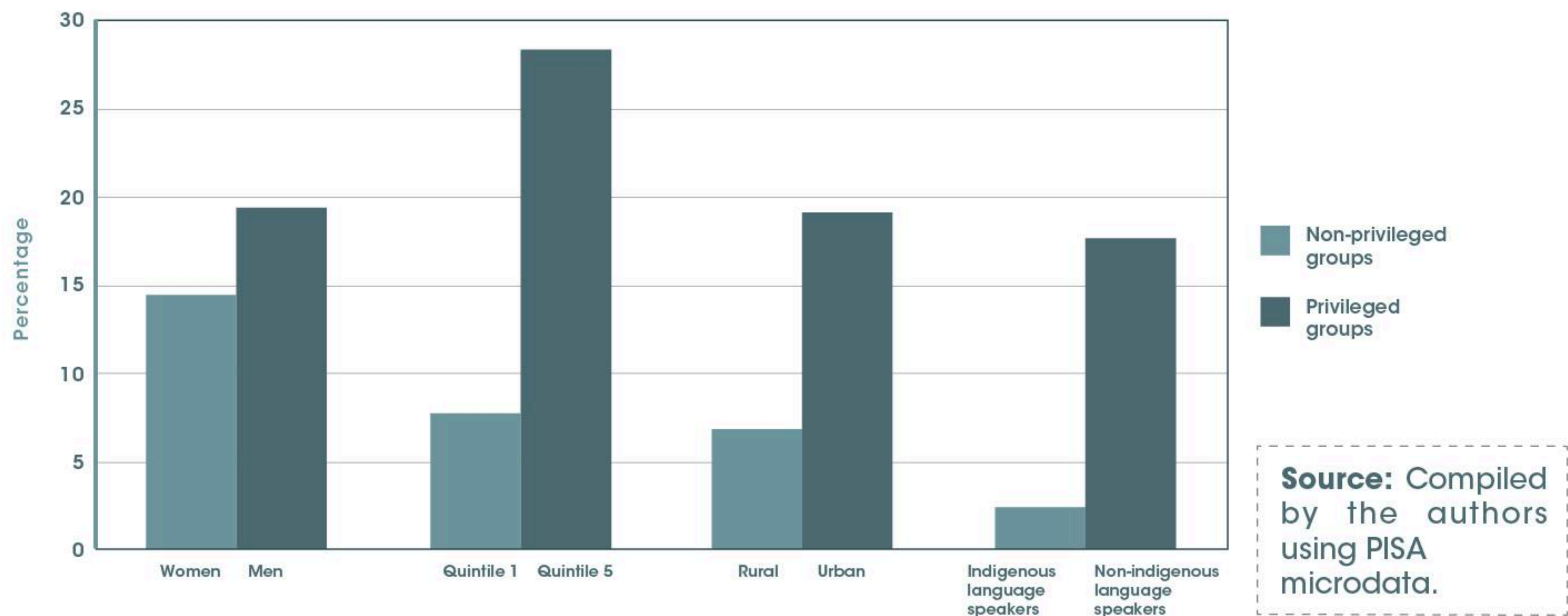


Inequalities

in Mexico / 2018

Head start positions of privileged groups regarding obtaining good or superior mathematics scores on the PISA test

Percentage of the population that obtained good or superior mathematics scores on the PISA test by group (2015):

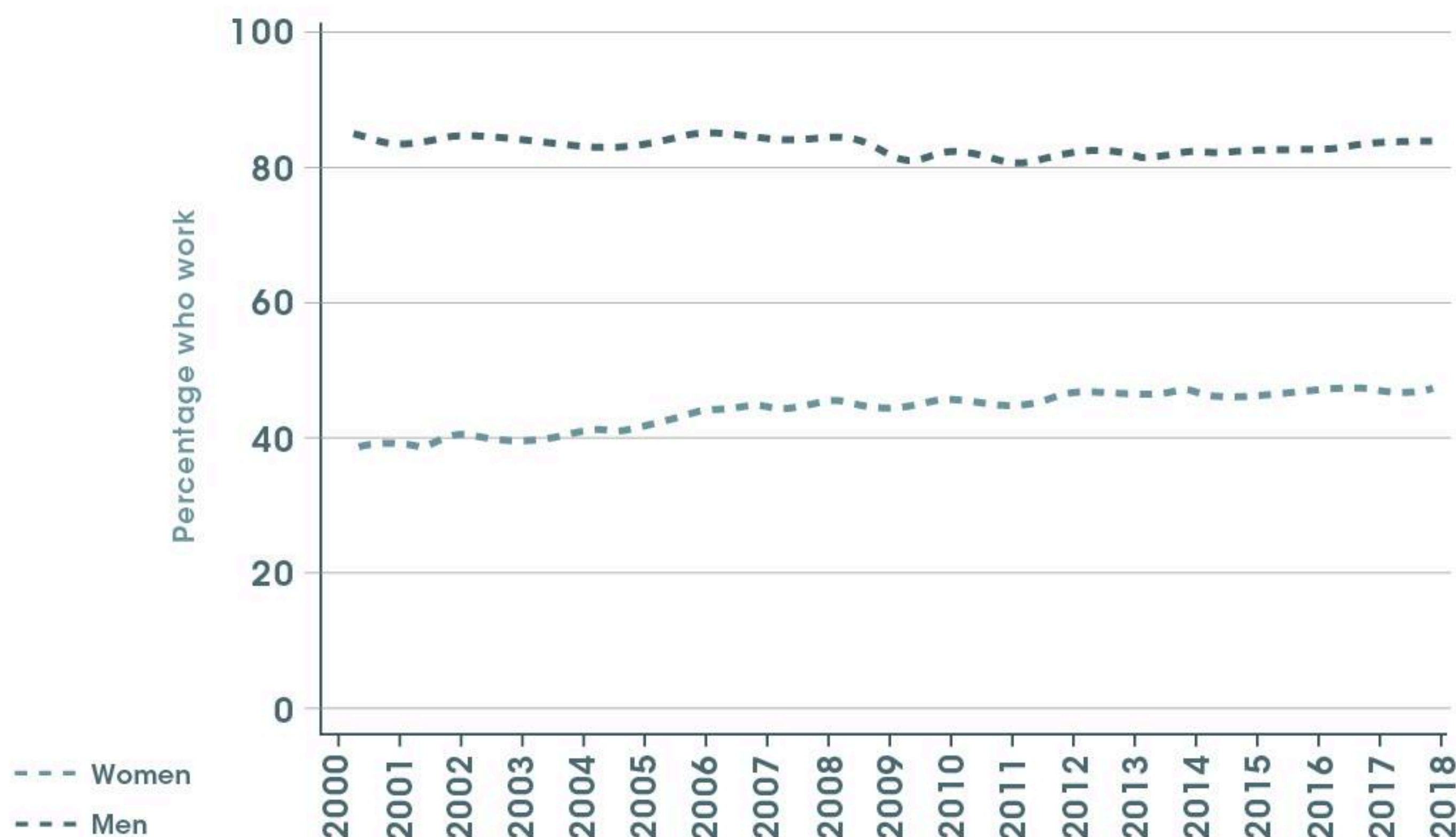


The development of learning abilities and cognitive competences is one of the key outcomes of the educational system, but it is determined by factors such as the type of school zone: 7% of students of rural schools obtained good or superior mathematics scores on the PISA test compared to 19% of students of urban schools.

Inequalities

in Mexico / 2018

Percentage of women and men who work (2000-2018)



Source: Compiled by the authors using ENE 2000-2004 and the ENOE 2005-2017.

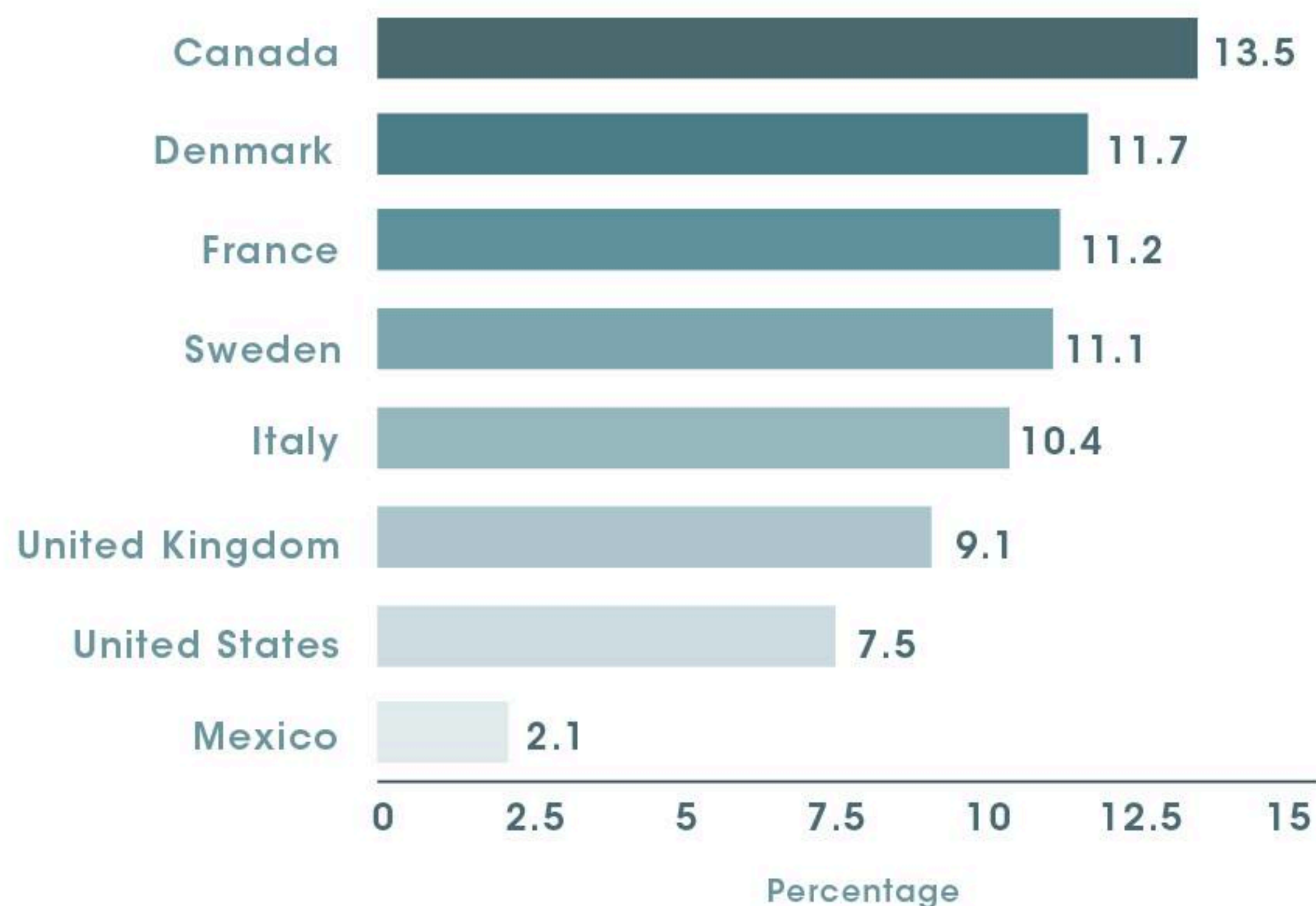
Note: 20-64 age group. Those people who reported at least one hour of work during the survey's reference week are considered workers. Estimates represent the value of the first quarter of each year.

The proportion of women workers increased consistently from 2000 to 2012, to later pause at 45%. Excluding Arab countries, this percentage is among the lowest in the world.

Inequalities

in Mexico / 2018

Intergenerational upward social mobility Selected countries (latest year)



Note: Compiled by the authors using the following sources: Canada: Corak and Heisz (1999); Denmark: Boserup et al. (2014); France, Italy, and Sweden: Alesina et al. (2017); United Kingdom: Blanden and Machin (2008); United States: Chetty et al. (2014). Mexico: authors' estimations based on the Intergenerational Social Mobility Module (Módulo de Movilidad Social Intergeneracional) 2016, by INEGI.

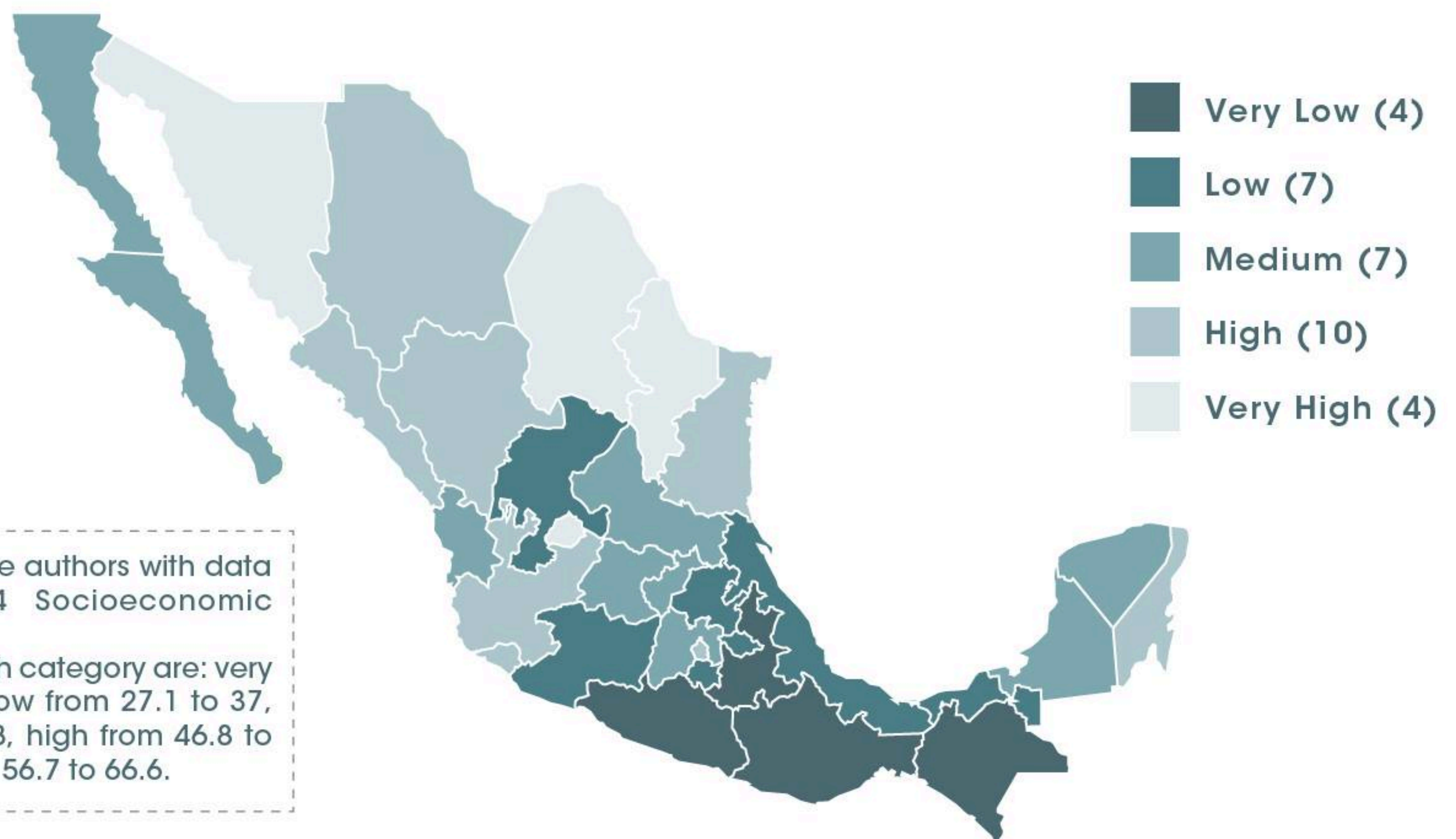
Intergenerational upward mobility refers to the percentage of those who come from homes in the lowest-income group (quintile 1) that have been able to rise socially to the highest-income group (quintile 5). Mexico is in last place, with an upward income mobility of 2.1%.

Inequalities

in Mexico / 2018

Access to social security and territorial inequality

Percent of the population with access to social security by state (2014)

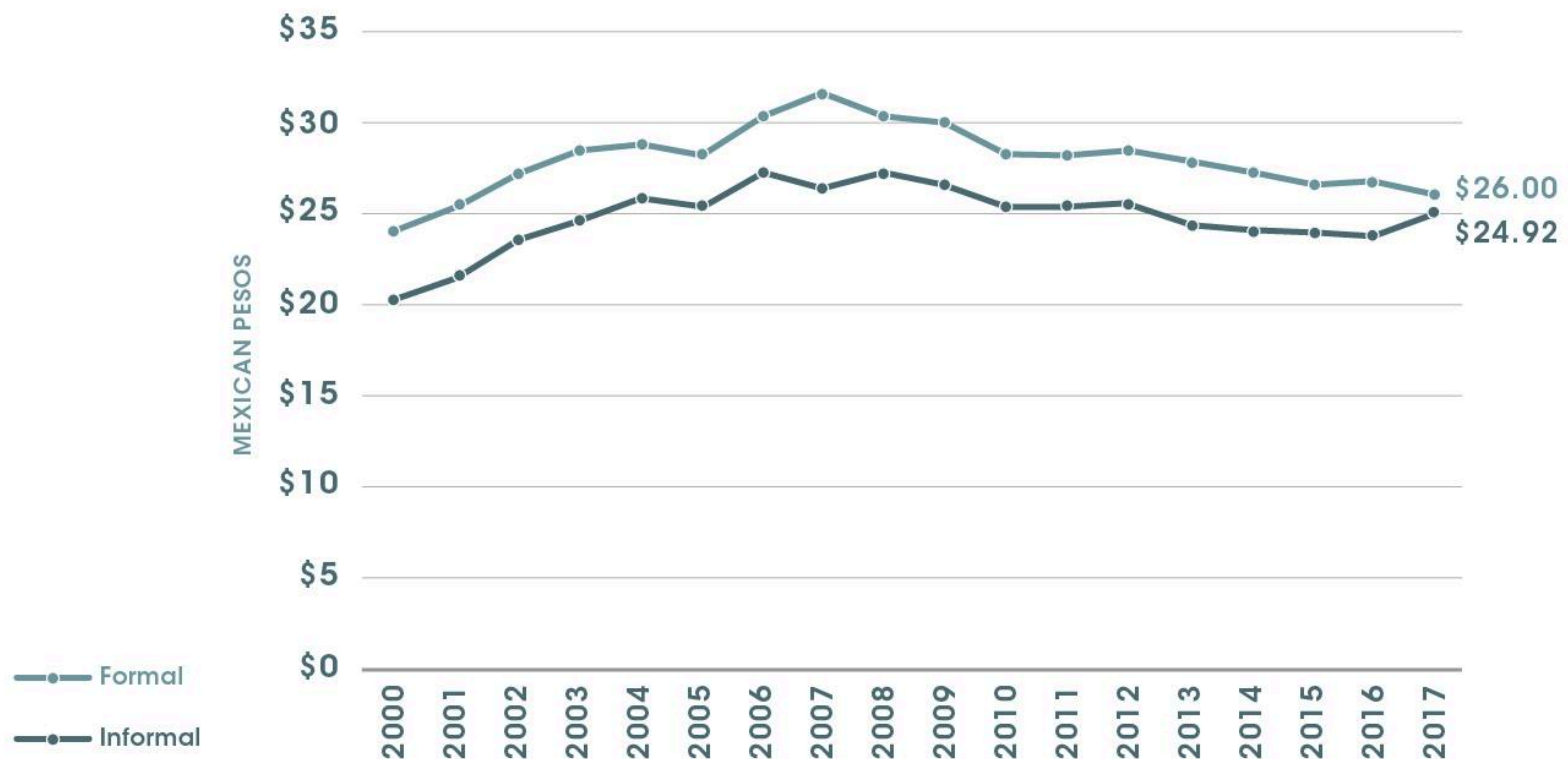


People with similar levels of schooling join a labor market determined by its geographical location. The characteristics of their jobs define the level of social protection their families can attain: 58% of the people in Sonora have access to services linked to social security, while only 27% have the same benefits in Puebla.

Inequalities

in Mexico / 2018

Median of income per hour by employment status (2000-2017)



Source: Compiled by the authors using the ENE 2000-2004 and the ENOE 2005-2017.

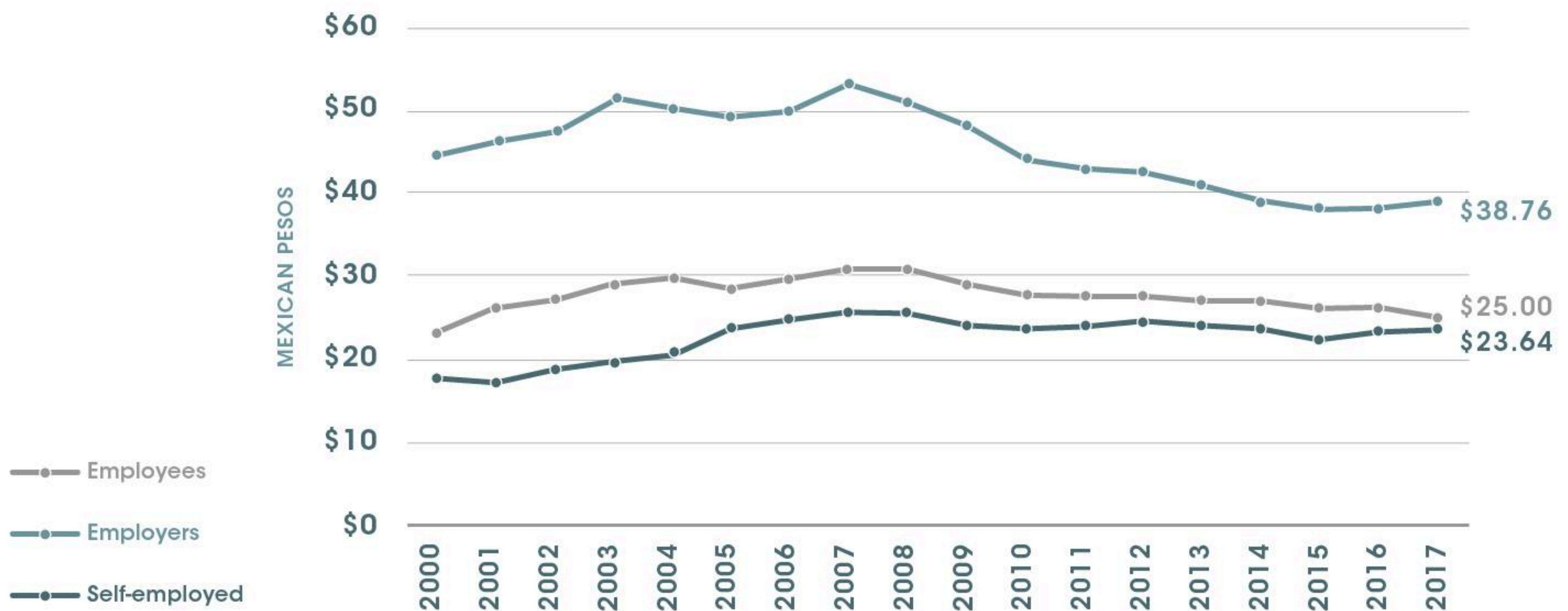
Note: Constant 2017 prices.

Since 2007 there has been a sustained deterioration in formal worker income (with a loss of 17.8% of its value) and, by 2017, a convergence of hourly income between workers in both sectors.

Inequalities

in Mexico / 2018

Median of income per hour by type of occupation (2000-2017)



Source: Compiled by the authors using the ENE 2000-2004 and the ENOE 2005-2017.

Note: Constant 2017 prices.

Since the crisis and up to 2017, there has been a downward trend for the three categories. The negative impact has been greater for the employers, who lost 26% of the value of their income, followed by employees, who lost 18%.