

# Mexico

Health at a Glance provides the latest comparable data and trends on population health and health system performance. This Country Note shows how Mexico compares to other OECD countries across indicators in the report.

## How does Mexico perform overall?

This section shows key indicators, and also how often Mexico is above the OECD average on relevant indicators (where data are available for Mexico).

### Health status



#### Key indicators:

Life expectancy was 75.4 years, 4.9 years below the OECD average. Preventable mortality was 435 per 100,000 (higher than the OECD average of 158); with treatable mortality at 230 per 100,000 (higher than the OECD average of 79). Diabetes prevalence was higher than the OECD average.

**Mexico performs better than the OECD average on 36% of indicators**

(Based on 14 indicators, data missing for 5 indicators)

### Risk factors



#### Key indicators:

Smoking prevalence, at 8.6%, was lower than the OECD average of 16.0%. Alcohol consumption was lower than the OECD average; at 5.1 litres per capita versus 8.6. Obesity prevalence was 36.0%, higher than the OECD average of 25.7%. There were 28.7 deaths from air pollution per 100,000 population (OECD average 28.9).

**Mexico performs better than the OECD average on 63% of indicators**

(Based on 8 indicators, data missing for 5 indicators)

### Quality of care



#### Key indicators:

Acute care: 30-day mortality after stroke was 17.2% (OECD average 7.8%), and 23.7% after AMI (OECD average 6.8%). Primary care: There were 195 avoidable admissions per 100,000 population, less than the OECD average of 463. Safe prescribing: Data on antibiotic prescribing was not available. Preventive care: 20% of women were screened for breast cancer, less than the OECD average of 55%.

**Mexico performs better than the OECD average on 33% of indicators**

(Based on 12 indicators, data missing for 21 indicators)

### Access to care



#### Key indicators:

72% of the population is covered for a core set of services. 57% of people were satisfied with the availability of quality healthcare (OECD average 67%). Financial coverage, with 50% of spending covered by mandatory prepayment, was lower than the OECD average of 76%. Out-of-pocket spending, at 41% of health expenditure, was higher than the OECD average of 18%. No comparable data is available on unmet needs.

**Mexico performs better than the OECD average on 10% of indicators**

(Based on 10 indicators, data missing for 8 indicators)

### Health system resources



#### Key indicators:

Mexico spends \$1181 per capita on health, less than the OECD average of \$4986 (USD PPP). This is equal to 5.5% of GDP, compared to 9.2% on average in the OECD. There are 2.5 practising doctors per 1,000 population (OECD average 3.7); and 2.9 practising nurses (OECD average 9.2). Mexico has 1.0 hospital beds per 1,000 population, less than the OECD average of 4.3.

**Mexico is above the OECD average on 15% of indicators**

(Based on 20 indicators, data missing for 12 indicators)

Note: Overall comparisons of health status, risk factors, access, quality and resources are unweighted and therefore not measures of performance; OECD averages for quality of care are based on Chapter 1 (and differ slightly from averages in Chapter 6 due to differences in country coverage)

# On which indicators does Mexico perform well or badly?

The graphs below show selected indicators from *Health at a Glance 2023* where the performance of Mexico deviates markedly from the OECD on average. For more details on the data presented, please refer to the full report, using the graph references provided (e.g. g5.1).

**Mexico:** ● Better ● Worse ● Higher ● Lower ● OECD average ● Other OECD countries

