



MEASURING WELL-BEING IN MEXICAN STATES

HIGHLIGHTS



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Over the last 15 years, Mexico has improved its performance in many dimensions that are essential to a good life, notably in health outcomes, access to basic services and quality of housing. Further efforts are now required to improve performance in other areas, such as education, safety, poverty reduction and quality of jobs, where Mexico still fares poorly in international comparisons. In addition, stark differences in outcomes exist across its states. To offer one example of the work that lies ahead on both fronts: only about 44% of Mexico's labour force has at least secondary education, 30 percentage points below the OECD average, while the education gap between the Federal District (58%) and the state of Chiapas (27%) is the largest disparity within any OECD country except for Turkey.

In the past ten years, lagging states have narrowed the gap with the rest of the country in health, accessibility to services and housing. Regional differences in accessibility to services and health have narrowed since 2000, mainly thanks to the reduction of maternity and infant mortality rates and better access to basic services in the lagging states. At the same time, safety, income and jobs have worsened on average in the country. Extremely poor conditions concentrated in a number of states, such as Guerrero and the State of Mexico, explain the deterioration of security over the past five years, while the worsening in the employment situation, although less severe than the security situation, have been spread across a majority of states in the past ten years. Income has deteriorated since 2008, and in states where income has increased, inequalities have also increased.

Accurate measurement of performance at both the national and sub-national levels is a prerequisite for effective policy design and implementation. The OECD work on Measuring Regional Well-Being, launched in 2014 as part of the OECD Better Life Initiative, comprises a set of well-being indicators and analysis for a better understanding of well-being trends and drivers in the 362 regions in OECD countries. Building on this initiative, the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) has developed a one-stop website to measure well-being in the 31 Mexican states and the Federal District in 12 topics spanning material living conditions and quality of life (*Sitio de Indicadores de Bienestar por Entidad Federativa*). INEGI's website and this accompanying report offer a useful base for a better understanding of local assets and constraints for regional development. It provides a valuable tool for all stakeholders in Mexico to track performance at the federal and state levels and an example for other countries wanting to develop multi-dimensional well-being metrics to monitor sub-national differences.

The OECD framework on Measuring Regional Well-Being demonstrates how these indicators can be included in policy design and implementation at all levels of government to improve people's lives. It provides examples of well-being initiatives launched by regions and cities around the world, aimed at improving the effectiveness and coherence of policies to increase regional competitiveness and improve quality of life. These initiatives cannot be pursued in isolation; they require an open and participative process with all the relevant stakeholders to adapt well-being metrics to the strategic objectives of the region, connect the measurement with policy dialogues, and mobilise citizens in an open debate to identify priorities and evaluate results. This report provides indications on how INEGI's measurement can become a strong foundation for regional well-being initiatives in Mexico.

Main findings

Large differences across the Mexican states and the Federal District exist on most dimensions of well-being. Living in one of the worst-faring states, as compared to living in one of the country's best-ranking states, can mean being four times as likely at risk of poverty, four fewer years of life expectancy, about seven times greater likelihood of abandoning school, seven times more likely to be working longer hours for lower pay, and having three times a greater likelihood of feeling unsafe in one's municipality.

Income disparities between and within Mexican states are among the highest in the OECD. The household disposable income in the Federal District is three times higher than the one in Chiapas, the largest regional gap in OECD countries. Income inequality within states is high compared to OECD countries, although it decreased in 21 of the 31 Mexican states and the Federal District in the period 2008-14. Poverty is still a concern in many states, as it is deprivation from a range of basic services. According to Mexico's multi-dimensional poverty indicator, a measure of monetary and non-monetary poverty, as much as 76% of population in Chiapas was living in poverty in 2014, while in Nuevo Leon, the state with the lowest poverty rate, it was 20%.

Rural-urban divide explains some of the regional differences. The population in rural regions, characterised by the predominance of agricultural activities and relatively low population density, has higher informal labour rates, less access to basic services and a higher incidence of poverty than those living in urban areas. The number of poor people in urban areas, however, has increased in recent years, reaching 38 million in 2014, which corresponds to two-thirds of Mexico's poor, and the urban population is not significantly better off in the access to health services than the rural population.

Educational improvements will have a strong impact on reducing inequalities in many outcomes. Having a secondary school degree in Mexico can mean four more years of life expectancy compared to those with only a basic education, and seven years more in Chihuahua, the Federal District and Sonora. An increase of 10 percentage points of the labour force with at least a secondary education is associated to a reduction in informal employment by 14 percentage points, a relation that has been stable over the past decade.

States with similar levels of gross domestic product per capita differ substantially on many well-being outcomes. Monitoring the many factors that shape well-being in each state can help understand local assets and capacity to improve living conditions. For example, the obesity rate in high-income states varies from 43% of adults in Campeche and Tabasco to 39% in Nuevo Leon and 34% in the Federal District. States have progressed at very different speeds in dimensions where Mexico as a country has generally improved. Maternal mortality rates, for example, have been more than halved in Quintana Roo and Queretaro in the period 2000-13, while they worsened in Baja California Sur and Campeche.

Well-being indices provide a quick snapshot of states' relative performance. A summary picture of well-being in Mexican states is obtained by normalising and aggregating the indicators for each dimension into a single score. Scores are defined on a relative scale, with the national averages at the most recent year equal to 100, which allows direct comparison among well-being dimensions and over time in a state. Baja California Sur, Sinaloa and Tamaulipas perform better than Mexico in all 12 of the well-being dimensions in the latest year, while in the state of Guerrero only the dimension civic engagement and governance is above the country value.

In the past ten years, well-being in Mexico has improved in all the dimensions, with the exception of safety, jobs and income. During the same period, disparities between regions have narrowed in health, accessibility to services and housing, and environment thanks to the catching-up of lagging regions.

WELL-BEING SNAPSHOTS OF MEXICAN STATES

The OECD work on Measuring Regional Well-Being, launched in 2014 as part of the OECD Better Life Initiative, comprises a set of well-being indicators and analysis for a better understanding of well-being trends and drivers in the 362 regions in OECD countries.

The OECD framework on Measuring Regional Well-Being:

- Measures well-being where people experience it. It focuses on individuals and on place-based characteristics, since both have an impact on people's current well-being and future opportunities.
- Assesses well-being outcomes not only through averages but also by how they are distributed across regions and groups of people.
- Includes the roles of citizenship, institutions and governance to connect policies to people's lives.
- Demonstrates how these indicators can be included in policy design and implementation at all levels of government to improve people's lives.

The following pages present a snapshot of well-being in each of the Mexican states and the Federal District, assessed on 12 dimensions. The charts show areas of strength and weakness in each Mexican state, based on a relative ranking that allows comparison between dimensions, over time and across states. The individual indicators used to measure the 12 dimensions of well-being are presented in the tables at the end of this document.

The full set of indicators and well-being dimensions will be regularly updated in the INEGI Website of Well-Being Indicators for Federal States <http://www3.inegi.org.mx/app/bienestar>

Additional information, including the method to compute the well-being scores can be found in OECD (2015), Measuring well-being in Mexican states; forthcoming www.oecd.org/gov/regional-policy/publication-launch-measuring-well-being-in-mexican-states.htm

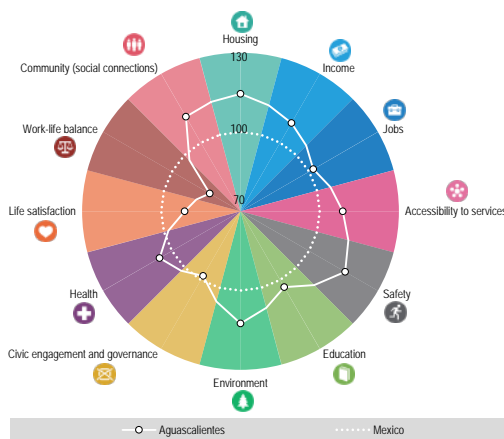
Notes to the figures of the following pages:

1. The "Well-being scores by dimension" for each state are computed by normalising and aggregating the individual indicators included in a well-being dimension. Mexico's value in each dimension is set to 100; the states' values vary between 70 and 130.
2. For the graphs illustrating "Change in well-being over time" in this annex, Mexico's national values in the latest year are set equal to 100 and the states' scores range from 70 to 130. The reference period between the first and last year is not the same across dimensions, affecting the comparability among them. The dimensions life satisfaction and social connections are not included since only one year of data is available.

Aguascalientes

Well-being in Aguascalientes exceeds the national average in nine dimensions and lags behind in three, among which is life satisfaction. Aguascalientes ranks second among Mexican states in the dimensions of housing, environment and safety thanks to the quality of housing, good waste management, a low homicide rate and high levels of trust in the state police. Life expectancy as well as maternal and infant mortality rates are among the best in the country, explaining its top fourth position in health. Aguascalientes has the 2nd highest percentage of employees working very long hours, which drives the low position in work-life balance.

Well-being in Aguascalientes, 2014 or latest available year

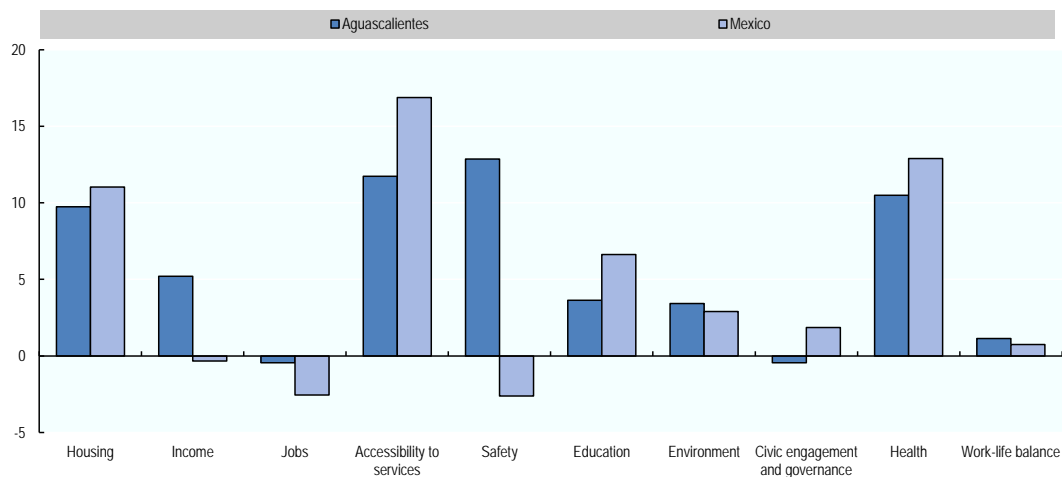


Well-being dimension	State ranking (out of 32)
Housing	2
Income	11
Jobs	14
Accessibility to services	5
Safety	2
Education	8
Environment	2
Civic engagement and governance	21
Health	4
Life satisfaction	25
Work-life balance	29
Community (social connections)	8

Safety has improved in Aguascalientes since 2011 with the highest recorded decrease in crime rates among the 32 states, which is particularly impressive since the country's average has worsened. The increase in levels of trust in the state police was the third largest. Well-being has improved in eight dimensions in the past decade, while jobs and civic engagement and governance have worsened.

Changes in well-being over time in Aguascalientes

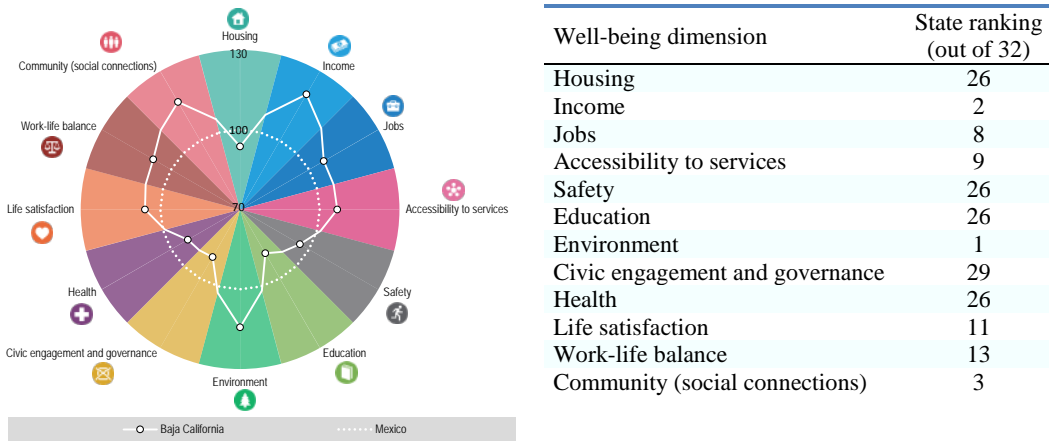
Difference in the score between the last and the first year



Baja California

Well-being in Baja California exceeds the national average in seven dimensions and lags behind in five. Relative performance is very unbalanced among dimensions in Baja California. The state ranks first in environment, as almost all waste is managed in controlled areas and air pollution is 40% lower than the country's average. It ranks 2nd in income, with poverty and inequality among the five lowest states of the country. Jobs, access to services, work-life balance, social connections and life satisfaction are all higher than the country average. At the same time, Baja California ranks 26th out of 32 states in housing, health, education and safety, and 29th in civic engagement and governance.

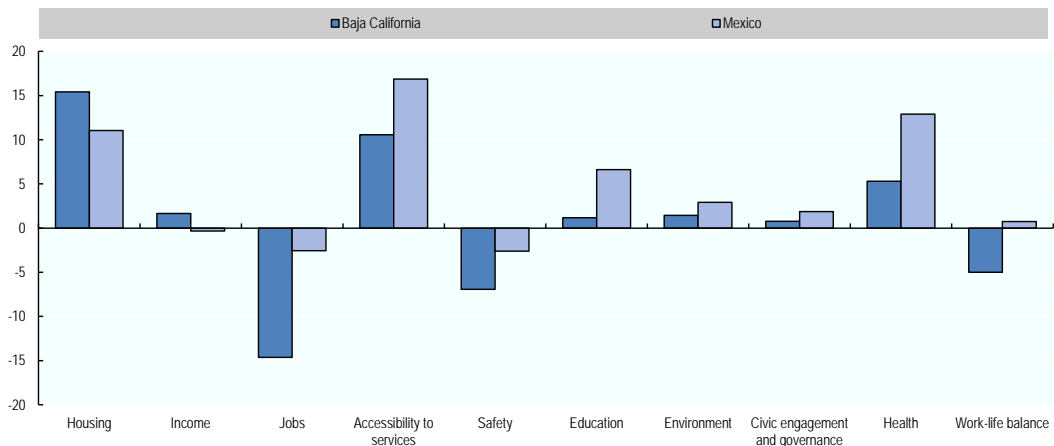
Well-being in Baja California, 2014 or latest available year



The housing (notably housing quality), access to services and health dimensions are the three with the largest improvements in Baja California in the period 2000-13. The worsening performance in unemployment and in critical working conditions, however, has been the highest in the country since 2005. Safety and work-life balance have also deteriorated.

Changes in well-being over time in Baja California

Difference in the score between the last and the first year

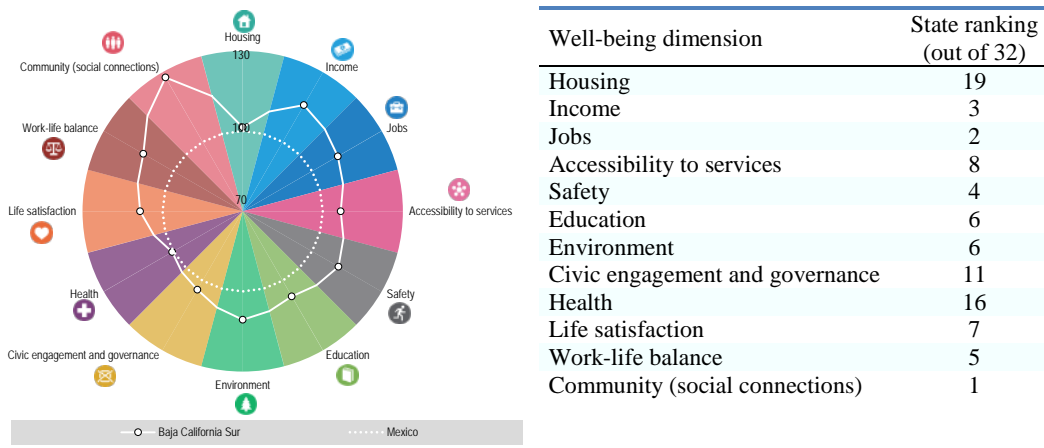


Baja California Sur

Well-being in Baja California Sur exceeds the national average in all 12 dimensions. The state fares 2nd in jobs, 3rd in income and 4th in safety among the 32 states. The employment rate is 7 percentage points higher and the share of informal workers 6 percentage points lower than country average. In all indicators of income, its performance is among the top 10 states, due to its high income level, together with relatively low rates of inequality and low poverty. Relatively low homicide rates and high levels of self-reported safety explain the strong outcome in the safety dimension.

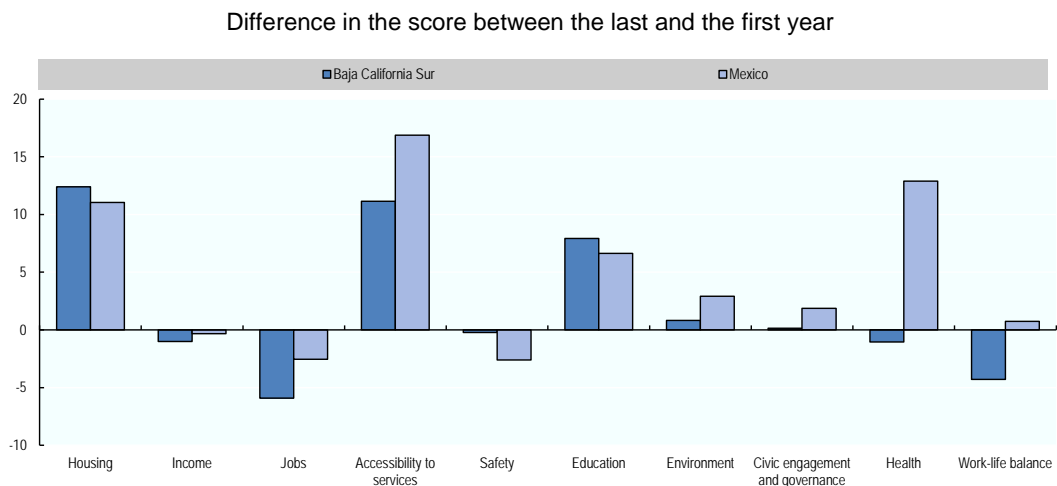
Health outcomes could be improved. While residents of Baja California Sur can expect to live 76 years (one year longer than the average Mexican), obesity affects 44% of adults, the second highest value among the 32 states.

Well-being in Baja California Sur, 2014 or latest available year



Housing (notably housing quality), accessibility to services, education and environment have improved in Baja California Sur in the past decade. At the same time, jobs, health and work-life balance have all deteriorated more than the country average since 2005.

Changes in well-being over time in Baja California Sur

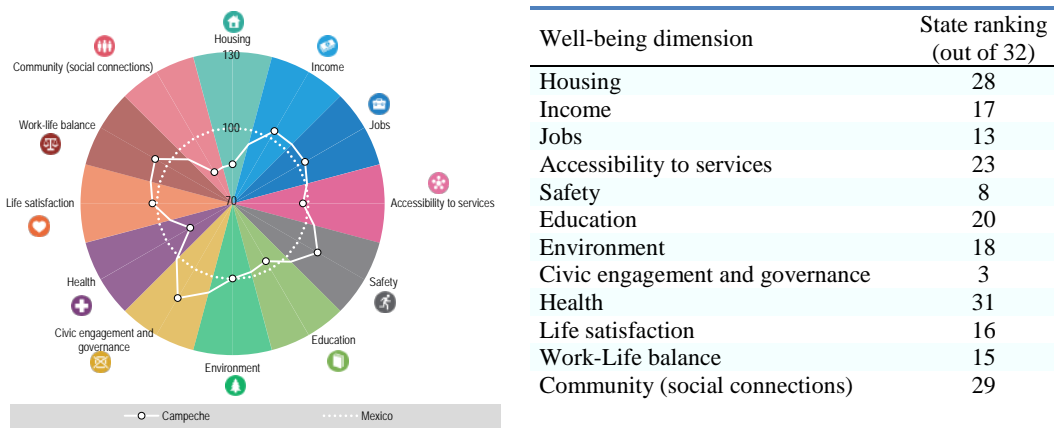


Campeche

Safety, work-life balance, and civic engagement and governance in Campeche are better than in the country as a whole. The homicide rate, perception of safety, voter turnout, participation in volunteer activities, and satisfaction with time devoted to leisure are all among the top 10 in the country. At the same time, trust in the state police and the perception of absence of corruption of the judicial system are relatively low.

Campeche fares similarly to the country average in income, jobs, life satisfaction, and accessibility to services and lags behind in housing, health, social connections and education. With 65 deaths per 100 000 live births, Campeche had the worst maternal mortality rate of the country in 2013.

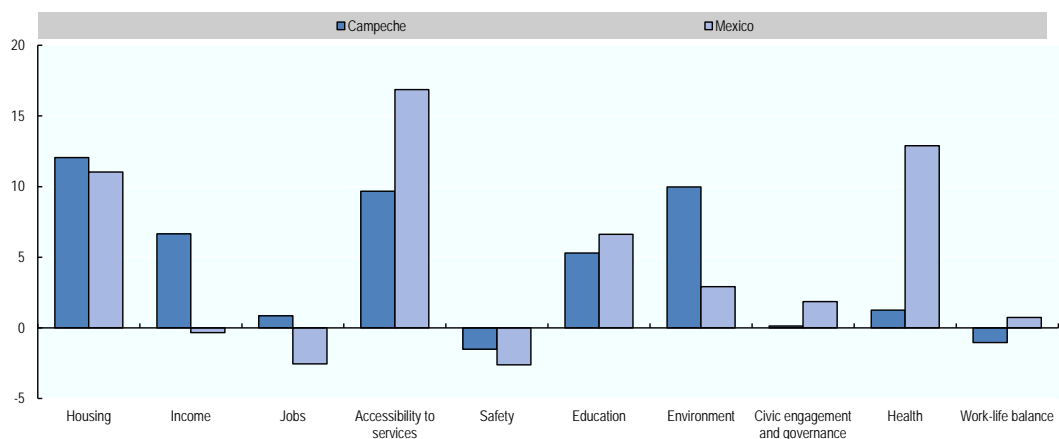
Well-being in Campeche, 2014 or latest available year



Housing (supply and quality) and environment have improved in Campeche more than the country average since 2000. Accessibility to services, education and income have also improved, although at a slower pace than the country average.

Changes in well-being over time in Campeche

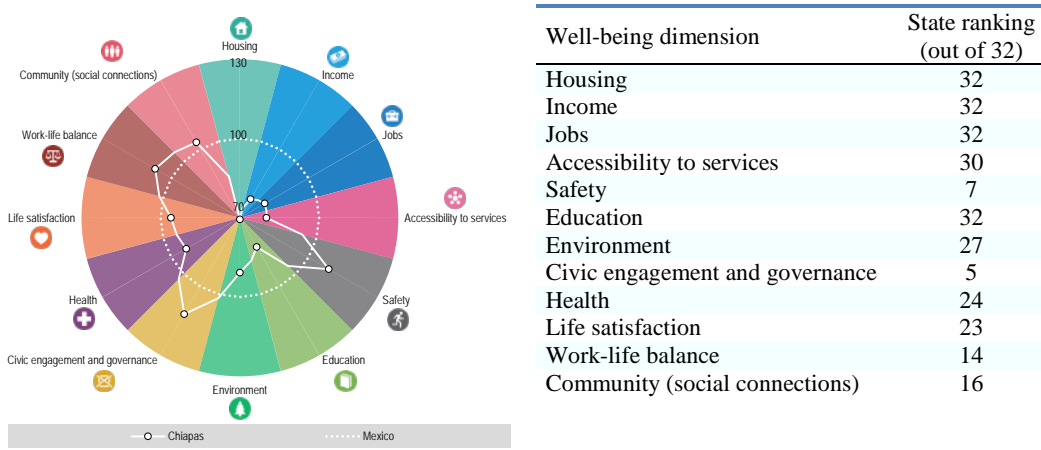
Difference in the score between the last and the first year



Chiapas

Chiapas performs above the national level in the well-being dimensions of civic engagement and governance, safety, work-life balance and community (social connections). However, it performs very poorly in five dimensions. The state ranks 32nd (last place) in housing, income, jobs and education, and 30th in accessibility to services. It performs below the country average in environment, life satisfaction and health. Its good performance in civic engagement and governance (where it ranks fifth) is due to a high trust in law enforcement (ranked first) and voter participation (third place) in 2012. The weak performance in housing, income, jobs and education are explained by the lagging performance in all the indicators included in these dimensions (for all of them, Chiapas ranks in the bottom five), with the exception of relatively better performance in school dropouts and the unemployment rate.

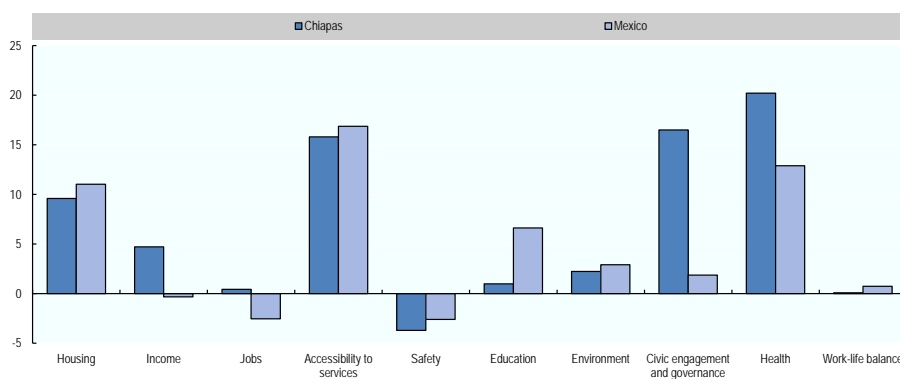
Well-being in Chiapas, 2014 or latest available year



In recent years, Chiapas has improved its performance greater than the country average improvements in income (inequality decreased), health (life expectancy increased by 2.1 years and infant mortality decreased by 12.8 deaths per 1 000 live births), and civic engagement and governance (electoral participation increased). On the other hand, safety has worsened more than the country value due to both a decrease in the percentage of people that believe the state police is efficient and an increase in the percentage of people that feel unsafe in their locality.

Changes in well-being over time in Chiapas

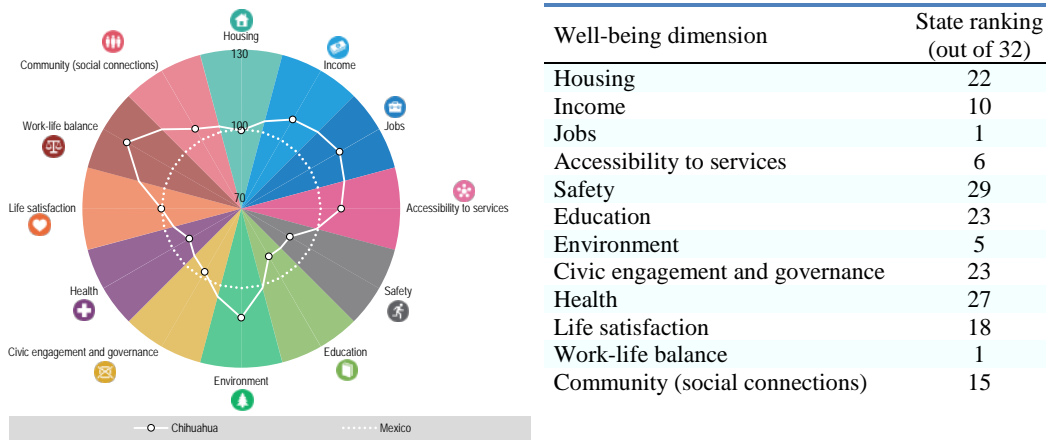
Difference in the score between the last and the first year



Chihuahua

Relative to the national average, Chihuahua performs above average in six dimensions of well-being and records almost the same degree of reported life satisfaction. It lags behind in the dimensions of safety, education, civic engagement and governance, health and housing. The state ranks first in jobs given a low unemployment rate, informality rate and percentage of workers in critical conditions (the state ranks in the top five in each of these indicators). In addition, it is top-ranked for work-life balance. On the other hand, it ranks 29th in safety, with 39 homicides per 100 000 people more than the country average (the 2nd worst state in 2013) and 27th in health, due to the lowest life expectancy across states (2.5 less years than the national figure).

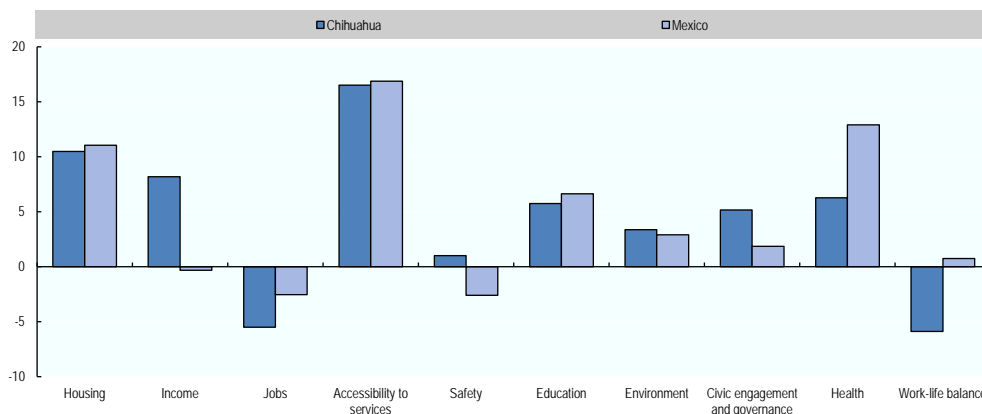
Well-being in Chihuahua, 2014 or latest available year



From 2008 to 2014, Chihuahua has increased more than the country average in the dimension of income due to the highest decrease in inequality across states and an important decrease of 4.5 percentage points in multidimensional poverty. Nevertheless, the state's performance has deteriorated at a greater rate than the national value in the dimension of work-life balance, which is explained by the largest increase in the country in the percentage of employees working long hours. .

Changes in well-being over time in Chihuahua

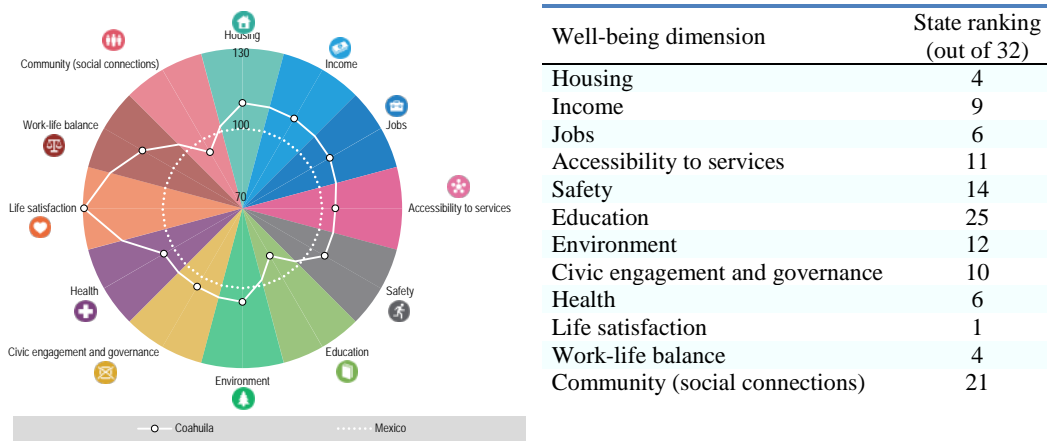
Difference between the score at the last and first year



Coahuila

Well-being in Coahuila exceeds the national average in 10 out of 12 dimensions, and lags behind only in the dimensions of community (social connections) and education. The state ranks first in life satisfaction, with an average score of 8.5 out of 10. It ranks fourth in both housing and work-life balance, due to a high average number of rooms per person (more than one, which is not the case at the national level) and has both a high satisfaction with time for leisure (7.2 out of 10) and a low percentage of employees working more than 48 hours per week (3.3 percentage points lower than the country average). Coahuila ranks 21st in community and 25th in education, due to a low percentage of people that has someone to rely on in case of need and a high percentage of secondary students dropouts (19.1%, this figure is 6 percentage points above the country value and places the state as the 3rd worst in terms of dropouts).

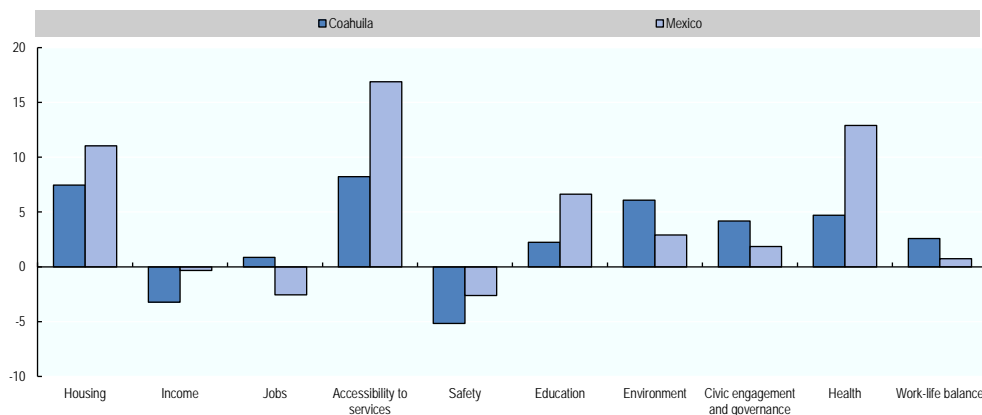
Well-being in Coahuila, 2014 or latest available year



The dimensions of environment, work-life balance, and civic engagement and governance have improved over the last few years, more so than at the country level. The dimension of jobs has also improved since 2005 (contrary to the national trend). In Coahuila, safety and income have worsened more than the national average.

Changes in well-being over time in Coahuila

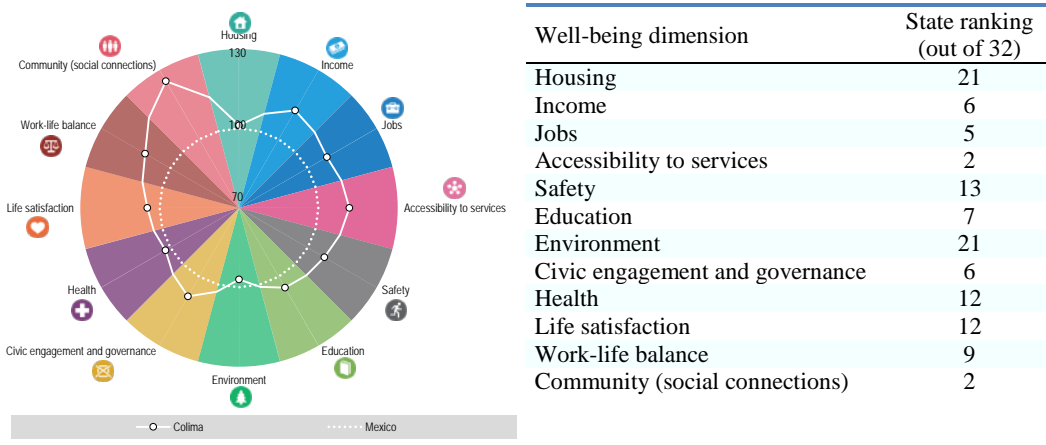
Difference in the score between the last and the first year



Colima

With respect to the national average, well-being in Colima is higher in ten dimensions, almost the same in housing, and a only a little bit lower in the environment dimension. The state is the 2nd best in accessibility to services, as the percentage of dwellings with access to basic services is 11 percentage points higher than the country value (2nd best performance) and the percentage of the population with access to health services is 5.5 percentage points higher than the national average (4th best performance). The state also ranks second in community and fifth in jobs, the latter is mostly explained by the second best employment rate in the country. The state ranks 21st in housing and environment, which can be explained by the low percentage of dwellings with ceilings made of durable materials (only 71%) and the low percentage of solid waste disposal in controlled areas (only 51%).

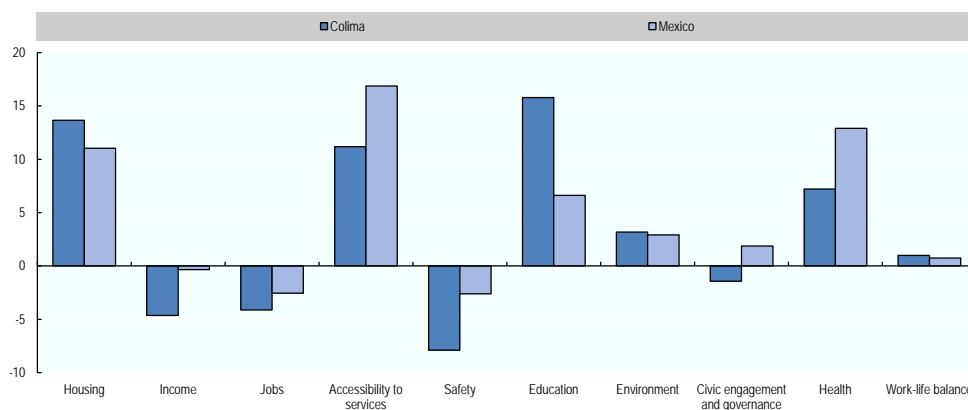
Well-being in Colima, 2014 or latest available year



The state has improved in education more than the country average, driven by a 7 percentage point decrease in secondary school dropouts from 2013 to 2014 (2nd best improvement). On the other hand, Colima's performance worsened in the dimension of income more than national average, with a decline in household income between 2008 and 2014 and an increase in inequality of household income in the same period, which respectively correspond to the second and sixth largest deteriorations in these indicators.

Changes in well-being over time in Colima

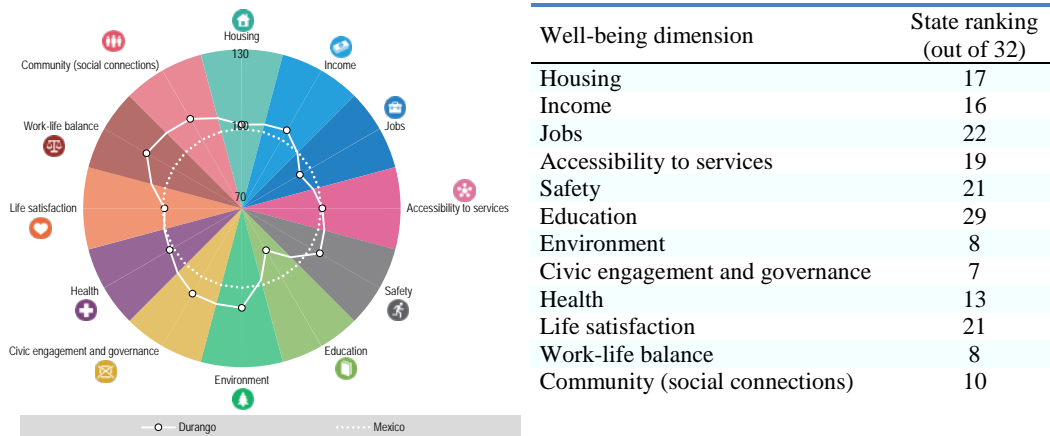
Difference in the score between the last and the first year



Durango

Well-being in Durango exceeds the national average in seven dimensions and lags behind in two. It does not differ significantly from Mexico's average performance in housing, accessibility to services and life satisfaction. Durango ranks th in civic engagement and governance, due to a high percentage of people that believes that the judicial system is not corrupt (second best performance). However, it ranks 29th in education with only 37% of the labour force having secondary level educational attainment.

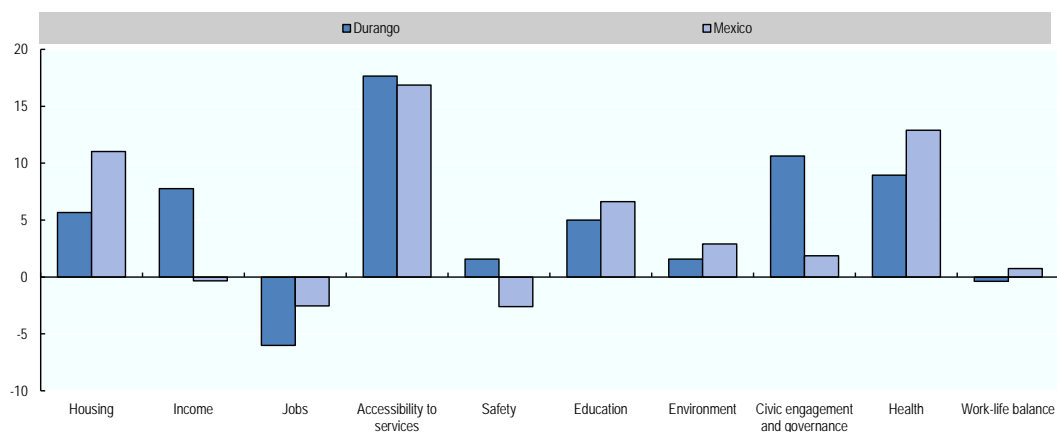
Well-being in Durango, 2014 or latest available year



Contrary to the national trend during the period 2008-14, the poverty rate has fallen in Durango by 8 percentage points and inequality in household disposable income has narrowed. At the same time, however, job outcomes have worsened more than the national average, due to increases of the unemployment rate (fourth worst result) and the informality rate (seventh worst result).

Changes in well-being over time in Durango

Difference in the score between the last and the first year

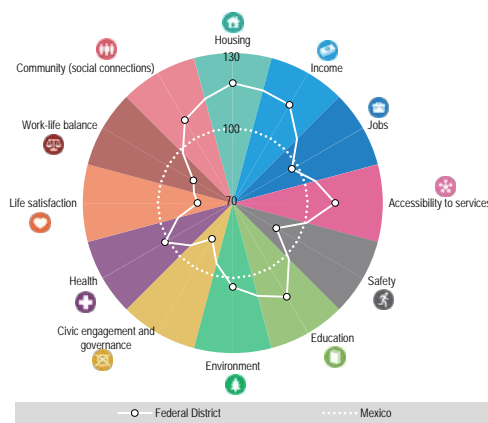


Federal District

Well-being in the Federal District exceeds the national average in six dimensions and lags behind in four. It does not differ significantly from the national average in the jobs and health dimensions. The Federal District ranks among the top five states in income with its low rates of poverty, although it is among the bottom five for income inequality.

Safety, work-life balance, and civic engagement and governance are relatively low in the Federal District. It ranks among the bottom five states for most of the indicators considered: crime rates, levels of trust in the local police, perceived personal safety, participation in volunteering activities, trust in law enforcement and perception of absence of corruption of the judicial system.

Well-being in the Federal District, 2014 or latest available year

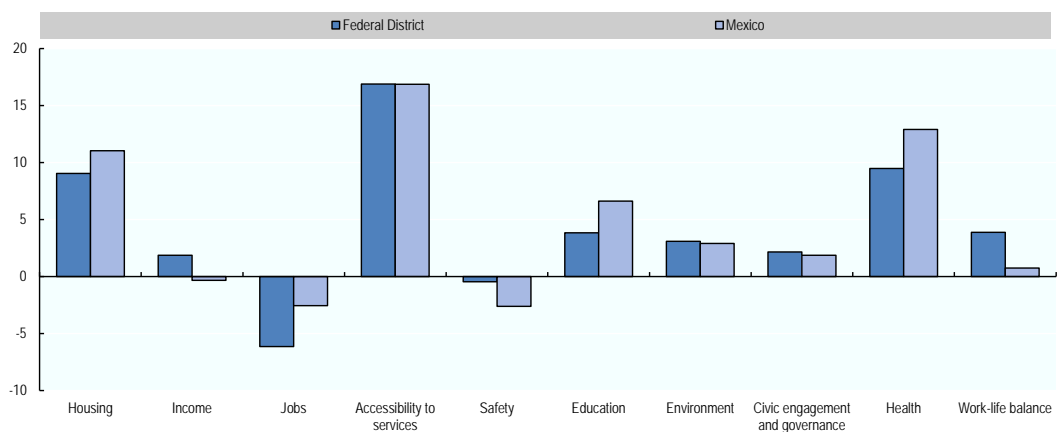


Well-being dimension	State ranking (out of 32)
Housing	1
Income	4
Jobs	21
Accessibility to services	3
Safety	30
Education	4
Environment	13
Civic engagement and governance	32
Health	14
Life satisfaction	29
Work-life balance	27
Community (social connections)	11

Well-being has improved the largest in accessibility to services, housing and health in recent years. Jobs outcomes worsened, and more so than the country average, over the period 2005-14.

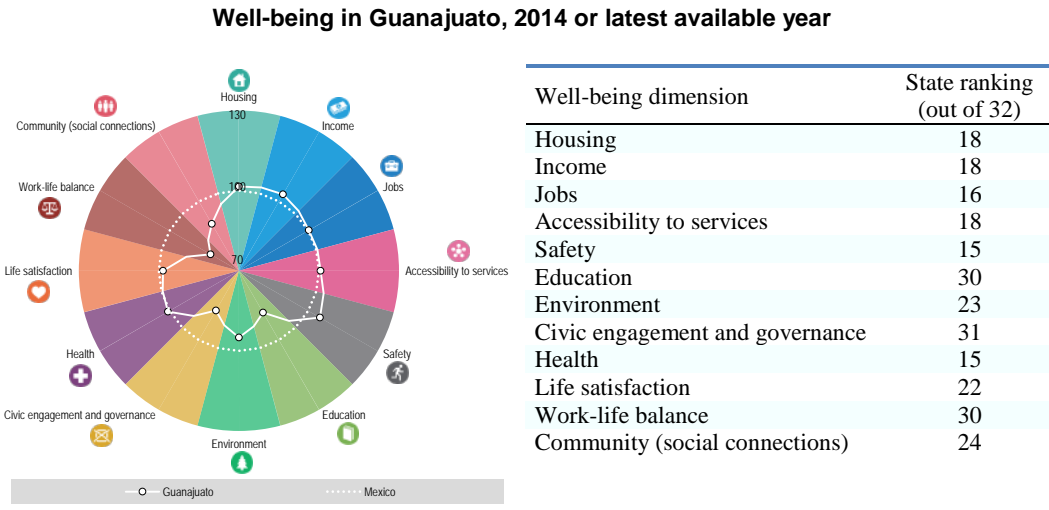
Changes in well-being over time in the Federal District

Difference in the score between the last and the first year

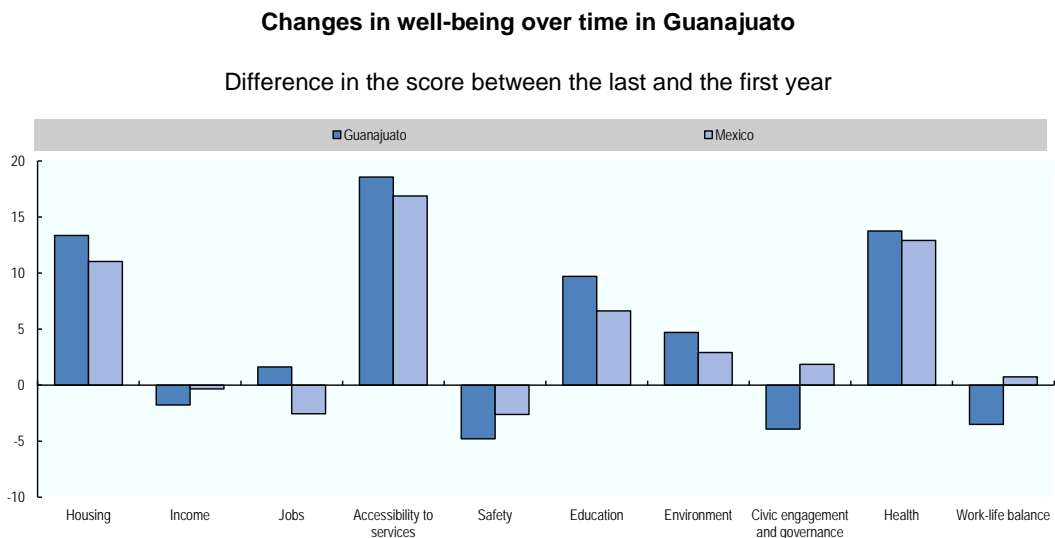


Guanajuato

Guanajuato performs better than the national average in 6 of the 12 dimensions, although the differences are quite small. These dimensions are housing, income, jobs, accessibility to services, health and safety. The poor performance in civic engagement and governance (it ranks 31st) is driven by relatively low civic and political participation (11 percentage points lower than the country value, 32nd position on this indicator) and low trust in law enforcement, as only 4% of Guanajuato's residents believe that criminals are always punished (28th position).



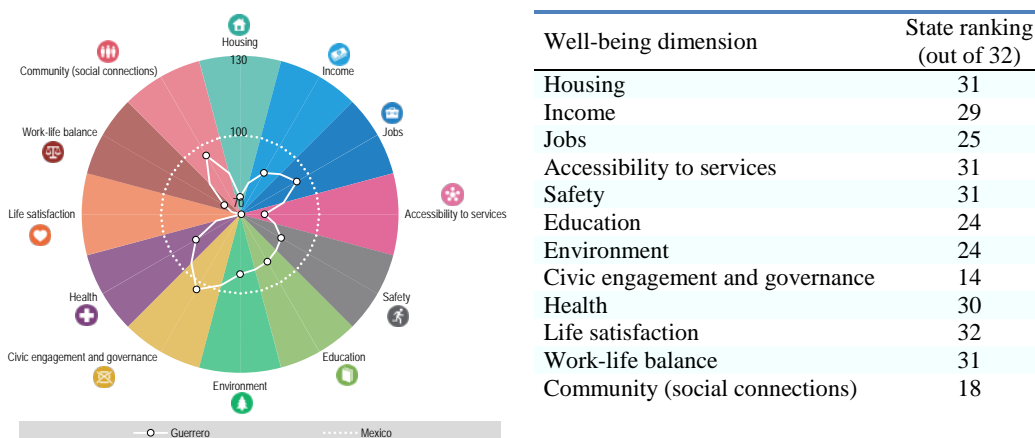
Well-being in Guanajuato has improved in six dimensions at a faster pace than the country over the past ten years. Outcomes in housing, jobs, accessibility to services and health are higher than the country average today, while they were below that average ten years ago. Safety, civic engagement and governance, work-life balance and income have, on the other hand, worsened in recent years.



Guerrero

The only dimension in which Guerrero exceeds the national average is Civic engagement and governance, thanks to a high civic and political participation (7th best performance). Life satisfaction in Guerrero is the lowest in the country and safety the second to the last after the State of Mexico. The homicide rate was the highest in the country in 2013 and the crime rate the seventh worst.

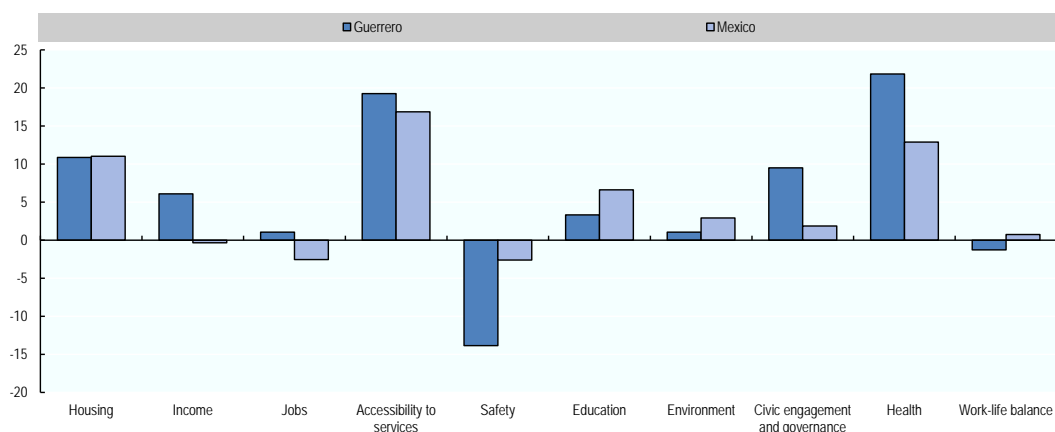
Well-being in Guerrero, 2014 or latest available year



In the period 2000-13, health improved in Guerrero, reducing the gap with the rest of the country. Life expectancy at birth increased by 1.7 years, infant mortality decreased by 11.3 deaths per 1 000 live births (5th best improvement) and maternal mortality by 53.7 deaths per 100 000 live births (5th best improvement). On the other hand, compared to national performance, Guerrero dropped dramatically in safety: from 2000 to 2013, the homicide rate increased by 38.7 deaths per 100 000 people (the 2nd worst result).

Changes in well-being over time in Guerrero

Difference in the score between the last and the first year



Hidalgo

Hidalgo exceeds the national average in the well-being dimensions of safety, housing, life satisfaction and civic engagement, and lags behind in eight dimensions. The relatively better performance in safety is due to homicide and crime rates that were 70% and 44%, respectively, lower than the country average in 2013.

Well-being in Hidalgo, 2014 or latest available year

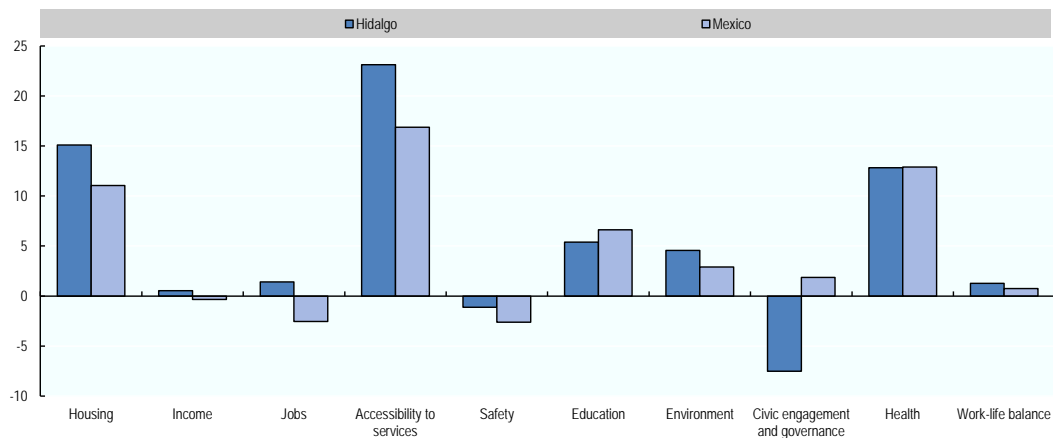


Well-being dimension	State ranking (out of 32)
Housing	20
Income	26
Jobs	23
Accessibility to services	25
Safety	12
Education	27
Environment	30
Civic engagement and governance	18
Health	21
Life satisfaction	17
Work-life balance	24
Community (social connections)	20

Hidalgo improved in housing (notably housing quality) and accessibility to services more than the national average over the period 2000-13. At the same time, it has worsened relative to Mexico's performance in the dimensions of civic engagement and governance, as the increase in voter turnout was completely offset by an increase in the perception of corruption of the judicial system and in mistrust in law enforcement (first and third worst performances over the period, respectively).

Changes in well-being over time in Hidalgo

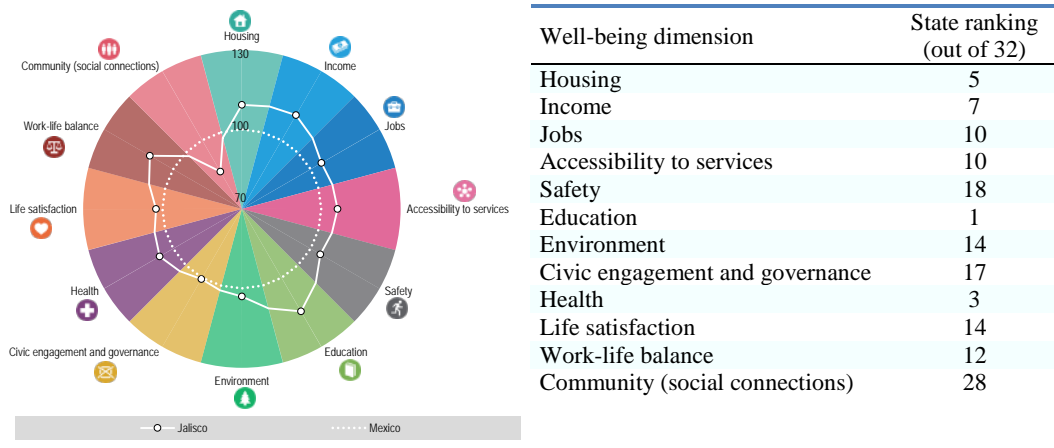
Difference in the score between the last and the first year



Jalisco

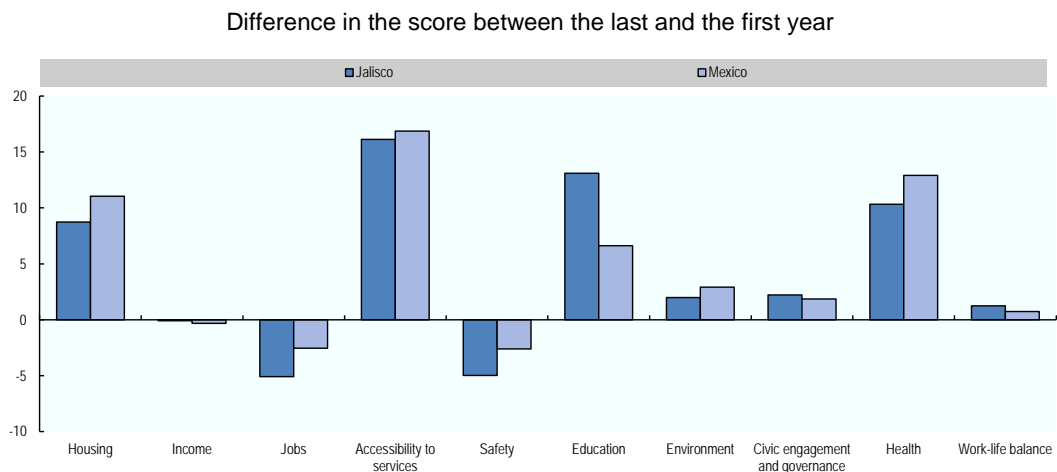
Jalisco performs better than the national average in 10 of the 12 dimensions of well-being, performs at a similar level to that of the country in civic engagement, and lags behind only for community (social connections). High levels of self-reported health conditions and the second lowest maternal mortality rate in the country drive the state's good performance in health (ranked fifth). Jalisco is the state with the lowest percentage of secondary school students who abandoned before completion: 2.8% in 2013 versus 13% for the country average.

Well-being in Jalisco, 2014 or latest available year



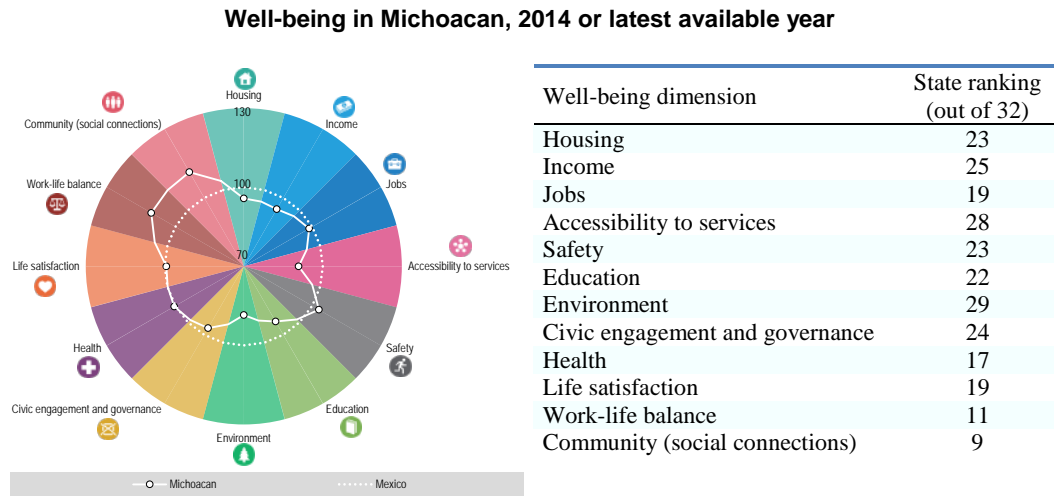
Education outcomes have improved in Jalisco more than the county average as the labour force with at least a secondary school education has increased by 9 percentage points since 2000. Improvements are found also in Housing, Accessibility to services, Environment, Health, Work-life balance and Civic engagement. Outcomes in Jobs and Safety have worsened, although in Jalisco at a faster pace than for Mexico overall.

Changes in well-being over time in Jalisco



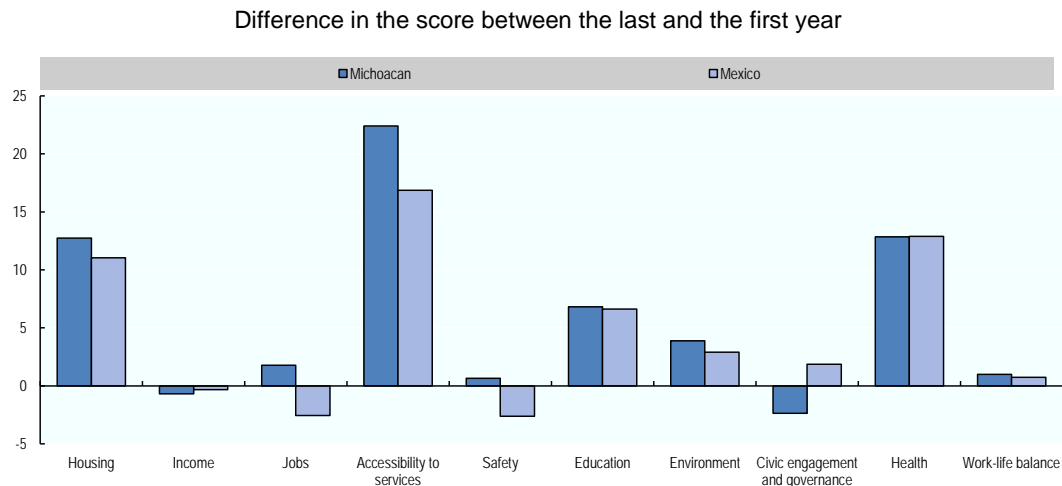
Michoacan

Michoacan performs above the national average in the dimensions of work-life balance, community (social connections, where it ranks ninth), health and safety; however, for the latter two dimensions the difference with respect to the country average is very small. The state ranks 28th in accessibility to services, as only 74% of the population has access to health services (the worst performance) and only 24% has broadband access (5th worst result).



From 2005 to 2014, the state improved more than the country average in the dimension of jobs, which is mainly explained by the 7 percentage point decrease in the share of workers in critical conditions and the stable unemployment rate over the period. The state has worsened in the dimension of civic engagement and governance, due to a decrease in voter turnout (from 2000 to 2012) and an increase in the perception of corruption (from 2011 to 2014).

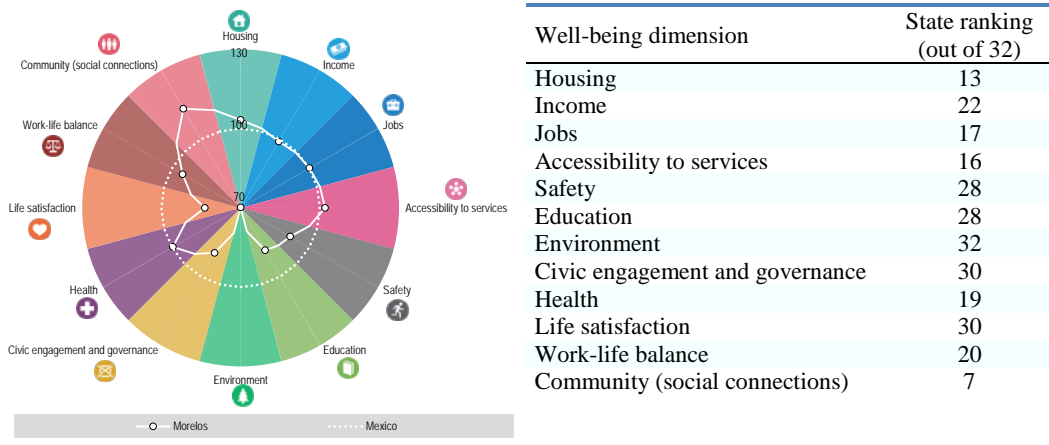
Changes in well-being over time in Michoacan



Morelos

Morelos exceeds the national average in 4 of the 12 well-being dimensions: housing, jobs, accessibility to services and community. Morelos fares among the best ten states in the indicators on life expectancy and obesity, but among the bottom half for maternal mortality rates and self-reported health, which explain the relatively low overall ranking in the health dimension. The environmental indicators, air pollution and waste management, are among the bottom four in the country.

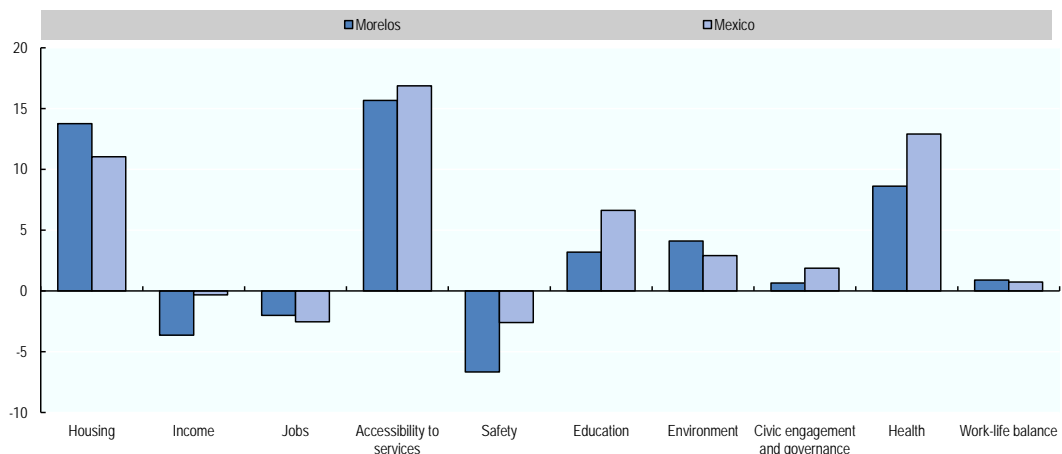
Well-being in Morelos, 2014 or latest available year



Morelos improved in the housing dimension between 2000 and 2010, and in the environment dimension between 2004 and 2010, at a faster pace than the national average. Improvements are observed also in accessibility to services, education and health, although at a slower pace than the country average. In line with the national trends, income, jobs and safety have worsened in the recent years.

Changes in well-being over time in Morelos

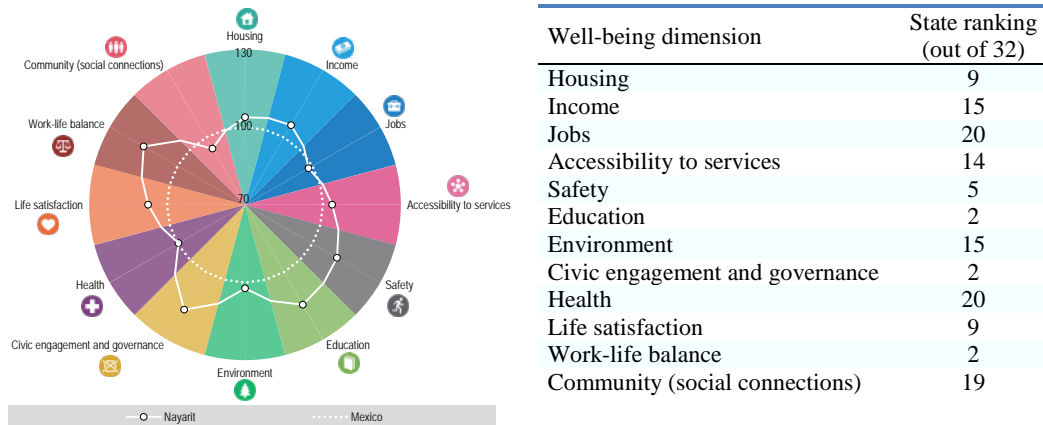
Difference in the score between the last and the first year



Nayarit

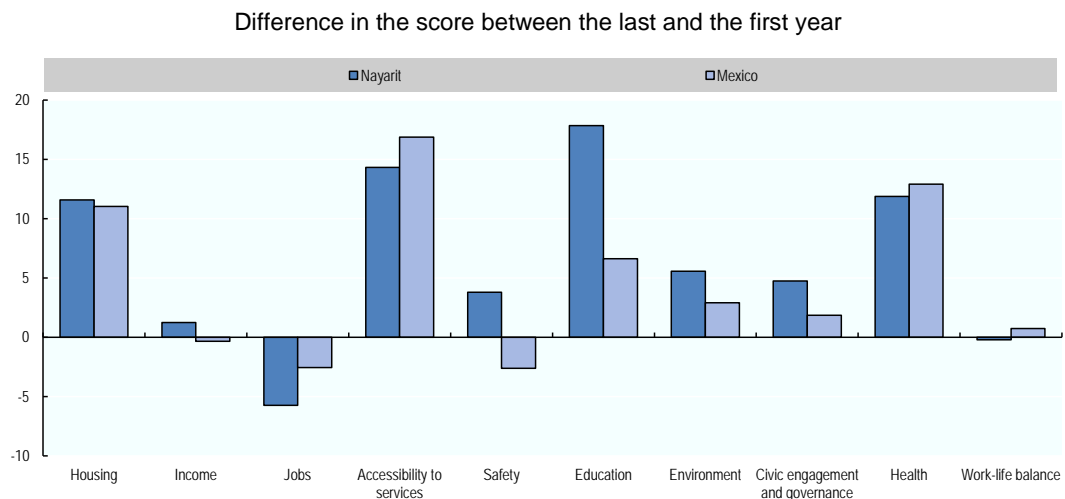
Nayarit performs above the national average in 9 out of 12 dimensions; the only dimensions in which the state lags behind are community (social connections), jobs and health – although the latter is very close to the country value. Nayarit ranks second in education, work-life balance, and civic engagement and governance, thanks to very low secondary student drop-out rates, the highest satisfaction in the country with time devoted to leisure, high trust in law enforcement and a smaller share of the population with the perception of corrupt judges. At the same time, Nayarit fares among the bottom half of the states in life expectancy, self-reported health and the share of people with access to health services.

Well-being in Nayarit, 2014 or latest available year



In recent years, Nayarit has improved its performance in education by more than twice the country average. Improvements in performance above the national average are also found in the dimensions of housing, environment, and civic engagement and governance, while jobs outcomes have worsened at a greater rate than the country.

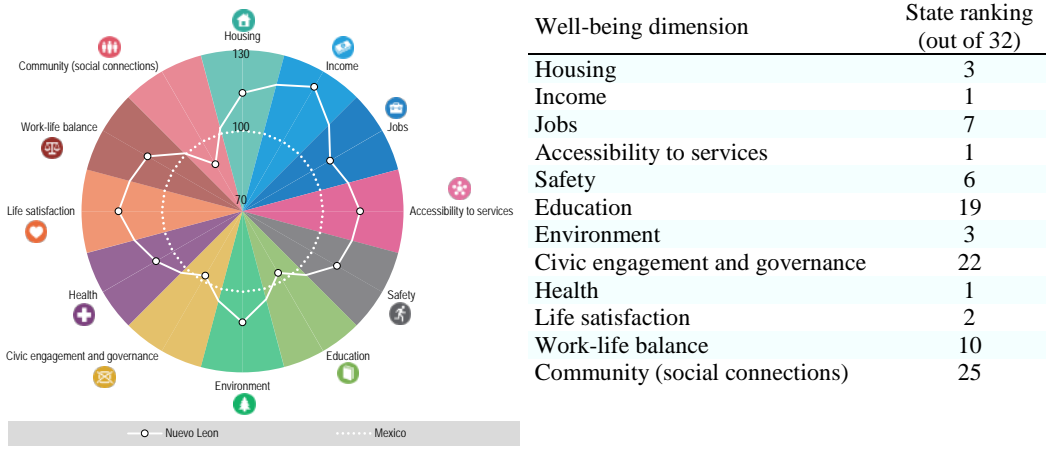
Changes in well-being over time in Nayarit



Nuevo Leon

Nuevo Leon is better off than the country average in 9 of the 12 well-being dimensions. The only three dimensions where it performs below the country average are community, education, and civic engagement and governance. Nuevo Leon ranks among the top five states in all the indicators of income, access to services and health, with the exception of obesity, which affects 40% of adults in Nuevo Leon, 8 percentage points higher than the country average.

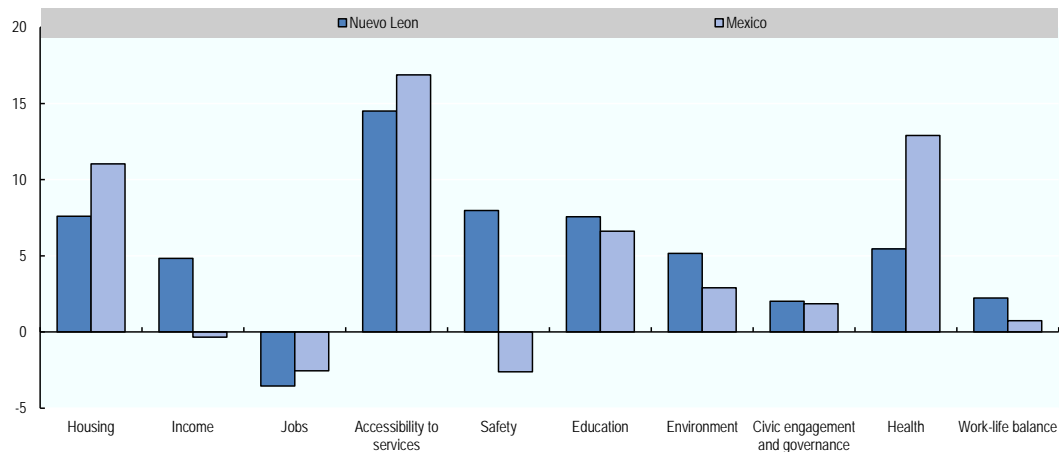
Well-being in Nuevo Leon, 2014 or latest available year



In the past decade, well-being in Nuevo Leon has improved in nine well-being dimensions. Jobs outcomes have worsened, however, due to a deterioration of the employment rate and an increase of the unemployment rate over the period 2005-14.

Changes in well-being over time in Nuevo Leon

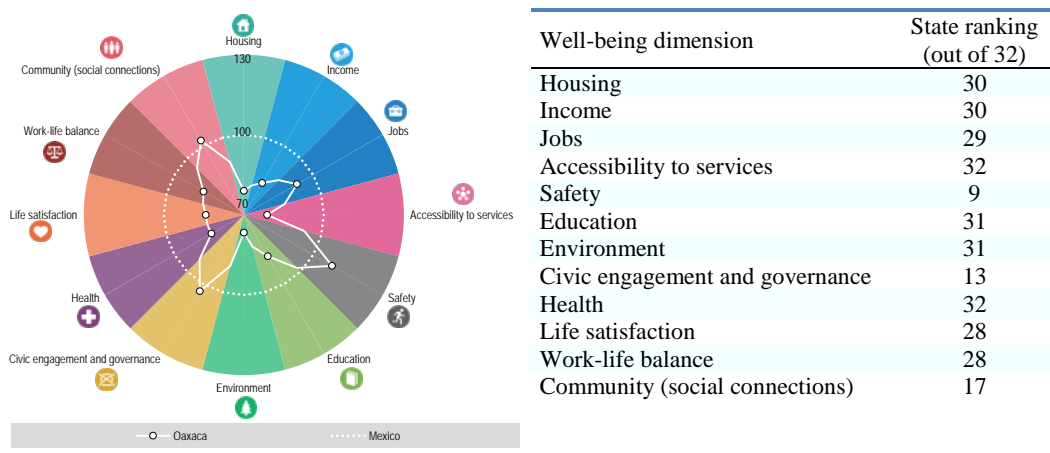
Difference in the score between the last and the first year



Oaxaca

The state of Oaxaca exceeds the national performance in only three dimensions, namely safety, community (social connections), and civic engagement and governance. Oaxaca ranks 9th in safety (with the 3rd best result in crime rates in 2013), but 32nd in accessibility to services, as only 64% of the population has access to basic services and only 14% to broadband (the 2nd worst results for both dimensions in 2014).

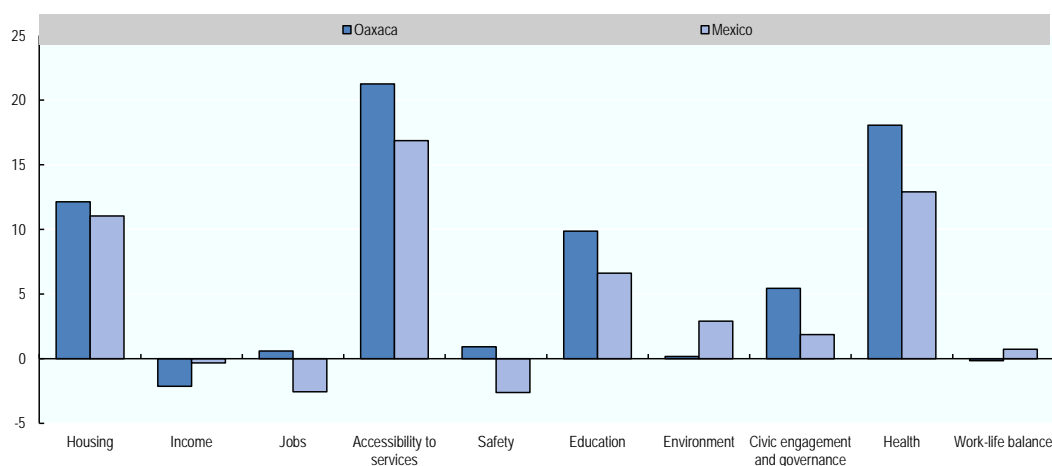
Well-being in Oaxaca, 2014 or latest available year



Oaxaca has improved at a faster pace than the country in the dimension of health: life expectancy at birth has increased by 2 years, infant and maternal mortality have decreased by 12 deaths per 1 000 live births and 57 deaths per 100 000 live births, respectively. On the other hand, the state has worsened more than the national performance in the dimension of income, mainly due to a decline in household income and an increase in household income inequality.

Changes in well-being over time in Oaxaca

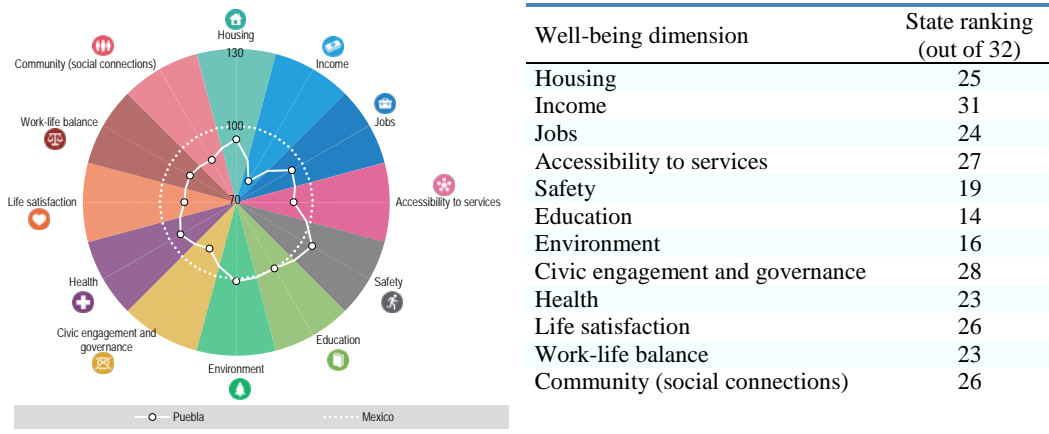
Difference in the score between the last and the first year



Puebla

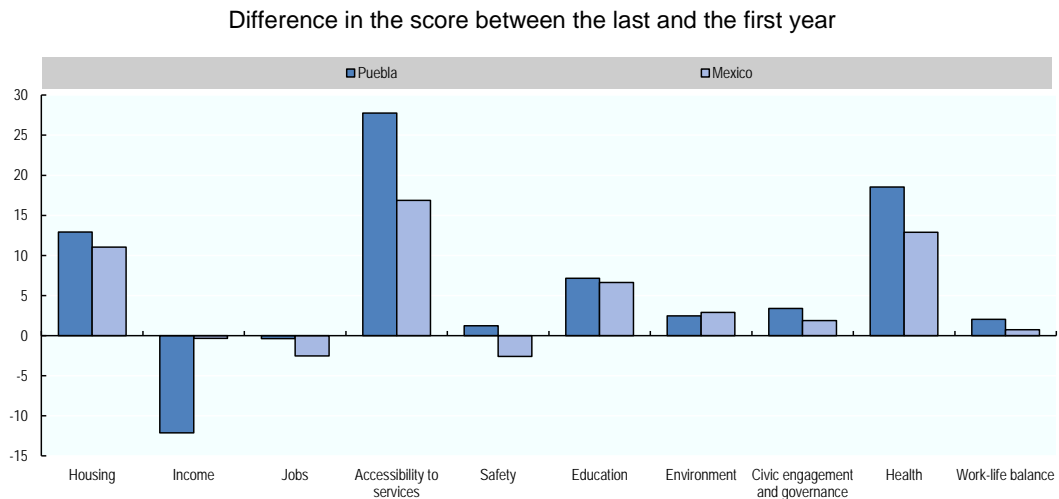
Puebla exceeds the national average in safety, thanks to a relatively low homicide rate. However, it lags behind the national average in most of the well-being dimensions. Two-thirds of Puebla's residents are qualified as poor (versus 46% in Mexico overall). In addition, 72% of employees have an informal job, 14 percentage points more than the national average. The infant mortality rate is the highest in the country. Only one-fourth of its inhabitants believe the judges are not corrupt.

Well-being in Puebla, 2014 or latest available year



From 2009 to 2014, Puebla improved in accessibility to services more than the country average as the percent of dwellings with basic services increased from 70% to 83%, the largest improvement observed in the country. Improvements are also observed in the dimensions of housing, education and health (with life expectancy increasing by two years). Income, on the other hand, has worsened more than the country average.

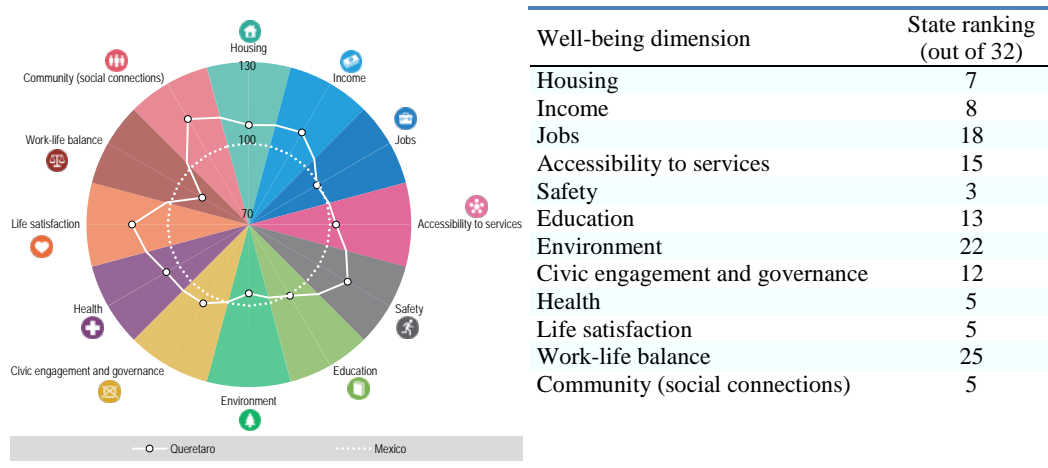
Changes in well-being over time in Puebla



Queretaro

Queretaro exceeds the national average in nine well-being dimensions but lags behind in jobs, environment and work-life balance. The state has one of the lowest homicide rates and the highest degree of trust in the judicial system, which drive the strong performance in the safety dimension.

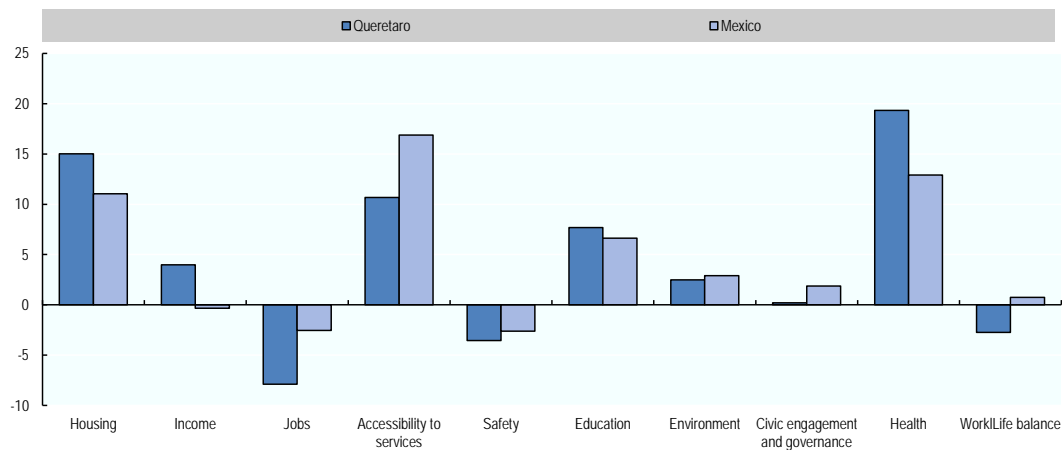
Well-being in Queretaro, 2014 or latest available year



Housing and health improved in Queretaro more than the national average in the period 2000-13, as well as education in the past six years. However, the state's performance worsened in the dimensions of income and work life-balance.

Changes in well-being over time in Queretaro

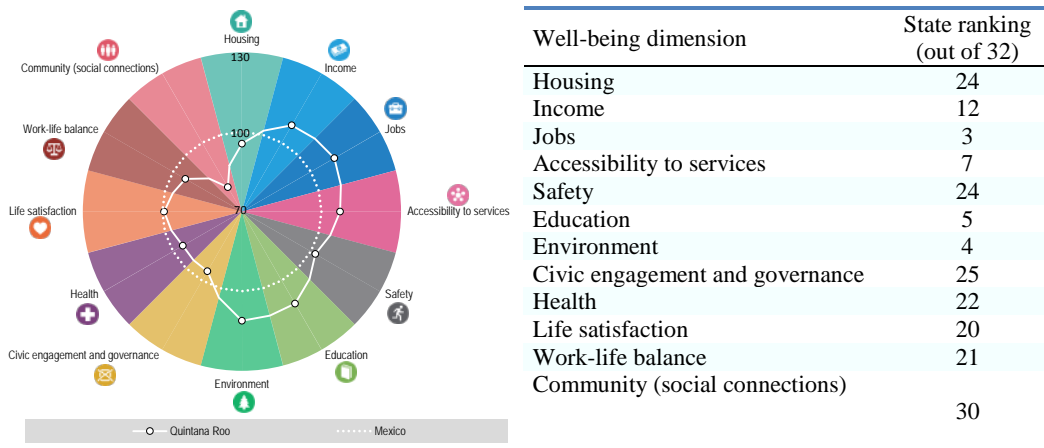
Difference in the score between the last and the first year



Quintana Roo

In 6 out of 12 well-being dimensions, Quintana Roo performs above the national average. While the state ranks 3rd in jobs and 4th in environment, it is 30th in community (social connections) and 25th in civic engagement and governance. The highest employment rate in the country, a relatively low informality rate and small percentage of workers in critical conditions explain the strong performance on the jobs dimension. For environment, Quintana Roo performs well above the country's average in both the indicators of air pollution and waste management.

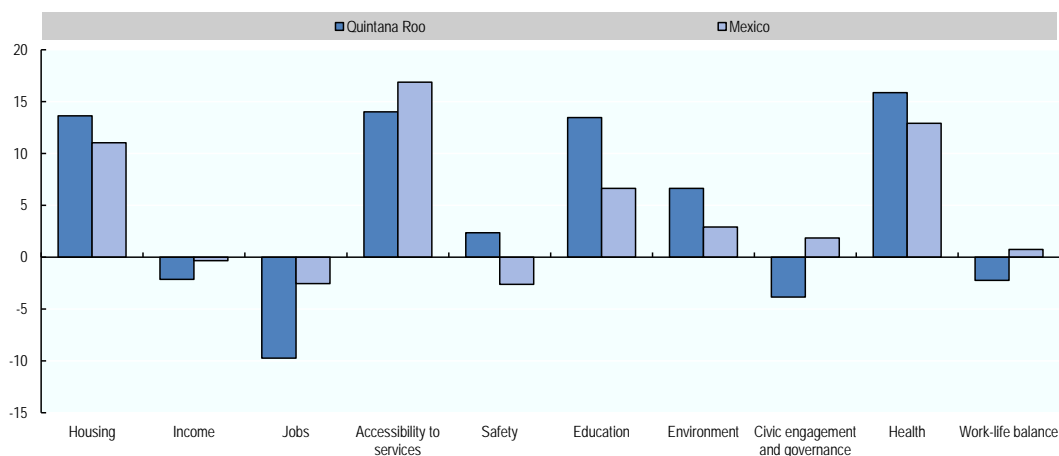
Well-being in Quintana Roo, 2014 or latest available year



Quintana Roo has improved its performance faster than the national average in several dimensions: housing, safety, education, environment and health. However, it has worsened more than the country in income, jobs, civic engagement and work-life balance.

Changes in well-being over time in Quintana Roo

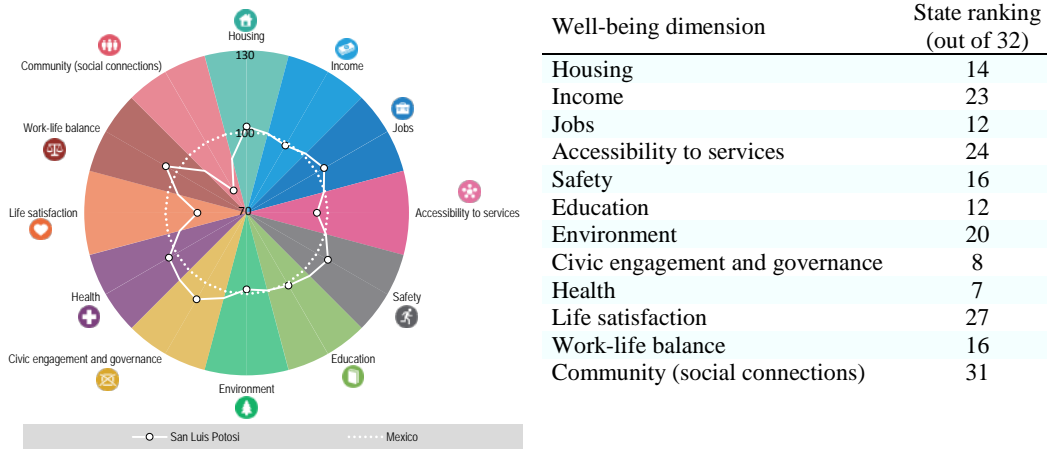
Difference in the score between the last and the first year



San Luis Potosi

With respect to the national average, well-being in San Luis Potosi is higher in five dimensions: jobs, safety, work-life balance, civic engagement and governance, and health. It displays national average performance in housing and education, and lags behind in the remaining five dimensions. The good health outcomes (it ranks 7th among the 32 states) are driven by a low obesity rate and maternal mortality rate. Residents report among the country's lowest values of life satisfaction and community (social connections).

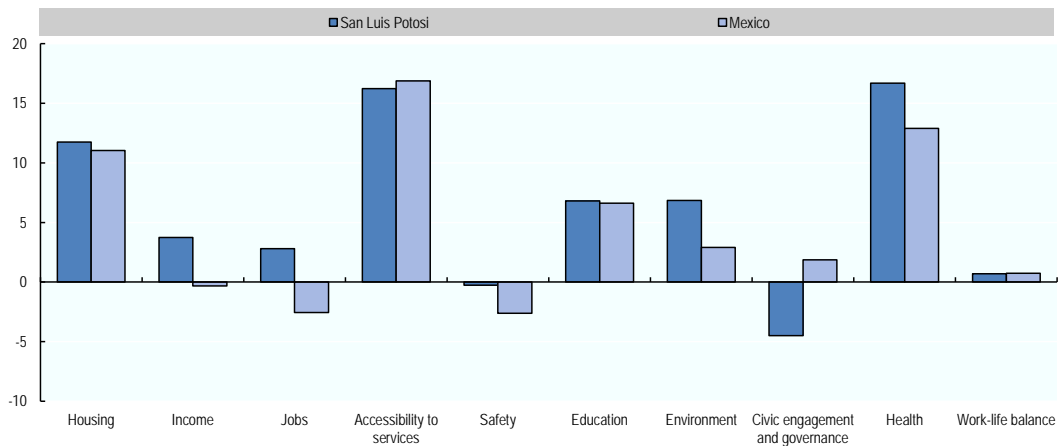
Well-being in San Luis Potosi, 2014 or latest available year



In recent years, San Luis Potosi has improved its performance in eight out of ten dimensions and more than the country's average in housing, income, jobs, environment and health.

Changes in well-being over time in San Luis Potosi

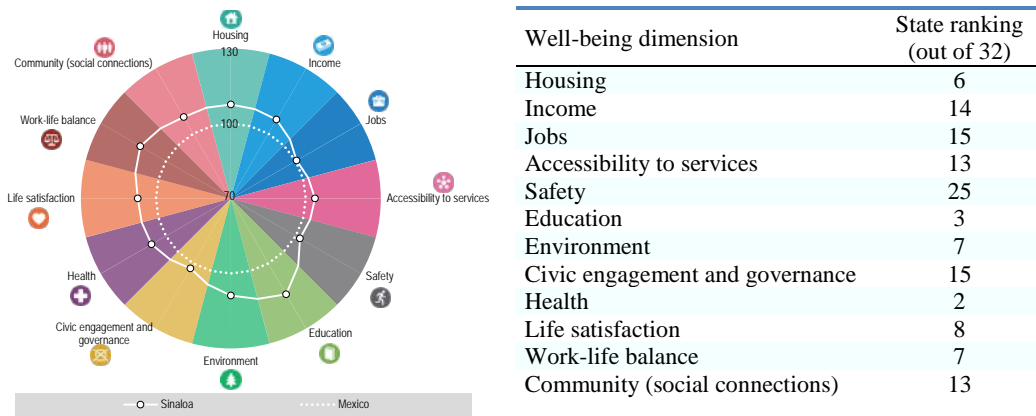
Difference in the score between the last and the first year



Sinaloa

In all the 12 well-being dimensions, Sinaloa performs better than the national average, although in jobs and safety the difference with the national performance is very small. The relatively strong performance in health (second ranked state) and education (third place) is mainly driven by the high educational attainment of the labour force, low secondary school drop-out rates, low maternal and infant mortality rates, and good self-reported health. However, obesity rates are relatively high. Sinaloa ranks 25th among the 32 states in safety, as the homicide rate is the third highest in the country, although the residents' perception of personal safety is, in contrast, very high.

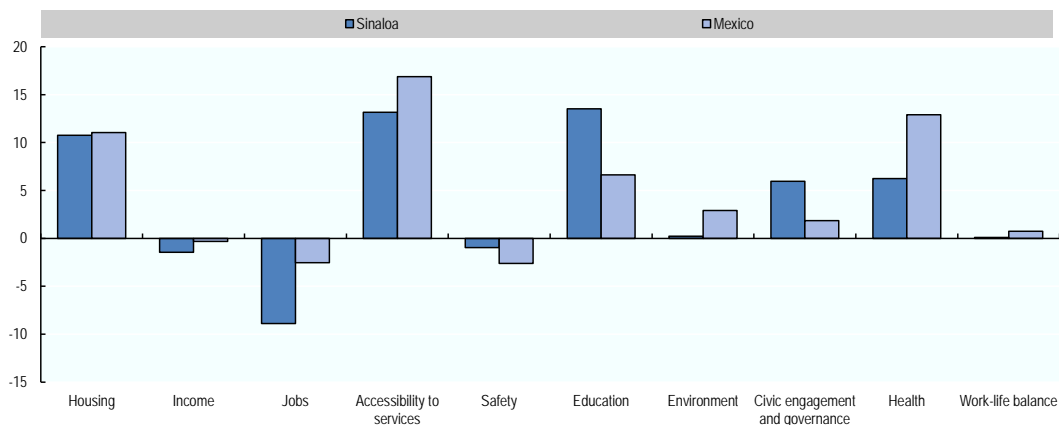
Well-being in Sinaloa, 2014 or latest available year



Sinaloa has improved its performance in education at a faster pace than the country average: the labour force with secondary educational attainment has increased from 39% to 48% and the share of secondary school drop-outs has decreased from 12% to 8% in three years. Sinaloa's performance has worsened more than the country as a whole in income and jobs.

Changes in well-being over time in Sinaloa

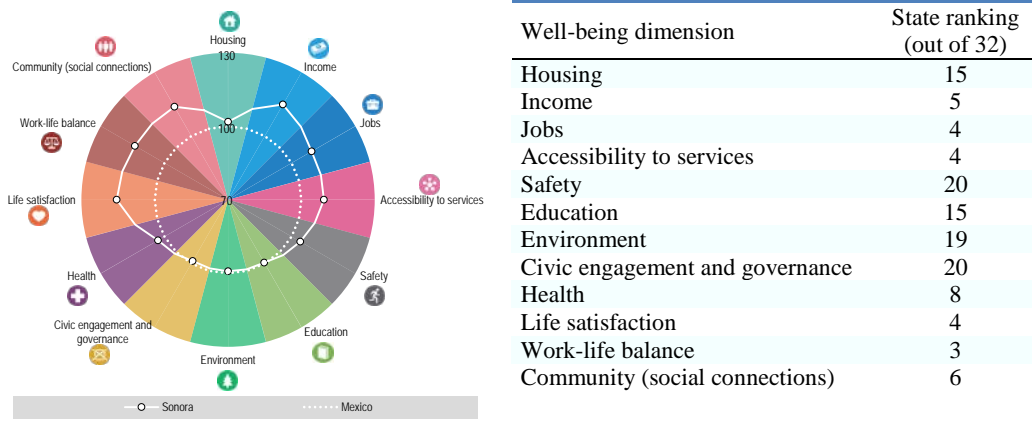
Difference in the score between the last and the first year



Sonora

Sonora exceeds the national performance in nine well-being dimensions and lags slightly behind in education, environment, and civic engagement and governance. The strong performance in work-life balance (third ranked state), jobs, accessibility to services and life satisfaction (fourth ranked state) is mainly driven by the residents' high satisfaction with time devoted to leisure and life in general, a high employment rate, a low rate of informal employment, broadband connection in 46% of households, and more than 85% of residents with access to health services.

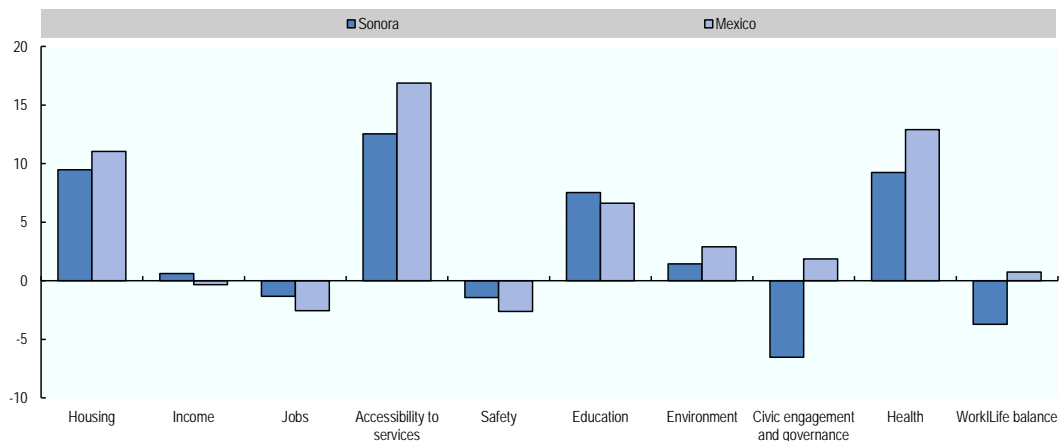
Well-being in Sonora, 2014 or latest available year



Sonora has improved its performance in education more than the national average, although more efforts are needed to reduce the number of secondary school drop-outs, which still exceeds the national average of 13%. Work-life balance and civic engagement and governance have worsened in Sonora despite improvements in these dimensions country-wide.

Changes in well-being over time in Sonora

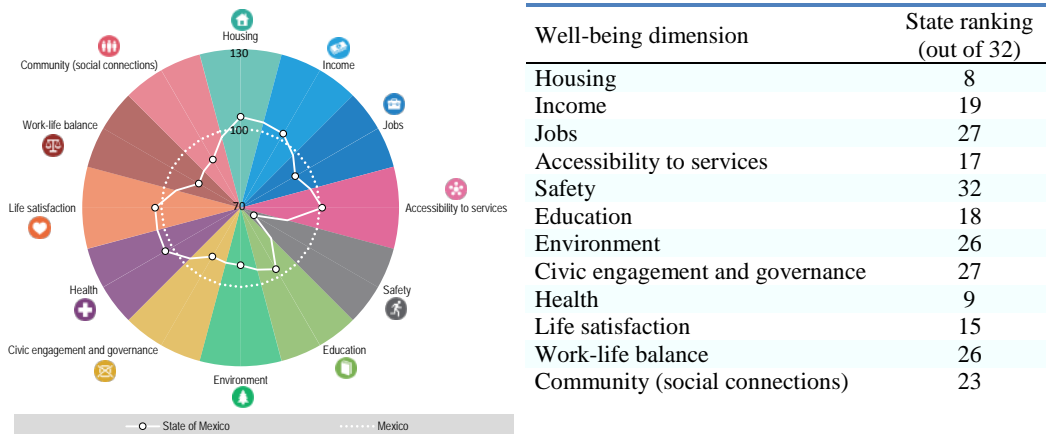
Difference in the score between the last and the first year



State of Mexico

The State of Mexico exceeds the national average in four dimensions and performs similarly with respect to accessibility to services. The state ranks eighth in housing (due to the ninth best result in quality of housing). It ranks 32nd in safety as the state shows the worst performance in both the crime rate and self-reported safety (in 2013, crime rates were up to 25 126 crimes per 100 000 people and in 2014, around 40% of the population felt unsafe in their locality).

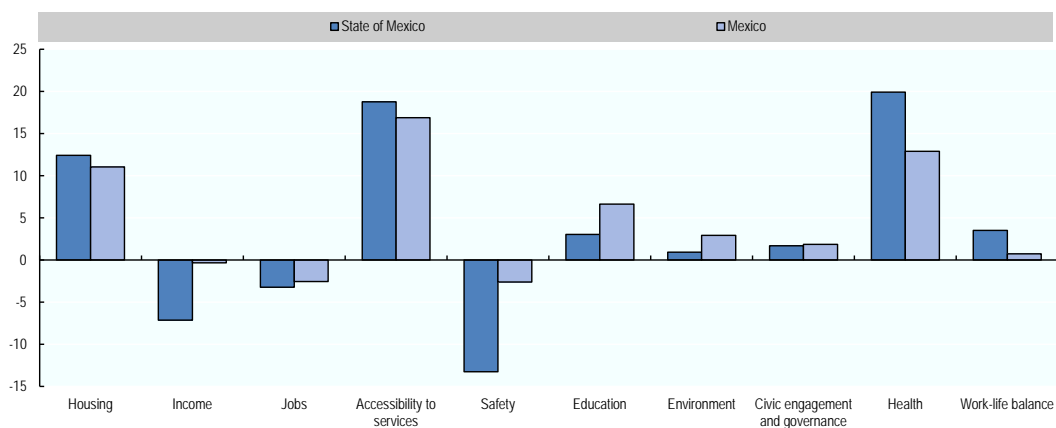
Well-being in the State of Mexico, 2014 or latest available year



The State of Mexico has improved its well-being more than the country in the dimension of health: maternal mortality and obesity have decreased in recent years (they represent the third and fifth best improvements, respectively). However, the state's performance has worsened more than the national average in the dimensions of safety (with a 180% increase in the crime rate and a 25% increase in the feeling of being unsafe) and income (with an increase in inequality of .034 in terms of the Gini coefficient and a 6.7 percentage point increase in multidimensional poverty).

Changes in well-being over time in the State of Mexico

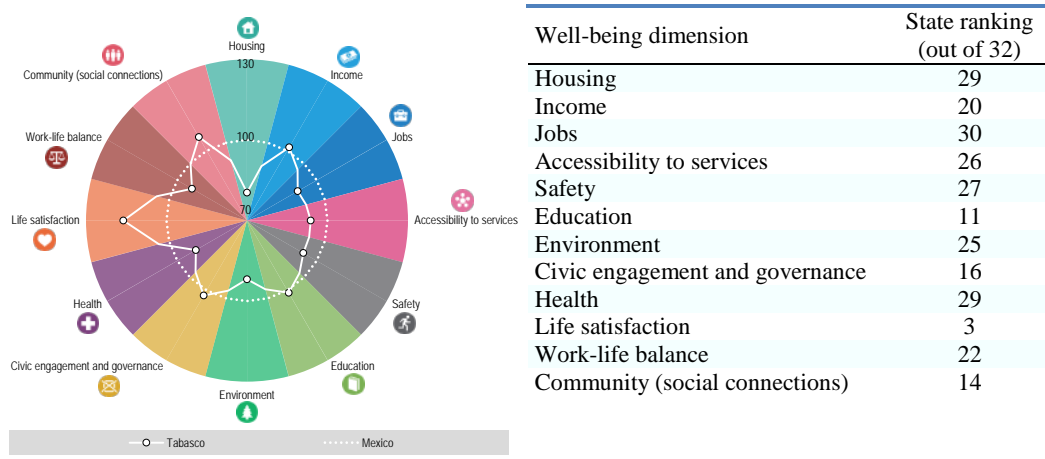
Difference in the score between the last and the first year



Tabasco

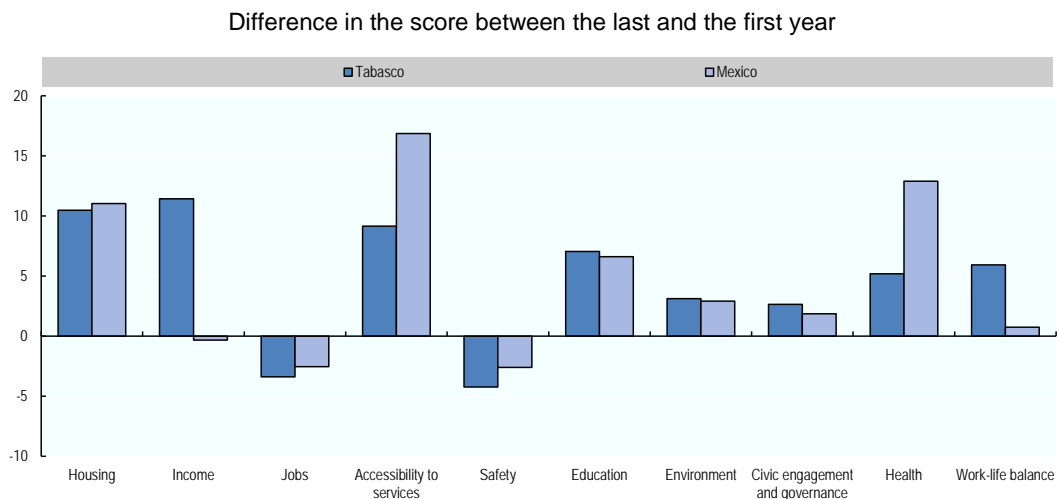
Residents in Tabasco report the third highest level of life satisfaction and higher than the country average values in civic engagement and governance, community (social connections), income and education. Jobs outcomes are rather poor as Tabasco fares among the five worst states for both employment and unemployment rates.

Well-being in Tabasco, 2014 or latest available year



Well-being has improved in eight out of ten dimensions in Tabasco. Improvements larger than those observed country-wide are registered in income, thanks to a strong reduction in inequality and poverty levels, as well as in education, work-life balance, civic engagement and environment.

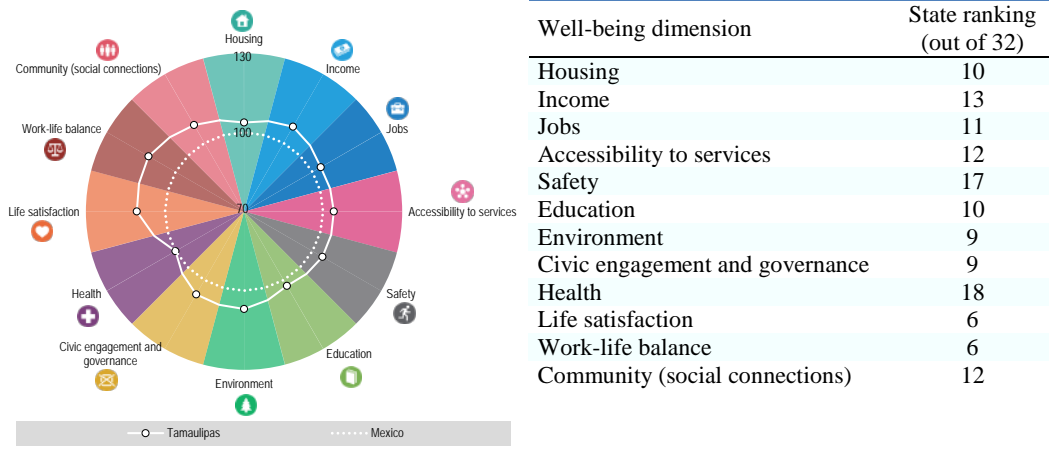
Changes in well-being over time in Tabasco



Tamaulipas

In all of the 12 well-being dimensions, Tamaulipas performs better than the rest of the country. Crime rates are the second lowest in the country, trust in the judicial system the 5th highest and life expectancy the 6th longest. Residents in Tamaulipas report high levels of life satisfaction (the sixth highest in the country).

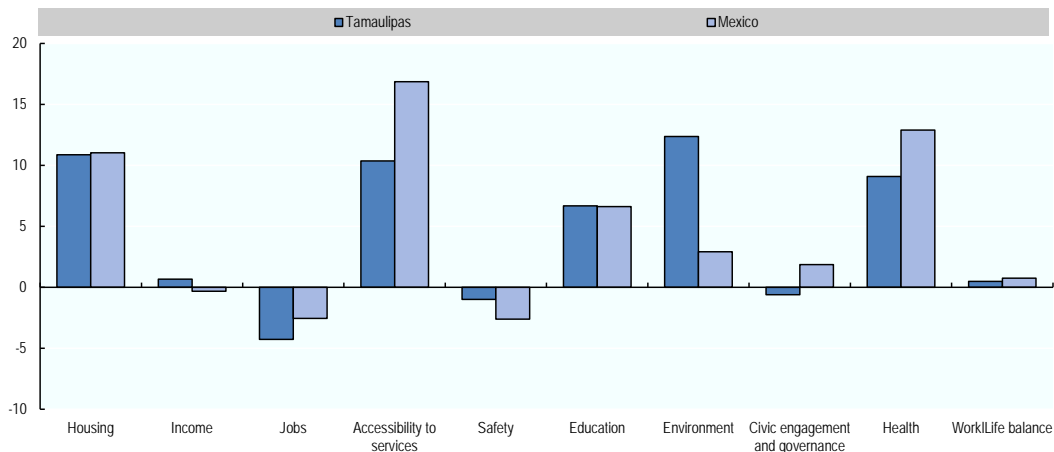
Well-being in Tamaulipas, 2014 or latest available year



Well-being in Tamaulipas has improved considerably in five dimensions in the past decade, in environment at a faster pace than in the rest of the country. The percent of waste management in controlled sites has increased from 50% to 71% in four years, and air pollution has been halved in nine years.

Changes in well-being over time in Tamaulipas

Difference in the score between the last and the first year

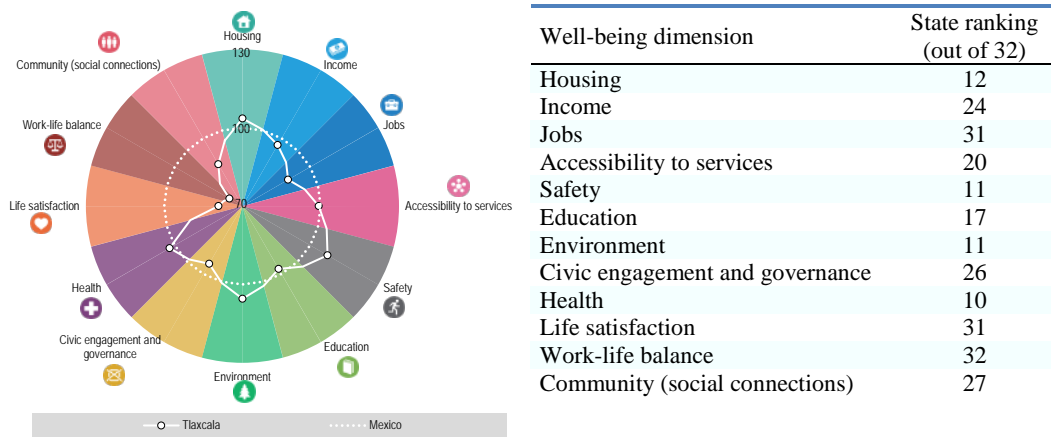


Tlaxcala

Performance in the safety, environment, housing and health dimensions are above the national averages in Tlaxcala, while the other eight well-being dimensions lag behind. Good performance is attributed to the relatively low homicide and crime rates, good waste management and housing quality, and maternal mortality and obesity rates that are among the country's ten lowest.

For the jobs dimension, the quality of working conditions lags behind other states. Informal employment affects 73% of workers, which is 15 percentage points higher than the country's average, and 17% of Tlaxcala's employees work in critical conditions, the second highest value among Mexican states. The work-life balance indicators are among the worst in the country, both in terms of working hours and dissatisfaction with time devoted to leisure.

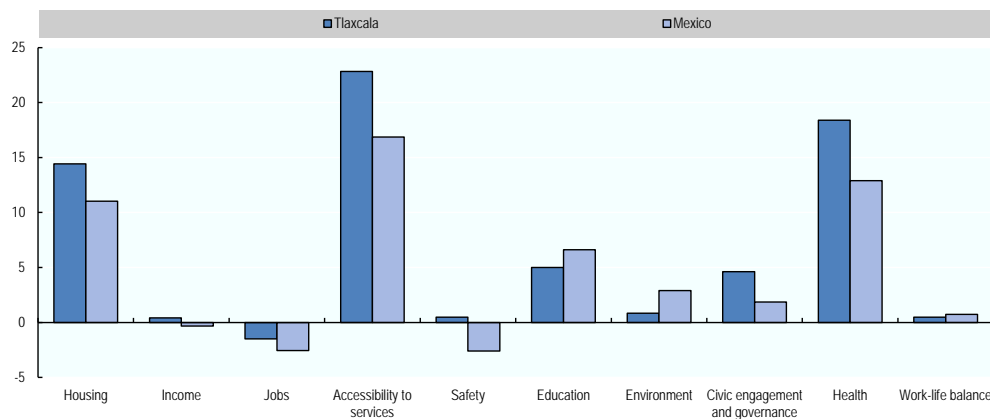
Well-being in Tlaxcala, 2014 or latest available year



Accessibility to services, health and housing improved in Tlaxcala at a faster pace than in the country's average over the period 2000-13. Life expectancy increased by almost 3 years and infant mortality rates have decreased from 26 deaths per 1 000 live births to 15 deaths, the 4th greatest improvement in the country.

Changes in well-being over time in Tlaxcala

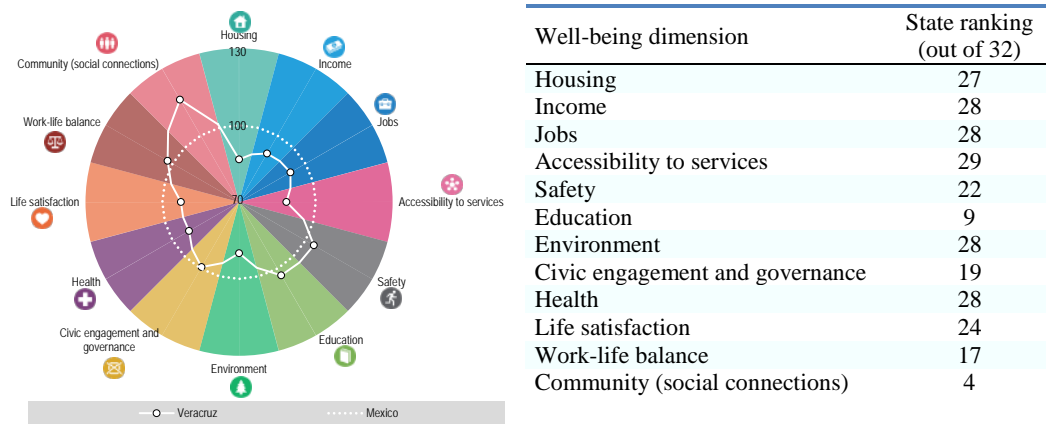
Difference in the score between the last and the first year



Veracruz

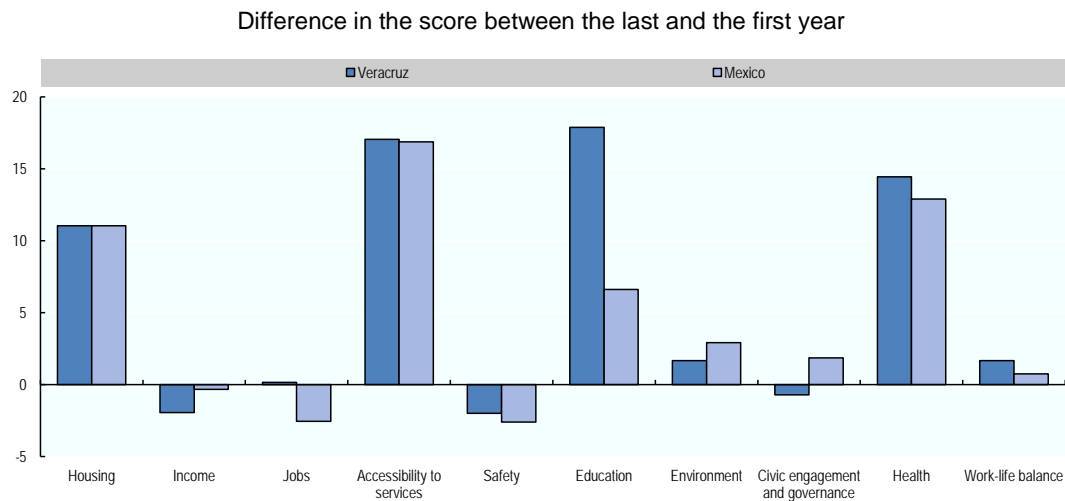
Well-being in Veracruz exceeds the national average in four dimensions and lags behind in eight. Material conditions are relatively low in Veracruz. It ranks among the six last states in the dimensions of housing, income and jobs. Low access to basic and advanced (broadband connection) services for households, and one of the lowest shares of residents with access to health services explain the poor performance in the dimension accessibility to services. The small proportion of secondary student drop-outs, the fourth lowest in the country, drives the relatively good performance in education.

Well-being in Veracruz, 2014 or latest available year



Housing and accessibility to services improved in line with the country trend between 2000 and 2013, while education, health and work-life balance improved at a faster pace than the country average.

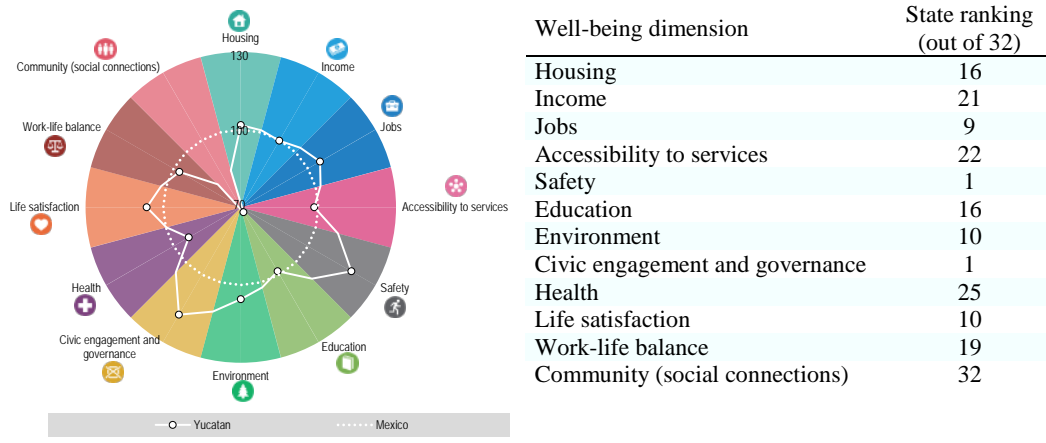
Changes in well-being over time in Veracruz



Yucatan

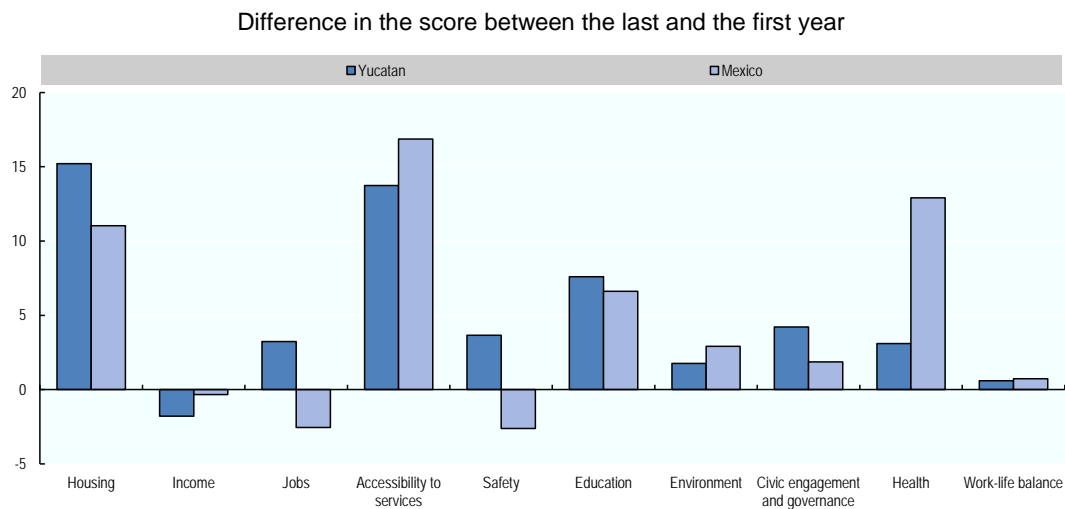
Well-being in Yucatan exceeds the national average in six dimensions, registers a similar value to the national average in housing and income, and lags behind the national average in four dimensions. Outcomes are very different among dimensions: while Yucatan ranks first among Mexican states in safety and civic engagement, it has the lowest share of residents who report to have a friend to rely on in case of need (community).

Well-being in Yucatan, 2014 or latest available year



Well-being has improved in Yucatan in all the dimensions, with the exception of income. Almost 90% of the houses had ceilings made of durable material in 2010, while fewer than 70% did in 2000, the greatest improvement in the country.

Changes in well-being over time in Yucatan

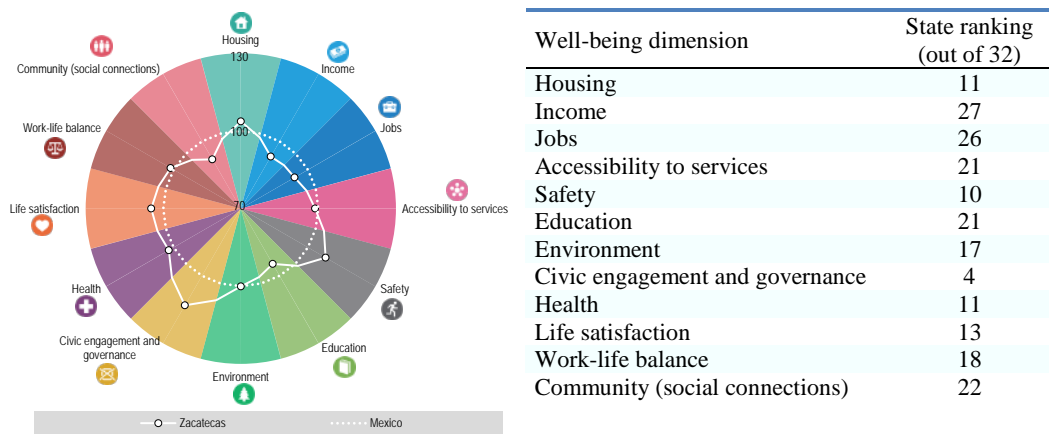


Zacatecas

Well-being in Zacatecas exceeds the national average in civic engagement and governance, safety, life satisfaction, health and housing dimensions. It registers a similar value as the national average in environment and work-life balance, and lags behind in the remaining five dimensions. Trust in the state police and in the effectiveness of the judicial system, as well as participation in volunteering activities, are among the third highest in the country.

The poor outcomes in income and jobs are mainly driven by relatively high income inequality and poverty, the third lowest employment rate in the country, an above average rate of informal employment and a larger share of the employed subject to critical working conditions.

Well-being in Zacatecas, 2014 or latest available year



Well-being has improved in seven out of ten dimensions in Zacatecas over the past decade. The largest improvements are found in health and access to services. Obesity rates have decreased from 38% to 30% since 2006, the largest improvement in the country.

Changes in well-being over time in Zacatecas

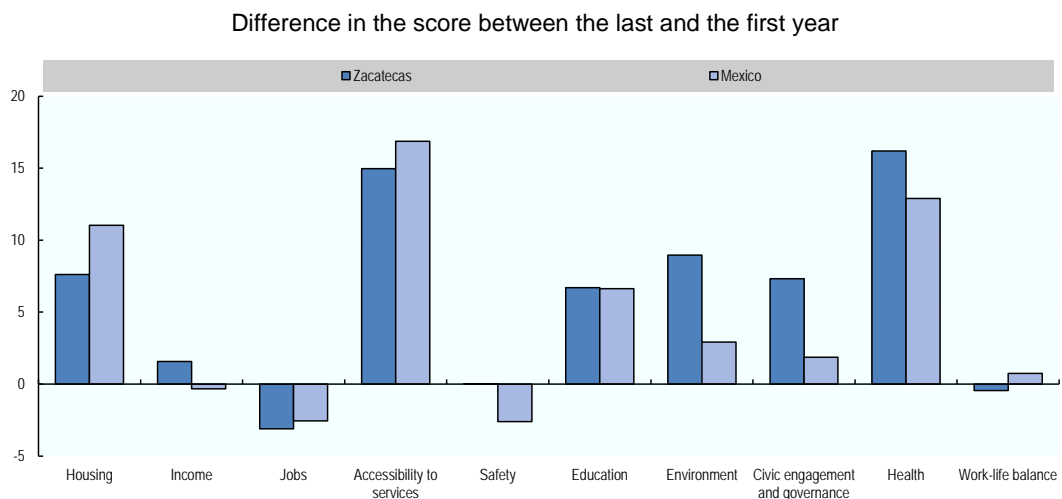


Table 1. Indicators used to measure well-being

Dimension	Indicator name	Description of the indicator	First and last available year
Housing	Rooms per person	Average number of rooms per person in the household	2000-2010
	Quality of housing	Percent of houses with ceilings made of durable materials	2000-2010
Income	Equivalised household disposable income*	Household disposable income in USD (PPP at constant prices of 2010)	2008-2014
	Gini of household disposable income per capita	Gini index on a scale 0 to 1	2008-2014
	Poverty rate	Percent of people in multi-dimensional poverty	2010-2014
Jobs	Employment rate	Percent of persons in employment as a share of population aged 15 years and older	2005-2014
	Unemployment rate	Percent of persons in unemployment with respect to the labour force population	2005-2014
	Informal employment rate	Percent of persons working in the informal economy as a share of the employed population	2005-2014
	Index of critic conditions of the working population	Percent of employees in critical conditions (who work less than 35 hours per week, or work more than 35 hours per week and have a salary lower than the minimum wage, or work more than 48 hours per week and have a salary lower than twice the minimum wage)	2005-2014
Accessibility to services	Household broadband access	Percent of households with broadband connection	2010-2014
	Dwellings with access to basic services	Percent of dwellings with piped water, drain lines and electricity	2008-2014
	Access to health services	Percent of people with access to public health services	2008-2014
Safety	Homicide rate	Homicides per 100 000 people	2000-2013
	Perception of unsafety	Percent of people that feel unsafe in their locality or neighbourhood	2011-2014
	Crime rate	Crimes per 100 000 people	2010-2013
	Trust in the police	Percent of people that identify and consider that the state police is effective or very effective	2011-2014
Education	Educational attainment	Percent of labour force with at least secondary education	2000-2010
	School dropouts	Number of dropouts over total enrolled students (secondary education)	2012-2013
Environment	Air pollution	Average levels of PM2.5 in µg/m ³	2003-2012
	Waste disposal	Percent of solid waste that is disposed in controlled areas	2005-2008
Civic engagement and governance	Voter turnout	Percent of people that vote with respect to the registered people to vote	2000-2012
	Civic and political participation	Percent of people that participate in a political party, NGO or volunteer in a philanthropic association	2012-2012
	Perception of absence of corruption of judicial system	Percent of people that perceive judges as not corrupt	2011-2014
	Trust in law enforcement	Percent of people that perceive that criminals are always punished	2012-2014
Health	Life expectancy at birth	Average years at birth a person can expect to live	2000-2014
	Infant mortality rate	Number of deaths of children younger than 1 year old per 1 000 live births	2000-2013
	Maternal mortality rate	Number of maternal deaths per 100 000 live births	2000-2013
	Self-reported health	Average self-reported satisfaction with health on a scale 0 to 10 (10 being the best)	2012-2012
	Obesity rate	Percent of obese adults (aged 20 years or older)	2006-2012
Life satisfaction	Satisfaction with life	Average self-reported satisfaction with life on a scale 0 to 10 (10 being the best)	2012-2012
Work-Life balance	Satisfaction with time for leisure	Average self-reported satisfaction with time available to do what one likes on a scale 0 to 10 (10 being the best)	2012-2012
	Employees working very long hours	Percent of employees that work more than 48 hours per week	2012-2014
Community (social connections)	Quality of support network	Percent of people that have at least one friend to rely on in case of need	2012-2012

Table 2. Values of the individual indicators, first available year

States	Housing		Income			Jobs				Accessibility to services			Safety			
	Rooms per person	Quality of housing	Household disposable income	Gini of household disposable income per capita	Poverty rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	Informal employment rate	Index of critical conditions of the working population	Household broadband access	Dwellings with access to basic services	Access to health services	Homicide rate	Perception of unsafety	Crime rate	Trust in the police
Aguascalientes	0.9	93.8	7 227	0.51	38.1	56.5	5.3	45.6	11.3	23.5	97.7	76.8	1.8	37.0	56 496	50.6
Baja California	0.9	34.2	9 196	0.45	31.5	62.2	1.2	42.0	3.2	36.3	93.9	67.4	17.7	36.6	31 682	45.6
Baja California Sur	0.8	58.0	10 607	0.49	31.0	62.6	2.4	41.9	6.8	27.7	90.8	74.8	6.6	21.2	25 794	48.4
Campeche	0.7	42.7	6 894	0.52	50.5	63.3	2.8	60.7	21.2	20.4	78.5	76.7	9.6	27.0	20 973	47.9
Chiapas	0.6	23.2	3 628	0.56	78.5	59.2	2.1	79.6	38.1	5.0	67.7	48.9	10.9	26.9	15 090	51.7
Chihuahua	0.9	49.5	7 482	0.53	38.8	60.4	2.1	39.1	4.1	23.3	90.2	70.4	19.3	46.8	40 417	28.0
Coahuila	0.9	77.4	7 468	0.47	27.8	56.8	4.6	40.0	8.4	24.5	95.4	76.7	5.2	34.1	29 253	55.2
Colima	0.8	60.8	9 129	0.45	34.7	64.5	2.6	52.3	10.1	24.9	97.7	83.0	10.5	26.9	17 413	58.8
Durango	0.9	69.5	5 717	0.50	51.6	55.1	3.3	55.0	15.5	18.4	83.5	62.8	11.1	41.2	23 792	40.8
Federal District	1.0	86.7	10 297	0.51	28.5	59.6	5.4	50.3	9.5	34.5	97.1	63.7	10.7	48.6	44 443	28.0
Guanajuato	0.7	70.9	6 492	0.44	48.5	54.9	4.1	61.2	12.7	13.9	85.7	63.8	5.0	38.5	23 104	52.8
Guerrero	0.6	36.6	4 487	0.54	67.6	54.8	1.2	77.2	16.7	10.1	59.9	44.1	26.1	34.3	33 500	47.4
Hidalgo	0.8	61.8	5 027	0.49	54.7	58.6	3.4	75.1	18.4	12.0	77.1	52.6	3.9	35.5	23 255	47.3
Jalisco	0.9	84.6	7 850	0.47	37.1	62.1	2.9	57.6	7.1	24.6	92.0	66.1	7.5	35.2	32 847	55.1
Michoacán	0.8	55.1	5 505	0.48	54.7	58.4	2.6	72.4	16.8	13.2	81.1	44.4	15.0	31.4	15 215	34.4
Morelos	0.8	66.6	6 222	0.48	43.2	60.4	2.8	68.1	12.4	26.4	86.5	61.6	15.3	48.5	29 027	40.5
Nayarit	0.8	67.1	6 547	0.48	41.4	61.7	2.3	64.2	15.2	20.2	89.5	69.7	11.6	30.9	31 933	48.6
Nuevo Leon	1.0	85.3	10 048	0.49	21.0	60.8	4.7	40.0	4.7	33.8	93.6	75.2	2.8	46.0	36 825	46.1
Oaxaca	0.6	32.8	4 693	0.51	67.0	61.5	1.5	80.9	22.3	7.2	54.8	45.2	20.6	27.4	25 202	49.6
Puebla	0.7	61.3	4 917	0.48	61.5	60.1	2.8	73.7	19.7	12.6	70.1	44.0	7.7	41.4	24 116	40.7
Queretaro	0.8	72.2	8 101	0.50	41.4	58.8	3.9	50.8	9.5	21.7	89.1	73.2	7.5	30.2	19 694	62.1
Quintana Roo	0.7	65.3	8 868	0.50	34.6	75.2	2.5	49.9	8.0	30.2	95.2	65.4	8.5	42.2	41 461	40.8
San Luis Potosi	0.8	66.6	5 682	0.50	52.4	58.4	2.5	61.5	19.8	14.8	75.8	65.6	11.9	37.7	31 082	47.5
Sinaloa	0.8	83.1	7 543	0.48	36.7	64.6	3.3	56.0	10.8	25.8	85.0	70.8	18.1	34.2	34 548	45.4
Sonora	0.9	59.1	8 835	0.47	33.2	59.3	3.2	46.8	8.0	29.5	88.6	77.4	9.1	29.9	47 909	51.2
State of Mexico	0.8	74.5	6 764	0.43	42.9	57.9	5.5	59.5	14.4	22.4	86.0	57.4	15.4	55.2	32 886	27.0
Tabasco	0.7	29.5	5 453	0.53	57.1	53.9	2.9	63.6	20.9	12.3	81.4	74.4	4.9	41.9	32 831	33.5
Tamaulipas	0.9	65.1	7 246	0.48	39.0	60.6	4.0	46.1	12.2	24.5	88.1	76.1	9.6	37.2	27 156	45.1
Tlaxcala	0.7	77.9	5 157	0.42	60.3	56.6	4.5	71.8	19.2	9.1	92.0	55.4	5.8	29.0	26 337	42.3
Veracruz	0.7	38.9	5 669	0.49	57.6	53.0	2.3	67.3	22.2	14.0	66.5	57.1	6.1	32.2	19 165	38.7
Yucatan	0.7	67.9	6 822	0.49	48.3	62.3	2.4	61.5	20.9	19.6	75.1	73.1	2.6	19.0	38 635	62.0
Zacatecas	0.9	74.5	5 835	0.51	60.3	53.9	2.4	66.1	16.7	12.3	87.0	67.9	5.9	47.3	30 087	59.8
Mexico	0.8	63.9	6 911	0.51	46.1	58.9	3.5	59.4	14.3	21.0	83.2	61.6	10.9	39.5	30 490	42.4

Table 3. Values of the individual indicators, first available year (continued)

States	Education		Environment		Civic engagement and governance				Health					Life satisfaction	Work-Life balance		Community
	Educational attainment	School dropouts	Air pollution	Waste disposal	Voter turnout	Civic and political participation	Perception of absence of corruption of judicial system	Trust in law enforcement	Life expectancy at birth	Infant mortality rate	Maternal mortality rate	Self-reported health	Obesity rate	Satisfaction with life	Satisfaction with time for leisure	Employees working very long hours	Quality of support network
Aguascalientes	40.2	13.3	11.5	100.0	66.7	17.5	30.8	5.9	74.5	17.1	66.2	8.2	26.7	7.9	6.6	35.0	80.7
Baja California	38.5	18.8	8.0	95.8	57.6	17.9	26.2	3.9	72.3	19.9	56.5	8.3	31.9	8.1	7.2	24.4	82.2
Baja California Sur	41.7	14.2	6.1	78.0	67.2	24.9	32.8	3.9	74.6	16.6	20.4	8.8	36.2	8.2	7.2	21.9	85.3
Campeche	33.5	15.3	9.3	31.4	67.9	31.7	30.8	8.4	73.7	17.7	57.3	8.2	37.9	8.0	7.2	28.5	73.3
Chiapas	21.1	14.4	9.5	29.0	52.2	20.0	31.1	12.3	70.5	26.8	71.9	8.2	25.1	8.0	7.0	25.8	78.4
Chihuahua	31.2	17.7	7.5	77.0	58.2	27.2	20.6	2.9	72.1	20.2	70.8	8.6	32.3	8.0	7.2	15.2	78.9
Coahuila	38.9	18.7	13.0	70.7	58.6	21.8	33.6	6.9	74.5	14.6	42.3	8.4	33.3	8.5	7.2	25.8	76.0
Colima	37.0	17.7	12.1	50.3	66.3	22.8	43.6	7.3	74.5	16.8	57.2	8.2	30.9	8.1	7.2	27.0	84.6
Durango	32.5	19.2	8.7	76.1	58.0	24.9	29.9	3.7	74.3	19.4	47.4	8.3	35.8	8.0	7.1	24.6	80.1
Federal District	55.3	13.3	17.0	100.0	70.6	17.0	13.8	0.7	74.6	15.8	81.0	8.2	30.8	7.8	6.5	32.9	79.9
Guanajuato	23.5	18.2	18.7	67.4	66.7	12.0	32.7	3.9	73.8	21.3	62.0	8.1	33.5	8.0	6.6	33.4	74.9
Guerrero	29.9	15.8	11.6	42.3	54.2	28.1	24.6	4.2	71.0	26.1	113.1	8.0	25.6	7.6	6.2	27.5	76.4
Hidalgo	24.2	15.4	16.3	22.5	61.8	31.8	34.1	5.9	72.5	23.1	55.0	8.1	24.3	8.0	6.6	29.8	76.2
Jalisco	31.0	6.2	13.3	79.3	68.2	21.1	23.2	5.4	73.9	17.3	56.4	8.4	30.9	8.1	6.8	19.5	73.8
Michoacan	24.6	12.7	15.6	34.2	60.8	31.4	29.4	2.1	73.0	20.9	61.9	8.2	31.3	8.0	6.9	22.1	80.7
Morelos	35.5	19.1	27.9	22.7	65.3	16.3	20.9	3.0	74.2	18.1	67.4	8.1	27.2	7.8	6.7	29.1	81.3
Nayarit	32.4	11.1	7.5	45.1	62.7	31.2	34.2	9.3	73.8	17.7	73.3	8.1	33.7	8.1	7.3	24.8	76.2
Nuevo Leon	46.6	20.2	12.6	95.2	63.5	15.9	30.6	6.2	75.4	13.4	53.6	8.7	35.0	8.3	6.9	23.3	74.9
Oaxaca	17.4	14.4	9.1	1.5	58.7	28.6	19.1	7.6	70.7	26.1	107.1	7.9	23.7	7.8	6.5	29.1	78.2
Puebla	27.4	10.5	13.8	71.9	62.6	17.1	18.3	3.3	72.7	28.2	75.3	8.0	24.6	7.9	6.6	30.0	74.6
Queretaro	35.3	15.1	18.1	74.4	70.0	21.6	28.9	6.2	73.7	20.1	97.8	8.2	25.0	8.2	6.6	28.3	81.7
Quintana Roo	36.6	13.4	5.6	61.1	62.1	25.6	25.3	5.7	74.2	18.6	115.2	8.1	34.9	8.0	6.8	28.7	72.2
San Luis Potosi	31.6	12.3	14.6	51.7	63.1	27.6	41.7	7.6	73.0	20.9	75.9	8.3	31.3	7.8	6.8	23.5	71.9
Sinaloa	38.5	11.7	7.2	78.4	64.3	18.0	30.2	4.6	74.4	15.1	57.6	8.6	28.7	8.1	7.0	21.8	79.7
Sonora	38.5	16.7	6.3	44.7	63.9	21.2	35.4	8.7	73.6	16.7	42.4	8.6	38.4	8.3	7.2	22.5	81.4
State of Mexico	36.6	15.0	16.9	59.8	67.9	18.8	17.8	2.3	73.5	23.3	95.6	8.3	29.2	8.1	6.8	35.8	75.1
Tabasco	31.9	12.6	11.5	34.2	62.7	20.4	32.9	5.4	73.2	19.1	50.3	8.1	35.8	8.3	6.9	36.3	79.2
Tamaulipas	37.5	14.2	11.3	49.7	62.9	27.1	35.5	6.3	74.6	17.9	69.6	8.3	36.1	8.2	7.1	25.0	79.8
Tlaxcala	32.5	13.7	12.2	86.9	62.0	20.8	17.7	4.3	73.3	26.2	64.9	8.3	28.5	7.7	6.2	30.9	74.4
Veracruz	25.1	14.6	12.1	34.5	63.2	23.3	26.2	6.3	72.3	22.1	85.6	7.9	27.6	7.9	6.9	28.4	82.0
Yucatan	28.7	12.8	5.4	58.3	72.0	23.4	32.1	12.3	74.1	16.8	82.7	8.4	35.0	8.1	6.8	29.4	68.7
Zacatecas	23.5	11.2	8.3	32.9	60.7	31.6	38.4	3.8	73.6	18.9	70.5	8.2	38.0	8.1	7.0	28.5	75.4
Mexico	34.4	14.3	13.2	64.7	64.0	22.8	25.4	4.8	73.3	20.9	74.1	8.2	30.2	8.0	6.8	28.0	77.6

Table 4. Values of the individual indicators, last available year

States	Housing		Income			Jobs				Accessibility to services			Safety			
	Rooms per person	Quality of housing	Equalised household disposable income	Gini of household disposable income per capita	Poverty rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	Informal employment rate	Index of critical conditions of the working population	Household broadband access	Dwellings with access to basic services	Access to health services	Homicide rate	Perception of unsafety	Crime rate	Trust in the police
Aguascalientes	1.0	94.9	7 642	0.49	34.8	56.6	5.8	45.5	8.4	37.9	97.9	87.5	3.9	32.8	24 711	64.9
Baja California	1.1	49.5	8 682	0.43	28.6	59.1	5.7	39.5	6.4	51.5	89.7	80.7	22.8	45.9	57 066	50.8
Baja California Sur	1.0	74.8	8 279	0.45	30.3	64.0	4.9	41.1	7.1	43.8	90.0	85.8	6.8	32.5	23 747	53.8
Campeche	0.8	52.7	7 361	0.50	43.6	59.9	3.2	60.9	14.7	27.1	84.1	87.5	8.1	35.2	30 597	52.9
Chiapas	0.7	29.8	3 683	0.52	76.2	52.4	3.4	79.0	31.5	9.5	70.7	79.4	9.6	36.2	19 215	49.7
Chihuahua	1.1	56.3	6 576	0.46	34.4	56.7	3.2	38.4	4.9	42.9	93.2	85.4	58.8	32.1	31 669	47.1
Coahuila	1.1	77.8	8 069	0.50	30.2	58.9	5.3	36.8	7.3	34.6	95.6	84.4	27.6	38.8	25 451	59.3
Colima	1.0	70.8	7 703	0.46	34.4	64.2	4.4	54.3	7.6	45.2	98.4	87.3	32.5	33.1	26 309	65.1
Durango	1.0	68.0	5 707	0.45	43.5	54.1	6.0	55.8	11.8	30.3	90.3	83.5	27.5	35.2	22 512	50.1
Federal District	1.2	90.6	10 922	0.51	28.4	58.1	6.8	50.0	10.3	53.0	98.9	80.1	12.5	51.5	51 786	31.9
Guanajuato	0.9	81.3	5 868	0.45	46.6	57.9	4.7	59.3	11.8	27.5	92.6	84.6	12.3	51.3	34 110	62.8
Guerrero	0.7	47.0	4 595	0.49	65.2	58.4	1.5	79.6	16.2	20.7	60.4	80.8	64.8	39.5	35 366	51.2
Hidalgo	0.9	75.4	5 606	0.50	54.3	57.3	4.1	71.5	14.9	25.6	84.3	82.7	6.0	40.5	23 468	49.4
Jalisco	1.0	88.3	7 724	0.47	35.4	58.3	5.0	51.8	6.0	41.4	96.0	80.9	19.2	41.5	47 278	64.2
Michoacan	0.9	66.7	5 080	0.45	59.3	57.2	3.2	71.9	10.0	23.7	84.3	73.8	20.3	38.4	25 126	45.5
Morelos	1.0	77.9	5 769	0.47	52.3	56.7	4.1	65.9	7.6	38.4	86.6	83.4	33.6	57.2	36 524	45.0
Nayarit	1.0	75.9	6 627	0.47	40.5	60.4	5.7	62.8	10.1	35.9	91.8	83.7	19.2	26.6	26 609	58.4
Nuevo Leon	1.1	87.9	9 748	0.45	20.4	58.7	5.6	36.9	4.6	55.1	96.2	86.3	18.9	34.9	32 552	68.3
Oaxaca	0.8	43.2	4 089	0.51	66.8	57.6	2.6	79.6	16.4	14.0	64.1	80.1	19.3	36.9	20 749	55.5
Puebla	0.9	70.2	4 741	0.57	64.5	58.9	4.1	72.0	16.5	23.8	82.9	78.8	9.2	43.7	31 662	48.9
Queretaro	1.0	83.6	7 891	0.49	34.2	51.4	5.9	45.3	4.5	32.3	91.7	84.2	6.1	38.4	27 975	62.7
Quintana Roo	0.8	82.4	7 742	0.49	35.9	64.5	4.5	47.9	7.9	46.7	92.8	81.5	11.0	45.3	35 245	47.1
San Luis Potosi	1.0	73.7	5 613	0.48	49.1	56.6	3.2	58.5	12.1	27.2	79.4	89.3	11.2	38.0	39 558	50.9
Sinaloa	1.0	90.1	7 406	0.49	39.4	56.0	5.8	50.3	7.8	38.1	89.0	84.8	41.1	31.3	30 287	58.0
Sonora	1.0	67.2	8 800	0.48	29.4	62.7	5.0	44.1	7.2	45.9	93.9	85.6	23.1	36.8	31 155	52.0
State of Mexico	1.0	82.7	6 342	0.46	49.6	57.2	6.6	58.3	13.9	33.3	91.6	80.3	20.2	69.0	93 003	37.5
Tabasco	0.9	38.5	5 928	0.46	49.6	53.9	6.6	62.8	10.3	28.6	78.0	83.1	10.6	58.9	32 037	38.2
Tamaulipas	1.0	77.2	7 143	0.48	37.9	57.7	5.2	46.8	9.9	37.2	90.5	85.0	25.5	41.9	19 417	53.2
Tlaxcala	0.9	89.1	4 892	0.41	58.9	58.0	5.8	72.9	16.8	24.8	94.7	82.5	7.1	42.7	26 660	53.4
Veracruz	0.9	47.2	4 923	0.49	58.0	51.3	3.7	68.2	15.2	21.2	77.3	78.3	9.6	44.8	28 101	47.3
Yucatan	0.9	86.8	6 914	0.51	45.9	62.3	2.4	62.8	14.4	29.5	84.8	85.5	2.4	28.2	23 728	70.0
Zacatecas	1.0	73.0	5 228	0.51	52.4	52.3	4.8	65.4	12.6	25.8	89.4	85.1	27.7	39.0	27 290	68.9
Mexico	1.0	71.6	6 692	0.50	46.2	57.2	4.9	57.8	11.7	33.7	87.7	81.8	19.5	45.3	41 563	50.1

Table 5. Values of the individual indicators, last available year (continued)

States	Education		Environment		Civic engagement and governance				Health					Life satisfaction	Work-Life balance		Community
	Educational attainment	School dropouts	Air pollution	Waste disposal	Voter turnout	Civic and political participation	Perception of absence of corruption of judicial system	Trust in law enforcement	Life expectancy at birth	Infant mortality rate	Maternal mortality rate	Self-reported health	Obesity rate	Satisfaction with life	Satisfaction with time for leisure	Employees working very long hours	Quality of support network
Aguascalientes	42.4	12.1	9.1	100.0	60.7	17.5	39.9	5.6	75.7	10.3	25.7	8.2	31.0	7.9	6.6	34.2	80.7
Baja California	42.5	19.3	6.8	95.7	53.8	17.9	35.7	4.1	73.8	14.0	42.3	8.3	39.5	8.1	7.2	27.5	82.2
Baja California Sur	46.4	11.7	6.1	80.5	58.8	24.9	42.4	5.4	75.9	11.5	32.1	8.8	43.6	8.2	7.2	24.8	85.3
Campeche	40.2	15.0	4.2	44.9	67.3	31.7	32.3	8.1	75.1	11.1	65.4	8.2	43.3	8.0	7.2	29.1	73.3
Chiapas	26.9	17.2	6.9	29.0	67.3	20.0	39.3	14.0	72.6	14.0	54.8	8.2	25.6	8.0	7.0	25.7	78.4
Chihuahua	38.1	17.2	6.2	82.8	53.2	27.2	34.4	5.1	72.3	14.1	59.8	8.6	32.8	8.0	7.2	19.7	78.9
Coahuila	44.5	19.1	8.4	72.0	61.9	21.8	36.5	7.6	75.5	9.2	27.0	8.4	37.1	8.5	7.2	24.2	76.0
Colima	41.7	10.8	9.4	51.1	64.3	22.8	39.0	8.8	75.8	10.8	22.5	8.2	36.7	8.1	7.2	26.4	84.6
Durango	37.0	18.1	8.1	78.6	59.8	24.9	45.8	6.8	75.2	11.7	41.2	8.3	34.4	8.0	7.1	24.8	80.1
Federal District	57.6	12.1	15.1	100.0	67.2	17.0	18.5	0.9	76.0	11.2	41.9	8.2	34.0	7.8	6.5	30.0	79.9
Guanajuato	30.6	15.7	16.1	70.8	59.6	12.0	33.5	3.3	75.3	12.2	34.9	8.1	31.6	8.0	6.6	35.6	74.9
Guerrero	33.1	15.3	11.0	43.5	60.1	28.1	30.9	5.8	72.7	14.7	59.4	8.0	28.8	7.6	6.2	29.0	76.4
Hidalgo	33.9	16.8	13.7	27.9	65.7	31.8	20.2	4.0	74.3	13.9	37.5	8.1	28.4	8.0	6.6	28.8	76.2
Jalisco	39.9	2.8	12.2	81.0	64.7	21.1	29.9	5.9	75.4	11.0	22.4	8.4	33.8	8.1	6.8	18.4	73.8
Michoacan	29.8	11.2	13.9	40.1	52.5	31.4	29.9	5.1	74.5	12.7	36.7	8.2	31.1	8.0	6.9	21.4	80.7
Morelos	40.8	19.1	26.2	29.2	65.2	16.3	22.2	3.0	75.5	11.8	44.5	8.1	30.2	7.8	6.7	28.4	81.3
Nayarit	40.0	3.0	6.1	56.3	62.6	31.2	41.4	10.7	74.8	10.9	36.1	8.1	32.3	8.1	7.3	25.0	76.2
Nuevo Leon	48.4	17.4	9.4	97.6	60.4	15.9	39.9	6.9	76.0	9.1	14.8	8.7	39.5	8.3	6.9	21.6	74.9
Oaxaca	27.9	14.4	8.8	1.5	62.0	28.6	24.8	7.3	72.8	13.9	50.4	7.9	39.5	7.8	6.5	29.2	78.2
Puebla	33.7	9.6	13.7	80.5	63.3	17.1	24.2	3.3	74.6	16.2	31.8	8.0	31.5	7.9	6.6	28.4	74.6
Queretaro	41.0	13.1	16.3	73.7	66.8	21.6	32.6	6.2	75.2	12.0	35.0	8.2	25.4	8.2	6.6	30.3	81.7
Quintana Roo	43.4	8.4	3.7	74.4	58.1	25.6	24.6	4.9	75.5	12.3	46.2	8.1	37.0	8.0	6.8	30.3	72.2
San Luis Potosi	37.0	10.8	10.4	57.8	63.3	27.6	35.9	5.6	74.5	12.8	31.8	8.3	28.8	7.8	6.8	22.9	71.9
Sinaloa	47.5	7.8	7.4	80.2	61.7	18.0	40.7	8.2	75.1	9.8	26.7	8.6	33.9	8.1	7.0	21.8	79.7
Sonora	45.4	15.1	6.1	48.0	57.8	21.2	33.0	7.2	75.1	11.4	40.2	8.6	36.1	8.3	7.2	24.9	81.4
State of Mexico	41.7	15.3	15.7	57.5	66.0	18.8	23.1	1.9	75.1	15.1	36.1	8.3	27.8	8.1	6.8	33.8	75.1
Tabasco	40.5	12.5	8.2	34.4	71.3	20.4	31.6	4.5	74.6	11.5	27.4	8.1	42.7	8.3	6.9	33.1	79.2
Tamaulipas	44.0	13.1	6.6	71.0	58.5	27.1	40.7	6.9	75.5	11.7	41.7	8.3	37.1	8.2	7.1	24.6	79.8
Tlaxcala	37.1	12.9	11.7	87.1	63.9	20.8	24.2	4.4	75.0	14.8	23.2	8.3	30.3	7.7	6.2	30.4	74.4
Veracruz	35.0	8.2	11.3	37.1	67.1	23.3	25.2	4.2	73.9	12.9	46.4	7.9	31.2	7.9	6.9	27.3	82.0
Yucatan	38.0	12.9	3.4	57.8	77.4	23.4	36.9	11.2	75.4	11.2	50.8	8.4	44.8	8.1	6.8	29.0	68.7
Zacatecas	30.4	11.2	7.2	53.4	61.4	31.6	47.0	6.4	75.0	10.9	44.2	8.2	30.3	8.1	7.0	28.8	75.4
Mexico	40.0	12.9	11.5	67.5	63.1	22.8	29.8	5.1	74.7	12.8	38.2	8.2	32.4	8.0	6.8	27.5	77.6

