

## *Annex A.*

### **Well-being snapshots of Mexican states**

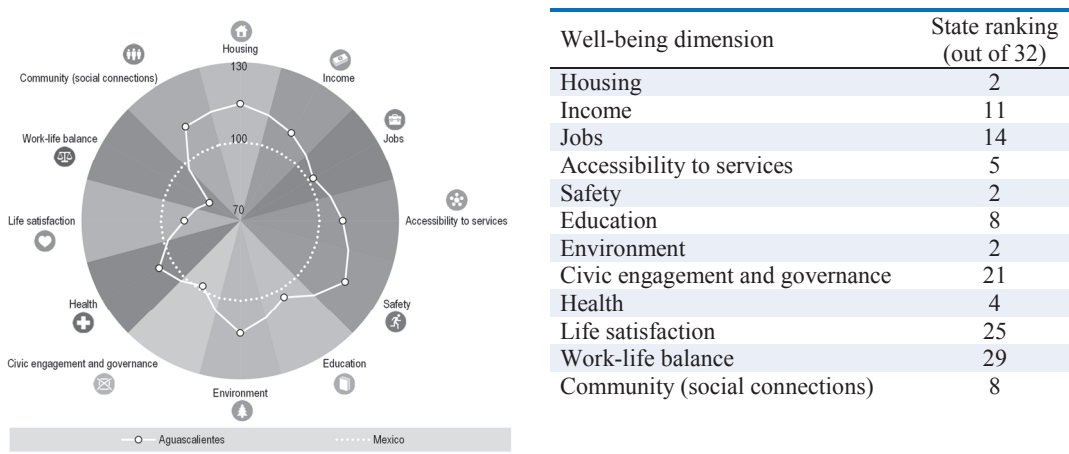
#### Notes:

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 2<sup>nd</sup> highest percentage of employees working very long hours, which drives the low position in work-life balance.

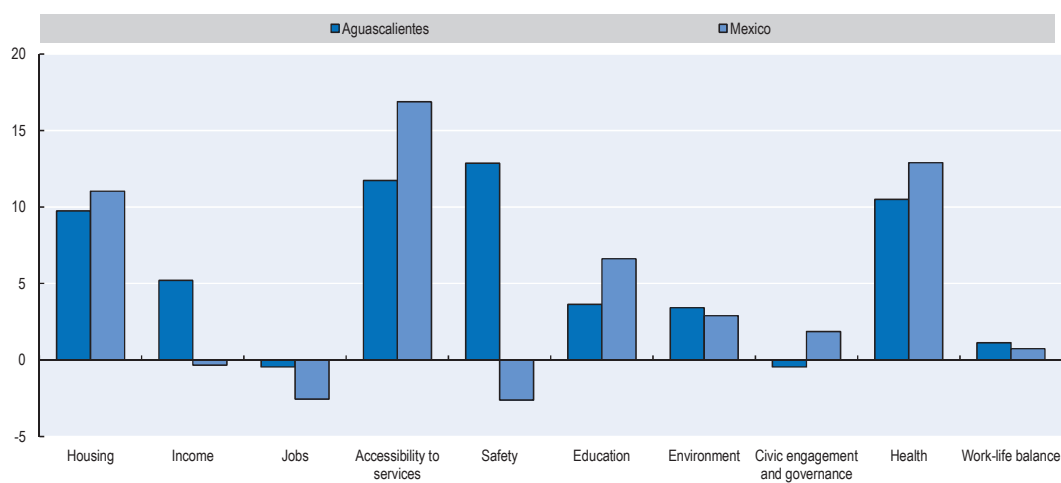
Well-being in Aguascalientes, 2014 or latest available year



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

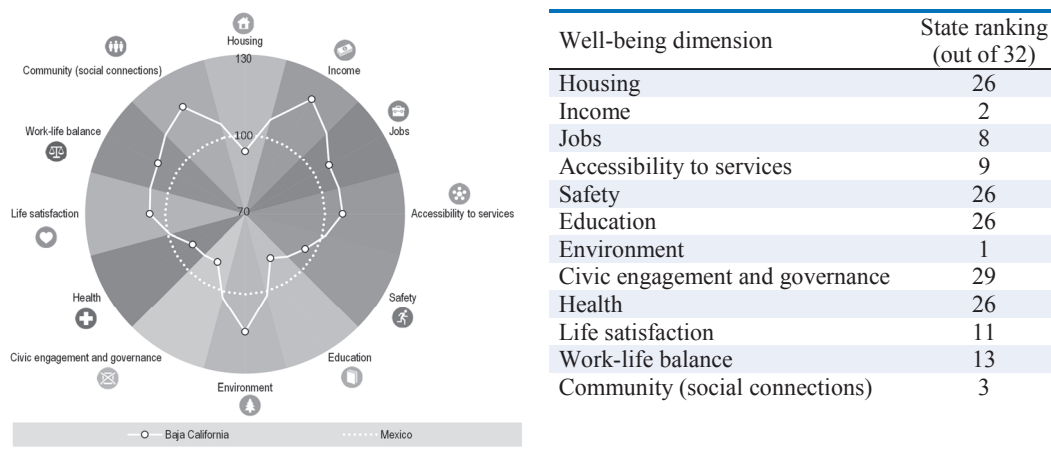
Difference in the score between the last and the first year



## 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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.

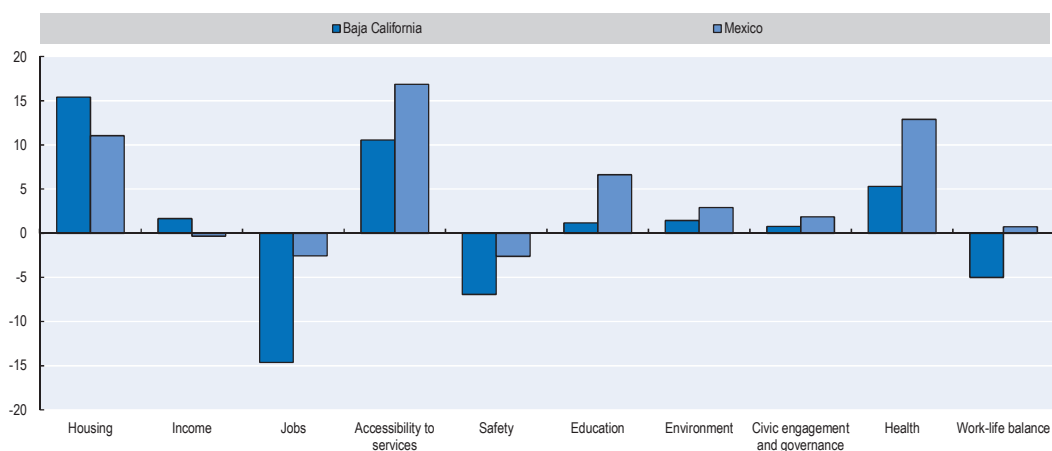
Well-being in Baja California, 2014 or latest available year



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

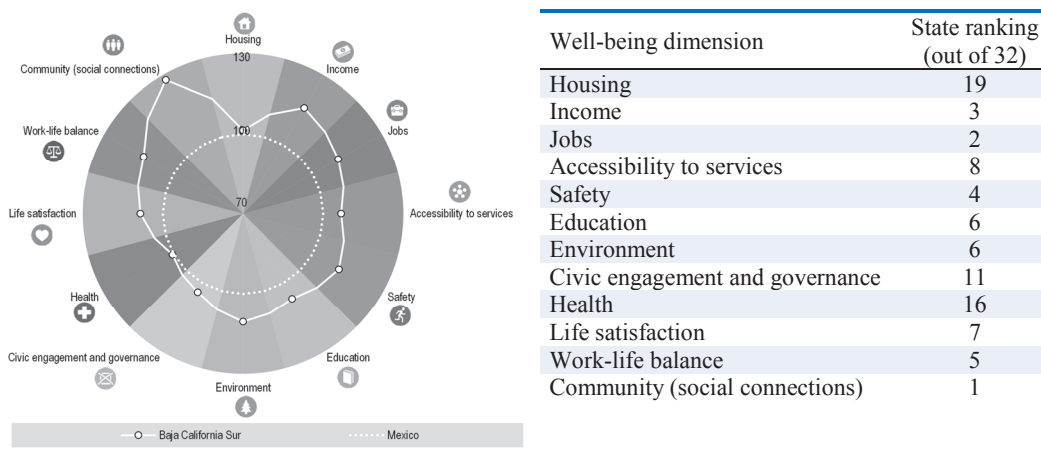


## Baja California Sur

Well-being in Baja California Sur exceeds the national average in all 12 dimensions. The state fares 2<sup>nd</sup> in jobs, 3<sup>rd</sup> in income and 4<sup>th</sup> 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.

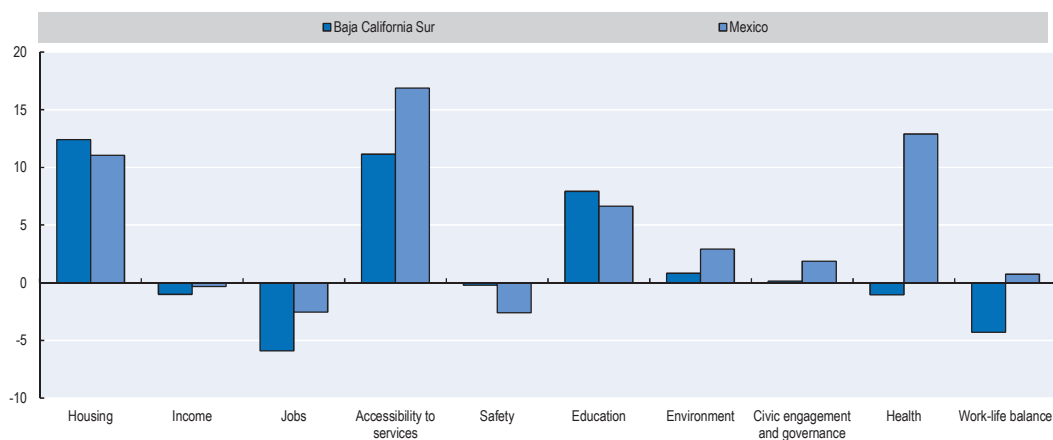
Well-being in Baja California Sur, 2014 or latest available year



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

Difference in the score between the last and the first year

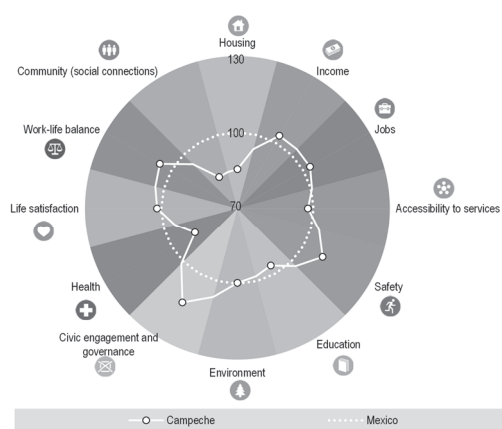


## Campeche

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

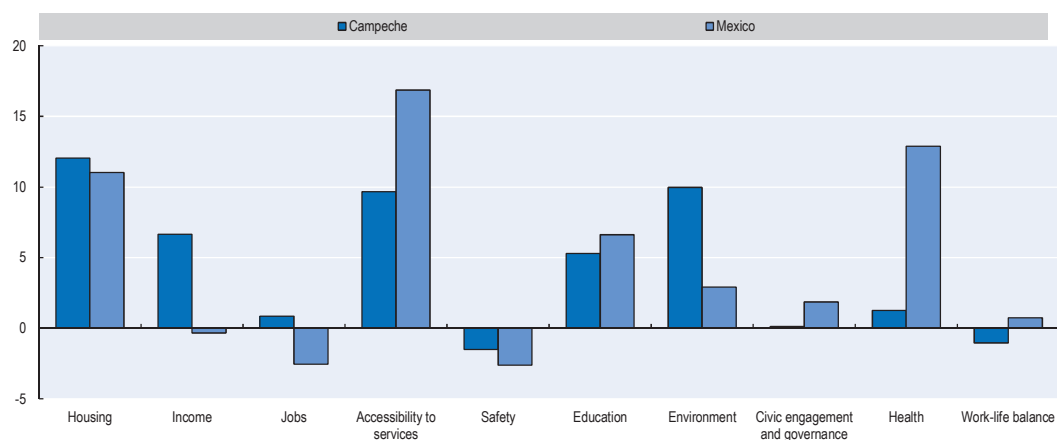


Well-being dimension	State ranking (out of 32)
Housing	28
Income	17
Jobs	13
Accessibility to services	23
Safety	8
Education	20
Environment	18
Civic engagement and governance	3
Health	31
Life satisfaction	16
Work-Life balance	15
Community (social connections)	29

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

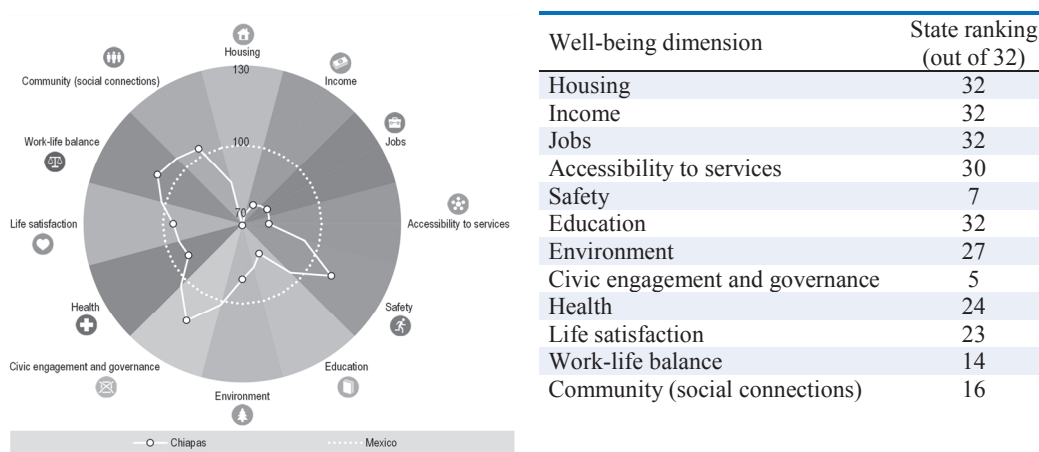
Difference in the score between the last and the first year



## 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 32<sup>nd</sup> (last place) in housing, income, jobs and education, and 30<sup>th</sup> 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.

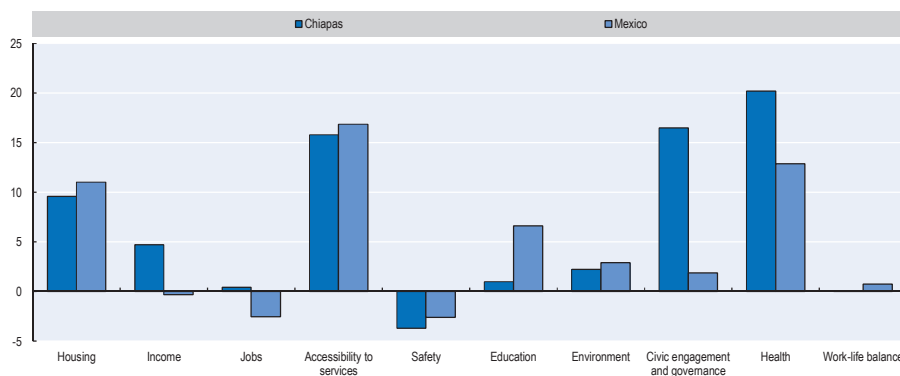
**Well-being in Chiapas, 2014 or latest available year**



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**

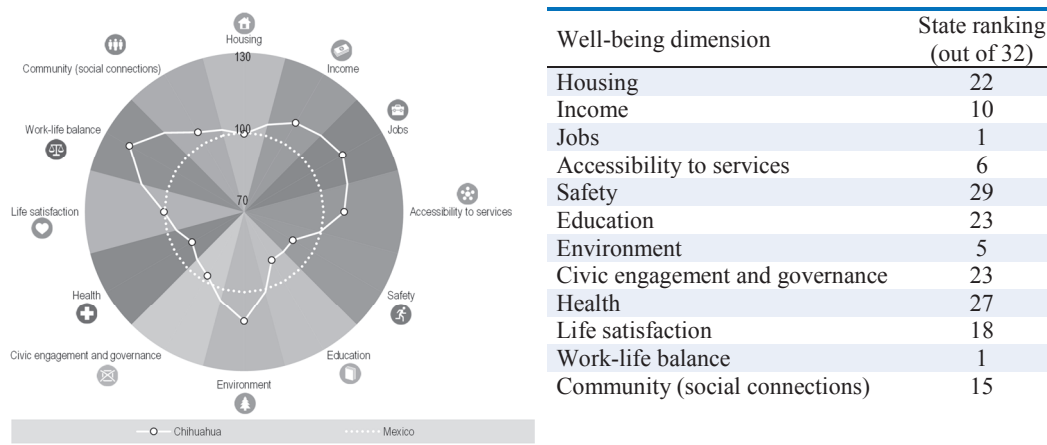
Difference in the score between the last and the first year



## 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 29<sup>th</sup> in safety, with 39 homicides per 100 000 people more than the country average (the 2nd worst state in 2013) and 27<sup>th</sup> in health, due to the lowest life expectancy across states (2.5 less years than the national figure).

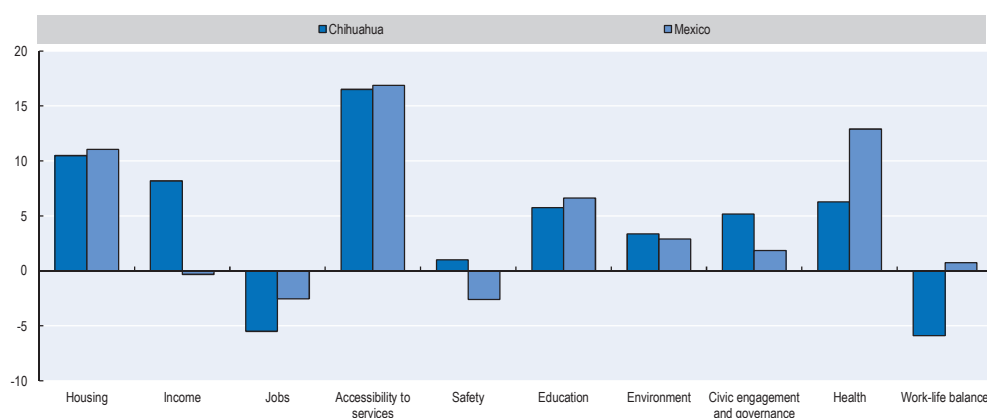
**Well-being in Chihuahua, 2014 or latest available year**



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.

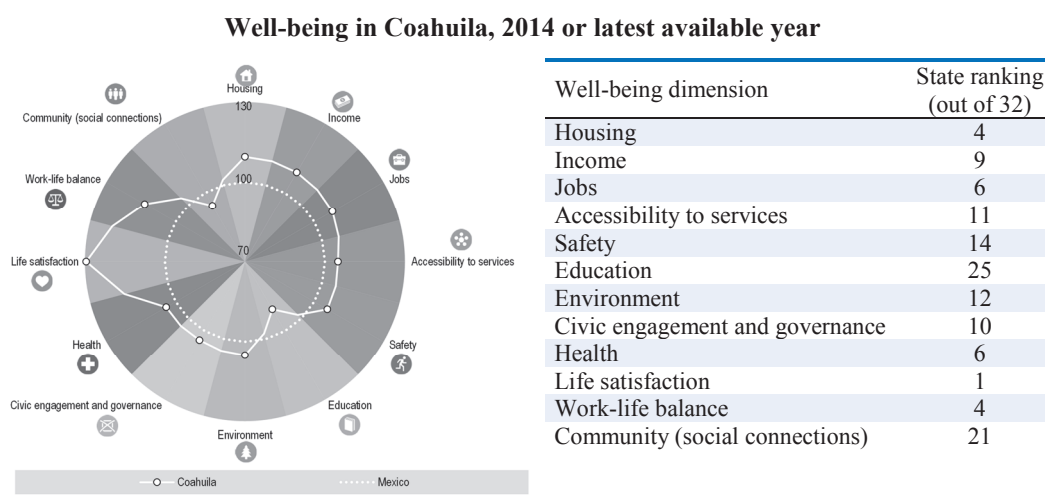
### Changes in well-being over time in Chihuahua

Difference between the score at the last and first year



## Coahuila

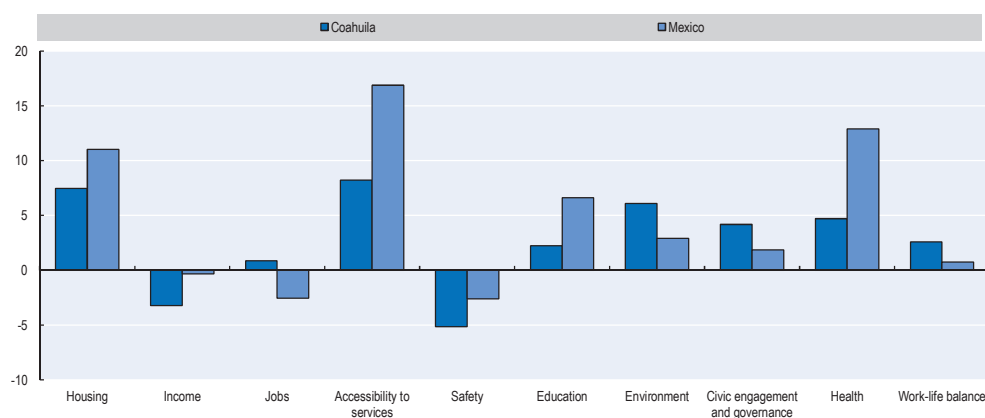
Well-being in Coahuila exceeds the national average in 10 out of 12 dimensions, and lags behind only in the dimensions of community (social connections) and education. The state ranks first in life satisfaction, with an average score of 8.5 out of 10. It ranks fourth in both housing and work-life balance, 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 21<sup>st</sup> in community and 25<sup>th</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> worst in terms of dropouts).



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

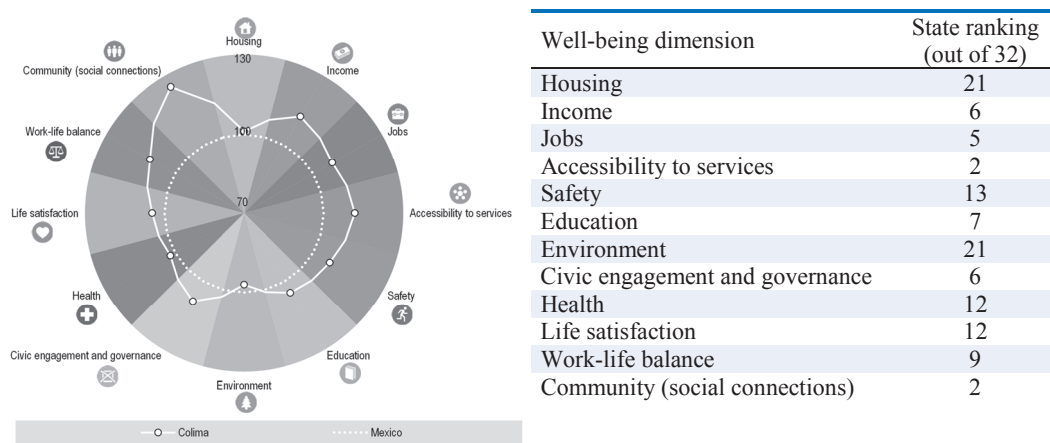




## Colima

With respect to the national average, well-being in Colima is higher in ten dimensions, almost the same in housing, and 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 (2<sup>nd</sup> best performance) and the percentage of the population with access to health services is 5.5 percentage points higher than the national average (4<sup>th</sup> 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 21<sup>st</sup> 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%).

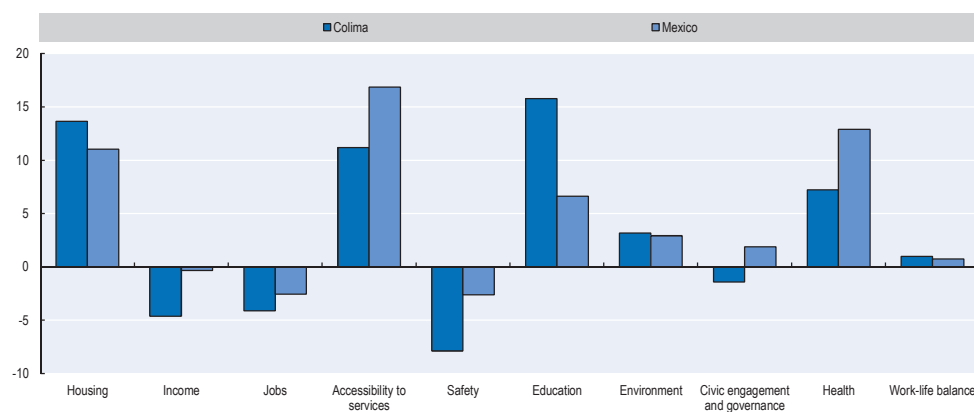
**Well-being in Colima, 2014 or latest available year**



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 (2<sup>nd</sup> 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**

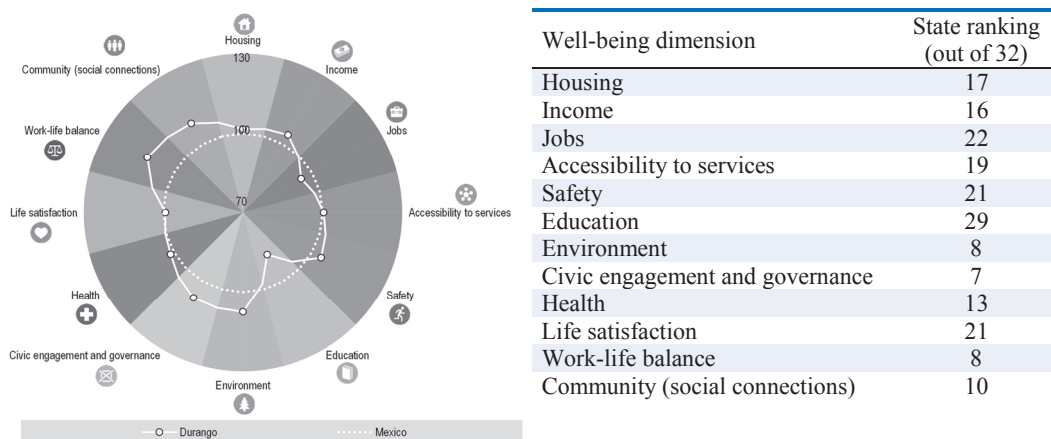
Difference in the score between the last and the first year



## 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 7<sup>th</sup> 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 29<sup>th</sup> in education with only 37% of the labour force having secondary level educational attainment.

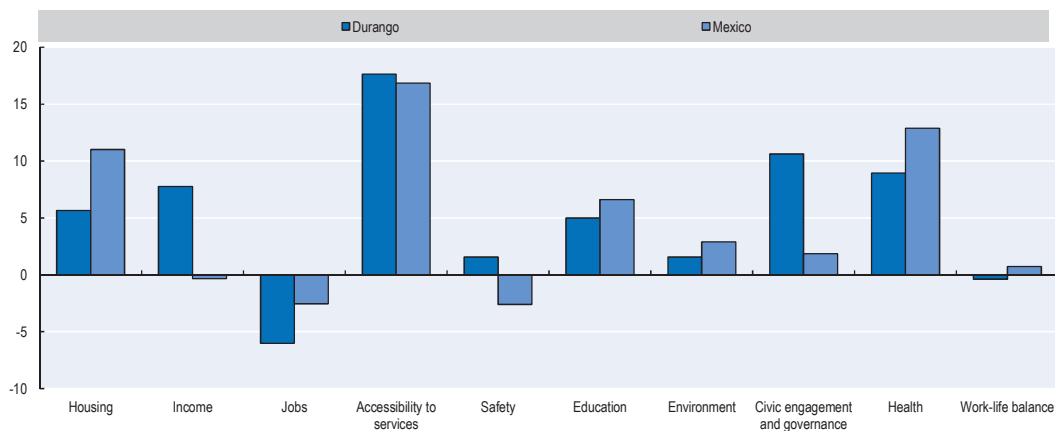
**Well-being in Durango, 2014 or latest available year**



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

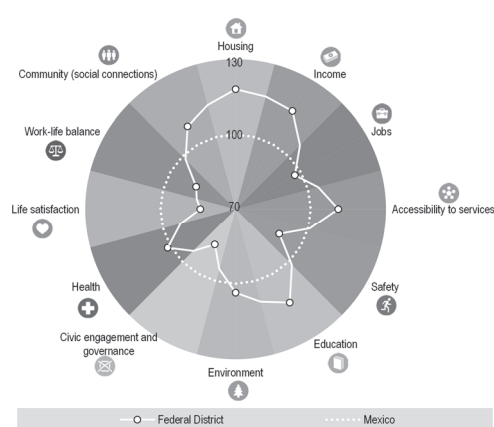


## Federal District

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 within Mexico. The Federal District 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.

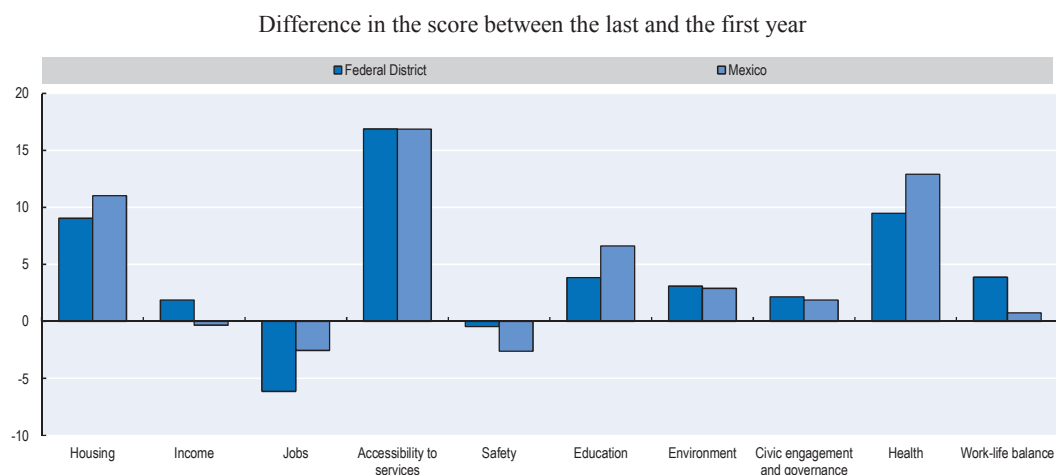
**Well-being in the Federal District, 2014 or latest available year**



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.

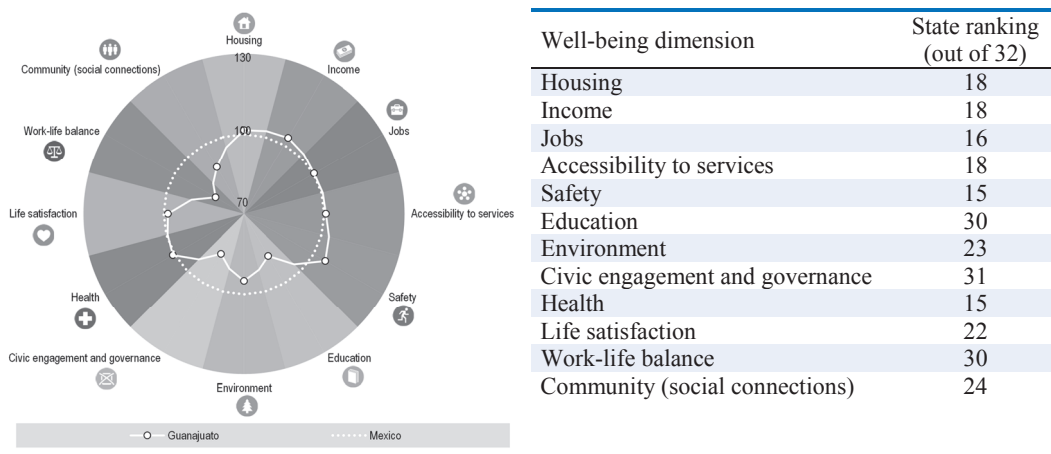
**Changes in well-being over time in the Federal District**



## 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 31<sup>st</sup>) is driven by relatively low civic and political participation (11 percentage points lower than the country value, 32<sup>nd</sup> position on this indicator) and low trust in law enforcement, as only 4% of Guanajuato’s residents believe that criminals are always punished (28<sup>th</sup> position).

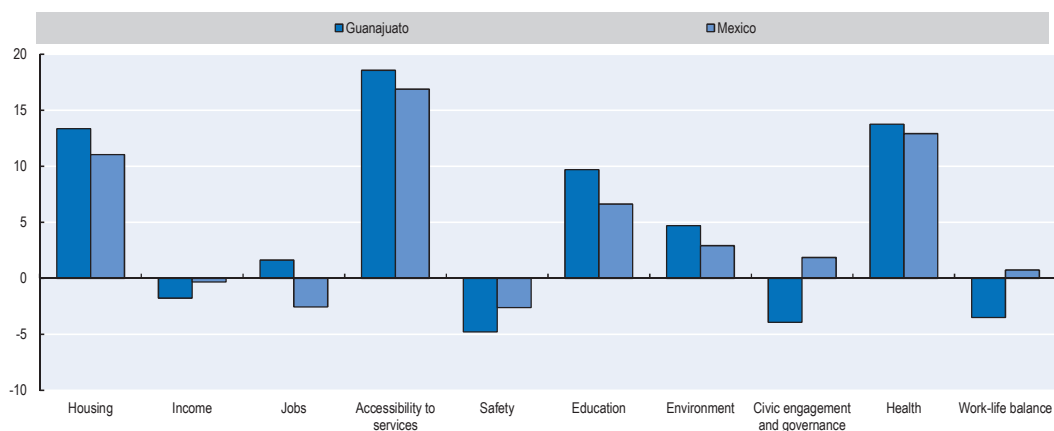
Well-being in Guanajuato, 2014 or latest available year



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.

Changes in well-being over time in Guanajuato

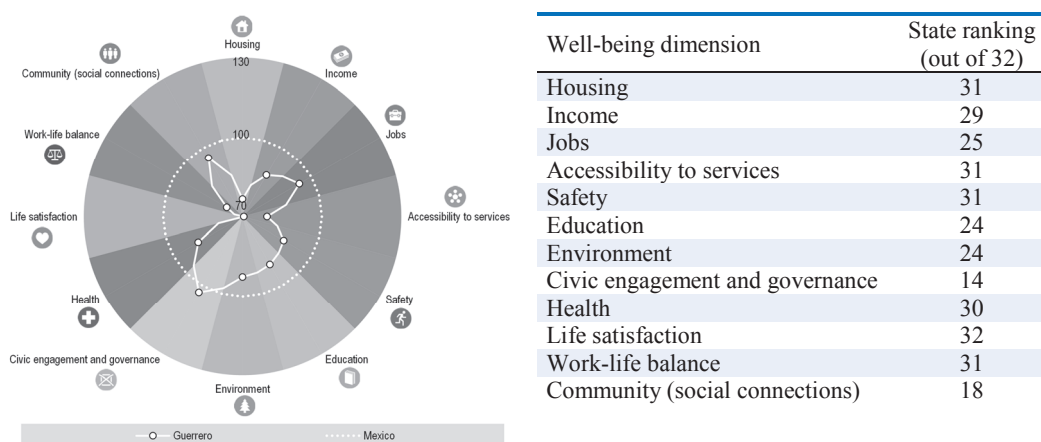
Difference in the score between the last and the first year



## Guerrero

The only dimension in which Guerrero exceeds the national average is Civic engagement and governance, thanks to a high civic and political participation (7<sup>th</sup> 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.

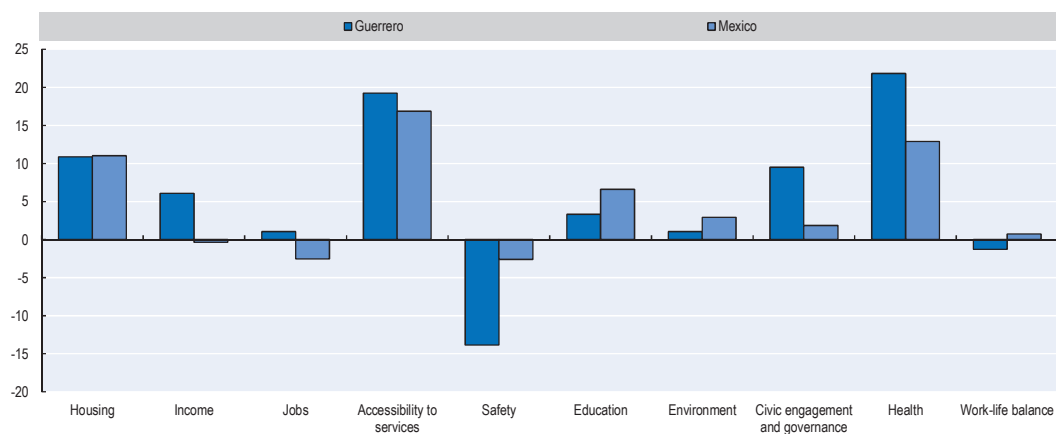
**Well-being in Guerrero, 2014 or latest available year**



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 (5<sup>th</sup> best improvement) and maternal mortality by 53.7 deaths per 100 000 live births (5<sup>th</sup> 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 2<sup>nd</sup> worst result).

### Changes in well-being over time in Guerrero

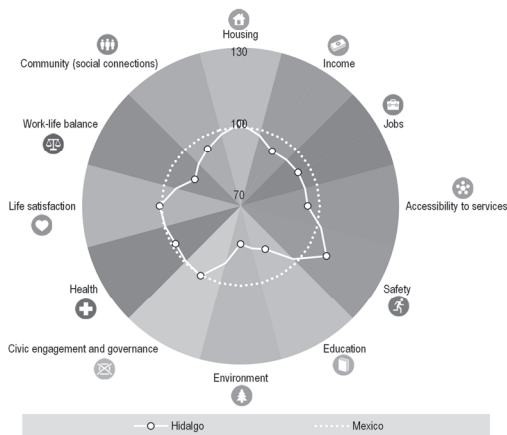
Difference in the score between the last and the first year



## 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**

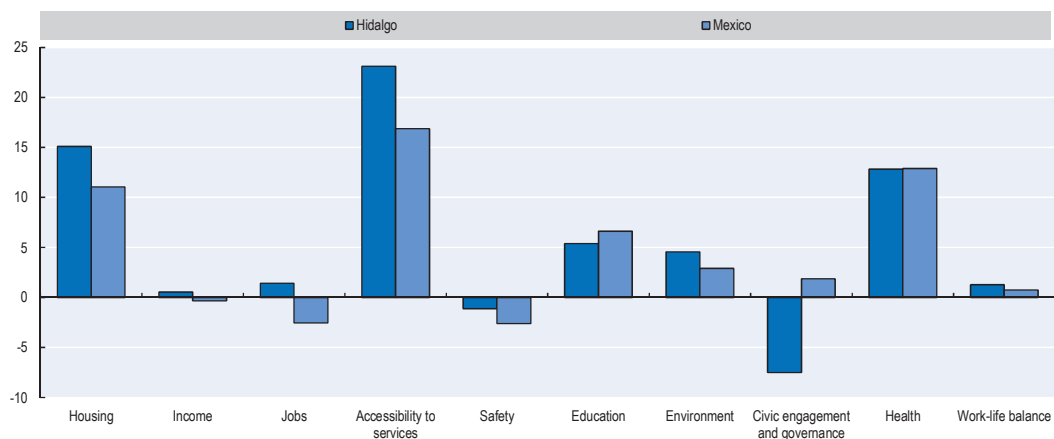


Well-being dimension	State ranking (out of 32)
Housing	20
Income	26
Jobs	23
Accessibility to services	25
Safety	12
Education	27
Environment	30
Civic engagement and governance	18
Health	21
Life satisfaction	17
Work-life balance	24
Community (social connections)	20

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

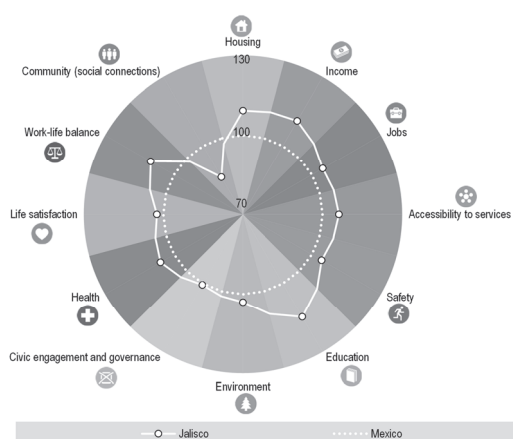
Difference in the score between the last and the first year



## 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

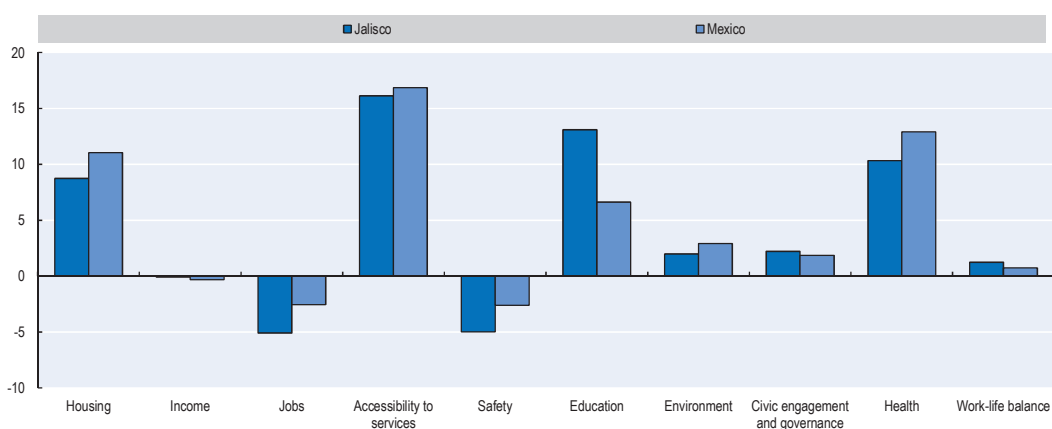


Well-being dimension	State ranking (out of 32)
Housing	5
Income	7
Jobs	10
Accessibility to services	10
Safety	18
Education	1
Environment	14
Civic engagement and governance	17
Health	3
Life satisfaction	14
Work-life balance	12
Community (social connections)	28

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.

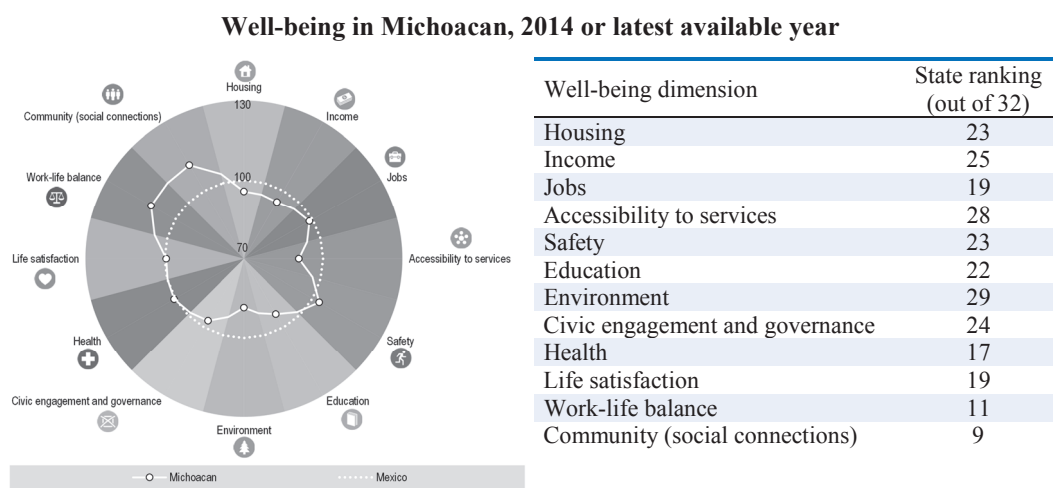
### Changes in well-being over time in Jalisco

Difference in the score between the last and the first year



## Michoacan

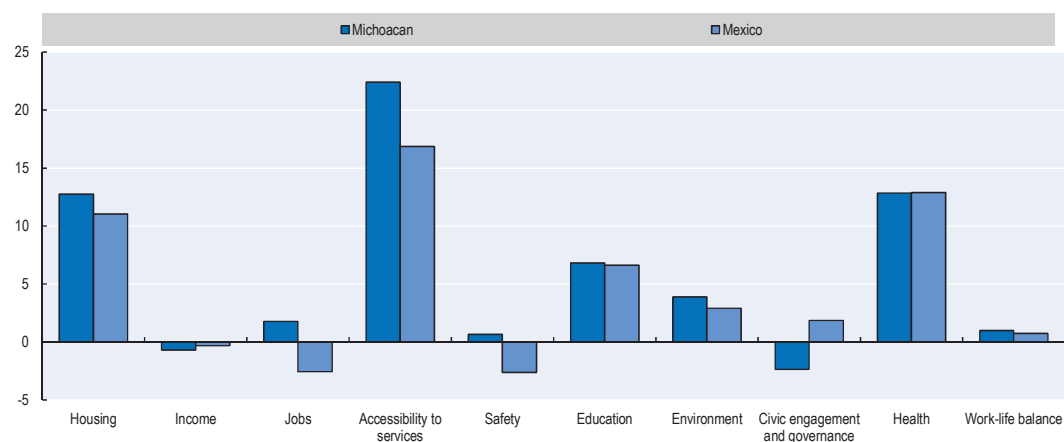
Michoacan performs above the national average in the dimensions of work-life balance, community (social connections, where it ranks ninth), health and safety; however, for the latter two dimensions the difference with respect to the country average is very small. The state ranks 28th in accessibility 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

Difference in the score between the last and the first year

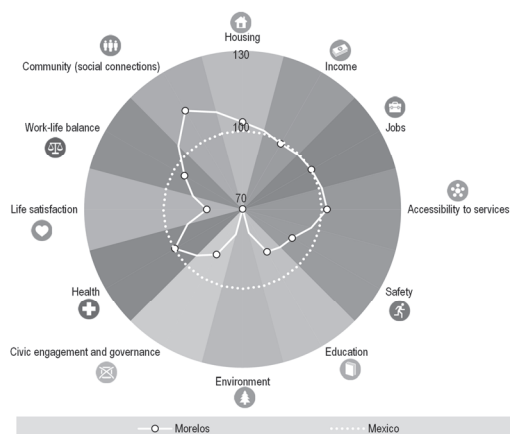




## Morelos

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

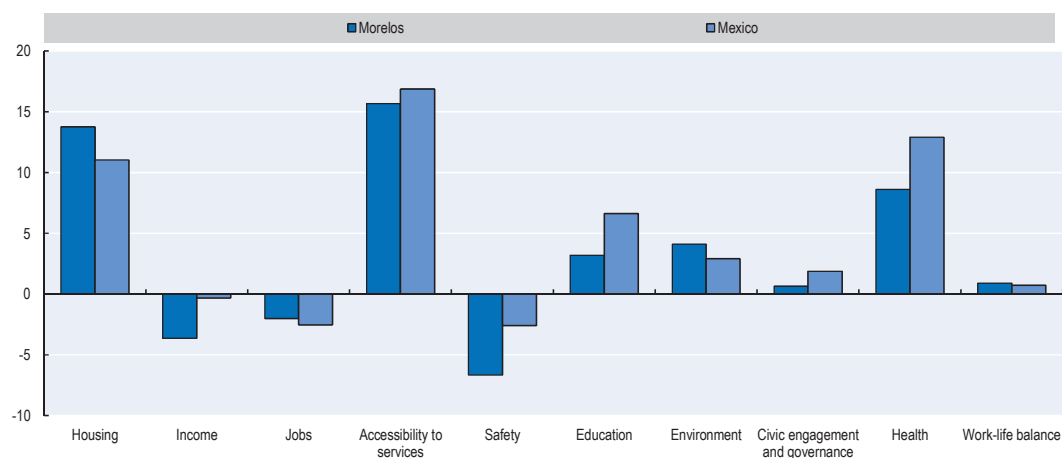


Well-being dimension	State ranking (out of 32)
Housing	13
Income	22
Jobs	17
Accessibility to services	16
Safety	28
Education	28
Environment	32
Civic engagement and governance	30
Health	19
Life satisfaction	30
Work-life balance	20
Community (social connections)	7

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

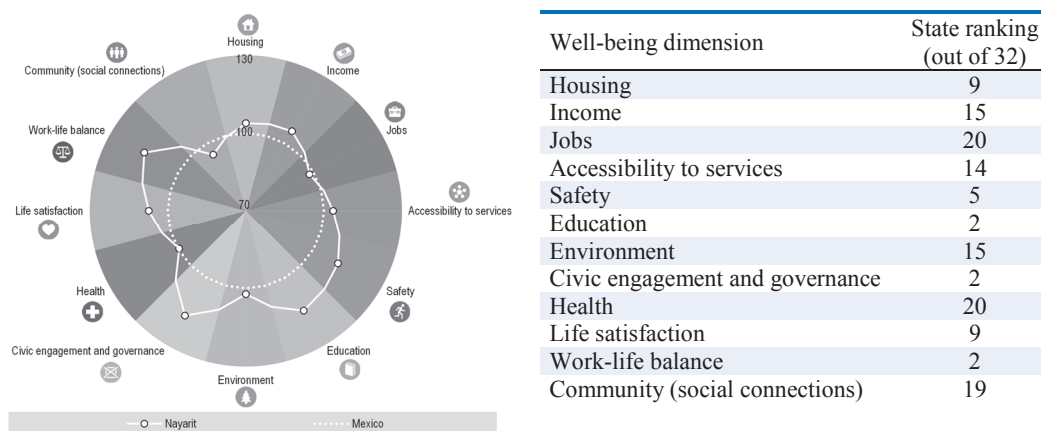
Difference in the score between the last and the first year



## 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.

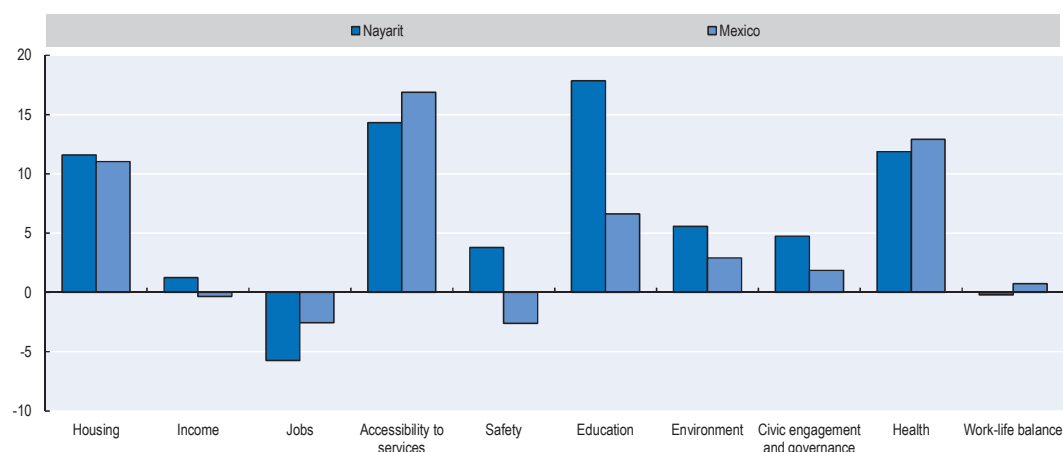
**Well-being in Nayarit, 2014 or latest available year**



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**

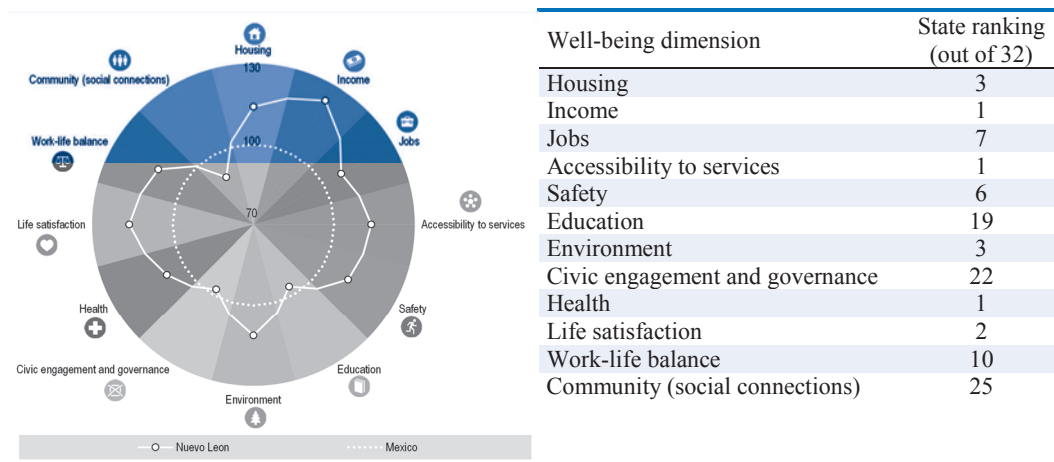
Difference in the score between the last and the first year



## 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.

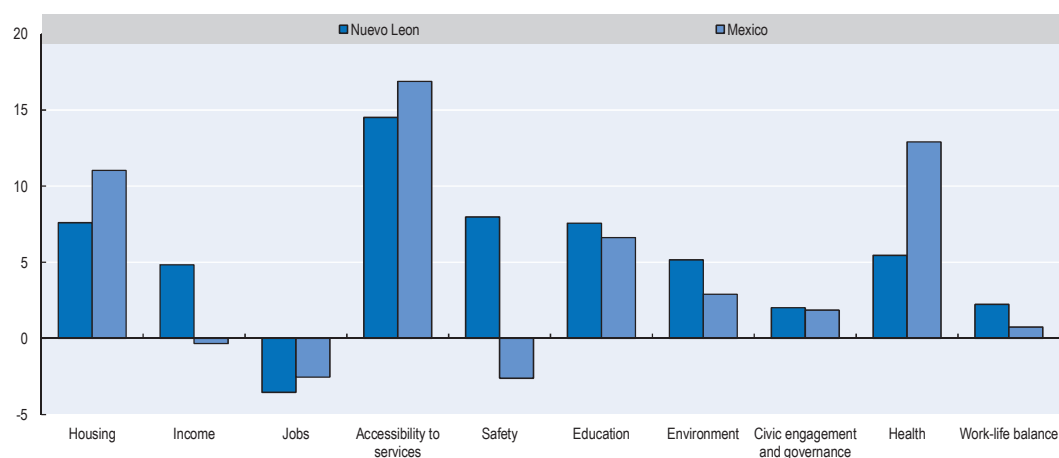
### Well-being in Nuevo Leon, 2014 or latest available year



In the past decade, well-being in Nuevo Leon has improved in nine 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

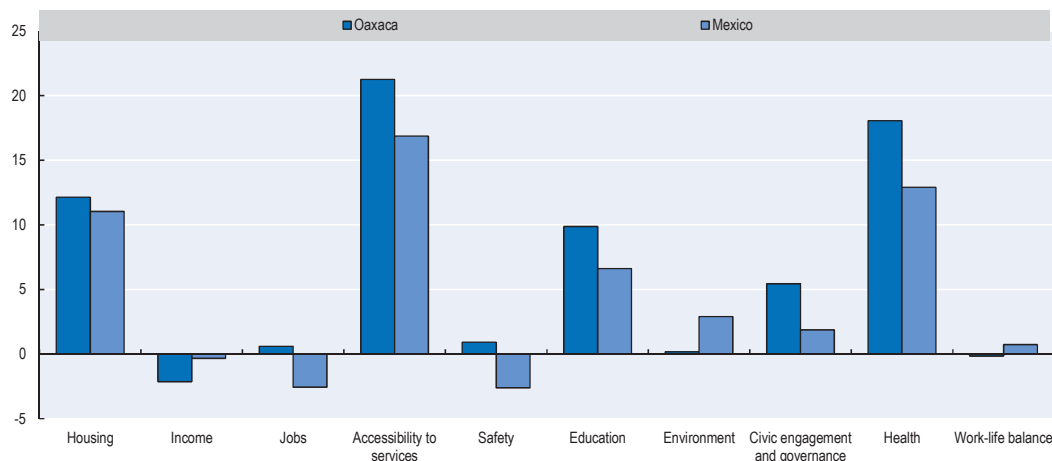


Well-being dimension	State ranking (out of 32)
Housing	30
Income	30
Jobs	29
Accessibility to services	32
Safety	9
Education	31
Environment	31
Civic engagement and governance	13
Health	32
Life satisfaction	28
Work-life balance	28
Community (social connections)	17

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

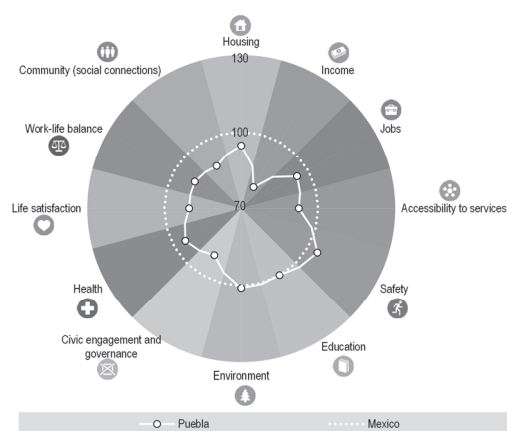
Difference in the score between the last and the first year



## 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

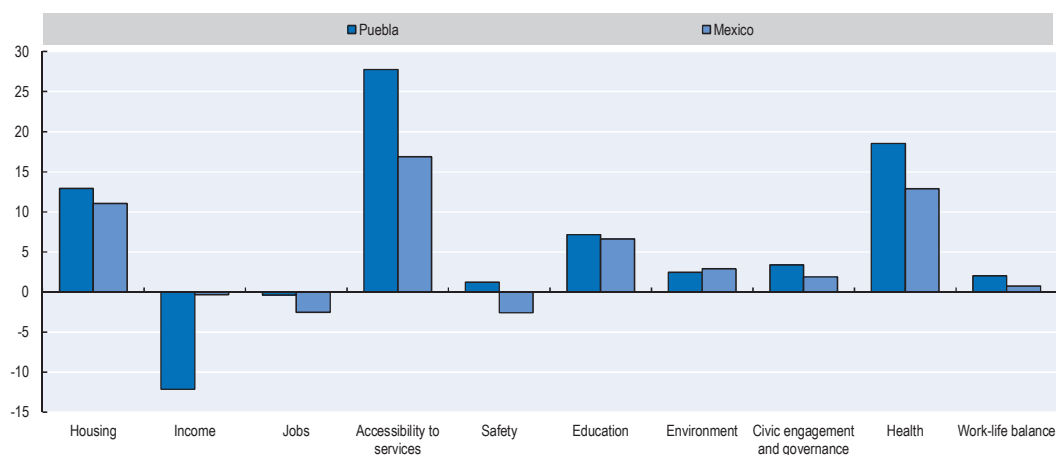


Well-being dimension	State ranking (out of 32)
Housing	25
Income	31
Jobs	24
Accessibility to services	27
Safety	19
Education	14
Environment	16
Civic engagement and governance	28
Health	23
Life satisfaction	26
Work-life balance	23
Community (social connections)	26

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

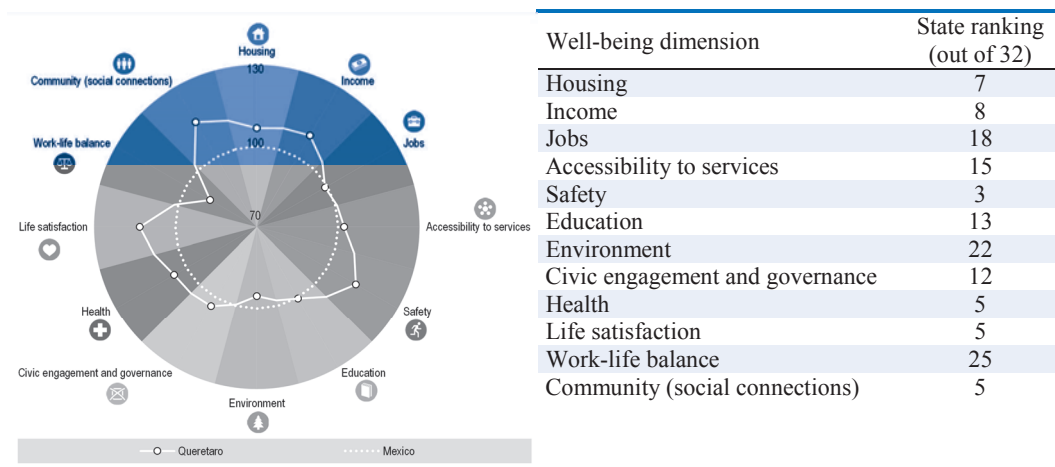
Difference in the score between the last and the first year



## 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.

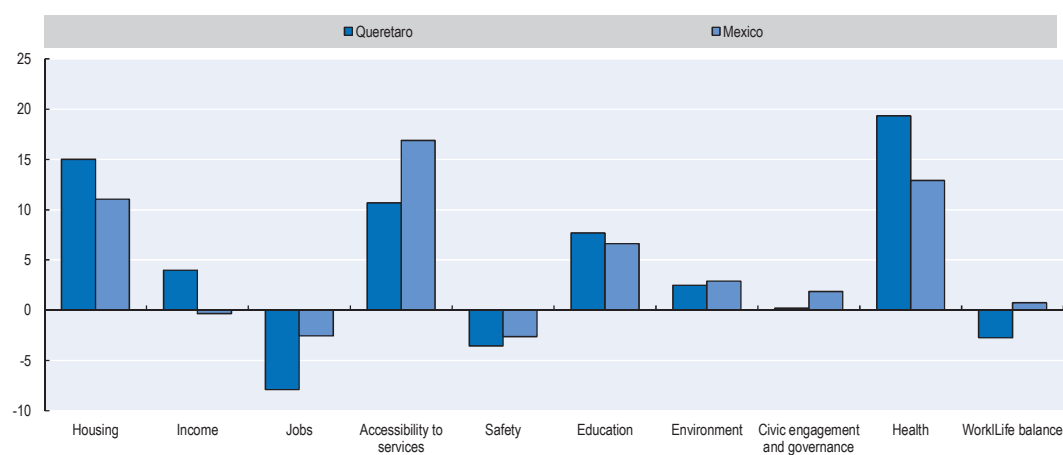
**Well-being in Queretaro, 2014 or latest available year**



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

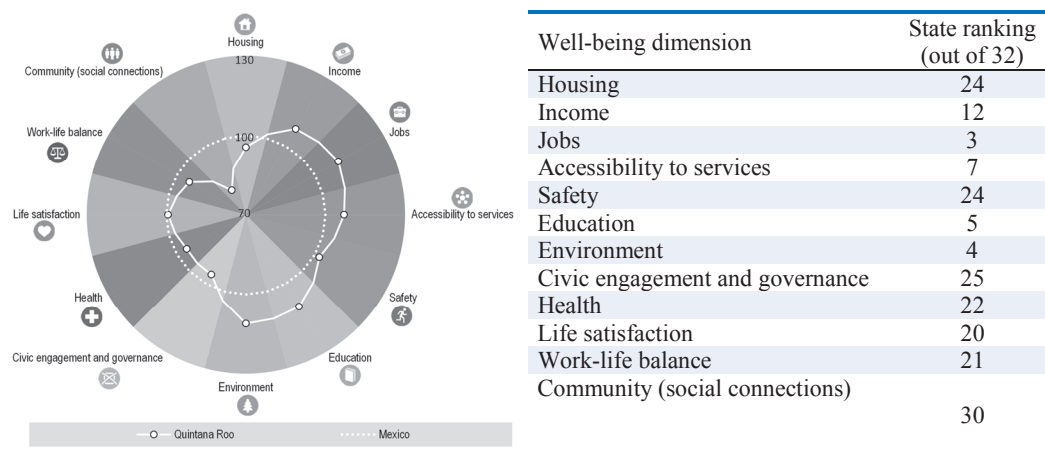
Difference in the score between the last and the first year



## 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.

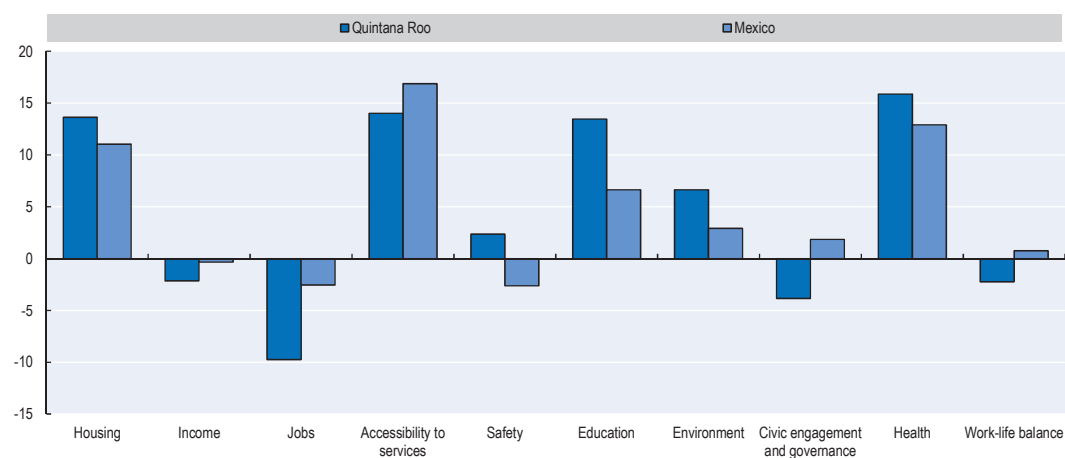
### Well-being in Quintana Roo, 2014 or latest available year



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

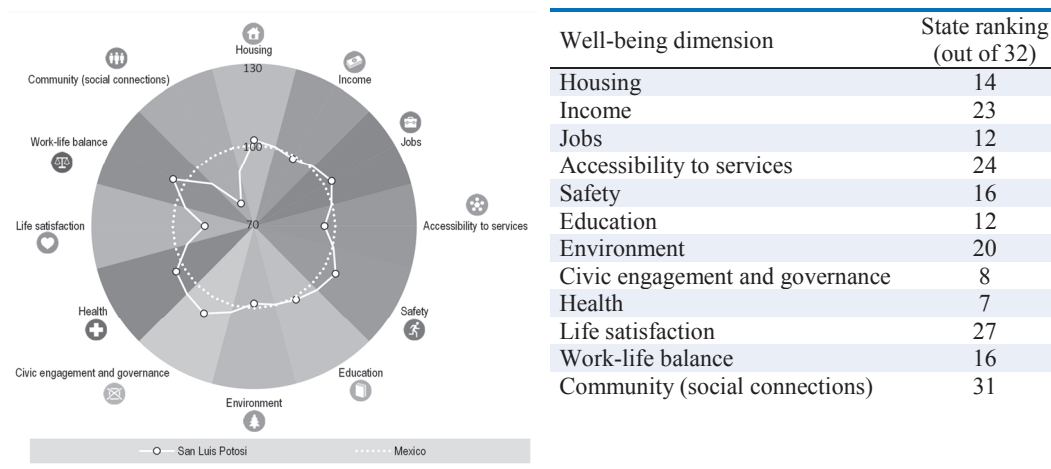
Difference in the score between the last and the first year



## 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).

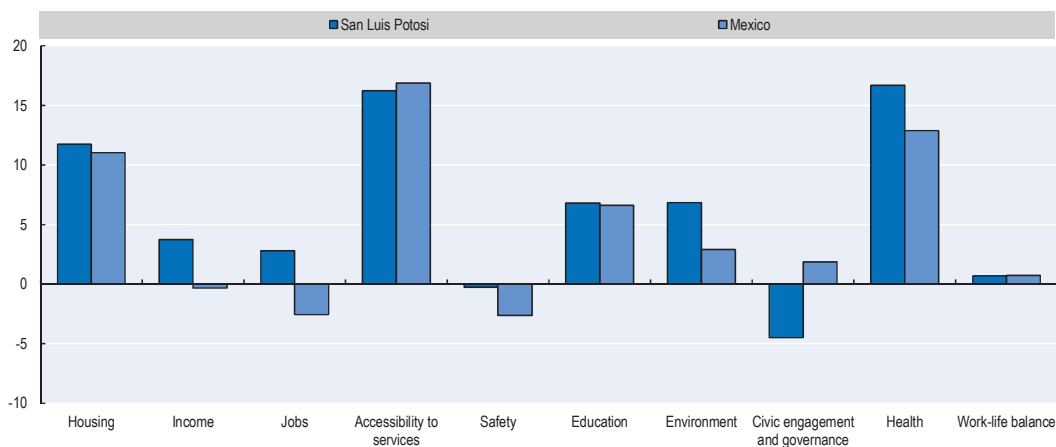
**Well-being in San Luis Potosi, 2014 or latest available year**



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

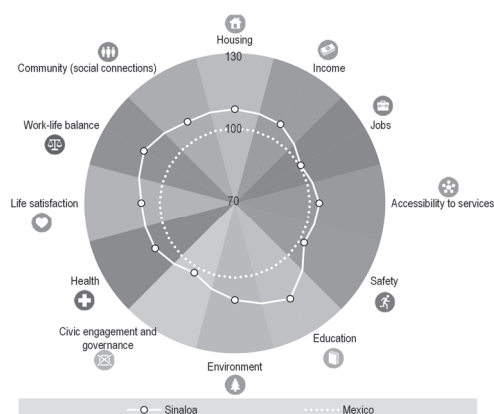




## Sinaloa

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

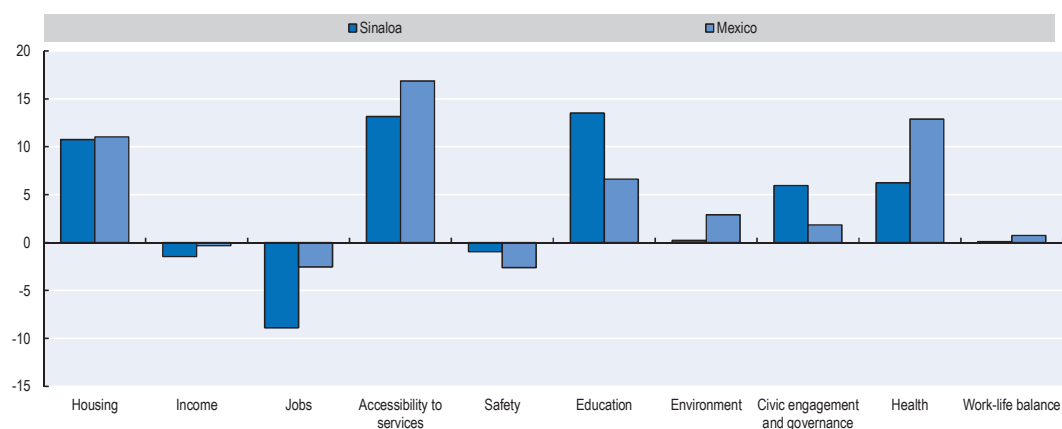


Well-being dimension	State ranking (out of 32)
Housing	6
Income	14
Jobs	15
Accessibility to services	13
Safety	25
Education	3
Environment	7
Civic engagement and governance	15
Health	2
Life satisfaction	8
Work-life balance	7
Community (social connections)	13

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

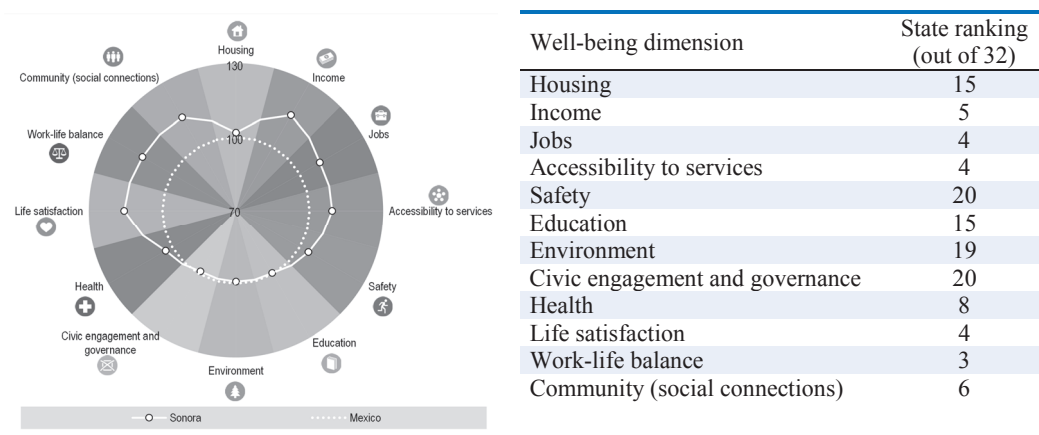
Difference in the score between the last and the first year



## 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.

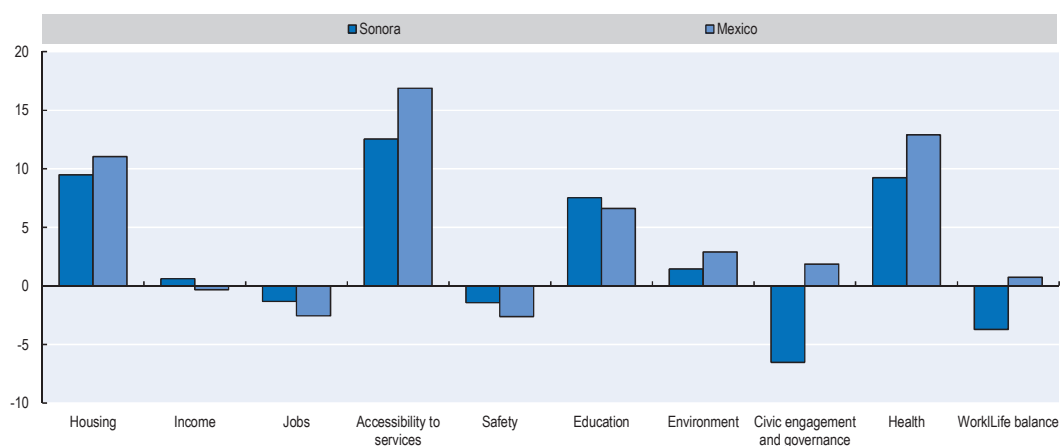
### Well-being in Sonora, 2014 or latest available year



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

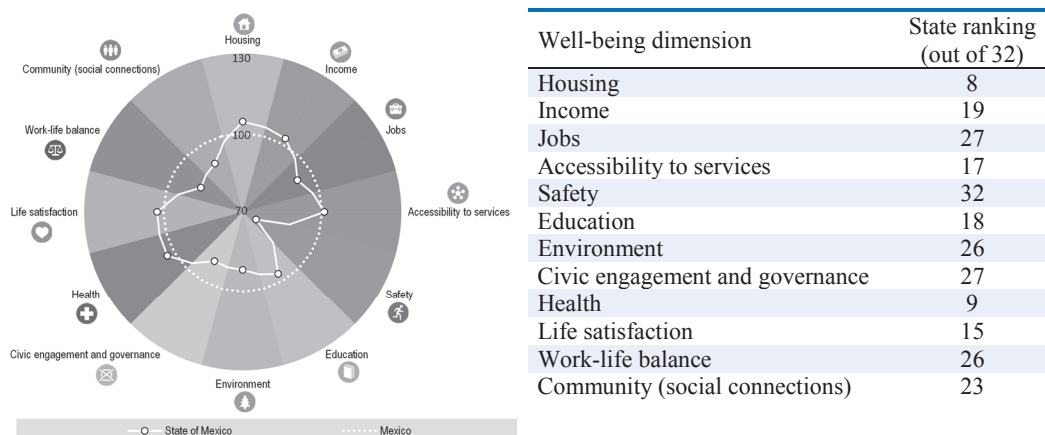
Difference in the score between the last and the first year



## 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).

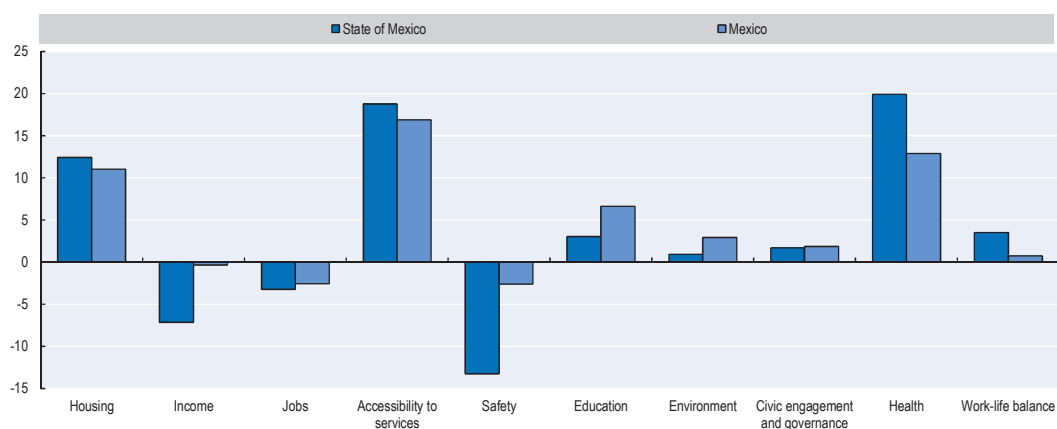
**Well-being in the State of Mexico, 2014 or latest available year**



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**

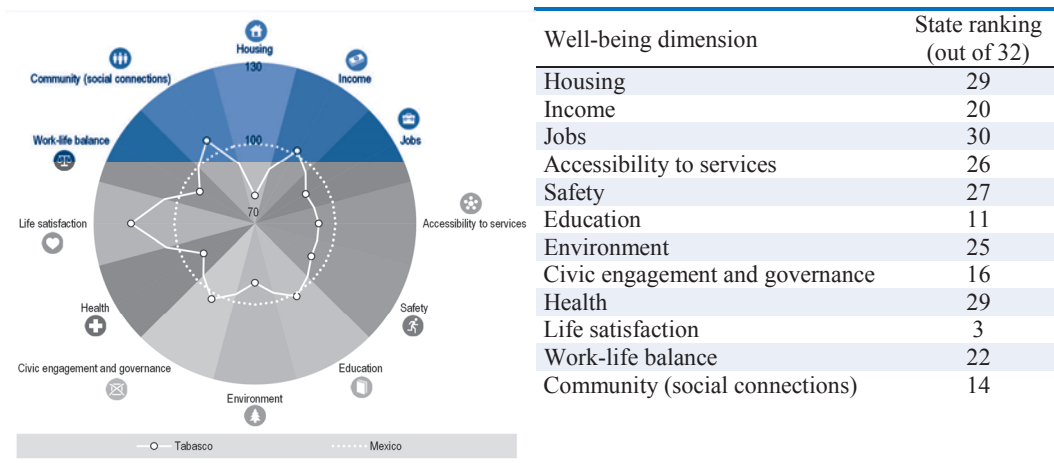
Difference in the score between the last and the first year



## 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.

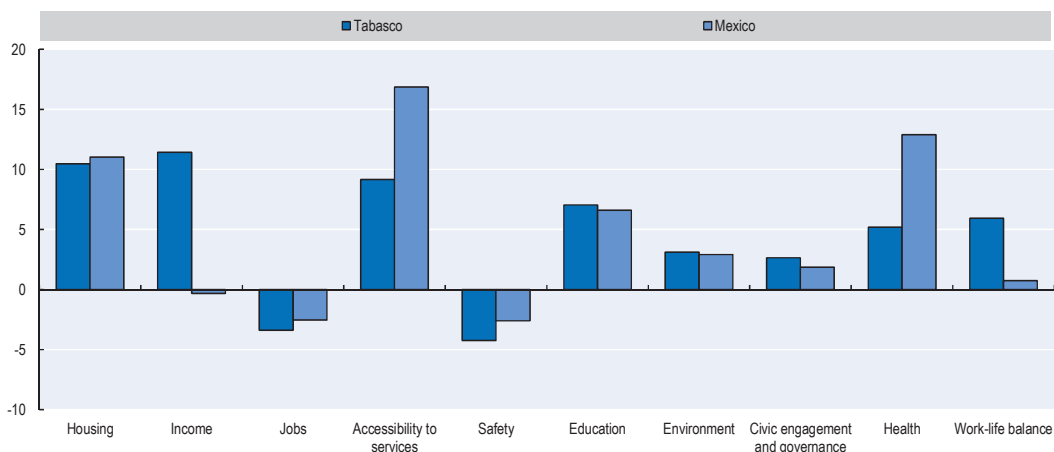
**Well-being in Tabasco, 2014 or latest available year**



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**

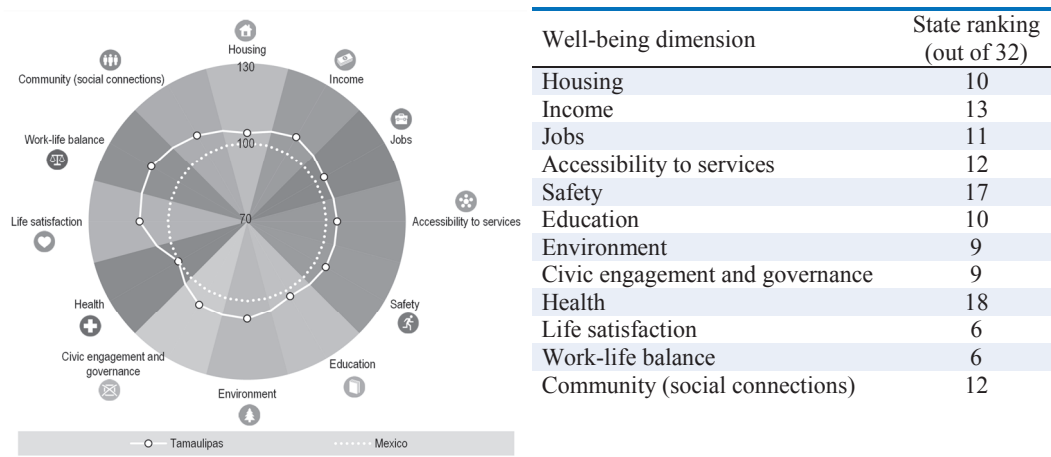
Difference in the score between the last and the first year



## 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).

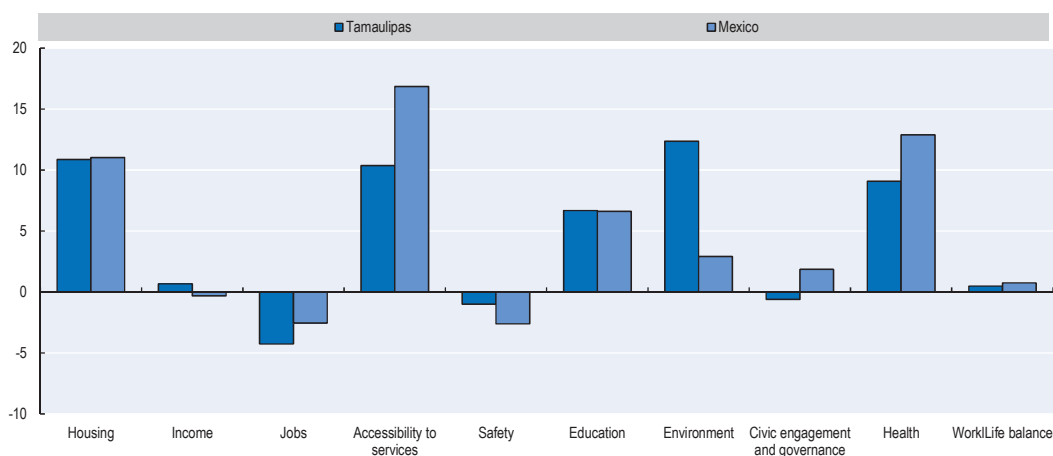
**Well-being in Tamaulipas, 2014 or latest available year**



Well-being in Tamaulipas has improved 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**

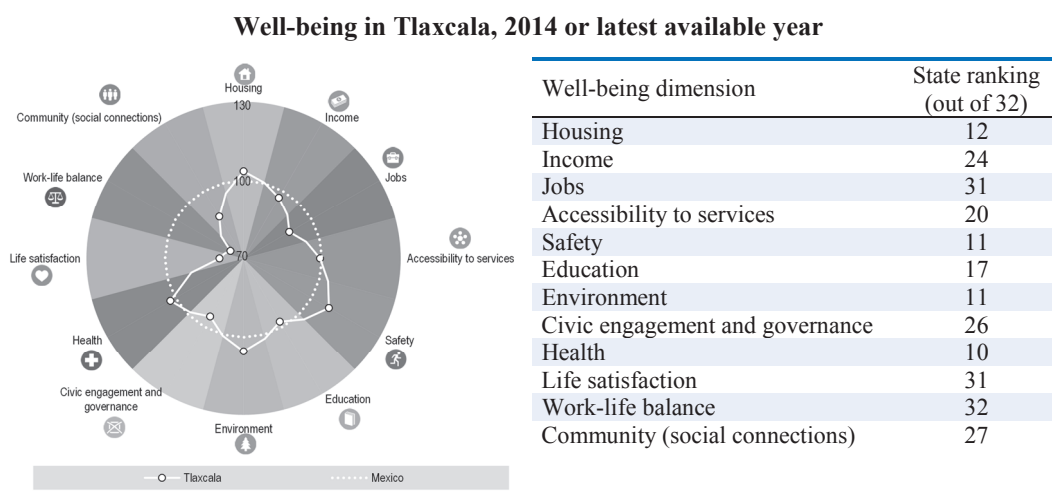
Difference in the score between the last and the first year



## 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. Maternal mortality and obesity rates are among the country’s ten lowest.

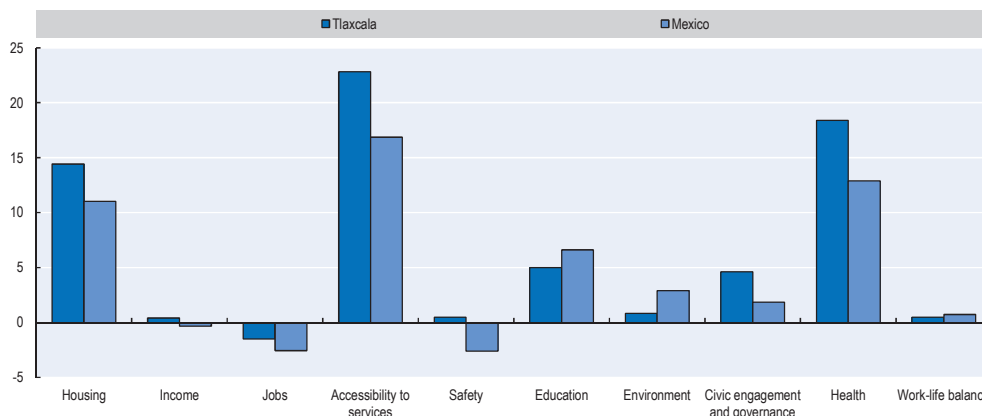
For the jobs dimension, the quality of working conditions lags behind other states. Informal employment affects 73% of workers, which is 15 percentage points higher than the country’s average, and 17% of Tlaxcala’s employees work in critical conditions, the second highest value among Mexican states. 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.



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

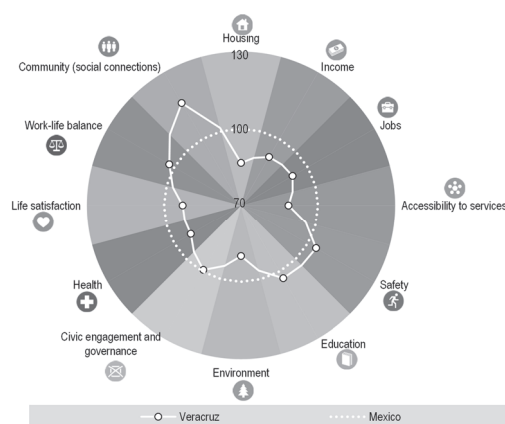
Difference in the score between the last and the first year



## 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

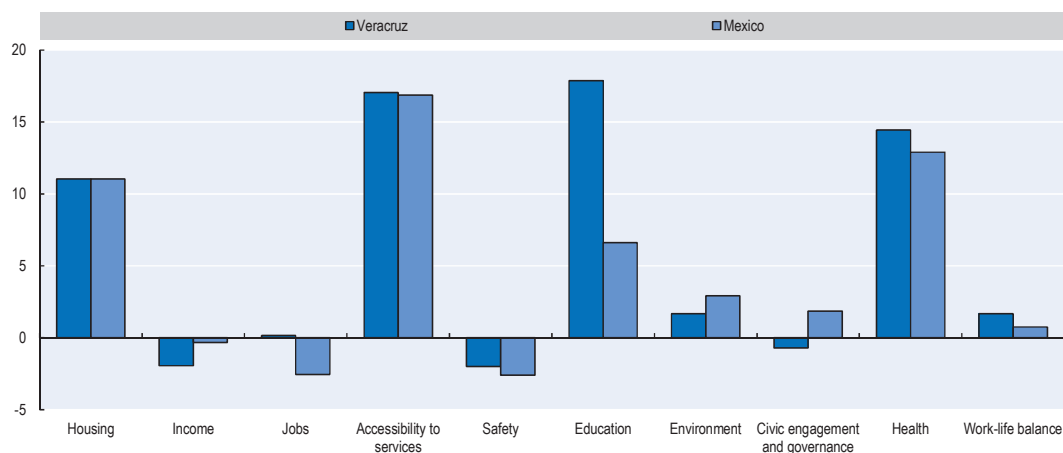


Well-being dimension	State ranking (out of 32)
Housing	27
Income	28
Jobs	28
Accessibility to services	29
Safety	22
Education	9
Environment	28
Civic engagement and governance	19
Health	28
Life satisfaction	24
Work-life balance	17
Community (social connections)	4

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

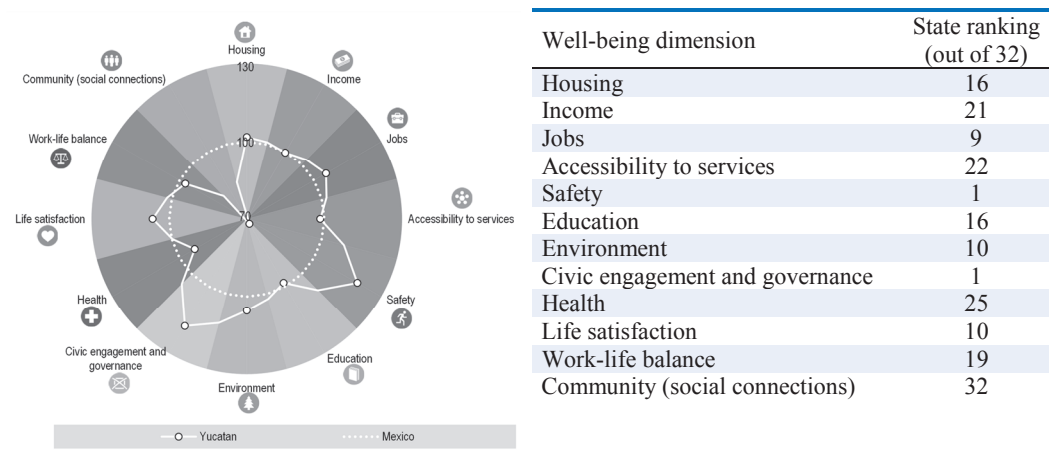
Difference in the score between the last and the first year



## 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).

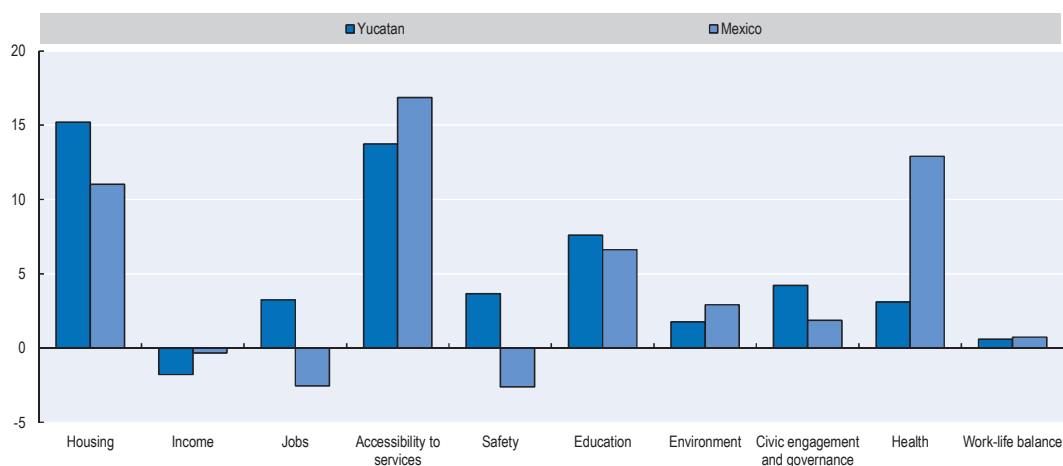
**Well-being in Yucatan, 2014 or latest available year**



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 2013, while fewer than 70% did in 2000, the greatest improvement in the country.

**Changes in well-being over time in Yucatan**

Difference in the score between the last and the first year

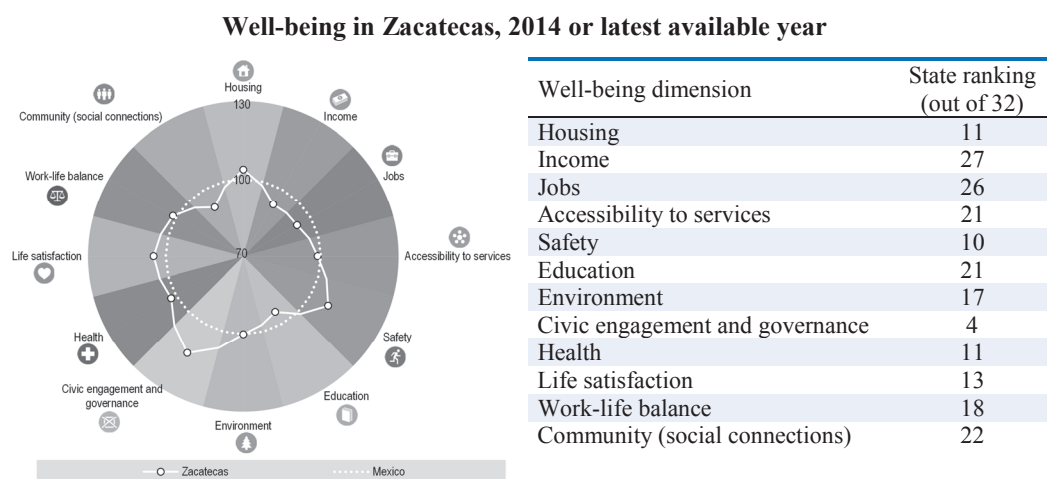




## Zacatecas

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.

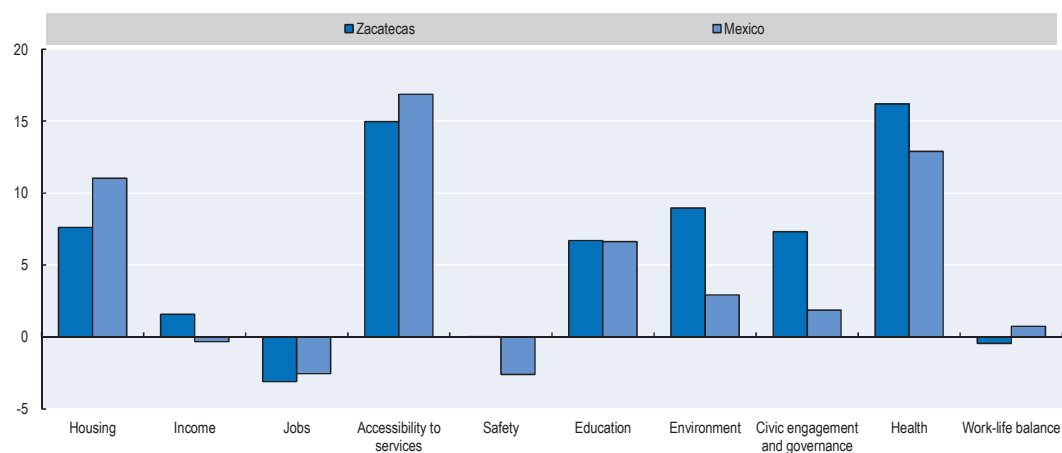
The poor outcomes in income and jobs are mainly driven by relatively high income inequality and poverty, the third lowest employment rate in the country, an above average rate of informal employment and a larger share of the workforce subject to critical working conditions.



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

Difference in the score between the last and the first year





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