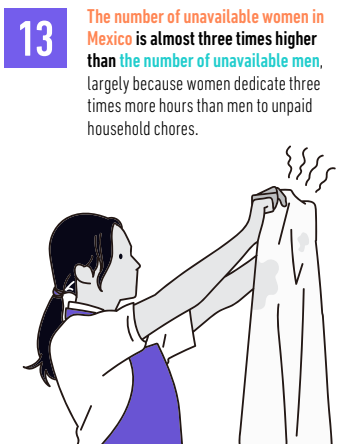
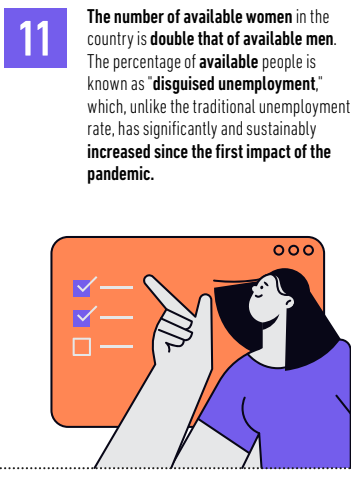
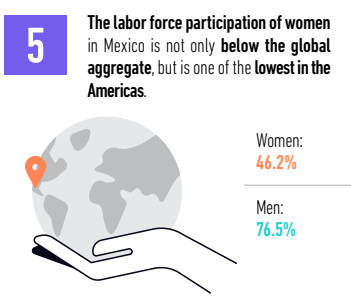
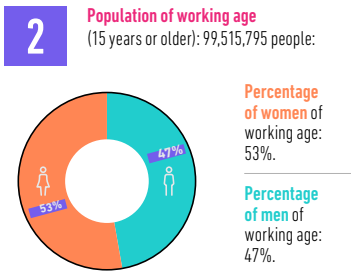
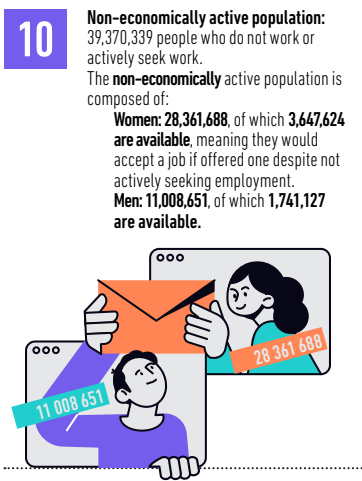
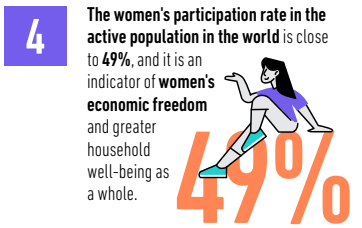
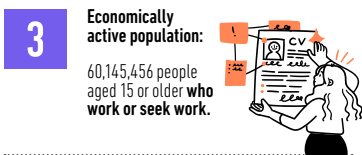
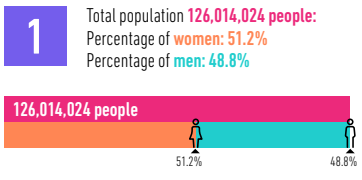


Economic numerals by México, ¿cómo vamos?

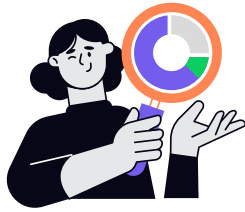
How do women live in Mexico?

Population, poverty, well-being, employment, and security.

Although we are almost half and half, women are the majority in Mexico:

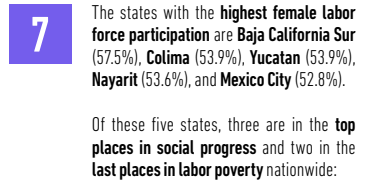


6 The states with the **lowest female labor force participation** are **Chiapas (34.3%)**, **Veracruz (37.8%)**, **Zacatecas (40.3%)**, and **Tabasco (41.8%)**. Of these four states, **three are within the last six places in social progress**. The four entities are in the top places in labor poverty nationwide:



a) In social progress, Chiapas ranks 31st out of 32 entities, Veracruz ranks 29th out of 32, Zacatecas ranks 19th out of 32, and Tabasco ranks 27th out of 32.

b) In labor poverty (percentage of the population living in households that do not reach the labor income to pay the cost of a basic food basket for each of its members), **Chiapas is the entity with the highest labor poverty** in the country with 68.8%, **Zacatecas ranks fourth** with 53.1% of the population, **Veracruz is in the fifth position** with higher labor poverty, with 50.9% of the population, and **Tabasco in the ninth position** with higher labor poverty, with 43% of the population.



a) In social progress, Baja California Sur ranks 6th out of 32 entities, Yucatan ranks 11th out of 32, and Mexico City ranks first out of 32.

b) In labor poverty, Baja California Sur is the entity with the **least labor poverty** in the country with 15.8%, and **Colima is in the ninth position with less labor poverty**, with 27.2% of the population.



9 Unemployed population: 1,796,103 people who have actively sought work in the last two weeks, without finding it.

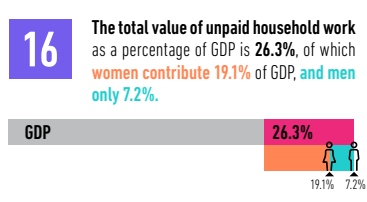
Unemployed women: **746,003**
Unemployed men: **1,050,100**

The unemployment rate for women is **3.1%** of women who are economically active (aged 15 or older, and working or seeking work) while that of men is **2.9%**.

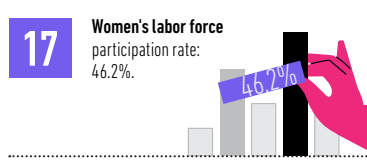
Women work more hours in unpaid activities:



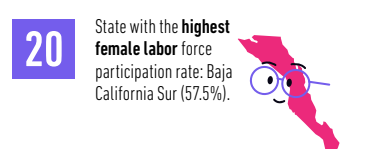
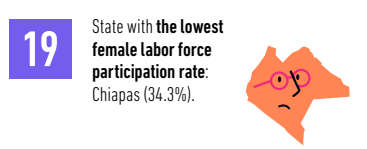
15 If we divide the 42 hours by 5 days, we get that **women dedicate 8.4 hours a day** to household and care work during the week. **More than a full workday!**



Unpaid household work is a factor that hinders women's entry into the labor market:




18 The gender pay gap is **30.21%**.



Women earn lower wages compared to men:

21 Average labor income: \$8,179 Mexican pesos per month.



22 Average labor income for women: \$7,186 Mexican pesos per month.



23 Average labor income for men: \$8,832 Mexican pesos per month.



24 For every 100 pesos earned by a man, a woman earns 81 pesos.



The wage gap is observed both for formal and informal employment:


25 Average labor income (formal): \$10,883 Mexican pesos per month.



26 Average labor income for women (formal): \$9,940 Mexican pesos per month.



27 Average labor income for men (formal): \$11,499 Mexican pesos per month.



28 For every 100 pesos paid by formal employment to men, women receive 86 pesos.



Informal labor affects women more, and the greater the informality, the greater the poverty level.

37 For every 100 men in labor poverty, there are 111 women.



38 States with the greatest gap in labor poverty:

Baja California Sur	(136 women per 100 men)
Baja California	(128 women per 100 men)
Nuevo León	(119 women per 100 men)
Sinaloa	(119 women per 100 men)
Colima	(118 women per 100 men)

39 States with the smallest gap in labor poverty:


Chiapas	(103 women per 100 men)
Guerrero	(103 women per 100 men)
Oaxaca	(105 women per 100 men)
Coahuila	(105 women per 100 men)
Querétaro	(105 women per 100 men)

It is necessary to have policies that seek to close the gender gap in the creation of formal jobs, and not just policies that seek to register more jobs.

40 For every 100 men in a job registered in the Mexican Social Security Institute (IMSS), there are 65 women (formal job proxy).



41 Baja California Sur is the third state with the best performance in creating formal jobs in 2022, however, it is the state with the sixth widest gap between men and women registered with the IMSS.



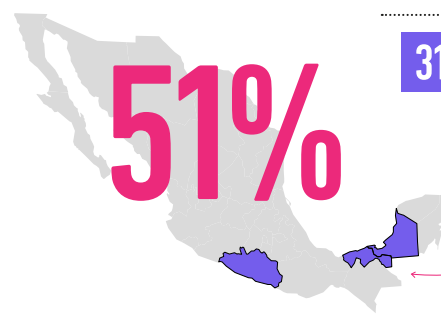
For every 100 men registered in a job with the IMSS, there are 59 women.

42 Tabasco is the fifth state with the best performance in its formal job creation target, as well as the state with the highest annual growth in 2022, however, it has the largest gender gap; there are 38 women registered in a job with the IMSS for every 100 men.



Informality affects women more:

29 Population with informal employment: 51%.



30 In all 32 states, the rate of informal employment is higher for women than for men.

31 Tabasco, Campeche, and Guerrero are the states with the greatest gap in the rate of informal labor between men and women.

Informal labor pays lower salaries... and even less for women.

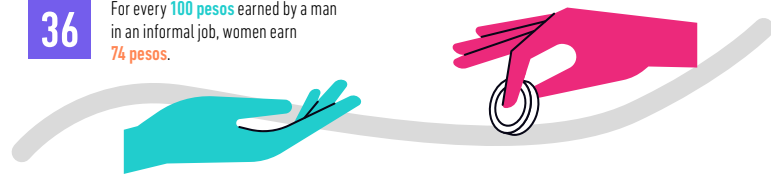
32 Average income from informal labor: \$5,873 pesos per month.

33 Average income from informal labor for women: \$4,860 pesos per month.

34 Average income from informal labor for men: \$6,546 pesos per month.

35 For every 100 pesos paid by a formal job on average, an informal one pays 54 pesos.

36 For every 100 pesos earned by a man in an informal job, women earn 74 pesos.



Incorporating women into the formal employment sector is crucial, as well as ensuring that they feel safe commuting to work.

43 35.5% of the population considers their city safe.

44 A smaller proportion of women aged 18 or older consider their city safe (29.8%) compared to men (42.3%).

45 For every 100 men who consider their city safe, there are 69 women who feel safe, a lower figure compared to the previous year (75 women).



Sources:



INEGI. (4Q2022). National Occupation and Employment Survey (ENOE). Retrieved from https://www.inegi.org.mx/programas/enoe/15ymas/#Datos_abiertos

INEGI. (4Q2022). National Urban Public Safety Survey (ENSU). Retrieved from <https://www.inegi.org.mx/programas/ensu/#Tabulados>

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IMSS (2022). Jobs registered with the Mexican Social Security Institute.