

Economic numerals by México, ¿cómo vamos?

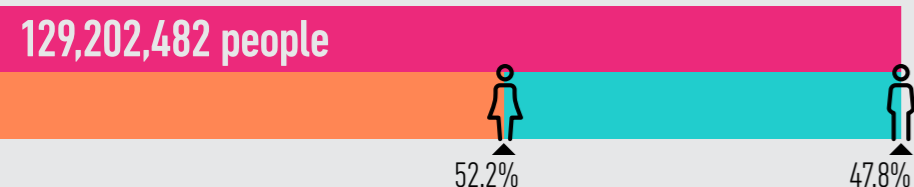
How do women live in Mexico?

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

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

1

Total population **126,202,482 people**:
Percentage of **women: 52.2%**
Percentage of **men: 47.8%**



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Economically Active Population: 60,216,432 people aged 15 or older **who work or seek work.**



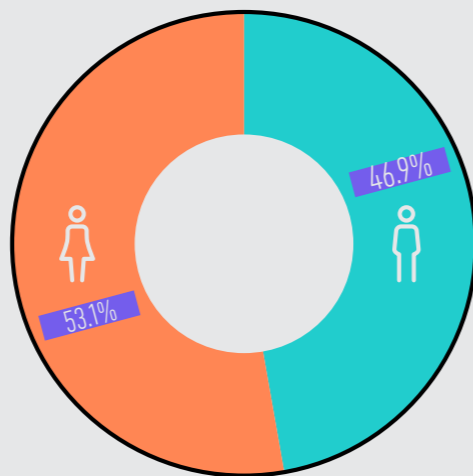
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The women's participation rate in the active population in the world is close to **49%**, and it is an indicator of **women's economic freedom** and greater household well-being as a whole.

49%

2

Population of working age (15 years or older): 100,050,783 people:



Percentage of **women** of working age: 53.1%.

Percentage of **men** of working age: 46.9%.

5

The labor force participation of **women** in Mexico is not only **below the global aggregate**, but is one of the **lowest in the Americas.**



Women: **46.1%**

Men: **76.1%**

6

The states with the **lowest female labor force participation** are **Chiapas** (33.9%), **Veracruz** (38.2%), **Tabasco** (40.7%), and **Zacatecas** (42.6%). 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 states, Veracruz ranks 29th out of 32, Tabasco ranks 27th out of 32, and Zacatecas ranks 19th 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 state with the highest labor poverty** in the country with 67%, **Veracruz ranks fourth** with 56.3% of its population, **Tabasco is tenth**, with 43.9% of the population and **Zacatecas is in the fifth position** with higher labor poverty, with 48.6% of its population.

7

The states with the **highest female labor force participation** are **Baja California Sur** (55.9%), **Colima** (53.9%), **Yucatan** (53.9%), **Nayarit** (53.5%), and **Mexico City** (53%).

Of these five states, most are in the top **places in social progress** or in the last places in **labor poverty** nationwide:

a) In **social progress**, **Baja California Sur** ranks 6th out of 32 states, **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 **lowest rate of labor poverty** in the country with 16%, **Colima** is in the **8th** position with less labor poverty, with 27.2% of the population, and **Nayarit** is in **11th** position with 30.2% of its population.

8

Employed population: **58,521,990 people**:
Employed women: **23,805,405**
Employed men: **34,716,585**



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Unemployed population: 1,694,442 people who have actively sought work in the last two weeks, without finding it.

Unemployed women: 694,492
Unemployed men: 999,950

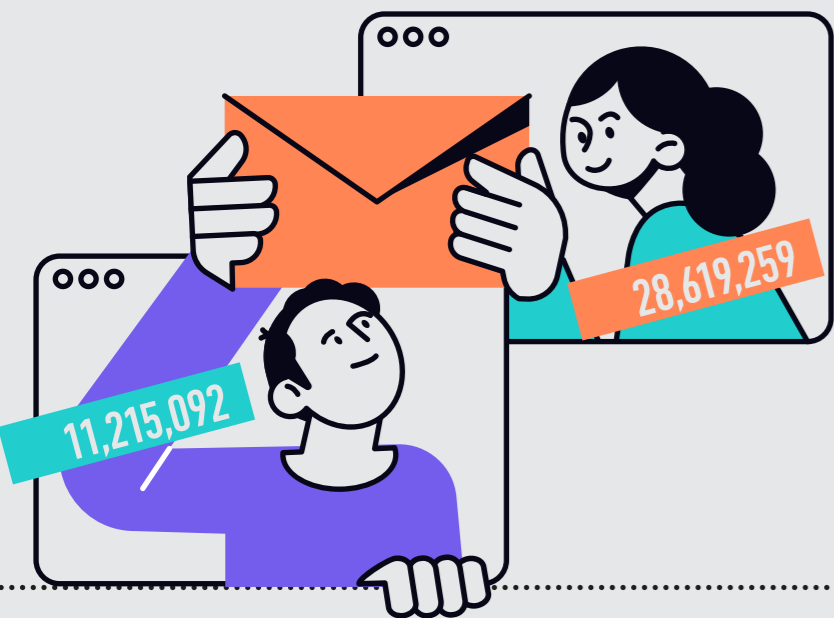
The unemployment rate for women and men is **2.8%**



10

Non-economically active population: 39,834,351 people who do not work or actively seek work. The **non-economically active** population is composed of:

Women: 28,619,259, of which 3,490,794 are **available**, meaning they would accept a job if offered one despite not actively seeking employment; and
Men: 11,215,092, of which 1,687,345 are **available**.



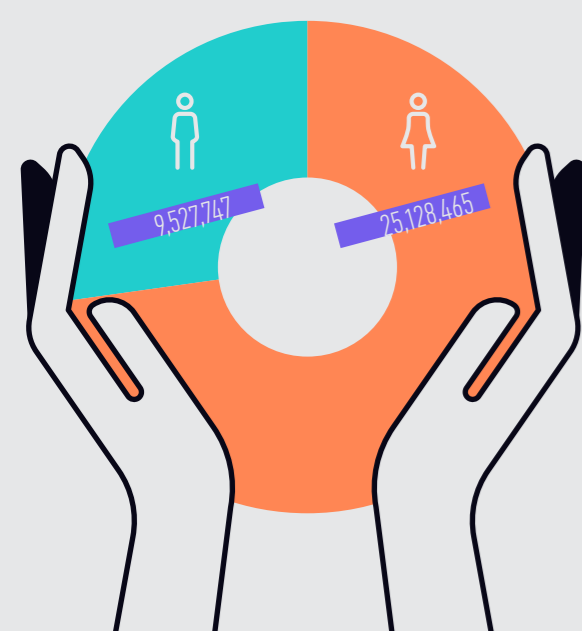
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The number of **available women** in the country is **double that of available men**. The percentage of **available** people is known as "**disguised unemployment**", which, unlike the traditional unemployment rate, **has significantly and sustainably increased since the first impact of the pandemic.**



12

The population **not available** for work consists of all people aged 15 or older who, for some reason, **do not seek work and would not accept a job if offered one**, and who are within the **non-economically active population**. The main **reasons** for not working or seeking employment include education, retirement or pension, permanent disabilities, or **household and care responsibilities**.



a) **Unavailable women:** **25,128,465**

b) **Unavailable men:** **9,527,747**

13

The number of **unavailable women in Mexico** is almost **three times higher** than the number of unavailable men, largely because **women dedicate 2.2 times more hours** than men to **unpaid household chores**.



Women work more hours in unpaid activities:

14

Women dedicate **42 hours** a week to household and care work, **while men only dedicate 19 hours.**

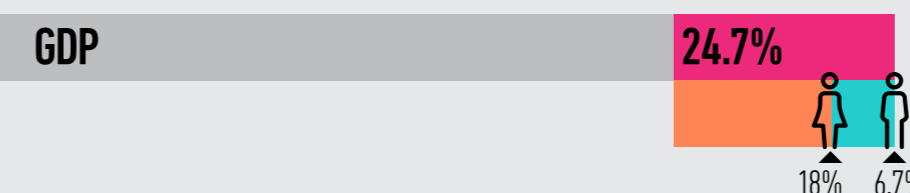


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If we divide the 42 hours by 5 days, we get that **women dedicate 8.4 hours a day** to household and care work during the week. **More than a full workday!**

16

The total value of unpaid household work as a percentage of GDP is **24.7%**, of which **women contribute 18% of GDP**, and **men only 6.7%.**



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

17

Women's **labor force participation rate:** 46.1%.



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The gender gap in labor force participation is **30pp**.



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State with the **lowest female labor force participation rate:** **Chiapas** (33.9%).



20

State with the **highest female labor force participation rate:** **Baja California Sur** (55.9%).



Women earn lower wages compared to men:

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Average labor income:
\$8,817 Mexican pesos
per month



22

Average labor income for women:
\$7,771 Mexican pesos
per month.



23

Average labor income for men: \$9,513 Mexican pesos per month.



24

For every **100 pesos** earned by a man, a woman earns **82 pesos**.



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

25

Average labor income (formal): \$11,824 Mexican pesos per month.



26

Average labor income for women (formal):
\$10,817 Mexican pesos
per month.



27

Average labor income for men (formal): \$12,494 Mexican pesos per month.



28

For every **100 pesos** paid by formal employment to men, women receive **87 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 (132 women per 100 men)

Guanajuato (120 women per 100 men)

Colima (119 women per 100 men)

Jalisco (119 women per 100 men)

Nayarit (119 women per 100 men)

39

States with the smallest gap in labor poverty:

Chiapas (104 women per 100 men)

Campeche (104 women per 100 men)

Morelos (106 women per 100 men)

Oaxaca (107 women per 100 men)

Tlaxcala (107 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 **65.5 women** (formal job proxy).



41

Baja California Sur is the state with the **best performance** in creating formal jobs as of the second quarter of 2023 and it is the state with **the fourth widest gap** between men and women registered with the IMSS. For every **100 men** registered in a job with the IMSS, there are **58 women**.



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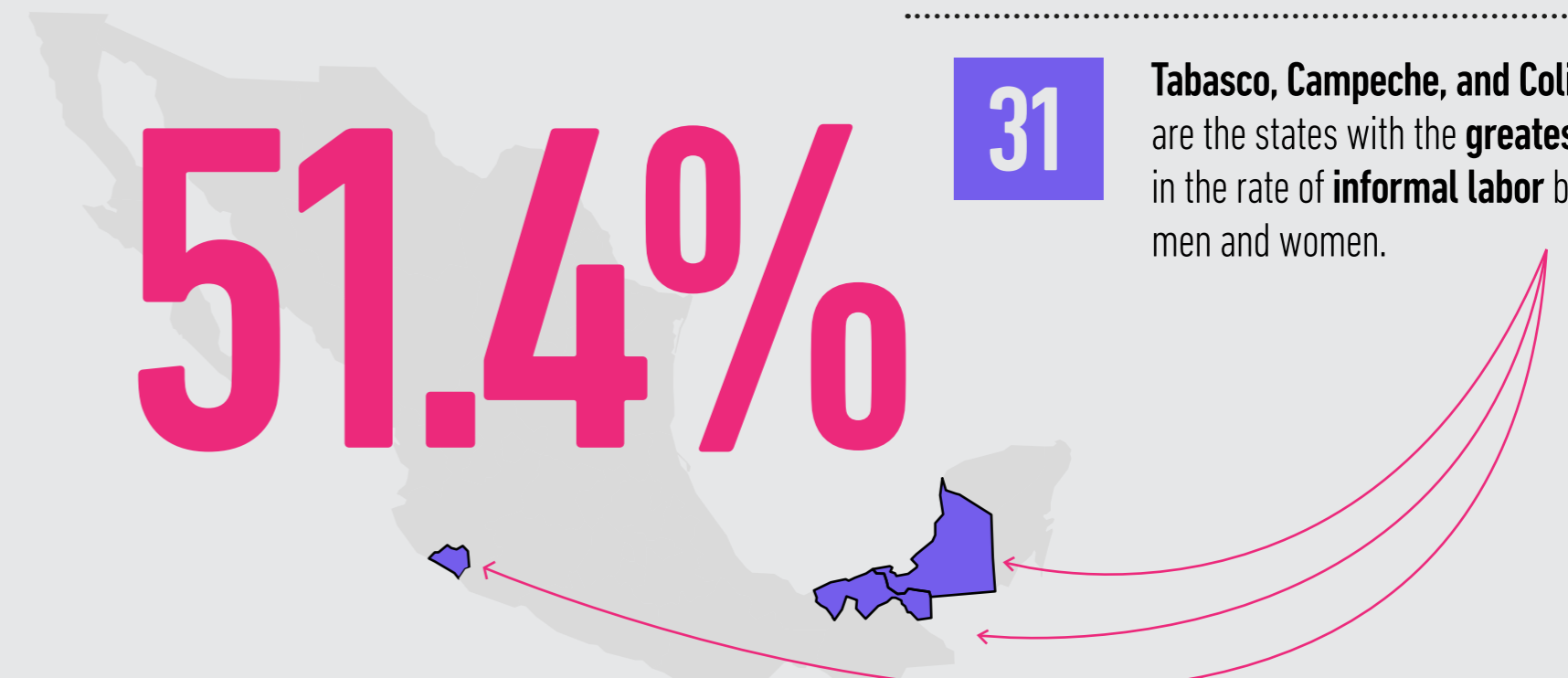


Tabasco is the fifth state with the **highest annual growth** as of first quarter 2023, however, it has the largest gender gap in the generation of formal employment; there are **38 women** registered in a job with the IMSS for every **100 men**.

Informality affects women more:

29

Population with informal employment¹: 51.4%.



30

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

31

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

1. The Labor Informality Rate 2 (TIL2), which includes the proportion of the non-agricultural employed population, is considered.

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

32

Average income from informal labor: \$6,274 pesos per month.

33

Average income from informal labor for women: \$5,196 pesos per month.

34

Average income from informal labor for men: \$6,993 pesos per month.

35

For every **100 pesos** paid by a formal job on average, an informal one pays **53 pesos**.

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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.

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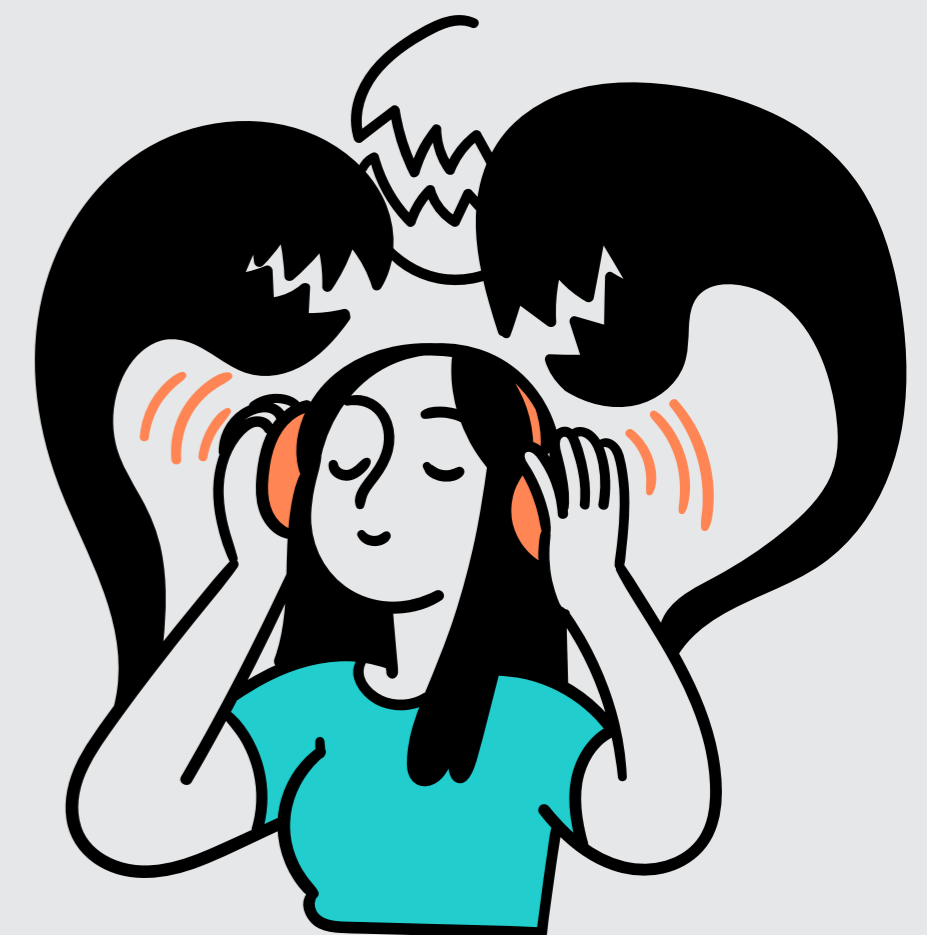
37.5% of the population considers their **city safe**.

44

A **smaller proportion of women** aged 18 or older consider their city safe (**31.2%**) compared to men (**45.1%**).

45

For every **100 men** who consider their city safe, there are **69 women who feel safe** (2Q2023).



Sources:

INEGI. (2Q2023). National Occupation and Employment Survey (ENOE). Retrieved from https://www.inegi.org.mx/programas/enoe/15ymas/#Datos_abiertos

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