

Social Progress Index 2024

Data-Driven stories 2015-2023

By [México, ¿cómo vamos?](#)

November 26, 2024

[Social Progress Index \(SPI\) 2024: Data-Driven Stories 2015-2023](#) for each of Mexico's states revealed compelling results, here are some of the key findings:

1. **Mexican families subsidize the state's role in providing services that enable access to fundamental rights**, such as **health** and **education**, since they are largely financed through household incomes rather than being adequately provided by the government. In the context of **rising labor income**, a slight increase in women's participation in the paid labor market, and a gradual recovery of formal employment following the pandemic, the SPI reached its historical peak in 2023, partly driven by out-of-pocket household spending.
 - During the pandemic, with declining labor income, out-of-pocket spending was insufficient to offset the lack of public services. This significantly impacted the "Foundations of Wellbeing" (FB, by its initials in Spanish) dimension, with all states seeing a drop in their scores between 2019 and 2020. States with pre-existing lags in this dimension, such as **Veracruz, Chiapas, and Oaxaca**, were hit hardest—FB scores in these states fell from below 53 points in 2019 to under 50 in 2020.
2. **Economic growth is a necessary but not sufficient condition** to improve social progress.
 - **Tabasco** experienced the highest growth in GDP per capita in 2023 compared to 2019 (pre-pandemic, excluding state oil revenues), largely due to investment in the Dos Bocas refinery during the previous administration.
 - However, its SPI score increased less than states like **Baja California Sur, Mexico City, Sinaloa, and Guerrero**, whose GDP per capita **growth was much lower than Tabasco's**.
 - This demonstrates that public investment, job creation from specific projects, and economic growth can't replace the need for policies focused on advancing social progress.
3. The expansion of production capacities and supply chain integration known as **nearshoring**, favors states with **high levels of social progress**.
 - Data from Mexico's Ministry of Economy for 2023 shows that states receiving the **most investment announcements—Nuevo León, Coahuila, and Querétaro**—rank among the top six positions in the SPI. These states are deeply integrated into North American

value chains and have **infrastructure** for goods transportation, and possess a **highly skilled workforce**.

4. **Education, health, and safety are key drivers of social progress.**

- **Baja California Sur** climbed four positions in the SPI 2023, reflecting improvements in health, education, and safety indicators.
- However, **Nuevo León** ranked fifth in the SPI for 2023, its lowest position in the historical series. This decline, among other variables, is linked to **security** indicators, including a rise in violent crime, which reached its highest level in the recorded series.
- **Mexico City's** concentration of higher education strengthens its role as a development engine, reflected in this state consistently leading the SPI rankings, underscoring the importance of education as a tool for social progress. However, decentralizing higher education from the capital is necessary to foster equitable development across the country.

5. The **Southeast lags significantly in social progress.**

- Guerrero ranks last in the SPI for the 2015–2023 series. Particularly in the "**Basic Human Needs**" dimension, Guerrero holds the lowest position and has only advanced 4.3 points since 2015. The impact of Hurricane Otis on this dimension's score is evident, and the effects of Hurricane John in 2024 remain to be assessed.

6. **Resilience is stronger** in states with **higher levels of social progress.**

- The pandemic's impact on social progress was more pronounced in states with lower GDP per capita, especially in the southeastern region, including **Guerrero, Chiapas, and Oaxaca**.
- Post-pandemic recovery has been more notable in states with medium GDP per capita, such as **Guanajuato** and **San Luis Potosí**, and high GDP per capita, such as **Aguascalientes** and **Sonora**.

[Mexico, ¿cómo vamos?](#), in collaboration with the Social Progress Imperative, presents the [Social Progress Index 2024: Data-Driven Stories 2015-2023](#) for Mexico at the state level.

The goal is to provide a **comprehensive tool for measuring** various aspects of **wellbeing** and to **influence public policies focused on social development** that allocate resources to address the specific needs of each state in the country.

Contact information:

México, ¿cómo vamos?
mexicocomovamos.mx



@mexicocomovamos

Daniela Hernández, Media and Inter-Institutional Relations Coordinator
55 4001 1594
daniela@mexicocomovamos.mx