

The Sociodemographic Profile of Mexico

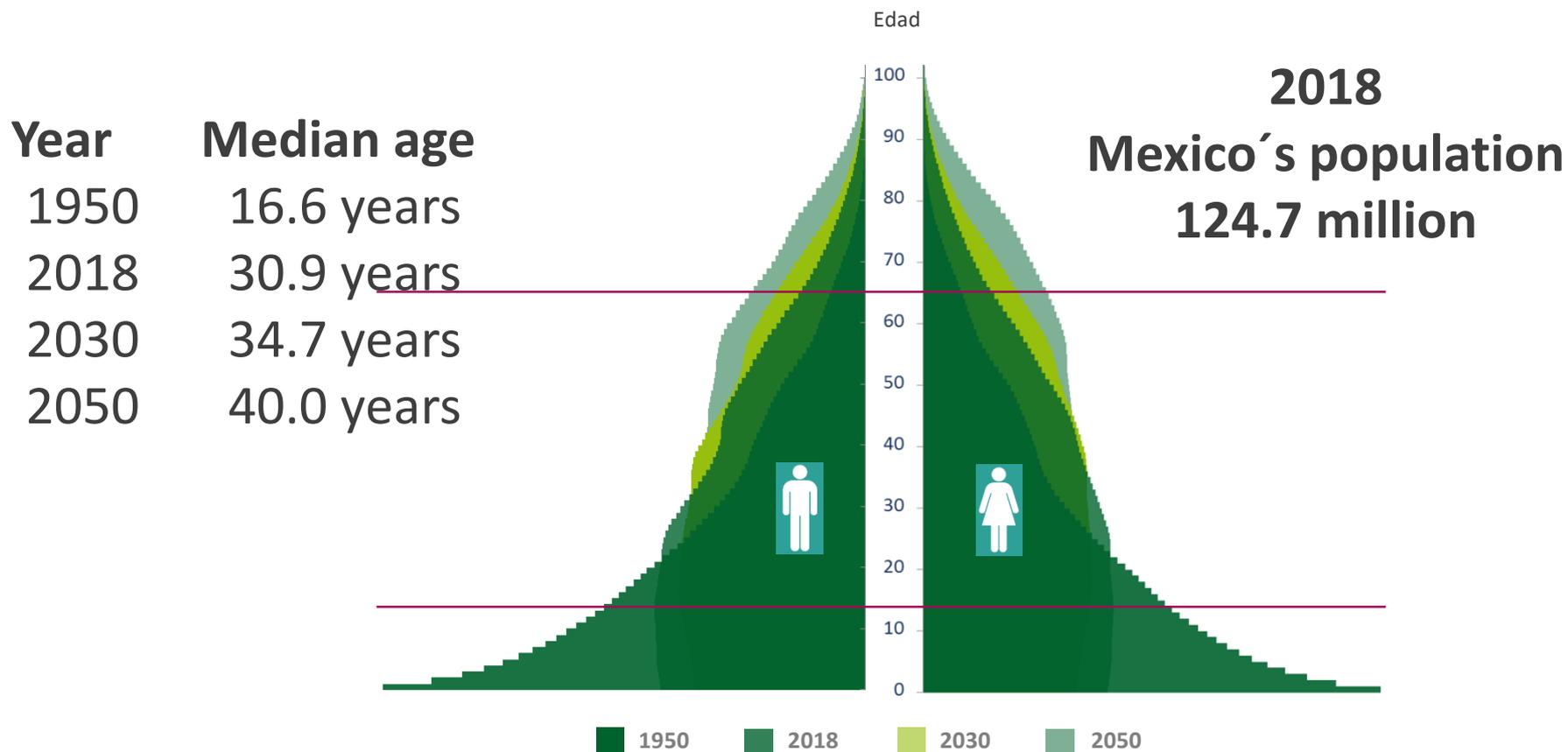
Perfil sociodemográfico de México

National Population Council

Mexico City

23 July 2018

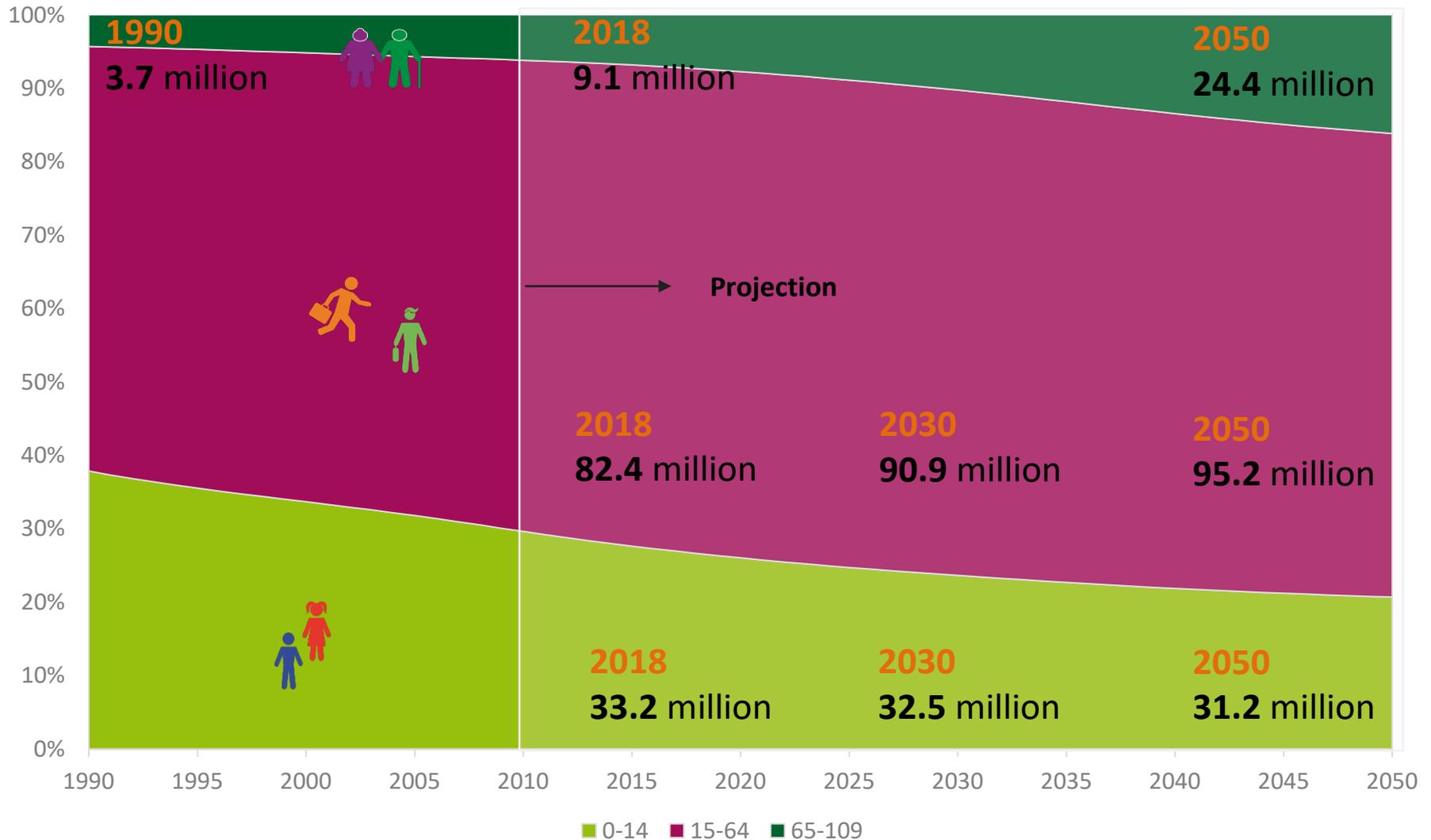
Age-Sex Structure of Mexico 1950, 2018, 2030 and 2050



Source: CONAPO. Population Prospects of Mexico, 2010-2050.

In 2018, 49% of the population are males and 51% females; in 2050, the proportion will be 48.7% and 51.3%, respectively

Percentage of population by age group, 1990-2050



Changes in population size by state

Total Population

1990



2018



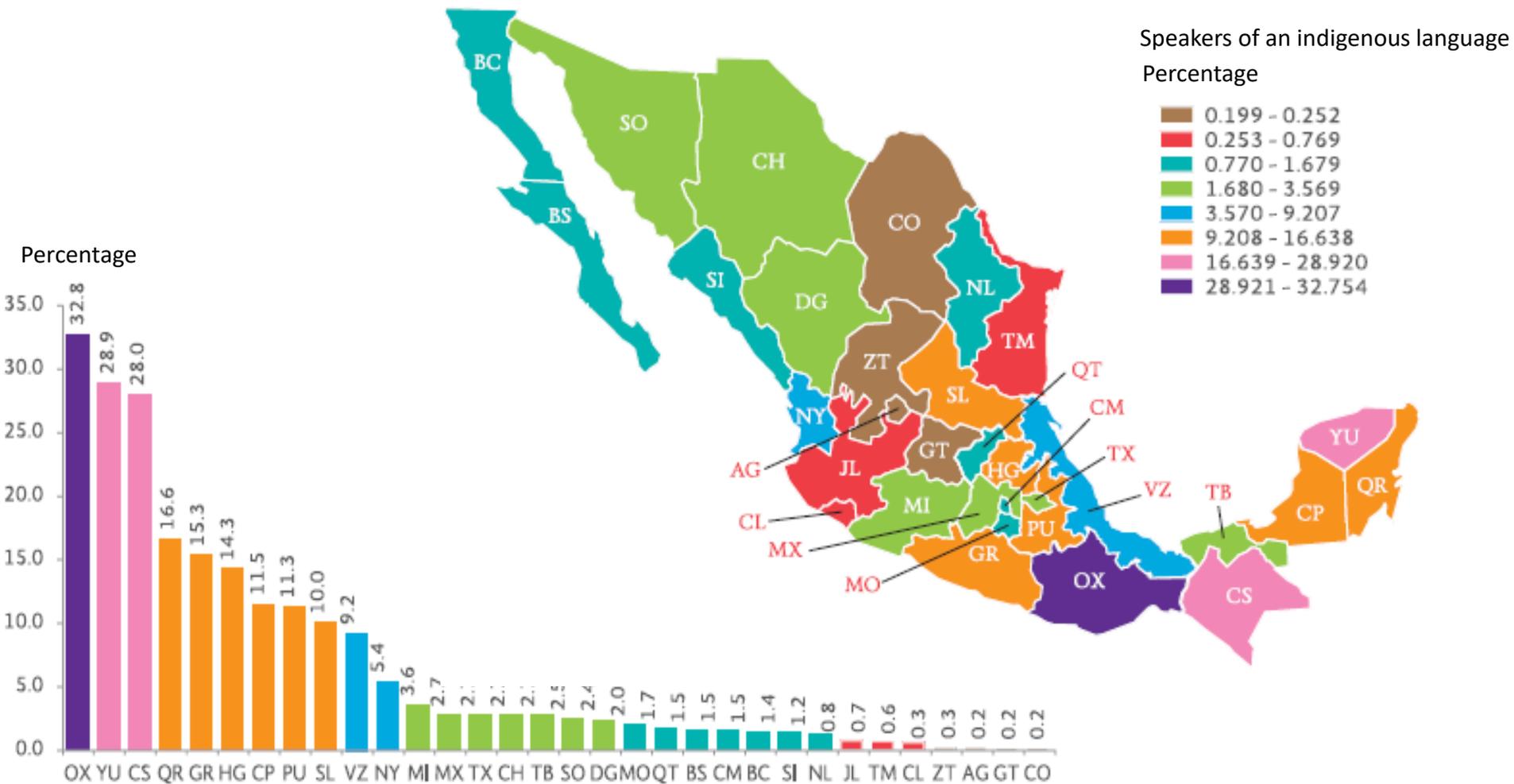
2030



Source: CONAPO. Population Prospects of Mexico, 2010-2050.

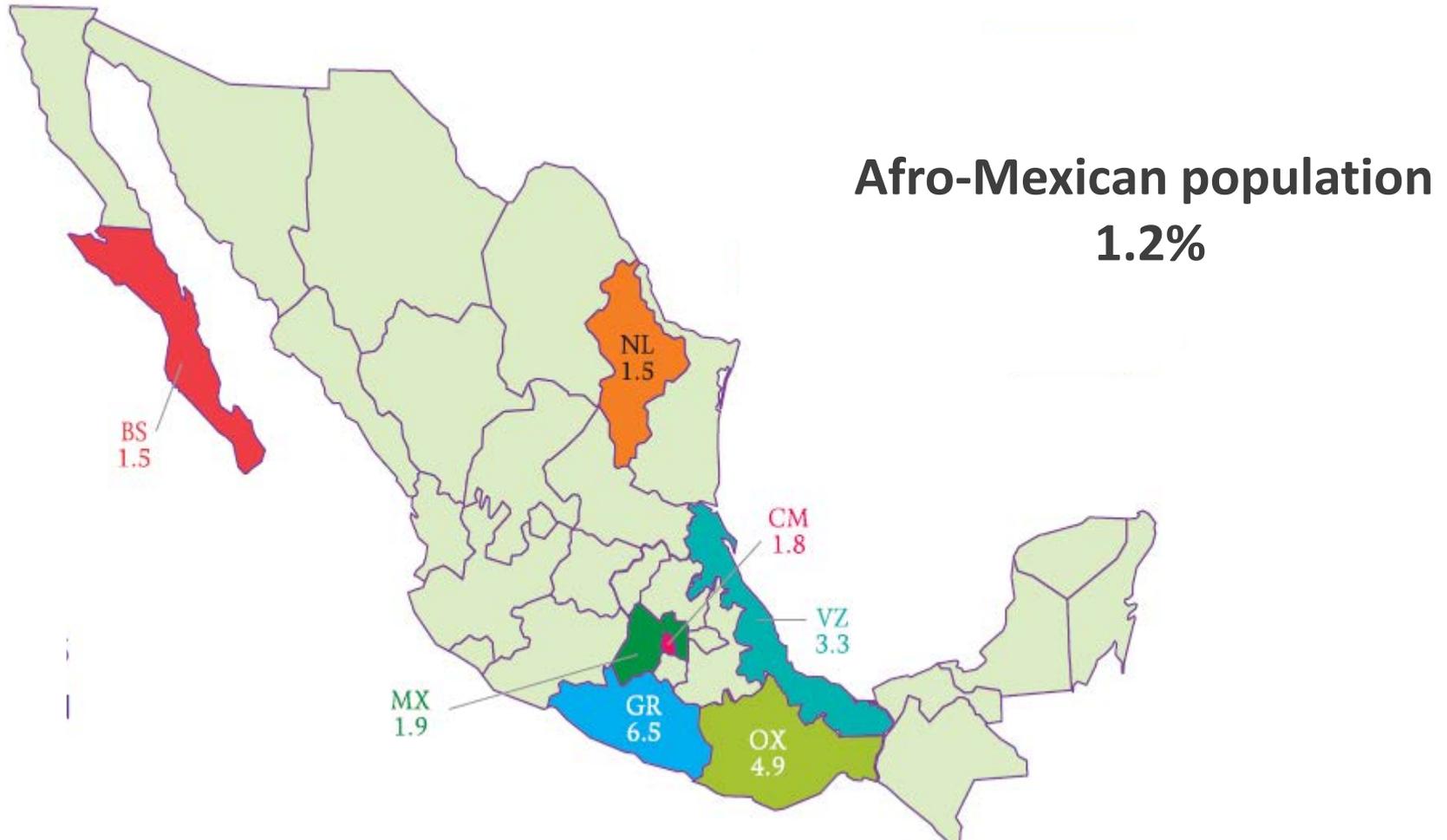
- Population of all federal entities, except Mexico City, will increase from 2018 to 2030
- The State of Mexico, the most populated entity in 2018 with 17.6 million inhabitants, will keep this position in 2030 with an estimated of 20.2 million, an increase of about 2.5 million people
- Mexico City will lose 348,000 people by 2030

Percentage of population by indigenous language speakers and state of residence, 2015

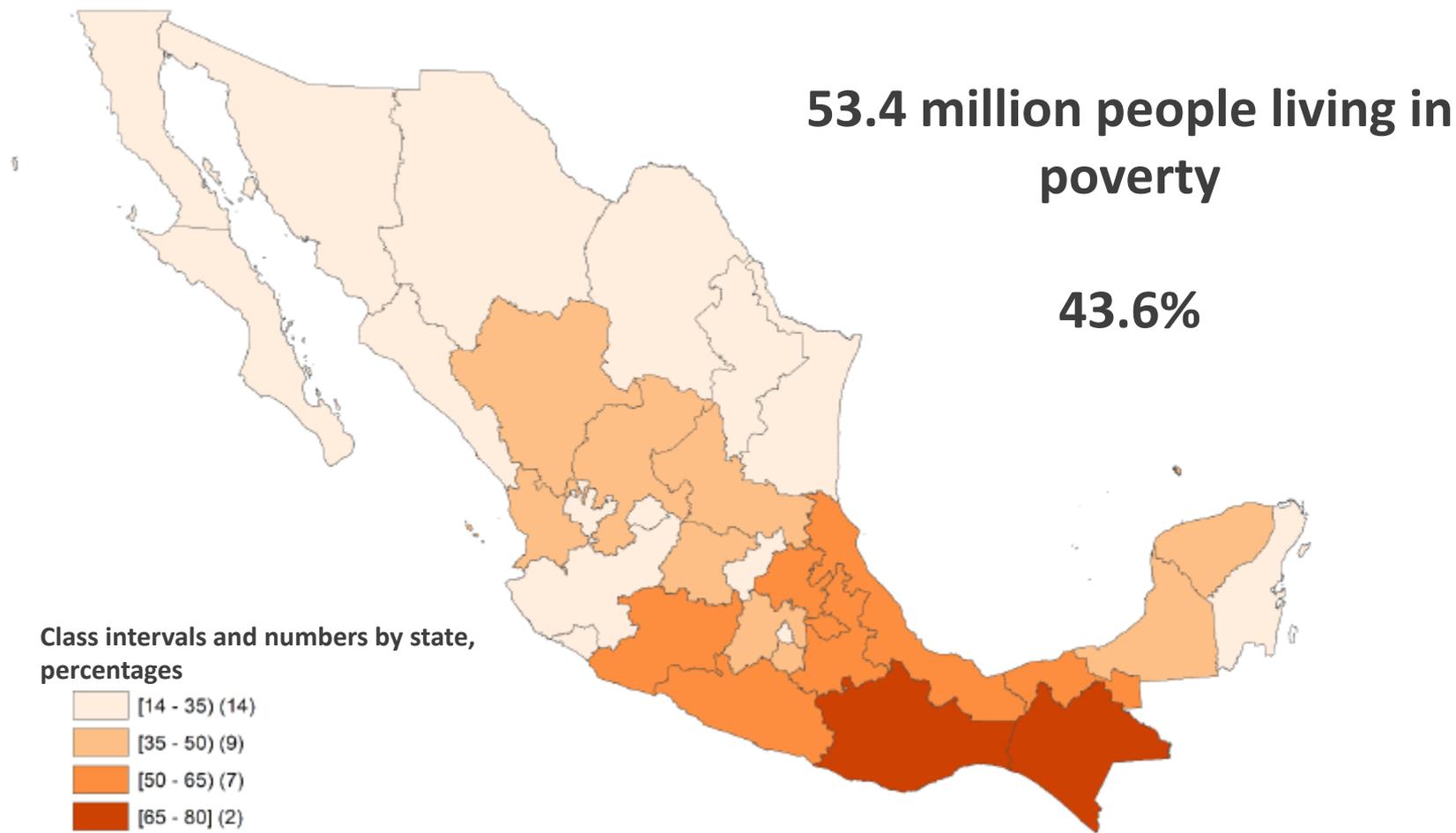


Source: Estimates by CONAPO based on INEGI/Intercensal Survey, 2015.

Percentage of Afro-Mexican population by state of residence, 2015

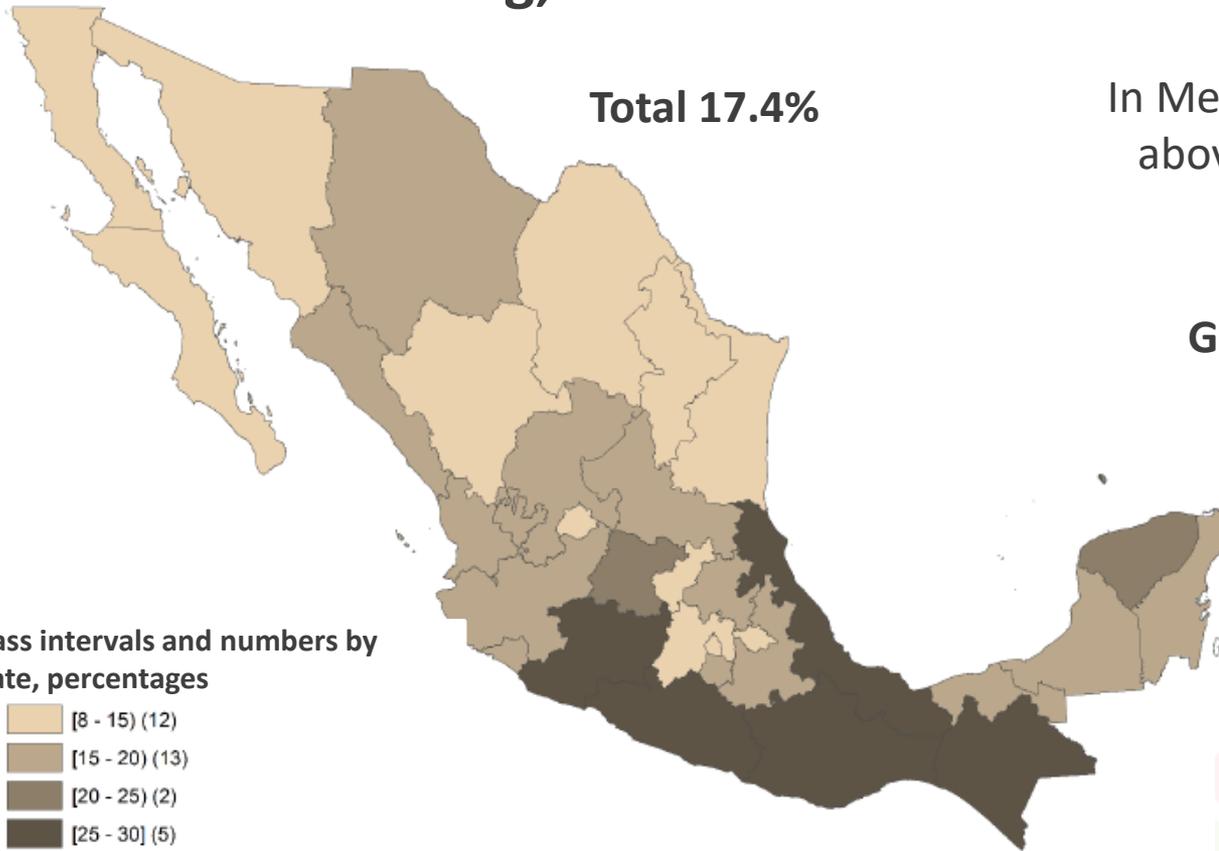


Percentage of population living in poverty by state, 2016



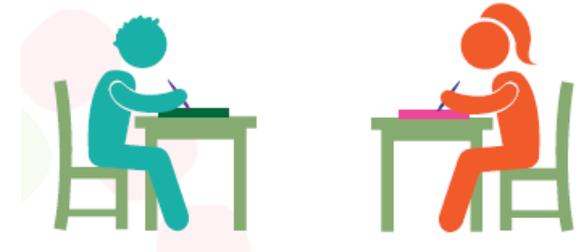
Educational lag, 2016

Total 17.4%



In Mexico, the population age 15 and above has an average **educational level of 9.1 years**

Gap in average educational level
Mexico City 11.1 years
Chiapas 7.3 years

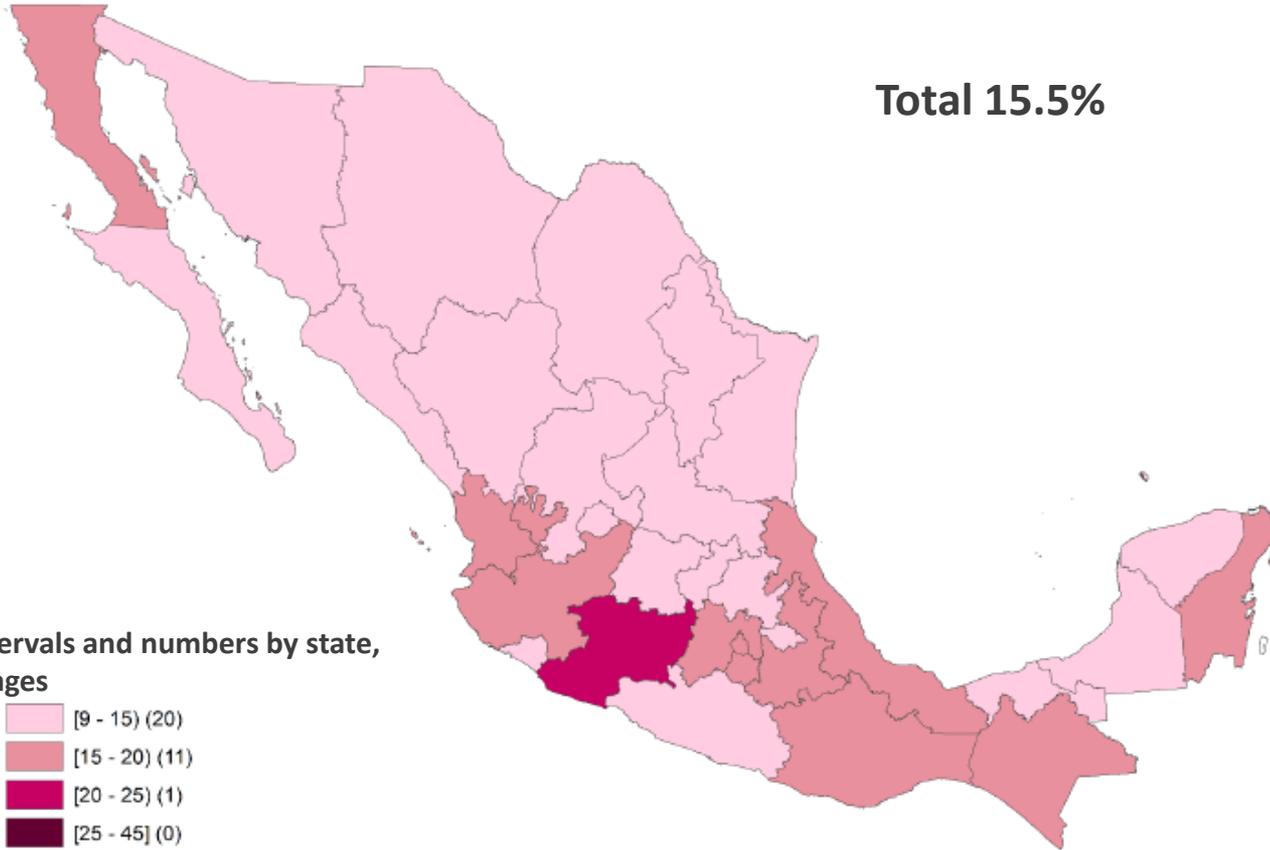
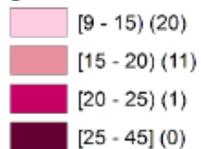


In 2015, **men's average educational level was 9.3 years**, a little higher than **women's at 9.0**

Lack of access to health services, 2016

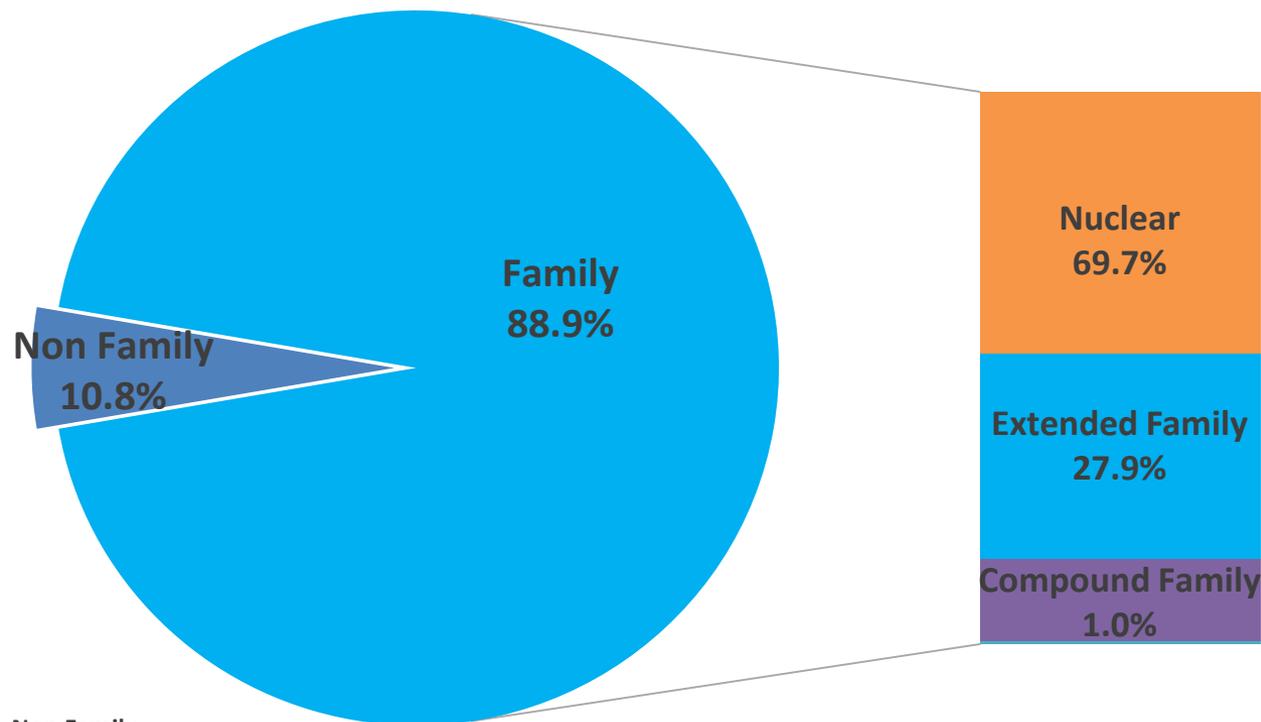
Total 15.5%

Class intervals and numbers by state, percentages



San Luis Potosí 9.1%
Michoacán 22.8%

Households types, Mexico, 2015



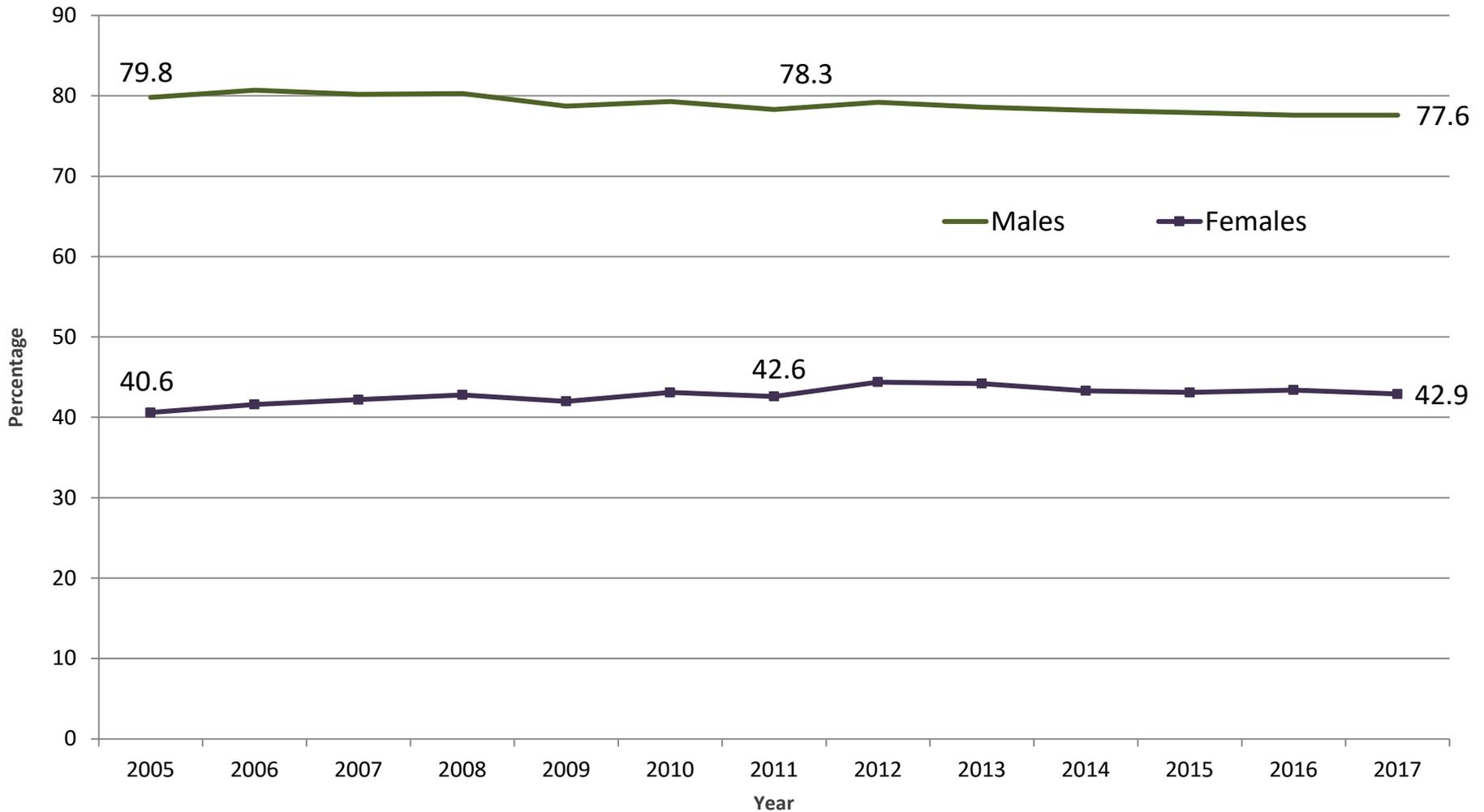
In 2015, 73.0% of family households were headed by a man and 27.0% by a woman.

Non Family
Unipersonal (single person)
Corresidents (not relatives)

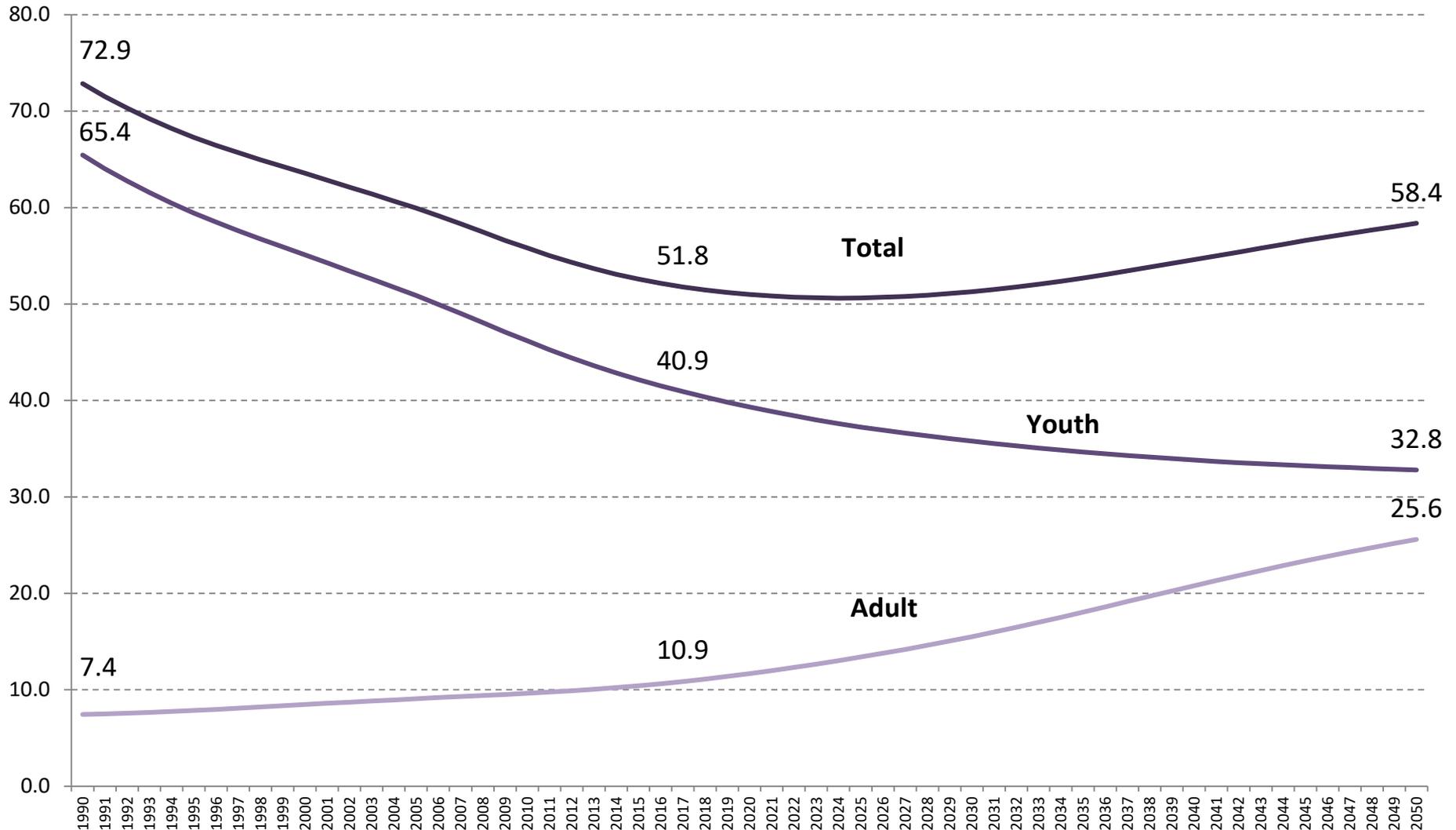
Family
Nuclear: Couple or just one parent living with children
Extended family: Couple or just one parent with children and other family members (aunt, uncle, grandmother, etc.)
Compound family: Couple or just one parent with children, other family members (aunt, uncle, grandmother, etc.), and persons without family bonds

In 1995 family households were 93.7%, and 16% of these were headed by a woman. In 2015, the proportion of family households decreased to 88.9% and the proportion headed by a woman rose to 27.0%.

Labor force participation by sex, Mexico, 2005 - 2015

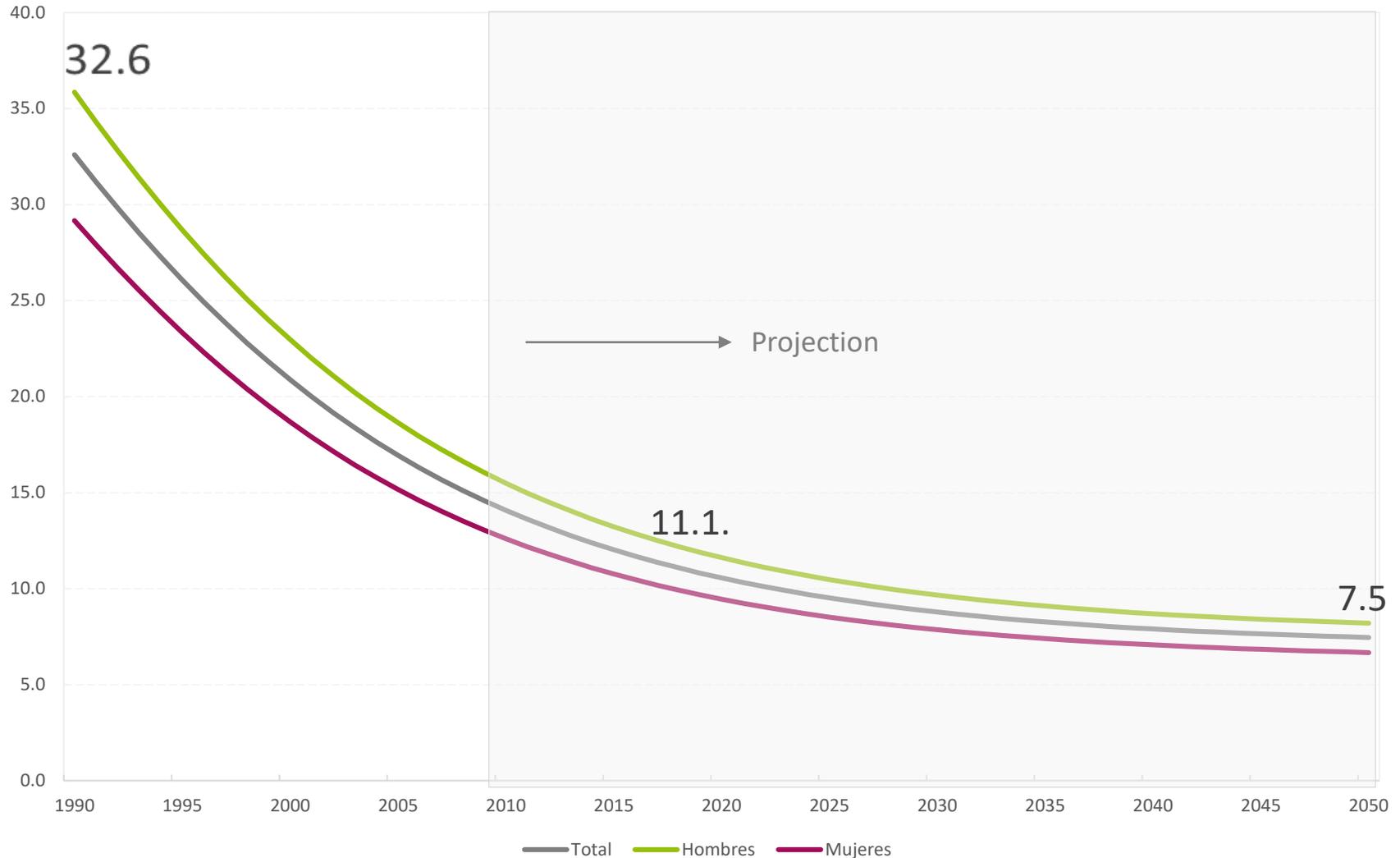


Dependency ratio, Mexico, 1990-2050

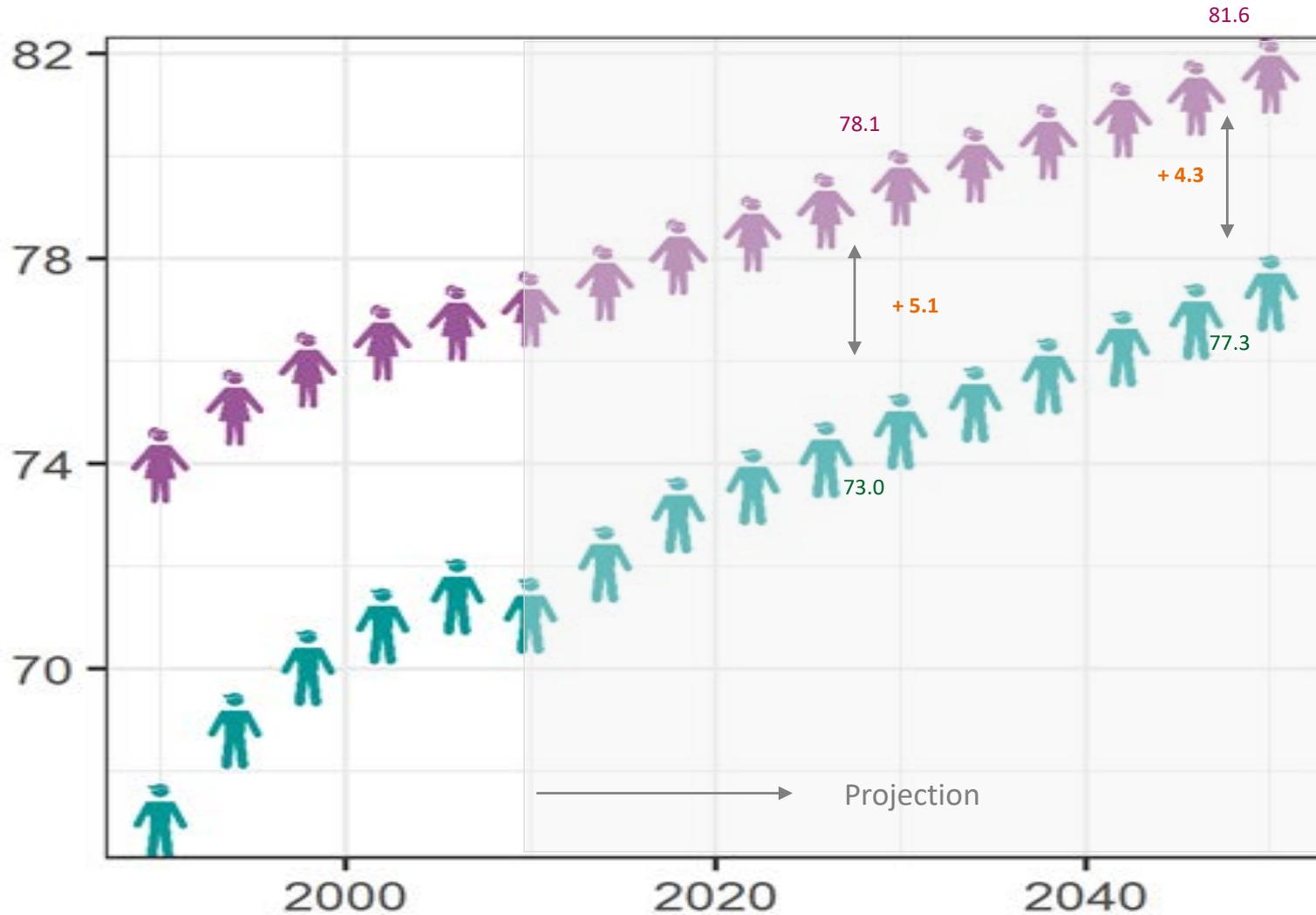


Source: CONAPO. Population Prospects of Mexico, 2010-2050.

Infant mortality rate



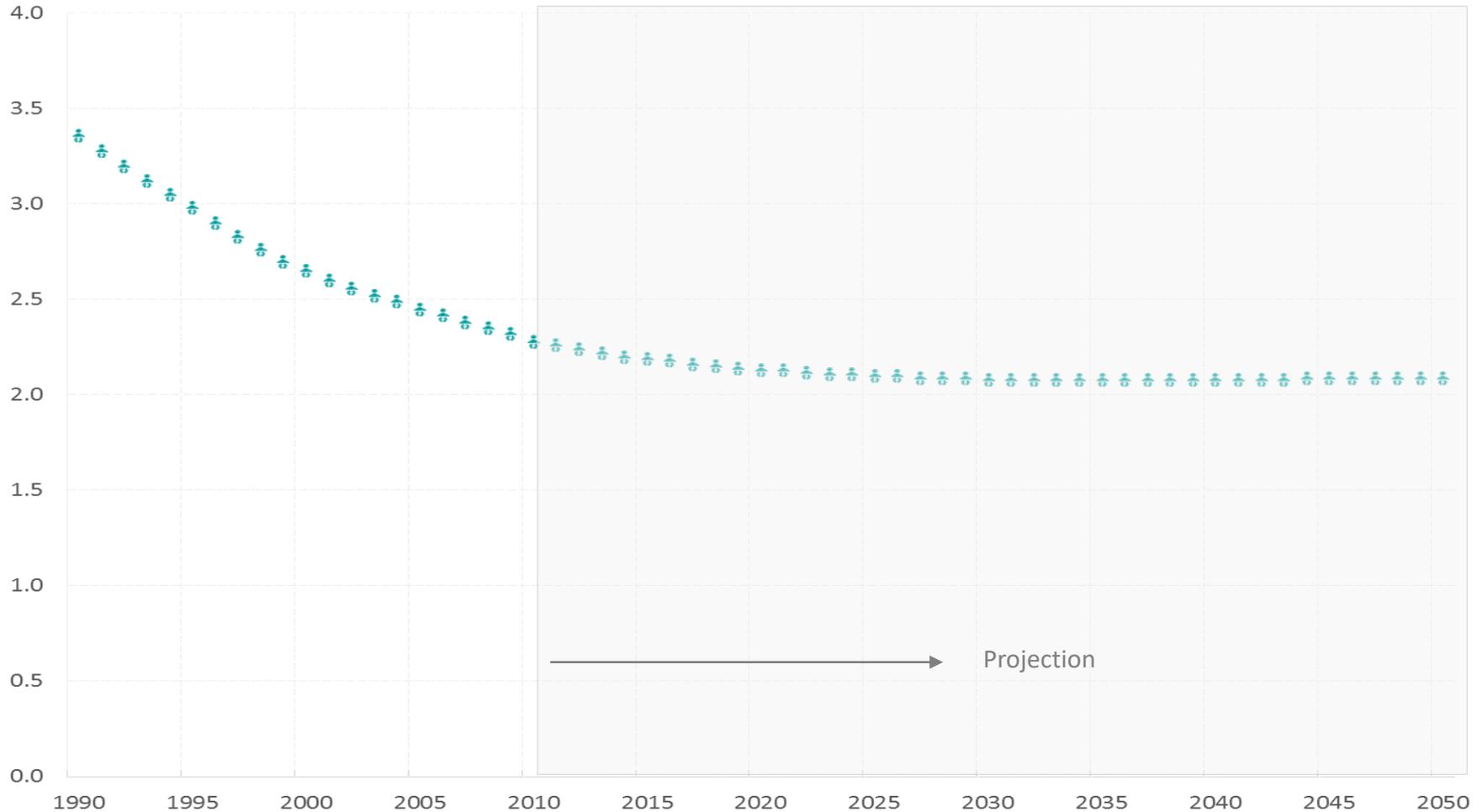
Life expectancy at birth



Girls will live on average 78.1 years; boys will live on average 73 years. The difference is 5.1 years more of life for girls

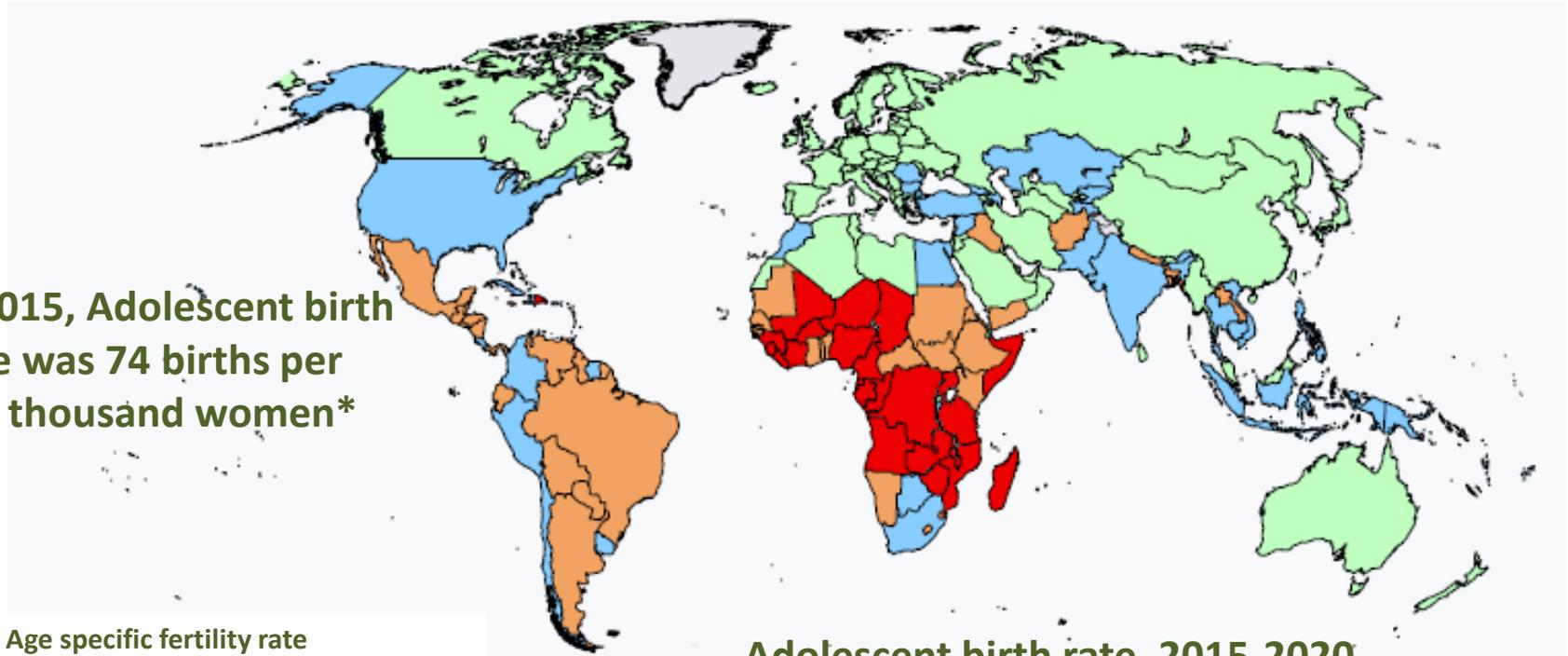
Total fertility rate

Children per woman



Adolescent birth rate (aged 15-19 years), 2015-2020

In 2015, Adolescent birth Rate was 74 births per one thousand women*



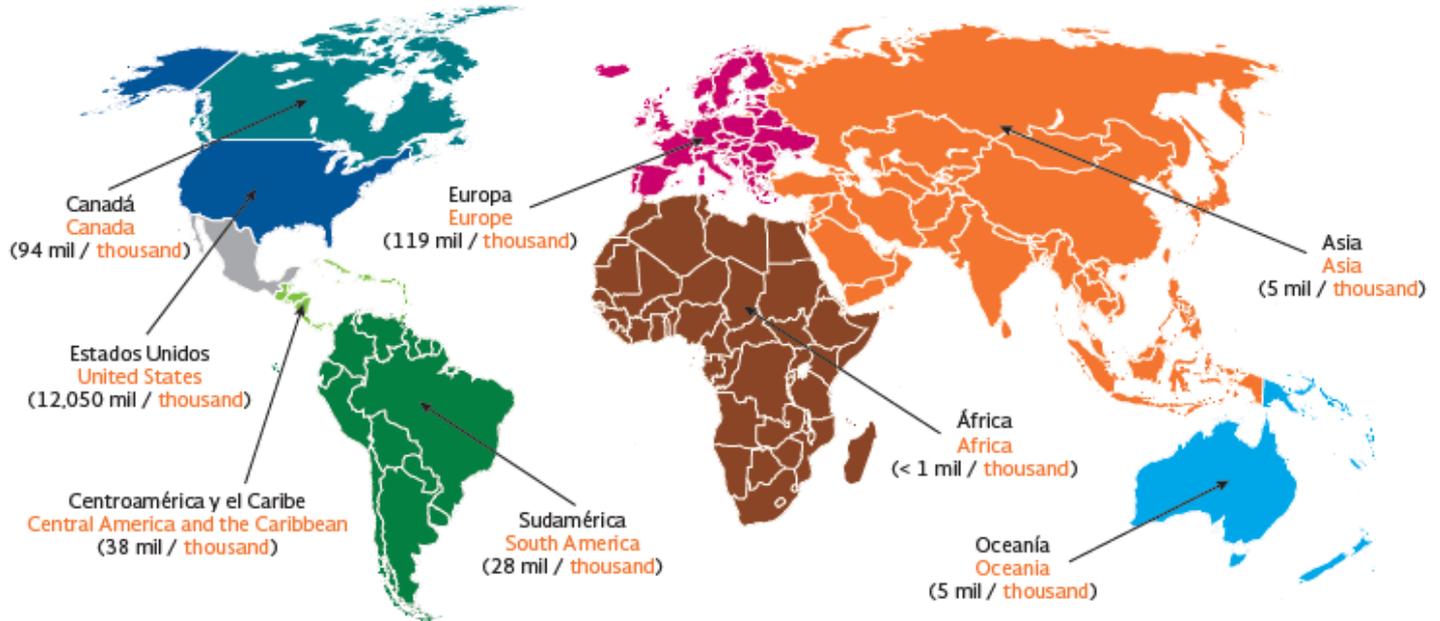
Age specific fertility rate
15-19

- >= 100
- 60 - 100
- 30 - 60
- < 30
- Without information

Adolescent birth rate, 2015-2020

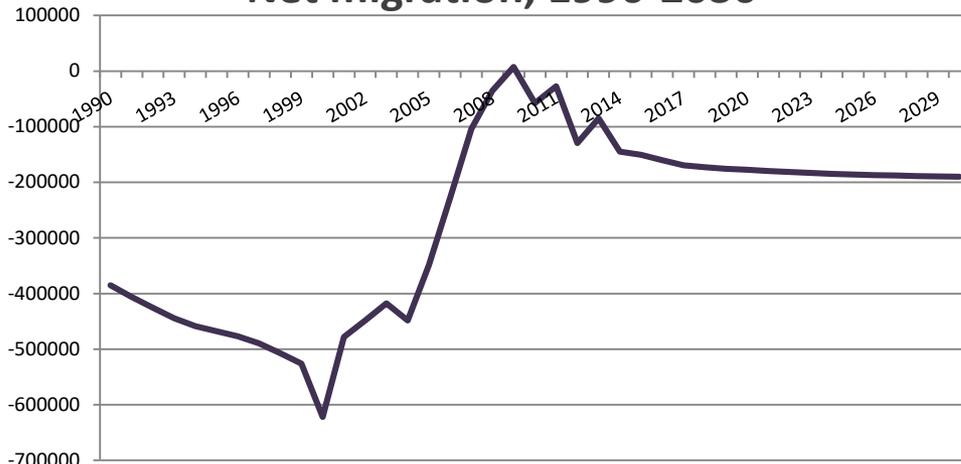
Colombia 47.5	World	43.9
Costa Rica 53.5	Africa	92.2
El Salvador 69.5	Asia	27.6
Guatemala 70.9	Europe	13.2
Panamá 81.8	North America	18.0
Perú 47.5	Latin America and the Caribbean	61.3
República Dominicana 95.0		
México* 71.3		

Mexican emigrants by region and/or country of destination, 2015



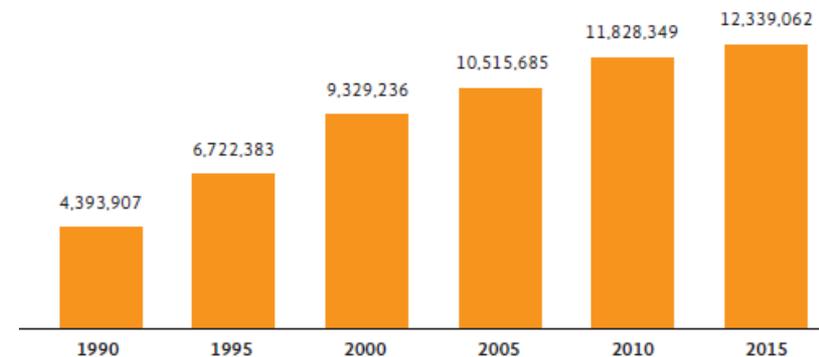
Source: Estimates by CONAPO based on United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Fertility Patterns 2017- Booklet (ST/ESA/SER.A/370)

Net migration, 1990-2030



Source: CONAPO. Population Prospects of Mexico, 2010-2050.

Mexican emigrants in the world, 1990-2015



Final considerations

- In Mexico, the industrialization process has generated socioeconomic growth, but it has caused inequality in the population because it has occurred differently according to the characteristics of each region
- The public policies of a government can foster social equity. The supply of services as well as some socioeconomic programs have achieved important advances. However, services have not been distributed evenly, and social and economic development has not been equal around the country. As a result, certain groups lag behind, including speakers of indigenous languages, residents of rural areas, and adolescents and young people

Final considerations

- Nowadays, the consequences of the demographic past are very important, and the demographic bonus is offering the opportunity to promote savings and investment to cope with rapid population ageing. However, at this moment, this window of opportunity has not been fully utilized to improve the quality of employment, to absorb the expansion of the labor force and to reduce poverty
- The major challenge is the generation of sufficiently productive and well-paid employment to fully utilize a growing workforce stemming from the rapid increase in the working-age population

Final considerations

- To combat inequity in access to services and disparities in living conditions, we must tackle structural inequalities, for example, between men and women, in the way society is organized. This requires a solid public sector committed, capable and endowed with sufficient financing to meet the needs in this area, and policies designed to take advantage of the gender dividend

Thank you

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