The Sociodemographic Profile of Mexico

Perfil sociodemográfico de México
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

Source: CONAPO. Population Prospects of Mexico, 2010-2050.
Changes in population size by state

Total Population

1990

2018

2030

- 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

Source: CONAPO. Population Prospects of Mexico, 2010-2050.
Percentage of population by indigenous language speakers and state of residence, 2015

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

Afro-Mexican population
1.2%

Percentage of population living in poverty by state, 2016

53.4 million people living in poverty
43.6%

Source: Estimates by CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH 2016
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.

Class intervals and numbers by state, percentages:
- [8 - 15] (12)
- [15 - 20] (13)
- [20 - 25] (2)
- [25 - 30] (5)

Source: Estimates by CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH 2016
Lack of access to health services, 2016

San Luis Potosí 9.1%
Michoacán 22.8%

Class intervals and numbers by state, percentages

Source: Estimates by CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH 2016
In 2015, 73.0% of family households were headed by a man and 27.0% by a woman.

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%.

Note: The sum is less than 100 due the unspecified values.
Labor force participation by sex, Mexico, 2005 - 2015

Source: Estimates by INEGi, based on ENOE 2005-2017
Dependency ratio, Mexico, 1990-2050

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

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

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

Children per woman

Source: CONAPO. Population Prospects of Mexico, 2010-2050.
Adolescent birth rate (aged 15-19 years), 2015-2020

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


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

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

Net migration, 1990-2030


Mexican emigrants in the world, 1990-2015

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