







# MEXICO PROSPERITY INDEX, 2023



e Asuntos Internacionale Mexican Council on Foreign Relations



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The research and this report were possible thanks to a donation from Atlas Network and Atlantic Council.

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ISBN: 978-pendiente

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May 23, 2023



# MEXICO PROSPERITY INDEX, 2023





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### PRESENTATION

The Consejo Mexicano de Asuntos Internacionales (COMEXI – Mexican Council on Foreign Relations) is a forum dedicated to the study and reflection about international relations and global affairs; generating ideas and proposals of positive impact on relevant issues around the globe and works to identify issues of social transcendence and contribute to human development together with the public, private and social sectors..

In a country like ours, with its evident level of development and the existing potential to expand it, the separation of domestic and international affairs can sometimes be blurred. Even, the best development of the country requires that we understand ourselves as part of a larger whole, a whole comprised by parts with their own characteristics.

When the Atlantic Council published in 2022 the report of its first Freedom and Prosperity Indexes, showing the direct relationship among such values, curiosity arose within COMEXI to explore this same link in the federative entities of Mexico.

Thanks to the sponsorship of the Atlantic Council as well as Atlas Network, the search of elements, variables, components and indicators began which lead us to know the status of freedoms and prosperity in Mexico, as well as the relationship among them.

The initial phase of this long-term project takes shape in the Mexico Prosperity Index . The document herein presents its methodology and results, giving special emphasis to the main findings on prosperity, understood from a multidimensional point of view, in which the level of income is not constituted as the sole determinant for well-being and human flourishing.

The results of this Index provide reliable data that may enrich the information and improve the understanding of opportunities and needs in the federative entities and are available to be used by all those who intervene in the design and proposal of public policies from any sector.

As tool to continue promoting the country's development, additionally, the analysis of indicators and components of this Index already points to the interrelationship between freedom and prosperity. This augurs the need to continue with the exploration and dissemination of findings as the Freedom and Prosperity Indices of Mexico are completed.

The results of this Mexico Prosperity Index, and those which follow it on freedoms, contribute to the objective of opening our country to the world and opening the world to Mexico, as a universe of possibilities that in turn promote progress and lasting consolidation of the freedoms that enable the conditions of well-being and human flourishing that constitute prosperity.

President, Consejo Mexicano de Asuntos Internacionales



### **1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Consejo Mexicano de Asuntos Internacionales (COMEXI), with the sponsorship of the Atlantic Council and Atlas Network, presents the Mexico Prosperity Index, which is inspired in the Indices of Freedom and Prosperity proposed by the Atlantic Council, whose results suggest that greater freedoms derive in greater prosperity.

The Prosperity Index constitutes the first advance to eventually complete Freedom and Prosperity Indices of Mexico; it analyzes the progress of the Mexican federative entities in a broad and multidimensional sense, thus laying the foundation to continue inquiring into the factors that intervene in the well-being of each state of the country

#### 1.1. Methodology

To amplify its relevance, constructing the Mexico Prosperity Index required precise adaptations and additions to ensure that as many features of the Mexican sociodemographic reality as possible were gathered. Based on official information, data analysis techniques and novel spatial information tools, indicators and components were delineated that allow assessing prosperity in an integral way. The document herein includes an Appendix explaining in greater detail the methodology applied in the instrument's design, as well as the results obtained of each federative entity.

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#### Some of the factors that were considered in the design of the Index are listed next:<sup>1</sup>

#### Income

- GDP per capita.
- Remittances per capita.

#### Care for the environment

• Availability of good quality water.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The specific and complete data about the components may be consulted in the Appendix included in this document.



#### Impact on vulnerable groups

• Crime and violence incidence rate for women and minors.

#### Health

- Proximity to hospitals (public and private).
- Percentage of people affiliated to health services.
- Percentage of population aged 20 and over with obesity.
- Percentage of the population aged 20 years and over with a previous diagnosis of hypertension.
- Percentage of population aged 20 years and over with a previous diagnosis of diabetes.

#### Happiness

- Economic inequality.
- Rate of protests and social unrest.
- Life expectancy.
- Proximity to education centers.

#### Safety

- Victim rate for intentional homicide and negligible homicide in traffic accidents.
- Trust in State Police.
- Trust in the Public Prosecution and Prosecutors.

With such elements, a scale was generated allowing the classification of the federative entities within four possible categories: Prosperous, Moderately Prosperous, Moderately Unprosperous, and Unprosperous.



Estado	CDP per capita	Remittances per capita	Cood quality water	Crime rate on women and minors	Percentage with diabetes	Percentage with obesity	Percentage with Percentage with	Percentage of affiliates to health services	Proximity to hospitals	5conomic Vilisupani	Rate of protests and civil unrest	Life expectancy	Proximity to education centers	Homicide and accident victims rate	Trust in federal police	Trust in Public Prosecutors	xəpul
Aguascalientes	0.404	0.445	-0.133	0.449	1.581	0.814	1.227	0.975	-0.218	0.228	1.278	1.152	1.226	0.438	1.374	1.844	5.011
Nuevo Leon	1.340	-0.887	1.347	-0.572	-1.230	-0.694	-0.182	0.947	1.210	0.134	0.732	1.168	-0.782	0.351	1.737	1.905	3.602
Guanajuato	-0.234	1.138	1.447	0.235	0.290	1.254	0.086	0.574	0.142	0.732	0.637	0.035	0.103	-0.713	0.514	0.809	3.239
Jalisco	0.273	0.923	-0.681	0.211	1.562	0.432	1.446	-0.944	0.942	0.291	0.964	0.478	0.025	0.074	1.128	0.502	2.921
Sinaloa	0.001	0.273	1.164	0.727	-0.155	-0.443	0.762	0.867	-0.214	-0.213	-0.747	-0.129	-0.398	0.005	0.687	0.896	2.091
Yucatan	-0.177	-1.803	-0.308	1.583	-0.150	-1.334	-0.950	0.385	-0.474	-0.527	0.097	-0.819	-0.100	0.583	3.118	1.580	1.891
Mexico	-0.649	-1.272	0.870	0.164	0.804	0.790	0.969	-1.643	1.152	1.204	0.966	0.446	2.229	0.345	-1.021	-1.434	1.830
Nayarit	-0.699	1.081	0.250	1.148	0.475	0.062	0.162	0.326	-0.193	0.071	0.603	0.199	-0.010	0.312	0.464	0.450	1.812
Colima	0.197	0.846	2.038	-1.508	-0.232	-0.996	0.441	1.246	0.091	0.512	-0.357	0.511	1.159	-5.166	0.171	0.509	1.407
Quintana Roo	0.196	-1.443	2.367	-1.874	1.665	-1.978	1.654	-0.218	0.310	0.795	0.001	0.446	-0.043	0.023	-1.016	-0.653	0.847
Coahuila	0.717	-0.460	-0.544	0.183	-1.073	-0.043	-1.173	0.870	0.184	0.795	0.412	0.791	0.183	0.257	0.899	0.572	0.788
Sonora	0.869	-0.351	0.772	0.397	-0.455	-1.110	-1.861	0.937	-0.407	0.008	0.831	0.281	-0.323	-0.303	-0.372	0.187	0.775
Queretaro	0.641	0.249	-0.560	-1.405	1.607	1.152	0.210	0.598	-0.436	0.071	1.312	0.741	-1.073	0.375	0.437	0.395	0.677
Tamaulipas	0.207	-0.163	1.193	0.425	-1.312	-0.600	0.061	0.651	-0.266	-1.031	-0.543	0.068	-0.606	0.194	-0.336	0.716	0.472
Zacatecas	-0.601	1.621	-0.250	0.217	-0.263	0.666	-0.077	0.673	-1.156	0.638	0.389	-0.261	-1.152	-0.391	0.598	1.009	0.364
Tlaxcala	-1.173	-0.841	-1.234	1.567	0.618	0.861	1.747	-0.452	-0.808	2.086	0.261	0.101	0.398	0.517	-0.590	-1.397	0.340
Michoacan	-0.722	1.870	0.211	0.741	0.265	0.976	-0.161	-2.376	0.171	0.480	-1.237	-0.557	-0.445	-0.305	-0.480	-0.228	0.296
Tabasco	0.884	-1.623	0.233	0.496	-0.966	-1.691	-1.038	-1.305	0.370	-0.244	-0.009	-0.244	-0.411	0.117	-0.378	0.125	-0.001
San Luis Potosi	0.035	0.949	0.477	-0.412	-0.243	0.808	-0.171	1.151	-1.126	-0.779	1.076	-0.491	-0.548	0.128	-0.086	0.016	-0.170
Durango	-0.291	1.004	-0.099	-0.021	-0.273	-0.039	-0.503	-0.211	-0.716	0.638	-0.004	-0.129	-0.866	0.397	0.419	0.334	-0.302
Baja California Sur	0.527	-1.302	0.530	-1.999	1.130	-0.938	0.655	1.358	0.048	0.228	-0.509	1.053	0.639	0.457	-0.503	060.0	-0.682
Puebla	-0.766	-0.056	-1.273	0.587	0.786	0.766	1.012	-0.912	-0.343	1.015	0.686	-0.589	0.943	0.371	-0.577	-1.728	-0.920
Campeche	2.886	-1.510	-0.342	0.569	-1.996	-1.289	-2.330	0.361	-0.379	-1.031	-2.505	-0.704	-1.248	0.473	-0.127	0.454	-0.935
Chiapas	-1.979	-0.621	-0.237	1.187	1.452	1.435	0.749	-1.530	-0.208	-1.503	0.786	-1.493	-0.648	0.195	-0.541	-0.680	-1.071
Mexico City	2.030	-0.410	-0.923	-1.057	-1.252	0.174	-0.490	-0.560	4.435	-2.920	-1.182	2.286	3.516	0.567	-1.717	-2.263	-2.269
Oaxaca	-1.460	0.783	-0.476	0.176	-0.057	1.172	0.482	-0.953	-0.440	-1.787	-0.748	-1.706	-0.684	0.171	0.950	-0.234	-2.324
Hidalgo	-0.806	0.213	-0.404	-0.356	-1.345	1.057	0.215	-1.074	-1.214	0.512	-0.786	-0.162	-1.043	0.421	-0.544	-0.371	-2.329
Veracruz	-0.621	-0.672	-0.586	1.002	-0.838	-0.277	-1.560	-0.641	-0.214	-0.433	0.204	-1.049	0.369	0.307	-0.349	-0.971	-2.365
Chihuahua	0.387	0.265	-0.961	-1.324	0.642	-0.224	-1.237	1.505	-0.037	-0.118	0.695	0.347	-0.177	0.518	-0.801	0.358	-2.519
Baja California	0.537	0.191	-0.778	-1.818	0.240	-1.881	-0.740	0.311	0.630	1.173	0.196	1.234	0.393	-0.607	-1.379	-0.893	-3.087
Morelos	-0.586	0.469	-1.649	-0.545	-0.877	0.664	0.369	-0.705	-0.491	0.323	-0.558	0.101	-0.562	-0.145	-1.297	-0.957	-3.934
Guerrero	-1.367	1.094	-1.460	0.829	-0.401	0.452	0.228	-0.214	-0.344	-1.346	-2.941	-3.103	-0.066	0.034	-0.381	-0.941	-5.455
Prosperous	ž	oderately	Prosper	sno.	Modera	tely Unp	rosperor	S S	nprospe	rous							

#### 1.2. Main findings

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Aguascalientes is the most prosperous federative entity of the country. Although it does not have the highest level of income at national level, its good performance in all the indicators and components provides it with this position.

In second place is Nuevo Leon, and although its level of income plays an important role, its position in relation to the Security indicator stands out. Additionally, Monterrey's Metropolitan Zone stands out for its impact in the assessment of the federative entity, since this is modified if the municipalities not integrating it are analyzed separately. Such difference, at the same time, points to the importance of carrying out more granular analyses, particularly in the case of those states in which a Metropolitan Area is located.

Mexico City is classified as a Moderately Unprosperous federative entity, since despite registering the highest level of income per capita, it also presents greater economic inequality, greater social unrest and poor performance in different components of the Health indicator.

The State of Mexico is a Moderately Prosperous entity. Although it does not present a good performance in the components related to Income and Trust in the institutions, it registers lower economic inequality, lower social unrest, lower incidence of violence and has one of the best performances regarding life expectancy.

The contrast of the classifications of Mexico City and the State of Mexico stands out for the dynamism in the interaction of these two federative entities, and it is underlined how, from a multidimensional vision, the level of income is not decisive in the qualification of prosperity.

Another interesting disparity appears in the rankings of the States of Campeche (Moderately Unprosperous) and Tabasco (Moderately Prosperous), in which case the importance of considering additional factors to income in the assessment of prosperity stands out. Campeche is the federative entity with highest income per capita in the country and Tabasco occupies the fifth position in that same component. However, both present bad performance in the Health indicator and regular performance in the other components. As result, Campeche is one of the worst qualified states in terms of Happiness, in such a way that, although said entity registers higher income per capita than Tabasco, it has a lower classification than it in the Prosperity Index.

#### 1.3. Conclusions

The level of income is not a determining factor in measuring prosperity in multidimensional terms. In some cases, the coexistence of lower level of income, but better conditions in matter of health, education, lower levels of violence and higher trust in the institutions result in better positioning for human well-being and flourishing.

The analysis developed through information and novelty techniques allows understanding with greater precision the diverse gaps and sociodemographic opportunities affecting prosperity; therefore, the Mexico Prosperity Index constitutes an important tool for the design of proposals of relevant public policies.



It is important to consider that the model proposed by the Atlantic Council implies, additionally, the development of Freedom Indices, with the purpose of observing with greater clarity the relationship existing between freedom and prosperity. Although the study of these additional elements is pending, the analysis of all the components of the Prosperity Index and its results already allow us to observe the unquestionable relationship that greater freedoms would have in the prosperity of the states in Mexico.









### 2. MEXICO PROSPERITY INDEX

#### 2.1. Orígenes of the Mexico Prosperity Index

A t the beginning of the XXI Century, Mexico seemed to have reached its place in the world: a frank democratization process, a free-market economy marked by two international treaties, and a relative stability at national level were palpable; gone were almost all doubts about the benefits of liberalization.

The turbulence of the last decades have shaken the world in different way and Mexico has not been free of it. The rebirth of populisms, the retreat of some democratic processes and widening economic and social gaps have led many to question whether the freedoms promised by liberalism really are the key to achieving well-being and human flourishing.

In 2022, the Freedom and Prosperity Center of the Atlantic Council published the first issue of the Report of the Freedom and Prosperity Indexes, where one of the main findings is that in spite of the criticism, questioning and doubts, a direct relationship persists between freedom and prosperity. In these Indexes, Mexico has been qualified as a mainly free country (place 82 of 174) and mainly prosperous (place 53 of 174). This is we are more prosperous than free. Before that, it is inevitable to ask: would we be more prosperous if we had more freedoms? From the review of the components comprising each of the indexes, it is possible to begin to elucidate an irrefutable answer: yes.

In this context, the authors wondered how the results would be presented if the components were analyzed at federative entity level. In this way, with the sponsorship of the Atlantic Council and Atlas Network, the Mexico Prosperity Index was built, first component of the Freedom and Prosperity Indexes of Mexico.

This Prosperity Index evaluates the well-being and the conditions for human flourishing with standardized information for 2020. Given the conditions existing in Mexico, it is of the utmost importance that this Index is built over the basis of official information in order to become a tool based on evidence from institutions with national and international recognition, and thus promote the credibility of the results of this work. Although the relevance of this evaluation is maintained, it is also recognized that, as with every work of data analysis, it has limitations in the sense that it is impossible to capture each and every aspect of reality, in addition to facing the lack of measurement of countless economic, political and social phenomena with statistical representativity. In spite of these possible restrictions, we believe that this Index provides new and valuable information about the state of prosperity around the country.





In the immediate future, we have the intention of completing the Freedom Indexes divided into economic, political and legal freedom. The decision to begin with the Prosperity Index derived from the belief that according to that observed in the Report from the Atlantic Council, freedom impacts prosperity. Therefore, start by evaluating the result — the prosperity in an integral sense and different from the mere economic development — will generate greater interest among the public and private sectors, as well as the civil society to define then what aspects of freedom need to be better known and addressed in order to achieve greater prosperity.

Additionally, this Prosperity Index constitutes a first tool, based on official evidence, for knowledge and decision-making on issues that directly influence the prosperity of each of the 32 federal entities in Mexico. In other words, this Index provides key information for the generation of proposals of public policy from any sector interested in promoting prosperity in the country or in any federative entity specifically.

Finally, and for those who wonder, naturally, why the COMEXI presents a study of domestic issues — like the one that concerns us on this occasion: prosperity in the federative entities —, it is necessary to refer to one of the main objectives of the Council: contribute to the understanding of international and global issues and influence public opinion and in the actors that participate in external policy for the benefit of the society. Additionally, it is fundamental to contribute to the opening of Mexico to the world, and the world to Mexico.

In such context, the Index results indispensable as tool for deepening knowledge of Mexico, of the parts integrating it and its position before the rest of the world. This, in its turn, may open up an indefinite number of opportunities for federal entities in terms of international collaboration, through a variety of mechanisms and institutions for the implementation of public policies in favor of prosperity. Freer and more prosperous federative entities make a freer and more prosperous Mexico. It is as a whole that we may contribute to the constant improvement of Mexico in everything related to international issues.

## 2.2. Constructing the Prosperity Index

During the construction of this Index, it was considered extremely important that the information that feeds it be of unquestionable quality. The methodology used for the creation of the instrument is simple and transparent. In addition to being able to find detailed information about each indicator and its components in the Appendix of the document herein, the data and the programming code used for the calculation of the Mexico Prosperity Index are available for consult in the electronic link that has been enabled specially for that [click here].

In the construction of this Index, adaptations were made, or new indicators were constructed that register better the Mexican sociodemographic reality, always considering the existing measurements and methodologically supported at federative entity level.



Thus, the Mexico Prosperity Index is organized in six indicators, that in their turn are integrated with a total 16 components. The adaptations focused on the indicators related to impact on vulne-rable groups, health, happiness and inclusively, an additional item on security and fear of crime is proposed, considering the magnitude that this public problem represents for our country. The victimization, the fear to suffer any crime and the lack of trust in institutions have severe consequences in the quality of life of the people, implying actions and attitudes that go from changing the locks to avoiding public spaces, contact with neighbors, and even generate mental disorders such as paranoia and anxiety (Jackson y Gray, 2010; Skogan, 1987; Canudas-Romo et al., 2017; Prieto-Curiel and Bishop, 2016). Violence in Mexico has displaced millions of vulnerable people to other cities and countries (Cantor, 2014; Albuja, 2014). Therefore, in the construction of the Mexico Prosperity Index, components were added referring to the victimization, fear of crime and trust in the institutions in charge of security.

Additionally, given that the most recent population census in Mexico was carried out in 2020 and that much of the data that makes up this Index comes from it, it was sought that the information from the other sources used also corresponded to that year. In this way, the Index, in addition to having consistency in the information, avoids variations attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic, the effects of which are still impossible to fully quantify.

#### 2.3. The Prosperity Index

The way in which we quantify a nation's success, and its prosperity has become a critical issue (Stiglitz et al., 2018). Until a few years ago, a large part of the indicators and goals on the development of a country or region were based on income (Hosseini, 2003; Goossens et al., 2007; Brinkman and Brinkman, 2011). However, using income as the sole referent minimizes two highly relevant aspects. The first is that a society with higher income does not necessarily enjoy a better quality of life, since greater wealth does not always imply a better distribution of it, nor more access to services, security or individual liberties (Gajdos and Hudec, 2020; Bate, 2009; Banerjee and Duflo, 2007). The second is that, by looking only at income, vitally important factors such as the environment and sustainability are left out (Stiglitz et al., 2018; Stiglitz, 2019; Wong, 2015). A society cannot be considered prosperous if the positive conditions of life are not enjoyed or accessible for the majority of the population or if such circumstances cannot be maintained for a long time. For this reason, more recently, multidimensional prosperity metrics have been developed that incorporate elements such as health, quality of life, security, institutional capacity, justice, environment or inequality, among others (Cella, 1994; Bate, 2009; Goossens et al., 2007; Robinson and Acemoglu, 2012).

In this context, the objective of the Mexico Prosperity Index is to measure the level of satisfaction or happiness of the people using demographic and accessibility variables pretending to capture common prosperity as well as elements in it in relation to groups or specific topics (Brereton et al., 2008). Additionally, highlights that this Index evaluates only the effects and not the causes; that is, it values well-being without thoroughly studying the reasons why that level of well-being is observed.



#### 2.3.1 Composition of the Prosperity Index of Mexico

Next, the components of the six indicators comprising the Index are listed. In the Appendix, detailed descriptions of these may be found.

#### Income

- GDP per capita.
- Remittances per capita.
- Care for the environment
- Availability of good quality water.
- Impact on vulnerable groups
- Crime rate and violence against women and minors.<sup>2</sup>

#### Health

- Proximity to hospitals (public and private).
- Percentage of people affiliated to health services.
- Percentage of population 20 years and older with obesity.
- Percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of hypertension.
- Percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of diabetes.

#### Happiness<sup>3</sup>

- Economic inequality.
- Rate of protests and social unrest.
- Life expectancy.
- Proximity to education centers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> This unique indicator is used since it has consistency and statistical validity. Unfortunately, no official reliable and consistent measures were found published about violent incidents against other socially vulnerable groups for reasons, for example of sexual identity or orientation, ethnic origin, religion, level of education, geographical origin, to name a few. See more about the topic in the Appendix.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> In the Appendix, a detailed explanation is found about the construction of this indicator, as well as its variations regarding the model proposed by the Atlantic Council.



#### Security

- Rate of intentional homicides and negligent homicides in traffic accidents.
- Trust in State Policy.
- Trust in Public Prosecution and Prosecutors.

Through the exploration of these elements and the relationship between them, a scale was created that allows knowing the level of prosperity of the 32 federal entities.



Each component (16 in total) is oriented in the same direction to interpret the results more directly. This means that, for the original value of each component, it was considered if the value of a variable is desirable (such as having more people affiliated to health services, for example) or if the value of the variables is undesirable (higher homicides rate for every 100,000 people, to mention a case). This treatment has been applied in other studies and research of reference (UN Habitat, 2016). Also, each indicator is standardized adding all its component in only one metric. If the indicator has only one component, this is considered as the standardized index of direct form, if otherwise, the indicator has several components, the technique of analysis of main components is used, or a rate is estimated, depending on the data. Afterwards, the standardized index of each indicator is added. Finally, the Mexico Prosperity Index is obtained. This method guarantees that all the indicators have the same weight in the calculation of the Index, avoiding assuming a priori values that could bias the results.

#### 2.4. Results

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For the development of the Index, four possible categories were generated to classify the 32 federative entities according to the following ranges:

- Prosperous (those with values between 2.39 and 5.011);
- Moderately Prosperous (those with values between -0.22 and 2.39);
- Moderately Unprosperous (those with values between -2.83 and -0.22), and
- Unprosperous (those with values between -5.45 and -2.83).

Classification for the federative entities
Prosperous
Moderately Prosperous
Moderately Unprosperous
Unprosperous

Prosperous	Moderately Prosperous	Moderately Unprosperous	Unprosperous
Aguascalientes	Sinaloa	Durango	Baja California
Nuevo Leon	Yucatán	Baja California Sur	Morelos
Guanajuato	State of Mexico	Puebla	Guerrero
Jalisco	Nayarit	Campeche	
	Colima	Chiapas	
	Quintana Roo	Mexico City	
	Coahuila	Oaxaca	
	Sonora	Hidalgo	
	Queretaro	Veracruz	
	Tamaulipas	Chihuahua	
	Zacatecas		
	Tlaxcala		
	Michoacan		
	Tabasco		
	San Luis Potosi		





It stands out that 19 federal entities are classified as Prosperous (4) and Moderately Prosperous (15). Additionally, 13 federative entities are classified as Moderately Unprosperous (10) or Unprosperous (3).

It is risky to point out that the geographical distribution of the federal entities may intervene in some way in their classification; however, three of the four federative entities classified as prosperous (Aguascalientes, Guanajuato and Jalisco) have geographic contiguity, therefore, the review of the factors that make them prosperous and their possible relation with the geography becomes particularly important.

On the other hand, although the federative entities classified as Unprosperous (Guerrero, Morelos, and Baja California) are located in different regions, two of them (Morelos and Guerrero) do have geographic contiguity. Just like in the case of the federative entities classified as Prosperous, the review of the factors that make them Unprosperous and their possible relation with the geography is important.

It is necessary to highlight that the most Prosperous federative entities are neither those in the north of the country nor the capital, which is contrary to the common Mexican narrative, that possibly responds to perceptions that are related directly to exclusive indicators of income. Once again, this element highlights the relevance of using comprehensive and multidimensional metrics, like this Prosperity Index, with the purpose of knowing in greater depth the sociodemographic reality of the country.

Ranking	State	Index	Ranking	State	Index
1	Aguascalientes	5.011	17	Michoacan	0.296
2	Nuevo Leon	3.602	18	Tabasco	-0.001
3	Guanajuato	3.239	19	San Luis Potosi	-0.170
4	Jalisco	2.921	20	Durango	-0.302
5	Sinaloa	2.091	21	Baja California Sur	-0.682
6	Yucatán	1.891	22	Puebla	-0.920
7	México	1.830	23	Campeche	-0.935
8	Nayarit	1.812	24	Chiapas	-1.071
9	Colima	1.407	25	Mexico City	-2.269
10	Quintana Roo	0.847	26	Oaxaca	-2.324
11	Coahuila	0.788	27	Hidalgo	-2.329
12	Sonora	0.775	28	Veracruz	-2.365
13	Queretaro	0.677	29	Chihuahua	-2.519
14	Tamaulipas	0.472	30	Baja California	-3.087
15	Zacatecas	0.364	31	Morelos	-3.934
16	Tlaxcala	0.340	32	Guerrero	-5.455

#### MEXICO PROSPERITY INDEX BY FEDERATIVE ENTITY



#### 2.5. Preliminary and main findings

The intention is that this Index —and the future ones that are produced— becomes a useful tool for academics, public servants, elected officials, businessmen, civil society and the entire range of social actors to carry out analyzes and propose public policies that, based on evidence, address the inequality gaps that persist in each federal entity and that prevent or slow down well-being, prosperity and human flourishing. In this section, the main findings are listed about the elements that stop or promote the prosperity in different federative entities and that, taken together, underline the important of studying the prosperity in a multidimensional way; additionally, the main findings about six federative entities are described considering them emblematic and representative of the contribution that the Mexico Prosperity Index may generate for the better understanding of the reality and the needs in our country. The information is explained based on the score that the entities obtained in each indicator and component, in such a way that the closer to 1, the better score, and the closer to 32, a lower score corresponds.







## 3. MEXICO CITY: NATIONAL CAPITAL **MODERATELY UNPROSPEROUS**

he classification of Mexico City as Moderately Unprosperous federative entity seems to challenge the common notion that the country's capital reaches a high level of development.

And it certainly is, if we analyze it only from the economic point of view, since the greatest concentration of economic activity is in the capital, which in addition to being the national political and financial center, is one of the most dynamic at the continental level.

#### RANKING OF CDMX (MEXICO CITY) REGARDING THE TOTAL OF FEDERATIVE ENTITIES

Indicators	Ranking
Income	2
Environment	27
Vulnerable Groups	26
Health	23
Happiness	13
Security	32

## 25

Components	Ranking
GDP per capita	2
Remittances per capita	21
Availability of good quality water	27
Crime rate and violence against women and minors	26
Percentage of the population aged 20 years and over with a previous diagnosis of diabetes	29
Percentage of population aged 20 and over with obesity	16
Percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of hypertension	23
Percentage of people affiliated to health services	22
Proximity to hospitals	1
Economic inequality	32
Rate of protests and social unrest	29
Life expectancy	1
Proximity to education centers	1
Victim rate for intentional homicides and traffic accidents	2
Trust in State Policy	32
Trust in Public Prosecution and Prosecutors	32

Mexico Prosperity Index, 2023



However, under the comprehensive analysis of the Prosperity Index, Mexico City is Moderately Unprosperous according to the following findings:

Although it is the second federative entity with higher income per capita and with lower rate of intentional and negligent homicides in traffic accidents, it also reports the largest economic inequality (by income disparity, place 32 of 32), the lowest level of trust in State Police and in the Public Prosecution, besides occupying one of the worst places (29 of 32) regarding social unrest and placing in a bad position (26 of 32) regarding effect on vulnerable groups, this is by the incidence of violence against women and minors.

Additionally, although Mexico City is the federative entity with the best level referring to life expectancy, proximity to hospitals and proximity to education centers, it also registers the higher proportions of people older than 20 years with a previous diagnosis of diabetes (place 29 of 32) and occupies a bad position regarding affiliation of people to health services (place 22 of 32). Additionally, the quality of water in Mexico City is bad (place 27 of 32).



## 4. STATE OF MEXICO: **MODERATELY PROSPEROUS ENTITY**

he classification of this federative entity as Moderately Prosperous stands out based on its interaction and proximity with Mexico City (classified as Moderately Unprosperous).

#### POSITION OF THE STATE OF MEXICO, REGARDING THE TOTAL OF FEDERATIVE ENTITIES

Indicator	I
Income	
Environment	
Vulnerable Groups	
Health	
Happiness	
Security	

#### Ranking 26 7 20 4 1 31



Components	Ranking
GDP per capita	24
Remittances per capita	27
Availability of good quality water	7
Crime rate and violence against women and minors	20
Percentage of the population aged 20 years and over with a previous diagnosis of diabetes	7
Percentage of population aged 20 and over with obesity	10
Percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of hypertension	6
Percentage of people affiliated to health services	31
Proximity to hospitals	3
Economic inequality	2
Rate of protests and social unrest	4
Life expectancy	10
Proximity to education centers	2
Victim rate for intentional homicides and traffic accidents	13
Trust in State Policy	29
Trust in Public Prosocution and Prosocutors	30



From the analysis of the Index and according to the position that the State of Mexico occupies regarding other federative entities, the following is observed:

Although the State of Mexico presents the lowest levels of income and remittances per capita (places 26 of 32 and 27 of 32, respectively), it occupies one of the best positions regarding economic inequality (place 2 of 32), this means that, in spite of having a bad income, its distribution is less unequal.

Additionally, the State of Mexico occupies a low level of social unrest (place 4 of 32) and registers a good index of proximity to centers of education (place 2 of 32). The life expectancy (place 10 of 32) continues being in good position.

These relations help explain that at indicators level, the State of Mexico occupies concurrently the place 26 of 32 in Income, and 1 of 32 in Happiness. Without establishing causality, it is interesting and susceptible to in-depth study that the absence of inequality can provide a greater sense of well-being than higher income by itself.

It is also noteworthy that, in spite of occupying the first position in the Happiness indicators, this is not enough either to indicate prosperity in the comprehensive sense considered by this Index and according to what is described next.

The State of Mexico has one of the best positions in the Health indicator (place 4 of 32), but the analysis of its components shows that although it maintains high percentages of people under 20 years of age with a previous diagnosis of hypertension (place 6 of 32), diabetes (place 7 of 32) and obesity (place 10 of 32), and occupying the third place regarding proximity to hospitals, it is also located in the 31<sup>st</sup> place in proportion of people affiliated to health services.

On the other side, it is located in the 20<sup>th</sup> place in matters of attention to vulnerable groups —factor analyzed through the incidence rate of violence against women and minors—, and although it does not have a bad position regarding intentional and negligent homicides in tra-ffic accidents (place 13 of 32), it does occupy one of the worst positions regarding trust in State Police and in the Public Prosecution and Prosecutors (places 29 and 30 out of 32, respectively).

Based on the above and going back to the contrast of classification between the State of Mexico (Moderately Prosperous) and Mexico City (Moderately Unprosperous), it is clear that, although Mexico City has a higher level of income, the State of Mexico reaches better figures in most of the indicators. It highlights that both entities have great similarity in the Security indicator, since they occupy the two worst positions of all the country.

Indicator	Mexico City	State of Mexico
Income	2	26
Environment	27	7
Vulnerable Groups	26	20
Health	23	4
Happiness	13	1
Security	32	31



## 5. CAMPECHE AND TABASCO: THE MEDIAN PROSPERITY **OF OIL ECONOMY**

hese two federative entities, in different classification, but in the intermediate spectrum, they are important examples of the relevance of observing the prosperity in comprehensive terms.

Although both states enjoy privileged positions in terms of gross income, they refer very different histories regarding the well-being of its populations. Additionally, it is relevant to highlight the case within the framework of its geographical location, distinctive from the other federative entities presented.

#### POSITION OF CAMPECHE REGARDING THE TOTAL OF FEDERATIVE ENTITIES

Indicator	Ranking
Income	1
Environment	19
Vulnerable Groups	10
Health	32
Happiness	31
Security	15

Components	Ranking
GDP per capita	1
Remittances per capita	30
Availability of good quality water	19
Crime rate and violence against women and minors	10
Percentage of the population aged 20 years and over with a previous diagnosis of diabetes	32
Percentage of population aged 20 and over with obesity	28
Percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of hypertension	32
Percentage of people affiliated to health services	15
Proximity to hospitals	22
Economic inequality	27
Rate of protests and social unrest	31
Life expectancy	27
Proximity to education centers	32
Victim rate for intentional homicides and traffic accidents	5
Trust in State Policy	15
Trust in Public Prosecution and Prosecutors	11



30

#### Indicator Ranking 5 Income 12 Vulnerable Groups 11 29

Components	Ranking
GDP per capita	4
Remittances per capita	31
Availability of good quality water	12
Crime rate and violence against women and minors	11
Percentage of the population aged 20 years and over with a previous diagnosis of diabetes	26
Percentage of population aged 20 and over with obesity	30
Percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of hypertension	27
Percentage of people affiliated to health services	29
Proximity to hospitals	6
Economic inequality	23
Rate of protests and social unrest	21
Life expectancy	22
Proximity to education centers	20
Victim rate for intentional homicides and traffic accidents	21
Trust in State Policy	19
Trust in Public Prosecution and Prosecutors	17

22

18

Campeche occupies the main position regarding income since it has the highest GDP per capita of the country (place 1 of 32). According to the information of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (Instituto Nacional de Estadistica y Geografia - INEGI) of 2020, the GDP per capita in Campeche is 3.7 times higher than the national average. This is explained by oil productions, that in this federative entity represents 83.9% of the state income, showing the lack of diversification as well as the dependency towards the oil sector (Government of Mexico, 2019a; INEGI, 2014a).

In spite of its good economic level, Campeche is classified as Moderately Unprosperous since it has bad positions in Health and Happiness indicators, according to the following aspects of its components:

In addition to occupying a low place regarding proximity to hospitals (place 22 of 32), Campeche is placed in the worst position (32 of 32) regarding the percentage of people 20 years or older with previous diagnostics of diabetes and hypertension and reports bad results (place 28 of 32) regarding proportion of people 20 years or older with obesity.

#### POSITION OF TABASCO REGARDING THE TOTAL OF FEDERATIVE ENTITIES

Security



Campeche is one of the federative entities better placed based on the rate of homicides and negligent homicides in traffic accidents (place 5 of 32), likewise, reporting a relatively good position in Trust in State Police and Public Prosecution and Prosecutors (place 11 of 32), as well as impact on vulnerable groups (positions 10 of 32); however, it also occupies the last position (32 of 32) regarding proximity to education centers and the penultimate place (31 of 32) in that related to social unrest.

It stands out, above all, that having the best per capita income at the national level, Campeche occupies one of the worst places (27 of 32) regarding economic inequality, that is to say, the wealth emanating from the intense oil activity does not have an equality effect in all the population.

Similar situation is observed in Tabasco. Mining — again represented almost entirely by the oil industry — produced close to 52.8% of the total income in 2019 and the participation of this sector in the local GDP was 56% in 2014, which reveals another state economy that is not very diversified and highly dependent on a single sector (Government of Mexico, 2019b; INEGI, 2014b).

Tabasco is one of the federative entities with best income per capita (place 5 of 32), but at the same time, has fair to poor performance in the components of the indicator of Happiness: economic inequality (place 23 of 32), live expectancy (place 22 of 32) and proximity to education centers (place 20 of 32), additionally, it reports one of the worst performance in matters of health (place 29 of 32).

Although it is among the best placed states (place 6 of 32) in proximity to hospitals, it also registers high indexes if people with obesity (place 30 of 32), with previous diagnostics of hypertension (place 27 of 32) and diabetes (place 26 of 32), as well as low percentages of people affiliated to health services (place 29 of 32).

While the analysis of the components of the Index in both federative entities shows that a good level of income is not enough to determine prosperity, the following table allows us to better understand why Campeche is classified as Moderately Unprosperous and Tabasco as Moderately Prosperous.

Campeche	Tabasco
1	5
19	12
10	11
32	29
31	22
15	18
	Campeche 1 19 10 32 31 15





## 6. THE PROSPERITY OF AGUASCALIENTES

t results interesting that three of the four states classified as Prosperous have geographically contiguity and located in the Bajio. This zone shows an important economic growth and development, characterized by its industrial and manufacturing activity, as well as the offer of scientific, technical and financial services. In this region, there is greater diversification, in addition to industrial specialization, which increases its value added (Government of Mexico, 2023).

#### POSITION OF AGUASCALIENTES REGARDING THE TOTAL OF FEDERATIVE ENTITIES

Indicator	
Income	
Environment	
Vulnerable Groups	
Health	
Happiness	
Security	

Components Ranking GDP per capita 10 Remittances per capita 12 15 Crime rate and violence against women and minors 12 Percentage of the population aged 20 years and over with a previous diagnosis of diabetes 3 Percentage of population aged 20 and over with obesity 8 Percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of hypertension 4 Percentage of people affiliated to health services 5 Proximity to hospitals 18 15 Rate of protests and social unrest 2 4 Proximity to education centers 3 Victim rate for intentional homicides and traffic accidents 7 Trust in State Policy 3 Trust in Public Prosecution and Prosecutors 2

34







## **7. NUEVO LEON Y SU PROSPERIDAD POSIBLEMENTE CENTRALIZADA**

uevo Leon is classified as the second most Prosperous federative entity of the country. The important economic activity and commercial development of this state are not surprising and are inclusively a source of pride for the people from Nuevo Leon.

However, its classification stands out in two ways: for its prosperity beyond economic performance and for the role that the Metropolitan Zone of Monterrey plays in it.

#### Position of Nuevo Leon regarding the total of federative entities

Indicator	Ranking
Income	3
Environment	4
Vulnerable Groups	25
Health	28
Happiness	7
Security	2

## 35

Components	Ranking
GDP per capita	3
Remittances per capita	26
Availability of good quality water	4
Crime rate and violence against women and minors	25
Percentage of the population aged 20 years and over with a previous diagnosis of diabetes	28
Percentage of population aged 20 and over with obesity	24
Percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of hypertension	22
Percentage of people affiliated to health services	6
Proximity to hospitals	2
Economic inequality	17
Rate of protests and social unrest	8
Life expectancy	3
Proximity to education centers	27
Victim rate for intentional homicides and traffic accidents	12
Trust in State Policy	2
Trust in Public Prosecution and Prosecutors	1



Regarding the Index, Nuevo Leon occupies of the first positions in three of the indicators: Security (place 2 of 32), Income (place 3 of 32) and Happiness (place 7 of 32). Regarding security, Nuevo Leon has the best position regarding trust in Public Prosecution and Prosecutors (place 1 of 32) and trust in state police (place 2 of 32), inclusively in spite of its median position (place 12 of 32) in rate of homicides and negligent homicides in traffic accidents. Regarding Happiness, its position in life expectancy stands out (place 3 of 32) and social unrest (place 8 of 32), but it should also be noted that his position is fair to bad in terms of economic inequality and proximity to education centers (places 17 and 27 of 32, respectively). In general, the same is observed regarding the indicators of Impact on vulnerable groups (place 25 of 32) and Health (place 28 of 32), due to the disparity between the good access to health services and the proportion of population suffering from the illnesses observed by this Index.

Regarding the Metropolitan Area of Monterrey (comprised by the municipalities of Apo¬daca, Cadereyta Jimenez, Garcia, San Pedro Garza Garcia, General Escobedo, Guadalupe, Juarez, Pesqueria, Salinas Victoria, San Nicolas de los Garza, Santa Catarina and Santiago), it is important to recognize that it concentrates a good part of the industries and services; if the Metropolitan Zone were studied separately from the rest of the state, the results could vary substantially.

In proximity to hospitals, for example, it has an excellent position (place 2 of 32) as federative entity; in greater detail, it turns out that 29% of the blocks in the state have a hospital, public or private, less than 1 kilometer away. If this same analysis is made for the Metropolitan Zone, the proportion increases to 39%. Nevertheless, if blocks are analyzed only of municipalities different from the ones comprising the Metropolitan area, the value reduces to 11 percent points.

Regarding proximity to education centers, Nuevo Leon occupies the place 27 of 32 as federative entity. Just like in the previous case, the analysis in greater detail reveals that, for example, 27% of the blocks of the state have a high school, public or private, less than 1 kilometer away. If blocks are analyzed only of the municipalities comprising the Metropolitan Zone, the proportion increases 30%, and in the municipalities that do not integrate the Metropolitan Zone, it reduces to 19 per cent.

Although the highest concentration of population in Nuevo Leon is located precisely in the municipalities that make up the Metropolitan Area, it is not negligible the observation that a more granular level of analysis can yield relevant sociodemographic findings that remain hidden when studied at the federal entity level. The importance of performing an analysis at municipality level is an important finding of this study, and at the same time it is a key recommendation for decision makers in the public and private sectors in the different federal entities. Although here we reflect the example of the Metropolitan Area of Monterrey, this type of disparities are also observed around other metropolitan areas, such as that of Puebla and of Merida.
### 8. OTHER CORRELATIONS FOUND DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE INDEX

S ome of the components that were analyzed are closely related to others, inclusively belonging to different indicators. Without the purpose of establishing any type of causality, next, the relationships among the most important components of the analysis are presented, measured through the Pearson correlation:

- Between the component of social unrest (measured through a rate of the number of protests) and the economic inequality there is a correlation coefficient equal to 0.41. This result might be expected, and it seemed to indicate that if the economic inequality increases, so will the protests.
- Another relevant correlation of social unrest is linked to the component on people over 20 years of age with a previous diagnosis of diabetes. These components have a coefficient of 0.52 and It could be because certain poor health conditions could generate some kind of social unrest among the population.
- The correlation coefficient between trust in State Police and trust in the Public Prosecution and the Prosecutors is 0.8, the highest value of all the matrix. Apparently, a citizen trusts (or does not trust) jointly in the public institutions in charge of the prevention, investigation and prosecution of crimes.
- Regarding proximity to hospitals and proximity to education centers, the correlation is 0.72, which seems to indicate that the availability of these services tends to happen simultaneously; in other words, a zone with good proximity to hospitals it would also have good access to education centers.
- The components referring to life expectancy have a correlation of 0.45.
- The GDP per capita is correlated in a relevant manner to all the illnesses comprising the Health indicator. With the percentage of people 20 years or older with diabetes has a correlation coefficient of 0.43, with that of obesity has a value of 0.44 and with hypertension it has the greatest correlation and equal to 0.52. In fact, the most important correlations of GDP per capita occur with the group of illnesses.
- There is a correlation equal to 0.64 between people 20 years or older with previous diagnostic of hypertension and people 20 years or older with previous diagnostic of diabetes. Likewise, there is a correlation of 0.4 between 20 years or older with previous diagnostic of





hypertensionand the percentage of people 20 years or older with obesity. There is also a positive correlation between the percentage of people 20 years or older with obesity and diabetes, which is equal to 0.24.

• The findings regarding the correlations between the illnesses integrating the Health indicator match the fact that the overweight and obesity increase the risk of developing illnesses like hypertension and diabetes (UNICEF, 2022). On the other hand, childhood obesity can lead to early onset diabetes and is a strong predictor of obesity and chronic noncommunicable diseases in adults, like hypertension, cardiovascular illnesses and certain types of cancer (UNICEF, 2012).

Next, additional relationships between components that stood out during our analysis, considered spurious or that cannot be explained from "common sense", are presented.

Within the correlation matrix presented there are also other important coefficients that were not included in the previous list; however, it could be spurious relationships, or that cannot be explained from the information analyzed in this document or with common sense. These other identified correlations and their values occur between the following components:

- Remittances per capita and percentage of people 20 years or older with obesity with a coefficient of -0.48.
- Care for the environment and victim rate for intentional homicides and traffic accidents with a coefficient of 0.42.
- Care for the environment and trust in public prosecution and prosecutors have a correlation of Pearson of 0.40.
- Trust in public prosecution and prosecutors and percentage of people affiliated to health services, with a coefficient of 0.57.
- Trust in public prosecution and prosecutors and proximity to education centers with a value of -0.46.

### 9. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF PUBLIC POLICY

his first issue of the Mexico Prosperity Index provides a novel tool to evaluate prosperity in multidimensional terms and through various variables around the country.

Precisely, this approach avoids biasing the understanding of prosperity and reducing it to the quantification of income. On the contrary, with the methodology used, it is possible to understand prosperity with a broader notion of the conditions that enable well-being and human flourishing.

The modifications and adaptations made so that this Index better reflects the Mexican case give it the solidity it needs to observe reality according to the information available in our country. In such a way, the Mexico Prosperity Index demonstrates the possibility of replicating that of the Atlantic Council in other countries and adapting it coherently and cohesively to different realities.

An alternative result to the construction of the Mexico Prosperity Index is the possibility of generating ingenious and innovative proposals for constructing and calculating indicators based on a variety of sources and techniques. Among the methodological contributions of this Index, two stand out: the use of spatial information — that allows creating proximity indicators to model the country's reality, for example, the proximity to health or education services and its influence in attitudes —, and the assessment of social unrest through the number of protests, due to the relationship existing between such feeling and this type of action.

Regarding the findings of the Mexico Prosperity Index, the classification of the federative entities surprises while also challenging some of the perceptions prevailing on its condition. Nevertheless, it should be noted that these results are a point in time and that, in the future, they can serve as a reference for continuity and change — ideally, to evaluate improvements — in the components and indicators comprising this Index in each of the federative entities.

Additionally, the classification we obtained reflects the common bias of prosperity as synonym of economic performance. Thus, another important contribution of this Index is the need to observe prosperity in multidimensional terms and as a consequence of the conditions that enable well-being and human flourishing, beyond the level of collective income.

The findings of the Index reveal the importance of replicating this type of analysis with a higher level of disaggregation, that in the case of Mexico could be developed at the municipal level.





This would make it possible to identify in a detailed manner the opportunities, gaps and obstacles for the comprehensive prosperity of each and every Mexican and facilitate the proposal of specific public policies.

The Mexico Prosperity Index, with all its indicators and components, facilitates understanding of the opportunities, gaps and obstacles for the prosperity that are present in the federative entities. With this instrument, decision makers in the public and private sectors can design more specific public policies that address particular needs based on solid evidence. Thus, the Prosperity Index is a useful tool with immediate reach for all those who want, through their actions — from the government, civil society, academy or the private initiative —, to contribute directly to the prosperity of Mexico.

Through this took, the usefulness and explanatory power of the Mexican reality will be amplified when the Freedom Indexes are built. Although from the analysis presented, there are already indications of how freedom — understood also in a broad sense — affects the prosperity (as with the indicator of Security), completing the Mexican Indexes of Freedom and Prosperity will allow observing in a definitive manner the relationship existing between freedom and prosperity in the federative entities of our country.



## **10. CLASSIFICATION TABLES** AT NATIONAL LEVEL AND BY FEDERATIVE ENTITY

#### STANDARDIZED VALUE OF THE INDICATORS AT STATE LEVEL

State	Income	Environment	Vulnerable Groups	Health	Happiness	Security	Index
Aguascalientes	0.400	-0.133	0.449	1.187	1.441	1.668	5.011
Nuevo Leon	1.320	1.347	-0.572	-1.055	0.669	1.894	3.602
Guanajuato	-0.164	1.447	0.235	0.442	0.547	0.732	3.239
Jalisco	0.308	-0.681	0.211	1.516	0.716	0.851	2.921
Sinaloa	-0.019	1.164	0.727	-0.072	-0.540	0.832	2.091
Yucatán	-0.301	-0.308	1.583	-0.986	-0.530	2.433	1.891
Mexico	-0.775	0.870	0.164	1.302	1.578	-1.308	1.830
Nayarit	-0.613	0.250	1.148	0.204	0.359	0.464	1.812
Colima	0.225	2.038	-1.508	-0.531	0.555	0.628	1.407
Quintana Roo	0.101	2.367	-1.874	0.677	0.453	-0.877	0.847
Coahuila	0.677	-0.544	0.183	-1.124	0.837	0.759	0.788
Sonora	0.840	0.772	0.397	-1.541	0.388	-0.080	0.775
Queretaro	0.630	-0.560	-1.405	0.976	0.618	0.417	0.677
Tamaulipas	0.162	1.193	0.425	-0.806	-0.692	0.191	0.472
Zacatecas	-0.428	-0.250	0.217	0.006	-0.046	0.865	0.364
Tlaxcala	-1.288	-1.234	1.567	1.419	0.948	-1.072	0.340
Michoacan	-0.482	0.211	0.741	0.899	-0.717	-0.356	0.296
Tabasco	0.823	0.233	0.496	-1.112	-0.302	-0.138	-0.001
San Luis Potosi	0.076	0.477	-0.412	-0.087	-0.179	-0.043	-0.170
Durango	-0.236	-0.099	-0.021	-0.245	-0.074	0.374	-0.302
Baja California Sur	0.453	0.530	-1.999	0.066	0.508	-0.240	-0.682
Puebla	-0.816	-1.273	0.587	1.216	0.599	-1.232	-0.920
Campeche	2.954	-0.342	0.569	-2.250	-2.015	0.148	-0.935
Chiapas	-2.070	-0.237	1.187	1.718	-1.017	-0.652	-1.071
Mexico City	2.058	-0.923	-1.057	-0.719	0.492	-2.121	-2.269
Oaxaca	-1.370	-0.476	0.176	0.829	-1.848	0.365	-2.324
Hidalgo	-0.829	-0.404	-0.356	0.262	-0.499	-0.503	-2.329
Veracruz	-0.715	-0.586	1.002	-0.919	-0.437	-0.710	-2.365
Chihuahua	0.371	-0.961	-1.324	-0.706	0.358	-0.257	-2.519
Baja California	0.520	-0.778	-1.818	-0.980	1.128	-1.160	-3.087
Morelos	-0.586	-1.649	-0.545	0.245	-0.224	-1.176	-3.934
Guerrero	-1.224	-1.460	0.829	0.170	-3.073	-0.697	-5.455
Prosperous	Moderate	ely Prosperous	Moderate	ely Unprospe	rous 📕 Un	prosperous	

41

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	CDP pe	Remitta stiqaz	Good qı water	crime ra women anors ronim	Percents diabetes	Percents Percents	Percents hypertei	Percents affiliated health s	timixor¶ Istiqeod	monoz <del>I</del> ilsupeni	unrest and soci Rate of I	dxə əfil	Proximi educatio centers	Homicic victims accident	Trust in Police	Trust in Prosecu Prosecu	xəpul
	0.404	0.445	-0.133	0.449	1.581	0.814	1.227	0.975	-0.218	0.228	1.278	1.152	1.226	0.438	1.374	1.844	5.011
	1.340	-0.887	1.347	-0.572	-1.230	-0.694	-0.182	0.947	1.210	0.134	0.732	1.168	-0.782	0.351	1.737	1.905	3.602
Ţ	0.234	1.138	1.447	0.235	0.290	1.254	0.086	0.574	0.142	0.732	0.637	0.035	0.103	-0.713	0.514	0.809	3.239
	0.273	0.923	-0.681	0.211	1.562	0.432	1.446	-0.944	0.942	0.291	0.964	0.478	0.025	0.074	1.128	0.502	2.921
	0.001	0.273	1.164	0.727	-0.155	-0.443	0.762	0.867	-0.214	-0.213	-0.747	-0.129	-0.398	0.005	0.687	0.896	2.091
)	0.177	-1.803	-0.308	1.583	-0.150	-1.334	-0.950	0.385	-0.474	-0.527	0.097	-0.819	-0.100	0.583	3.118	1.580	1.891
)-	0.649	-1.272	0.870	0.164	0.804	0.790	0.969	-1.643	1.152	1.204	0.966	0.446	2.229	0.345	-1.021	-1.434	1.830
)-	0.699	1.081	0.250	1.148	0.475	0.062	0.162	0.326	-0.193	0.071	0.603	0.199	-0.010	0.312	0.464	0.450	1.812
	0.197	0.846	2.038	-1.508	-0.232	-0.996	0.441	1.246	0.091	0.512	-0.357	0.511	1.159	-5.166	0.171	0.509	1.407
	0.196	-1.443	2.367	-1.874	1.665	-1.978	1.654	-0.218	0.310	0.795	0.001	0.446	-0.043	0.023	-1.016	-0.653	0.847
	0.717	-0.460	-0.544	0.183	-1.073	-0.043	-1.173	0.870	0.184	0.795	0.412	0.791	0.183	0.257	0.899	0.572	0.788
	0.869	-0.351	0.772	0.397	-0.455	-1.110	-1.861	0.937	-0.407	0.008	0.831	0.281	-0.323	-0.303	-0.372	0.187	0.775
	0.641	0.249	-0.560	-1.405	1.607	1.152	0.210	0.598	-0.436	0.071	1.312	0.741	-1.073	0.375	0.437	0.395	0.677
	0.207	-0.163	1.193	0.425	-1.312	-0.600	0.061	0.651	-0.266	-1.031	-0.543	0.068	-0.606	0.194	-0.336	0.716	0.472
Ţ	0.601	1.621	-0.250	0.217	-0.263	0.666	-0.077	0.673	-1.156	0.638	0.389	-0.261	-1.152	-0.391	0.598	1.009	0.364
1	1.173	-0.841	-1.234	1.567	0.618	0.861	1.747	-0.452	-0.808	2.086	0.261	0.101	0.398	0.517	-0.590	-1.397	0.340
)- -	0.722	1.870	0.211	0.741	0.265	0.976	-0.161	-2.376	0.171	0.480	-1.237	-0.557	-0.445	-0.305	-0.480	-0.228	0.296
	0.884	-1.623	0.233	0.496	-0.966	-1.691	-1.038	-1.305	0.370	-0.244	-0.009	-0.244	-0.411	0.117	-0.378	0.125	-0.001
	0.035	0.949	0.477	-0.412	-0.243	0.808	-0.171	1.151	-1.126	-0.779	1.076	-0.491	-0.548	0.128	-0.086	0.016	-0.170
)-	0.291	1.004	-0.099	-0.021	-0.273	-0.039	-0.503	-0.211	-0.716	0.638	-0.004	-0.129	-0.866	0.397	0.419	0.334	-0.302
Sur (	0.527	-1.302	0.530	-1.999	1.130	-0.938	0.655	1.358	0.048	0.228	-0.509	1.053	0.639	0.457	-0.503	0.090	-0.682
)-	0.766	-0.056	-1.273	0.587	0.786	0.766	1.012	-0.912	-0.343	1.015	0.686	-0.589	0.943	0.371	-0.577	-1.728	-0.920
	2.886	-1.510	-0.342	0.569	-1.996	-1.289	-2.330	0.361	-0.379	-1.031	-2.505	-0.704	-1.248	0.473	-0.127	0.454	-0.935
1	1.979	-0.621	-0.237	1.187	1.452	1.435	0.749	-1.530	-0.208	-1.503	0.786	-1.493	-0.648	0.195	-0.541	-0.680	-1.071
	2.030	-0.410	-0.923	-1.057	-1.252	0.174	-0.490	-0.560	4.435	-2.920	-1.182	2.286	3.516	0.567	-1.717	-2.263	-2.269
1	1.460	0.783	-0.476	0.176	-0.057	1.172	0.482	-0.953	-0.440	-1.787	-0.748	-1.706	-0.684	0.171	0.950	-0.234	-2.324
Ţ	0.806	0.213	-0.404	-0.356	-1.345	1.057	0.215	-1.074	-1.214	0.512	-0.786	-0.162	-1.043	0.421	-0.544	-0.371	-2.329
Ţ	0.621	-0.672	-0.586	1.002	-0.838	-0.277	-1.560	-0.641	-0.214	-0.433	0.204	-1.049	0.369	0.307	-0.349	-0.971	-2.365
	0.387	0.265	-0.961	-1.324	0.642	-0.224	-1.237	1.505	-0.037	-0.118	0.695	0.347	-0.177	0.518	-0.801	0.358	-2.519
-	0.537	0.191	-0.778	-1.818	0.240	-1.881	-0.740	0.311	0.630	1.173	0.196	1.234	0.393	-0.607	-1.379	-0.893	-3.087
<b>-</b>	0.586	0.469	-1.649	-0.545	-0.877	0.664	0.369	-0.705	-0.491	0.323	-0.558	0.101	-0.562	-0.145	-1.297	-0.957	-3.934
1	1.367	1.094	-1.460	0.829	-0.401	0.452	0.228	-0.214	-0.344	-1.346	-2.941	-3.103	-0.066	0.034	-0.381	-0.941	-5.455
perous	Mo	derately	Prosper	snc	Modera	tely Unp.	rosperou		Jnprospe	srous							



### Prosperous

#### Aguascalientes

Indicator	Ranking
Income	10
Environment	15
Vulnerable Groups	12
Health	6
Happiness	2
Security	3

#### Components

GDP per capita	10
Remittances per capita	12
Availability of good quality water	15
Crime rate and violence against women and minors	12
Percentage of the population aged 20 years and over with a previous diagnosis of diabetes	3
Percentage of population aged 20 and over with obesity	8
Percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of hypertension	4
Percentage of people affiliated to health services	5
Proximity to hospitals	18
Economic inequality	15
Rate of protests and social unrest	2
Life expectancy	4
Proximity to education centers	3
Victim rate for intentional homicides and traffic accidents	7
Trust in State Policy	3
Trust in Public Prosecution and Prosecutors	2



#### NUEVO LEON

44

Indicator	Ranking
Income	3
Environment	4
Vulnerable Groups	25
Health	28
Happiness	7
Security	2

#### Components

GDP per capita	3
Remittances per capita	26
Availability of good quality water	4
Crime rate and violence against women and minors	25
Percentage of the population aged 20 years and over with a previous diagnosis of diabetes	28
Percentage of population aged 20 and over with obesity	24
Percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of hypertension	22
Percentage of people affiliated to health services	6
Proximity to hospitals	2
Economic inequality	17
Rate of protests and social unrest	8
Life expectancy	3
Proximity to education centers	27
Victim rate for intentional homicides and traffic accidents	12
Trust in State Policy	2
Trust in Public Prosecution and Prosecutors	1



#### GUANAJUATO

Indicator	Ranking
Income	18
Environment	3
Vulnerable Groups	15
Health	11
Happiness	11
Security	8

Components	Ranking
GDP per capita	19
Remittances per capita	3
Availability of good quality water	3
Crime rate and violence against women and minors	15
Percentage of the population aged 20 years and over with a previous diagnosis of diabetes	12
Percentage of population aged 20 and over with obesity	2
Percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of hypertension	17
Percentage of people affiliated to health services	13
Proximity to hospitals	10
Economic inequality	7
Rate of protests and social unrest	11
Life expectancy	18
Proximity to education centers	11
Victim rate for intentional homicides and traffic accidents	31
Trust in State Policy	9
Trust in Public Prosecution and Prosecutors	6



#### JALISCO

46

Indicator	Ranking
Income	12
Environment	25
Vulnerable Groups	17
Health	2
Happiness	6
Security	5

#### Components

GDP per capita	12
Remittances per capita	8
Availability of good quality water	25
Crime rate and violence against women and minors	17
Percentage of the population aged 20 years and over with a previous diagnosis of diabetes	4
Percentage of population aged 20 and over with obesity	15
Percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of hypertension	3
Percentage of people affiliated to health services	26
Proximity to hospitals	4
Economic inequality	14
Rate of protests and social unrest	5
Life expectancy	9
Proximity to education centers	12
Victim rate for intentional homicides and traffic accidents	22
Trust in State Policy	4
Trust in Public Prosecution and Prosecutors	10



### Moderately Prosperous

#### SINALOA

Indicator	Ranking
Income	17
Environment	6
Vulnerable Groups	8
Health	18
Happiness	26
Security	6

#### Components

GDP per capita	17
Remittances per capita	13
Availability of good quality water	6
Crime rate and violence against women and minors	8
Percentage of the population aged 20 years and over with a previous diagnosis of diabetes	17
Percentage of population aged 20 and over with obesity	22
Percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of hypertension	7
Percentage of people affiliated to health services	9
Proximity to hospitals	17
Economic inequality	22
Rate of protests and social unrest	26
Life expectancy	19
Proximity to education centers	19
Victim rate for intentional homicides and traffic accidents	25
Trust in State Policy	7
Trust in Public Prosecution and Prosecutors	5



#### YUCATAN

48

Indicator	Ranking
Income	20
Environment	18
Vulnerable Groups	1
Health	27
Happiness	25
Security	1

#### Components

GDP per capita	18
Remittances per capita	32
Availability of good quality water	18
Crime rate and violence against women and minors	1
Percentage of the population aged 20 years and over with a previous diagnosis of diabetes	16
Percentage of population aged 20 and over with obesity	29
Percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of hypertension	26
Percentage of people affiliated to health services	14
Proximity to hospitals	26
Economic inequality	25
Rate of protests and social unrest	18
Life expectancy	28
Proximity to education centers	16
Victim rate for intentional homicides and traffic accidents	1
Trust in State Policy	1
Trust in Public Prosecution and Prosecutors	3



#### STATE OF MEXICO

Indicator	Ranking
Income	26
Environment	7
Vulnerable Groups	20
Health	4
Happiness	1
Security	31

Components	Ranking
GDP per capita	24
Remittances per capita	27
Availability of good quality water	7
Crime rate and violence against women and minors	20
Percentage of the population aged 20 years and over with a previous diagnosis of diabetes	7
Percentage of population aged 20 and over with obesity	10
Percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of hypertension	6
Percentage of people affiliated to health services	31
Proximity to hospitals	3
Economic inequality	2
Rate of protests and social unrest	4
Life expectancy	10
Proximity to education centers	2
Victim rate for intentional homicides and traffic accidents	13
Trust in State Policy	29
Trust in Public Prosecution and Prosecutors	30



#### NAYARIT

50

Indicator	Ranking
Income	24
Environment	11
Vulnerable Groups	4
Health	14
Happiness	16
Security	10

#### Components

GDP per capita	25
Remittances per capita	5
Availability of good quality water	11
Crime rate and violence against women and minors	4
Percentage of the population aged 20 years and over with a previous diagnosis of diabetes	11
Percentage of population aged 20 and over with obesity	17
Percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of hypertension	16
Percentage of people affiliated to health services	16
Proximity to hospitals	14
Economic inequality	18
Rate of protests and social unrest	12
Life expectancy	14
Proximity to education centers	13
Victim rate for intentional homicides and traffic accidents	14
Trust in State Policy	10
Trust in Public Prosecution and Prosecutors	12



#### COLIMA

Indicator	Ranking
Income	13
Environment	2
Vulnerable Groups	29
Health	21
Happiness	10
Security	9

Components	Ranking
GDP per capita	14
Remittances per capita	9
Availability of good quality water	2
Crime rate and violence against women and minors	29
Percentage of the population aged 20 years and over with a previous diagnosis of diabetes	18
Percentage of population aged 20 and over with obesity	26
Percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of hypertension	11
Percentage of people affiliated to health services	3
Proximity to hospitals	11
Economic inequality	10
Rate of protests and social unrest	22
Life expectancy	8
Proximity to education centers	4
Victim rate for intentional homicides and traffic accidents	32
Trust in State Policy	13
Trust in Public Prosecution and Prosecutors	9



#### Quintana Roo

52

Indicator	Ranking
Income	15
Environment	1
Vulnerable Groups	31
Health	10
Happiness	14
Security	26

#### Components

GDP per capita	15
Remittances per capita	29
Availability of good quality water	1
Crime rate and violence against women and minors	31
Percentage of the population aged 20 years and over with a previous diagnosis of diabetes	1
Percentage of population aged 20 and over with obesity	32
Percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of hypertension	2
Percentage of people affiliated to health services	20
Proximity to hospitals	7
Economic inequality	5
Rate of protests and social unrest	19
Life expectancy	10
Proximity to education centers	14
Victim rate for intentional homicides and traffic accidents	24
Trust in State Policy	28
Trust in Public Prosecution and Prosecutors	23



#### COAHUILA

Indicator	Ranking
Income	6
Environment	22
Vulnerable Groups	18
Health	30
Happiness	5
Security	7

Components	Ranking
GDP per capita	6
Remittances per capita	22
Availability of good quality water	22
Crime rate and violence against women and minors	18
Percentage of the population aged 20 years and over with a previous diagnosis of diabetes	27
Percentage of population aged 20 and over with obesity	19
Percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of hypertension	28
Percentage of people affiliated to health services	8
Proximity to hospitals	8
Economic inequality	5
Rate of protests and social unrest	13
Life expectancy	6
Proximity to education centers	10
Victim rate for intentional homicides and traffic accidents	16
Trust in State Policy	6
Trust in Public Prosecution and Prosecutors	8



#### SONORA

Indicator	Ranking
Income	4
Environment	8
Vulnerable Groups	14
Health	31
Happiness	15
Security	17

#### Components

GDP per capita	5
Remittances per capita	20
Availability of good quality water	8
Crime rate and violence against women and minors	14
Percentage of the population aged 20 years and over with a previous diagnosis of diabetes	23
Percentage of population aged 20 and over with obesity	27
Percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of hypertension	31
Percentage of people affiliated to health services	7
Proximity to hospitals	23
Economic inequality	20
Rate of protests and social unrest	6
Life expectancy	13
Proximity to education centers	18
Victim rate for intentional homicides and traffic accidents	27
Trust in State Policy	18
Trust in Public Prosecution and Prosecutors	16





#### QUERETARO

Indicator	Ranking
Income	7
Environment	23
Vulnerable Groups	28
Health	7
Happiness	8
Security	11

Components	Ranking
GDP per capita	7
Remittances per capita	15
Availability of good quality water	23
Crime rate and violence against women and minors	28
Percentage of the population aged 20 years and over with a previous diagnosis of diabetes	2
Percentage of population aged 20 and over with obesity	4
Percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of hypertension	15
Percentage of people affiliated to health services	12
Proximity to hospitals	24
Economic inequality	18
Rate of protests and social unrest	1
Life expectancy	7
Proximity to education centers	30
Victim rate for intentional homicides and traffic accidents	10
Trust in State Policy	11
Trust in Public Prosecution and Prosecutors	13



#### TAMAULIPAS

56

Indicator Rankin	
Income	14
Environment	5
Vulnerable Groups	13
Health	24
Happiness	27
Security	14

#### Components

GDP per capita	13
Remittances per capita	19
Availability of good quality water	5
Crime rate and violence against women and minors	13
Percentage of the population aged 20 years and over with a previous diagnosis of diabetes	30
Percentage of population aged 20 and over with obesity	23
Percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of hypertension	18
Percentage of people affiliated to health services	11
Proximity to hospitals	19
Economic inequality	27
Rate of protests and social unrest	24
Life expectancy	17
Proximity to education centers	24
Victim rate for intentional homicides and traffic accidents	18
Trust in State Policy	16
Trust in Public Prosecution and Prosecutors	7



#### ZACATECAS

Indicator	Ranking
Income	21
Environment	17
Vulnerable Groups	16
Health	17
Happiness	18
Security	4

Components	Ranking
GDP per capita	22
Remittances per capita	2
Availability of good quality water	17
Crime rate and violence against women and minors	16
Percentage of the population aged 20 years and over with a previous diagnosis of diabetes	20
Percentage of population aged 20 and over with obesity	12
Percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of hypertension	19
Percentage of people affiliated to health services	10
Proximity to hospitals	31
Economic inequality	8
Rate of protests and social unrest	14
Life expectancy	23
Proximity to education centers	31
Victim rate for intentional homicides and traffic accidents	29
Trust in State Policy	8
Trust in Public Prosecution and Prosecutors	4



#### TLAXCALA

Indicator	Ranking
Income	30
Environment	29
Vulnerable Groups	2
Health	3
Happiness	4
Security	27

#### Components

GDP per capita	29
Remittances per capita	25
Availability of good quality water	29
Crime rate and violence against women and minors	2
Percentage of the population aged 20 years and over with a previous diagnosis of diabetes	10
Percentage of population aged 20 and over with obesity	7
Percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of hypertension	1
Percentage of people affiliated to health services	21
Proximity to hospitals	29
Economic inequality	1
Rate of protests and social unrest	15
Life expectancy	15
Proximity to education centers	7
Victim rate for intentional homicides and traffic accidents	4
Trust in State Policy	26
Trust in Public Prosecution and Prosecutors	29





#### MICHOACAN

Indicator	Ranking
Income	22
Environment	13
Vulnerable Groups	7
Health	8
Happiness	28
Security	21

Components	Ranking
GDP per capita	26
Remittances per capita	1
Availability of good quality water	13
Crime rate and violence against women and minors	7
Percentage of the population aged 20 years and over with a previous diagnosis of diabetes	13
Percentage of population aged 20 and over with obesity	6
Percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of hypertension	20
Percentage of people affiliated to health services	32
Proximity to hospitals	9
Economic inequality	12
Rate of protests and social unrest	30
Life expectancy	25
Proximity to education centers	21
Victim rate for intentional homicides and traffic accidents	28
Trust in State Policy	21
Trust in Public Prosecution and Prosecutors	20



#### TABASCO

60

Indicator	Ranking	
Income	5	
Environment	12	
Vulnerable Groups	11	
Health	29	
Happiness	22	
Security	18	

#### Components

GDP per capita	4
Remittances per capita	31
Availability of good quality water	12
Crime rate and violence against women and minors	11
Percentage of the population aged 20 years and over with a previous diagnosis of diabetes	26
Percentage of population aged 20 and over with obesity	30
Percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of hypertension	27
Percentage of people affiliated to health services	29
Proximity to hospitals	6
Economic inequality	23
Rate of protests and social unrest	21
Life expectancy	22
Proximity to education centers	20
Victim rate for intentional homicides and traffic accidents	21
Trust in State Policy	19
Trust in Public Prosecution and Prosecutors	17



#### SAN LUIS POTOSI

Indicator	Ranking
Income	16
Environment	10
Vulnerable Groups	23
Health	19
Happiness	20
Security	16

Components	Ranking
GDP per capita	16
Remittances per capita	7
Availability of good quality water	10
Crime rate and violence against women and minors	23
Percentage of the population aged 20 years and over with a previous diagnosis of diabetes	19
Percentage of population aged 20 and over with obesity	9
Percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of hypertension	21
Percentage of people affiliated to health services	4
Proximity to hospitals	30
Economic inequality	26
Rate of protests and social unrest	3
Life expectancy	24
Proximity to education centers	22
Victim rate for intentional homicides and traffic accidents	20
Trust in State Policy	14
Trust in Public Prosecution and Prosecutors	19



### Moderately Unprosperous

#### Durango

62

Indicator	Ranking
Income	19
Environment	14
Vulnerable Groups	21
Health	20
Happiness	19
Security	12

#### Components

GDP per capita	20
Remittances per capita	6
Availability of good quality water	14
Crime rate and violence against women and minors	21
Percentage of the population aged 20 years and over with a previous diagnosis of diabetes	21
Percentage of population aged 20 and over with obesity	18
Percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of hypertension	24
Percentage of people affiliated to health services	18
Proximity to hospitals	28
Economic inequality	8
Rate of protests and social unrest	20
Life expectancy	19
Proximity to education centers	28
Victim rate for intentional homicides and traffic accidents	9
Trust in State Policy	12
Trust in Public Prosecution and Prosecutors	15



#### BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR

Indicator	Ranking
Income	9
Environment	9
Vulnerable Groups	32
Health	16
Happiness	12
Security	19

Components	Ranking
GDP per capita	9
Remittances per capita	28
Availability of good quality water	9
Crime rate and violence against women and minors	32
Percentage of the population aged 20 years and over with a previous diagnosis of diabetes	6
Percentage of population aged 20 and over with obesity	25
Percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of hypertension	9
Percentage of people affiliated to health services	2
Proximity to hospitals	12
Economic inequality	15
Rate of protests and social unrest	23
Life expectancy	5
Proximity to education centers	6
Victim rate for intentional homicides and traffic accidents	6
Trust in State Policy	22
Trust in Public Prosecution and Prosecutors	18



#### Puebla

64

Indicator	Ranking
Income	27
Environment	30
Vulnerable Groups	9
Health	5
Happiness	9
Security	30

#### Components

GDP per capita	27
Remittances per capita	18
Availability of good quality water	30
Crime rate and violence against women and minors	9
Percentage of the population aged 20 years and over with a previous diagnosis of diabetes	8
Percentage of population aged 20 and over with obesity	11
Percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of hypertension	5
Percentage of people affiliated to health services	25
Proximity to hospitals	20
Economic inequality	4
Rate of protests and social unrest	10
Life expectancy	26
Proximity to education centers	5
Victim rate for intentional homicides and traffic accidents	11
Trust in State Policy	25
Trust in Public Prosecution and Prosecutors	31



#### CAMPECHE

Indicator	Ranking
Income	1
Environment	19
Vulnerable Groups	10
Health	32
Happiness	31
Security	15

Components	Ranking
GDP per capita	1
Remittances per capita	30
Availability of good quality water	19
Crime rate and violence against women and minors	10
Percentage of the population aged 20 years and over with a previous diagnosis of diabetes	32
Percentage of population aged 20 and over with obesity	28
Percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of hypertension	32
Percentage of people affiliated to health services	15
Proximity to hospitals	22
Economic inequality	27
Rate of protests and social unrest	31
Life expectancy	27
Proximity to education centers	32
Victim rate for intentional homicides and traffic accidents	5
Trust in State Policy	15
Trust in Public Prosecution and Prosecutors	11



#### CHIAPAS

66

Indicator	Ranking
Income	32
Environment	16
Vulnerable Groups	3
Health	1
Happiness	29
Security	23

#### Components

GDP per capita	32
Remittances per capita	23
Availability of good quality water	16
Crime rate and violence against women and minors	3
Percentage of the population aged 20 years and over with a previous diagnosis of diabetes	5
Percentage of population aged 20 and over with obesity	1
Percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of hypertension	8
Percentage of people affiliated to health services	30
Proximity to hospitals	15
Economic inequality	30
Rate of protests and social unrest	7
Life expectancy	30
Proximity to education centers	25
Victim rate for intentional homicides and traffic accidents	17
Trust in State Policy	23
Trust in Public Prosecution and Prosecutors	24



#### MEXICO CITY

Indicator	Ranking
Income	2
Environment	27
Vulnerable Groups	26
Health	23
Happiness	13
Security	32

Components	Ranking
GDP per capita	2
Remittances per capita	21
Availability of good quality water	27
Crime rate and violence against women and minors	26
Percentage of the population aged 20 years and over with a previous diagnosis of diabetes	29
Percentage of population aged 20 and over with obesity	16
Percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of hypertension	23
Percentage of people affiliated to health services	22
Proximity to hospitals	1
Economic inequality	32
Rate of protests and social unrest	29
Life expectancy	1
Proximity to education centers	1
Victim rate for intentional homicides and traffic accidents	2
Trust in State Policy	32
Trust in Public Prosecution and Prosecutors	32



#### OAXACA

Indicator	Ranking
Income	31
Environment	21
Vulnerable Groups	19
Health	9
Happiness	30
Security	13

#### Components

GDP per capita	31
Remittances per capita	10
Availability of good quality water	21
Crime rate and violence against women and minors	19
Percentage of the population aged 20 years and over with a previous diagnosis of diabetes	15
Percentage of population aged 20 and over with obesity	3
Percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of hypertension	10
Percentage of people affiliated to health services	27
Proximity to hospitals	25
Economic inequality	31
Rate of protests and social unrest	27
Life expectancy	31
Proximity to education centers	26
Victim rate for intentional homicides and traffic accidents	19
Trust in State Policy	5
Trust in Public Prosecution and Prosecutors	21





#### HIDALGO

Indicator	Ranking
Income	28
Environment	20
Vulnerable Groups	22
Health	12
Happiness	24
Security	22

Components	Ranking
GDP per capita	28
Remittances per capita	16
Availability of good quality water	20
Crime rate and violence against women and minors	22
Percentage of the population aged 20 years and over with a previous diagnosis of diabetes	31
Percentage of population aged 20 and over with obesity	5
Percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of hypertension	14
Percentage of people affiliated to health services	28
Proximity to hospitals	32
Economic inequality	10
Rate of protests and social unrest	28
Life expectancy	21
Proximity to education centers	29
Victim rate for intentional homicides and traffic accidents	8
Trust in State Policy	24
Trust in Public Prosecution and Prosecutors	22



#### VERACRUZ

70

Indicator	Ranking
Income	25
Environment	24
Vulnerable Groups	5
Health	25
Happiness	23
Security	25

#### Components

GDP per capita	23
Remittances per capita	24
Availability of good quality water	24
Crime rate and violence against women and minors	5
Percentage of the population aged 20 years and over with a previous diagnosis of diabetes	24
Percentage of population aged 20 and over with obesity	21
Percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of hypertension	30
Percentage of people affiliated to health services	23
Proximity to hospitals	16
Economic inequality	24
Rate of protests and social unrest	16
Life expectancy	29
Proximity to education centers	9
Victim rate for intentional homicides and traffic accidents	15
Trust in State Policy	17
Trust in Public Prosecution and Prosecutors	28



#### Снінианиа

Indicator	Ranking
Income	11
Environment	28
Vulnerable Groups	27
Health	22
Happiness	17
Security	20

Components	Ranking
GDP per capita	11
Remittances per capita	14
Availability of good quality water	28
Crime rate and violence against women and minors	27
Percentage of the population aged 20 years and over with a previous diagnosis of diabetes	9
Percentage of population aged 20 and over with obesity	20
Percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of hypertension	29
Percentage of people affiliated to health services	1
Proximity to hospitals	13
Economic inequality	21
Rate of protests and social unrest	9
Life expectancy	12
Proximity to education centers	17
Victim rate for intentional homicides and traffic accidents	3
Trust in State Policy	27
Trust in Public Prosecution and Prosecutors	14



### Unprosperous

#### BAJA CALIFORNIA

72

Indicator	Ranking
Income	8
Environment	26
Vulnerable Groups	30
Health	26
Happiness	3
Security	28

#### Components

GDP per capita	8
Remittances per capita	17
Availability of good quality water	26
Crime rate and violence against women and minors	30
Percentage of the population aged 20 years and over with a previous diagnosis of diabetes	14
Percentage of population aged 20 and over with obesity	31
Percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of hypertension	25
Percentage of people affiliated to health services	17
Proximity to hospitals	5
Economic inequality	3
Rate of protests and social unrest	17
Life expectancy	2
Proximity to education centers	8
Victim rate for intentional homicides and traffic accidents	30
Trust in State Policy	31
Trust in Public Prosecution and Prosecutors	25


### 73

#### Morelos

Indicator	Ranking
Income	23
Environment	32
Vulnerable Groups	24
Health	13
Happiness	21
Security	29

Components	
GDP per capita	21
Remittances per capita	11
Availability of good quality water	32
Crime rate and violence against women and minors	24
Percentage of the population aged 20 years and over with a previous diagnosis of diabetes	25
Percentage of population aged 20 and over with obesity	13
Percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of hypertension	12
Percentage of people affiliated to health services	24
Proximity to hospitals	27
Economic inequality	13
Rate of protests and social unrest	25
Life expectancy	15
Proximity to education centers	23
Victim rate for intentional homicides and traffic accidents	26
Trust in State Policy	30
Trust in Public Prosecution and Prosecutors	27



### GUERRERO

74

Indicator	Ranking
Income	29
Environment	31
Vulnerable Groups	6
Health	15
Happiness	32
Security	24

#### Components

#### Ranking

GDP per capita	30
Remittances per capita	4
Availability of good quality water	31
Crime rate and violence against women and minors	6
Percentage of the population aged 20 years and over with a previous diagnosis of diabetes	22
Percentage of population aged 20 and over with obesity	14
Percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of hypertension	13
Percentage of people affiliated to health services	19
Proximity to hospitals	21
Economic inequality	29
Rate of protests and social unrest	32
Life expectancy	32
Proximity to education centers	15
Victim rate for intentional homicides and traffic accidents	23
Trust in State Policy	20
Trust in Public Prosecution and Prosecutors	26



### APPENDIX METHODOLOGY

n this section, the indicators and components considered to integrate Mexico Prosperity Index are analyzed. In all the cases, diverse measurements at state level were analyzed, at state level, of which a brief description is present, as well as the information sources with which they were constructed.

### A.1. Income

It measures the average spending capacity of a person and is made up of two components: GDP per capita and Remittances per capita.

Based on the definition presented by the Atlantic Council, in addition to the Gross Domestic Product indicator, it is also suggested to consider the net income that the citizens and companies of a country produce abroad. For this reason, the component on remittances was included in the income indicator.

The sending of remittances constitutes one of the most important impacts that the international emigration of Mexico entails (to United States mainly) in the homes of the country, since it increases its purchasing power (Chamber of Deputies, 2018). The remittances received by migrants' homes are a fundamental economic resource for family and community support. From the macro economical point of view, the remittances help reduce poverty, increase the reserves of currencies and ease credit restrictions; therefore, they also improve the climate of investment in the countries of origin.

Our country is one of the main recipients of remittances in the world. According to data of the World Bank, in 2020, Mexico was located in the third place in terms of receiving remittances, behind only from India and China (Knomad, 2023). IN this way, any indicator about income in Mexico need to consider the importance of remittances in the national economy.

### A.1.1. GDP per capita

The GDP per capita represents the amount of money that each person would receive if such income were distributed in equal parts among all the inhabitants of an entity. For the construction of this component, the tabulators published by the INEGI (2020c) for the year 2020 were used.





#### A.1.2. Remittances per capita

With an idea similar to the GDP per capita, the component of Remittances per capita measures the amount of money from the income of remittances that each person would receive if it were distributed in equal parts among all the inhabitants of the state. To construct this component the data of Mexico's Central Bank (Banco de Mexico) on income from remittances were used (Economic Information System - Sistema de Informacion Economica [SIE], 2020a) and exchange rate (SIE, 2020b), while the information on total population by federative entity was extracted from the databases of INEGI (2020e). The average income from remittances at national level is approximately 7,068 pesos.

#### A.2. Care for the environment

There are different aspects to measure care for the environment, for example, air quality, waste management, recycling capacity, among others. However, some of these metrics are not comparable between different fields — for example, the quality of air is not an indicator comparable between urban and rural environments —, therefore, water quality was used as the way to observe care for the environment based on a similar variable between entities.

The idea behind this indicator is that contaminated air or a bad waste management is reflected in poor water quality. This variable considers the information on the quality of bodies of water in Mexico published by the National Commission of Water (Comision Nacional del Agua -CONAGUA, 2023). The bodies of water may be superficial or underground. To evaluate the quality of surface water bodies, the CONAGUA measures a series of parameters: 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (DBO5), Chemical Oxygen Demand (DQO), Total Suspended Solids (SST), Fecal Coliforms (CF), Escherichia coli (E\_COLI), Enterococci (ENTEROC), Oxygen Saturation Percentage (OD%) and Toxicity (TOX).

Subsequently, each surface water body is assigned one of the following labels: green, yellow and red. The green color implies that the body of water complies with the acceptable limits of quality for the analyzed parameters; the yellow color means that the body of water does not comply with one or several of the following parameters: E-COLI, CF, SST and OD, and the red color implies that the noncompliance occurred in one or several of the following parameters: DBO5, DQO, TOX and ENTEROC. As result, 39.6% of the surface water bodies were classified in green color, 20.7% in yellow color, and 39.7% of the sites were catalogued in red color.

In 2021, the network of surface was integrated by 788 sites, while underground water was integrated with 665 sites. In this case, 14 physic-chemical and microbiological indicators were considered for the measurement of quality: fluorides, fecal coliforms, nitrate nitrogen, total arsenic, total cadmium, total chromium, total mercury, total lead, alkalinity, conductivity, hardness, total dissolved solids, total manganese, and total iron.

The quality of underground water was classified verifying the compliance with the 14 mentioned indicators, and as result, 42.4% of the sites were catalogued with green color, 13.7% with yellow color (when the body of water failed to comply with one or several of the following parameters:



alkalinity, conductivity, hardness, total dissolved solids, total manganese and total Iron), and finally, 43.9% of the sites were catalogued with red color, which implies that the body of underground failed to comply with one or several of the following parameters: fluorides, fecal coliforms, nitrite nitrogen, total arsenic, total cadmium, total chromium, total mercury and total lead.

In the Mexico Prosperity Index, the indicator of Care for the environment has only one component.

# A.2.1. Availability of good quality water

To construct this component the data on highest quality water are used; the proportion of bodies of water, surface and underground, are measured, whose quality is classified in green color regarding the total of bodies of water in each federative entity.

### A.3. Impact on vulnerable groups

The construction of this indicator concentrated an important part of the research and discussion of Mexico Prosperity Index for two reasons: firstly, in our country, it is possible to define a series of vulnerable groups and their impact measured through the acts of discrimination they experience (National Council to Prevent Discrimination - Consejo Nacional para Prevenir la Discriminación [CONAPRED], s. f. b), however, most of the information consulted on these phenomena consists of tables on the number of complaints of acts of discrimination that do not report statistical indicators with representation neither by federal entity nor annually.

Secondly, the definition presented by the Atlantic Council on the Impact on vulnerable groups indicator corresponds to the measurement of the Rights of Minorities, that is concentrated only in the acceptance of religious minorities in the diverse countries. For the construction of Mexico Prosperity Index, it is necessary to consider different sociodemographic realities, and it is possible to explore a larger number of components of the indicator of Impact on vulnerable groups through the analysis of groups in situation of discrimination.

Based on the information of CONAPRED (s. f. b), the groups in situation of discrimination and its impact are:

- Afro-descendants: this group concentrates mainly in Guerrero, Oaxaca, and Veracruz, and form a social sector historically invisible.
- Religious beliefs: the generalized trend to obviate the religious diversity in Mexico causes those who profess non-Catholic religions or those who do not assume any creed, face barriers of exclusion.
- Ethnic groups: in this group, includes indigenous-speaking people or those who identify themselves as indigenous who face a situation of structural discrimination and have been relegated in areas such as health, education, justice and employment.



- Migrants and refugees: the most discriminated groups in this sector are migrants in irregular transit through Mexico. Among the problems they face due to discrimination there are: violation of their human rights, violence of criminal groups, arbitrary detentions, lack of medical attention and access to justice, among others.
- Women: discrimination towards women happens daily in all the fields and reflected in patterns of unequal, discriminatory, generalize and massive exclusion treatment in Mexico. In this sense, gender violence represents one of the most relevant topic in this group: 63 of every 100 women of 15 years and older have experience at least one act of violence of any kind, either emotional, physical, sexual, economic, patrimonial or labor discrimination. For example, it is estimated that between 2013 and 2014, every day, seven women were murdered in the country (CONAPRED, s. f. c).
- Childhood: for this segment, the discrimination they face appears in their training and development processes and in the power relationship they maintain with other people to have access to their rights. On the other hand, intrafamily violence, and lack of knowledge, among other circumstances, prevent children from fully enjoying their rights, making it easier for them to be repeatedly violated.
- People with disabilities: regarding this population segment, it is mentioned that the obstacles they face in architectonic and urban spaces, in the transmission of messages and in daily dealings have encouraged the generation and prevalence of prejudices and stereotypes daily.
- People who live with HIV: they face a situation of structural discrimination derived from their health state, situation characterized by the violation or systematic denial of various rights.
- Sexual diversity: this group faces barriers generated by social prejudice or legal omissions in the access to education, employment or health, among others.
- Youth: they face a problem of structural discrimination which is reproduced by the State, the society and the private sector. Since they are perceived as a threat to social cohesion, they are often excluded from work or educational spaces and opportunities, and the recognition of their rights is prevented, especially sexual and reproductive rights.
- Domestic workers: it is a particularly invisible and stigmatized sector. Domestic workers have been historically object of structural discrimination because they face obstacles to exercise their rights due to the typical nature of their employment.
- Older adults: sometimes, the families consider them a burden and for this reason they are abandoned or mistreated.

Additionally, the CONAPRED (s. f. a.) publishes groups of data in open format with the number of complaints about alleged acts of discrimination by federative entity, by quarterly periodicity. Likewise, there are other databases with information about violated rights, causes and areas in which the complaints presented as alleged acts of discrimination were developed.

The National Survey on Discrimination of 2017 (Encuesta Nacional sobre Discriminación de 2017) was also considered, that had as objective measuring discrimination and its diverse manifestations, knowing who discriminate, in which areas of life this problem occurs and related sociocultural factors (INEGI, 2017b). The basic tables published from this survey offer findings at the



national level. Results are presented in the state sphere for the questionnaire of Opinion and Experiences, which measures variables such as: the degree of respect perceived by the interviewee towards different social groups (older adults, women, girls and boys, teenagers and youth, people with disabilities, indigenous people, people with a religion other than Catholic, people of African descent, the LGBT+ community, foreign people and domestic workers); the level of agreement or disagreement with certain phrases reflecting prejudice; the origin of conflicts in a neighborhood, among others (INEGI, 2018a; 2017a; 2017c). In this sense, although there is valuable information about the impact on vulnerable groups, in some cases, it is not enough to construct a state component, and in others, the information measures only the feeling of respect perceived by third parties towards these groups.

Although this information (which reflects the Mexican reality) was considered for the construction of the indicator of Impact on vulnerable groups, it is not possible to construct a component with statistical representativeness at federative entity level from these data. For this reason, more up-to-date information on the crimes suffered by some of these vulnerable groups was used, without this meaning the invisibility of all the others. This is statistically representative and consistent information related to some segments is taken as a reference as a proxy to assess the impact on all vulnerable groups. Towards the future, the analysis may be completed with official data, precise, updated and with representativity at federative entity on impact to others or to the entirety of the vulnerable groups.

Using the information of the Executive Secretary of the National System of Public Security, a component was constructed considering some of the crimes affecting women and minors in greater measure.

## A.3.1. Rate of crime incidence on women and minors

Violence on women represents one of the biggest social problems of the country; the tendency in the number of female deaths with presumption of homicide and female victims of intentional homicide and femicide showed, for several years, a worrying upward tendency (UN Women, 2019); however, this tendency does not appear to have changed in recent years (INEGI, 2020a).

Regarding violence on minors, UNICEF mentions that there are still situations in which girls and boys are affected by acts of discrimination, fights or aggressions that put their physical integrity and even their lives at risk. On the other hand, it indicates that 8,644 boys, girls and teenagers were murdered in the country in the 2010-2016 period (UN Women, 2019).

For the construction of this component, the following crimes are considered: femicide, sexual harassment, sexual abuse, simple rape, equated rape, traffic of minors, corruption of minors and sexual harassment, as well as the total population by state (INEGI, 2020e) to calculate a crime incidence rate for every 100,000 inhabitants.

In all the cases, the information published through the Open Data site of the Executive Secretariat of the National System of Public Security (Datos Abiertos del Secretariado Ejecutivo del Sistema Nacional de Seguridad Publica - SESNSP 2020a) is considered.



#### A.4. Health

This indicator gathers data of three relevant aspects on people's health: the prevalence of certain type of illnesses (such as diabetes, obesity and hypertension), the access people have to health services (such as the affiliation to health services) and proximity to a hospi¬tal. With this indicator, some of the most relevant problems of public health in Mexico are summarized and is comprised of five components: proximity to a hospital, percentage of people affiliated to any institution of health services, percentage of population 20 years and older with obesity, percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of hypertension, and percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of diabetes.

Proximity to education, health centers, transportation, green and commercial areas increases the people's level of satisfaction (Benita et al., 2019; Kwon et al., 2021; Kim and Jin, 2018; Pereira et al., 2017). The characteristics about a person's location occupy a very relevant place regarding the levels of satisfaction that are not linked directly to income. Usually, the proximity through the coverage of a service is measured (a school or a hospital) at certain distance or with a limit of time in the trip. For example, it is common to measure the coverage of a hospital at 1 kilometer of distance (Boisjoly et al., 2020; Radke and Mu, 2000). However, the mere proximity to health services does not necessarily imply that the person may be assisted in such place. Therefore, the number of people affiliated to any service also intervenes, such as the Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social (Mexican Institute of Social Security - IMSS), the Instituto de Seguridad y Servicios Sociales de los Trabajadores del Estado (Institute of Social Security and Services of the Workers of the State - ISSSTE) or any private institution (Ordoñez-Barba and Silva-Hernandez, 2019).

The illnesses considered in this indicator represent only an approximation to the group of ailments faced by the Mexican population. There is an extensive list of common conditions and diseases in the country that cause deaths (Instituto Nacional de Salud Publica – National Institute of Public Health, 2019), however, to include them in the Health indicator, it is necessary to have an updated estimate and with a statistical representativity at state level. These characteristics are covered by considering the percentage of people 20 years or older with obesity, hypertension or diabetes who live in each federative entity.

#### A.4.1. Proximity to hospitals

The objective of this component is to have a metric that evaluates the proximity to health services at detailed level; it measure the percentage of blocks, for every federative entity, that have a general hospital (public or private) less than 1 kilometer away.

To construct this component, an analysis of spatial data was performed between the location of the blocks of all the country (INEGI, 2020b) and the general hospitals (INEGI, 2022b). In total, 4,573 hospitals in the country are considered in the study.

## A.4.2. Percentage of people affiliated to health services

This component considers the percentage of people affiliated to any institution of health services. The metric uses the state tables on health services of the Population and Housing Census 2020 (Censo de

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Población y Vivienda 2020, INEGI, 2020d). At national level, almost 73% of Mexicans are affiliated to any health institution, in other words, close to 92.5 million people.

# A.4.3. Percentage of population aged 20 and over with obesity

This component uses the predefined tables on the estimates of the obesity value of the study on the Prevalence of Obesity, Hypertension and Diabetes of the INEGI (2018b).

# A.4.4. Percentage of population 20 years and older with previous diagnostic of hypertension

This component uses the predefined tables on the estimates of the hypertension value of the study on Prevalence of Obesity, Hypertension and Diabetes of the INEGI (2018b).

# A.4.5. Percentage of the population aged 20 years and over with a previous diagnosis of diabetes

This component uses the predefined tables on the estimates of the obesity value of the study on the Prevalence of Obesity, Hypertension and Diabetes of the INEGI (2018b).

### A.5. Happiness

This indicator measures Happiness through diverse factors such as economic equality in the society, social unrest, life expectancy and the opportunities of access to education.

According to the methodology of the Atlantic Council, the data to construct this indicator come from the World Happiness Report (s. f.), however, this document offer only information at national level, it does not show details by federative entity.

For the construction of the indicator on Happiness in the Mexican federative entities, alternatives are used supported in the results of previous research that allow measuring Happiness, for example, based on the location of services and urban conditions (Brereton et al., 2008).

### A.5.1. Economic inequality

The inequality in income is a very relevant component in a region's development and in the levels of satisfaction of their inhabitants (Campos et al., 2018). Places with higher income, but with more inequality, often have lower level of social satisfaction and inclusively high indexes of violence and homicides (Fajnzylber et al., 2002). This component considers the Gini index, that determines the level of concentration in the distribution of income, where a value close to 1 means higher inequality. According to the information published in the National Council of Evaluation of Social Development Policy (Consejo Nacional de Evaluacion de la Politica de Desarrollo Social - CONEVAL, 2020),

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#### A.5.2. Social unrest

The objective of this component is to measure the degree of dissent or social unrest in each federative entity, and was made through the count of protests, marches or demonstrations in the streets. For example, in Latin America, numerous demonstrations occurred in countries such as Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, to mention a few. Among the most frequent slogans of the demonstrators were demands for better opportunities and equal treatment (Inter-American Development Bank [IDB], 2020).

For the Prosperity Index of Mexico, it is possible to construct a component incorporating this situation, measuring the number of protests occurring for each federative entity in Mexico. For this measurement, the database on political violence and protests is considered, published by the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) (Raleigh et al., 2010). The data consider the protests, conflicts among armed groups and the violence with political motivation. The data are disaggregated at level of event and are registered through local and national communication media.

To incorporate this information in the component of social unrest, a rate of the number of protests for every 100,000 inhabitants per federative entity of Mexico is calculated (INEGI, 2020e). The analysis is made based on data for the 2020 year. In total, 5,696 protests and events were considered for the construction of this component. At national level, a rate of 4.5 protests for every 100,000 inhabitants is obtained in such year.

#### A.5.3. Life expectancy

For this component, the data on the year of life expectancy at birth published by the National Population Council (Consejo Nacional de Poblacion – Conapo, 2020) at state level are considered. For 2019, in Mexico, the life expectancy of its inhabitants was 75.1 years in average. Regularly, life expectancy of women is higher than that of men for almost six years (CONAPO, 2019).

#### A.5.4. Proximity to education centers

This indicator measures the percentage of blocks (INEGI, 2020b) that have an institution of medium higher education, public or private, less than 1 kilometer away (INEGI, 2022a). As is the case with health centers, the coverage of education services is measured based on the distance between the population and each high school. The idea is to have a metric about the spatial proximity of education services in each state.

Institutions with medium higher lever were considered because the represent the maximum grade of education that according to the article 3rd of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States is obligatory for all the Mexicans (Secretary of Government - Secretaria de Gobernacion, 2020).



#### A.6. Security

Security is one of the big social problems faced by the country. In Mexico, different types of common and federal crimes prevail, ranging from robbery without violence to serious violations of human rights, and which affect all spheres of life of the population at the national level. For this reason, an additional indicator was included to the Index originally proposed by the Atlantic Council to evaluate security, in other words, that allows measuring the impact that insecurity and violence have on the victims and, on the other hand, reflecting the citizens' trust in public institutions in charge of prevention, investigation and prosecution of crimes.

The indicator of Security of Mexico Prosperity Index models this phenomenon through three metrics focused on the trust that the population manifests towards some public institutions and the number of victims caused by violence. In our country, almost 85,000 deaths were registered for external causes during 2021, of which 42% were caused by homicide and 41% were consequence of an accident (INEGI, 2022d). Road violence is a problem with a wide presence and that mainly affects the most vulnerable people (such as pedestrians and minors); accidents are the main cause of death of people between 5 and 15 years of age in Mexico. Therefore, the indicator on Security considers both the ravages of insecurity and the impact of road violence.

The components comprising this indicator are: victim rate for intentional homicide and culpable homicide in traffic accidents, trust in state police, and trust in Public Prosecutions and Prosecutors.

## A.6.1. Victim rate for intentional homicide and negligible homicide in traffic accidents

To calculate this component, data were added on the number of victims for intentional homicide and negligible homicide in traffic accidents at level of federative entity. Later, the victim rate was estimated for every 100,000 inhabitants (INEGI, 2020e).

The official statistics published by the Executive Secretariat of the National System of Public Security (Secretariado Ejecutivo del Sistema Nacional de Security Publica - 2020b) in the 2020-2021 period.

#### A.6.2. Trust in State Policy

This component considers a series of predefined values from the National Survey of Victimization and Perception of Public Security (Encuesta Nacional de Victimizacion y Percepcion sobre Seguridad Publica) on institutional performance (INEGI, 2022c) conducted in 2021. In particular, the percentage of people over 18 years who identify the State Police and the level of trust they have in said institution is measured through four labels: a lot of trust, some trust, some mistrust and a lot of mistrust.



### A.6.3. Trust in Public Prosecution and Prosecutors

This component also considers the predefined tables of the National Survey of Victimization and Perception of Public Security on institutional performance in 2021 (INEGI, 2022c).

As in the component of confidence in the State Police, the percentage of people who identify the Public Prosecution and local Prosecutions and declare a lot of trust in said institutions is considered for each federative entity. In Mexico, close to 32 million people identify the Public Prosecution and local Prosecutors; however, only 11% declares having a lot of trust in these institutions.



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We appreciate the collaboration of:

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