

# FOUR YEARS IN OFFICE: 2018-2022

## WHAT DOES THE DATA SAY?

This report presents quantitative indicators regarding the evolution of the first four years of President López Obrador's administration. The purpose of this report IS NOT to show an assessment or reach conclusions regarding the government's performance, but to provide information of interest. The list of indicators is random but seeks to be broad enough to provide a comprehensive picture of this period.

### 1. Politics and Government

Category	Indicators	Data Base	Last data	Balance
Quality of democracy	Democracy Index from <i>The Economist</i>	6.19/10 (2018)	5.57/10 (2021)	-0.62
	Democratic Development Index (IDD-MEX) National average	5.010 (2018)	4.137 (2021)	-0.873
President Lopez Obrador's Performance Rating (%)	Approves his work	79% (2018)	60% (2022)	-19 p. p.
	Disapproves his work	14% (2018)	36% (2022)	22 p. p.
Conversation on Twitter *	Positive feelings in favor of the president	28% (2019)	34% (2022)	6 p. p.
	Negative feelings against the president	52% (2019)	59% (2022)	7 p. p.
Subjective happiness or well-being	<i>World Happiness Report</i> Ranking among 157 countries, UN	24 (2018)	46 (2022)	-22
	<i>World Happiness Report</i> Happiness Index, UN	6.488/10 (2018)	6.128/10 (2022)	-0.36
	Subjective well-being, National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)**	6.4/10 (2019)	6.2/10 (2022)	-0.2
Reconfiguration of political power at the territorial level	Number of governorships held by the party of the president	4 (Dec 2018)	20 (Dec 2022)	16

Category	Indicators	Data Base	Last data	Balance
(governorships)				
Corruption in the public sector	Corruption Perception Index, TI****	29 (2017)	31 (2021)	2
	Prevalence, ENCIG (INEGI)***	14,635 (2017)	14,701 (2021)	66
	Cost (millions of pesos), ENCIG (INEGI)	7,217.8 (2017)	9,489.4 (2021)	2,271.6
<p>* The analysis is based on a random sample of 1,000 tweets, from which false accounts are filtered.                      ** It measures 1) mood balance, 2) satisfaction with life in general and with specific areas of life and 3) eudaimonia (happiness, well-being, or good life).                      ** Rate of victims of acts of corruption in at least one of the procedures carried out by every 100 thousand inhabitants.                      *** It considers the world score and ranking among 180 nations evaluated.</p>				

**Source:** Prepared by the authors. Data obtained from Democracy Index from *The Economist*, IDD-MEX Democratic Development Index (Konrad Adenauer Foundation in Mexico, Polilat, USEM Confederation and Center for Political and Social Studies, with the support of the Instituto Nacional Electoral and academic cooperation of El Colegio de México), Oraculus, Twitter, the World Happiness Report (UN), the National Survey of Government Quality and Impact ("ENCIG"; *Encuesta Nacional de Calidad e Impacto Gubernamental*) (INEGI), Subjective Well-Being-BIARE (INEGI) and media review.

## 2. Economy and Finance

Category	Indicator	2018	2022	Variation 2022 vs. 2018
Occupation, employment, and salary	Unemployment rate (INEGI)	3.36 (Dec 2018)	3.30 (Oct 2022)	-0.06 p. p.
	Jobs affiliated with the Mexican Institute of Social Security (IMSS)	20,079,365 (Dec 2018)	21,617,326 (Oct 2022)	7.7%
	Minimum wage (Pesos of Q2 July 2018)	85.77 (Dec 2018)	143.58 (Oct 2022)	67%
	Total earnings (millions of constant pesos, oct) (IMSS)	8,765	10,374	18.4%

Category	Indicator	2018	2022	Variation 2022 vs. 2018
	Labor poverty (% of the population) (National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (Coneval))	40.2% (Third quarter)	40.1% (Third quarter)	-0.1 p. p.
Competitiveness	Mexican Institute for Competitiveness B.C. (IMCO) International Competitiveness Index (Ranking of 43 countries) (IMCO)	Medium Low (34)	Low (37)	3
	Ranking of the International Institute for Management Development (IMD) (ranking of 63 countries)	51	55	4
Stock Exchange Index	S&P/BMV INDEX (CPI) (Mexican Stock Exchange (BMV))	47,200.0	50,111.2	6.2%
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	GDP size (billions of pesos) Deseasonalized figures (INEGI)	18,544 (Fourth quarter)	18,479 (Third quarter)	-0.35%
Headline inflation	Annual inflation rate, October (INEGI)	4.9	8.4	3.5 p. p.
Investment	Public investment, second quarter (billions of pesos at 2013 prices) (INEGI)	561	465	-17.1%
	Private investment, second quarter (billions of pesos at 2013 prices) (INEGI)	3,236	2,950	-8.8%

Category	Indicator	2018	2022	Variation 2022 vs. 2018
	Foreign Direct Investment (millions of dollars) (Secretariat of Economy)	27,768 (Jan-Sep 2018)	32,147 (Jan-Sep 2022)	15.8%
Regional Economic Activity	Quarterly Indicator Second quarter (Base index, First Quarter 2020 = 100) (Bank of Mexico (Banxico))	North		1.77 p. p.
		100.04	101.8	
		North Center		-0.57 p. p.
		102.17	101.60	
		Center		-4.80 p. p.
		100.81	96.01	
		South		-1.09 p. p.
101.11	100.02			
Reference Rate	Target Rate (Banxico)	8.0 (Nov 2018)	10.0 (Nov 2022)	2.0 p. p.
Reserves	Banxico Reserves, millions of dollars (Banxico)	173,775 (Nov 2018)	198,044 (Nov 2022)	14%
Public Debt	Historical Balance of Public Sector Financial Requirements (SHRFSP) (% of annual GDP) (Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit (SHCP))	44.9 (2018)	48.9 (2022*)	4 p. p.
Revenue collection and budget priorities**	Public Sector Budget Revenue (billions of pesos) (SHCP)	2018	2022	
		Totals		3.1% actual
		4,738	4,886	
		Oil-related		12.8% actual
892	1,006			

Category	Indicator	2018	2022	Variation 2022 vs. 2018	
	<b>Tax-related</b>				0.9% actual
		2,873	2,899		
	<b>Revenue Tax</b>				11.4% actual
		1,571	1,750		
	<b>VAT</b>				7.6% actual
		878	944		
	<b>IEPS</b>				-80.7% real
		313	60		
		<b>Total public sector budget expenses (Billions of pesos) (SHCP) ***</b>	5,137	5,258	2.4% actual
		<b>Contributions (billions of pesos) (SHCP)</b>	656	636	-3.0% real
	<b>Holdings (billions of pesos) (SHCP)</b>	816	826	1.3% actual	
<b>Pemex production</b>	<b>Thousands of barrels a day (National Hydrocarbons Commission (CNH))</b>	1,716 (Oct 2018)	1,517 (Oct 2022)	-11.6%	

\* Estimated at closing.

\*\* Data from the Third Quarter-2018 vs Third Quarter-2022 Constant prices.

\*\*\* Total Net Expense (sum of programmable and non-programmable expenses)

**Source:** Prepared by the authors with information from IMCO, IMD, BMV, Banxico, INEGI, IMSS, Coneval, SHCP, SE, and CNH.

### 3. Society and Development

Category	Indicator	Base data	Last data	Variation
Social programs	Social Protection Expenditure (Jan-Sept) (billions of constant pesos) (SHCP)	819 (2018)	1,105 (2022)	34.9%
	Senior Citizens Program Budget (millions of constant pesos) (SHCP)	49,329 (2018)	238,015 (2022)	382.5%
Social Mobility	Evolution of households that became middle class (%) (INEGI)	46.7 (2018)	42.2 (2020)	-9.6%
	Evolution of people who became middle class (%) (INEGI)	42.7 (2018)	37.2 (2020)	-12.8%
Social Deficiencies Indicators	Educational Lag (%) (Coneval)	19.0 (2018)	19.2 (2020)	0.2 p. p.
	Lack of Access to Health Services (%) (Coneval)	16.2 (2018)	28.2 (2020)	12 p. p.
	Lack of Access to Social Security (%) (Coneval)	53.5 (2018)	52 (2020)	-1.5 p. p.
	Lack of Quality and Housing Spaces (%) (Coneval)	11 (2018)	9.3 (2020)	-1.7 p. p.
	Lack of Access to Basic Services in Households (%) (Coneval)	19.6 (2018)	17.9 (2020)	-1.7 p. p.
	Lack of Access to Nutritious and Quality	22.2 (2018)	22.5 (2020)	0.3 p. p.

Category	Indicator	Base data	Last data	Variation
	Food (%) (Coneval)			
Social Cohesion Degree*	28 states (Coneval)	High social cohesion	High social cohesion	No variation
	Two states: Guerrero and Oaxaca (Coneval)	Low social cohesion	Low social cohesion	No variation
	Two states: Veracruz and Yucatan (Coneval)	Low social cohesion	High social cohesion	Increase
Multidimensional Poverty	Poverty (%) (Coneval)	41.9 (2018)	43.9 (2020)	2.0 p. p.
	Extreme Poverty (%) (Coneval)	7.0 (2018)	8.5 (2020)	1.5 p. p.
	Vulnerability Due to Social Deficiencies (%) (Coneval)	26.4 (2018)	23.7 (2020)	-2.7 p. p.
	Vulnerable Due to Revenue Reasons (%) (Coneval)	8.0 (2018)	8.9 (2020)	0.9 p. p.
	Not Poor and not Vulnerable (%) (Coneval)	23.7 (2018)	23.5 (2020)	-0.2 p. p.
Human Development Index	Human Development Index (Points) (UNDP)	0.776 (2018)	0.758 (2021)	-0.02
	Life Expectancy at Birth in Years (UNDP)	75.0 (2018)	70.2 (2021)	-4.8
	GDP per capita in USD (UNDP)	19,476 (2018)	17,896 (2021)	-8.1%
	Place it occupies at the global level (HDI) (from 191)	74 (2018)	88 (2021)	14

Category	Indicator	Base data	Last data	Variation
	(UNDP)			
Number of social mobilizations recorded by type of conflict and category at the national level (Annual figure) ** (Media sources)		Aug 20 - Sep 21	Aug 21 - Sep 22	
	Economic-Labor	3,365	2,463	-26.8%
	Public Services	1,813	1,221	-32.7%
	Insecurity	957	246	-74.3%
	Political-Electoral	843	387	-54.1%
	Law Enforcement	620	1,265	104%
	Health	596	127	-78.7%
	Educational, Cultural, and/or Religious Demands	591	828	40.1%
	Environmental-Territorial	323	319	-1.2%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,099</b>	<b>6,856</b>	<b>-24.7%</b>
<p>* To measure the social cohesion degree, Coneval uses four indicators (i) Gini coefficient, (ii) Income ratio, (iii) Social polarization degree, and (iv) Social networks perception index.                      ** Integralia started the exercise in August 2020 so no prior information is available.</p>				

Source: Prepared by the authors with data from SHCP, Experimental Statistics “Quantifying the Middle Class in Mexico 2010-2020” (INEGI), Coneval, United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and research in media sources (MS).

#### 4. Security, Justice, and Human Rights

Category	Indicators	Base data	Last data	Balance
High-impact criminal behavior (per 100)	Intentional homicide	22.4 (2018)	20.1 (2022)	-10.3%



Category	Indicators	Base data	Last data	Balance
inhabitants) 2018-2022 Executive Secretariat of the National Public Security System (SESNSP) and National Population Council of Mexico (CONAPO)****	Extortion	4.6 (2018)	7.1 (2022)	54.3%
	Retail drug dealing	38.9 (2018)	55.5 (2022)	42.7%
	Total thefts	541.7 (2018)	391.1 (2022)	-27.8%
Perception of insecurity 2018-2022*	Percentage of adults who feel unsafe in their home city, ENSU* (INEGI)	75.9 (2018)	66 (2022)	-9.9 p. p.
Impunity**	Impunity Index of "México Evalúa" (State)	92.4/100 (2019)	91.8/100 (2021)	-0.6%
	INEGI black figure	93.2/100 (2018)	93.2/100 (2021)	0.0%
	Global Impunity Index Mexico of the Universidad de las Américas Puebla (UDLAP) (State)***	69.8/100 (2018)	60.1/100 (2022)	-13.9%
Rule of law	WJP Rule of Law Index ® (considers 140 countries)	0.45/1 (2018)	0.42/1 (2022)	-6.7%
	Rule of Law Index in Mexico (WJP) - (national average of the 32 federal entities)	0.39/1 (2018)	0.41/1 (2022)	5.1%
Assassinations of journalists and activists****	Assassinations of journalists	8 (2018)	11 (2022)	37.5%
	Assassinations of activists	32 (2018)	23 (2022)	
Disappearances	Total number of missing persons, Secretariat of the Interior (SEGOB).	7,351 (2018)	7,166 (2021)	

\*. The percentage of insecurity perception corresponds to the average up to the third quarter of 2018 and 2022 to make the two years comparable.

\*\* Impunity and black figures range from 0 to 100, with 100 being the highest impunity or black figures, respectively.

\*\*\* When discussing in depth the percentage changes of UDLAP indexes, the methodological differences in their structure should be considered.

\*\*\*\* The Criminal rates of assassinations of journalists and activists are calculated by considering data from January to October 2018 and 2022 to compare the two years; intentional homicide and extortion refer to victims.

**Source:** Prepared by the authors. Data obtained from the crime incidence reported by SESNSP and population projections from CONAPO, the National Survey of Urban Public Security and the National Survey of Victimization and Perception on Public Security of INEGI, the Impunity Index of México Evalúa, the UDLAP Impunity Index, The World Justice Project's Rule of Law Index (WJP), Article 19 Journalists Assassinated Register, SEGOB's National Missing Persons Register, and their own media review.