

FIVE YEARS OF GOVERNMENT: 2018-2023

WHAT DO THE DATA SAY?

This report presents quantitative indicators regarding the progress of President López Obrador's government management. The purpose of this report is not to show any assessment or conclusion whatsoever, but simply to provide relevant information.

1. Economy and Finance

| Category | Indicator | 2018 | 2023 | Variation 2023 vs. 2018 |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Occupation, employment, and salary | Unemployment rate (INEGI) | 3.36 (Dec 2018) | 2.6 (Oct 2023) | -0.76 pp |
| | Economically active population (INEGI) | 55,519,394 (4Q-2018) | 60,839,618 (3Q-2023) | 9.6% |
| | Jobs affiliated to the IMSS (IMSS) | 20,079,365 (Dec 2018) | 22,302,690 (Oct 2023) | 11.1% |
| | Minimum Wage (pesos 2Q July 2018) (CONASAMI) | 85.77 (Dec 2018) | 165.7 (Oct 2023) | 93.2% |
| | Salary mass (October constant MP) (IMSS) | 9,155 | 11,854 | 29.5% |
| | Labor productivity**** (Banxico) | 102.18 (3Q-2018) | 97.07 (3Q-2023) | -5.11 pp |
| | Unit labor cost**** (Banxico) | 95.2 (3Q-2018) | 114.0 (3Q-2018) | 18.8 pp |
| | Working Poverty (% of population) (Coneval) | 40.2% (III Quarter) | 37.3% (III Quarter) | -2.9 pp |
| Competitiveness | Ranking of the International Institute for Management Development (IMD) | 51 | 56 | 5 |

| Category | Indicator | 2018 | 2023 | Variation 2023 vs. 2018 |
|------------------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | (ranking for 63 countries) | | | |
| Stock market index | S&P/BMV Index (CPI) (BMV) | 47,200.0 | 53,875.3 | 14.1% |
| Gross Domestic Product (GDP) | Real size of GDP (bop) seasonally adjusted figures (INEGI) | 24.23 (III Quarter) | 25.20 (III Quarter) | 4.0% |
| GDP per capita | Per capita gross domestic product (pesos in 2018) (INEGI) | 192,326 (III Quarter) | 192,172 (III Quarter) | -0.08% |
| General inflation | Annual inflation rate, October (INEGI) | 4.9 | 4.26 | -0.64 pp |
| Underlying inflation | Annual inflation rate, October (INEGI) | 3.73 | 5.5 | 1.77 pp |
| Investment | Public 2Q (BP at 2018 prices) (INEGI) | 725 | 629 | -13.3% |
| | Private 2Q (BP at 2018 prices) (INEGI) | 4,884 | 5,575 | 14.1% |
| | Direct Foreign (md) (Ministry of the Economy) | 27,779 (Jan-Sep 2018) | 32,926 (Jan-Sep 2023) | 18.5% |
| Regional Economic Activity | Quarterly Indicator 2Q (Base index, 1T 2020=100) (Banxico) | North: | | 4.33 pp |
| | | 100.04 | 104.37 | |
| | | North Center | | 3.28 pp |
| | | 102.17 | 105.45 | |
| | | Center | | 2.44 pp |
| 100.81 | 103.25 | | | |

| Category | Indicator | 2018 | 2023 | Variation 2023 vs. 2018 |
|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | | South | | |
| | | 101.11 | 108.63 | 7.52 pp |
| Reference rate | Target rate (Banxico) | 8.0 (Nov, 2018) | 11.25 (Nov, 2023) | 3.25 pp |
| Reserves | Banxico Reserves, md (Banxico) | 173,775.3 (Nov, 2018) | 206,277.6 (Nov, 2023) | 18.7% |
| Public Debt | Historical Balance of Financial Requirements of the Public Sector (SHRFSP, Spanish acronym) (% of annual GDP) (SHCP) | 43.6 (2018) | 46.5 (2023*) | 2.9 pp |
| Collection | Fiscal Revenue (% of annual GDP) (SHCP) | 2018 | 2022 | |
| | | 16.1 | 16.9 | 0.8 pp |
| Collection and budget priorities** | Budget revenues of the public sector (BP) (SHCP) | 2018 | 2023 | |
| | | Total | | |
| | | 4,888 | 5,195 | 6.3% actual |
| | | Oil | | |
| | | 920 | 787 | -14.5% actual |
| | | Taxes | | |
| | | 2,964 | 3,351 | 13% actual |
| | | ITAX | | |
| | | 1,620 | 1,922 | 18.6% actual |
| | | VAT | | |
| 906 | 953 | 5.2% actual | | |

| Category | Indicator | 2018 | 2023 | Variation 2023 vs. 2018 |
|---|--|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| | | IEPS | | 1.8% actual |
| | | 323 | 328 | |
| | Total budgetary public sector spending (BP) (SHCP) *** | 5,299 | 5,861 | 10.6% actual |
| | Payments (BP) (SHCP) | 677 | 709 | 4.8% actual |
| | Contributions (BP) (SHCP) | 841 | 898 | 6.7% actual |
| PEMEX production | Thousand Barrels per Day (CNH) | 1,715 (Oct 2018) | 1,541 (Oct 2023) | -10.1% |
| *Estimate at closing **Data from 3Q-2018 vs 3Q-2023 constant prices. ***Total net expense (sum of programmable and non-programmable expenses) ****Base 100 = 4Q 2018 | | | | |

Source: Author's compilation with data from the IMCO, IMD, BMV, Banxico, INEGI, IMSS, Coneval, the SHCP, the SE, and the CNH.

2. Society and Development

| Category | Indicator | Base Data | Last Data | Variation |
|-----------------|---|------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| Social Programs | Expenditure on social protection (Jan-Sept) (constant billion pesos) (SHCP) | 840 (2018) | 1,280 (2023) | 51% |
| | Senior adult program budget (constant MP) (SHCP) | 50,823 (2018) | 339,341 (2023) | 567.7% |
| Social Mobility | Evolution of households that became middle class (%) | 46.7 (2018) | 42.2 (2020) | -9.6% |

| Category | Indicator | Base Data | Last Data | Variation |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| | (INEGI) | | | |
| | Evolution of people that became middle class (%) (INEGI) | 42.7 (2018) | 37.2 (2020) | -12.8% |
| Indicators of social deprivation | Educational backwardness (CONEVAL) | 19.0 (2018) | 19.4 (2022) | 0.4 pp |
| | Backwardness due to lack of access to health services (%) (CONEVAL) | 16.2 (2018) | 39.1 (2022) | 22.9 pp |
| | Backwardness due to lack of access to social security (%) (CONEVAL) | 53.5 (2018) | 50.2 (2022) | -3.3 pp |
| | Backwardness due to quality and spaces of housing (%) (CONEVAL) | 11 (2018) | 9.1 (2022) | -1.9 pp |
| | Backwardness due to lack of access to basic housing services (%) (CONEVAL) | 19.6 (2018) | 17.8 (2022) | -1.8 pp |
| | Backwardness due to lack of access to nutritious and quality food (%) (CONEVAL) | 22.2 (2018) | 18.2 (2020) | 4 pp |
| Degree of social cohesion* | 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 |

| Category | Indicator | Base Data | Last Data | Variation |
|--|---|---------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| | Two states: Veracruz and Yucatán (CONEVAL) | Low social cohesion | High social cohesion | Increased |
| Multidimensional poverty | Poverty (%) (CONEVAL) | 41.9 (2018) | 36.8 (2022) | 5.1 pp |
| | Extreme poverty (%) (CONEVAL) | 7.0 (2018) | 7.1 (2022) | 0.1 pp |
| | Vulnerability due to social deprivation (%) (CONEVAL) | 26.4 (2018) | 29.4 (2022) | 3 pp |
| | Vulnerable due to income (%) (CONEVAL) | 8.0 (2018) | 7.2 (2022) | 0.8 pp |
| | Not poor and not vulnerable (%) (CONEVAL) | 23.7 (2018) | 27.1 (2022) | 3.4 pp |
| 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% |
| | Rank in the world (HDI) (out of 191) (UNDP) | 74 (2018) | 88 (2021) | 14 |
| Number of social mobilizations registered per type of conflict and category at the national level (annual figure) ** | | Aug20-Sep21 | Aug22-Sep23 | |
| | Economy - labor | 3,365 | 1,686 | -49.9% |
| | Utilities | 1,813 | 890 | -50.9% |

| Category | Indicator | Base Data | Last Data | Variation |
|--|---|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| (NS) | Insecurity | 957 | 224 | -76.5% |
| | Politics-elections | 843 | 353 | -58.1% |
| | Law Enforcement | 620 | 1,078 | 73.8% |
| | Health | 596 | 88 | -85.2% |
| | Educational, cultural and/or religious demands | 591 | 402 | -31.9% |
| | Environmental-territorial | 323 | 213 | -34.0% |
| | Total | 9,099 | 5,036 | -44.6% |
| Education: assessment of skills of 15-year-old students | Mathematics (PISA) | 409 (2018) | 395 (2022) | -14 |
| | Reading Comprehension (PISA) | 420 (2018) | 415 (2022) | -5 |
| | Science (PISA) | 419 (2018) | 410 (2022) | -9 |
| Health | Population with no health services (CONEVAL) | 16.2% (2018) | 39.1% (2022) | -22.9 PP |
| | GDP % Health spending (OECD) | 5.5% (2019) | 5.5% (2023) | 0 |
| | Number of medical consultations (millions, Ministry of Health) | 97.6 (2018) | 51.1 (2022) | -46.5 |
| | Number of general practitioners and specialists (Ministry of Health) | 174,536 (2018) | 183,923 (2021) | 9,387 |

| Category | Indicator | Base Data | Last Data | Variation |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| * To measure the degree of social cohesion, CONEVAL uses four indicators (i) Gini coefficient, (ii) Income ratio, (iii) Degree of social polarization and (iv) Social network perception index. ** Integralia began the exercise in August 2020, therefore there is no prior information. | | | | |

Source: Author's compilation with data from the SHCP, Experimental Statistics "cuantificando la clase media en México 2010-2020" (INEGI), CONEVAL, United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and research with newspaper sources (NS).

3. Politics and government

| Category | Indicators | Base Data | Last Data | Balance |
|---|--|-----------------|-----------------|---------|
| Quality of democracy | <i>The Economist</i> Democracy Index | 6.19/10 (2018) | 5.25/10 (2023) | -0.94 |
| | Democratic development index (DDI-MEX) National average | 5.010 (2018) | 4.264 (2023) | -0.746 |
| Performance Assessment of President López Obrador (%) | Approving his work <i>El Financiero</i> | 77% (Dec. 2018) | 56% (Nov. 2023) | 21 pp |
| | Disapproving his work <i>El Financiero</i> | 19% (Dec. 2018) | 44% (Nov. 2023) | 25 pp |
| Happiness or subjective well-being | <i>World Happiness Report</i> Ranking among 157 countries, UNO | 24 (2018) | 36 (2023) | 12 |
| | <i>World Happiness Report</i> Happiness index, UNO | 6.488/10 (2018) | 6.330/10 (2023) | -0.158 |
| | Subjective well-being, INEGI** | 6.4/10 (2019) | 6.4/10 (2023) | 0 |

| Category | Indicators | Base Data | Last Data | Balance |
|--|--|-------------------|-------------------|---------|
| Reconfiguration of political power at local level (Governorships) | Number of governorships of the president's party | 4 (Dec. 2018) | 21 (Dec. 2023) | 17 |
| Corruption in the public sector | Corruption Perception Index, TI*** | 28 (2018) | 31 (2022) | -2 |
| | Prevalence, ENCIG (INEGI)**** | 14,635 (2017) | 14,701 (2021) | 66 |
| | Cost (mp), ENCIG (INEGI) | 7,217.8 (2017) | 9,489.4 (2021) | 2,271.6 |
| <p>** It measures 1) emotional balance, 2) satisfaction with life in general and with specific aspects of it, and 3) eudaimonia (happiness, well-being, or good life).</p> <p>*** It considers the score and world ranking among 180 evaluated nations.</p> <p>**** Rate of victims of corruption acts in at least one of the procedures carried out per 100 thousand inhabitants.</p> | | | | |

Source: Author's elaboration Information obtained from The Economist Democracy Index, Democratic Development Index of DDI-MEX (Konrad Adenauer Foundation in Mexico, Polilat, the USEM Confederation and the Center for Political and Social Studies, with the support of the National Electoral Institute and academic cooperation of El Colegio de México), Oraculus, Twitter, the World Happiness Report (UNO), the National Survey of Government Quality and Impact "ENCIG," (Spanish acronym) (INEGI), subjective well-being-BIARE (INEGI), and newspaper review.

4. Security, Justice and Human Rights

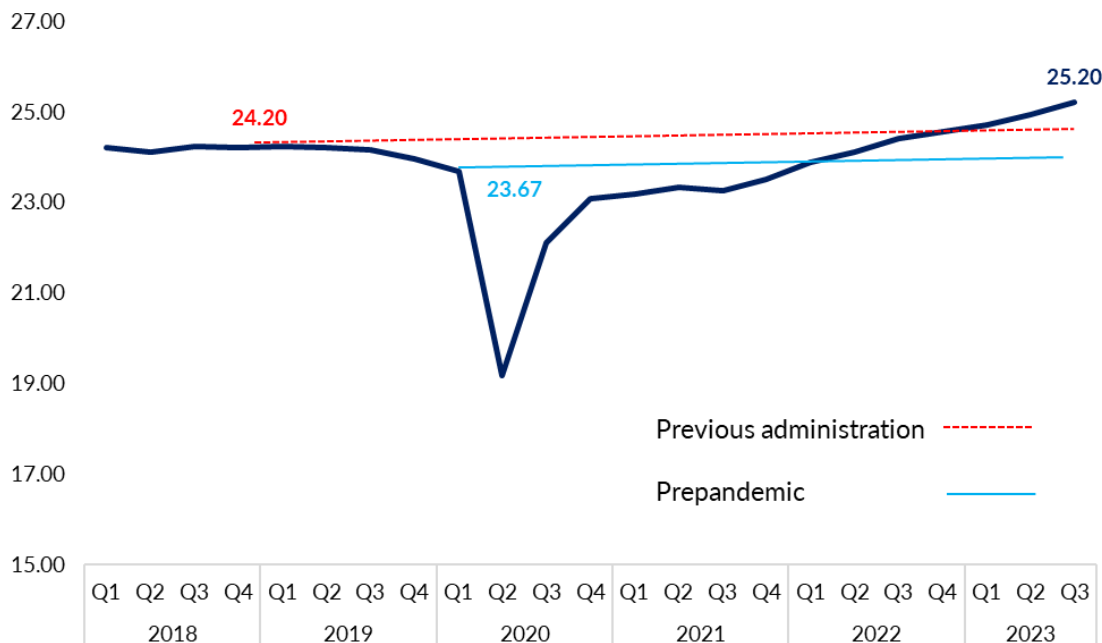
| Category | Indicators | Base Data | Last Data | Balance |
|---|---|-----------------|-----------------|---------|
| High-impact crimes per 100 thousand inhabitants, 2018-2023 (January-October)* | Intentional Homicides | 22.4 (2018) | 19.1 (2023) | -15.1% |
| | Extortion | 4.6 (2018) | 7.1 (2023) | 56.4% |
| | Drug dealing | 38.9 (2018) | 57.9 (2023) | 48.7% |
| | Total Robberies | 541.7 (2018) | 371.9 (2023) | -31.3% |
| Perception of insecurity 2018-2023 | Percentage of adults who feel unsafe in their state | 79.4 (2018) | 74.6 (2023) | -4.8 pp |

| Category | Indicators | Base Data | Last Data | Balance |
|---|---|--------------------|--------------------|---------|
| Impunity** | Impunity Index México Evalúa (State) | 92.4/100 (2019) | 96.3/100 (2022) | 3.3% |
| | Black Figure (INEGI) | 93.2/100 (2018) | 92.4/100 (2022) | -0.8 pp |
| Rule of law | WJP Rule of Law Index® (comprises 140 countries) | 0.45/1 (2018) | 0.42/1 (2023) | -6.7% |
| | Rule of Law Index in Mexico (WJP) - (national average of the 32 states) | 0.39/1 (2018) | 0.42/1 (2023) | 7.7% |
| Missing people*** | Number of missing people, SEGOB | 6,439 (2018) | 9,682 (2023) | 50.4% |
| *Intentional homicide and extortion refer to victims in investigation files. **Both indices range from 0 to 100 where 100 is greater impunity or black figure, respectively. ***The data compared corresponds to the period January-November 2018 and 2023. | | | | |

Source: Author's compilation with data from the Executive Secretariat of the National Public Security System (Sesnsp, Spanish acronym), National Population Council (Conapo, Spanish acronym), The National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI, Spanish acronym), The Ministry of Internal Affairs (Segob, Spanish acronym), México Evalúa, *World Justice Project*

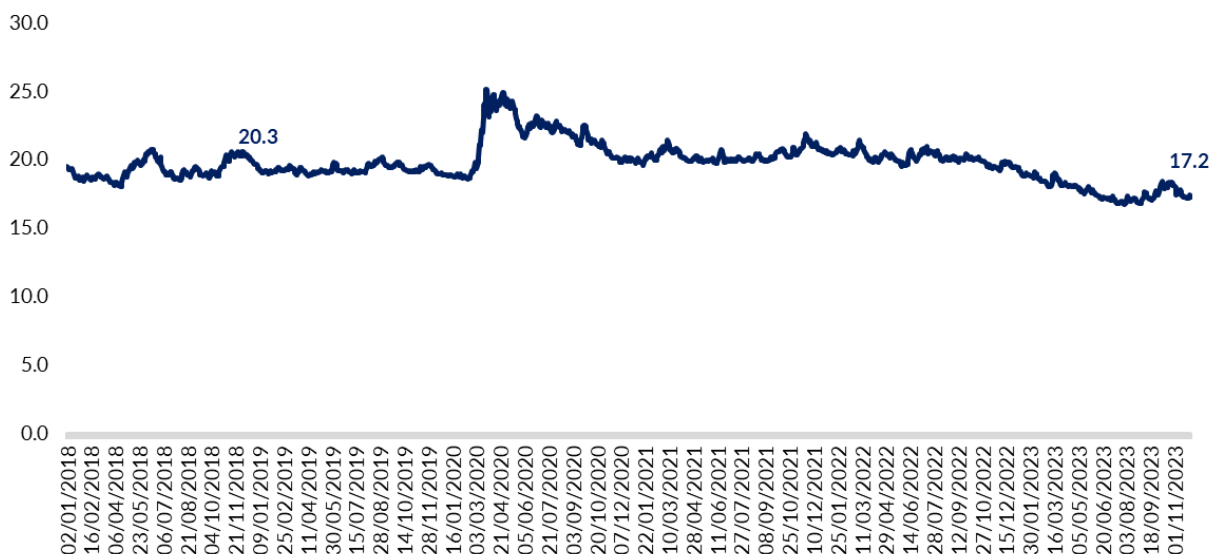
ANNEX - Charts material

Chart 1. GDP, seasonally adjusted series (trillions of 2018 pesos)



Source: Author's compilation with data from INEGI the SHCP

Chart 2. Exchange rate Jan-2018 - Dec-2023 (pesos per dollar)



Source: Author's compilation with data from Banxico

Chart 3. Annual Inflation (2018-2023)



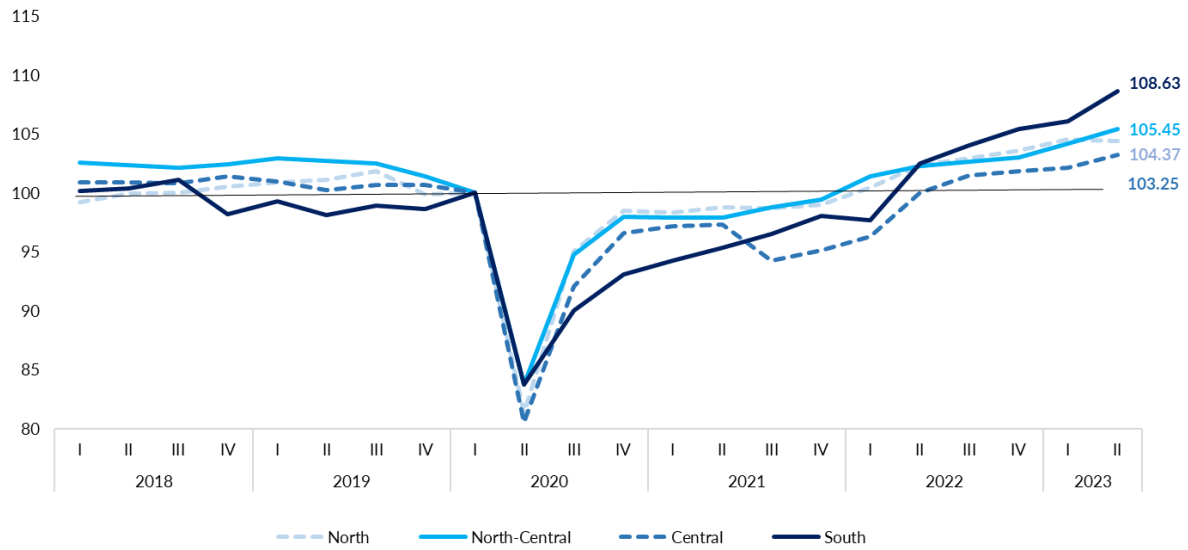
Source: Author's compilation with data from INEGI

Chart 4. Unemployment Rate 2018-2023 (%)



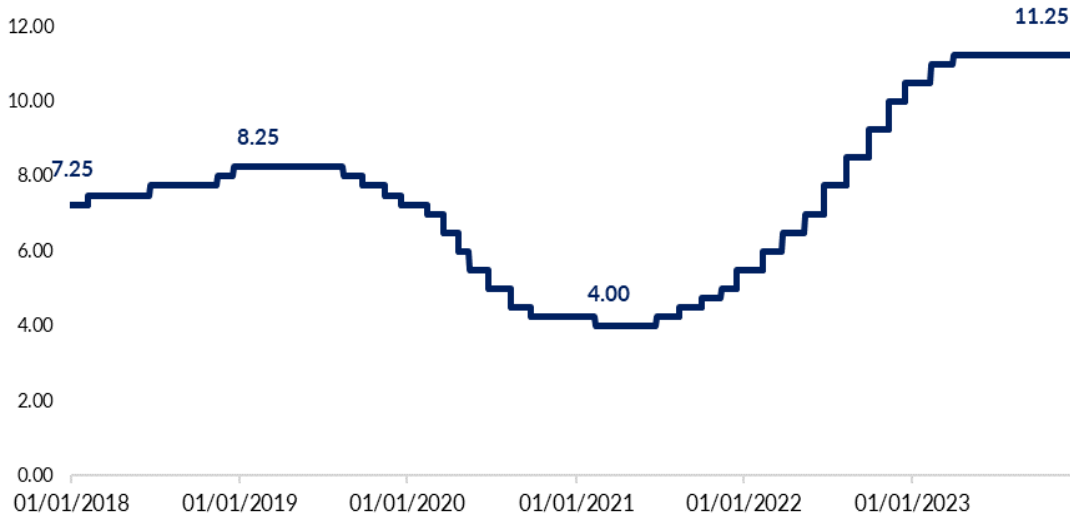
Source: Author's compilation with data from INEGI

Chart 5. Quarterly Indicator of Regional Economic Activity (Index Q1-2020=100)



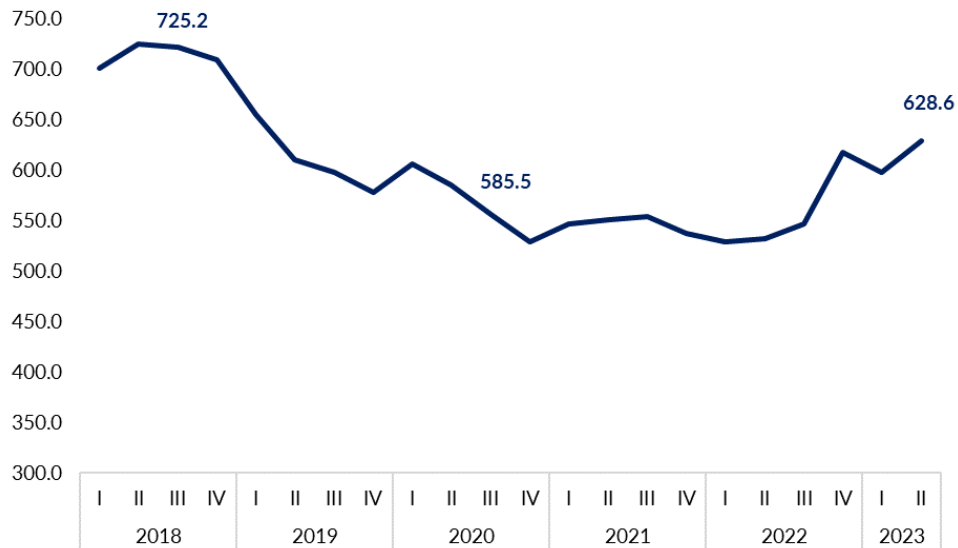
Source: Author's compilation with data from Banxico

Chart 6. Banxico target rate (annual %)



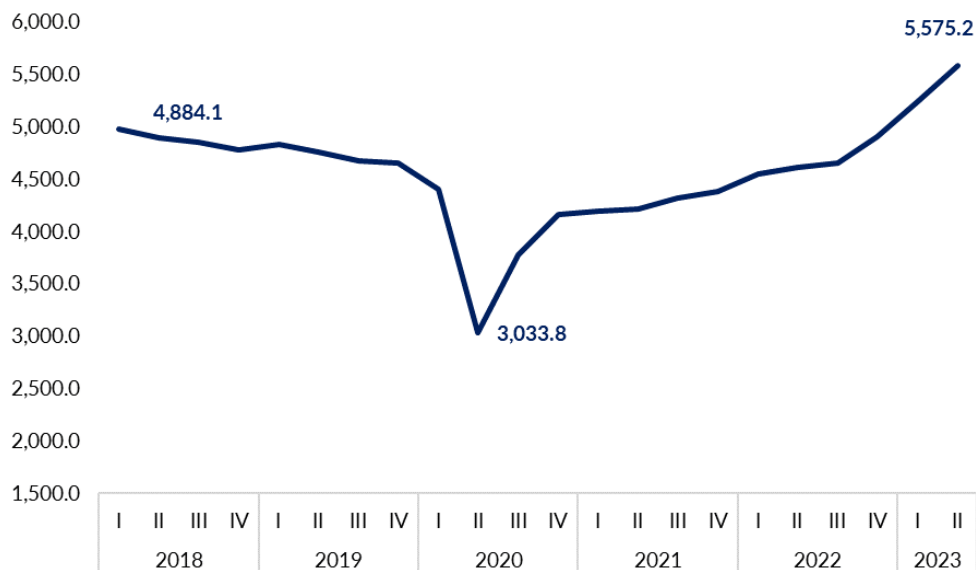
Source: Author's compilation with data from Banxico

Chart 7. Public investment (billions of pesos at 2018 prices)



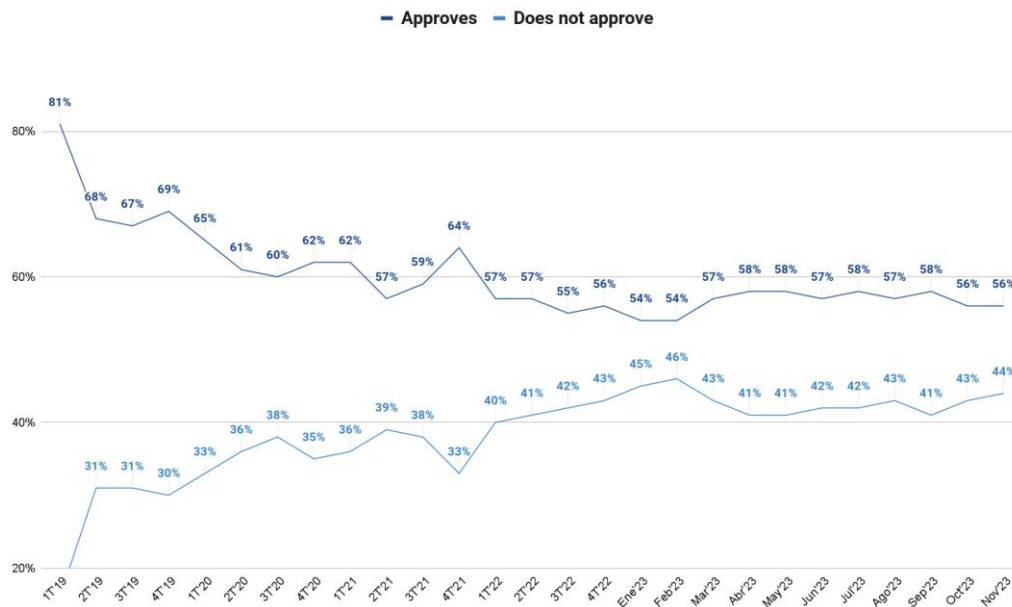
Source: Author's compilation with data from INEGI

Chart 8. Private investment (billions of pesos at 2018 prices)



Source: Author's compilation with information from INEGI

Chart 9. Approval of President López Obrador. Quarterly average (%) 2019-2021 and monthly average 2022



Source: Author's compilation with data from El Financiero

Chart 10. Nationwide evolution of high-impact crimes per 100 thousand inhabitants, 2018-2023 (January-October)

| Crime | Period | | | | | | Trend | Percentage change | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------------------|-----------|
| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | | 2022-2023 | 2018-2023 |
| Common jurisdiction | 1338.1 | 1381.1 | 1199.3 | 1318.6 | 1383.6 | 1396.6 | | 0.9% | 4.4% |
| Extortion | 4.6 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 7.1 | | -0.5% | 56.4% |
| Femicide | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | | -13.5% | -9.5% |
| Intentional homicide | 22.4 | 22.8 | 22.9 | 21.8 | 20.1 | 19.1 | | -5.0% | -15.1% |
| Drug dealing | 38.9 | 46.7 | 50.0 | 53.7 | 55.5 | 57.9 | | 4.3% | 48.7% |
| Robbery to businesses | 75.3 | 79.2 | 63.0 | 55.9 | 54.3 | 57.9 | | 6.5% | -23.2% |
| Robbery to transporters | 8.5 | 7.8 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.9 | | 6.6% | -30.4% |
| Motor vehicle theft | 142.3 | 125.2 | 95.9 | 90.1 | 88.0 | 86.7 | | -1.5% | -39.1% |
| Kidnapping | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | | 8.0% | -49.7% |

Note: extortion, femicide, intentional homicide, and kidnapping refer to victims in investigation files.

Source: Author's compilation with information from SESNSP and CONAPO