33 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Mexico

The maternal mortality ratio in Mexico has improved from 55 in 2000 to 33 in 2017. Maternal mortality in Mexico is lower than its regional average. Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births.

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births) of Mexico is lower than its regional average. Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births.

59 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Mexico in 2019

In Mexico, the rate of adolescent fertility has decreased since 2010. The rate in 2019 was higher than the average rate in its income group.

92.5% of girls and 88.9% of boys complete lower secondary school in Mexico as of 2019 data

The female rate in Mexico is higher than both Latin America & Caribbean and the upper-middle income group. Lower secondary education completion rate measures how many children have completed the last grade of lower secondary education regardless of age completed.

Adult literacy in Mexico is nearly the same among women and men (2020)

In Mexico, both women and men have very high literacy rates. Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement about their everyday life.
In Mexico, the labor force participation rate among females is 45.6% and among males is 78.5% for 2019.

The labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active. Since 1990, female labor force participation has increased. Compared with labor force participation in the upper-middle income group, the gap between men and women is higher in Mexico.

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in Mexico since 1991.

Workers in vulnerable employment are the least likely to have formal work arrangements, social protection, and safety nets to guard against economic shocks; thus they are more likely to fall into poverty. Vulnerable employment among women is 30.3% and among men is 25.3% in Mexico for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is lower for men and women in Mexico compared to the average rate in Latin America & Caribbean.
In Mexico, women spend 2.5 times as much time on unpaid domestic and care work than men.

The data, expressed as a proportion of time in a day, measure the average time an individual spends on household provision of services for own consumption. In 2019, women in Mexico spent 27.8% of their day and men spent 11.1% of their day on unpaid work. Data compiled from the most recent data point between 2010 and 2019.

Data is not available for Mexico for Share of business owners, by sex (% of total business owners).

In 2017, 33.3% of women and 41.1% of men in Mexico had an account.

The female rate in Mexico is lower than both Latin America & Caribbean and the upper-middle income group. Account ownership denotes the percentage of respondents who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or report personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months.

Data is not available for Mexico for House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49).

House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49)

Data is not available.
48.2% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 in Mexico

Women in parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women. The proportion of seats held by women in Mexico has increased since 2010. The current rate is higher than the average rate in upper-middle income countries.

Women represented 35.5% of those employed in senior and middle management in 2019

The female share of employment in senior and middle management for Mexico falls in the fourth quintile of all countries for which there are data. Data compiled from the most recent data point available between 2010 and 2020.

More men than women used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in 2017

The female rate in Mexico is nearly the same as Latin America & Caribbean but lower than the upper-middle income group. Internet usage denotes the percentage of respondents who report using the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past 12 months.


Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex (% of 24 hour day). Source: National statistical offices or national database and publications compiled by United Nations Statistics Division. The data were downloaded on December 3 from the Global SDG Indicators Database.


Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex (% of population ages 15+). Source: Demirgüç-Kunt et al., 2018, Global Financial Inclusion Database, World Bank.

House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49). Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).

Women who do not own a house (% of women age 15-49). Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).

Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about: Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).

Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced: Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Statcompiler (https://www.statcompiler.com/).

Seats held by women in national parliaments, female (%). Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) (www.ipu.org). For the year of 1998, the data is as of August 10, 1998.


Used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in the past year, by sex (% age 15+). Source: Global Findex database.

Data retrieved from World Bank Gender Data Portal.
https://genderdata.worldbank.org/countries/mexico/