MEASURING PROGRESS
BEYOND GDP IN MEXICO

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INEGI-México

SIDE EVENT
ECLAC / ESCAP
53rd UN Statistical Commission
WHAT MOTIVATED THE EFFORT TO MOVE BEYOND GDP?

GDP

Essential for the measurement of economic activities.

- Refinements over 70 years.
- International standard.
- Disaggregation subnational level
- Widely use by public officials, businesses, scholars and journalists.

... BUT
The changing international environment requiring data for the design of public policies on environmental protection, decent work, climate change, circular economy, gender equality, health and well-being.
WHAT HAS BEEN THE PROCESS FOR COMPILING THE STATISTICS NEEDED FOR THE EFFORT TO MOVE BEYOND GDP?

Inter-institutional and interdisciplinary collegiate work.

Coordination tools available to the Mexican State
Traditional approach

- Goods and services
- Producers
- Produced capital
- Financial capital
- Consumers

NEW PARADIGM
Incorporates the measurement of environmental assets and well-being

Towards a wellbeing approach

- Ecosystem services
  - Training
  - Health
  - Education
  - Employment
  - Social connection
  - Civic engagement

Natural capital

Traditional National Accounting
Satellite accounts provide an opportunity to carry out the analysis of sectoral, social, environmental and cultural issues within the framework of national accounting.
Three examples:

• Unpaid domestic and care-giving work

• Environmental-economic accounts

• Ecosystem Accounts
SATELLITE ACCOUNT OF UNPAID WORK IN MEXICAN HOUSEHOLDS

- Food preparation
- Shopping and managing the home
- Cleaning (cloth/shoes)

Special studies (coverage extension)

- Unpaid work in the production of goods for self-consumption
- Economic value of unpaid domestic and care work carried out by children between 5 and 11 years of age
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Care-giving and domestic work</th>
<th>% GDP</th>
<th>% Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feeding</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>21.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household cleaning and maintenance</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>20.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaning/care of footwear and clothing</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shopping and home management</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care and support</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>27.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Help to other households and volunteer work</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Economic value of unpaid work in households 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feeding</td>
<td>82.8%</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House cleaning and maintenance</td>
<td>71.2%</td>
<td>28.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaning and care of clothing and footwear</td>
<td>80.6%</td>
<td>19.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shopping and home management</td>
<td>58.7%</td>
<td>41.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care and support</td>
<td>74.7%</td>
<td>25.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Help other households and volunteer work</td>
<td>68.2%</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Environmental-Economic Accounting

1991

INEGI
Publication of the Green GDP pilot study, using data from 1985

WORLD BANK/UNSD/INEGI
Environmental-Economic accounts & derived macroeconomic aggregates in Mexico

1996

INEGI
System of Environmental Economic Accounts. Data from 1985 onwards

SEEA - MX

SATELLITE ACCOUNTS
Forest resources, Underground water, soil degradation, solid waste, air and water pollution

TOTAL COST OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION AND DEPLETION, AS % OF GDP
6.8%
5.5%
4.5%

2003 2013 2019
Ecosystem Accounting

**Stock Accounts**
- Ecosystem Extent
- Ecosystem Condition
- Ecosystem Asset (stock and changes)

**Flow Accounts**
- Ecosystem Service (Flow and use)

Accounts in physical units & monetary units
Valuation of Ecosystem Services

- Supply to agricultural production: 1.00%
- Carbon storage: 1.49%
- Carbon sequestration: 0.15%
- Water: 0.05%
- Sustainable and nature tourism: 0.22%
- Pollination: 0.20%

Total valuation: 3.11% GDP
What are the intended policy applications?

- Environmentally adjusted ("Green") GDP
  Indicator to measure progress in the sustainability of the country, in addition to being used in sectoral plans on environmental matters.

- Ecosystem accounting
  Values the complexity and health of ecosystems, and their contribution to the economy and wellbeing, thus promoting their protection, conservation and restoration.

- Unpaid household work
  The creation of a national system of care using data from unpaid health care work
Thank you

Gracias