

## Mexico City Overall Score 31.8 | Overall Rank: 45/50

### Basic Facts

- Greater Mexico City population is 21.2 million
- \$518 billion Gross Metro Product (2016)
- Top industries by employment include: business support services (including outsourcing), food and beverage preparation, retail sales, and manufacturing, especially of food

### Notable Strengths

- The principle of gender parity in politics was recently implemented in the 2015 elections when Mexico increased gender quotas for party lists in federal district elections from 46 percent to 50 percent and introduced the requirement that political parties must propose 50 percent male and 50 percent female candidates in municipal elections
- Women now comprise 45 percent of the Chamber of Deputies in Mexico City
- In addition to having a relatively high number of women in positions of political leadership, many local and national policies have been passed in recent years to increase the participation of women in the economy
- The Government of Mexico City (CDMX) has [four main policies aimed toward increasing gender equality](#) and recently (2017) launched the “[MujerEs CDMX](#)” program that includes an investment of 80 million pesos to build a center with an aim to decrease women’s labor, economic and human rights inequalities
- Some of these policies may be paying off: according to [Grant Thornton Women in Business](#), in 2016 Mexico had more women in directive positions than the U.S. and Canada
- The directive positions that women mainly occupy are Operations (21 percent), Finance (20 percent), and Human Resources (18 percent). In the WE Cities Index, Mexico City ranks No. 5 on the Policy sub-category within the Culture pillar
- Compared to many developing countries, Mexico also does a good job of sub-national gendered data collection, a first step toward monitoring gender equity advancements by region over time

- For example, the National Statistics Institute (INEGI) collects data by gender on income, employment and use of technology in Mexico City
- Additionally, the [Gender Index System](#) provides a database of statistical information that can be used to compare the status of women and men on a variety of key health, education, employment and other social indicators
- These strong policies and Mexico City’s Market, ranked at No. 10 in Market Size, and relatively low market cost and access for women entrepreneurs (ranking No. 14 on both) are strengths it can capitalize on to attract and support high potential women entrepreneurs

“Many local and national policies have been passed in recent years to increase women’s participation in the economy.”

### Areas for Improvement

- Despite the many notable women-focused policies and programs that have been set up in recent years, Mexico City, and Mexico at large, still has several areas to improve related to its ability to support women-owned businesses
- There are relatively few women on corporate boards. Mexico City is ranked No. 44 on its corporate board members that are women
- None of the city’s major business associations are headed by a woman and very few of these organizations’ board members are female. Only 70 out of 1,169 associations and unions in Mexico City are headed by women

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- There is a lack of access to capital due to a lack of education on financial services. Mexico City has a relatively low participation of women in venture capital, only [15 percent of funds are managed by women](#), and the value of VC funds given to businesses with at least 25 percent female executive was in the bottom 10 of the 2017 cities
- Despite ranking No. 19 in the number of top universities, female enrollment in top universities ranks in the bottom 10. Additionally, it ranks No. 17 for top-ranked business schools, but the ratio of women to men with MBAs ranks No. 47
- There are relatively few city level organizations specifically for women entrepreneurs and businesswomen