INCOME AND EXPEDITURE SURVEY

MEXICO

February 21 -22

Paris, France

Background

- The National Survey of Household Income and Expenditure in Mexico rises since 1984.

- From 1992 is performed every two years.

- The last published survey is the 2010, database and its technical documents can be found on the website of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography www.inegi.org.mx

Characteristics of the survey

- Information is collected via paper questionnaires that are applied in households and are answered by people who receive income either work or have another source of income.

- It asks about the income of the past six months.

- Non-monetary income (personal consumption, self-supply, remuneration in kind and transfers from other households and institutions public or private) are also considered.

- We ask about financial and capital perceptions in the same period.

The minimum and maximum income.

- In the survey the minimum and maximum values found in the information are preserved in the database so users are those who according to their interest of study make the necessary adjustments.

- Statistical values of income captured in the survey are presented in the following table.

- As you can see in the picture our minimum value is zero, since showing three households had loss business in the reference period, which is not to say that in a period prior to 6 months income that has been resolving its expenses have been taken.

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Mínimum	Máximum	Media	Desv. típ.
Total income	29 074 332	0	136 069	2 919	3 403
Current income	29 074 332	0	83 276	2 795	3 134
Current income monetary	29 074 332	0	76 885	2 206	2 702
Current non-monetary income	29 074 332	0	80 809	589	969
Overall perceptions	29 074 332	0	120 326	124	1 015
Monetary perceptions	29 074 332	0	120 326	123	1 014
Non-monetary expenses	29 074 332	0	4 011	2	48

* The information is quarterly and in dollars

Non-response by socioeconomic level

- As you can see in the table above the income maximums captured in the survey are not very high, this may be due to two reasons:

  - 10% of households concentrated in 2010 the 33.9% of income and if this decile in the last percentile greater concentration we can assume that we are not interviewing to higher-income households because it is very difficult in the sample selected falling.

  - On the other hand non-response in the social stratum of better socio-economic conditions has higher levels than in the other three.

The strata of the National Framework of INEGI housing classified to the primary sampling units of the country according to certain socio-demographic characteristics of the habitants of the housing, as well as physical, economic and equipment expressed them through 24 indicators constructed with information from the XII General Census of population and housing.

Such stratification is performed by means of multivariate statistical methods.

		Informant non response
Social stratum 1	low	0.7%
Social stratum 2	medium low	1.8%
Social stratum 3	medium high	4.4%
Social stratum 4	high	9.7%

24 Variables used for the stratification of the national framework of INEGI housing are:

% of housing:

- with drainage

- which have water,electricity and drainage

- with floor different from earth

- with exclusive kitchen

- without overcrowding

- with exclusive toilet with water system

• which used gas to cook

• with radio or boom box

• with TV

• with refrigerator

• with blender

• with car or own van

• with washing machine

• with four goods (radio, TV, Blender, and refrigerator)

% Of population:

• from 6 to 17 years old who attends school

• for 15 years and more literate

• 15-year-old and more post-primary

• average grade of schooling

• working population winning more than 2.5. minimum wages

• working population earning more than 5 minimum wage

• women of 12 years and more economically active

• economically active population aged 20-49

Others:

• percentage of households in the decile 8, 9 and 10 at national level.

• the dependency ratio.

Conclusions

- The information that is captured through the survey (ENIGH) occurs in database as you register, no imputation is done, only introduces the necessary validation criteria for the internal consistency of the survey and is left at the discretion of the user changes the data they decide.

- Administrative records in Mexico are still not a reliable source of information about income.