

Mexico 2017

1 Survey Description

Survey: The data comes from two sources: the ESRU-EMOVI (2017) and the ENIGH (2016).

Link to the document: <<https://ceey.org.mx/contenido/que-hacemos/emovi/>; <https://en.www.inegi.org.mx/programas/enigh/nc/2016/>>

Sample: The ESRU-EMOVI is a nation-wide survey conducted in 2017. It collects detailed information on demographic characteristics of the population. The sample considered is restricted to adult individuals aged 25 to 65 with information about sex, ethnicity, birth place, father occupation, father education, mother occupation and mother education. It does not collect information on income or consumption. We impute income following Torres, Monroy-Gomez-Franco and Velez-Grajales (2024) using the ENIGH 2016.. There are 17,665 individuals in the total sample and 12,899 individuals in the analysis sample. Section 3 of this document describes the prevalence and pattern of missing data.

Weights: Weights were computed to reflect the different probabilities of selection in order to obtain the true contribution of each selected household in the sample based on the first and second stage probabilities of selection. E.g., an observation with a sampling weight of 600 represents six hundred individuals from the target population while another observation with a sampling weight of say 50 represents only fifty individuals.

Outcome: The outcome variables are annual equivalized household disposable total (*eq_iinc*) income in dollars PPP 2017.¹

Circumstances:

- Ethnicity (indigenous or not indigenous, described in Table 1)
- Sex (female, male)
- Region of upbringing (several categories described in Table 1)
- Fathers's edu. (years of education, described in Table 2)
- Mother's edu. (years of education, described in Table 2)
- Father's occ. (ISCO categories, described in Table 3)
- Mother's occ. (ISCO categories, described in Table 3)

¹Income variable was equivalized using the square root scale.

2 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Respondant's socio-demographics - 2017

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=12,899)	(N=17,665)
Gender		
0 Man	5,013 (38.9%)	6,919 (39.2%)
1 Woman	7,886 (61.1%)	10,746 (60.8%)
Ethnicity		
0 Non-Indigenous	11,134 (86.3%)	15,446 (87.4%)
1 Indigenous	1,765 (13.7%)	2,219 (12.6%)
Birth Area		
1 North	1,034 (8.0%)	1,429 (8.1%)
2 North-West	1,061 (8.2%)	1,440 (8.2%)
3 Center-West	1,589 (12.3%)	1,947 (11.0%)
4 South	1,949 (15.1%)	2,563 (14.5%)
6 Mexico City	7,266 (56.3%)	9,681 (54.8%)
Missing	0 (0%)	605 (3.4%)

Table 2: Parental education - 2017

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analysis sample - Mother's edu	12,899	4.541	4.909	3	0	22	0
Analysis sample - Father's edu	12,899	4.423	4.582	3	0	22	0
Total sample - Mother's edu	17,665	3.944	4.820	2	0	22	0
Total sample - Father's edu	17,665	4.135	4.518	3	0	22	0

Table 3: Parental Occupation - 2017

	Analysis sample	Total sample
	(N=12,899)	(N=17,665)
Father's occupation (ISCO 1-D)		
1 Officials, Directors and Managers	154 (1.2%)	163 (0.9%)
2 Professionals and Technicians	1,146 (8.9%)	1,266 (7.2%)
3 Auxiliary workers in administrative activities	244 (1.9%)	268 (1.5%)
4 Traders and Employees in sales	1,616 (12.5%)	1,783 (10.1%)
5 Workers in personal and custodial services	575 (4.5%)	635 (3.6%)
6 Agricultural and Fishing workers	3,599 (27.9%)	4,066 (23.0%)
7 Craft, Construction and other Trades workers	2,128 (16.5%)	2,333 (13.2%)
8 Industrial machinery operators, chauffeurs and transport drivers	1,242 (9.6%)	1,325 (7.5%)
9 Workers in basic and support activities	1,673 (13.0%)	1,854 (10.5%)
10 Was not working	522 (4.0%)	626 (3.5%)
Missing	0 (0%)	3,346 (18.9%)
Mother's occupation (ISCO 1-D)		
1 Officials, Directors and Managers	16 (0.1%)	19 (0.1%)
2 Professionals and Technicians	382 (3.0%)	482 (2.7%)
3 Auxiliary workers in administrative activities	226 (1.8%)	322 (1.8%)
4 Traders and Employees in sales	839 (6.5%)	1,222 (6.9%)
5 Workers in personal and custodial services	368 (2.9%)	632 (3.6%)
6 Agricultural and Fishing workers	370 (2.9%)	479 (2.7%)
7 Craft, Construction and other Trades workers	380 (2.9%)	552 (3.1%)
8 Industrial machinery operators, chauffeurs and transport drivers	45 (0.3%)	76 (0.4%)
9 Workers in basic and support activities	1,000 (7.8%)	1,885 (10.7%)
10 Was not working	9,273 (71.9%)	10,413 (58.9%)
Missing	0 (0%)	1,583 (9.0%)

Table 4: Respondant's income - 2017

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Missing
Analysis sample	12,899	6,456	8,974	4,035	69.79	226,687	0
Total sample	17,665	6,342	8,874	3,942	69.79	226,687	0

3 Missing data analysis

3.1 Missing patterns

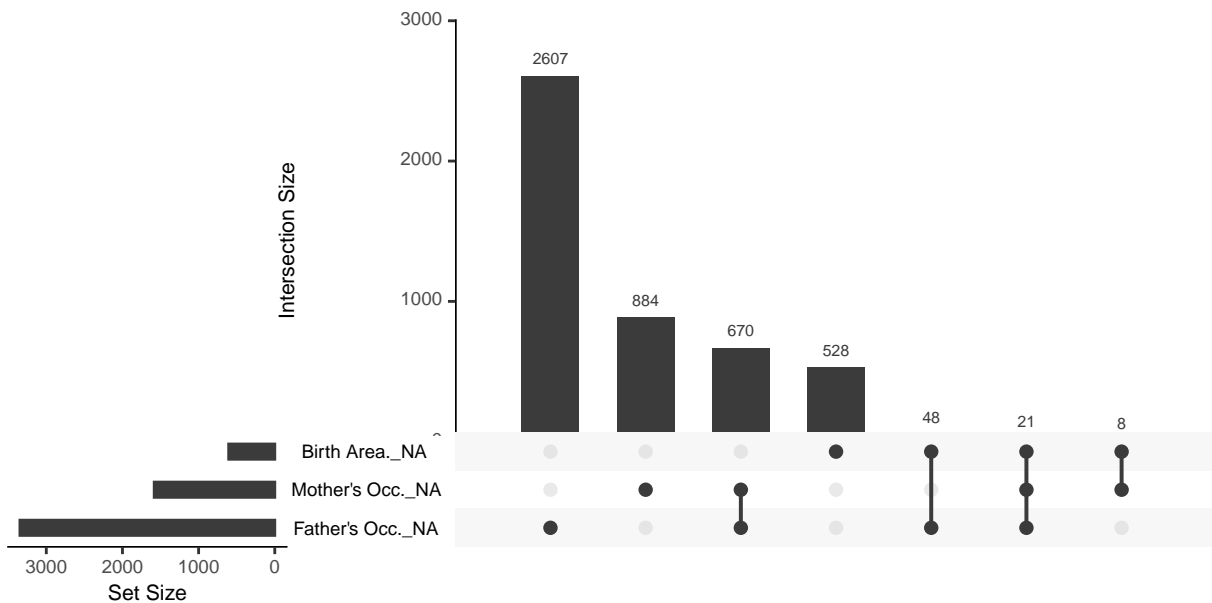


Figure 1: Missing patterns: *Left:* Marginal distribution of missing observations per variable. *Right:* Combination of missingness across cases

3.2 Differences in expected total equivalized household income between samples

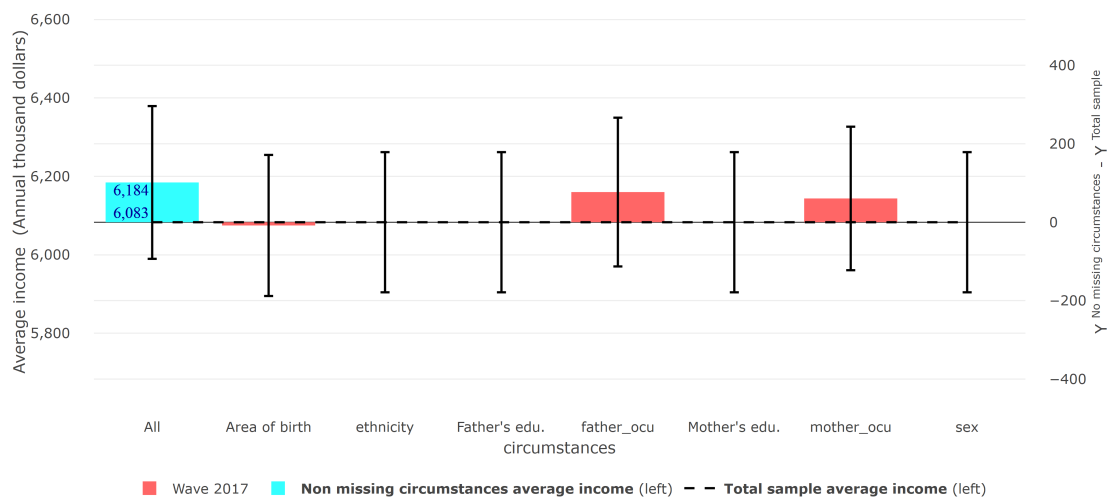


Figure 2: Differences in expected total equivalized household income between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample

3.3 Gini coefficient

Table 5: Gini coefficient in analysis sample and total sample

Wave	Sample	Gini	Lower bound	Upper bound	Average income
Wave 2017	Analysis sample	0.510	0.495	0.523	6,184
Wave 2017	Total sample	0.512	0.500	0.525	6,083

3.4 Differences in Gini coefficient between samples

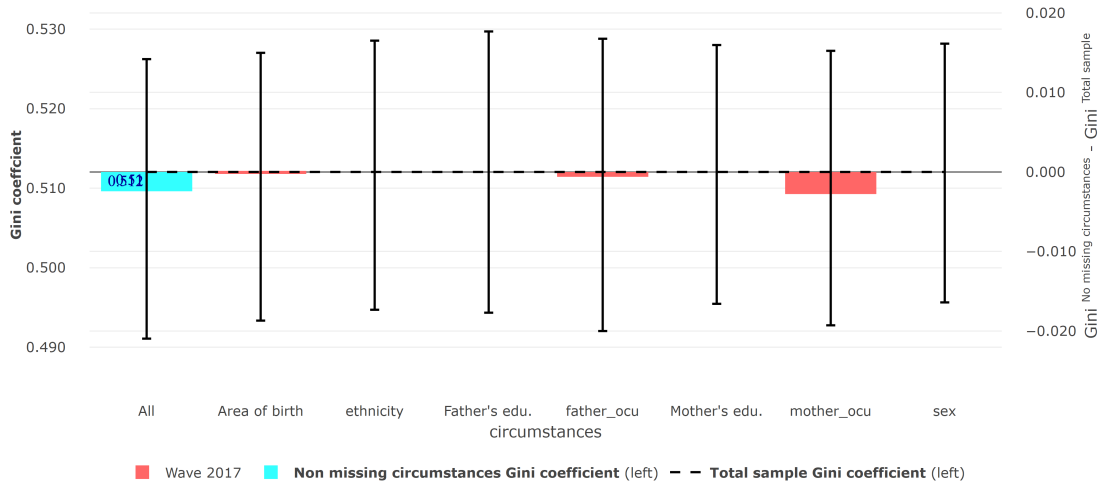


Figure 3: Differences in Gini coefficient between the sample with non-missing circumstances and the total sample