Mexico

Sources:
Navarrete 1960
Weisskoff 1970
Paukert 1973, Table 6 p.104-105
Jain 1975
Cromwell 1977, Table 1
Bergsman 1980
UN 1981
Felix 1982, Tables 1 and 2 p. 267 and 268
van Ginneken 1982
Lecaillon et al. 1984. Table 4 p. 26-27
UN 1985
Fields 1989
Panuco-Laguette and Szekely 1996, Table 1 p.191
Gonzalez and McKinley 1997, Table 1 p.508 and Table A1 p. 524
Psacharopoulos et al. 1997
IADB Integration and Regional Programs Dept. web 1999
Székely and Hilgert 2002, Table 6.3 p.139 and Table 6.4 p.140
Székely 2003
Deininger & Squire, World Bank 2004
Luxembourg Income Study (for more information, please look at http://www.lisproject.org/techdoc/mx/mxindex.htm)

Surveys:
Censo de la Población 1950
Some adjustments were made to the estimates using national accounts data. The income concept is monetary income. The estimates are reported by Weisskoff (1970) but are based on Navarrete (1960). The estimates are calculated from ten original intervals.

Encuesta de los ingresos y egresos de la población 1956, 1957
It seems that the 1956 survey also was used as the base for the 1957 estimates. The 1956 estimates are reported by Navarrete (1960). The 1957 estimates reported by Weisskoff (1970) are based on Navarrete (1960). In 1956, the income concept is monetary incomes; in 1957 in-kind incomes are included.

Encuesta sobre Ingresos y Gastos Familiares 1958, 1963, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1975, 1977
The survey is apparently conducted by different agencies. In 1963 and 1968 it was conducted by Banco de México and the Oficina de Estudios sobre Projecciones Agricolas, in 1958 and 1969 by the National Statistical Office, in 1975 by the Labor Information and Statistics Center and in 1977 by Secretaria de Programación y Presupuesto.

Bergsman (1980) uses the 1963, 1968 and 1975 surveys. In WIID2 the unadjusted estimates are reported. According to Bergsman (1980), the surveys should be more or less comparable even if concepts, methods and reliability vary somewhat between the surveys. The 1975 survey is the one of the lowest quality. The income concept reported is disposable income which is the sum of total household income after direct taxes including "normal" monetary income, income in-kind, imputed income from owner-occupied dwelling and income from capital and transfers. In Bergsman (1980), the decile distributions are derived by interpolating log-linearly. In Felix (1982) the estimates are adjusted for underreporting in the survey.

Van Ginneken (1982) uses the 1968 survey. 5608 households are reported to be included in the survey. The households were interviewed the last week of March 1968. The income concept is reported to be disposable income including in-kind income, own consumption and imputed rent. The Gini coefficients were estimated from deciles.

UN (1981) uses the 1970 survey. According to the source, no sufficiently good sampling frame was available so the sampling had to be simplified. The field work was done in July 1970 and each selected household was visited 3 times. The six questions on income that were included in the questionnaire were only addressed to individuals receiving income in-cash. In this source, the income concept is reported to be monetary gross income from labour, own business or self-employment, property (such as rents, interests and dividends) and transfers received by all income recipients of the household, with the exception of income earned by domestic servants. The reference period was in general the month of July 1970. For dividends and profits the monthly average of the amount received during the year before July 1970 was used.

Encuesta Nacional de Ingresos y Gastos de los Hogares 1977, 1984, 1989, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000

A stratified, multi-stage sampling method is utilized for the survey. The different years should be comparable in terms of having the same conceptual framework, structure of questionnaire, time period in which the surveys were conducted, and procedures for sampling and data collection. The income concept used is current net income including monetary income from net wages and salaries, entrepreneurial income, property income such as interest, dividends, rents, etc.; transfers received from social security, pensions, donations etc. Income in-kind includes goods and services received as part of wages and salaries, imputed income from owner-occupied housing and household consumption of own production. Direct taxes and social security contributions are deducted.

Bergsman (1980) uses the survey from 1977 and in WIID2 the unadjusted estimates are reported. The decile distributions were derived by interpolating log-linearly.

Also UN (1985) uses the 1977 survey and reports that 11540 household questionnaires were accepted out of a sample size of 15360 households. The reference period for the incomes was the six month period January-June 1977. The Gini coefficients based on the data in UN (1985) were estimated by Deiniger & Squire for their old database.

Psacharopoulos et al. (1997) use the survey from 1984 and 1989 and report sample sizes of 4963 households in 1984 and 11535 in 1989. The estimates are based on unit record data.

Panuco-Laguette and Szekely (1996), Székely and Hilgert (2002) and Székely (2003) are likely to be comparable. Unit record data were used in their calculations. Székely and Hilgert (2002) reports estimates based on total net incomes, monetary incomes and earnings for the whole country as well as urban and rural areas. The following sample sizes are reported:

1989	11531	0.07 % of the population
1992	10530	0.06 %
1994	12815	0.07 %
1996	14042	0.07 %

Deininger & Squire (2004) reports not only income base estimates but also consumption based estimates for 1998. As the mean consumption is lower than the mean incomes, some items might be missing from the consumption concept.

Gonzalez and McKinley (1997) reports estimates based on earnings. The original survey does not make a distinction between urban and rural workers, but distinguishes between workers on the basis of whether they reside in “high-density areas” or “low-density areas”. The authors have used theses categories as proxies for urban and rural respectively. Wage incomes reported by owners of large enterprises are eliminated since they can not be distinguished from profit income. It is not clear whether grouped or unit record data were used for the calculations.

Sample sizes for employed (wage earners):

	All	Urban
1984	4764	3490
1989	12856	9239
1992	13485	9837