

Household surveys for producing disaggregated data: Mexican case

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Regulatory framework

**Coordinator
National
Institute of
Statistics and
Geography
(INEGI)**

National System of Information (SNIEG)

National
Subsystem

National
Subsystem

National
Subsystem

National
Subsystem

Executive
Committee

Executive
Committee

Executive
Committee

Executive
Committee

Technical
Committees

Technical
Committees

Technical
Committees

Technical
Committees

Working
groups

Working
groups

Working
groups

Working
groups

Laws / Confidentiality / Transparency / Communication / Coordination /
Classification / ...



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Context of socio demographic household surveys

- **Regular surveys** (mature surveys, several iterations, dedicated staff, among others aspects)
 - Normally, data is disaggregated by income, sex, age and geographic location (urban/rural)
- **Special surveys** (new surveys, few iterations, financial resources from other institutions)
 - Normally, data is disaggregated by sex and age.
 - Some surveys has data disaggregation by income and geographic location.

Main operational problems for data disaggregation

- Costs increase (normally, a bigger sample, more information, different strategies, etc.)
- Non response (people do not want to participate, especially in the cities)
- Confidentiality and data protection (people do not trust in the legal framework implemented to guaranty these principles)
- Difficult access (low income - insecure areas, high income - private areas)

Strategies implemented

- Find other sponsors (including own resources of INEGI)
- Costs reduction (increase sample size and maintain original cost)
- Non traditional instruments for collecting data (audio interview and self response)
- Use of social media and local traditional media (interviews in local radio stations)

Example

National Survey of Financial Inclusion

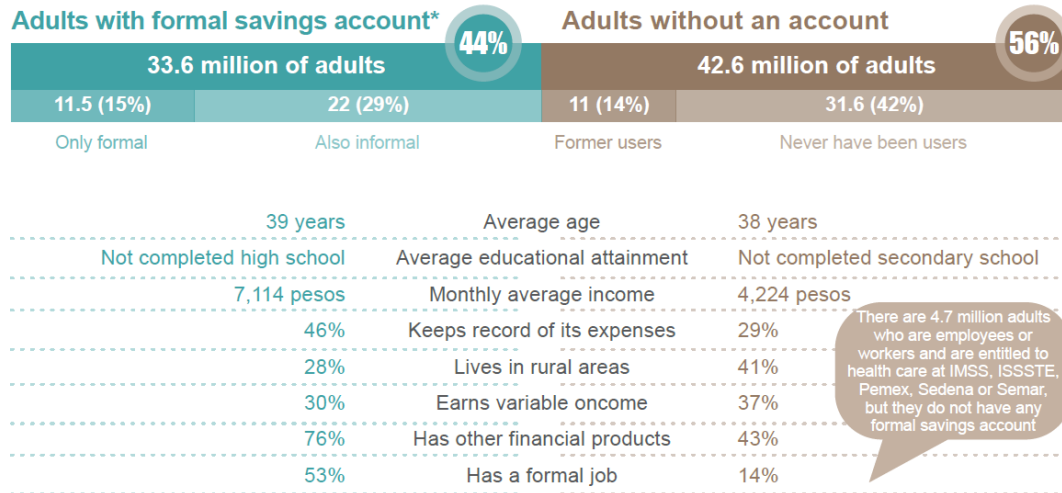
- Survey conducted by National Banking and Securities Commission and National Institute of Statistics and Geography
- It has 3 iteration: 2012, 2015 and 2018
- General objective: provide information to design public policies on the use and access to financial services and products (adults with at least one financial product, people with savings account, credit, insurance and retirement savings account)

Example

National Survey of Financial Inclusion

- For 2012 and 2015 disaggregation data included: income, sex, education level, age and geographic location (urban/rural)

SAVINGS IN MEXICO

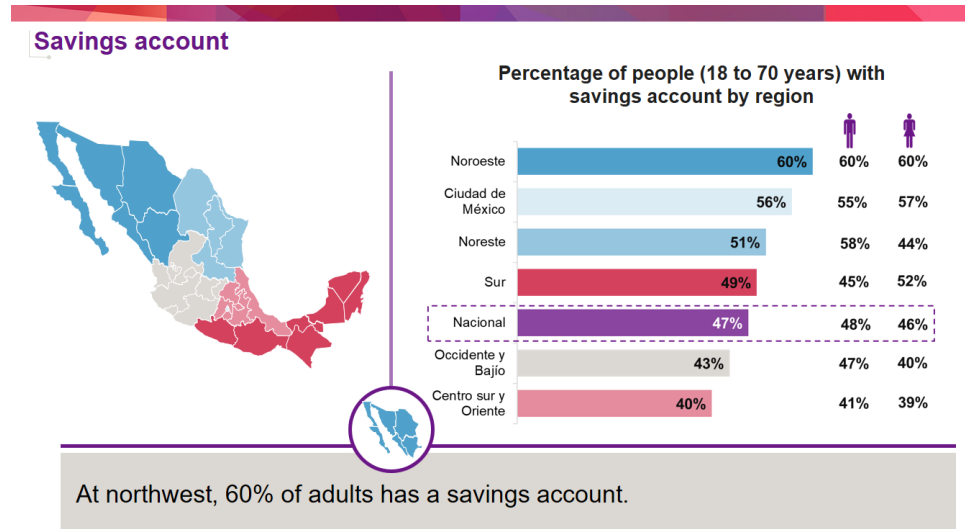


* National Survey of Financial Inclusion, Main findings, CNBV 2015

Example

National Survey of Financial Inclusion

- For 2018 data included the same as 2015 and added five regions of the country.



Challenges and future work

- Find new sponsors (private sector, universities and investigations centers, international institutions)
- Continue the cost reduction
- Explore other non traditional instruments for collecting data
- Standardization of concepts (from different data sources: other surveys, administrative data, etc.)
- Reduce non response



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