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Agenda item: Impact of global shocks on poverty and inequality

National Survey of Household Income and Expenditure (ENIGH)

Note by National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)

Abstract

The National Survey of Household Income and Expenditure (ENIGH) gives a statistical overview of the behavior of household income and expenses in terms of amount, origin, and distribution, including current monetary expenditure. The ENIGH measures consumption expenditure considering the purchase value of goods and services and whether they were paid in full in the reference period.

The survey also inquires about mobility by cars, including spending on gasoline and main petroleum-derived inputs (oils and tires); and on the use of public transportation. It also asks about spending on electricity, gas, coal, or other fuel for heating.

Thanks to its biennial periodicity, ENIGH permits quantifying the change in spending on energy goods from 2018 to 2020. This statistical information allows decision-makers to quantify households' energy expenditure and know whether the increase in prices on these items has an impact on the consumption of other essential goods. Identifying the groups with the most significant increase in their current expenditure before and during the first COVID impact is possible, emphasizing the lowest income deciles or vulnerable groups.

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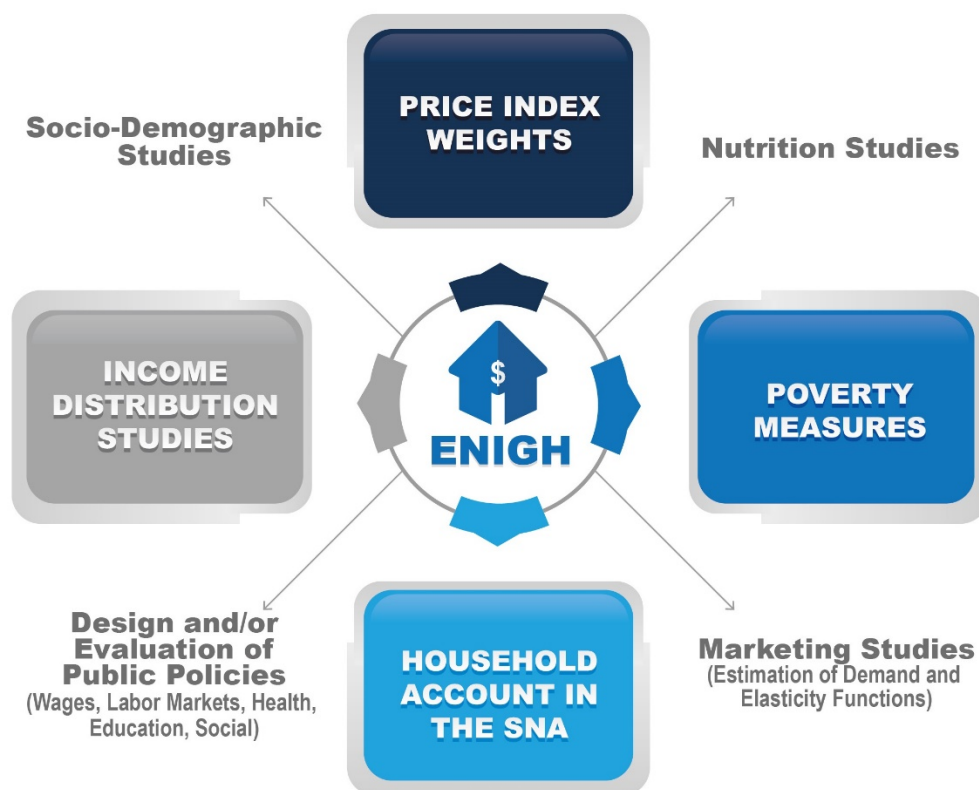
I. Objective

1. The recent COVID-19 crisis showed that the lockdown, social distance measures, and the closure of the economy in Mexico brought a series of adverse effects that impacted the household economy, directly affecting income, employment, and expenses. Based on the above, the behavior of current monetary expenditure by income deciles will be analyzed, and each of the major expenditure items in its rural and urban areas.
2. Observe the change in household spending in Mexico, starting with the COVID-19 pandemic, identifying, in particular, the increase in healthcare spending in 2020 compared to 2018.
3. In times of uncertainty due to health, economic and financial crises, it is essential to have information that allows decision-makers to implement the necessary actions to reduce these adverse effects on the household economy. The National Survey of Household Income and Expenditure (ENIGH, by its Spanish acronym) has cross-sectional measurements that allow identifying the impacts of the price increases of 2020, as well as the allocations that households make to their expenses.
4. The results indicate that households with lower incomes are the most affected due to the loss of purchasing power.

II. Methodological aspects

5. The data source for this paper was the National Survey of Household Income and Expenditure in the 2018 and 2020 editions.
6. Both were conducted from August 21 to November 28, 2018, and 2020.
7. ENIGH aims to present an overview of the behavior of income and expenditure at the household level in terms of amount, origin, and distribution. It also includes information on dwelling characteristics and equipment. Additionally, ENIGH provides information on labor participation and the socio-demographic characteristics of household members.
8. Initially, the design of the ENIGH focused on the need to provide information to update the National Consumer Price Index weights. However, the data collected by the survey has had many other uses in the last few years, mainly to measure poverty.
9. The periodicity and geographical disaggregation of ENIGH have been improving. The survey provides decision-makers with the elements to diagnose material life conditions and design public policies to improve the population's quality of life.
10. In 2016, INEGI presented the *ENIGH Nueva Serie*, which showed improvement in its indicators; in 2018 and 2020, it continued with the survey of this series, observing the following characteristics:

- The sample size is the largest in the country's history for a survey of income and expenses.
- Allows representativeness by the federative entity (state level) with estimates for urban and rural domains.
- Measures both income and expenditure.
- Operationally, it continues to be the most supervised event carried out in this area so far.
- Strength in training permits interviewers to be more attached to methodological definitions.
- It has an automated tracking report system that supports supervision and control.



11. The main methodological characteristics are:

Target population	The target population consists of all national and foreign households that live within the country's boundaries.
Unit observation	The units of analysis for ENIGH are the household, the dwelling, and the householders.
Geographical coverage	The survey is designed to provide results at the following levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •National •Urban-Rural At the state level, with estimates for urban and rural domains.
Sample Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Probabilistic: The sampling units have a known probability that is different from zero of being selected.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Stratified: The sampling units with similar characteristics and that belong to localities of the same size are grouped to form strata. •Conglomerates. The sample units with distinct characteristics that belong to localities of the same size are grouped to form the primary sampling units (PSU). •Double stage. Dwellings are selected in two steps: primary sampling units (groups of blocks) and housings.
Sample size	105,483 households represent 126,760,856 population.
Date of uprising	From August 21 to November 28, 2020.

12. Users are informed that as of 2020, the survey data conform to a population estimate prepared by INEGI based on the update in the population estimates generated by the Housing Sampling Framework.
13. The results presented are constructed from the new population estimate for 2018 and 2020.¹
14. The results of the survey of the 2020 edition allow us to measure the changes in household income and expenses as a result of the health contingency period caused by COVID-19, where the confinement measures of the population and the closure of economic activity motivated changes in income and expenses in households in Mexico.
15. ENIGH collects various information, including current monetary expenditure. It measures consumption expenditure considering the purchase value of goods and services and whether they were paid in full in the reference period. The expenditure items captured by the survey are food, drinks, and tobacco; clothes and footwear; housing and conservation services; electricity and fuel; dwelling maintenance care; health, transportation, education; and personal care.
16. Regarding mobility by household cars, the survey inquiries about spending on gasoline and the main petroleum-derived inputs (oils and tires); for public transportation users, it collects the amounts spent on this service. Regarding direct household inputs, it asks about spending on electricity, gas, coal, or other fuel for heating.
17. Thanks to its biennial periodicity, ENIGH permits quantifying the change in spending on energy goods from 2018 to 2020. This statistical information allows decision-makers to quantify households' energy expenditure, in addition to knowing whether the increase in prices implied that the proportion of expenditure on these items is higher, which would impact the consumption of other essential goods. Identifying the groups with the most significant increase in their current expenditure before and during the first COVID impact is possible, emphasizing the lowest income deciles or vulnerable groups.
18. The ENIGH uses six information collection instruments. Five questionnaires and a booklet, with which, in addition to collecting basic information about the selected

¹ For users to replicate the results of 2016 and 2018, INEGI incorporates the expansion factor adjusted by the new population estimate into the database for those periods. For more details, the user may review the document "File Descriptor (FD)" for those periods.

dwelling and the people who are part of the household, information is collected on household income, the occupation status of household members, and household expenditure, to mention the topics main of the survey. The questionnaires and booklet used in the ENIGH 2020 were: • Questionnaire of households and housing. • Questionnaire for people aged 12 and over. • Questionnaire for home businesses. • Questionnaire for people under 12 years old. • Household expenses questionnaire. • Booklet of daily expenses.

19. In 2020, it was considered to carry out a survey of a statistical exercise that complemented the ENIGH, called Seasonal ENIGH (ENIGH E, by its acronym in Spanish). In this way, it would capture the seasonal and temporary events that affect the income and expenditure results of households in Mexico.
20. Initially, the ENIGH E was planned to rise throughout 2020, starting on January 4 and concluding on December 28, with a sample size of 54,710 dwellings. However, as a result of the pandemic caused by COVID-19, the collection of information was suspended as of April, achieving until then the lifting of 9 periods of ten days (from January 4 to April 2, 2020), that is, the first quarter of the year (1-2020), which is why the information published so far corresponds to that period and a total sample of 13,822 dwellings.
21. The ENIGH E 1-2020 and the ENIGH Nueva Serie maintain the same conceptual and methodological elements, preserving consistency between them; the critical difference between both programs is the period of information collection and its reference period. Although the two surveys inquire into the population's income and expenses in monthly, quarterly, and semi-annual periods, the data presented correspond to different months, as shown in diagrams 1 and 2.

Diagram 1. Reference period of the income and expenditure of ENIGH 2020, according to concept or item.

		ENIGH									
Reference period		February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November
Sources of income and Large items of expenditure											
Income from work											
Property Rent											
Transfers											
Estimation of the rent of the house											
Other current income											
Spending on food, beverages, and tobacco											
Spending on clothing and footwear											
Spending on housing and conservation services; Electric power, and fuels											
Spending on items and services for cleaning and care of the house; glassware, whites, and household utensils; household goods and furniture											
Healthcare Spending											
Transportation expenditure; acquisition, maintenance, accessories, and services for vehicles; and communications											
Expenditure on education and leisure items and services; Tour and Party Packages, Lodging and Accommodation											
Spending on personal care; accessories and personal effects; and other miscellaneous expenditure											
Expenditure transfers											

Diagram 2. According to concept or item, the reference period of income and expenditure of ENIGH E 1-2020.

Reference period	Seasonal ENIGH								
	2019						2020		
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
Sources of income and Large items of expenditure									
Income from work									
Property Rent									
Transfers									
Estimation of the rent of the house									
Other current income									
Spending on food, beverages, and tobacco									
Spending on clothing and footwear									
Spending on housing and conservation services; Electric power, and fuels									
Spending on items and services for cleaning and care of the house; glassware, whites, and household utensils; household goods and furniture									
Healthcare Spending									
Transportation expenditure; acquisition, maintenance, accessories, and services for vehicles; and communications									
Expenditure on education and leisure items and services; Tour and Party Packages, Lodging and Accommodation									
Spending on personal care; accessories and personal effects; and other miscellaneous expenditure									
Expenditure transfers									

22. In diagrams 1 and 2, it can be seen that the ENIGH E 1-2020 manages to determine the flow of household income and expenditure during December and January, while the ENIGH Nueva Serie, by its design, fails to capture them.
23. In this way, ENIGH E 1-2020 presents the phenomenon's evolution concerning its predecessor year, ENIGH 2018, and provides an economic overview of Mexico before the health contingency caused by COVID-19. On the other hand, it also allows to measure the change with the results of the ENIGH 2020, motivated by the measures of confinement of the population and the closure of economic activity that led to changes in income and expenditure in Mexican households.
24. An additional difference is that each program contains sample sizes of different magnitudes; in the case of ENIGH E 1-2020, its size only allows for generating results at the national level.
25. In December 2021, the survey of the Seasonal ENIGH was resumed, with a national sample size of 51,000 homes. The information collection takes place from December 25, 2021, ending on January 8, 2023. This project is expected to have a periodicity of execution every four years.

III. Conceptual design

26. The total current income of a household consists of monetary and non-monetary sources that satisfy these three criteria:

INCLUSION CRITERIA		EXCLUSION CRITERIA
REGULARITY	AVAILABILITY	WEALTH
Income sources must be regular and subject to an uninterrupted flow in a given period.	Income sources must contribute to economic well-being; that is, they must be available to purchase goods and services that the household can use.	These income sources should not include the flows that modify the net wealth or the net value of the assets and debts of the household.

27. Given the transactional role of money, the total current income splits into current monetary and non-monetary income.

28. Current expenditures:

A household's expenditures are the expenses it must make to satisfy its needs and commitments.

The total current expenditures include all the expenses a household regularly incurs to purchase its basic consumption basket, plus non-regular consumption expenses. This concept does not consider the costs that modify the wealth of the householders.

29. Methods to measure consumption expenditure:

ENIGH measures consumption expenditure considering the purchase value of goods and services and whether they were paid in full in the reference period.

ENIGH reports consumption expenditure when purchases are made in cash or with credit cards, when goods are purchased using credit schemes provided by the seller, whether formal or informal, the consumption expenditure reported by ENIGH corresponds to paid consumption.

30. By composition, the current monetary expenditure of households is grouped into nine categories: 1. Food, beverages, and tobacco; 2. Clothing and footwear; 3. Housing and conservation services; Electric power and fuels; 4. Items and services for cleaning and care of the house; glassware, whites, and household utensils; household goods and furniture; 5. Healthcare Spending; 6. Transportation expenditure; acquisition, maintenance, accessories, vehicle services, and communications; 7. Expenditure on education, leisure items, and services; Tour and Party Packages, Lodging, and Accommodation; 8. Personal care; accessories, personal effects, and other miscellaneous expenditures; 9. Expenditure transfers.

IV. Results

31. Based on the ENIGH 2018 and 2020, we can conduct a series of analyses regarding average current monetary expenditure, both in national terms and concerning various population groups.

Average quarterly current monetary expenditure by income deciles, by survey year

Dollars, at constant 2020 prices

Decile	ENIGH 2018	ENIGH 2020	Percentage Change
I	503	553	9.81%
II	715	690	-3.54%
III	867	826	-4.70%
IV	1,021	954	-6.50%
V	1,206	1,086	-9.98%
VI	1,370	1,234	-9.91%
VII	1,601	1,424	-11.06%
VIII	1,902	1,650	-13.24%
IX	2,411	2,072	-14.07%
X	4,372	3,424	-21.68%
Total	1,597	1,391	-12.87 %

32. The average quarterly monthly expenditure per household of ENIGH 2020 was 1,391 dollars, in contrast to 1,597 dollars in the 2018 edition, representing a decrease of about 13%.
33. Analyzing this information by deciles², it is observed that, in 2020, the first decile presented an average quarterly current monetary expenditure of 553 dollars, while the ENIGH 2018 reported 503 dollars, an increase of about 10 percent.
34. On the other hand, for households in the tenth decile, this average quarterly expenditure was 3,424 dollars, while for 2018, the expenditure was 4,372 dollars, a decrease of almost 22 percent.
35. In 2020, the quarterly average of current monetary expenditure per household in urban areas was 1,509 dollars, 1.6 times that of rural areas with 963 dollars, while for the ENIGH 2018 in urban areas, the expenditure was 1,776 dollars, and in rural areas, 996 dollars.
36. In urban areas, for 2020, the average quarterly current monetary expenditure in the first decile was 640 dollars, while for 2018, that decile reported an expenditure of 620 dollars, an increase of just over three percent. While the tenth decile of urban areas in 2020 reported an expenditure of 3,672 dollars, and in 2018 same, a decile of 4,791 dollars, a decrease of just over 23 percent.
37. In rural areas, households in the first decile of the ENIGH 2020 reported an expenditure of 421 dollars, while for the ENIGH 2018, the first decile reported 377 dollars, an increase of the order of 12%. In 2020, the expenditure of the tenth decile

² Households can be grouped according to the income they receive. When ten sets of the same size are formed, they are known as "deciles", so the first decile is made up of the tenth part of the households that have the lowest incomes, and so on, until reaching the last decile, which is composed of the tenth part of the households with the highest incomes.

in rural areas was 2,150 dollars. In 2018 was 2,355 dollars, a decrease of about 9 percent.

Spending on food, beverages, and tobacco

38. Food, beverages, and tobacco accounted for the largest category, reaching 529 dollars in 2020 and 562 dollars in 2018, a decrease of about 6%. In contrast, the item of clothing and footwear reached 42 dollars in 2020 and 72 dollars in 2018, which represents a decrease of 42 percent.
39. Food, beverages, and tobacco represented the largest category, 38% of current monetary expenditure, while the proportion of these items in 2018 was just over 35%. In contrast, clothing and footwear accounted for only 3% of current monetary spending, compared to just over 4% in the 2018 edition.
40. For food, beverages, and tobacco, considering the first decile of the ENIGH 2020, an expense of 277 dollars was reported, while for the ENIGH 2018, this decile presented an expense of 251 dollars, an increase of just over 10 percent.
41. In the case of households of the tenth decile, for the ENIGH 2020, the expenditure in the category of food, beverages, and tobacco was 975 dollars, while for the 2018 edition presented an expense of 1,111 dollars, that is, a decrease of just over 12 percent.
42. In 2020, the current monetary expenditure in the category of food, beverages, and tobacco in urban areas was 561 dollars (quarterly average), 1.4 times that of rural areas with 414 dollars, while for the ENIGH 2018 in urban areas, the expenditure was 609 dollars, and in rural areas 405 dollars.
43. In urban areas, for 2020, the average quarterly current monetary expenditure for food, beverages, and tobacco for the first decile was 308 dollars, while for 2018, this decile reported an expense of 293 dollars, an increase of just over 5%. While the tenth decile of urban areas reported an expenditure of 1,024 dollars in 2020, in 2018 was 1,172 dollars, a decrease of about 13 percent.
44. For rural areas, households in the first decile of the ENIGH 2020 reported spending on the food, beverage, and tobacco category of 232 dollars, while for the ENIGH 2018, the first decile reported 211 dollars, an increase of almost 10%. For the tenth decile in 2020 in rural areas, the expenditure was 709 dollars, and in 2018 of 732 dollars, a decrease of just over 3 percent.
45. In the case of food and beverages, with the highest average expenditure consumed within the household in the quarter, meat stands out with 104 dollars in the case of ENIGH 2020 and 99 dollars for ENIGH 2018, which represents an increase of 5.2%; cereals in the ENIGH 2020 with 77 dollars and 76 dollars in the ENIGH 2018, that is, an increase of 0.1%; other miscellaneous foods³ with 63 dollars for the ENIGH 2020 and 52 dollars in the ENIGH 2018, that is, an increase of 21.1%, and vegetables presented an increase of 7.6%, being the expenditure of 54 dollars in the ENIGH 2020 and 50 dollars in the ENIGH 2018.

³ Rice cereal, oatmeal, mixed for baby; baby porridge; fresh mushrooms; custards, jellies, powdered puddings, etc.

Expenditure on electric power

46. Regarding the expenditure on electric power, the average quarterly current monetary expenditure per household of ENIGH 2020 was 32 dollars, in contrast to 30 dollars in the 2018 edition, which represents an increase of just over 9 percent.
47. Analyzing this information by deciles, it is observed that, in 2020, the first decile presented an expense in this area of 13 dollars, while the ENIGH 2018 reported 11 dollars, an increase of about 21 percent.
48. On the other hand, for households in the tenth decile, this expenditure was 73 dollars, while for 2018, the expenditure was 66 dollars, which is an increase of almost 12 percent.
49. In 2020, the average quarterly current monetary expenditure per household of urban areas in this item was 36 dollars, 1.8 times that of rural areas with 20 dollars. While for ENIGH 2018, the expenditure was 33 dollars in urban areas and rural areas 18 dollars.
50. In urban areas, for 2020, the average quarterly current monetary expenditure for the electric power item in the first decile was 16 dollars, while for 2018, this decile reported an expense of 15 dollars, an increase of just over 11 percent. While the tenth decile of urban areas in 2020 reported an expenditure of 79 dollars and 71 dollars in 2018, an increase of just over 11 percent.
51. In rural areas, households in the first decile of ENIGH 2020 reported an expenditure of 10 dollars, while for ENIGH 2018, the first decile reported 7 dollars, an increase of more than 31%. For the tenth decile in 2020 in rural areas, the expenditure was 42 dollars, and in 2018 of 36 dollars, an increase of more than 17 percent.

Expenditure on fuels for vehicles

52. The average quarterly current monetary expenditure in the category of fuels for vehicles per household of the ENIGH 2020 was 83 dollars, in contrast to 100 dollars in the 2018 edition, which represents a decrease of just over 17 percent.
53. Analyzing this information by deciles, it is observed that, in 2020, the first decile presented an expense in this item of 12 dollars, while the ENIGH 2018 reported 10 dollars, an increase of 25 percent.
54. On the other hand, for households in the tenth decile, this expenditure was 263 dollars, while for 2018, the expenditure was 356 dollars, a decrease of just over 26 percent.
55. In 2020, the average quarterly current monetary expenditure in the fuels for vehicles per household in urban areas was 90 dollars, 1.6 times that of rural areas with 55 dollars. Meanwhile, for ENIGH 2018, in urban areas, the expenditure was 113 dollars, and in rural areas, 57 dollars.
56. In urban areas, for 2020, the average quarterly current monetary expenditure for the fuels for vehicles item in the first decile of urban areas was 13 dollars, while for 2018, this decile reported an expense of 12 dollars, an increase of just over 16%. While the tenth decile of urban areas in 2020 reported an expenditure of 276 dollars and 384 dollars in 2018, a decrease of just over 28 percent.
57. In rural areas, households in the first decile of ENIGH 2020 reported an expenditure of 10 dollars, while for ENIGH 2018, the first decile reported 7 dollars, an increase

of more than 41%. For the tenth decile in 2020 in rural areas, the expenditure was 182 dollars, and in 2018 of 206 dollars, a decrease of more than 11 percent.

Healthcare Spending

58. Regarding healthcare of the ENIGH 2020, the average quarterly current monetary expenditure was 59 dollars, in contrast to 42 dollars in the 2018 edition, representing an increase of about 41 percent.
59. Analyzing this information by deciles, it is observed that, in 2020, the first decile presented an expenditure in this item of 23 dollars, while the ENIGH 2018 reported 13 dollars, an increase of about 76 percent.
60. On the other hand, for households in the tenth decile, this expenditure was 174 dollars, while for 2018, the expenditure was 135 dollars, which is an increase of about 29 percent.
61. In 2020, the average quarterly monthly expenditure on healthcare in urban areas was 61 dollars or 1.2 times that of rural areas at 52 dollars; for ENIGH 2018, in urban areas, the expenditure was 43 dollars, and in rural areas, 37 dollars.
62. In urban areas, for 2020, the average quarterly current monetary expenditure on healthcare in the first decile was 25 dollars, while for 2018, that decile reported an expenditure of 12 dollars, an increase of just over 104%. Meanwhile, the tenth decile of urban areas in 2020 reported an expenditure of 183 dollars and 149 dollars in 2018, a decrease of just over 23 percent.
63. In rural areas, households in the first decile of ENIGH 2020 reported an expenditure of 19 dollars, while for ENIGH 2018, the first decile reported 11 dollars, an increase of more than 73%. For the tenth decile in 2020 in rural areas, the expenditure was 155 dollars, and 94 dollars in 2018, a more than 65 percent decrease.

Main results in the expenditure

64. The 20 main items of average expenditure based on the ENIGH 2020 represent 86% of the quarterly current monetary expenditure of households in Mexico. The first three places with the highest expenditure correspond to spending on meat at 104 dollars, personal care at 85 dollars, and education at 83 dollars, while for the ENIGH 2018, the first place corresponded to education at 137 dollars, the second to food outside the home with 128 dollars and the third to fuels for vehicles with 100 dollars.
65. The last three places on this list are the acquisition of vehicles, with 33 dollars in 2020, in contrast to 40 dollars in 2018, a decrease of 16.3%. Dressed presented an expenditure of 27 dollars in 2020 and 44 dollars in 2018, a decrease of just over 39%. Finally, from 20 dollars in 2020 to 39 dollars in 2018, recreation represents 50% less.
66. Based on ENIGH data, the proportion of expenditure on electric power went from 1.85% of current monetary expenditure in 2018 to 2.33% in 2020.
67. Finally, a table is presented with the percentage variation by item of expenditure reported between ENIGH 2018 and ENIGH 2020.

Households and their current monetary expenditure on selected items

Percentage of current monetary expenditure

Item	ENIGH 2018	ENIGH 2020	Percentage Change
Foods and beverages	35.22%	38.05%	2.83%
Clothing and footwear	4.48%	2.99%	-1.49%
Housing and services	9.54%	10.98%	1.44%
Cleaning and care of the house	5.87%	6.55%	0.68%
Transport and communications	19.95%	18.56%	-1.39%
Education and leisure	12.11%	7.68%	-4.43%
Personal care	7.40%	8.01%	0.60%
Healthcare	2.62%	4.23%	1.61%
Expenditure transfers	2.80%	2.96%	0.16%

V. Conclusions

68. Households in Mexico during 2020 allocated almost 40% of their monetary expenditure on food, nearly a fifth of their expenditure was used for transportation, and just over 10% to cover housing needs and domestic services. Education, in 2018, was an item to which 12.1% of total household spending was allocated; however, by 2020, this percentage dropped to 7.7%. On average per household, spending on education and leisure was reduced by almost 45%, it is the item of expenditure that fell the most in households compared to 2018. Similarly, average spending on clothing and footwear and, in addition, transportation fell by 42% and almost 20%, respectively, compared to the same year.
69. On the other hand, in 2020, average health expenditures increased by more than 40% compared to 2018; it is a result that reflects how households adapted their consumption habits in the face of the global health crisis. That is, households sacrificed expenses on education, clothing, and footwear and, in addition, on transportation; to meet their healthcare needs.
70. Overall, households in Mexico reduced their average spending by 13%; it can be same that there was no considerable change compared to 2018. However, not all households reduced their spending.
71. Households with the lowest incomes increased their quarterly average monetary expenditure by less than 10%, as was the case of households in the first income decile. The ENIGH 2020 reflects that lower-income households increased their expenses while higher-income households reduced them considerably. Households in the highest income decile reduced their monetary expenditure by almost 22%.
72. Healthcare spending was a growing area across the board. On the one hand, households with lower incomes increased their average health expenditures by 76%, and, at the same time, households with higher incomes in Mexico increased their disbursement in this area by almost 30%.
73. Spending on education, on the other hand, was an item with widespread declines. It is observed how all deciles reduced their average spending in this area, between 32

and 52%, compared to 2018. A similar case was that of spending on clothing and footwear.

74. Regarding average transport spending, households with lower incomes increased their disbursements on transport; but, on the other hand, households with higher incomes decreased their allocations in this area by almost 30%.
75. In summary, in 2020, household monetary expenditure fell significantly. However, lower-income households saw increased spending, while high-income households decreased their monetary disbursements.
76. Faced with widespread healthcare needs, households sacrificed spending on education, clothing, footwear, and transportation. On the other hand, spending on housing and domestic services was an item of expenditure that increased across the board compared to 2018.
77. Transportation spending increased in lower-income households but decreased significantly in high-income households; Reductions explain this in fuel consumption, foreign transport, and, to a lesser extent, by the fall in the acquisition of vehicles for private use.
78. Expenditure on electricity consumption had a general increase in all deciles and urban and rural areas.
79. Gini Coefficient allows appreciation of income inequality. The value of this coefficient for income with transfers by deciles of households was 0.415 in 2020. Besides, the Gini Coefficient will enable us to appreciate the positive effects of transfers on income distribution. If 2020 there were no income transfers, the concentration of these would have been higher because the Gini coefficient would have had a value of 0.468 against 0.415 with transfers.

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