

REPORT ON SOCIAL MOBILITY
IN MEXICO
Imagine Your Future



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Report on Social Mobility in Mexico: Imagine Your Future
Results of the 2011 ESRU Survey on Social Mobility in Mexico

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD p. 8	
PREFACE p. 9	
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS p. 11	
INTRODUCTION p. 13	
1 Background and International Context p. 14	
2 How are we moving? Summary of results p. 18	
3 How do we achieve social mobility in Mexico? p. 19	
4 Report overview p. 20	
CHAPTER 1	
CONCEPTS, SIGNIFICANCE, AND DIMENSIONS OF SOCIAL MOBILITY p. 22	
1.1 Relative social mobility between two generations p. 22	
1.2 The importance of social mobility p. 24	
1.3 Dimensions of social mobility p. 25	
CHAPTER 2	
INTERGENERATIONAL SOCIAL MOBILITY IN MEXICO p. 28	
2.1 Educational mobility p. 31	
2.2 Occupational mobility p. 35	
2.3 Socioeconomic mobility: wealth p. 39	
2.4 Subjective mobility p. 46	
CHAPTER 3	
GENDER ANALYSIS AND PROSPECTIVE MOBILITY p. 49	
3.1 The Glass ceiling p. 50	
3.1.1 Differential socioeconomic mobility p. 50	
3.1.2 Gender differences: labor participation and paternal education p. 55	
3.2 Perception of the engines of social mobility p. 58	
3.2.1 Causes of success and failure p. 58	
3.2.2 Expectations and aspirations for offspring education p. 59	
3.2.3 Mobility implications of expectations and aspirations p. 63	
CHAPTER 4	
FINAL CONSIDERATIONS	
4.1 Summary of findings p. 70	
4.2 Challenges p. 71	
4.3 Social mobility as part of the National Agenda p. 71	
4.4 Policy instruments for achieving social mobility p. 72	
4.4.1 Educational reform p. 73	
4.4.2 Labor reform p. 74	
4.4.3 Reforming the social protection system p. 74	
APPENDIX 1	
A1.1 Sources of information on social mobility in Mexico p. 90	
A1.2 Results on social mobility in Mexico p. 91	
APPENDIX 2	
A2.1 Sample design of the 2011 ESRU Survey on Social Mobility in Mexico p. 94	
A2.2 Design and validation of the questionnaire of the 2011 ESRU Survey on Social Mobility in Mexico p. 99	
APPENDIX 3	
A3.1 Creating a wealth index based on multiple correspondence analysis p. 102	
A3.2 Income imputation in the 2011 ESRU Survey on Social Mobility in Mexico p. 105	
STATISTICAL APPENDIX p. 109	

FOREWORD

When the Board of Trustees of the Espinosa Rugarcía Foundation (ESRU Foundation) became interested in social mobility in 2005, what surprised us most was the lack of information available in Mexico on such a relevant subject. In fact, tools for the formal measurement of social mobility did not even exist.

Since then, the ESRU Foundation has sought to fill this information gap with The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY). In 2006, we conducted the 2006 ESRU Survey on Social Mobility in Mexico (EMOVI-2006). This was the first nationally representative survey of its kind. It allowed for the estimation of Mexico's social mobility based on empirical data for the first time. Since then, the CEEY has edited four books and presented over 30 research articles based on this survey. With these publications and the creation of a permanent and an advisory committee, both composed of national and international experts, the CEEY aspires to become the reference point on social mobility in Mexico.

Today, after eight years of addressing this topic, we can assert that there is a greater knowledge and a greater sense of its importance in our country. This is deservedly so, to the extent that thanks to social mobility, we can determine whether a society offers equitable opportunities, rewards talent and effort, and makes good use of its human capital.

There is still much to do in this area. Social mobility is far from holding the place it deserves in the Mexican public agenda. With the publication of this *Report on Social Mobility in Mexico: Imagine Your Future*, the ESRU Foundation and CEEY seek to continue promoting social mobility in Mexico, in order to foment interest among authorities and the overall population. The report we present here is based on the 2011 ESRU Survey on Social Mobility in Mexico (EMOVI-2011). This survey, conducted on a national level (just like its predecessor, the EMOVI-2006) provides the added value of distinguishing between the social mobility of men and women.

We, at both the ESRU Foundation and the CEEY, are convinced that social mobility must be considered one of the guiding principles of Mexico's social agenda, together with poverty and unequal income distribution. We are confident that the publication of this report will contribute toward reaching this goal.

Julio Serrano Espinosa
ESRU Foundation Board of Trustees
Member of the Board of Directors, CEEY

PREFACE

What is social mobility? This is the question with which the members of CEEY would start their session during the training of the personnel tasked with conducting the 2011 ESRU Survey on Social Mobility in Mexico (EMOVI-2011). Responses varied. Some of the trainees thought of mobility as a concept related to the migration phenomenon. Others, who were mainly residents of Mexico City, believed social mobility referred to matters of transportation. Few of them connected the term to changes in people's standards of living.

The term "mobility," as seen from the previous responses, can be used in different contexts. However, adding the adjective "social", limits its meaning to a field of study that generally assesses the options available to people toward changing their socioeconomic status. Specifically, this research field identifies the ease with which these individuals can move within the socioeconomic structure. The degree of social mobility is an indicator of the level of equality of opportunity in a society. There is no debate about the need to achieve improvements in socioeconomic status, also known as upward *absolute mobility*. By contrast, switching positions in the socioeconomic ladder, also known as *relative mobility*, is an arrangement in which those who gain higher positions in the socioeconomic structure do so at the expense of others. The search for relative mobility is justified by objectives such as meritocracy, social cohesion, and optimal harnessing of individuals' talents.¹ The latter is not about a zero sum game, but rather a convenient arrangement for all members of a society, in this case, Mexico.

The *Report on Social Mobility in Mexico: Imagine your Future* analyzes this important dimension of social development. The central message of this document is that it is indeed possible to *imagine a future* in which people, no matter their personal characteristics (parents' socioeconomic position, gender, religion, sexual orientation, etc.) and physical characteristics (height, weight, skin color, etc.) are endowed with the same opportunities and can compete under equal conditions for work. Thus, effort and talent should be the source of reward, rather than the aforementioned characteristics.

To conduct the mobility analysis, data from EMOVI-2011 is used. The survey is designed to measure intergenerational social mobility in Mexico. The survey is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years (both heads and non-heads of household). The survey instrument uses current and retrospective data (from when the interviewee was 14 years old) that allow a comparison between the interviewee's original household situation and his or her current socioeconomic status. The final sample size of this survey includes 11,001 individuals.²

EMOVI-2011, directed by The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY) through its Social Mobility Program, was conducted under the initiative and full funding of the

¹ J. Serrano and F. Torche (eds.), *Movilidad social en México. Población, desarrollo y crecimiento* [Social Mobility in Mexico. Population development and growth], Mexico, The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), 2010.

² The EMOVI-2011 was conducted between May and July of 2011. The survey involves a cross-section with retrospective questions that are based on the EMOVI-2006. The EMOVI-2006 is representative at the national level for male heads of household between 25 and 64 years of age. To learn more details about the sample design, see Appendix 2 of this report.

Espinosa Rugarcía Foundation (ESRU Foundation). The CEEY Social Mobility Program operates under a collegiate rationale, with a Standing Committee composed of three researchers who are in charge of the program operation, and an Advisory Committee composed of various experts in the areas of social mobility and development. Under this scheme, the EMOVI-2011 questionnaire was designed and validated by the Standing Committee, taking into account the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee.³ It is worth clarifying that all the questionnaire flaws or errors are the full and exclusive responsibility of the CEEY Social Mobility Program. The implementation of the survey was the responsibility of the Mexican firm INVESPOP (in English: Public Opinion, Political, and Social Research).

For the quantitative analysis, once the information from EMOVI-2011 was made available, CEEY commissioned background papers from experts on the topic. These documents were used as input for this report.⁴ It is important to note that the final content of this report, while supported by the aforementioned analyses, are the full and exclusive responsibility of the CEEY and its authors.

Likewise, in order to complement the quantitative analysis of the report, testimonies from life experience, obtained from the qualitative study on Life Histories in Social Mobility (HIMOV1), were used. This project, coordinated by Juan Enrique Huerta Wong, centered on daily and contextual aspects of mobility processes.

For the CEEY, it is of utmost importance that the matter of social mobility be included in the public policy agenda at all levels of the Mexican government. For that purpose, it is necessary to rely on information and periodical measurements reflecting the improvements on and/or setbacks in the different dimensions of social mobility. Only with a systematic social mobility research effort, will governments be provided with the necessary public policy instruments and strategies to ensure equal opportunities for the Mexican population. With the *Report on Social Mobility in Mexico*, the Espinosa Rugarcía Foundation and The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre reaffirm their commitment to positioning social mobility as a priority issue in Mexican public policy. We hope that the content of this report will contribute to this aim.

Roberto Vélez-Grajales
CEEY Social Mobility Program Director

³ To learn details of the design and validation of the survey questionnaire, see Appendix 2 of this report.

⁴ The paper's topics relate to the intergenerational study of social mobility and inequality of opportunity among Mexicans, their access to the labor market, and, in general, barriers to mobility.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The document presented here is the first in a series of publications based on research that began approximately three years ago, when the CEEY started to design the questionnaire of the 2011 ESRU Survey on Social Mobility in Mexico (EMOVI-2011). Throughout the entire process, a great number of people have offered their talents and efforts to create a high-quality database, as well as a series of analyses enabling a detailed understanding of social mobility processes in Mexico.

Firstly, we would like to thank the ESRU Foundation Trustees, headed by Dr. Amparo Espinosa Rugarcía, for leading and funding the effort to deepen the study of social mobility in Mexico, and for identifying the need to bring the issue into the national agenda. In particular, we especially acknowledge Julio Serrano Espinosa, a trustee of the ESRU Foundation, for being the primary promoter of this initiative. Enrique Cárdenas, Executive Director of the CEEY, deserves our gratitude for having created a space such as the CEEY, from which we have been able to conduct our research with complete freedom and total support for virtually all of our initiatives.

Regarding the design and validation of the EMOVI-2011 questionnaire, we thank Dr. Florencia Torche, who designed and coordinated the implementation of the 2006 ESRU Survey on Social Mobility in Mexico (EMOVI-2006). Owing to the previous work of Dr. Torche, the development of the EMOVI-2011 questionnaire turned out to be substantially less complicated. Likewise, all the members of the Advisory Committee for Mobility at the CEEY proved very helpful with their recommendations for improving the survey questionnaire. We also want to thank them for sharing with us their view on how to bring the issue of social mobility into the national agenda. Furthermore, very special thanks are due to all the consultants who accepted our invitation to produce the supporting documents of this report.

In a moment when the country's insecurity is an unfortunate identifying marker of our society, we give enormous thanks to all the Mexicans who agreed to be interviewed during the implementation of EMOVI-2011. We are also much obliged to the staff of Public Opinion, Political, and Social Research (INVESPOP) for their professionalism shown during the stages of validation, piloting, implementation, and data entry for the EMOVI-2011. We specially recognize the work of Blanca Elena del Pozo and Rubén Urbina throughout the entire process of the survey. Similarly, we want to thank Barbara Schröter and Pavel León for their work at specific points in the process. In particular, we would like to recognize the work of everyone involved in the fieldwork: interviewers, supervisors, auditors, and trainers.

The collaboration between researchers and database-management experts proved crucial during the phase of database clean-up and revision, which included the validation of the sample weighting. Without the contributions of Patricio Solís, Enrique Minor Campa, and Omar Stabridis, this report would have been greatly lacking. The comments and suggestions on the survey database that we received from the CEEY Scholarship Program students and our interns helped make this study much more complete. Among our scholarship alumni, we thank Adriana Berumen Jurado, Owen E. Ceballos Mina, Ivonne L. Durán Osorio, Julio A. Ramos Pastrana, and Johabed Olvera Esquivel. Among

our interns, we thank Laura E. Retana Gámez, César G. Millán Díaz, Raúl A. Rodríguez Martínez, and Alberto Aguilar López. We would also like to thank Dr. Gerardo Leyva Parra, General Adjunct Director of Research of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), for welcoming us into the Institute's office in Aguascalientes in order to show the INEGI research executives a first version of the survey results.

Concerning Life Histories in Social Mobility (HIMOV), which complemented the EMOVI-2011 database with qualitative information from social mobility testimonies, we first want to thank all those interviewed for having shared their life experiences with us. Likewise, we could not have done it without the outstanding work of the researchers involved in this project: Adriana Berumen Jurado, Félix E. López Ruiz, and Erick Serna Luna.

We are infinitely grateful for the daily support provided by the CEEY work team. In the areas of research, lobbying, and media, the help and precise recommendations of all of our colleagues were very much appreciated. Specifically, we would like to thank Claudia Debler Berentsen, Fernanda Diez Torres, Verónica Malo Guzmán, Lizzeth Moreno Islas, and Ricardo Pérez Pérez. Regarding administration and logistics, the daily work of the entire team led by Gladys Pérez Moreno has been invaluable. We are grateful to all of the team members: Sergei Álvarez Román, Gabriela Hernández, Lorena B. Hernández Trejo, Luis G. López Anaya, and Mauricio Méndez Verdía.

We would like to say thank you to our families and friends for supporting us and allowing us to use them as the first audience with whom to share our concerns and ideas regarding social mobility in Mexico. A special mention goes to Sara García-Peláez, Silvia Jiménez, Melissa Friedman and Gastón Yalonetzky (expert on social mobility) for their editing and proofreading, without which many of the ideas expressed here would have been more difficult to understand. Finally, we want to recognize the work of the team who accompanied us throughout the development of this report. We give our most humble thanks to Rocío Espinosa Montiel and to Emilio A. Torres Martínez. In the work of research and coordination, Claudia E. Fonseca was an essential pillar in bringing this project to fruition. If it ever becomes necessary to reconstruct a historical account of this project, she is undoubtedly one of the most appropriate people to do so.

Roberto Vélez-Grajales
Raymundo M. Campos-Vázquez
Juan Enrique Huerta-Wong
February, 2014

INTRODUCTION

'You know perfectly well that being the youngest daughter means you have to take care of me until the day I die' ... Tita lowered her head, and the realization of her fate struck her as forcibly as her tears struck the table. From then on they knew, she and the table, that they could never have even the slightest voice in the unknown forces that fated Tita to bow before her mother's absurd decision, and the table to continue to receive the bitter tears that she had first shed on the day of her birth.

Like Water for Chocolate
Laura Esquivel⁵

Tita's story in the well-known novel by Laura Esquivel is a familiar tale in a large number of Mexican homes. Almost all of us have heard similar stories, in which one of the children, typically a woman, is designated by her family to care for her parents until the day they die. Fundamentally, this practice limits the mobility potential of at least one member of the family; namely, in each of these families, there is inequality of opportunity among its members. After Tita learns what her fate will be, several questions come to her mind about her current condition, and her inability to imagine a future different from the one assigned to her from the cradle.

"For one thing, she wanted to know who started this family tradition. It would be nice if she could let that genius know about one little flaw in this perfect plan for taking care of women in their old age. If Tita couldn't marry and have children, who would take care of her when she got old? Was there a solution in a case like that? Or are daughters who stay home and take care of their mothers not expected to survive too long after the parent's death? And what about women who marry and can't have children, who will take care of them? And besides, she'd like to know what kind of studies had established that the youngest daughter and not the eldest is best suited to care for their mother. Had the opinion of the daughter affected by the plan ever been taken into account? If she couldn't marry, was she at least allowed to experience love? Or not even that? ... Tita knew perfectly well that all these questions would have to be buried forever in the archive of questions that have no answers."⁶

The role assigned to Tita prevents her from having children, so that the disadvantages generated by her condition will not be inherited by her direct line. Nonetheless, this pattern will be replicated in the homes of the following generations if society's institutional structure does not change. Therefore, this will leave a proportion of the population excluded from benefitting from the same mobility options as their peers, in an arbitrary and persistent manner.

The example of Tita's situation demonstrates the importance of concentrating state efforts on guaranteeing equality of opportunity among its citizens, thus creating a mobile society. It is therefore the central message of this report that it is possible to imagi-

⁵ L. Esquivel, *Like Water for Chocolate*, New York, Bantam Doubleday, 1994, Chapter 1 "January. Christmas Rolls".

⁶ *Ibid.*

ne a future in which people, independent of their personal and physical characteristics, receive the same opportunities, can compete for work under equal conditions, and are rewarded for it based on their own effort and talent.

The purpose of this report is to analyze the existing options for intergenerational social mobility available to Mexicans, and from there to propose general public policy recommendations on the matter. Specifically, this study analyzes the relative social mobility options between generations. Hence, it assesses whether or not the positions that Mexicans occupy in the socioeconomic structure is determined by their parents' positions.

This study is based on results from the 2011 ESRU Survey on Social Mobility in Mexico (EMOVI-2011) and is supported by testimonies obtained from the qualitative study on Life Histories in Social Mobility (HIMOVI). It is worth mentioning that the EMOVI-2011 is one of the first surveys in the world about intergenerational social mobility that, in addition to having national representativeness, enables the analysis of mobility patterns for both men and women. Therefore, the representative comparison between women and men is a distinctive feature of this report.

1 BACKGROUND AND INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

The antecedent of the EMOVI-2011 is the 2006 ESRU Social Mobility in Mexico Survey (EMOVI-2006). EMOVI-2006 is a nationally representative survey of male household heads. The analysis of its results leads to the main conclusions that Mexico has experienced rising absolute mobility, to wit, improvements in different wellbeing dimensions spanning the entire socioeconomic distribution. However, it is also apparent that Mexican society is highly stratified, and that relative social mobility between the interviewed cohorts and their places of origin is low. Particularly, Mexican society exhibits higher barriers to mobility for people of rural origin. In addition to the latter, dropping out of school, child labor, and degree of community isolation are identified as some of the main causes of low mobility.⁷

International comparisons confirm that Mexico is a society with low social mobility. Based on the results of EMOVI-2006 and the construction of a socioeconomic status index, Torche finds that, generally, mobility in Mexico is very low, particularly at both extremes of the socioeconomic distribution.⁸ To corroborate the latter, ESRU Foundation compares mobility in Mexico with a variety of countries. For instance, in countries with a long tradition of a welfare state, such as Sweden, Finland, Norway, and Denmark, the proportion of individuals who originate from, and remain in, the lowest quintile, is practically half of Mexico's. Conversely, the proportion of children in Scandinavian countries who began in the lowest quintile and reached the highest, is triple that of Mexico.

Concerning mobility starting from the top of the socioeconomic structure, results are again contrasting. The proportion of people who come from the highest quintile

⁷ For more details on these results, see J. Serrano and F. Torche, *op. cit.*

⁸ F. Torche, "Cambio y persistencia de la movilidad intergeneracional en México" [Change and Persistence of Intergenerational Mobility in Mexico], in J. Serrano and F. Torche (eds.) *Movilidad social en México. Población, desarrollo y crecimiento* [Social Mobility in Mexico. Population, Development, and Growth], Mexico, The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), 2010, pp. 71-134.

and remain there (*i.e.* not experiencing downward mobility) in Scandinavian countries is lower than in Mexico, the former amounting to 60% of the latter. Thus, the proportion of people from the top of the distribution who fall to the bottom in Mexico is negligible. This is not the case in Scandinavian countries.⁹

Another means of observing the degree of mobility in a society is through the correlation between parents and children in a given dimension of socioeconomic status. In this case, the greater the similarity between parental and offspring socioeconomic outcomes, the lower the mobility experienced. Given that, by and large, contemporary societies have undergone socioeconomic advances in recent decades, it is recommendable to establish a comparison framework in order to gauge the degree of mobility using correlations. With this in mind, Hertz and his coauthors estimate correlations in years of schooling between two generations, and perform an international comparison.¹⁰

As shown in Figure 1, correlation values closer to 1 signify greater similarity in schooling between parents and children, hence lower educational mobility. It should be noted that all correlations, with the exception of Mexico's (which are based on EMOVI-2011 data) come from Hertz, *et al.* Even though the results show that Mexico exhibits higher mobility than a significant number of Latin American countries, they also show Mexico to be less mobile than countries generally held as examples to emulate, such as the majority of Northern European economies (Scandinavia, the UK, and the Netherlands).

BOX 1

SOCIAL MOBILITY IN COLOMBIA, CHILE, AND MEXICO

One of the recent international comparisons performed for Latin America is the one by Alejandro Gaviria and his colleagues. In this study, they measure and compare educational intergenerational mobility and socioeconomic level in Colombia, Chile, and Mexico (with data from EMOVI-2006). The samples analyzed are limited to interviewees between the ages of 25 and 65, who were then divided into three age subsamples: 1) 25-39 years, 2) 40-54 years, and 3) 55-65 years.

Educational mobility was estimated by observing the level of association between interviewees' years of schooling and their parents'. To measure socioeconomic mobility, they constructed a wealth index encompassing a set of indicators measuring ownership of durable goods and other household assets. The index was calculated for the interviewed household heads (based on current ownership), and for the interviewees' parents, based on interviewees' reported asset ownership when they were be-

⁹ For more details, see ESRU Foundation, *¿Nos movemos? La movilidad social en México [Are We Moving? Social Mobility in Mexico]*, Mexico, Espinosa Rugarcía Foundation (ESRU Foundation) and The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), 2008.

¹⁰ T. Hertz, *et al.*, "The Inheritance of Educational Inequality: International Comparisons and Fifty-Year Trends", *The B.E. Journal of Economic Analysis & Policy*, vol. 7, no. 2, article 10, 2007, pp. 1-48.

tween 10 and 14 years old.* Afterward, levels of association and dispersion of these associations were analyzed.

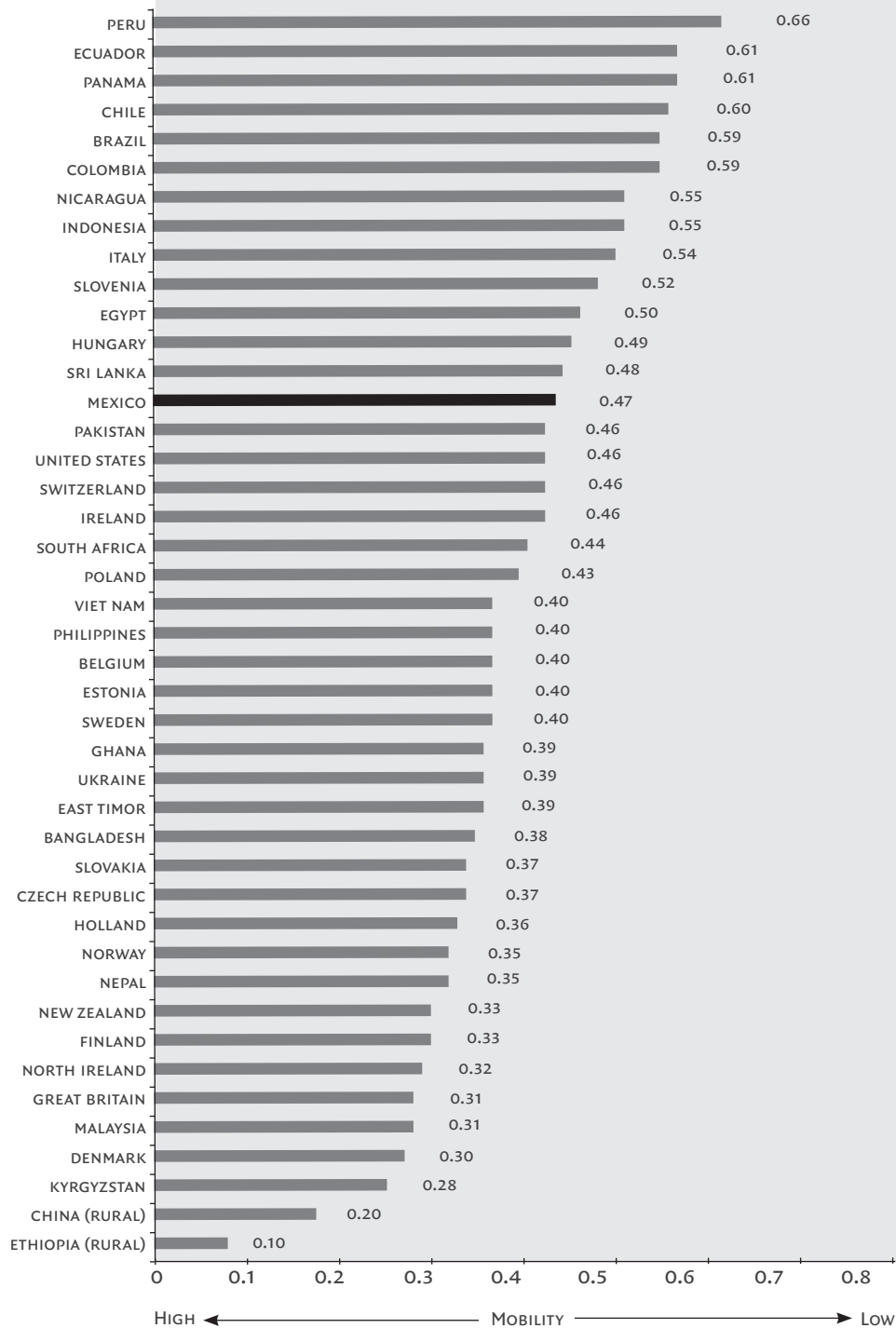
The results show that educational mobility in Chile is higher than in the other countries; however, the progress of this mobility has stagnated. In Mexico, even though the mobility level is intermediate, it has increased rapidly and steadily. In Colombia, mobility is relatively low, but progress has also been steady. On the other hand, the analysis also suggests that educational progress in Mexico has been more conducive to intergenerational mobility than in Chile. Colombia is an intermediate case.

Regarding economic mobility, Colombia comes out with the lowest levels among the three countries studied. Chile and Mexico have very similar coefficients. There are no substantial differences between men and women. In Colombia, mobility is lower and relatively more stable than in Chile and Mexico. Finally, the results suggest that social mobility measured by years of education can differ from social mobility measured by a wealth index. According to the results, educational mobility has improved over time in these three Latin American countries, but this is not the case for economic mobility.

Source: By author based on R. Angulo, J. Azevedo, A. Gaviria and G. Páez, “Movilidad social en Colombia” [Social Mobility in Colombia], *working paper* no. 43, Center for Economic Development Studies, Universidad de los Andes [University of the Andes], 2012.

* For greater detail on how the wealth index was created for both generations, see Table 4 in R. Angulo, *et al.*, “Movilidad social en Colombia” [Social Mobility in Colombia], *working paper* no. 43, Center for Economic Development Studies, Universidad de los Andes [University of the Andes], 2012.

FIGURE 1. INTERGENERATIONAL CORRELATIONS OF EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES



1. Level of education is measured in school years. Populations surveyed between 1994 and 2004, with the exception of Peru (1985), Malaysia (1988), and Pakistan (1991). Only those between 20 and 64 or 65 years of age have been included.

2. The correlation for Mexico is computed with data from EMOVI-2011. In order to obtain representativeness in the Mexican population between 25 and 64 years of age, a sample weighting was applied.

Source: T. Hertz, et al., "The Inheritance of Educational Inequality: International Comparisons and Fifty-Year Trends", *The B.E. Journal of Economic Analysis & Policy*, vol. 7, no.2, article 10, 2007, pp. 1-48.

2 HOW ARE WE MOVING? SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Social mobility was analyzed from a multidimensional perspective. In order to offer a global result on social mobility in Mexico, we constructed an index composed of two dimensions: a) material wellbeing based on household assets and b) the socioeconomic performance of individuals, as measured by occupational status reflecting the expected income for each occupation, given the average schooling of those in it (Table 1). Results show that Mexico is relatively mobile among the middle strata, but there is a significant persistence or immobility at the extremes of the distribution. Specifically, 48 out of every 100 Mexicans coming from households in the bottom quintile of the distribution remain there. At the top, the result is no different: 52 of every 100 Mexicans who come from households in the top quintile of the distribution do not move from there.

In order to identify specific characteristics of the above result, the analysis also focuses on the study of four related but distinct dimensions: education, occupation, wealth, and perception. What stands out in the analysis of educational mobility, is the difference between the percentage of people with tertiary education whose parents completed only primary education (12%), and the percentage with higher education whose parents completed also tertiary education (59%). It is noteworthy that the type of primary education (public or private), and which sessions were attended (morning or afternoon), are strong determinants of whether or not an individual will complete the full educational cycle.¹¹ Regarding occupation, individuals with parents employed in manual unskilled labor are seven times less likely to obtain non-manual skilled work than those whose parents with non-manual skilled jobs. In terms of wealth, 8% of people from the bot-

SOCIOECONOMIC INDEX OF HOUSEHOLD OF ORIGIN	SOCIOECONOMIC INDEX OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD					TOTAL
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	
QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	48%	22%	14%	11%	4%	100%
QUINTILE 2	27%	26%	21%	17%	10%	100%
QUINTILE 3	16%	23%	29%	19%	13%	100%
QUINTILE 4	9%	22%	23%	25%	21%	100%
QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	3%	6%	12%	26%	52%	100%

Notes:

1. Each quintile corresponds to 20% of the population according to the socioeconomic index of the household.
2. In order to measure the socioeconomic status of a person's current household and their household of origin, firstly, an asset index is created combining a household's set of goods and services; this index is calculated through principle component analysis. Afterwards, an adjustment is made based on a measure of the individual's occupational status. Occupational status is measured using ISEI (an index that assigns each occupation a value on a numerical scale reflecting expected income for that occupation, given the average schooling of those in it).
3. The intergenerational association of socioeconomic status is calculated for women and men between the ages of 30 and 50 years. In order to obtain representativeness in the Mexican population, a sample weighting was applied. The result may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author based on F. Torche, "Gender Differences in Intergenerational Mobility in Mexico," working paper of The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), 2012.

¹¹ For details on the classification of education used in the present study see Box 2.1.

tom quintile manage to reach the top quintile of the distribution. The middle sectors of the distribution experience close to perfect mobility. Finally, concerning perceptions, people do not invest additional effort into skills formation when they perceive that it will not yield long-term gain.

Now, the mobility analysis by gender shows that mobility processes for women and men are unequal. Mobility is greater among women than among men. However, women have a greater chance of remaining in lower strata when they originate from there, and have fewer options than men for remaining in higher strata even when those women originate from the upper strata. The latter means that relative mobility options for women are capped from above. Unlike men, female labor-force participation seems to be conditioned by the socioeconomic conditions of their households of origin. Specifically, the higher the educational attainment of a woman's father, the greater the likelihood of her participation in the labor market.

Finally, the analysis of prospective mobility points toward an association between the educational level of the interviewee's father, the educational level of the interviewee, and the educational expectations that interviewees have for their children. Likewise, when observing the household characteristics of NEETS (*i.e.* those Not in Employment, Education, or Training), it is found that they come from households in which people report low educational expectations for their children. These results are complemented by an analysis of the role played by attitudes, expectations, and aspirations. The analysis shows that expectations also form divergently among different strata.

In terms of general proposals for public policies regarding mobility, we posit that the challenge is how to a) achieve a significant and sustainable reduction of structural barriers to mobility over time, and b) prompt the population to internalize the idea that mobility is not achieved without individual and household effort, and in that sense to render the pursuit of upward mobility an intrinsic part of families' daily lives.

3 HOW DO WE ACHIEVE SOCIAL MOBILITY IN MEXICO?

Based on the theoretical and conceptual framework introduced, we identify two conditions that must be met in order to increase opportunities for social mobility:

1. Equality of opportunity and conditions of competition must be guaranteed. This is a necessary condition for a person's socioeconomic status to be a result of a competitive process under equal conditions and not determined by origin.
2. If equality of opportunity and conditions of competition are insufficient for achieving mobility in terms of individual socioeconomic outcomes, then it is necessary to establish redistributive schemes that prevent low socioeconomic status from passing to subsequent generations.¹²

Additionally, based on the results of this study, the following public policy requirements are identified:

¹² R. Vélez, et al., "El concepto de movilidad social: dimensiones, medidas y estudios en México" [The Concept of Social Mobility: Dimensions, Measurements, and Studies in Mexico] in R. Campos, et al., (eds.) *Movilidad social en México: constantes de la desigualdad* [Social Mobility in Mexico: Constants of Inequality], Mexico, The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), 2012, pp. 27-75.

1. It is necessary to increase the quality of primary and lower secondary education. This is not only to improve cognitive competencies in a prospective manner, but also to promote personality development, such as self-esteem and social skills.
2. The coverage of upper secondary and tertiary education should be broadened. The prospects of completing school are limited not only by the quality of early education levels, but also by the paucity of places at higher levels.
3. It is necessary to establish policies that allow for affirmative action in education and work, favoring the entry of women into the labor market. This entails a series of supportive measures that eliminate other cultural barriers that women face.
4. Complementing the above changes, it is necessary to reduce the probability that inequalities in socioeconomic achievement, a natural result of the competitive process, generate inequalities by origin for future generations. In this sense, it is necessary to establish social protection mechanisms ensuring a minimum level of social well-being for the Mexican population.

4 REPORT OVERVIEW

This report is divided into four chapters. Chapter 1, “Concepts, significance, and dimensions of social mobility,” establishes the type, level, and dimension of social mobility to be addressed in this report. Important criteria for promoting social mobility are also discussed. In Chapter 2, “Intergenerational Social Mobility in Mexico,” an analysis of intergenerational mobility is laid out from a multi-dimensional perspective. The main results are shown, integrated in four dimensions: education, occupation, wealth, and perception. Chapter 3, “Gender Analysis and Prospective Mobility,” is divided into two sections. The first section shows gender differences in mobility, discussing possible causes behind this inequality in mobility processes. The second section identifies drivers of social mobility, and analyzes the relationship between expectations, attitudes, aspirations, and mobility. In Chapter 4, “Final Considerations,” the report conclusions are evaluated in the context of public policies, and general recommendations are proposed.

We must highlight that the analysis in this report does not reflect all the information contained in EMOVI-2011. This report offers a wide variety of information, some of which can be found in the statistical tables in the appendix at the end of this document.



- I CONCEPTS, SIGNIFICANCE, AND
DIMENSIONS OF SOCIAL MOBILITY
- II INTERGENERATIONAL SOCIAL MOBILITY IN
MEXICO
- III GENDER ANALYSIS AND PROSPECTIVE
MOBILITY
- IV FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

CHAPTER 1

CONCEPTS, SIGNIFICANCE, AND DIMENSIONS OF SOCIAL MOBILITY

Social mobility refers to changes experienced by members of a society with regards to their position in the socioeconomic structure.¹³ In this report, the analysis of social mobility considers whether individuals' origins determine their future. If people's socioeconomic status changes from their original conditions for either better or worse, then their society can be considered mobile. In contrast, if people's achievements are similar to those of their parents, one may conclude that a society is immobile. In summary, the weaker the association between individuals' socioeconomic attainment and that of their household of origin, the greater will be their social mobility.

Greater social mobility generally indicates that a society rewards effort and talent. These rewards manifest in different dimensions of social wellbeing: education, employment, wealth, income, and personal satisfaction. To increase social mobility, it is necessary to ensure equality of opportunity. Lifetime achievement must not be determined by personal and physical characteristics, such as parents' socioeconomic position, gender, religion, or skin color. Additionally, all individuals must have sufficient tools, such as education, health, and access to credit, to be able to compete with others under equal conditions.

1.1 RELATIVE SOCIAL MOBILITY BETWEEN TWO GENERATIONS

As stated above, this report analyzes social mobility in terms of the changes experienced by people compared to their socioeconomic conditions of origin. Specifically, this report concentrates on the positive or negative influences that different types of parental resources have on the socioeconomic position of offspring. However, it is important to clarify that the study of social mobility is not limited to this type of analysis. An alternative, for instance, is the analysis of intragenerational mobility, which observes the evolution of individuals' socioeconomic achievement throughout life, without considering their socioeconomic origins.¹⁴

Nevertheless, this report focuses mainly on observing relative social mobility, which is defined as changes in socioeconomic position that a person experiences in relation to the socioeconomic classification of their household of origin. Specifically, relative mobility compares opportunities available to individuals from different backgrounds to achieve a particular socioeconomic position, once absolute mobility has been considered.¹⁵ In contrast to relative mobility, absolute mobility indicates changes in life cir-

¹³ R. Vélez, et al., "El concepto..." [The concept...], *op. cit.*

¹⁴ Cabinet Office, *Opening Doors, Breaking Barriers: A Strategy for Social Mobility*, United Kingdom, UK Cabinet Office, 2011.

¹⁵ F. Torche and G. Wormald, "Chile, entre la adscripción y el logro" [Chile, Between Assignment and Achievement], in R. Franco, et al., (coord.) *Estratificación y movilidad social en América Latina. Transformaciones estructurales de un cuarto de siglo* [Social Stratification and Mobility in Latin America: Structural Transformations over a Quarter Century], Santiago de Chile, Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLAC), 2007, pp. 361-364.

cumstances between generations resulting from exogenous factors, such as technological innovations, as well as economic or demographic changes.

It is worth noting that both types of social mobility may not be present at the same time. For example, high levels of absolute mobility may be accompanied by low levels of relative mobility. There could be a situation in which the total population finds itself in a standard of greater wellbeing than the previous generation, but stratification (i.e. offspring's relative socioeconomic position compared to their parents') has not changed significantly.

BOX 1.1

SOCIAL MOBILITY AND EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY*

The study of social mobility and inequality requires an examination of the work of various thinkers, among them John Rawls, Amartya Sen, and John Roemer.

...with Rawls, one learns a very particular way of evaluating a society's wellbeing. Drawing from a theory of justice, his proposal includes the demand for equal distribution of basic rights and responsibilities. In his proposal, social and economic inequalities (e.g. inequalities in wealth and authority) are only just if they produce compensatory benefits for all, in particular, for those less advantaged in society.

...Sen [...] refocuses [Rawls' concept] by not considering the set of goods available for individuals, but rather how these goods affect people, or what they enable them to accomplish. Here arises his concept of capabilities (people's abilities and undertakings to achieve states of being or doing). Given people's differences, the conversion of goods into capabilities will surely vary from person to person, rendering the equality of primary goods distinct from the equality of capabilities. With this focus on capabilities, the normative approach of public policy also changes; the goal is to expand the people's set of possible life choices. Inequality in this dimension is what matters.

Having reached this state of the discussion, one of Roemer's greatest contributions is an empirical approach to the measurement of inequality that can be shared among different schools of thought. Roemer takes, on one hand, the concept of equality of opportunity (which is found in practically all the recent literature on political philosophy, including Rawls and Sen), and, on the other, the idea that our achievements should

* For a detailed analysis of social mobility and equality of opportunity, see M. Fleurbaey, "Inequalities of Opportunity and Social Mobility," in M. Fleurbaey, *Fairness, Responsibility, and Welfare*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2008, pp. 225-244.

not depend on those factors over which we have no control (gender, race, birthplace, and family origin, for example). Clearly, these factors are (or should be) morally irrelevant in our attainment; there will be inequality of opportunity as long as our life experience depends on the circumstances under which we were born.

Source: Isidro Soloaga, “Movilidad ¿de qué?” [Mobility of What?], in R. Campos, et al., (eds.) *Movilidad social en México: constantes de la desigualdad*, [Social Mobility in Mexico: Constants of Inequality], Mexico, The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), 2012, pp. 7-8.

1.2 THE IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL MOBILITY

In general, no one opposes the objective of promoting absolute social mobility, namely seeking to improve everyone’s wellbeing. However, attempting to promote relative mobility may raise doubts. This difficulty, to a large extent, arises from the possibility that people will experience relative downward social mobility.

In terms of upward social mobility, the first question arising is whether someone from a household with few resources has sufficient opportunity to improve their socioeconomic position relative to their parents. This same question applies to individuals from households in the middle of the socioeconomic spectrum. In Mexico, which is characterized by high levels of poverty, high wealth concentration, and the highest inequality of any developed economy in the world, the answer appears to be “no”. For people from poor households, the potential to acquire sufficient skills to compete in the future is limited. In the case of people from middle income strata, the primary barrier to upward mobility arises from the sizable gap in opportunities and conditions of competition that separate them from the upper strata of Mexican society.

By contrast, in a society like Mexico, with the characteristics described above, the real chance of experiencing downward mobility for a person from the top of the socioeconomic structure is unlikely. This is due to the society’s degree of stratification. In a social structure with these characteristics, it would appear that, given the existing inequality of opportunity, individuals’ talent and effort have a lower impact on social mobility than expected.

Based on the aforementioned, there are two reasons why it is important for a society to seek the promotion of relative social mobility, independent of its direction. Those reasons are:¹⁶

- Justice and social cohesion. The gains or benefits accrued to individuals should be obtained by merit and should not be conditioned by social origin. Otherwise, there is a risk of weakening the social fabric.
- Efficiency. A society must avoid wasting talent in the allocation of human resources. In a setting with low relative mobility, options for maximizing existing resources in a society are reduced. Thus, the possibilities for social development are also limited.

¹⁶ J. Serrano y F. Torche, *op. cit.*

Based on these criteria, it can be concluded that when all members of a society are counted on, and existing human resources are adequately utilized, a country's potential for development increases. This necessitates securing equality of opportunity to maximize social mobility options.

1.3 DIMENSIONS OF SOCIAL MOBILITY

Social mobility can be analyzed from a multi-dimensional perspective. The most common dimensions used for this are education, occupation, wealth and income, as well as perceptions of mobility itself.

Education

Education can be an important mechanism for upward intergenerational mobility. Simply put, educational mobility measures the relationship between parents' educational attainment and their offspring's. However, offspring's educational achievement may also be affected by other factors than the household of origin; these include parents' income, family structure, and area of residence.¹⁷ Higher educational attainment of offspring can also be the effect of structural change, when the society being studied has undergone absolute mobility.

Occupation

Classical occupational analysis assumes that contemporary social life is grouped into distinct dimensions, with occupation being a central one. Occupations consist of a combination of credentials (education and skills) and benefits (income, power, and status) that help identify how a society has been hierarchized or stratified. For instance, there is a primary classification for manual (*e.g.* laborers and artisans) and non-manual (*e.g.* secretaries and professionals) occupations. Manual and non-manual occupations may each be classified, in turn, into low-skilled and high-skilled occupations. Classical occupation schemes vary in the number of classifications used, but the idea is to limit the number of groups to simplify the analysis.¹⁸

Income and wealth

Income constitutes a measure that synthesizes the economic achievement of individuals. The analysis of income mobility focuses on intergenerational associations. To measure the influence of parental income on the income of their offspring, one may use labor income (obtained exclusively in the labor market) or total household income (including labor income plus monetary transfers, financial assets, and other income sources).¹⁹ However, income data obtained from household surveys do not necessarily reflect people's permanent income, *i.e.*, the average available income for the whole life cycle. Therefore,

¹⁷ R. Vélez, et al., "El concepto..." [The concept...], *op. cit.*

¹⁸ For a detailed analysis of occupational classifications, see P. Solís, "Ocupaciones y clases sociales en México" [Occupations and Social Classes in Mexico], in J. Serrano and F. Torche (eds.) *Movilidad social en México. Población, desarrollo y crecimiento* [Social Mobility in Mexico: Population, Development, and Growth], Mexico, The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), 2010, pp. 329-372.

¹⁹ F. Torche, "Sociological and Economic Approaches to the Intergenerational Transmission of Inequality in Latin America", *working paper HD-09-2009*, United Nations Development Program (UNDP), 2009.

as an alternative, mobility can be analyzed in terms of wealth. As opposed to income streams, household wealth reflects the potential for people's long-term consumption. Moreover, accumulated wealth serves as a protection mechanism for adverse events. A good way to approximate the intergenerational influence of wealth is through an asset index, which measures the availability of a set of durable goods, financial assets, and household characteristics (household goods and services).²⁰

Perception

Another way to measure social mobility is by observing a person's perceived relative social position with respect to their perception of their original household standing. There are different reasons to study psycho-cultural factors in mobility processes; the first is that socioeconomic wellbeing is fundamentally subjective. What people believe it means to live well and how high aspirations form, resonates in the idea of wellbeing, and even that of happiness.²¹ Upward mobility is difficult to achieve without the engine of aspirations, whose social construction is based on two ideas, a) that it is possible to enjoy a higher socioeconomic wellbeing, and b) that it is desirable to change socioeconomic stratum. The first idea is identified as "aspirations," of which there can be different types, but these may be simplified as educational, occupational, and income aspirations. These appear to arise from a social perspective, whereby the relative cost of obtaining higher educational and occupational credentials, along with a higher income, is both possible and desirable. The idea of change entails anxiety, as a difficult adjustment takes place between the original socioeconomic identity and the one achieved.

²⁰ F. Torche, "Sociological...", *op. cit.*

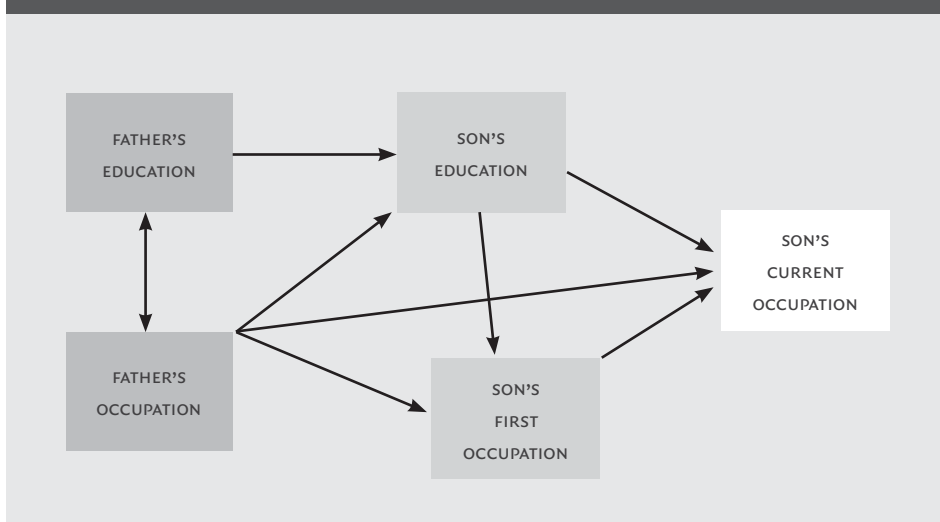
²¹ J. E. Huerta Wong, "El rol de la migración y las redes sociales en el bienestar económico y la movilidad social percibida" [The Role of Migration and Social Networks in Economic Wellbeing and Perceived Social Mobility], in J. Serrano and F. Torche (eds.) *Movilidad social en México. Población, desarrollo y crecimiento* [Social Mobility in Mexico. Population, Development, and Growth], Mexico, The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), 2010, pp. 303-327.

BOX 1.2

CLASSIC MODEL FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL MOBILITY

There are different measures for analyzing each of the dimensions of social mobility described above. For example, one of the classic models for the study of mobility is that by Blau and Duncan. This is the *Status Attainment Model*, pertaining to the factors that operate on the foundations of the social stratification system. Using this model, one can study the roles played by parental occupation and education in the offspring's educational and occupational attainment. Figure B1.2.1 shows this relationship.

FIGURE B1.2.1 SCHEMATIC OF BLAU AND DUNCAN'S MODEL



Source: P. Blau and O. Duncan, *The American Occupational Structure*, New York, The Free Press, 1967, p. 170.

The findings indicate that a son's occupation (final) is a function of his education, his first occupation, and his father's occupation (origin). In turn, individuals' education, as well as their father's occupation, indirectly affects their first occupation; namely, these factors influence the quality of an individual's first position in the labor market, establishing a set of job opportunities generated through their occupational trajectory. Finally, a father's educational attainment has a direct effect on their son's educational attainment, which, as mentioned previously, has an effect on people's final occupation.

Source: By author based on P. Blau and O. Duncan, *The American Occupational Structure*, New York, The Free Press, 1967.



CHAPTER 2

INTERGENERATIONAL SOCIAL MOBILITY IN MEXICO

As established in the previous chapter, this report concentrates its analysis on the relative social mobility, experienced by the Mexican population (between 25 and 64 years of age), in relation to their parents (i.e. the interviewees' personal outcomes compared to their parents'). Because social mobility reflects the level of equality or inequality of opportunity in a society, it is necessary to analyze it from a multidimensional perspective. First, as an introduction, we present a global result for social mobility in Mexico. Afterward, we contrast results in the four dimensions described in the previous chapter: education, occupation, wealth, and perception.

As motivation for the discussion of this chapter, this introduction presents a global result for social mobility in Mexico. To do so, we constructed a multidimensional index for two generations, that of Mexican interviewees of the EMOVI-2011 and that of their households of origin. The index is composed of two dimensions: a) material wellbeing based on household assets and b) individuals' socioeconomic outcomes based on occupational status, reflecting the expected income level for each occupation, given the average schooling for those in that occupation (see Table 1 in the Introduction).²² The results show that Mexico is characterized by relatively mobile middle strata, but by significant persistence, or immobility, at the extremes of the distribution. Specifically, 48 out of every 100 Mexicans from households in the lowest quintile of the distribution remain there. At the upper end, the result is no different: 52 of every 100 Mexicans from households in the top quintile of the distribution do not move from there. Likewise, the data show that the possibility of rising or falling from one end of the distribution to the other is very small; only 4 of every 100 Mexicans from the bottom of the distribution reach the highest socioeconomic quintile, and only 3 of every 100 Mexicans from the top of the distribution fall to the lowest socioeconomic quintile (see Table 1 from the Introduction).

From these results, it becomes necessary to analyze separately the influence of different components that determine social mobility. The four dimensions analyzed here are related but do not necessarily measure the same thing. Firstly, education is a good indicator of a person's skill level. In this sense, educational level allows one to infer the permanent income potential of individuals. Unlike education, occupation does not indicate individuals' labor market potential, but rather their socioeconomic achievement. In an economy characterized by a non-segmented labor market, large size, and several

²² The index is based on F. Torche, "Gender Differences in Intergenerational Mobility in Mexico", *working paper* of The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), 2012. To measure the household socioeconomic status for adult offspring and that of their household of origin, Torche first creates an asset index through principal component analysis. The household-asset index for adult offspring includes the following components: plumbing, indoor sanitation, stove, washing machine, refrigerator, television, water heater, DVD player, computer, mobile telephone, telephone landline, vacuum cleaner, microwave oven, toaster, internet, and cable television. The household-asset index for parents includes the following: plumbing, electricity, indoor sanitation, stove, washing machine, refrigerator, television, water heater, vacuum cleaner, toaster, domestic service, and telephone landline. Once the asset indices are obtained for each generation, an adjustment is made based on the individual's occupational status. The occupational status is measured through the ISEI, which is an index that assigns a value to each occupation on a numerical scale reflecting expected income for this occupation, given the average schooling of those in that occupation.

layers of specialization, individuals' occupational status corresponds, in most cases, to their educational characteristics.

By contrast, household wealth does not reflect permanent income potential like education does, but is, nonetheless, an indicator of permanent income attainment. Moreover, unlike occupational status, when wealth is measured by the accumulation of household assets and services, as done in this study, the result indicates not only socioeconomic achievements in terms of labor market remuneration, but also how it is used. Likewise, wealth level reflects households' financial depth and, in that sense, their capacity to absorb negative unexpected shocks or to make long-term investment plans (e.g., child education, investment in productive projects, etc.).

Finally, people's perceptions of their own mobility incorporate a subjective component that allows corroboration of whether perceived mobility is indeed consistent with what facts show. These perceptions, whether they are positive or negative, may be conditioned by a person's origin within the socioeconomic structure. Thus, it may be the case that those from low or low-middle strata perceive greater upward mobility. However, it could also be the case that those from high or high-middle strata tend to perceive smaller advancement, and even movement downwards. If the former occurs, there could be different explanations. One explanation, for instance, is that those coming from lower strata weigh smaller improvements more heavily. For those belonging to higher strata, these improvements are imperceptible. Another possibility is that positive perceptions of people from lower strata are, in fact, defense mechanisms in the face of poverty and vulnerability. In contrast, for people from high strata, negative perceptions of relative mobility may result from a greater status competition. In any case, people's perceptions impact their attitudes toward life, which can have different implications on possibilities for their future mobility and, above all, mobility for their children.

The findings show that a person's origin strongly determines their life conditions. Mexican society is characterized by high rates of social mobility among the middle strata and high persistence in the lower and higher sectors. The result is that movement is relatively easy from the low-middle sector to the high-middle sector and from the high-middle sector to the low-middle sector. However, the frequency of bigger steps is much lower, whether upward (for example, from the lowest to the highest sector or from the low-middle sector to the highest) or downward.

BOX 2.1

CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATION

The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) developed by UNESCO in the 1970's, is a framework for "assembling, compiling and analyzing cross-nationally comparable statistics on education".* The latest revision, ISCED 2011, consists of parallel coding schemes for education programmes (ISCED-Programmes or ISCED-P) and levels of educational attainment (ISCED-Attainment or ISCED-A). The nine ISCED levels are:

* UNESCO, *International Standard Classification of Education, ISCED 2011*, Canada, UNESCO-UIS, 2012, p. 6.

- ISCED-0: early childhood education
- ISCED-1: primary education
- ISCED-2: lower secondary education
- ISCED-3: upper secondary education
- ISCED-4: post-secondary non-tertiary education
- ISCED-5: short-cycle tertiary education
- ISCED-6: bachelor's or equivalent level
- ISCED-7: master's or equivalent level
- ISCED-8: doctoral or equivalent level

It is worth noting that, “for classifying educational attainment, level 0 (less than primary education) is used for individuals who never attended an education programme; attended some early childhood education (ISCED 0); or some primary education without successfully completing ISCED level 1 (with or without having attended ISCED 0)”.**

For the purposes of the present study, the next education classification is used:

- 1) *No schooling*: The interviewees who claimed not attending school at all, or attending only early childhood education (ISCED-0).
- 2) *Incomplete primary*: Interviewees who did not complete primary education (ISCED-0).
- 3) *Primary*: Interviewees who did complete six years of primary education, or those who started but did not complete lower secondary schooling (ISCED-1).
- 4) *Lower secondary*: Interviewees who did complete three years of lower secondary education, or those who started but did not complete upper secondary schooling (ISCED-2).
- 5) *Upper secondary*: Interviewees who did complete all years of upper secondary education (either general or vocational programmes), or those who started but did not complete Bachelor's or equivalent programme (ISCED-3/4).
- 6) *Tertiary*: Interviewees who did complete Bachelor's or more (ISCED-5/6/7/8).***

Source: By author based on UNESCO, *International Standard Classification of Education*. ISCED 2011, Canada, UNESCO-UIS, 2012.

** Ibid., p. 29.

***The terms “tertiary education” and “higher education” are used interchangeably throughout the report.

In the mobility dimension of education, 12% of individuals, whose parents received only primary education, completed tertiary education, compared to 59% of those whose parents finished higher education. Approximately 2 in every 10 Mexicans from households without any schooling were able to reach upper secondary or tertiary education. The type of primary school attended also determined whether or not a person completed the educational curriculum. Those who attended private elementary schools were more likely to finish the educational curriculum. Among those attending public schools, those who attended in the morning had greater educational achievement than those who went in the afternoon. This pattern suggests that the quality of the educational system is uneven and, thus, insufficient to eliminate differences in original household conditions.

Regarding occupation, only 6% of people with fathers in a low-skilled manual occupation reached a position of primarily skilled non-manual labor. This incidence is seven times lower than that achieved by people whose fathers also had non-manual skilled work (41%). In general, only 2 out of every 10 people whose fathers had manual positions could reach non-manual positions.

In the wealth dimension, as measured by an index of household goods and services, only 8% of people from the lowest quintile reached the highest quintile of the distribution. In contrast, mobility within the middle sectors of the distribution was close to perfect.

Finally, the results also show that the perception of upward mobility is even lower than that which data show for wealth and occupation. For instance, mobility from quintile 1 to quintiles 4 or 5 is 130% greater than it is in perception. One possible implication of the abovementioned is that people may not invest additional effort in skills formation upon perceiving that it will not result in long-term gain.

2.1 EDUCATIONAL MOBILITY

Education is one of the main engines of social mobility. With a higher level of education, the possibility of upward social mobility multiplies. In a society with a correctly functioning educational system, i.e. where everyone has the opportunity to achieve a similar level and quality of education, parental education is not the primary determinant of their offspring's education. However, if the educational supply is limited and differs in quality, it reduces people's possibilities to attain profitable preparation for the labor market. Moreover, if access to the credit market is limited, or the market simply does not function adequately, liquidity restrictions arise that limit the possibility of financing children's education. In Mexico, this is especially relevant at upper secondary and tertiary levels. In a great majority of cases, this limitation leads to a selective reduction of individuals' future income, generating economic inequality as well as a lower economic development potential for society as a whole.

In my day, it [school] wasn't necessary; I studied until third grade. My parents thought that education was good for nothing [...] You drop out to look after your little siblings because studies are unnecessary, and even less so for a woman. [They thought] that you just get married and have kids and that's it. [My mom would tell me] because, well, that's how education used to be [...] To be honest [I didn't like school], they made me look at it like, well, you'll just



learn to read and write and that's it, forget about it [...] my town is a small village where there weren't many aspirations for women to study at that time, but now it's not like that, now there are.

*Housewife, 54 years old. Lower-stratum immobility.
Life histories in social mobility (HIMOV1)*

All levels of school education are important, but in the case where coverage and quality of upper secondary and higher schooling is secured, the quality of basic education (i.e. primary and lower secondary education) becomes crucial to guarantee that children's potentials are expressed at higher levels. The characteristics of basic education have different implications. Firstly, because this level has a multiplying effect on higher levels, it is important to homogenize their quality. Secondly, the average quality must improve so that future expected gains are increased. This would eliminate incentives for dropping out. In summary, as the Economics Nobel Laureate James Heckman and his coauthors propose, knowledge gaps and inequality may be reduced with interventions favoring young children and economically disadvantaged families.²³

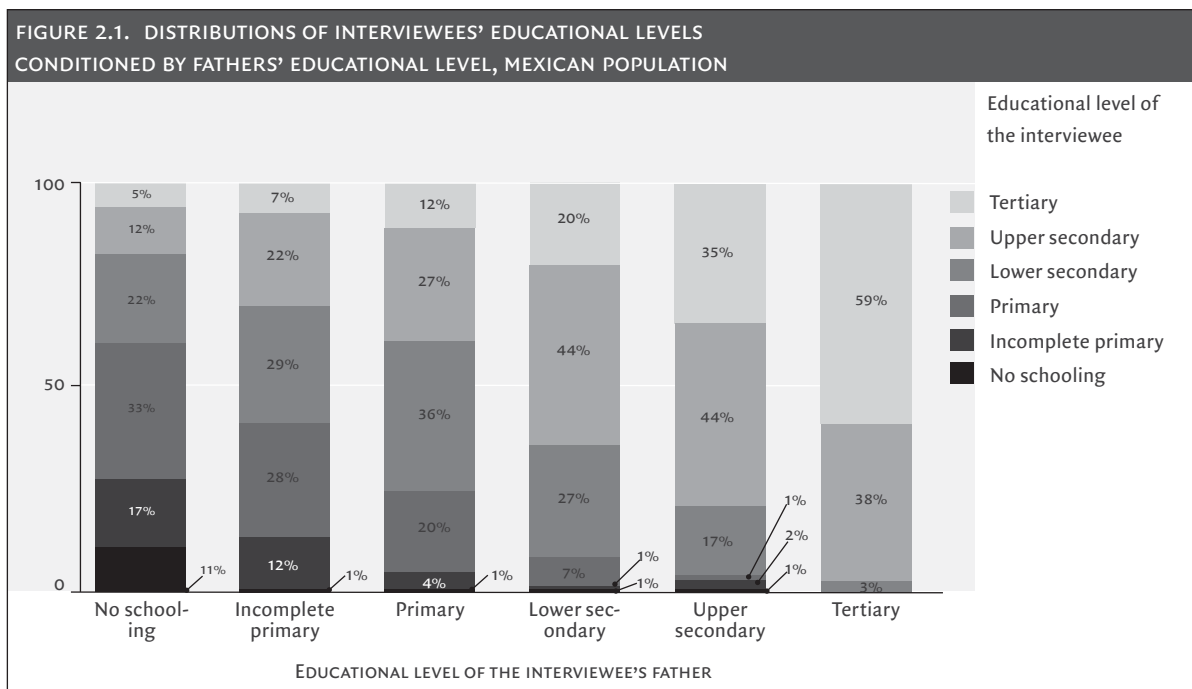


For as long as I can remember, I wanted to go to school and I started until I was seven and a half, because I was born in April. Then, from that age, I always went around with my dad, and they gave me a hard time because they made me ride that blasted donkey, so it was difficult, difficult to be living there [...] The damn donkey would kick me, throw me, and when I didn't understand my dad, he would also smack me [...] We needed to stop being such asses because country life beats you up [...] the beatings I took in the country didn't make me run away: it was countryside or school. For me, school was something chill; I compared it with the crap that I put up with in the field, and I went to school to relax. I would say, "In school, I don't do anything and I still learn".

*Public Official, 40 years old. Upward long-range mobility.
Life histories in social mobility (HIMOV1)*

Educational coverage has widened over recent decades, and absolute educational opportunities for the Mexican people have increased along with it. However, the evidence shows that these opportunities have not increased sufficiently to allow all Mexicans to attain the highest education available. The greatest upward mobility is found among those whose parents' educational level is relatively low (i.e. whose parents have not completed primary or have only primary or lower secondary education) (Figure 2.1). While this is a positive result, it shows that conditions of origin still have an important impact on the educational future of Mexicans. The higher end of the spectrum also

²³ F. Cunha and J. J. Heckman, "Investing in our Young People", in A. Reynolds, et al. (eds.), *Childhood Programs and Practices in the First Decade of Life: A Human Capital Integration*, New York, Cambridge University Press, 2010, pp. 381-414; J. J. Heckman, "Schools, Skills and Synapses", *Economic Inquiry*, vol. 46, no. 3, 2008, pp. 289-324; and F. Cunha, et al., "Interpreting the evidence on life cycle skill formation", in E. A. Hanushek and F. Welch (eds.), *Handbook of the Economics of Education*, Amsterdam, North-Holland, 2006, pp. 697-812.



Notes:

1. Educational classification for the interviewee and father considers grades completed after primary education.
2. In order to obtain representativeness in the Mexican population between 25 and 64 years of age, a sample weighting was applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

shows a greater degree of immobility. In this case, when parents' educational attainment is higher, the number of offspring who complete the educational process also increases (Figure 2.1).

Specifically, the results show that for fathers who have finished primary education, only 12% of their offspring have higher education. For fathers with tertiary education, this rises to 59%. This means that the proportion of people with tertiary education fathers who attend university themselves is nearly five times higher than the proportion of those with only primary-educated parents.

My life was bitter and sad. They sent me to work at 7 with an aunt; I never went to school and never studied or anything. My dad didn't let me, and he left me there because my aunt was sick and bed-ridden [...] Later, [my aunt] said I was smart [...], and she asked for my documents so I could study, but my dad didn't want me to, and said I should not study [...] I was there only a year and my dad brought me back; he didn't want me to go to school [...] I told him [my dad, as an adult], "Why did my brothers go to school and not me, and you sent me to work? Am I not your daughter? Why did you never treat me like you should?" Yes, I complained to him.



Housewife, 52 years old. Low-stratum immobility.
Life histories in social mobility (HIMOV1)

If the results are analyzed in greater detail, it becomes apparent that educational mobility in Mexico is limited at particular levels. For the first levels of education, primary and lower secondary school, socioeconomic origin has hardly any influence on achievement in higher levels of education. However, socioeconomic origin does affect achievement in upper secondary school and even more so in tertiary education. Another factor affecting mobility is the disparate quality of the education received. The possible impact of this disparity is explained in Box 2.2, which compares the chances of attaining higher education based on whether the first levels of education were in public or private schools. The results suggest that those who attend private schools are at an advantage (see Box 2.2).



I liked school, and don't ask me to tell you why I liked it after 5 or 6 years of studying. I was happy in my school. I loved going to school with my teacher; I was very curious. And yes, for me it was my life, and well, now that you mention it, I think I have the answer: I think that I felt better in school than at home and that is why I preferred to be at school or the school library reading books, browsing. I think that is where my appreciation of studying comes from, and the more I read, the more and more I wanted to know.

*Investor, 59 years old. Upward long-range mobility.
Life histories in social mobility (HIMOV1)*

BOX 2.2

VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL INEQUALITY IN EDUCATIONAL TRANSITIONS IN MEXICO

“Vertical inequality” refers to whether people leave school after completing a particular educational level, or continue on to the next (*i.e.* progression from primary to lower secondary to upper secondary and tertiary education or not). On the other hand, “horizontal inequality” describes segmentation in the selection of different types of school at the same educational level (*e.g.* private or public schools, morning or afternoon sessions). This distinction between vertical and horizontal inequality helps gauge the effect of social origins on the chances of school progression, and for the selection of different school types.*

The assessment of the relationship between social origin and the probability of educational progression, based on data from EMOVI-2011, shows that relative inequality grows with more advanced academic transitions (*i.e.* transitions to upper secondary and tertiary education). In general, parents’ own schooling has the greatest impact on the likelihood of their offspring continuing with school. However, at higher levels of schooling,

* Social origins refer to a set of socioeconomic characteristics of the household of origin, such as the parents’ educational level and occupational status, and household wealth.

the economic resources of the household of origin (measured by an index of household assets and services), become the most important determinant of school continuation. This pattern suggests that interventions focused on reducing school dropout rates are more effective when directed at youth ready to begin lower secondary, upper secondary or tertiary education.

The study of trends in the levels of inequality across different cohorts shows inequality decreasing from primary to lower secondary school education, while increasing for those entering upper secondary and tertiary education. It is worth mentioning that the increase in inequality in the transition to higher education has happened alongside the expansion of coverage at this educational level. This means that broadened educational coverage does not necessarily guarantee an improvement in equality of opportunity.

Concerning the effect of socioeconomic origin over the selection of private vs. public schools, we find that the type of school has become a factor increasing horizontal inequality in educational trajectories. Social gaps in educational attainment grow as children and youth from high social strata are more likely to attend private schools, while the time they spend there appears to have its own positive effect on school continuation.

Source: By author, based on Patricio Solis, "Vertical and horizontal inequality in educational transitions in Mexico," *working paper* of The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), 2012.

2.2 OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY

Social mobility studies have frequently focused their interest on occupational mobility.²⁴ While education is a main determinant of social mobility, occupational mobility expresses it in the labor market. The premise of this kind of analysis is that occupations are an important determinant of income as well as social power and status. For example, a schoolteacher may be recognized as an authoritative voice in his/her community, not because of his/her income level, but rather due to his/her position as an educated person who teaches members of that community. Thus, occupations are "packages" capturing material (income) and symbolic dimensions (status) of social life.

²⁴ The three most representative approaches to the handling of occupations in social mobility: a) the large social classes approach, collapsing the total set of occupations into 7 large categories; b) the gradient approach, consisting of setting up an index of socioeconomic levels capturing information on occupations, but also on education and income; and c) the microclasses approach, consisting of disaggregating the set of occupations into 82 microclasses and 10 mesoclasses. The seminal texts of these approaches are the following: for the large classes approach, see R. Erikson and J. H. Goldthorpe, *The Constant Flux: A Study of Class Mobility in Industrial Societies*, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1992. For the gradient approach (ISEI), see H. Ganzeboom, et al., "A Standard International Socio-Economic Index of Occupational Status," *Social Science Research*, vol. 21, 1992, pp. 1-56. For the microclass approach, see Jan O. Jonsson, et al., "Microclass Mobility: Social Reproduction in four Countries," *American Journal of Sociology*, vol. 114, no. 4, 2009, pp. 977-1036.

Work roles may be transmitted via example from parents or when children are educated. Labor placement depends substantially on social networks, through personal or family contacts. In a society, where its members' origins do not determine their training and education, and the labor market works adequately, work opportunities in any occupation expand. With high social mobility, parents' occupations should not determine those of their offspring.



My dad used to tell me, “You must study because I don’t want you to be a laborer like me. The brick mason teaches his son to be a brick mason, and the ice cream man teaches him to be an ice cream man, the musician teaches him to be a musician; I am a laborer and I don’t want you to be a laborer. I don’t want you to be like me. Go study, and see what you can do.” So I didn’t come out like my dad because he didn’t want me to.

*Public official, 40 years old. Upward long-range mobility.
Life histories in social mobility (HIMOV1)*

Based on the above, we argue that the degree of social mobility depends on the dynamics of the occupational class structure. The classic analysis of occupational mobility ranks occupations according to empirically derived classifications. For example, there are classifications related to income or to reported prestige. Additionally, the analysis captures information on different market assets that determine social inequality. These include specific abilities, authority at work, the industrial sector to which one belongs, property, and education.²⁵

In order to analyze occupational mobility in Mexico, we propose a six-category occupational classification, ranging from farm workers to non-manual, highly-skilled occupations.²⁶ There is abundant evidence showing that rural laborers receive the lowest income, whereas the highest income comes from highly-skilled non-manual labor (e.g. classic occupations such as physician or attorney).



[My husband] came and asked for my hand without my consent, that is, like in the old days. And I told him “I don’t want to get married; I am going to work,” and he said to me “I’ve known you since you were little,” “So what?” and he asked for my hand and my father said yes, and I got married and here I am. [I didn’t want to get married] because I was young, only 15 years old — why would I get married? I wanted to work, wanted to do other things, since I wasn’t free, I wanted to do other things, to know things, but he wouldn’t let me and well now here I am, already married for about 35 years.

*Housewife, 52 years old. Low-stratum immobility.
Life histories in social mobility (HIMOV1)*

²⁵ F. Torche, “Sociological...,” op. cit. and F. Torche, “Cambio...” [Change...], op. cit.

²⁶ The occupational classification was constructed based on P. Solís, “Ocupaciones...” [Occupations...], op. cit.

The relationship between parents' occupations and their offspring's are shown in Figure 2.2. It shows the offspring's occupational distributions, conditioned by fathers' occupations. With this information, it is possible to discern the ease with which people can rise to a highly-skilled non-manual position, which is normally the highest paid. The results are similar to those of educational mobility: while occupational mobility exists, it is limited, and there are barriers to climbing from manual to non-manual occupations.

Mobility occurs more frequently between occupations at the lower end of the scale (Figure 2.2). For instance, intergenerational upward mobility from farm labor to low-skilled manual labor is 28%. Likewise, intergenerational upward mobility from low-skilled to high-skilled manual labor is 31%. By contrast, 21% of the identified shifts consist of intergenerational downward mobility from highly-skilled to low-skilled manual labor. The higher occupational classes, including non-manual occupations as well as manual occupations, have the most intergenerational mobility between them. In total, 20% of people whose parents had low-skilled non-manual employment moved upward to highly-skilled non-manual work. This percentage is the highest among all possible classification changes for those with low-skilled manual employed fathers. It is also the highest percentage change among all categories apart from highly-skilled non-manual labor. Moreover, intergenerational downward mobility from highly-skilled non-manual occupations is predominantly to low-skilled non-manual occupations, at 24%.

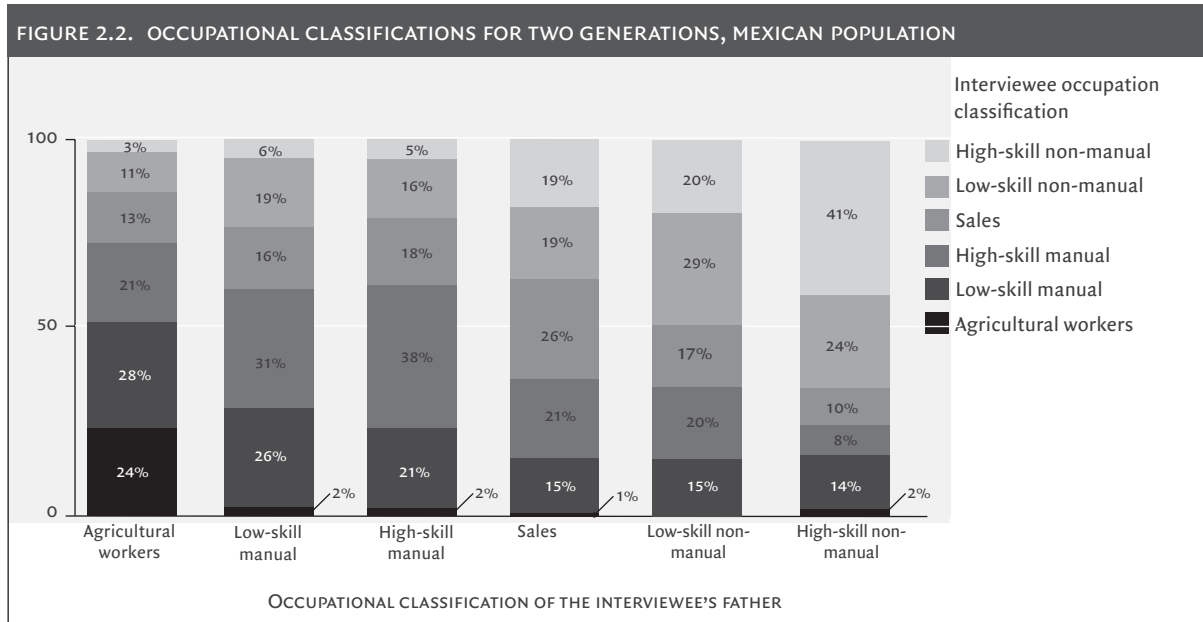
I once read in a newspaper supplement about an 86-year-old who had a prickly pear cactus plantation on the roof of his house, and it got me thinking, and my friend said to me, "I know that guy, one time I saw where he lived", and so I go and I tell him one day, "Hey Francisco, do you know that man who grows prickly pears? And he says, "Yes, I can get him for you" [...] Don Jose [the 86-year-old man] gave me some plants and said, "In the month of May, there will be a prickly pear meeting at the agronomy school, and I want you to come with me," and I said, "Of course if you invite me, then I'll go and plant my prickly pears" [...] From then on, my life changed, and I decided that I was a woman, but also someone who needed my own space. And then came a change that I still experience, that I began in 2004 [I was a housewife before], and now there have been many more changes in my life, totally, it turned around completely, and I now think very differently from before, in a different way. I have met people, I have seen cities, I have met growers, and I have learned many things that I don't think I knew about in my previous life.



Businesswoman, 51 years. Middle-distance upward mobility.
Life histories in social mobility (HIMOV1)

In contrast, the possibility of rising from manual to non-manual work is limited. Only 5.5% of Mexicans from household with fathers in manual labor were able to rise to a highly-skilled, non-manual position. This percentage drops to 3% if the father was a farm worker. At the higher end of the classification scale, intergenerational persistence in non-manual occupations is the norm. The data show that 75% of the people whose fathers had highly-skilled non-manual work do not do any kind of manual or agricultural labor.

Likewise, 41% of the offspring of parents in highly-skilled non-manual occupations will have the same kind of work. Here it is worth noting that the probability of reaching such high-status position is roughly seven times higher for the offspring of highly-skilled non-manual working fathers than for those with fathers in manual occupations.



Notes:

- Occupational classifications were constructed based on P. Solís, "Ocupaciones y clases sociales en México" [Occupations and Social Classes in Mexico], in J. Serrano and F. Torche (eds.), *Movilidad social en México. Población, desarrollo y crecimiento* [Social Mobility in Mexico. Population, Development, and Growth], Mexico, CEEY, 2010.
- In order to obtain representativeness in the Mexican population between 25 and 64 years of age, a sample weighting was applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.



When I ended up like this [as a widow], I said what am I going to do, because my husband didn't allow me to go out, didn't let me work, but now what are you going to do because he died suddenly in an accident. What was I going to do with two children; I wasn't going to make them work because my father taught me that one has to do something; he left us with an education even though he died. I started washing clothes for people and then got a job at a factory; fortunately, the man with whom I worked taught me how to wash and sew. He gave me work for home, and told me: sew at home, and I said I have to see my children.

Seamstress, 49 years. Low-stratum immobility.
Life histories in social mobility (HIMOV1)

2.3 WEALTH MOBILITY

In the previous sections, social mobility has been considered in two dimensions: education, which identifies the degree of equality in the conditions of competition, and occupation, reflecting the realization of such conditions. A third dimension for the analysis of social mobility regards household achievement in terms of economic wellbeing. While this may be assessed by different means, the analysis in this section concentrates on relative mobility in terms of material wellbeing, more specifically, wealth as measured by an asset index.

As posited by Torche and Spilerman, wealth is a medium enabling the increase of consumption in the long term. Likewise, they argue that wealth helps protect households when facing adverse shocks. These authors also state that wealth may impact on offspring's future wellbeing when it becomes an instrument for financing children's education. Moreover, parents' accumulated wealth can be directly transferred to offspring in the form of funding for investment projects, or in the form of inheritance upon parents' death.²⁷

Regarding household assets, Sahn and Stifel argue that asset accumulation is an important predictor of poverty reduction.²⁸ Similarly, Filmer and Pritchett state that an index of household characteristics and commodities is also a good approximation of wealth.²⁹ Furthermore, Torche proposes that this type of index captures the total contribution to the household's economic wellbeing; it reflects the sum of the contributions from all household members.³⁰

Table 2.1 shows results for intergenerational mobility in Mexico using a wealth index based on household assets and services. In general, the results do not show high mobility across the entire distribution. While there are possibilities for upward mobility, particularly in the middle-wealth sector, Mexico is also characterized by a high degree of intergenerational persistence for those in privileged positions as well as in the lower segments of the distribution.

An opportunity came up and I went to work in Chiapas, in the General Office for Technical Agriculture Education (DGTA, by its initials in Spanish), and they gave me a scholarship to get my masters' degree [...] I had never seen myself as a businessperson before, until I went to Tech and got the masters'. And because I had good grades, when I went to turn in my grades in Mexico City to the person who had given me the scholarship, they asked me, "And now what do you want to do?" and I said, "Well that's it, I have come to rejoin, here are my grades" [...] and the General Director of the DGTA sent my grades on to one of



²⁷ F. Torche and S. Spilerman, "Influencias intergeneracionales de la riqueza en México" [Intergenerational Differences in Wealth in Mexico], in J. Serrano and F. Torche (eds.), *Movilidad social en México. Población, desarrollo y crecimiento* [Social Mobility in Mexico. Population, Development, and Growth], Mexico, The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), 2010, pp. 229-274.

²⁸ D. E. Sahn and D. Stifel, "Exploring Alternative Measures of Welfare in the Absence of Expenditure Data", *Review of Income and Wealth*, vol. 4, no. 4, 2003, pp. 463-489.

²⁹ D. Filmer and L. Pritchett, "The Effect of Household Wealth on Educational Attainment: Evidence from 35 Countries", *Population and Development Review*, vol. 25, no. 1, 1999, pp. 85-120.

³⁰ F. Torche, "Sociological...", *op. cit.*

his friends. He told him, “Look at these grades;” I had scored a 97 average at that time, and so he told me, “No, go on, you should continue studying. Your grades are too good for you to resume work. If you get back to work now you won’t ever get to do your doctorate” [...] And so I followed that advice; that is, I didn’t take a break between the masters and the doctorate.

Businessperson, 59 years. Upward long-range mobility.
Life histories in social mobility (HIMOV1)

To conduct this analysis, an asset index was created for the interviewees’ cohort and that of their households of origin.³¹ The current generation and the previous (origin) generation were ranked by quintiles according to the wealth index, with quintile 1 defining the lowest group in the socioeconomic structure, and quintile 5 the highest. It should be mentioned that the index’s components for each generation vary, since structural changes associated with social advancement influences household asset composition (Figure 2.3). Therefore, the values of the indices are not comparable in absolute terms; they only allow comparisons in terms of relative changes in position experienced from one generation to the next. For example, in Figure 2.3, the value of the cell corresponding to the row and column of quintile 1 shows the percentage of people from households of origin in quintile 1 who remained in the same quintile with respect to the current generation’s wealth distribution. The next column in the same row shows the percentage of people from a household in quintile 1 who have managed to move into quintile 2 of the current wealth distribution; in this case, 25%.

Without claiming that it is the optimal degree of mobility needed in a society, a hypothetical scenario of perfect mobility in the matrix of Table 2.1 features all cells with a value of 20%. In terms of the matrix’s structure, first, the values of the main diagonal refer to the proportions of individuals who did not experience relative mobility. Second, all the values above the main diagonal refer to the proportions of individuals for each quintile of origin who have achieved relative upward mobility. Finally, all the values below the main diagonal refer to the proportions of individuals from each quintile of origin having experienced relative downward mobility. All proportions in each row must add up to 100%.

Under any social arrangement with a certain degree of efficiency, it is impossible to eliminate bequests from parents to their offspring (e.g. in the form of human or social capital).³² In any case, what is attempted here is to soften the effect of inheritance, par-

³¹ The asset index for two generations is based on Multiple Correspondence Analysis. The current household index for the interviewee includes 16 variables of ownership of the following goods and services: computer, washing machine, refrigerator, DVD player, water heater, mobile telephone, vacuum cleaner, microwave oven, toaster, internet, indoor sanitation, telephone landline, cable television, savings, bank account, and credit card. The index for households of origin includes 10 variables of ownership of the following goods and services: stove, washing machine, refrigerator, television, water heater, vacuum cleaner, toaster, plumbing, indoor sanitation, and electricity. For details about the index’s estimation, see R. Vélez and O. Stabridis, “Empleados, auto-empleados y empresarios: análisis comparado sobre movilidad social intergeneracional en México” [Employees, Self-employed, and Entrepreneurs: Comparative Analysis of Intergenerational Social Mobility in Mexico], mimeo, 2013; and Appendix 3 of this report. For details on the selection of the multiple correspondence analysis, see D. Peña, “Análisis de correspondencias” [Correspondence analysis], in D. Peña, *Análisis de Datos Multivariantes* [Multivariate Data Analysis], Madrid, McGraw-Hill, 2002.

³² There is a classic list (and debate) of models of analysis aiming to capture social mobility probabilities under

ticularly at the extremes of the socioeconomic distribution, in order to promote mobility among all levels.

TABLE 2.1 INTERGENERATIONAL WEALTH MOBILITY BASED ON ASSET INDICES, MEXICAN POPULATION

WEALTH INDEX OF HOUSEHOLD OF ORIGIN	WEALTH INDEX OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD					TOTAL
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	
QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	35%	25%	18%	13%	8%	100%
QUINTILE 2	28%	27%	16%	18%	11%	100%
QUINTILE 3	13%	20%	21%	24%	22%	100%
QUINTILE 4	6%	15%	20%	28%	31%	100%
QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	2%	4%	13%	24%	57%	100%

Notes:

1. Each quintile corresponds to 20% of the population according to the household wealth index.
2. The wealth index was developed based on R. Vélez and O. Stabridis, “Empleados, auto-empleados y empresarios: análisis comparado sobre movilidad social intergeneracional en México” [Employees, Self-employed, and Entrepreneurs: Comparative Analysis of Intergenerational Social Mobility in Mexico], mimeo, 2013. This index was built based on a set of household goods and services, calculated using multiple correspondence analysis (MCA).
3. In order to obtain representativeness in the Mexican population between 25 and 64 years of age, a sample weighting was applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

To summarize, the matrix shows that, on one hand, Mexicans originating in quintile 3 (the middle quintile) have greater upward mobility options. On the other hand, those from quintiles 2 and 4 exhibit opposite mobility tendencies, biased toward their closest extremes.

[For my social group, living well means] having enough resources to do whatever you want within the legal and moral boundaries of good customs and being a good girl [...] Monterrey is like that; being a good girl is to be a girl from a private school, not one from a number [referring to public schools]. Normally it would be: don't drink, don't smoke, and don't dance too close together; you would have studied at the Tech or UDEM [Monterrey Technological Institute and Monterrey University, both private institutions] or would have studied abroad (this would have been the farthest you would have been from your parents) [...] not in this life would you be in a common law marriage, you would wait to be married before leaving home, you would not live alone, you would go to mass... San Pedro girls. [Men are like this too, but] with a bit more permissiveness or opportunity. Men are men; here it is allowed that they



the assumption that it is impossible to achieve perfect mobility. See, for example L. Goodman, “The Analysis of Cross-classified Data: Independence, Quasi-Independence, and Interaction in Contingency Tables with or without Missing Entries,” *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, vol. 63, 1968, pp. 1091-1131; and M. Hout, *Mobility Tables*, Sage University Paper series on Quantitative Applications in the Social Sciences, Beverly Hills, CA, Sage, 1983. For an analysis of the Mexican case, see P. Solís, *Inequidad y movilidad social en Monterrey* [Inequality and Social Mobility in Monterrey], Mexico, El Colegio de México, 2007.

go to the stadium and yell obscenities, that they get together with their friends after the game to play dominos and say bad words and smoke and drink. But they date their girlfriend for years, they are polite with their parents... the typical guy from San Pedro. Abstinent relationships are very common, and they marry well [in that scheme of things, one must always go to university]. In my closed world, I thought of myself as open minded, but my whole life I have worked and studied with people from Tech.

Theater Producer, 34 years. High-stratum immobility.
Life histories in social mobility (HIMOV1)

The highest levels of persistence occur at the top of the distribution; people from the highest quintile are more than twice as likely to remain in the same quintile vis-à-vis those from quintiles 1, 2, 3, and 4. Although persistence at the bottom of the distribution (quintile 1) is less than that at the top, it is also higher than that experienced by those from middle quintiles. Even though those hailing from the extremes do experience mobility, it is of short range. Thus, for people from the top of the distribution, 4 out of every 5 (81%) remain in this same position or fall to quintile 4. At the other extreme, the bottom end of the distribution, 6 of every 10 interviewees (60%) remain in their origin position or rise to quintile 2.

Hence, middle-range mobility, involving changes of 2 or 3 quintiles in the distribution, is more modest, among these two extreme groups. The proportion of those who rise from the bottom is larger than those who fall from the top, at 31% and 17% respectively. Maximal range mobility is lowest for the extremes of the distribution. Only 8 out of 100 people from the distribution's lowest quintile can make it to the highest. At the other end, only 2 out of every 100 people from the highest quintile fall to the lowest.

Regarding the characteristics of mobility experienced from the middle quintiles, it is worth discussing the following findings for quintile 3. First, the mobility probabilities corresponding to this origin stratum resemble the most a row of cells with values of 20%. Second, in comparing changes of just one position, the proportion of those with upward mobility is slightly higher than that for downward mobility, at 24% and 20%, respectively. Third, three cells exhibit a value greater than 20%. One of them shows persistence in position of origin, and the other two for upward mobility. In summary, for people originating in quintile 3, there are greater mobility options, particularly in the upward direction.

Comparing people from quintiles 2 and 4, the proportion of people from quintile 4 rising by one position in the wealth classification is almost twice as high as that of quintile 2, at 16% and 31%, respectively. However, it is worth noting that, in terms of upward mobility, moving two positions instead of one is the most common shift for Mexicans from quintile 2, at 18%. Of those who fall by one position, on the other hand, the proportion of those from quintile 2 is higher than that of quintile 4, with 28% and 20%, respectively. For quintile 4, there are two cells showing a proportion greater than 20%: one for persistence and the other one for upward mobility. For quintile 2, this condition is also met for two cells: one for persistence, but the other one is for downward mobility, in contrast to quintile 4. In summary, the above results show that those from the upper-middle sector, quintile 4, have more opportunities to climb to the top. Additionally, those from the low-middle sector, quintile 2, are more likely to fall to the bottom.

I wanted to study to be an engineer, and [my father] wouldn't let me. I wanted to go to Uni [The Autonomous University of Nuevo Leon, public school] and he still wouldn't let me. He said it had to be the Tech or UDEM, but not to be an engineer, "those are degrees for men" [It was always an option for me and my sisters to study] but not certain things. Not careers that were made for men [...] For women, there wasn't a question of profession; they had to get married, and were going to do something else, not the job, but the home. This was the belief [...] He always asked me to study something related to education, and he would set up a kindergarten for me. "This could be a business you can run; you will grow up and you can get married and have your own business." This was a good career and a good niche for me.



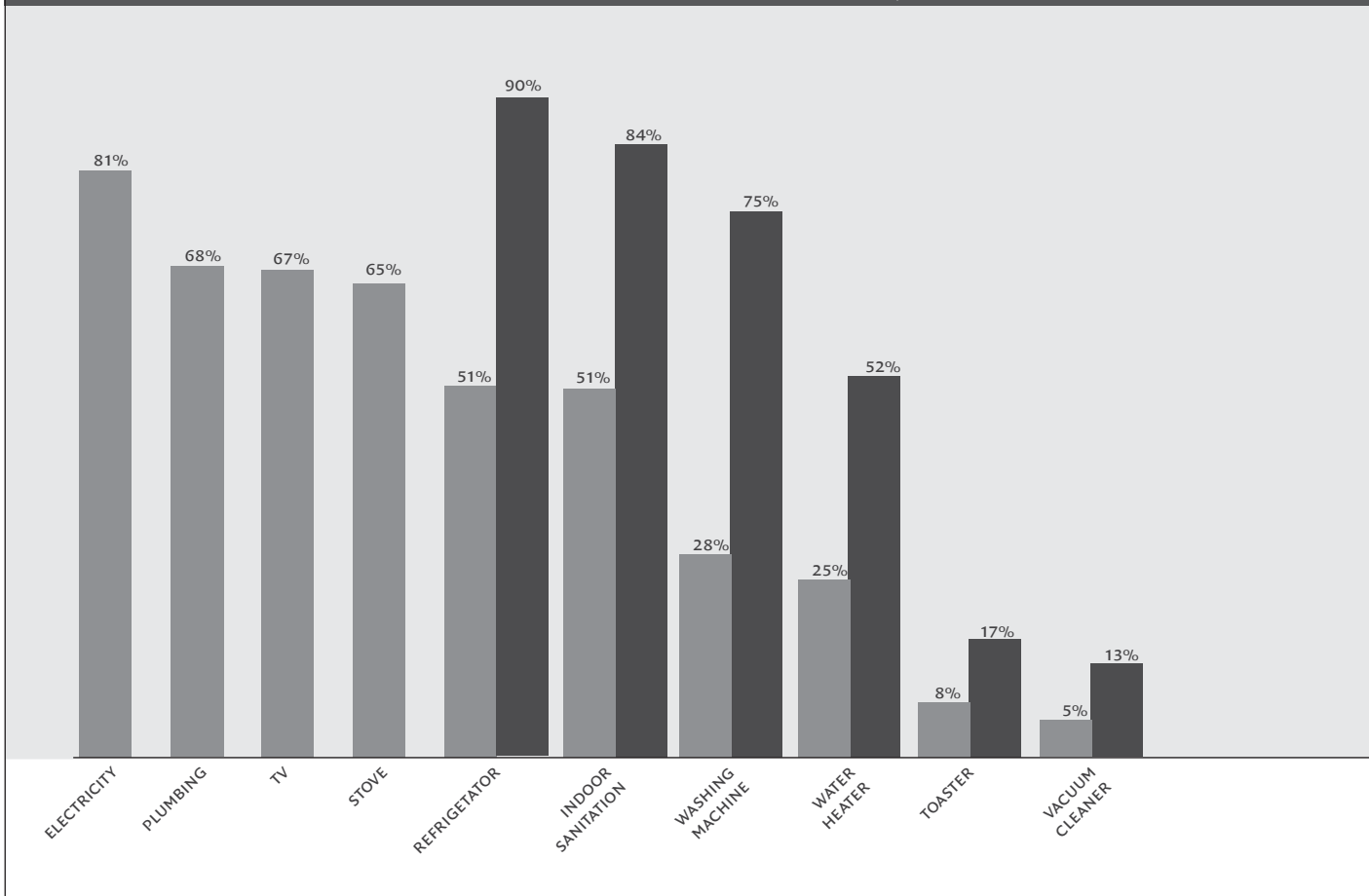
Municipal official and film producer, 44 years. Decreasing high-stratum mobility.
Life histories in social mobility (HIMOV1)

I had a lot of people whom I can regard as substitute for my father. Among them was a Japanese gentleman who owned a stationery store. He was surprised that I was already in middle school at a young age [11 years], and he really helped me a lot with school supplies and advice [...] he practically treated me like his own son [...] When we moved to find cheaper housing, I found a couple (we are talking about between primary and middle school), and they took me in like their adopted child, too [...] I was an only child, but with all that comes with it, eating... spoiled, and I was even spoiled with them [...] When I started university in '76, I had already 6 years working at the bank [...] Another person that was Jewish and manufactured clothing, who was a bank client, offered to make me the manager of his factory doubling my salary, and I accepted the job. That year, in 1980, I finished college and got married, and began to work for the company, earning double and with a new house that this Jewish man financed for me [...] So I start working at the factory. Over time, I increase the productivity levels and of course the profits, and we managed to open another factory in the space of a year, how 'bout it? We open this other factory in Pachuca and since then the Jewish man stayed in Mexico City and sent me to Pachuca [...] I was working there and was a different person then, now in cargo transport, and he also gave me a hand [...] I sell the Pachuca fabric store at 10 times its value and said, "Now I'm going to work at another transport company." They continued to be bank costumers, he [the transport company man], the Jewish man, and the other man [another partner in the transport company], and they talked about me, we were friends [...] Thus I began to be a business consultant as well; I got loans for bank clients and they paid me my commissions. I was at the factory, but doing credit reports also [until one day] I left it all, even the consulting business, to begin studying the Stock Exchange. [The house] I kept as family property and the rest is invested in the Stock Exchange.



Investor, 59 years old. Upward long-range mobility.
Life histories in social mobility (HIMOV1)

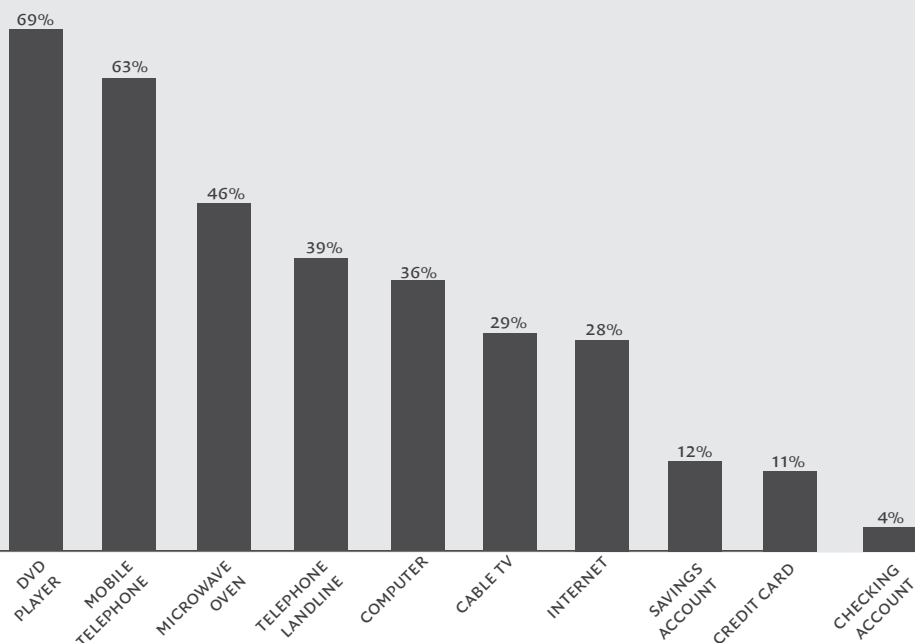
FIGURE 2.3 OWNERSHIP OF GOODS AND SERVICES (ASSETS) INCLUDED IN WEALTH INDICES, MEXICAN POPULATION

**BOX 2.3****RELATIVE MOBILITY FOR AGE GROUPS AND SUB-STRATA IN THE MEXICAN POPULATION**

In order to estimate relative intergenerational mobility for education, occupation, and wealth using information from the EMOVI-2011, Behrman and Vélez-Grajales used the following specifications:

- a) The population is divided into four birth cohorts so as to capture changes in intergenerational mobility over time.
 - b) The socioeconomic distribution is observed at different points to analyze how mobility levels change.
 - c) Estimations for different groups of interest are performed: gender, indigenous origin, and region of residence.
- i) The results indicate that mobility has increased continuously for people in younger cohorts from the middle range of the distribution. However, mobility has decreased for those from the highest level of the distribution. Likewise, the mobility levels of the youngest generation, which is in the lowest

■ Goods and services included in the wealth index in the household of origin
 ■ Goods and services included in the wealth index of the interviewee's current household



part of the distribution, have remained constant. An increase in educational mobility is reported for people in rural and indigenous areas in the first three generations, after which decreased mobility in the youngest generation is noted.

2) Occupation. Mobility levels for people in the middle of the distribution have increased continuously over recent years.* However, no specific pattern is reported for people at the ends of the distribution.

3) Wealth. Mobility levels are slightly higher for people from the two eldest cohorts. Mobility is lower for people in the middle of the socioeconomic distribution compared to that for those at the extremes. In general, indigenous people experience the highest levels of immobility.

Source: By author based on J. Behrman and V. Vélez-Grajales, "Intergenerational Wealth, Schooling and Occupational Mobility in Mexico", working paper of The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), 2012.

* Intergenerational occupational mobility is measured using the International Socio-Economic Index of Occupational Status (ISEI).

Notes:

1. The wealth index was based on R. Vélez and O. Stabridis, "Empleados, auto-empleados y empresarios: análisis comparado sobre movilidad social intergeneracional en México" [Employees, Self-employed, and Entrepreneurs: Comparative Analysis on Intergenerational Social Mobility in Mexico], mimeo, 2013. This index was built based on a set of household goods and services, calculated using multiple correspondence analysis (MCA).
2. In order to obtain representativeness in the Mexican population between 25 and 64 years of age, a sample weighting was applied.

Source: By author with data from EMO-VI-2011.

2.4 SUBJECTIVE MOBILITY

It is interesting to analyze how Mexican households perceive their present wellbeing compared to their parents'. This analysis complements the one described above, by helping to confirm whether or not, the results for wealth are reflected in individual perceptions. Huerta establishes the importance of perceived mobility analysis on the grounds that people's wellbeing is actually influenced by psycho-cultural factors, rather than economic aspects.³³

Subjective intergenerational social mobility refers to individuals' perceptions regarding their current living standards in comparison to those in their home of origin. In terms of its social impact, Torche argues that intergenerational mobility perceptions may influence the dynamics of social integration in a community. Specifically, she argues that perceptions of positive mobility may strengthen social cohesion.³⁴ Identifying perceptions may also be useful in terms of individual action. People will invest more of their talent and effort only if they can expect reward, and experiencing relative upward mobility, over the course of their lives. On the contrary, it is likely that people who perceive no remuneration for personal effort will find few incentives for making the daily sacrifices entailed by upward mobility, particularly in a society characterized by low levels of relative mobility, such as Mexico's.

In order to analyze relative subjective mobility, Mexicans' perceptions on their current household's relative position are shown in comparison to their households of origin (Table 2.2). For this assessment, interviewees were asked to compare both their current and original households against all Mexican households, for two points in time: a) when the interviewees were 14 years old and b) in 2011. The households' socioeconomic positions were rated from 1 to 10, with 1 representing the poorest household and 10, the wealthiest. To establish a basis for comparison with the results on mobility in material wellbeing discussed in the previous section, Table 2.2 also shows subjective mobility proportions in five categories; *i.e.* the classification scores given by respondents are grouped in the following manner: 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 7-8, 9-10.

The values on the main diagonal of the table's matrix show the proportions of individuals who perceive not having experienced relative mobility. All the values above the main diagonal show the proportions of those who feel they have achieved relative upward mobility. Finally, the values below the main diagonal show the proportions of individuals who feel they have experienced relative downward mobility.

Perceptions are found to be generally consistent with the results for mobility in material wellbeing. The results do reveal, however, a particularly pessimistic perspective with regards to the observed data for socioeconomic mobility of everyone in the distribution. First, except for the corners of the diagonal, Mexicans sense a higher persistence in position of origin in categories 2, 3, and 4, which suggests a tendency to think that things "stay the same" when, in reality, the flux is greater than perceived. Second, people in the lowest position perceive upward mobility as mostly short-range. The perceived movement from position 1 to 2 is 32%, and from 1 to 3 is 25%, with a dramatic decrease in the perception of long-distance movement, that is, from position 1 to 4, or from 1

³³ J. E. Huerta-Wong, "El Rol..." [The role...], *op. cit.*

³⁴ F. Torche, "Cambio..." [Change...], *op. cit.*

TABLE 2.2 PERCEPTION OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD'S RELATIVE POSITION WITH RESPECT TO ORIGIN HOUSEHOLD'S RELATIVE POSITION, MEXICAN POPULATION (ROW DISTRIBUTION)

PERCEPTION OF ORIGIN HOUSEHOLD'S RELATIVE POSITION	PERCEPTION OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD'S RELATIVE POSITION					TOTAL
	1 (POOREST)	2	3	4	5 (WEALTHIEST)	
1 (POOREST)	34%	32%	25%	8%	1%	100%
2	10%	37%	35%	15%	2%	100%
3	2%	12%	56%	28%	2%	100%
4	1%	6%	21%	65%	7%	100%
5 (WEALTHIEST)	2%	1%	11%	43%	43%	100%

Notes:

- Interviewees were asked to compare their current and original households (at the age of 14) with all contemporary Mexican households. The interviewees assigned a score of 1 to 10, with 1 representing the poorest household and 10 the wealthiest. To simplify the description, aggregate score percentages are shown: 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 7-8, 9-10.
- In order to obtain representativeness in the Mexican population between 25 and 64 years of age, a sample weighting was applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author, using data from EMOVI-2011.

to 5. By contrast, actual long-distance economic mobility is higher. The mobility from quintile 1 to quintiles 4 or 5 is 130% greater than its perception. Third, the proportion of Mexicans who perceive a rise from position 4 to 5 is over four times lower than the same proportion in terms of material wellbeing. Fourth, the frequency of people reporting immobility in category 5 is 25% higher than the frequency of people actually experiencing immobility in the same category. Meanwhile, the frequency of people reporting perceptions of downward mobility from position 5 to 4 is nearly twice as large as the proportion of people actually experiencing that downward mobility. In summary, Mexicans appear to perceive lower upward mobility, and higher downward mobility, than what is found in the wealth-index data.

Comparing the perception of persistence in position of origin with the same proportions in material wellbeing, the proportion of individuals at the extremes of the distribution is lower at the top but almost equal at the bottom. Specifically, at the top of the distribution, perceived immobility (*i.e.* belief that one's current position and position of origin are the same) reaches 43%. In the lowest category of the distribution, 34% of people who consider their current household to be in the lowest sector believe their household of origin was also there. As for middle categories, those coming from position 2 households perceive greater persistence (37%) than those from category 1. As mentioned above, the highest perception of persistence is found in categories 3 and 4, with 56% and 65%, respectively.

Regarding perceived mobility at the tails of the distribution, only 1 out of every 100 people originating from the lowest position believes they have reached the highest. In the case of downward mobility, only 2 out of every 100 people originating in the highest position believe that they fell to the lowest.

It is worth mentioning that, while possibilities of perceived mobility from the extremes do exist, they are usually short-distance. Thus, 86% of individuals from the top of the distribution believe that they will remain there or fall to category 4. At the bottom

of the distribution, two thirds of the interviewees (66%) believe that they will remain there or rise to category 2.

Based on the above findings for middle and long-distance mobility (*i.e.* changes of 2 and 3 positions within the distribution), the total proportion of those believing they have risen from the bottom is greater than the total proportion of people believing they have fallen from the top, at 33% and 12%, respectively. Finally, long-distance mobility is lowest for those at the ends of the distribution. In total, 1 out of every 100 individuals from the lowest category believes they have risen to the highest category. Conversely, only 2 out of every 100 individuals from the highest category believe they have fallen to the lowest.

Regarding the mobility experienced from intermediate categories, it is apparent in the case of people originating from category 3, first, that among those perceiving movement by one category, the proportion of upward mobility is significantly higher than downward mobility's, with 28% and 12%, respectively. Second, apart from the persistence cell, only one other cell, that of perceived rise by one category, bears a proportion greater than 20%. In summary, individuals originating in category 3 exhibit greater persistence and upward mobility in perception *vis-à-vis* material wellbeing.

As for individuals from categories 2 and 4, the proportion rising by one position in the classification is five times greater in favor of category 2, at 35% and 7%, respectively. The proportion of those from category 2 perceiving a fall by one position is lower than that for category 4, with 10% and 21%, respectively. Only two cells pertaining to category 4 contain a proportion greater than 20%: one is of persistence, and the other one of downward movement. For category 2, there are also two cells with proportions greater than 20%, with one cell again for persistence and, in contrast to category 4, one for upward movement. In summary, these perception results are contrary to those for material wellbeing. Firstly, individuals from the high-middle category, 4, see smaller chances of rising to the top. Secondly, individuals from the low-middle category, 2, believe that they are more likely to rise to the next category but less likely to continue progressing upward, consistent with the pessimistic view described above.



CHAPTER 3

GENDER ANALYSIS AND PROSPECTIVE MOBILITY

The study of social mobility addresses social stratification, or how people access different resources in a society. In order to analyze processes of social stratification, it is common to compare in different dimensions (like those addressed in the previous chapter) the mobility conditions or achievements across population subgroups set apart by some characteristics (*e.g.* gender, ethnicity, social class, etc.). Likewise, upon observing persistent different achievements between these population subgroups, it is necessary to identify some of the factors behind them, for the sake of designing public policies aimed at changing these patterns. Attitudes, expectations, and aspirations in households of origin, *inter alia*, may be determining factors.

To analyze this issue, this chapter contains two sections. The first section is an analysis of results from EMOVI-2011 that explores differences in mobility by gender.³⁵ Specifically, the mobility results by gender are contrasted with the glass-ceiling hypothesis, which posits that upward mobility options for women are limited compared to those for men. The results do show differences in mobility processes for women and men in Mexico. Upward mobility is more common among women than among men, but immobility at the top is higher for men. Complementary findings show that the incorporation of women into the labor market is associated with having parents with higher levels of education. Likewise, men with working mothers are more likely to have wives in the labor market (see Box 3.3). All these findings point to differences between men and women in terms of mobility. Women's incorporation into the labor market appears to be a function of advantageous conditions of origin. The pairing of these women with men whose mothers have the same characteristics is another example of how unequal access to different types of resources manifests.

The second half of this chapter focuses on the potential role played by attitudes, expectations, and aspirations. The results show that aspirations develop divergently among different strata. Parents with higher levels of education tend to have greater aspirations for their children. The evidence illustrates how transmitting the family legacy may transcend the current generation and reach the next. There is, then, an association between the educational level of the interviewees' father, the educational level of the interviewees, and the educational expectations that interviewees have for their own children. As an example of the implications of this finding, the analysis focuses on a matter that has received significant attention in Mexican society: the NEETS (youth who are neither in employment, education, nor training, or NiNis in Spanish). This group of Mexicans hails from households where people claimed to have low educational expectations toward their children, suggesting that NEETS are also associated with the lack of mobility at the bottom of the distribution.

³⁵ The categories of gender make explicit reference to biological differences, without entering into a discussion of the socio-historical definitions of sexual identities and preferences. Here the term gender simply refers to males and females.

3.1 THE GLASS CEILING

The *glass ceiling* is an invisible barrier preventing women from career advancement. Its invisibility is due to the lack of written rules or formally established social mechanisms imposing this limit. This barrier is complemented by another metaphor, the *sticky floor*, which refers to women being trapped at the bottom of the economic ladder.³⁶

The evidence is indeed consistent with the above statements. Despite entering the labor market with similar educational levels and skills as men, women face more obstacles to advancement toward high positions in organizational structures. According to UN WOMEN, women hold only 25% of management-level positions globally. Moreover, their jobs tend to concentrate at the lower end of the labor market and in a more limited range of occupations and activities.³⁷

This section provides evidence that socioeconomic mobility patterns differ between men and women in Mexico, and, additionally, that Mexican women experience mobility patterns consistent with the metaphors mentioned above. In order to identify possible causes of these sex differences, the section compares rates of labor participation by gender given the educational level of the interviewees' fathers. The results show that labor participation of Mexican women has indeed a positive correlation with their fathers' educational levels: participation in the workforce is greater for women whose parents have more education. By contrast, this relationship for men is practically inexistent. Men participate in the labor market independently of their parents' educational level.

3.1.1 Differential socioeconomic mobility

In order to assess possible differences in mobility patterns of women and men in Mexico, we implement Torche's analysis based on an economic status index for two generations (i.e. the interviewee's and his/her parents').³⁸ Figure 3.1 shows a summary of the results. The lines illustrate the relationship between the socioeconomic condition of the interviewees and their parents', for both men and women. In a situation with high social mobility, the socioeconomic conditions of parents and their offspring would have little relationship. By contrast, in a scenario of high immobility, there is a strong relationship between the two sets of socioeconomic conditions. In the extreme case of perfect immobility, the socioeconomic conditions of parents and their offspring are identical, giving the line a 45-degree slope (shown by the dashed line in Figure 3.1). Likewise, the different slopes for men and women indicate gender differences in mobility rates.

³⁶ M. Burin, *El techo de cristal en la carrera laboral de las mujeres* [The glass ceiling in women's careers], Mexico, Center for Interdisciplinary Studies in Sciences and Humanities, UNAM, 2005.

³⁷ UN WOMEN, *Progress of the World's Women, In Pursuit of Justice*, New York, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN WOMEN), 2011.

³⁸ F. Torche, "Gender Differences in Intergenerational Mobility in Mexico", *working paper* of The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), 2012. To measure the socioeconomic status of the household of adult offspring and of their household of origin, Torche creates an asset index using principal component analysis. The household-asset index for adult offspring includes the following items: plumbing, indoor sanitation, stove, washing machine, refrigerator, television, water heater, DVD player, computer, mobile telephone, telephone landline, vacuum cleaner, microwave oven, toaster, internet, and cable television. The household asset index for parents uses the following items: plumbing, electricity, indoor sanitation, stove, washing machine, refrigerator, television, water heater, vacuum cleaner, toaster, domestic service, and telephone landline..

BOX 3.1**GENDER DIFFERENCES IN INTERGENERATIONAL SOCIAL MOBILITY IN MEXICO**

Social mobility can be measured by the strength of association between the socioeconomic resources of parents and the socioeconomic conditions of their adult offspring. A weak association reflects high levels of social mobility. In this scenario, parental resources do not determine their offspring's socioeconomic wellbeing. Rather, everyone has the same opportunities, independent of their social origin. By contrast, a strong association indicates low social mobility and a society in which there is strong reproduction of parents' socioeconomic advantage and/or disadvantage.

The information from EMOVI-2011 allows for an analysis of sex differences in intergenerational mobility, and an examination of the mechanisms responsible for the reproduction of socioeconomic status across generations. The analysis of intergenerational association of socioeconomic position, measured through an asset index and a socioeconomic index, shows the association to be stronger among men than among women (*i.e.* the chance of mobility is higher for women). The results also indicate that equality of opportunity is more limited in Mexico than in other industrialized countries (*e.g.* the United States, Scandinavia, and even Chile).*

Taken together, the results reflect a mobility pattern that is asymmetrical by gender. Among men, intergenerational reproduction of socioeconomic advantage is stronger than the reproduction of poverty. By contrast, while experiencing more mobility on average, women are more likely to remain poor if they come from households with few resources, than to maintain a high socioeconomic status across generations. Additionally, the analysis shows that gender differences in mobility levels are neither due to a greater association between the parents' socioeconomic advantage and their offspring's educational level, nor to greater returns on education for men, but rather propelled by the direct transmission of advantage across generations, net of education.

* For more details on social mobility analysis for industrialized nations, see J. Blanden, "How Much Can We Learn From International Comparisons of Intergenerational Mobility?", working paper no. 111, Centre for the Economics of Education, London School of Economics (LSE), 2009; and M. Corak, "Inequality from Generation to Generation: The United States in Comparison," in R. Rycroft (ed.), *The Economics of Inequality, Poverty, and Discrimination in the 21st Century*, Santa Barbara, California, ABC-CLIO, 2013, pp. 107-123.

Source: By author based on Florencia Torche, "Gender Differences in Intergenerational Mobility in Mexico", working paper of The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), 2012.

Generally speaking, social mobility in Mexico is low, *i.e.* parents' socioeconomic status does significantly determine their offspring's. Mobility is lower for men than for women; since the highest socioeconomic positions are more easily inherited by men than by women (*i.e.* the line for men is more sloped). In other words, persistence in socioeconomic status of household of origin is greater for men than for women.

Torche also analyzes the heterogeneity of her results in terms of differences in interviewees' conditions of origin. In contrast to Figure 3.1, Figures 3.2a (women) and 3.2b (men) show the relationships between parents and children, by socioeconomic stratum of origin. In this graph, all the lines would be parallel if mobility did not vary for each socioeconomic level of origin. Conversely, if the latter does not hold, social mobility would diverge or converge according to the parents' socioeconomic levels.

The results show that for men, if their parents' socioeconomic status is high, then their offspring's socioeconomic status has a lower dispersion rate. There is greater certainty that the offspring will also have a high socioeconomic status. For women, the opposite is true: If a woman's parents have a high socioeconomic status, there is a lower certainty of her achieving a high socioeconomic status. On the contrary, at the bottom end of the socioeconomic distribution, women exhibit the greatest degree of dispersion; *i.e.* for women with parents of low socioeconomic status, there is a higher chance of having a low socioeconomic status compared to men.



Notes:

1. To measure socioeconomic status, an asset index is used combining a set of domestic goods and services. This index is calculated using principal component analysis.
2. The intergenerational association of economic status is calculated based on data from EMOVI-2011 for men and women between 30 and 50 years of age.

Source: F. Torche, "Gender Differences in Intergenerational Mobility in Mexico," working paper of The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), 2012.

BOX 3.2**CHANGES IN SOCIAL MOBILITY: EMOVI-2006 VS. EMOVI-2011**

When analyzing changes in social mobility over time, it is necessary to note the social dynamics underpinning changes in mobility. One may discern three determinants of change: age, time period, and cohort. The age effects refer to variations associated with aging and the transition through stages in the life cycle. By contrast, time period effects refer to economic, political, or cultural circumstances affecting an entire population. Cohort effects only impact particular age groups.

Studies carried out in industrialized countries show that changes in mobility are mainly due to cohort phenomena, which is propelled by the replacement of older cohorts with younger ones.* However, in some exceptional circumstances, changes in mobility occur due to period effects, generated by profound economic and institutional transformations that affect the mobility prospects of the entire population, not just younger cohorts.**

The information from EMOVI-2006 and EMOVI-2011 allows for the evaluation of potential changes in mobility levels among the male population, in recent years. For this analysis, respondents from both surveys are divided into two cohorts: those born between 1961 and 1968 (an older cohort between 43 and 50 years of age in 2011), and those born between 1969 and 1979 (a younger cohort between 36 and 42 years of age in 2011). Then, the intergenerational association of these male cohorts over time is evaluated.

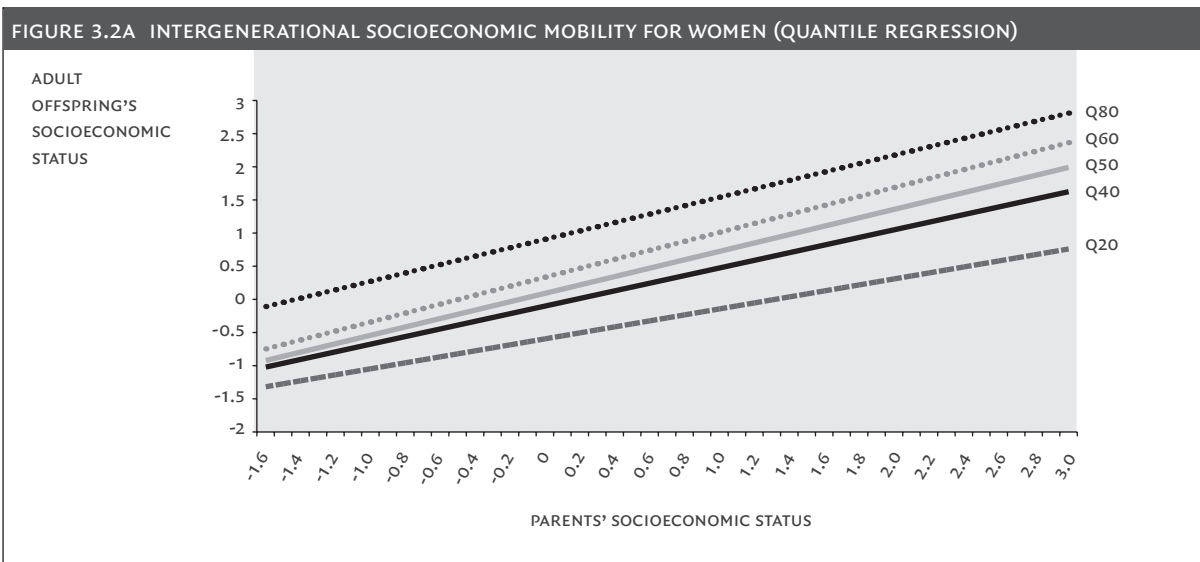
The intergenerational association for both cohort groups is lower in 2011 than in 2006, showing a period effect. However, the differences are very small and statistically insignificant. Thus, it is possible to conclude that there is no significant change by period in the mobility levels of men between 2006 and 2011. On the other hand, when analyzing intergenerational association across cohorts, the association is stronger for the younger male cohort in 2006, but the same pattern is not evident in 2011. These results suggest, preliminarily, that mobility

* For more details, see R. Breen and J. Jonsson, "Explaining Change in Social Fluidity: Educational Equalization and Educational Expansion in Twentieth-Century Sweden," *American Journal of Sociology*, vol. 112, no. 6, 2007, pp. 1775–1810.

** Two cases of changes in mobility due to period effects are found in Brazil and Russia. For more details, see F. Torche and C. Ribeiro, "Pathways of Change in Social Mobility: Industrialization, Education and Growing Fluidity in Brazil," *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility*, vol. 28, no. 3, 2010, pp. 291–307; and T. Gerber and M. Hout, "Tightening Up: Declining Class Mobility during Russia's Market Transition," *American Sociological Review*, vol. 69, no. 5, 2004, pp. 677–703.

might not increase as younger cohorts enter the labor market and older cohorts retire. Nevertheless, in the future it will be necessary to study a longer period of time and incorporate more birth cohorts.

Source: By author based on Florencia Torche, "Gender Differences in Intergenerational Mobility in Mexico", working paper of The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), 2012.



Notes:

1. To measure socioeconomic status, an asset index combining a set of domestic goods and services is used. This index is calculated using principal component analysis.
2. The intergenerational association of economic status is calculated based on data from EMOVI-2011 for men and women between 30 and 50 years of age.

Source: F. Torche, "Gender Differences in Intergenerational Mobility in Mexico," working paper of The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), 2012.

3.1.2 Gender differences: labor participation and parental education

Since the data indicate different mobility patterns for men and women, this section analyzes a possible structural cause of this phenomenon: the role of parental education in their offspring's labor-participation decisions. Because paid work is the main income source in Mexico, as it is in most countries, differences in labor participation are crucial in people's mobility potential. In a society with high mobility, there should not be a strong relationship between parents' education and the decision to take up paid work. This is due to the fact that everyone should have the same likelihood of working, regardless of his/her social origin. However, this is not the case in Mexico.

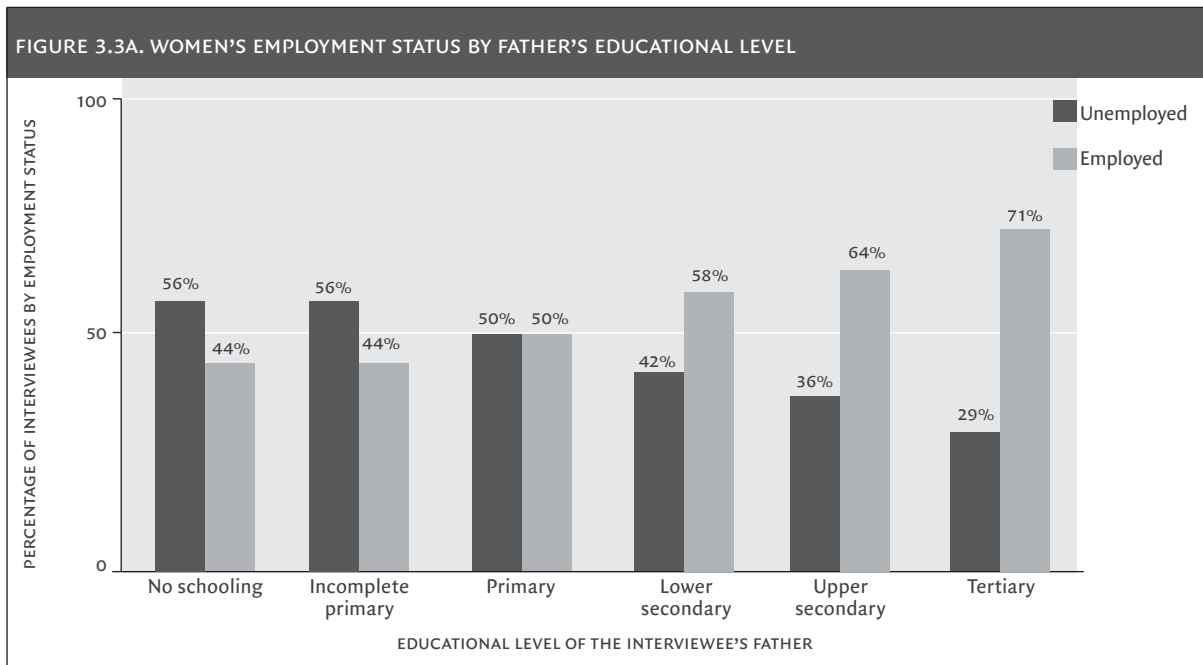
My husband used to push me around and hit me [...] First, he took care of me, but then, they [my children] were born, and he started to hit me and give me dirty looks [...] I would wait to go back into the house until he would leave; yes, he hit me a lot [...] he pushed me around, but I would leave the house and hid near a mesquite tree and waited until he would go out drinking because I would go back in and feed my kids [...] then he started accusing me of going around with other men, and then he would hit me; until he started chasing me with a machete and rocks. [I never tried to change this] because they say that... the church. I got married in the church, and they say it isn't good for one to throw out the cross like that [...] because they say that once you're married it isn't good to throw out the cross, that I should let him [...] My mom says to me "no," says "no, no," she says, "better to be there with him," and yes, I let him until he died... he let me [...] I let him, but later he would take me to my mother [...] and at night when I would go there to sleep [Later he would come to me and say] "Let's go, now I won't give you dirty looks," and after a week he would be giving me dirty looks again [...], but where was I going to go if that is where I lived?



Housewife, 52 years old. Low-stratum immobility.
Life histories in social mobility (HIMOV1)

As shown in Figure 3.3a, female labor-market participation in Mexico is conditioned by parents' educational level: the higher the father's educational level, the greater the probability that the woman will work in the future. By contrast, Figure 3.3b shows that parental education does not affect whether or not men decide to work. The difference between women and men may owe to cultural differences in how children are raised (i.e. domestic labor or paid work). Still, the figures clearly demonstrate that women with a more educated father have a greater labor market participation rate, which is closer to men's.

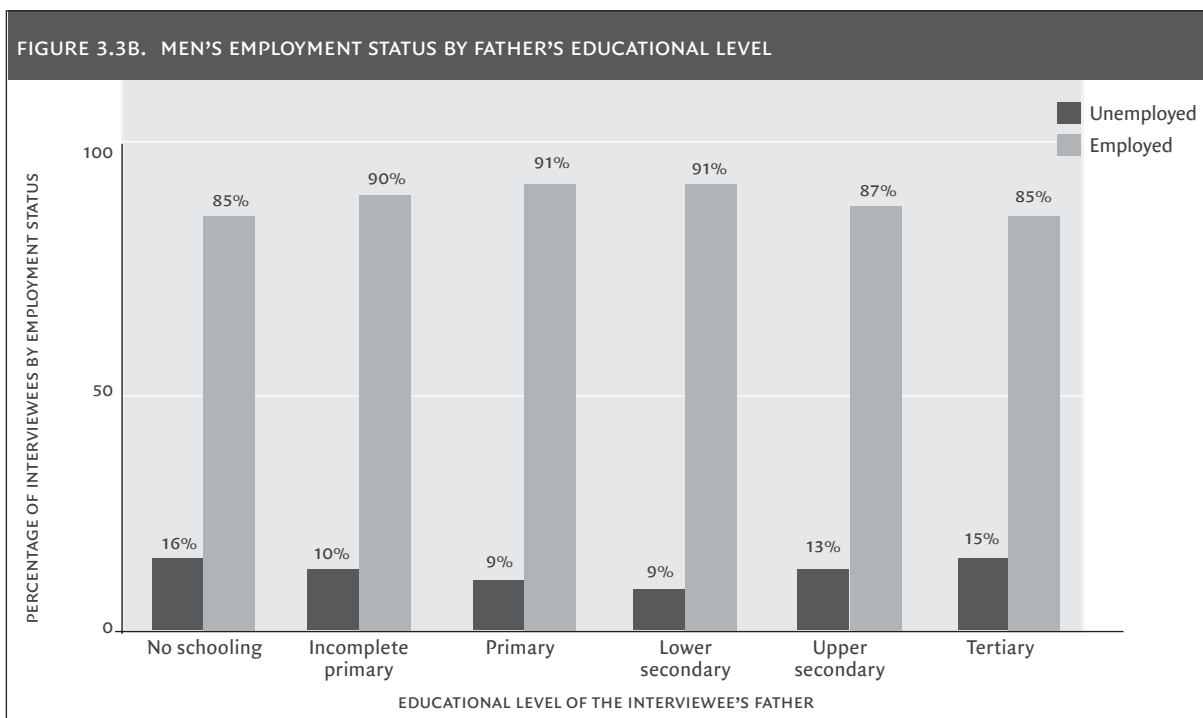
Women's chances for social mobility depend substantially on their development opportunities. The above data suggest that educational policy is fundamentally important for changing the roles assigned to women in low and middle-stratum households in Mexico. To the extent that educational policy be successful, it will be possible to increase the percentage of Mexican women participating in the labor market. The latter, in turn, could potentially have a positive impact on social mobility prospects, besides generating positive externalities for the future of the entire Mexican population.



Notes:

1. The educational classification of the interviewee's father considers years of education completed after the primary level.
2. In order to obtain representativeness of the total population of women between 25 and 64 years of age, a sample weighting is applied.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.



Notes:

1. The educational classification of the interviewee's father considers years of education completed after the primary level.
2. In order to obtain representativeness of the total population of men between 25 and 64 years of age, a sample weighting is applied.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

BOX 3.3**FEMALE LABOR SUPPLY AND INTERGENERATIONAL PREFERENCE FORMATION: EVIDENCE FOR MEXICO**

EMOVI-2011 includes information on the characteristics of interviewees' spouses and parents. Hence, it is interesting to analyze the effect of having a working mother on the probability of a male interviewee having a wife who works.

The results show that the probability of having a working wife indeed increases for interviewees whose mothers also work; on average, the chance is 15 percentage points higher than those whose mothers did not work outside the home. The effect of a mother who works is more important for people without lower secondary education: for them, the increase in the probability of having a wife who works is significant and equal to 23 percentage points. By contrast, for interviewees with at least a lower secondary education, a null effect was found for working mothers. This result shows that gender roles matter more to people with lower levels of education.

Seeking explanations to these results, the second part of the analysis uses information from the EMOVI-2011 on child-preference formation.* The results show that maternal employment reduces the probability of daughters looking after their siblings, and promotes preferences fostering a more egalitarian distribution of educational resources.

The above results indicate that the promotion of female labor participation could have important dynamic implications, which would be of more relevance in developing countries.

Source: By author based on Raymundo Campos-Vázquez and Roberto Vélez-Grajalles, "Female Labor Supply and Intergenerational Preference Formation: Evidence for Mexico," forthcoming in *Oxford Development Studies*, 2014.

* The following questions contributed to this information: "Independent of their personal situation, between a son and a daughter, who should a) care for their siblings, b) do household chores, c) help pay household expenses?"; and "If there is only money to send one child to high school/preparatory/university, who should go? a) boy, b) girl, c) both".

3.2 PERCEPTION OF THE ENGINES OF SOCIAL MOBILITY

A society's mobility potential depends both on institutional factors and on individual and family factors. Differentiating between these two types of "engines" for mobility is important for identifying the problems of each, and, thus, acting on them.



We were educated under a system where we always needed to do well, and if we didn't do well in school, we couldn't [continue] studying. "I really need you here [in the field]," is what my father said to me at first, "You are going to study but remember that I need you here. If you don't do well in school, well then, you can start working again, and your job is here." And so we went to study with the idea of doing well in the tasks they gave us. [My mother] was a person, let's say, who gave lots of support, especially moral support [...] She always helped us think that we could do anything. She gave us a type of therapy, of "you can do everything you want to do, but do it well, work hard at what you are dedicated to, and do it well."

*Entrepreneur, 59 years old. Upward long-range mobility.
Life histories in social mobility (HIMOV1)*

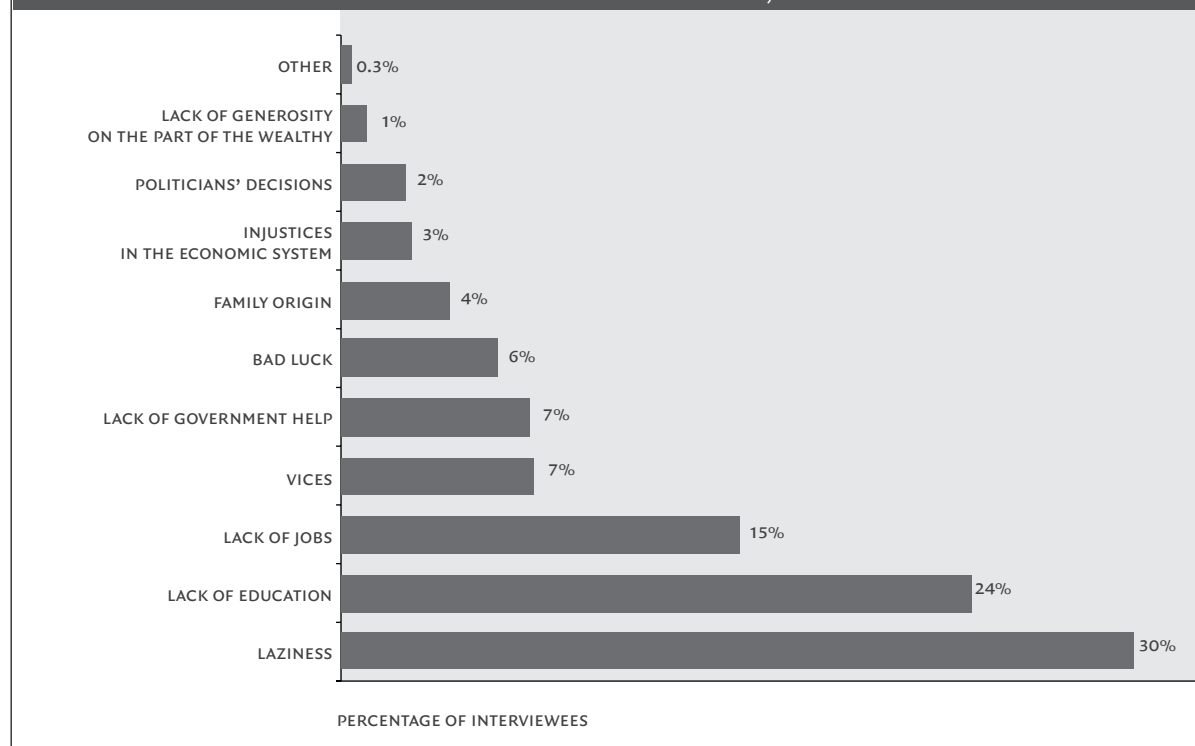
3.2.1 Causes of success and failure

One way to identify causes of low mobility or downward mobility in Mexico is through interviewees' perceptions of which primary factors explain the country's poverty. To identify possible causes of upward mobility in Mexico, interviewees' were asked for their perceptions of the main causes of success. Among answering options offered to interviewees, aspects internal to the individual are distinguished from external ones. Two pathways of public policy are identified: one related to factors outside the household, and another one of intervention to help families gain control of their homes. It is worth noting that in many of the presented factors, interactions between institutions and individuals take place. These may generate vicious or virtuous circles in terms of Mexicans' mobility realization.

Mexicans generally think that poverty and success are determined by internal household factors, over which individuals may have greater control. They do, however, give serious weight to external factors as well, such as educational issues, which are directly related to traditional public action. As shown in Figure 3.4, 69% of respondents think that poverty is related to individual characteristics (lack of job, lack of education, and laziness), which can be improved through public policy interventions. Often, discouragement to work (due to either lack of employment or laziness) or to acquire education has to do with not seeing opportunities, and not reckoning higher effort as a yielding option.

With regards to the causes of success, 74% of interviewees think that it is attributable to education, personal initiative, and diligent work (Figure 3.5). Note that, in correspondence with their perception of the main cause of poverty, the main cause of success identified by Mexicans is personal initiative (30%).

FIGURE 3.4 PRIMARY CAUSES OF POVERTY AS PERCEIVED BY INTERVIEWEES, MEXICAN POPULATION



Notes:

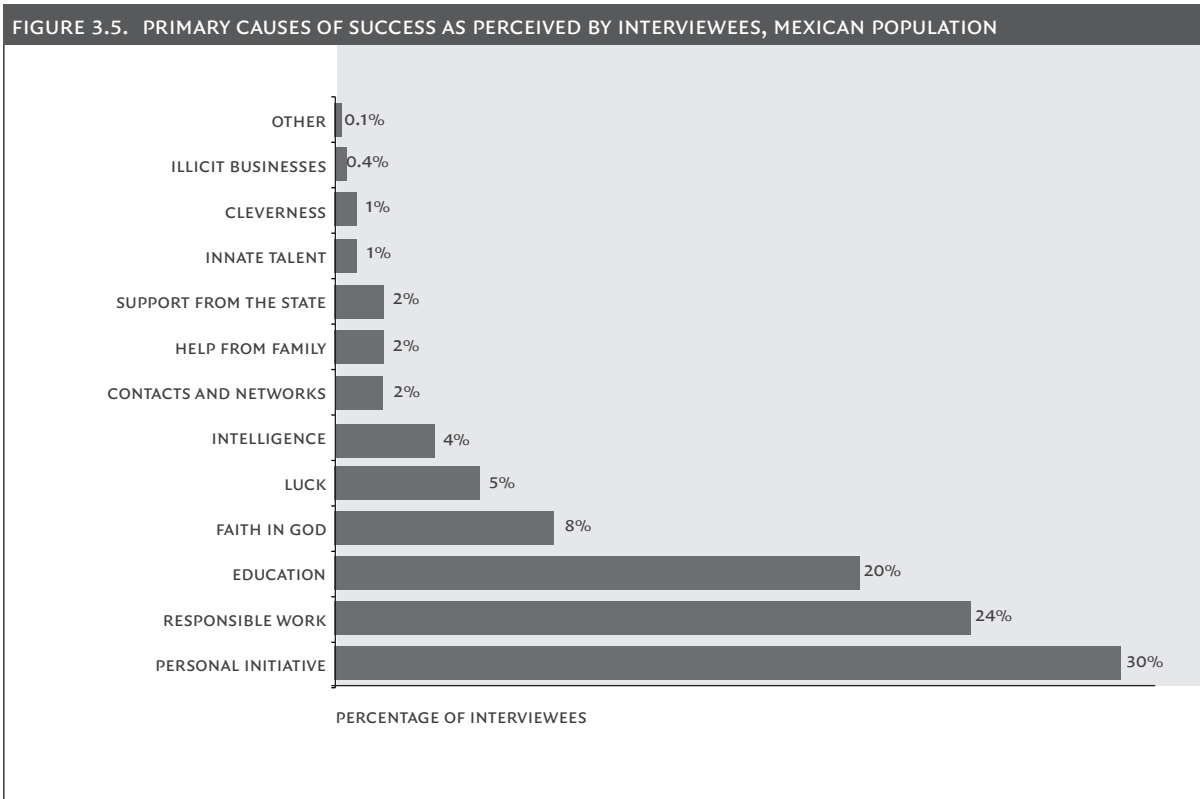
1. In order to obtain representativeness in the Mexican population between 25 and 64 years of age, a sample weighting was applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

3.2.2 Expectations and aspirations for offspring education

If individuals value education, and view it as an important mechanism for social mobility, then the question is why education levels in Mexico are not higher. One possibility is that parents may not believe their children can attain high levels of education. The issue of aspirations, and their formation, has been present in the social mobility literature since the 1960's; and its research findings support the conclusion that aspirations are shaped environmentally rather than individually. Aspirations are based on observations of the prospective yield of individual effort and talent over the long term. The literature concludes that aspirations are not formed individually. If they were, they would be distributed normally along the economic distribution.³⁹ Figure 3.6 shows that the majority of parents (71%) expect their children to attain university-level education. However, only 34% of these parents attach a 100% probability to the fulfillment of this goal. Educational aspirations are stratified by income as well as by parental education level. Thus, these findings strengthen the international findings whereby aspirations are socially and not individually constructed (see Box 3.4). Expectations vary by parental educational level, as detailed in Box 3.4. A total of 88% of parents with univer-

³⁹ For an introduction to the topic of aspirations for social mobility, see the seminal works of W. Sewell, et al., "The Educational and Early Occupational Status Attainment Process," *American Sociological Review*, vol. 34, no. 1, 1969, pp. 82-92; W. Sewell, et al., "The Educational and Early Occupational Status Attainment Process: Replication and Revision," *American Sociological Review*, vol. 35, no. 6, 1970, pp. 1014-1027; and R. Hauser, et al., "A Model of Stratification with Response Error in Social and Psychological," *Sociology of Education*, vol. 56, no. 1, 1983, pp. 20-46.



Notes:

i. In order to obtain representativeness in the Mexican population between 25 and 64 years of age, a sample weighting was applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

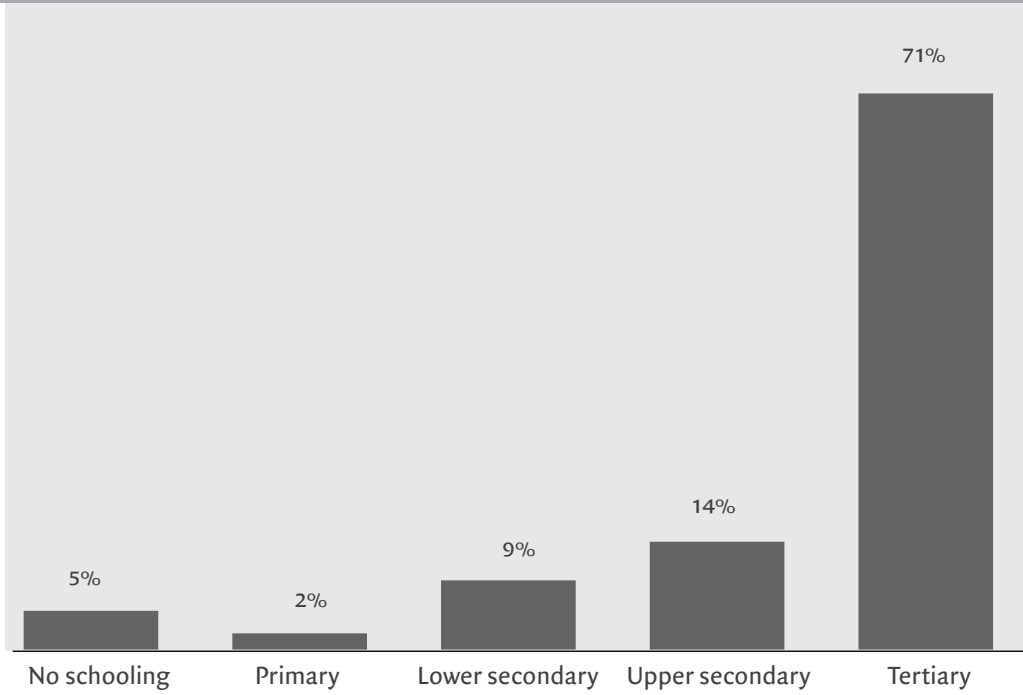
Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

sity education expect their children to complete university, whereas only 44% of parents with only primary education expect their children to complete higher education.

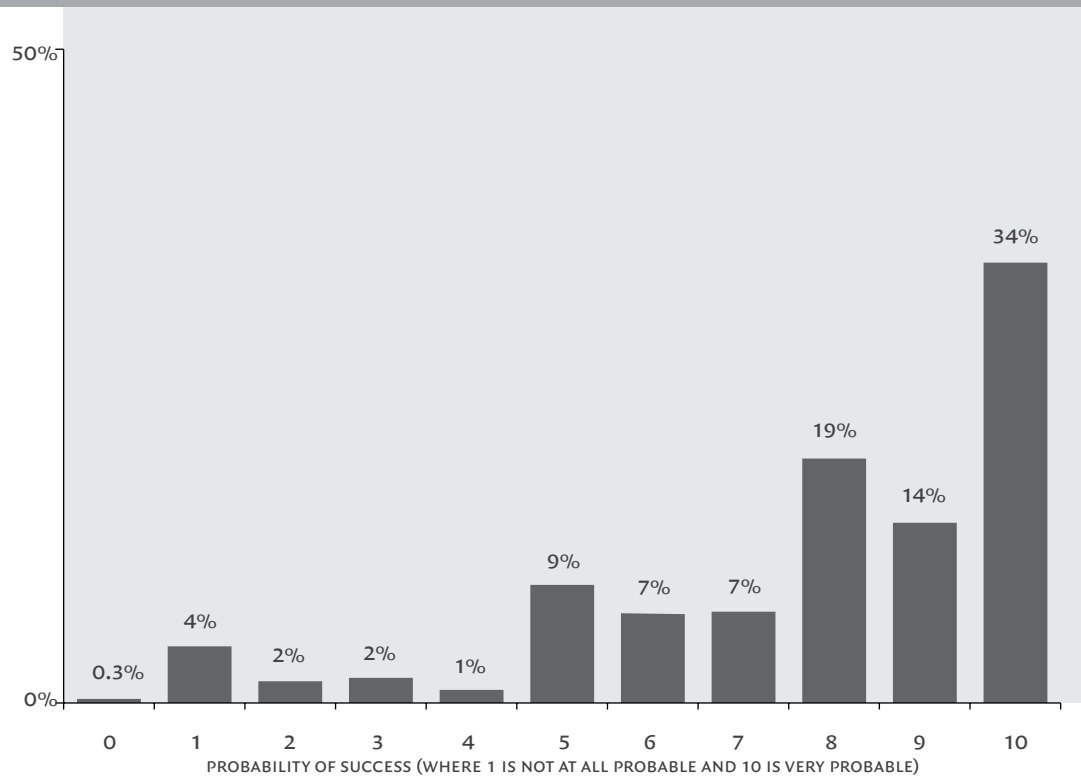
In a country with high social mobility, the expected educational level should not correlate with parental education. The data show that the transmission of inheritance can span two generations; *i.e.* there is an association between paternal educational level, the interviewee's education (Figure 3.7), and the interviewee's educational expectations for their own children. Figure 3.7 shows the relationship between the education of the interviewees' fathers and the interviewees' expectations for their own children. Thus emerges an ascription process which could last three generations, should the expectations for children be met. The higher the paternal educational level, the greater this effect is.

FIGURE 3.6. PARENTAL EXPECTATIONS REGARDING CHILDREN'S EDUCATION

A. PARENTAL EXPECTATIONS REGARDING THEIR CHILDREN'S EDUCATION



B. PROBABILITY THAT PARENTS ASSIGN TO CHILDREN ACHIEVING THE EXPECTED EDUCATIONAL LEVEL



Source: Miguel Székely P., “Expectativas educativas: una herencia intangible” [“Educational expectations: an intangible inheritance”], working paper of The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), 2012.

BOX 3.4**EDUCATIONAL EXPECTATIONS: AN INTANGIBLE INHERITANCE**

One goal of educational policy is to ensure that families' economic and educational levels do not interfere with equitable access to education. However, the role of parents' attitudes and expectations in the education of their children is not well studied in Mexico.* Information from EMOVI-2011 allows us to analyze whether these attitudes and expectations can become an intangible inheritance for new generations, thereby affecting how much education they receive, independently of their household's socioeconomic status.

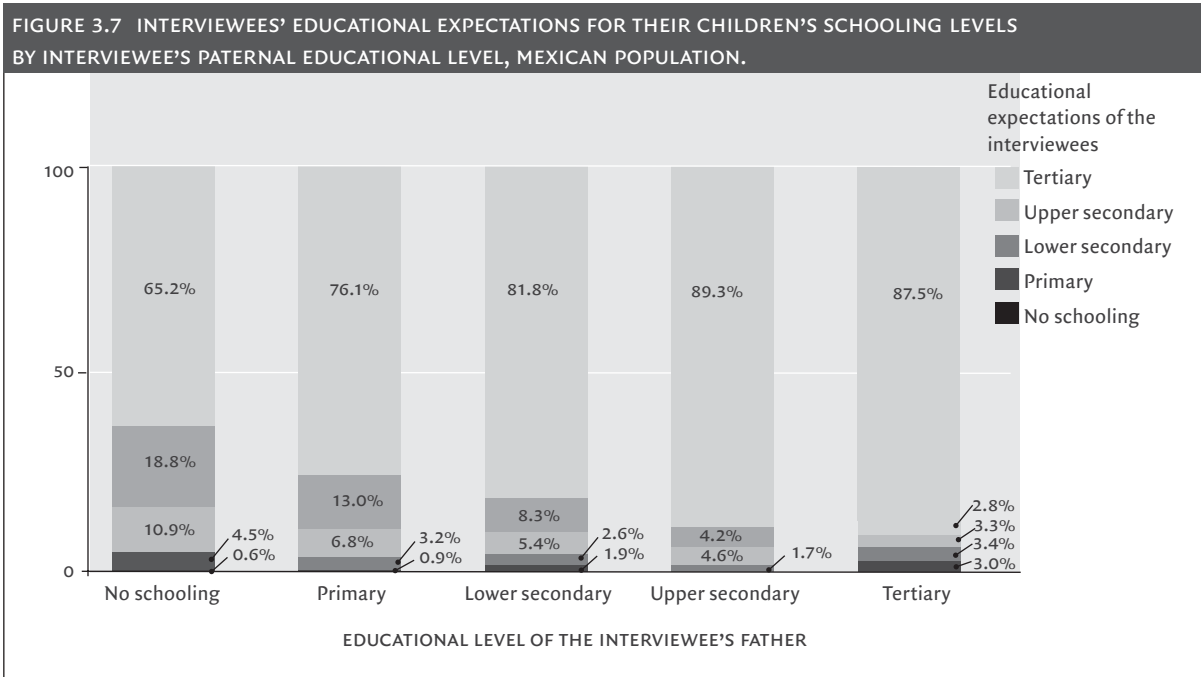
The results show that 71% of parents surveyed expect their children to finish university. However, only 34% of them reckon a 100% probability of meeting this goal. When parents are divided into groups by educational level, 88% of parents with university studies expect their children to finish university, whereas only 44% of parents with only primary education expect their children to complete higher education. Likewise, when households are divided by income level, the findings suggest that high-income parents have greater educational expectations (87% expect their children to reach tertiary education) than those from low-income households (58% expect their children to complete higher education).

On the other hand, the analysis of the association between educational expectations and achievement, controlling for parents' educational levels and gender, and offspring's employment status, per capita income, gender and age, indicates that there is a statistically significant and positive relationship between parental expectations and offspring's attained years of schooling. These results support the hypothesis that the family attributes associated with educational attainment are not merely economic. Educational expectations also represent a transmission mechanism between generations influencing offspring's educational levels.

The latter suggests that, beyond strengthening dropout-prevention programs, policies that motivate parental educational expectations may be an effective way to increase schooling level. These can include, inter alia, provision of training, and more information on school's importance, the supply of educational services, etc. If expectations are an intangible inheritance, public policy instruments that influence expectations may contribute to the improvement of education in Mexico.

* Educational expectations refer to the probability that parents assign to the educational level that they expect their children to reach.

Source: By author based on Miguel Székely P., "Expectativas educativas: una herencia intangible" [Educational Expectations: An Intangible Inheritance], working paper of The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), 2012.



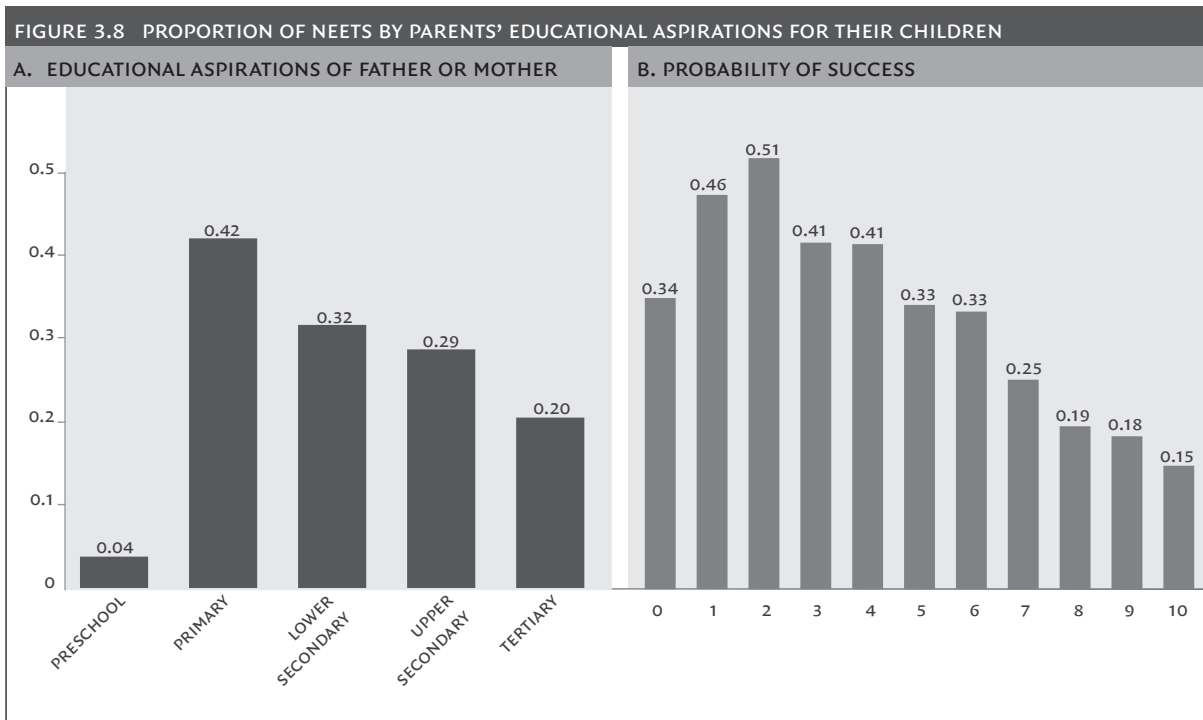
Notes:

1. Educational expectations refer to the educational level that interviewees expect their children to reach.
2. Paternal educational classification refers to completed years of study after primary.
3. To obtain representativeness in the Mexican population between 25 and 64 years of age, a sample weighting was applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

3.2.3 Mobility implications of expectations and aspirations

People’s education and aspirations for their children matter because they could have important implications on school attendance and/or on the decision to send the children to work. Recently, there has been a public debate in Mexico regarding the nature and extensiveness of the problems of the NEET youth (i.e. those neither in employment, education nor training). Figure 3.8 shows that the lower the educational expectations placed on a person, the higher the probability of becoming a NEET. Moreover, the motivation for attaining a particular level of schooling is also important. The lower the chance of fulfilling educational expectations, the greater the probability of becoming a NEET is. These data suggest that the existence of NEETs, or the waste of the demographic dividend, is the result of an immobile society. Parents’ educational and economic levels are related to their aspirations for their children. These aspirations, in turn, are associated with the likelihood of being a NEET.



Notes:

1. Includes only children of interviewees.
2. Educational expectations and their probability of success are estimated as the average for children of a given age, and the estimate was rounded off to the nearest whole number.

Source: Eva O. Arceo, "Determinantes intergeneracionales de la desocupación juvenil en México" [Intergenerational determinants of youth unemployment in Mexico], working paper of The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), 2012.



Interviewee 1: When I left school, my grandmother had an eye operation: for cataracts. She was already elderly, about 87 years old, or around there, and we couldn't work anymore. My uncle was in the US, my dad was working, and well, I had to take care of her. My brother was already married.

Interviewee 2: After quitting [school], I left in July, and the operation was in September, and for a person of eighty-something years... I had to take care of her, and there was no way for us to go to work, and there wasn't enough money to have a person look after my grandmother.

Interviewee 1: People said why didn't we leave her so we could work?

Interviewee 2: We thought how are we going to leave her if she looked after us?

Interviewee 1: We have to be grateful

Interviewee 2: She helped us when we needed her most.

Interviewee 1: Housewife and cosmetics salesperson, 59 years old. Low-stratum downward mobility.

Interviewee 2: Housewife, 60 years old. Low-stratum downward mobility.

Life histories in social mobility (HIMOV).

BOX 3.5**INTERGENERATIONAL DETERMINANTS OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT IN MEXICO**

One important topic analyzed in recent years is total youth unemployment: NEETS, young people who neither study nor work.* However, there are no studies of the effect of parental background on total youth (between 15 and 29 years of age) unemployment. Hence, it is essential to find out whether there are intergenerational determinants of the NEET situation, *i.e.* whether differences in household conditions of these youth affect their occupational status. If they do exist, then it may be claimed that these youth suffer from inequality of opportunity.

Data from EMOVI-2011 can be used for this type of analysis.** The results show the importance of education in determining youth unemployment. Likewise, they show that NEETS do come from relatively poorer households. Yet, with the exception of parental educational level, there is no conclusive evidence for the influence of household conditions at age 14 on youth unemployment.

Nonetheless, parental educational aspirations do have an effect on the probability of children becoming NEETS. The analysis shows that youth, whose parents expect/ed their children to complete at least lower secondary education, have a lower tendency to be unemployed. The latter holds significantly only for men between 15 and 18 years of age. In addition to parents' educational expectations, the probability of fulfillment that parents attach to their expectations affects the propensity to unemployment negatively: the greater the probability of success, the lower the probability of becoming a NEET.

Finally, the analysis finds that the proportion of siblings who work bears a negative relationship with youth unemployment in women. This result suggests that siblings may constitute an important network through which a young woman obtains work; or that certain family environments promote the incorporation of all children into the labor market.

The previous results confirm the necessity of promoting policies aimed at breaking the aforementioned chain of transmission of education from parents to their children. The latter

* Media coverage of the NEET phenomenon began when José Narro, president of the National Autonomous University of Mexico, revealed that 7 million NEETS lived in Mexico in 2009.

** Arceo defines NEETS as those youth between 15 and 20 years of age who do not study and do not work. This category includes the unemployed, those who do household chores, retired and pensioned, disabled, and the rest of individuals who neither study nor work.

change could be accomplished through programs combating school attrition, or through mechanisms that inform the public (both parents and children) about the real rates of return to education.

Source: By author based on Eva O. Arceo, “Determinantes intergeneracionales de la desocupación juvenil en México” [Intergenerational Determinants of Youth Unemployment in Mexico], working paper of The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), 2012.

The preceding analysis bolsters the idea that increasing educational coverage and quality is a key aspect toward promoting social mobility. This should change individuals’ aspirations and expectations. Along with the latter, it would also be possible to increase the valuation of education by teaching parents about the importance of child development from early ages as well as the different impacts of education on different dimensions.

BOX 3.6

PERCEPTIONS AND SOCIAL MOBILITY

G. Genicot and D. Ray argue that aspirations are built through social interactions, based on the environment inhabited by each person.* Likewise, they argue that people are likely to take action to achieve goals they believe are attainable. However, there is the possibility that aspirations are not only created by the environment itself, but are also influenced by perceptions of this environment. Thus, mistaken beliefs might lead to the distortion of aspirations and inefficient decisions within households. Information from EMOVI-2011 helps analyze how beliefs influence the formation of household educational aspirations, and decisions on investment in education for the next generation.

- 1) Static perception. The results show that differences between perceived and actual positions in the distribution are relevant to the formation of educational aspirations for children, as well as of the probability of not lagging behind in education. This is especially the case in households whose eldest child is a female between 15 and 19 years of age.
- 2) Dynamic perception. The results show that perceptions of changes in relative position between generations are important for building educational aspirations; especially in households whose eldest child is a female between 15 and 19 years of age; and in the determination of absence of educa-

* G. Genicot and D. Ray, “Aspirations and Inequality,” working paper no. 19976, National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), 2014.

tional lag in households whose eldest child is a male between 15 and 19 years of age.

In summary, erroneous beliefs, in both static and dynamic terms, leads to distortions in educational aspirations and investments in education. In this sense, although two households may be similar in all socioeconomic aspects, their decisions on educational investment may differ due to different perceptions. This influences the gap as well as the window in household aspirations.**

Source: By author based on Ivonne Durán and Isidro Soloaga, “Percepciones y movilidad social” [Perceptions and social mobility], working paper of The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), 2012.

** In the study by G. Genicot and D. Ray *op. cit.*, the term *aspirational window* refers to the cognitive space that serves as a reference point for each person in building their own aspirations. The cognitive space of a person’s aspirational window encompasses similar as well as different people whose conditions appear attainable in the future. By contrast, *aspirational gap* is defined as the difference between one’s current quality of life and the level to which they aspire. This becomes a measure of how far the goal is, therefore being crucial in shaping the actions aimed at achieving such aspirations.

My dad always supported us morally and economically however he could. Everything we earned, we didn’t keep; my dad kept it, but he always bought us what we needed [...] One day I learned to read; my dad taught me [...] He doesn’t know how to read, but he knows the letters. That is, he knows the letters but he can put them together, he can’t read but he can put them together and with his spelling, I learned [...] I went back and forth to university [to Puebla every day]. I left at 5 in the morning, and my dad took me on his bicycle to the highway entrance. When I was in primary school, I didn’t think about going to high school [...] My dad thought about not sending me, and one of his brothers came along, the oldest, and scolded him and said “you are sending him right now, why you get yourself into trouble?” [...] He told him, “you are sending him right now, why do you have children if you aren’t going to let them study?” Fortunately, my dad heeded him, and I also started working then.



Public official, 40 years old. Upward long-range mobility.
Life histories in social mobility (HIMOV1)

This relationship is important because parents play a role in forging high aspirations through direct communication and setting example; above and beyond the Mexican state's inability to increase its educational coverage in the higher sectors, and the requirement of better quality and decentralization in the available public supply. The parents' discourses in daily life make a difference in the aspirations and effort that children are capable of deploying.

BOX 3.7

PARENTING AND SOCIAL MOBILITY

The "Life Histories in Social Mobility and Social Capital in Mexico" project researched contextual factors in mobility. The project compiled 46 life histories in Mexico City, Puebla, and Monterrey.*

The project's personal stories of upward mobility suggest that the following three factors have the greatest impact on developing abilities that encourage aspirations and achievement of objectives: 1) direct and environmental communication of high occupational aspirations (at least concerning conditions of origin), 2) firmness in child rearing, and 3) the role of social networks in providing advice and investment in human capital.

Formation of aspirations and establishment of goals via family communication

A principal finding of the project is that resource-deprived parents of people who accomplished long-range upward mobility, transmit messages to their children about the formation of aspirations and values indirectly, rather than in an environmental and indirectly fashion. Meanwhile, work culture and orientation toward success are also transmitted by family leaders through example, occasionally supported by words. Parents are the role models of how to be an adult. Frequently, parents make sacrifices to invest in their children's human capital, with the promise of future yields.

Formation of habits and capabilities for pursuing aspirations and meeting goals, according to the child-rearing model

The ability to persist with and attain educational aspirations is strongly influenced by the parenting style with which the interviewees are raised (authoritarian or corrective, orienting or authoritative, and permissive). The authoritative and orienting model (or a combination of the two) appears to be associated

* Project run during 2011 by J. E. Huerta-Wong with the assistance of Adriana Berumen. The project was sponsored by the ESRU Foundation, the CEEY and SEP-CONACYT fund 128638.

with men's upward socioeconomic mobility. Parents' firmness, to the point of physical punishment, apparently favors the ability to achieve goals and high aspirations among men, cultivating in them instrumental functions with the aim of becoming economic providers. The pattern is different for women, in whom authoritarian parents strengthen expressive functions for house rearing. This results in men achieving upward mobility first, and women doing so later (with some exceptions), as part of feminine vindication or as a consequence of her husband's socioeconomic position.

Social networks and investment in human capital

In every story of upward mobility, networks made up mainly of extended family and other socialization circles make individual development possible.

Source: By author based on Juan E. Huerta-Wong and Adriana Berumen, "El rol de las estrategias de comunicación familiar y las redes sociales en la movilidad ascendente: historias de vidas de desplazamientos de largo tramo" [The Role of Family Communication Strategies and Social Networks in Upward Mobility: Life Histories of Long-range Movement], working paper of The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), 2012.



CHAPTER 4

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

4.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The results of this study show that Mexico is a society characterized by people facing significant barriers to mobility. In summary, the analysis reveals the following conclusions:

1. In general, Mexican society is characterized by high rates of social mobility in the middle sectors and high persistence in the top and bottom sectors of the socioeconomic structure.
2. The results in terms of educational mobility, *i.e.* a dimension reflecting competitive conditions among individuals, are consistent with those observed for occupational mobility, a dimension reflecting people's economic realization.
 - a. *Educational mobility.* While individuals' origin does not determine educational achievement at the basic level (*i.e.* primary and lower secondary education), it does for upper secondary and tertiary education.
 - b. *Occupational mobility.* Occupational mobility does exist within the occupational structures of manual and non-manual labor. However, barriers to mobility are explicit in changes between these structures.
3. The results in terms of wealth mobility (*i.e.* a dimension capturing individuals' long-term socioeconomic achievement, the use of its yields by people, and their capacity to absorb negative shocks) coincide with the direction, but not the magnitude, of subjective or perceived mobility; that is, a dimension in which psycho-cultural factors, more than economic ones, influence individual wellbeing.
 - a. *Wealth mobility.* There is significant mobility in the middle sectors of the distribution. However, the tails of the distribution are characterized by high persistence in relation to position of origin.
 - b. *Subjective mobility.* People's perceptions are generally consistent with mobility in material wellbeing. Nevertheless, in terms of magnitude, people perceive shorter distances of movement than observed in the dimension of material wellbeing. The latter suggests Mexicans have a tendency to think that things "stay the same".
4. Mobility processes are unequal between men and women. Mobility is higher among women than among men. However, though generally women have greater upward mobility, its magnitude is capped from above. Specifically, women originating in lower strata remain in low positions with greater frequency than men from the same level of origin. By contrast, men's immobility in the top sector is higher. Men who originate at the top of the distribution remain in a position of advantage more frequently than women of the same origin.
5. Results indicate that attitudes, expectations, and aspirations, form differently among different strata. Parents with a higher level of education tend to have greater aspirations for their children. The evidence illustrates how the transmission of family legacy and expectations can transcend the current generation and reach the next

one. Therefore there is an association between interviewees' educational level, their parents', and the interviewees' educational expectations toward their children.

4.2 CHALLENGES

There are important challenges to achieving greater social mobility in Mexico. Based on the analysis of different dimensions of mobility for the entire Mexican population, and for men and women; and on the analysis of the population's attitudes, expectations, and aspirations and their potential impact on prospective social mobility; four specific needs to address through public action are identified:

1. Primary and lower secondary education requires improvement in quality; not only in order to improve cognitive skills in a prospective fashion, but also to promote positive personality attributes, such as self-esteem and social skills.
2. The coverage of upper secondary and tertiary education needs expansion. The quality of the first educational levels, as well as the lack of places at higher levels, restricts the possibilities for completing education.
3. It is necessary to establish policies allowing for affirmative-action in education and work so as to increase the women's labor market participation. The latter entails an entire series of complementary measures to eliminate other cultural barriers faced by women.
4. To complement the aforementioned, it is necessary to reduce the likelihood that inequalities in socioeconomic attainment, which are the natural outcome of the competitive process, turn into inequalities of origin for the following generations. For this reason, it is necessary to establish social protection mechanisms ensuring a minimum level of social wellbeing for the Mexican population. The plan recently proposed by the CEEY is considered to be a highly desirable option in this regard.⁴⁰

4.3 SOCIAL MOBILITY AS PART OF THE NATIONAL AGENDA

Upon taking office in Mexico's new federal government, the President of the Republic, the Secretary of Government, and leaders of the three main political parties, all signed a document titled *A Pact for Mexico*.⁴¹ In its statement of purpose, the document sets out the objective of becoming an instrument to establish "the basis of a new political, economic, and social agreement for promoting economic growth that will create the quality jobs demanded by Mexicans, and to build a society based on rights, eliminating clientelism, broadening rights and freedoms for the people, with a gender perspective, as well as realizing those rights and freedoms already consecrated in the Constitution, in order to promote the wellbeing of the entire population, and decrease poverty and inequality."⁴² It should be noted that of the 95 commitments set out in the Pact, 37 have some relationship to social mobility.

⁴⁰ J. Chávez Presa, et al., *El México del 2012. Reformas a la hacienda pública y al sistema de protección social* [The Mexico of 2012. Reforms to Public Finance and to the Social Protection System], Mexico, The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), 2012.

⁴¹ E. Peña Nieto, et al., *A Pact for Mexico*, 2012. Available at <http://pactopormexico.org/PACTO-POR-MEXICO-25.pdf>

⁴² *Ibid.*, p. 2.

The federal government has recently issued a decree establishing a National System for the Crusade against Hunger. The decree sets out that “the strategy to be implemented requires broad, concrete, and coordinated actions in other areas that equally affect the problem of food insecurity, such as education, health, social security, housing, and family income. In any event, the constitutional right to healthy, sufficient, and quality nutrition is not satisfied simply by food distribution but also requires holistic action that contributes to widespread poverty reduction.”⁴³ Here, we also note that the System establishes the operational alignment of 69 government programs that could “help implement the Crusade against Hunger.”⁴⁴ Of these programs, 53 have some connection to social mobility.

The two previous examples show that the issue of social mobility, while implicitly, constitutes a part of the national development agenda. Nevertheless, based on this report’s findings, it is of the utmost importance that social mobility be constituted, explicitly, into a primary axis of the national agenda. If this were achieved, it would be possible to formulate an integral strategy allowing for the establishment of objectives, alignment of efforts, definition of goals, and measurement of progress in specific performance indicators. Right on the outset, thanks to the available diagnosis, together with the existing theoretical and conceptual toolkit, the following two conditions, which the State should set as objectives toward the achievement of social mobility for Mexicans, are identified:

1. To guarantee equality of opportunity and competitive conditions. This is necessary to ensure people’s positions in the socioeconomic distribution are the result of a competitive process under equal conditions, and not of predetermined by origin.
2. In the case where equality of opportunity and competitive conditions are insufficient to generate mobility in terms of individuals’ socioeconomic outcomes, to institute redistribution schemes that prevent the next generations from inheriting outcomes of origin.⁴⁵

While governmental action can play a large role in accomplishing the latter, active participation by the Mexican population is also required. It is, therefore, crucial that the Mexican public internalize the idea that achieving mobility is not possible without individual and household effort. Therefore it should be ensured that the continuous pursuit of upward mobility be intrinsic to daily family life.

4.4 POLICY INSTRUMENTS FOR ACHIEVING SOCIAL MOBILITY

Acknowledging that the achievement of social mobility in Mexico requires an entire set of reforms and public policy instruments, this section briefly analyzes reforms already underway, or soon to be debated, regarding the dimensions of development linked to the four challenges discussed in section 4.2 of these conclusions. Specifically, this section dwells on three reforms, from the perspective of social mobility: education, labor, and social protection.

⁴³ Official Gazette of the Nation (DOF, by its initials in Spanish), “Decree for Establishing the National System for the Crusade against Hunger”, January 22, 2013, p. 2. Available at: http://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5285363&fecha=22/01/2013

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 3.

⁴⁵ R. Vélez-Grajales, et al., “El concepto...” [The Concept...], *op. cit.*

4.4.1 Educational reform

Recently, the government has approved a constitutional-level educational reform. There is still a need for reforms to secondary laws, *e.g.* the General Education Law. This provides a new opportunity for addressing the needs identified in this study. There are three aspects of this reform with the potential to contribute toward mobility:

1. The creation of a system of full-day schools helping to eliminate differences in quality between morning and afternoon schools.
2. The enforcement of transparent competition among teachers in order to increase the skill levels of educational professionals; which would in turn provide students with greater cognitive abilities that would reflect in higher national and international standardized test scores.
3. The concern with food quality in schools has the potential to support students with better nutrition, who will then reap greater benefit from the new skills of their teachers.

However, in the current discussion, it is unclear how the new educational system will tackle existing inequalities among students. Specifically, regarding the three public-policy requirements in education described in section 4.2, we identify four sets of measures to promote mobility that are yet not found in the current debate over changes in the educational system:

1. The educational system should seek to improve cognitive skills in a prospective manner, but also to promote personality attributes, such as self-esteem and social skills. Values, attitudes, and skills obtained from the educational system have the potential to transform and maximize mobility. Educational reform, as it is currently proposed, does not address anything beyond cognitive skills, while scientific evidence solidly supports the idea that achievement is supported not only by cognitive ability, but also by personality.
2. To engage in affirmative action benefiting women and non-dominant ethnic groups or other minorities, programs must focus on not only cognitive aspects, but also psycho-cultural traits. How someone presents him- or herself to the world has to do not only with structural matters, but also with attitudes and values that may be transformed/equalized within the educational system.
3. Equality of opportunity hinges on educational federalism, in turn requiring a budgetary redistribution, which has not been part of the current discussion. Three universities in the federal capital, where only 1 in 6 Mexicans lives, are allocated over 40 percent of the national higher education budget. The broadening of educational coverage at the upper secondary and university levels necessitates the expansion and redistribution of the education budget.
4. Finally, in order to achieve equality of opportunity, it is necessary to launch a debate regarding the evaluation and reward system for teachers. As this system currently stands, in particular communities, there is often an idea that one school is better than another, and that the better school has better teachers. The reward system proposed by the current reform has the potential to reinforce, rather than combat such inequalities. Two exemplary topics include: 1) school location and 2) school shifts. Regarding the first, in order to eliminate inequalities, it is necessary to redistribute teachers and discriminate positively by placing the most skilled teachers where they

are needed most, *i.e.* with the most vulnerable students. To achieve this distribution, the incentive system must be readjusted. Regarding school shifts, it is necessary to question the need for afternoon schools and, in the case where such schools are needed, to redistribute teachers according to the above proposal.

4.4.2 Labor reform

To create policies allowing for affirmative action in the workplace (proposed in section 4.2), the labor market must develop the following:

1. *Female labor-force participation.* The increase in female labor-force participation depends on the development of initiatives promoting employment outlets, as well as household safeguards ensuring that biological differences between men and women do not determine periodic departures from the labor market (*e.g.* during reproductive age).
2. *Loans and productive projects.* The Pact for Mexico is a commitment to expand certain sectors. For example, the pact proposes that loans will drive development in the countryside. Its implementation depends greatly on sufficient coordination with other sectors, specifically with the educational system. It would be difficult to develop the potential of a person who has access to credit, but is lacking the necessary skills for developing an innovative idea that is rapidly scalable and financially sustainable over a reasonably long-term period. Due to the latter, the success of investment projects financed with federal funds, mainly from the Secretary of the Economy, depends to a large extent on the target population's entrepreneurial skills. Even though such capabilities are distributed randomly among the population, it is also true that those possessing these abilities could only enhance their development with a high-quality education.
3. *Household safeguards.* Women must be guaranteed the opportunity to continue in their chosen career path, if so they wish. Along these lines, the recently approved labor reform aims to balance conditions to benefit men and women equally.⁴⁶ For instance, the reform proposes breastfeeding breaks, 3-day leave for fathers at the time of childbirth, including adoptions, or maternal leave for adoptions. However, there remain issues to be addressed. For example, breastfeeding breaks, provided as two half-hours per workday, have the potential to improve the mother-child bond but do not provide the time actually required for breastfeeding, unless mothers and their children are at a manageable distance from each other, with little transit time. In any case, it is not clear that the current labor reform effectively protects women from occasionally dropping out of the labor market.

4.4.3 Reforming the social protection system⁴⁷

Regarding the last of the challenges mentioned in section 4.2, *i.e.* the need to establish mechanisms to reduce the probability of socioeconomic inequalities becoming the primary source of unequal opportunities for subsequent generations, CEEY has proposed reforms for setting up a universal protection system for all Mexicans.

⁴⁶ Official Gazette of the Nation (DOF), "Decree Reforming, Adding, and Abolishing Different Decrees of the Federal Labor Law," November 30, 2012. Available at: http://dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5280815&fecha=30/11/2012

⁴⁷ Subsection written based on Jorge A. Chávez Presa, *et al.*, *op. cit.*

The recent overhaul of social security policy has made public spending more efficient, developed administrative capacities to reach target populations, and created institutions capable of monitoring, evaluating, and ensuring accountability with regard to social benefits.

However, the current social protection system relies on the economy's ability to generate formal employment. When this employment is not secured, a dual system partially covers other unprotected sectors of the population. Unfortunately, this system suffers from the following problems: a) the system does not cover 24.5% of the population, b) poverty reduction is volatile, and c) the system is financially unsustainable.

The CEEY's proposal solves the first two problems and renders the system sustainable through an integral reform of Public Finances. This new institutional design would have the following characteristics and implications:

1. Effective access to health care at a standard equivalent to the Mexican Institute of Social Security (IMSS, in Spanish).
2. Life and disability insurance.
3. Universal pension.
4. Convergence of all public health systems.
5. Elimination of worker-employer health premiums.
6. Elimination of exemptions and special treatment (*i.e.* value-added tax [VAT or IVA, in Spanish], Income Tax [ISR, in Spanish]) and general subsidies.
7. Focused transfers to the poorest families.
8. Reviews of social programs to ensure they are redistributive.
9. Assured transparency and accountability at the three levels of government.



BOX INDEX

- Box 1 Social mobility in Colombia, Chile, and Mexico
- Box 1.1 Social mobility and equality of opportunity
- Box 1.2 Classic model for the study of social mobility
- Box 2.1 Classification of Education
- Box 2.2 Vertical and horizontal inequality in educational transitions in Mexico
- Box 2.3 Relative mobility for age groups and sub-strata in the Mexican population
- Box 3.1 Gender differences in intergenerational social mobility in Mexico
- Box 3.2 Changes in social mobility: EMOVI-2006 vs. EMOVI-2011
- Box 3.3 Female labor supply and intergenerational preference formation: evidence for Mexico
- Box 3.4 Educational expectations: an intangible inheritance
- Box 3.5 Intergenerational determinants of youth unemployment in Mexico
- Box 3.6 Perceptions and social mobility
- Box 3.7 Parenting and social mobility

INDEX OF FIGURES

- I Intergenerational correlations of educational levels in various countries
- 2.1 Distributions of interviewees' educational levels conditioned by fathers' educational level, Mexican population
- 2.2 Occupational classifications for two generations, Mexican population
- 2.3 Ownership of goods and services (assets) included in wealth indices, Mexican population
- 3.1 Intergenerational socioeconomic mobility for men and women
- 3.2a Intergenerational socioeconomic mobility for women (quantile regression)
- 3.2b Intergenerational socioeconomic mobility for men (quantile regression)
- 3.3a Women's employment status by father's educational level
- 3.3b Men's employment status by father's educational level
- 3.4 Primary causes of poverty as perceived by the interviewees, Mexican population
- 3.5 Primary causes of success as perceived by interviewees, Mexican population
- 3.6 Parental expectations regarding children's education
- 3.7 Interviewees' educational expectations for their children's schooling levels by interviewee's paternal educational level, Mexican population
- 3.8 Proportion of NEETS by parents' educational aspirations for their children
- B.1.2.1 Schematic of Blau and Duncan's Model
- A2.1.1 Interview selection process
- A2.2.1 Design and validation process
- A3.2.1 Comparison of the imputed income distribution from EMOVI with the income distribution from ENIGH

INDEX OF TABLES

I	Intergenerational socioeconomic mobility, Mexican population
2.1	Intergenerational wealth mobility based on asset indices, Mexican population
2.2	Perception of current household's relative position with respect to origin household's relative position, Mexican population
A1.1	Sources of information on social mobility in Mexico
A1.2	Results on social mobility in Mexico
A2.1.1	Research design
A3.1.1	Variables included in the wealth index of the interviewee's household of origin
A3.1.2	Variables included in the wealth index of the interviewee's current household
A3.2.1	Income estimation model
A.1	Distributions of interviewees' educational level conditioned by FATHER's schooling level, by strata
A.2	Distributions of interviewees' educational level conditioned by MOTHER's schooling level, by strata
A.3	Educational level of the interviewee conditioned by FATHER's preference regarding whether he or she study at 14 years of age, by strata
A.4	Educational level of the interviewee conditioned by MOTHER's preference regarding whether he or she study at 14 years of age, by strata
A.5	Educational level of interviewees conditioned by household of origin's wealth index, by strata
A.6	Educational level of interviewees conditioned by occupational classification of the interviewee's FATHER, by strata
A.7	Educational level of interviewees conditioned by occupational classification of the interviewee's MOTHER, by strata
A.8	Educational level of the interviewee's spouse conditioned by educational level of the interviewee's FATHER/MOTHER, by strata
A.9	Interviewee's educational level by birth cohort, by strata
A.10	Modality and type of PRIMARY school attended by interviewees, by strata
A.11	Modality and type of LOWER SECONDARY attended by interviewees, by strata
A.12	Type of UPPER SECONDARY school attended by the interviewees, by strata
A.13	Type of UNIVERSITY attended by the interviewees, by strata
A.14	Occupational classification of the interviewees conditioned by occupational classification of the interviewee's FATHER, by strata
A.15	Occupational classification of the interviewees conditioned by occupational classification of the interviewee's MOTHER, by strata
A.16	Employment situation of the interviewees according to the education level of the interviewee's FATHER, by strata
A.17	Employment status of interviewees by the education level of the interviewee's MOTHER, by strata
A.18	Occupational classification of the interviewees by the occupational classification of his or her first job, by strata

- A.19 Occupational classification of the interviewees by birth cohort, by strata
- A.20 Occupational classification of interviewees by educational level, by strata
- A.21 Household wealth index over two generations, by strata
- A.22 Current-household wealth index conditioned by educational level of the interviewee's FATHER, by strata
- A.23 Current-household wealth index conditioned by education level of the interviewee's MOTHER, by strata
- A.24 Current-household wealth index conditioned by occupational classification of the interviewee's FATHER, by strata
- A.25 Current-household wealth index by birth cohort, by strata
- A.26 Current-household wealth index conditioned by interviewee's education level, by strata
- A.27 Current-household wealth index conditioned by interviewee's occupation classification, by strata
- A.28 Total current income per capita by household of origin's wealth index, by strata
- A.29 Total current income per capita conditioned by educational level of the interviewee's FATHER, by strata
- A.30 Total current income per capita conditioned by educational level of the interviewee's MOTHER, by strata
- A.31 Total current income per capita conditioned by occupational classification of interviewee's FATHER, by strata
- A.32 Total current income per capita by birth cohort, by strata
- A.33 Total current income per capita conditioned by interviewee's educational level, by strata
- A.34 Total current income per capita conditioned by interviewee's occupational classification, by strata
- A.35 Perception of CURRENT HOUSEHOLD's relative position, compared to HOUSEHOLD OF ORIGIN's relative position, by strata
- A.36 Perception of CURRENT HOUSEHOLD's relative position by interviewee's education level, by strata
- A.37 Perception of CURRENT HOUSEHOLD's relative position, compared to the CURRENT HOUSEHOLD's wealth index, by strata
- A.38 Perception of CURRENT HOUSEHOLD's relative position, compared to HOUSEHOLD OF ORIGIN's wealth index, by strata
- A.39 Interviewee's educational expectations for their offspring's schooling, conditioned by the educational level of the interviewee's FATHER, by strata
- A.40 Interviewee's educational expectations for their offspring's schooling, conditioned by the educational level of the interviewee's MOTHER, by strata
- A.41 Interviewee's educational expectations for their offspring's schooling, by strata
- A.42 Probability assigned by interviewees to the likelihood of their offspring achieving an expected educational level, by strata
- A.43 Interviewee's educational expectations of their offspring's education conditioned by interviewee's educational level, by strata
- A.44 Main perceived causes of POVERTY by interviewees, by strata
- A.45 Main perceived causes of SUCCESS by interviewees, by strata

- A.46 Does educational level determine the salary that a person will earn? by strata
- A.47 Interviewee's perception of which child should attend LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOL, conditioned by interviewee's education level, by strata
- A.48 Interviewee's perception of which child should attend UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOL conditioned by interviewee's education level, by strata
- A.49 Interviewee's perception of which child should attend UNIVERSITY conditioned by interviewee's education level, by strata
- A.50 Household goods and services over two generations, by strata
- A.51 Household goods and assets over two generations, by strata
- A.52 Educational assortative mating, by strata and area of residence
- A.53 Interviewees' household composition, by strata

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VÉLEZ GRAJALES, VIVIANA and ROBERTO VÉLEZ GRAJALES, “The Role of Entrepreneurship in Promoting Intergenerational Social Mobility in Mexico”, in Eduardo Lora and Francesca Castellani (eds.), *Entrepreneurship in Latin America: A Step Up the Social Ladder?*, Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), 2014, pp. 81-103.

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APPENDIX 1

TABLE A1.1 SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON SOCIAL MOBILITY IN MEXICO						
SURVEY	PRIMARY OBJECTIVE	YEAR	SAMPLE SIZE	COVERAGE	UNIT OF ANALYSIS	TYPE OF DATA
Survey of social and geographical mobility in Monterrey ⁽¹⁾	Explores how a great number of people experience a period of rapid economic growth, particularly in the areas of migration, occupational mobility, and status achievement. Connects life histories to the economic development and modernization of Mexican.	1965	1,803	Monterrey metropolitan area, urban	Men between 21 and 60 years of age	Cross-sectional data with retrospective information / Life histories
Gender, age, family, and work (GEFT, in Spanish) ⁽²⁾	Examines the migration, education, labor, and family history, in light of the background of the interviewee's previous generation.	1994	11,800	Mexico City, Guadalajara, Monterrey, Veracruz, and Cordoba-Orizaba, urban	Households with people over 18 years old	Cross-sectional data with retrospective information
Retrospective demographic survey 1998 (EDER-1998) ⁽³⁾	Collects individual information on the dynamic nature of social and demographic processes experienced by Mexico during the second half of the 20TH century, as well as on the interrelations between different demographic phenomena in individual life histories.	1998	3,200	National, and two location sizes	Men and women born between 1936-1938, 1951-1953 and 1966-1968	Cross-sectional data with retrospective information / Life histories
Survey of social mobility and life cycle in Monterrey (EMOS-MTY) ⁽⁴⁾	Analyzes the effects of economic, social, and demographic transformations in Monterrey on social mobility patterns during the second half of the 20TH century.	2000	1,200	Monterrey metropolitan area, urban	Men between 30 and 60 years of age	Cross-sectional data with retrospective information / Life histories
National survey of household living standards (ENNVIH) ⁽⁵⁾	Studies the economic, demographic, epidemiological, and migratory dynamics of the population through a panel survey of at least 10 years duration.	2002 2005	8,441	National, urban, rural, and 5 regions of interest	Households	Panel data
2006 ESRU Survey on social mobility in Mexico (EMOVI-2006) ⁽⁶⁾	Measures the effects of socioeconomic mobility on Mexico's population; determining the influence of parental resources on the socioeconomic position of their offspring.	2006	7,288	National, urban and rural	Men between 25 and 64 years of age	Cross-sectional data with retrospective information
Survey of inequality and social mobility in the metropolitan area of the Valley of Mexico (EDESMOV) ⁽⁷⁾	Identifies emerging patterns of social mobility in Mexico City in the context of structural changes experienced since the end of the 1980s.	2009	2,038	Mexico City metropolitan area, urban	Men and women between 30 and 60 years of age	Cross-sectional data with retrospective information / Life histories
Retrospective demographic survey 2011 (EDER-2011) ⁽⁸⁾	Collects individual information on the dynamic nature of social and demographic processes in Mexico in the second half of the 20TH century as well as the impact of different demographic phenomena in individual life histories.	2011	3,200	National, urban	Men and women born between 1951-1953, 1966-1968 and 1978-1980	Cross-sectional data with retrospective information / Life histories
2011 ESRU Survey on social mobility in Mexico (EMOVI-2011) ⁽⁹⁾	Measures the effects of socioeconomic mobility on the country's population, determining the influence of parental resources on the socioeconomic position of their offspring. Broadens the analysis to include mobility of women compared to men, and the conditions of heads of household.	2011	11,001	National, urban and non-urban	Men and women between 25 and 64 years of age (and by head of household type)	Cross-sectional data with retrospective information
Social and capital mobility study in Monterrey (EMOVI-Monterrey) ⁽¹⁰⁾	Ascertains the level of social mobility in Monterrey and its relationship to social capital and social cohesion.	2011	2,220	Monterrey metropolitan area, urban	Men and women between 30 and 59 years of age	Cross-sectional data with retrospective information
Life histories in social mobility and relational capital (HIMOVI) ⁽¹¹⁾	Explores the mechanisms of upward mobility, downward mobility, and immobility in selected individuals' life trajectories. Identifies some of people's life decision-making processes decisively affecting their social mobility opportunities.	2011	45	Mexico City and Monterrey metropolitan areas, and two non-urban areas in Puebla	Men and women between 30 and 60 years of age	Life histories

Notes:

- (1) Survey by J. Balán, H. L. Browning and E. Jelin. For more information, see J. Balán, et al., *El hombre en una sociedad en desarrollo. Movilidad social y geográfica en Monterrey* [Man in a Developing Society. Social Mobility and Geography in Monterrey], Mexico, Affordable Culture Foundation, 1977.
 - (2) Project directed by Agustín Escobar. The GEFT project was run as a module of the 1994 National Urban Employment Survey (ENEU, in Spanish). For more information, see A. Escobar, “Los hombres y sus historias. Reestructuración y masculinidad en México” [Men and their Stories, Restructuring and Masculinity in Mexico], *Revista de Estudios de Género. La ventana*, no. 8, 1998, pp. 122-173.
 - (3) Survey led by M. L. Coubès, G. Estrella, P. Sebillé, M. E. Zavala and R. Zenteno. For more information, see M. Coubès, et al. (coord.), *Cambio demográfico y social en el México del siglo XX: una perspectiva de historias de vida*, [Demographic and Social Change in 20TH century Mexico: A Life-history Perspective], Mexico, House of Representatives, Monterey Tech EGAP, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte and Miguel Ángel Porrúa, 2004.
 - (4) Survey by Patricio Solís. For more information, see P. Solís, *Inequidad y movilidad social en Monterrey* [Inequality and Social Mobility in Monterrey], Mexico, El Colegio de México, 2007.
 - (5) Survey led by G. Teruel, L. Rubalcava, D. Thomas, and E. Frankenberg. For more information, see <http://www.envih-mxfls.org/>
 - (6) Survey led by Florencia Torche, under the ESRU Foundation. For more information, see ESRU Foundation, *¿Nos movemos? La movilidad social en México*, [Are we Moving? Social Mobility in Mexico], Mexico, Espinosa Rugarcía Foundation (ESRU Foundation) and The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), 2008.
 - (7) Survey by Patricio Solís. For more information, see P. Solís “Desigualdad y movilidad social en la ciudad de México” [Inequality and Social Mobility in Mexico City], *Estudios Sociológicos*, vol. 29, no. 85, 2011, pp. 283–298.
 - (8) M. L. Coubès, M. E. Zavala, P. Sebillé, R. Zenteno, P. Solís, et al. EDER-2011 was conducted as a module of the 2011 National Occupation and Employment Survey (ENOE, in Spanish). For more information, see http://www.colef.mx/eder/?page_id=15.
 - (9) Survey led by The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), under the ESRU Foundation. For more information, see <http://www.ceey.org.mx>
 - (10) Survey led by J. Enrique Huerta-Wong under The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY). For more information, see J. E. Huerta W. “Movilidad social y capital social en Monterrey” [Social Mobility and Social Capital in Monterrey], research note, mimeo, 2013.
 - (11) Project led by J. Enrique Huerta W. under The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY). For more information, see J. E. Huerta W., “Historias de vida en movilidad social y capital relacional” [Life Histories in Social Mobility and Relational Capital], research note, mimeo, 2013.
- Source: by author based on R. Vélez-Grajales, et al., “El concepto de movilidad social: dimensiones, medidas y estudios en México” [The Concept of Social Mobility: Dimensions, Measures, and Studies in Mexico] in R. Campos-Vázquez, et al. (eds.), *Movilidad social en México. Constantes de la desigualdad* [Social Mobility in Mexico: Constants of Inequality], Mexico, The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), 2012.

TABLE A1.2 RESULTS ON SOCIAL MOBILITY IN MEXICO		
AUTHORS	DATA SOURCES AND STUDY DOMAIN	MAIN RESULTS
J. Balán, H. L. Browning and E. Jelin, <i>Man in a Developing Society. Social Mobility and Geography in Monterrey, 1977</i>	Balán-Browning-Jelin 1965 Survey, Monterrey	The results show that the main determinants of educational attainment are fathers' education and occupation, and mothers' education. Likewise, education is the most important factor in the status of one's first occupation, while family of origin has an indirect influence on occupation through its effect on education.
A. Escobar, "Men and their Stories, Restructuring and Masculinity in Mexico," 1998	GEFT 1994, Mexico City, Guadalajara, Monterrey, Merida, Veracruz and Cordoba-Orizaba	The restructuring of men's lives by economic and social restructuring is analyzed through life stories. It is concluded that intergenerational relationships between men and women are highly important in men's lives. The results show that mothers are highly influential, given their importance in the respondents' formation, schooling, and initial labor experience.
M. Dahan and A. Gaviria, "Sibling Correlations and Social Mobility in Latin America," 1999	ENIGH 1996, national	Access to education is a predictor of the importance of family background in socioeconomic development. Based on the correlation of educational achievements among siblings, it is estimated that Mexico is the country with the second-lowest degree of mobility among the 16 Latin American countries studied.
J. Behrman, A. Gaviria and M. Székely, "Intergenerational Mobility in Latin America," 2001	GEFT 1994, Mexico City, Guadalajara, Monterrey, Merida, Veracruz and Cordoba-Orizaba	Economic growth on its own does not improve equality of opportunity, but educational improvements may help. Nevertheless, it is shown that education is not the only factor affecting mobility. It is reported that Mexico is the sixth-lowest country in terms of intergenerational educational mobility among the 20 countries studied.
M. Binder and C. Woodruff, "Inequality and Intergenerational Mobility in Schooling: The Case of Mexico," 2002	GEFT 1994, Mexico City, Guadalajara, Monterrey, Merida, Veracruz and Cordoba-Orizaba	Advances in primary and lower secondary education are not automatically translated into increased enrollment at higher levels. Intergenerational educational mobility increased until the 1980s. It is suggested that the economic crisis may explain part of the stagnation in mobility.
R. Zenteno, "Polarization in Social Mobility," 2002	EDER 1998, national	The results show a polarization in social mobility between the population entering the labor market during the years of economic crisis and restructuring. This was due to the rise in the proportion of semi-skilled manual jobs and the reduction in non-manual jobs.
E. Pacheco, "Occupational Mobility of Offspring with Respect to their Parents," 2004	EDER 1998, nacional	Family origin best explains the likelihood of finding oneself in a manual occupation, while education is the primary factor explaining the likelihood of finding oneself in a non-manual occupation.
F. Cortés and A. Escobar, "Intergenerational Social Mobility in Urban Mexico," 2005	GEFT 1994, Mexico City, Guadalajara, Monterrey, Merida, Veracruz and Cordoba-Orizaba	The study observes that, since 1988, there was a marked decrease in opportunities for rising to, or remaining at, the highest class. This was especially true among those originating in urban and rural working classes. As this inequality intensifies, the system of occupational mobility in Mexico becomes more rigid.
F. Antman and D. McKenzie, "Earnings Mobility and Measurement Error: A Pseudo- Panel Approach," 2007	ENEU several years, national	A pseudo-panel is used to estimate the degree of income mobility from 1987 to 2001. In Mexico, the absolute mobility of labor income is very low. However, the data also show that relative mobility is high, meaning that households are capable of rapidly recovering from labor-income shocks.
P. Solís, "Inequality and Social Mobility in Monterrey," 2007	Balán-Browning-Jelin 1965 Survey, Monterrey EMOS-MTY 2000, Monterrey	The study indicates three trends in occupational mobility: 1) Continuity in upward structural mobility; 2) Reduction of labor income in non-manual occupations; 3) Permanence of social inequality in access to labor opportunities.
F. Cortés, A. Escobar and P. Solís (eds.), <i>Structural Change and Social Mobility in Mexico</i> , 2007	Balán-Browning-Jelin 1965 Survey, Monterrey GEFT 1994, Mexico City, Guadalajara, Monterrey, Merida, Veracruz and Cordoba-Orizaba EDER 1998, national EMOS-MTY 2000, Monterrey	The papers in this collection address the effects on social mobility of the replacement of the import substitution model with an economic model based on both the domestic and foreign market. In general, the different studies in this volume conclude that, with structural change, individuals' social origins constitute a primary determinant of social destiny; therefore the opportunities for relative mobility in the occupational structure are reduced.

ESRU Foundation, <i>Are we Moving? Social Mobility in Mexico</i> , 2008	EMOVI-2006, national	Analyzing the relationship between social mobility and topics like education, migrants, and women's issues, the study concludes that social mobility in Mexico is very low, especially at the extremes. The latter points to the need for public policies centered on promoting a meritocratic system.
J. Serrano and F. Torche (eds.), <i>Social Mobility in Mexico. Population, Development, and Growth</i> , 2010	EMOVI-2006, national	A broad series of studies in social mobility in Mexico are compiled for different dimensions. Generally the results indicate that Mexican society is highly stratified despite significant absolute mobility. A general recommendation arising from this study is to ensure that the populations from the lowest socioeconomic strata can reach and complete higher education and technical studies, as well as avoiding school attrition and premature entry into the labor market.
P. Solís, "Inequality of Opportunity and the Transition from School to Work in Mexico City," 2011	EDESMOV-2009, Mexico City metropolitan area	The transitional period between the end of school and the beginning of work is an increasingly diversified period among individuals' life cycles. This diversification is strongly linked to socioeconomic origin. It is concluded that the school-to-work transition is a decisive stage in individuals' life cycles and in the intergenerational reproduction of social inequality.
R. Campos-Vázquez, J. Enrique Huerta-Wong and R. Vélez-Grajales (eds.), <i>Social Mobility in Mexico: Constants of Inequality</i> , 2012	EMOVI-2006, national EDESMOV-2009, Mexico City metropolitan area	The studies in this volume explore some of the dynamics that contextualize the processes making it so difficult to reduce inequality of opportunity in Mexico. Low social mobility is a recurring theme among these studies' results. Those born under unfavorable conditions have few opportunities for upward mobility. Likewise, persistent inequality is a primary trait of Mexican society.
V. Vélez-Grajales and R. Vélez-Grajales, "The Role of Entrepreneurship in Promoting Intergenerational Social Mobility in Mexico," 2014	EMOVI-2006, national	The results show that for entrepreneurs with low-income parents, it is more difficult to reach the top of the socioeconomic distribution. The average effect of business activity on income is positive, and is greater for those whose parents belong to either end of the socioeconomic distribution.

Source: by author based on R. Vélez-Grajales, et al., "El concepto de movilidad social: dimensiones, medidas y estudios en México" [The Concept of Social Mobility: Dimensions, Measures, and Studies in Mexico], in R. Campos-Vázquez, et al. (eds.), *Movilidad social en México. Constantes de la desigualdad* [Social Mobility in Mexico: Constants of Inequality], Mexico, The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), 2012.

APPENDIX 2

A2.1 SAMPLE DESIGN OF THE 2011 ESRU SURVEY ON SOCIAL MOBILITY IN MEXICO¹

The 2011 ESRU Survey on Social Mobility in Mexico (EMOVI-2011) is designed to continue the national-level study of social mobility in Mexico begun in 2006. The survey covers the following study groups: men and women between 25 and 64 years of age, in urban and non-urban environments, grouped by head of household type (see Table A2.1.1). The main objectives of EMOVI-2011 are as follows:

1. To determine the degree of association between parental resources and their offspring's socioeconomic achievement.
2. To identify barriers limiting individuals' chances for social mobility.

TABLE A2.1.1 RESEARCH DESIGN	
TARGET POPULATION	
MEXICAN CITIZENS BETWEEN 25 AND 64 YEARS OF AGE	
STUDY AREAS	SUBPOPULATION FOR ANALYSIS
National	Male heads of household
Urban and non-urban	Female heads of household
Men	Male non-heads of household
Women	Female non-heads of household
DOMAIN	INTERVIEWEE SELECTION
Urban (75%)	Random selection mechanism: household table
Non-urban (25%)	This table contains predefined traits for each populational subgroup (Male heads of household, Female heads of household, Male non-heads of household, Female non-heads of household), and random numbers are used to chose the household member to interview.

Source: By author based on INVESPOP, "Diseño de muestreo" [Sample Design], Methodological documents of the 2011 ESRU Survey on Social Mobility in Mexico (EMOVI-2011), The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), 2012.

Sample size

In order to calculate the minimum sample size, estimated proportions equal to or greater than 0.15 with a 95% confidence level and an expected absolute error of a maximum of ± 3 percentage points, were considered. Likewise, a design effect of 1.6 and a maximum non-response rate of 10% were considered.² Additionally, a greater expected variance was predicted given that the study would require the estimation of indicators that were not only proportions but also population means; thus, a sample size was estimated for urban and non-urban groups of 5,620 interviews, that is 11,240 interviews in total. A total of 11,001 effective interviews were obtained.

¹ This section is based on INVESPOP, "Diseño de muestreo" [Sample Design], Methodological documents of the 2011 ESRU Survey on Social Mobility in Mexico (EMOVI-2011), The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), 2012. Available at <http://www.ceey.org.mx>

² INVESPOP estimation based on data from 2006 ESRU Survey on Social Mobility in Mexico (EMOVI-2006).

The sample size was calculated in the following manner:

$$n = \frac{Z_{\alpha/2}^2 P(1-P)}{\delta^2} \frac{d e f f}{TR},$$

where: n is the sample size,
 P is the proportion to estimate,
 $Z_{\alpha/2}^2$ is the standardized normal distribution quantile for a 95% confidence level,
 δ is the absolute maximum margin of error, $Pr(|P - \hat{P}| \leq \delta) = 0.95$,
 TR is the expected response rate, and
 $d e f f$ is the design effect.³

Methodology

The EMOVI-2011 sample is probabilistic in nature, where each and every the sample unit, in this case people in Mexico between 25 and 64 years of age, has a known, non-null probability of selection. The study uses a multi-stage, clustered, stratified sampling, with probability proportional to size (PPS), and PPS selection or random selection according to the selection stage. The stratification is conducted according to socioeconomic regions at a state level⁴ and by types of social deprivation at the municipal level.⁵

An updated sampling frame was also considered. This frame was constructed with information available in the 2010 census, at the city level using *Main results by city (ITER)*⁶ and data from the 2nd Population and Housing Census in 2005.

Study domains

The population groups, for which estimations with own sufficient confidence and statistical precision were sought, are:

- a. National
- b. Urban and non-urban
- c. Men
- d. Women

Four subpopulations were also considered:

1. Male heads of household
2. Female heads of household
3. Male non-heads of household
4. Female non-heads of household

³ This component refers to the factor that should be applied to the size of a clustered sample in order to have a sample equivalent to that which would be obtained from simple random sampling.

⁴ INEGI, Regiones socioeconómicas de México [Socioeconomic regions of Mexico], system available at <http://sc.inegi.gob.mx/niveles/index.jsp>

⁵ CONEVAL, "Press Release No .005", National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL), May 2, 2011.

⁶ *Main Results by City (ITER)*, given by INEGI, are a set of demographic and housing indicators for the entire country. The ITER 2010 aims at showing information from the 2010 Population and Housing Census. For more detail, see: http://www.inegi.org.mx/sistemas/consulta_resultados/iter2010.aspx?c=27329&s=est

In order to perform the above analysis, a profile-selection mechanism known as a household table was implemented; whereby, through predefined ranges (for each population subgroup and generating pseudo-random numbers for each interview), each interviewer was given a table enabling him/her to identify the required profile applicable in each interview (see Table A2.1.1).

Sampling plan

The selection process was completed in four stages:

1. Primary sampling units (PSU) were chosen according to the local area to which they belong, whether municipalities or non-urban centers. In order to define the two groups of PSU, the location size was taken into account. The population size cutoff between urban and non-urban areas was 9,999 inhabitants; after which four categories of social deprivation were added (as proposed by CONEVAL⁷), and then the seven regions (proposed by INEGI) were considered at the state level.⁸ This process ensured that selected municipalities had different living standards within each geographical region. The PSU were selected systematically using a probability proportional to size (PPS), where the measure of size was the resident target population in the PSU. In total, 281 main units were selected, with 210 urban and 71 non-urban.
2. For the urban domain, secondary sample units (SSU) were selected for basic geo-statistical areas (BGA).⁹ In total, 1,050 BGAs were selected. Additionally, 40 interviews were conducted in each non-urban area, with a total of 2,840 interviews for non-urban domains. Each non-urban area was divided into quadrants consisting of an imaginary division of the area into four parts. Two of these parts were chosen for a spiral transect in order to collect all the interviews.
3. Blocks were selected within each BGA. Based on 2005 BGA-level maps, two blocks with equal selection probabilities were chosen.¹⁰ In total, 2,100 blocks were chosen.
4. Two dwellings were chosen from each sampled block, one on each sidewalk, assuming four-sided polygons (as blocks are usually arranged). In total, 8,400 dwellings were selected for the urban domain.¹¹ Once the interviewer confirmed that the dwelling held the target population, the “household table” was used.¹² If the sought-after

⁷ The social deprivation categories are: high, medium, low, or very low deprivation. For more information, see CONEVAL, *op. cit.*

⁸ The Socioeconomic Regions of Mexico system from INEGI provides a comparison summary of federal entities, municipalities, and basic geo-statistical areas synthesized in seven distinct strata related to different aspects of wellbeing, such as education, employment, occupation, housing, and access to health care. The strata are numbered from 1 to 7 and indicate the situation in each region. Stratum 1 is the one associated with the least-favorable situation, while stratum 7 comprises the units—entities, municipalities, or BGAs—that reflect the best relative conditions. For more information, see the system at <http://sc.inegi.gob.mx/niveles/index.jsp>

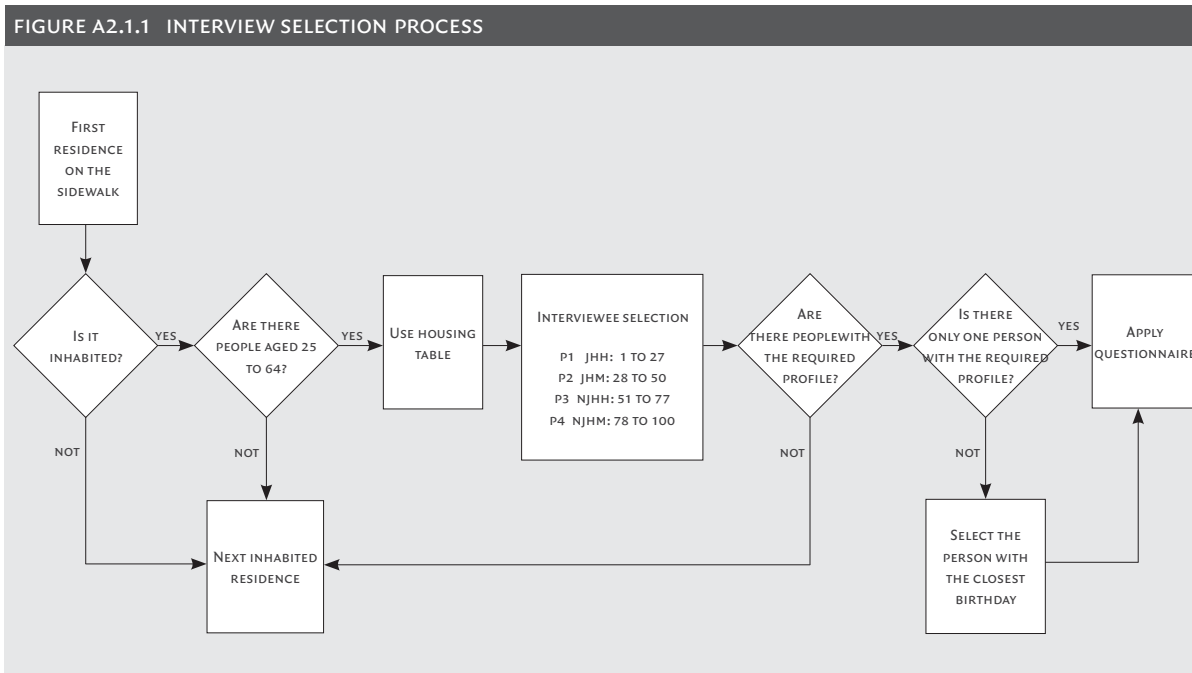
⁹ Five BGAs were chosen per municipality using PPS where the measure size was again the resident target population.

¹⁰ When EMOVI-2011 was conducted, INEGI had not released information from the 2010 Census with this level of disaggregation.

¹¹ The total number of households per residence was distinguished at this stage. However, given the low number of households per dwelling (1,004 households per 1,000 dwelling according to the 2005 census) it was decided that the interview could be conducted directly, without considering an ad hoc selection stage for households within each residence.

¹² A mechanism used to ensure that information from the required population subgroups was collected (see Table A2.1).

profile was not found, the interviewer tried the next dwelling. Finally, the interviewer interviewed the person with the required profile (see Figure A2.1.1).



Source: Blanca E. del Pozo, “Process for the 2011 ESRU Survey on Social Mobility in Mexico,” presentation given at the Third Summer School on Social Mobility, The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), July 27, 2012.

Sampling probability and inflation factors

In order to obtain the appropriate inflation factors, selection probabilities were specified for each domain and selection stage, and based on these probabilities, a general weighting formula was defined for each domain.

Urban domain

The PSU sampling probability is calculated as follows:

$$\pi_{ij} = \frac{N_{ij}}{N_j} m_j$$

where:

π_{ij} is the probability of selecting, with replacement, Municipality i from stratum j ,

N_{ij} is the total population aged 25 to 64 years in Municipality ij ,

N_j is the total population aged 25 to 64 years in stratum j , and,

m_j is the number of municipalities selected in stratum j .

The selection probability of a BGA at the second sampling stage is calculated as follows:

$$\pi_{ijk} = \frac{N_{ijk}}{N_{ij}} 5$$

where:

π_{ijk} is the PPS for BGA k in Municipality ij , and
 N_{ijk} is the total target population in BGA ijk .

The probability of selection in the third stage plots is calculated as follows:

$$\pi_{ijkl} = \frac{2}{M}$$

where:

π_{ijkl} is the probability of selecting block l in BGA ijk , and
 M is the total number of blocks in BGA ijk .

The dwelling-selection probability in the fourth stage is calculated as follows:

$$\pi_{ijklm} = \frac{4}{V}$$

where:

π_{ijklm} is the probability of selecting dwelling m in the plot $ijkl$, and
 V is the total number of dwellings in $ijkl$.

Thus, the inflation factor, i.e. the inverse of the selection probability, is determined as follows:

$$w_{ijklm} = \frac{1}{\pi_{ij} \pi_{ijk} \pi_{ijkl} \pi_{ijklm}}$$

Non-urban domain

For the non-urban domain, the sample probability for PSU is calculated as follows:

$$\pi_{jh} = \frac{N_{hj}}{N_j} n_j$$

where:

π_{jh} is the probability of selecting with replacement location h of stratum j ,
 N_{hj} is the total population aged 25 to 64 years in location hj ,
 N_j is the total population aged 25 to 64 years of stratum j , and
 n_j is the number of locations selected in stratum j .

The probability of selecting a BGA at the second sampling stage is calculated as follows:

$$\pi_{jhm} = \frac{40}{N_{hj}}$$

Thus, the inflation factor for the non-urban domain is calculated as follows:

$$w_{jhm} = \frac{1}{\pi_{jh} \pi_{jhm}}$$

Lastly, in order to ensure random selection of the interviewee and coverage of the population subgroups to be analyzed, the decision was made to randomly “over-represent” some groups with respect to others, specifically female heads of household and male non-heads of household. The sampling proportions from each group were as follows:

$$P_{JHH} = 0.27$$

$$P_{JHM} = 0.23$$

$$P_{NJHH} = 0.27$$

$$P_{NJHM} = 0.23$$

Based on these proportions, an adjustment factor for the sample was obtained, which was calculated by dividing the population proportion of each group by the sampled proportion¹³:

$$Pf_{JHH} = 0.35/0.27$$

$$Pf_{JHM} = 0.10/0.23$$

$$P_{NJHH} = 0.13/0.27$$

$$P_{NJHM} = 0.43/0.23$$

With this adjustment, the recovery of the population composition, previously modified by over-representing two of the subgroups of interest, was accomplished.

A2.2 DESIGN AND VALIDATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE 2011 ESRU SURVEY ON SOCIAL MOBILITY IN MEXICO

Standing and Advisory Committees on Social Mobility

The CEEY social mobility program began in 2006, when the Espinosa Rugarcía Foundation (ESRU Foundation) undertook the 2006 ESRU Social Mobility in Mexico Survey (EMOVI-2006). Since then, both Mexican and foreign experts have collaborated with the CEEY on the intergenerational study of social mobility and inequality of opportunity among Mexicans, their access to the labor market, and in general, the barriers that have prevented the population from achieving a better quality of life. The CEEY social mobility program operates in a partnership, with a Standing Committee composed of three researchers who run the program and an Advisory Committee composed of well-known

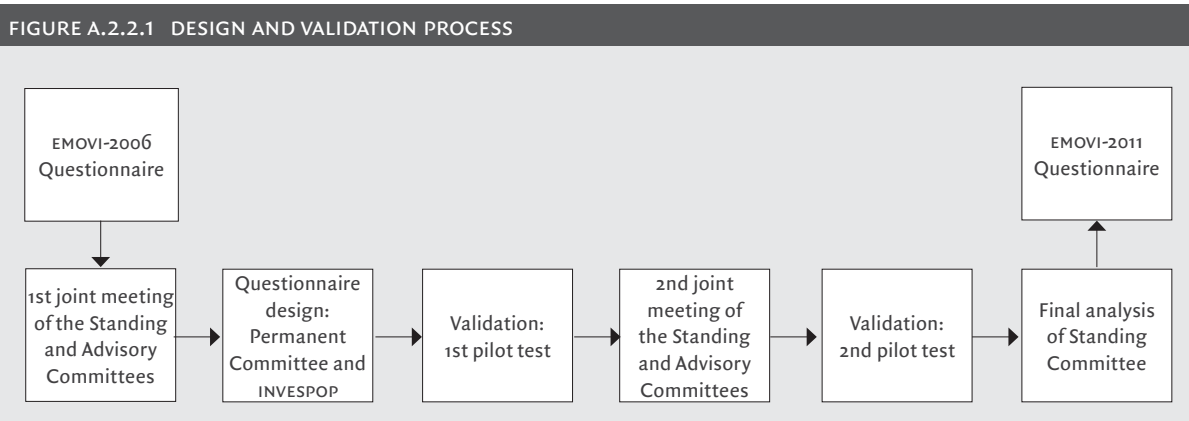
¹³ The population proportion of each group was calculated based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

specialists in the area of social mobility and development.¹⁴

Questionnaire design and validation process

Two joint meetings of the Social Mobility Program's Standing and Advisory Committees were held in order to design and validate the questionnaire.¹⁵ The first meeting was used to discuss the initial document, based on the questionnaire used in the 2006 ESRU Social Mobility in Mexico Survey (EMOVI-2006), with general specifications of topics addressed in the questionnaire. Likewise, each of the EMOVI-2006 questionnaire questions was analyzed in detail. The Standing Committee integrated specialists' comments to generate a new questionnaire.

Afterwards, the Standing Committee and the Public Opinion, Political, and Social Research (INVESPOP) company conducted an exhaustive analysis of each question in the EMOVI-2011 questionnaire. To validate the new questionnaire, INVESPOP used it in conducting two pilot tests. The results from the first pilot study were presented at the second joint meeting of the Standing and Advisory Committees. Using these results, the specialists refined the questions and questionnaire sections. The updated version of the questionnaire was validated with a second pilot project. Finally, the Standing Committee analyzed the results of this pilot and created the final version of the EMOVI-2011 questionnaire.



Source: By author.

Questionnaire characteristics:

- The questionnaire contains 185 questions, of which 19 are open-ended and 10 are semi-open-ended. A total of 19 classification catalogs were generated from these.
- The questionnaire provides information on socioeconomic, labor, educational, and migratory situations, among other aspects, of interviewees and other household members. The questionnaire also collects socio-demographic information about the interviewees' siblings, even those not living in the same household.

¹⁴ Members of the Standing Committee: Raymundo M. Campos Vázquez, Juan Enrique Huerta Wong, and Roberto Vélez Grajales. Members of the Advisory Committee: David B. Grusky, Rodolfo de la Torre, Gonzalo Hernández Licona, Luis Felipe López Calva, John Scott Andretta, Patricio Solís, Isidro Soloaga, Miguel Székely Pardo, Rosemary Thorp, and Florencia Torche.

¹⁵ Conducted in Mexico City in June and December 2010, respectively.

- Intergenerational information is obtained by a specific section with retrospective questions regarding the economic, educational, and labor situation of the interviewee's father and mother when the interviewee was 14 years of age. The questionnaire also contains questions to obtain subjective information regarding different characteristics of the interviewee's household of origin.
- In order to capture information on prospective mobility, the questionnaire includes a specific section on the interviewee's children, where information is provided regarding educational aspirations and the assessed probability that the latter will be fulfilled.
- The questionnaire contributes anthropometric information by including household members' heights, as reported by the interviewee.

Data modules

Based on information from the questionnaire, the following five data modules are generated:¹⁶

1. The interviewee and his/her parents: contains socioeconomic, labor, educational, and migratory information on the interviewee as well as retrospective information on his/her parents. Also, this module includes subjective information on the household of origin and current household.
2. Composition of the interviewee's household: covers socio-demographic information for all household members.
3. Siblings of the interviewee: covers socio-demographic information regarding siblings.
4. Interviewee's spouse: contains labor and educational information about the spouse.
5. Interviewee's children: includes socio-demographic information regarding the interviewee's children, as well as educational aspirations.

¹⁶ For more information, see INVESPOP, "Module Dictionary", Methodological documents of the 2011 ESRU Survey on Social Mobility in Mexico (EMOVI-2011), The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), 2012. Available at <http://www.ceey.org.mx>

APPENDIX 3

A3.1 CREATING A WEALTH INDEX BASED ON MULTIPLE CORRESPONDENCE ANALYSIS¹⁷

Analyzing intergenerational wealth mobility requires a measure that minimizes the recall bias introduced into retrospective data. Generally, it is not feasible to obtain valid information on parental income, and incomes reported by adult offspring often contain measurement errors. Therefore, in order to measure intergenerational wealth mobility, a measure capturing the economic wellbeing or household wealth through a set of household goods, services, and assets, is selected.

Specifically, a wealth index was estimated by Roberto Vélez and Omar Stabridis in “Employees, self-employed, and entrepreneurs: comparative analysis on intergenerational social mobility in Mexico,” mimeo, 2013. This index was constructed using multiple correspondence analysis (MCA). MCA is a descriptive technique that summarizes qualitative variables in a lower dimensional space.¹⁸

In a nutshell, multiple correspondence analysis generates components from linear combinations of variables known as *dimensions*. Each dimension explains a certain percentage of variability (*inertia*). However, there is no rule that determines the optimal quantity of a variable.¹⁹ The variable categories are analyzed using two concepts: the approximation quality of the category is represented by a number between 0 and 1, where 0 means no fit and 1 denotes a perfect fit; and the contribution of the category, *i.e.* the percentage of inertia explained by each one of the categories.

For each dimension, the categories’ *coordinates* (positive or negative) are analyzed; the latter determining how the variables relate to the index. The values of a variable may be related differently. For instance, in a dichotomous variable describing the availability of a particular service, the coordinate for category 0 (not having the service) has a positive relationship, while category 1 (having the service) is negative. In this situation, households with that service would show a lower value for the index compared to those that do not have the service. When variables exhibit the same sign as the coordinates, the dimension can be said to be positive or negative. It is recommended to include variables whose categories are related in the same way, that is, in the same positive or negative sense.

Now, the number of dimensions that should be included in an index depends on their percentage contribution toward explaining inertia. The wealth index estimated by R. Vélez and O. Stabridis is constructed in the following way:

a. *Wealth index of the interviewee’s household of origin (i.e. parents’ household)*

The interviewee’s household-of-origin wealth index is based on the analysis of 21 variables

¹⁷ By author based on R. Vélez and O. Stabridis “Empleados, auto-empleados y empresarios: análisis comparado sobre movilidad social intergeneracional en México” [Employees, Self-employed, and Entrepreneurs: Comparative Analysis on Intergenerational Social Mobility in Mexico], mimeo, 2013.

¹⁸ According to Daniel Peña, *op cit.*, MCA is equivalent to principal components for qualitative data, in which the distance between points is based on relative variable frequencies, and in place of using Euclidean distance, the chi-squared distance is used.

¹⁹ R. Vélez and O. Stabridis, *op. cit.*, set a lower threshold of 80% for estimating the wealth index.

for household goods, services, and asset.²⁰ The multiple correspondence analysis shows that the first two dimensions together explain 88% of the inertia. Two groups of variables are identified in the first dimension, one reflecting a positive relationship with the wealth index and another, a negative relationship.²¹ A choice was made to use variables with a negative relationship to the index and to try out different variable combinations to identify those accounting for a high percentage of inertia and, at the same time, provide sufficient variability in the resulting index. The final household-of-origin wealth index includes 10 variables (see Table A3.1.1).

TABLE A3.1.1 VARIABLES INCLUDED IN THE WEALTH INDEX OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S HOUSEHOLD OF ORIGIN

Household of origin had a stove (0,1)
Household of origin had a washing machine (0,1)
Household of origin had a refrigerator (0,1)
Household of origin had a television (0,1)
Household of origin had a water heater (0,1)
Household of origin had a vacuum cleaner (0,1)
Household of origin had a electric toaster (0,1)
Household of origin had plumbing (0,1)
Household of origin has indoor sanitation (0,1)
Household of origin had electricity (0,1)

Source: R. Vélez and O. Stabridis, "Empleados, auto-empleados y empresarios: análisis comparado sobre movilidad social intergeneracional en México" [Employees, Self-employed, and Entrepreneurs: Comparative Analysis of Intergenerational Social Mobility in Mexico], mimeo, 2013.

The inertia explained by the first dimension of the specification reported in Table A3.1.1 reaches 91.6%, where the lowest values of the index correspond to the wealthiest people and the highest to the poorest.

b. Wealth index of interviewees' current households

The interviewee's current household-wealth index is based on the analysis of 27 household goods, services, and assets.²² In this case, the correspondence analysis shows that the

²⁰ The set of variables analyzed is: stove, washing machine, refrigerator, television, water heater, vacuum cleaner, toaster, plumbing, indoor sanitation, electricity, domestic service, telephone, commercial store, land, vacation house, apartment to rent, stocks, bonds, or mutual funds, savings account, checking account, and animals.

²¹ This distinction means that there is a group of variables, from the positive dimension, for which the presence of the characteristic is related to a better socioeconomic status; and in the case of the negative dimension group, there are variables whose presence is related to a lower socioeconomic status.

²² The set of variables analyzed are: computer, stove, washing machine, refrigerator, DVD player, television, wa-

first dimensions together explain 89% of the inertia. All the variables (except land, live-stock, and farm equipment) have a negative relationship with the wealth index. After combining the variables in different ways, the interviewee's current household-wealth index is composed of 16 variables in total (see Table A3.1.2).

TABLE A3.1.2 VARIABLES INCLUDED IN THE WEALTH INDEX OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S CURRENT HOUSEHOLD
Interviewee's household has a computer (0,1)
Interviewee's household has a washing machine (0,1)
Interviewee's household has a refrigerator (0,1)
Interviewee's household has a DVD player (0,1)
Interviewee's household has a water heater (0,1)
Interviewee's household has a mobile telephone (0,1)
Interviewee's household has a vacuum cleaner (0,1)
Interviewee's household has a microwave oven (0,1)
Interviewee's household has an electric toaster (0,1)
Interviewee's household has internet (0,1)
Interviewee's household has indoor sanitation (0,1)
Interviewee's household has a landline telephone (0,1)
Interviewee's household has cable television (0,1)
Interviewee's household has a savings account (0,1)
Interviewee's household has a checking account (0,1)
Interviewee's household has a bank credit card (0,1)

Source: R. Vélez and O. Stabridis, "Empleados, auto-empleados y empresarios: análisis comparado sobre movilidad social intergeneracional en México" [Employees, Self-employed, and Entrepreneurs: Comparative Analysis of Intergenerational Social Mobility in Mexico], mimeo, 2013.

The inertia explained by the first specification dimension reported in Table A3.1.2 reaches 91.6% and generates a wealth index in which the lowest values of the index correspond to the wealthiest people and the highest to the poorest people.

ter heater, mobile telephone, vacuum cleaner, microwave oven, toaster, internet, plumbing, indoor sanitation, telephone landline, cable television, commercial store, land, vacation house, apartment to rent, stocks, bonds, or mutual funds, savings account, checking account, bank credit card, farm equipment, animals, and business.

A3.2 INCOME IMPUTATION IN THE 2011 ESRU SURVEY OF SOCIAL MOBILITY IN MEXICO²³

The EMOVI-2011 is not designed to obtain representative income data for the population 25 to 64 years in age. Therefore, it was decided to create a data-estimation procedure for the EMOVI-2011 observations based on data from the National Survey of Household Income and Expenses (ENIGH, in Spanish) conducted in 2010. The procedure was based on the method proposed by C. Elber, J. O. Lanjouw, and P. Lanjouw for estimating income and poverty measures.²⁴ The PovMap (version V2.0) package was used to perform the imputations.²⁵

Imputation Procedure

The imputation process was performed in the following stages.

1. *Defining comparable indicators between ENIGH and EMOVI*

This stage consists of comparing the distributions of variables to consider in the imputation models between ENIGH 2010 and EMOVI-2011. For that purpose variables in the following dimensions were considered:

INTERVIEWEE:	HOUSEHOLD:	HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND SPOUSE:
Age	Household size	Age
Sex	Household type	Sex
Marital status	House ownership	Education
Head of household	Number of rooms	
Education	Income earners	
	Household assets	

In general, these variables have very similar distributions between the two surveys; however, not all of them were included in the model.

2. *Narrowing down the variables in the model*

In order to determine which variables are included in the estimation model, first, the similarity of distributions is considered, along with their explanatory power within the income estimation model. This process is conducted step-by-step, incorporating variables with robust coefficients. Table A3.2.1 shows the results of the income-estimation model.²⁶ The R-squared value shows an acceptable predictive value for the model.

²³ For more information, see E. Minor, "Ejercicio de imputación de ingreso en la EMOVI-2011" [Income Estimation in the EMOVI-2011], working paper of The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), 2013.

²⁴ C. Elber, et al., "Micro-Level Estimation of Poverty and Inequality", *Econometrica*, vol. 71, no.1, 2003, pp. 355-364.

²⁵ The PovMap software is available on the World Bank website: <http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTRESEARCH/EXTPROGRAMS/EXTPOVRES/0,,contentMDK:22717057~pagePK:64168182~piPK:64168060~theSitePK:477894,00.html>

²⁶ The dependent variable is the natural log of the income.

3. Imputation

The imputation stage involves modeling income with data from EMOVI-2011, based on the model estimated using the above process. It is worth noting that, for the imputation, one must first “smooth” the complete distribution of the imputation using an idiosyncratic model that reduces deviations between the observed and imputed values.

VARIABLES	COEFFICIENT	STANDARD ERROR	t	PROB >t
Intercept	2.9601	0.1039	28.4970	0.000
Interviewee has plumbing	0.1356	0.0107	12.6640	0.000
Interviewee has a vacuum cleaner	0.3062	0.0105	29.2751	0.000
Interviewee has a water heater	0.1764	0.0064	27.5776	0.000
Interviewee has a mobile telephone	0.2121	0.0062	34.4400	0.000
Household type: one person	0.5996	0.0150	40.0011	0.000
Household type: co-resident	0.7633	0.0461	16.5420	0.000
Number of rooms in the dwelling	0.0797	0.0018	43.4077	0.000
Economic dependence	-0.1420	0.0026	-55.5111	0.000
Interviewee has a DVD player	0.0611	0.0059	10.3480	0.000
Age of head of household	0.0058	0.0002	28.6211	0.000
Interviewee has a stove	0.2673	0.0096	27.7515	0.000
Interviewee has internet	0.2086	0.0094	22.2080	0.000
Interviewee has a washing machine	0.0814	0.0065	12.4802	0.000
Interviewee has a microwave oven	0.1041	0.0064	16.3431	0.000
Interviewee has a computer	0.1956	0.0089	21.9044	0.000
Proportion of persons from 15 to 65 years in the state	5.6375	0.1558	36.1744	0.000
Proportion of residences without indoor sanitation	0.8354	0.0428	19.5237	0.000
Interviewee has a refrigerator	0.1217	0.0087	14.0128	0.000
Household size	-0.1119	0.0012	-89.7350	0.000
Interviewee has a toaster	0.1423	0.0082	17.4243	0.000
Interviewee has a television	0.1268	0.0121	10.4818	0.000
		Number of observations:	48,545	
		R ² :	0.6179	

Source: E. Minor, “Ejercicio de imputación de ingreso en la EMOVI-2011” [Income Estimation in the EMOVI-2011], working paper of The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), 2013.

During the imputation process, following the work of Elber, *et al.*,²⁷ one must model the errors for the final variable of interest at the level of aggregation that the variable requires. This modeling is conducted by estimating a sufficient number of replications per variable resampling, which will be used to estimate the variable of interest, in this case income.

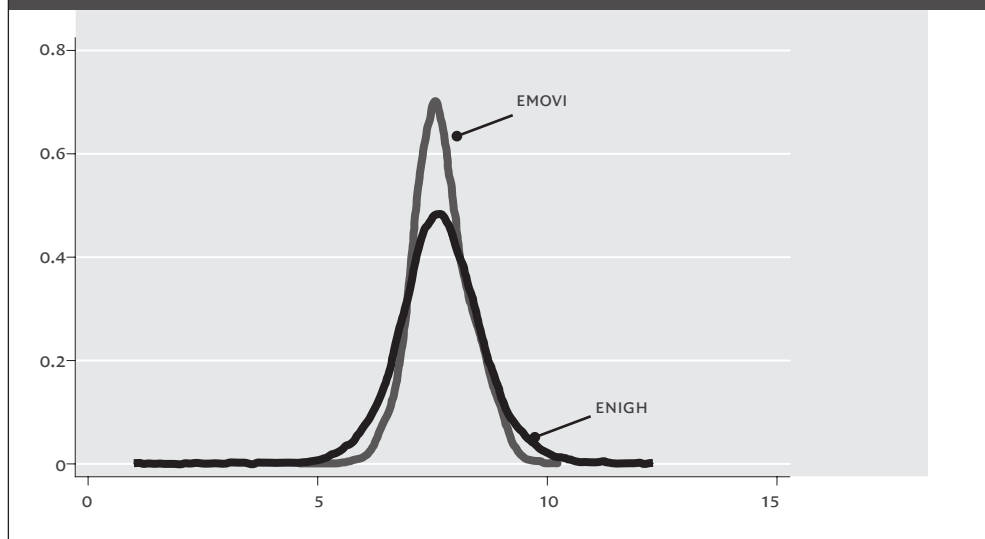
²⁷ C. Elber, *et al.*, *op. cit.*

Comparative results

Once the imputation is complete, the variable's imputed distribution is compared with that of the same variable in the ENIGH 2010.

The mean values of the compared variables are very similar (7.68 and 7.69), and the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test does not reject similarity at 10% significance level.

FIGURE A3.2.1 COMPARISON OF THE IMPUTED INCOME DISTRIBUTION FROM EMOVI WITH THE INCOME DISTRIBUTION FROM ENIGH



Source: Enrique Minor, "Ejercicio de imputación de ingreso en la EMOVI-2011" [Income Estimation in the EMOVI-2011], working paper of The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), 2013.



STATISTICAL APPENDIX

EDUCATIONAL MOBILITY

TABLE A.1 DISTRIBUTIONS OF INTERVIEWEES' EDUCATIONAL LEVEL CONDITIONED BY FATHER'S SCHOOLING LEVEL, BY STRATA (ROW DISTRIBUTION)							
MEXICAN POPULATION							
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S FATHER	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE						TOTAL
	NO SCHOOLING	INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TERTIARY	
NO SCHOOLING	11%	17%	33%	22%	12%	5%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	1%	12%	28%	29%	22%	7%	100%
PRIMARY	1%	4%	20%	36%	27%	12%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	1%	1%	7%	27%	44%	20%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	1%	2%	1%	17%	44%	35%	100%
TERTIARY	0%	0%	0%	3%	38%	59%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION							
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S FATHER	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE						TOTAL
	NO SCHOOLING	INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TERTIARY	
NO SCHOOLING	14%	16%	32%	23%	13%	3%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	1%	14%	31%	30%	19%	4%	100%
PRIMARY	2%	5%	21%	36%	27%	9%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	0%	1%	9%	27%	47%	16%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	0%	4%	1%	21%	45%	28%	100%
TERTIARY	0%	0%	0%	3%	42%	54%	100%
MALE POPULATION							
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S FATHER	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE						TOTAL
	NO SCHOOLING	INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TERTIARY	
NO SCHOOLING	9%	17%	34%	21%	10%	9%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	1%	10%	25%	28%	25%	11%	100%
PRIMARY	0%	2%	19%	37%	27%	15%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	2%	0%	5%	28%	41%	24%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	3%	0%	1%	13%	44%	40%	100%
TERTIARY	0%	0%	0%	2%	31%	67%	100%

Notes:

1. Educational classification for the interviewee and father considers the completed grades after primary education.
2. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
3. Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 10,432 (total population); 4,703 (female population); 5,729 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.2 DISTRIBUTIONS OF INTERVIEWEES' EDUCATIONAL LEVEL CONDITIONED BY MOTHER'S SCHOOLING LEVEL, BY STRATA (ROW DISTRIBUTION)

MEXICAN POPULATION							
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S MOTHER	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE						TOTAL
	NO SCHOOLING	INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TERTIARY	
NO SCHOOLING	12%	18%	33%	21%	11%	5%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	1%	10%	28%	31%	22%	8%	100%
PRIMARY	1%	2%	19%	35%	29%	15%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	1%	0%	7%	27%	47%	17%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	1%	0%	3%	12%	40%	44%	100%
TERTIARY	0%	0%	0%	7%	36%	57%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION							
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S MOTHER	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE						TOTAL
	NO SCHOOLING	INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TERTIARY	
NO SCHOOLING	14%	19%	33%	21%	11%	2%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	1%	12%	30%	32%	22%	3%	100%
PRIMARY	0%	3%	20%	33%	30%	13%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	0%	1%	8%	28%	49%	15%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	0%	0%	3%	13%	45%	40%	100%
TERTIARY	0%	0%	0%	14%	38%	48%	100%
MALE POPULATION							
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S MOTHER	NIVEL EDUCATIVO DEL ENTREVISTADO						TOTAL
	NO SCHOOLING	INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TERTIARY	
NO SCHOOLING	9%	18%	34%	20%	11%	9%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	1%	8%	26%	29%	21%	15%	100%
PRIMARY	1%	1%	18%	36%	27%	17%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	2%	0%	6%	27%	45%	20%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	2%	0%	2%	12%	35%	49%	100%
TERTIARY	0%	0%	0%	0%	35%	65%	100%

Notes:

1. Educational classification for the interviewee and mother considers the completed grades after primary education.
2. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
3. Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 10,500 (total population); 4,753 (female population); 5,747 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.3 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE CONDITIONED BY FATHER'S PREFERENCE REGARDING WHETHER HE OR SHE STUDY AT 14 YEARS OF AGE, BY STRATA (ROW DISTRIBUTION)								
MEXICAN POPULATION								
		EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE						
		NO SCHOOLING	INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TERTIARY	TOTAL
YOUR FATHER PREFERRED THAT AT THE AGE OF 14 YOU:	WORK	10%	24%	31%	18%	11%	6%	100%
	WORK AND STUDY	3%	9%	27%	28%	23%	11%	100%
	STUDY	2%	5%	19%	29%	29%	16%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION								
		EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE						
		NO SCHOOLING	INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TERTIARY	TOTAL
YOUR FATHER PREFERRED THAT AT THE AGE OF 14 YOU:	WORK	12%	26%	29%	17%	10%	5%	100%
	WORK AND STUDY	4%	14%	23%	30%	20%	9%	100%
	STUDY	2%	5%	20%	29%	32%	13%	100%
MALE POPULATION								
		EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE						
		NO SCHOOLING	INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TERTIARY	TOTAL
YOUR FATHER PREFERRED THAT AT THE AGE OF 14 YOU:	WORK	8%	22%	33%	20%	11%	7%	100%
	WORK AND STUDY	2%	5%	29%	26%	25%	14%	100%
	STUDY	2%	5%	17%	30%	26%	21%	100%

Notes:

1. Includes only the interviewee's fathers who had occupation when the interviewee was 14 years old.
2. Educational classification for the interviewee considers the completed grades after primary education.
3. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
4. Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 8,232 (total population); 3,619 (female population); 4,613 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE CONDITIONED BY MOTHER'S PREFERENCE REGARDING WHETHER HE OR SHE STUDY AT 14 YEARS OF AGE, BY STRATA (ROW DISTRIBUTION)								
MEXICAN POPULATION								
		EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE						
		NO SCHOOLING	INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TERTIARY	TOTAL
YOUR MOTHER PREFERRED THAT AT THE AGE OF 14 YOU:	WORK	7%	21%	26%	22%	11%	13%	100%
	WORK AND STUDY	2%	10%	23%	30%	21%	14%	100%
	STUDY	2%	4%	15%	27%	35%	18%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION								
		EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE						
		NO SCHOOLING	INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TERTIARY	TOTAL
YOUR MOTHER PREFERRED THAT AT THE AGE OF 14 YOU:	WORK	10%	23%	26%	22%	12%	8%	100%
	WORK AND STUDY	2%	17%	29%	33%	10%	9%	100%
	STUDY	2%	6%	15%	26%	38%	13%	100%
MALE POPULATION								
		EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE						
		NO SCHOOLING	INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TERTIARY	TOTAL
YOUR MOTHER PREFERRED THAT AT THE AGE OF 14 YOU:	WORK	2%	17%	26%	22%	11%	21%	100%
	WORK AND STUDY	2%	3%	16%	27%	33%	19%	100%
	STUDY	1%	2%	15%	27%	30%	25%	100%

Notes:

1. Includes only the interviewee's mothers who had occupation when the interviewee was 14 years old.
2. Educational classification for the interviewee considers the completed grades after primary education.
3. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
4. Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 1,918 (total population); 913 (female population); 1,005 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.5 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF INTERVIEWEES CONDITIONED BY HOUSEHOLD OF ORIGIN'S WEALTH INDEX, BY STRATA (ROW DISTRIBUTION)							
MEXICAN POPULATION							
HOUSEHOLD OF ORIGIN'S WEALTH INDEX	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE						
	NO SCHOOLING	INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TERTIARY	TOTAL
QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	16%	26%	34%	15%	6%	4%	100%
QUINTILE 2	7%	17%	34%	23%	14%	5%	100%
QUINTILE 3	3%	8%	29%	34%	17%	8%	100%
QUINTILE 4	2%	4%	21%	32%	26%	16%	100%
QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	1%	1%	9%	25%	40%	23%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION							
HOUSEHOLD OF ORIGIN'S WEALTH INDEX	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE						
	NO SCHOOLING	INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TERTIARY	TOTAL
QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	19%	26%	37%	13%	4%	1%	100%
QUINTILE 2	10%	20%	32%	21%	13%	4%	100%
QUINTILE 3	4%	8%	31%	35%	18%	5%	100%
QUINTILE 4	1%	5%	22%	33%	27%	12%	100%
QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	1%	1%	9%	27%	43%	19%	100%
MALE POPULATION							
HOUSEHOLD OF ORIGIN'S WEALTH INDEX	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE						
	NO SCHOOLING	INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TERTIARY	TOTAL
QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	11%	25%	31%	17%	8%	8%	100%
QUINTILE 2	5%	14%	37%	24%	15%	6%	100%
QUINTILE 3	3%	8%	28%	33%	16%	11%	100%
QUINTILE 4	3%	3%	20%	29%	26%	19%	100%
QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	1%	2%	10%	24%	36%	27%	100%

Notes:

1. Educational classification for the interviewee considers the completed grades after primary education.
2. Each quintile corresponds to 20% of the population according to the household wealth index.
3. The wealth index was developed based on R. Vélez and O. Stabridis, "Empleados, auto-empleados y empresarios: análisis comparado sobre movilidad social intergeneracional en México" [Employees, Self-employed, and Entrepreneurs: Comparative Analysis of Intergenerational Social Mobility in Mexico], mimeo, 2013. This index was built based on a set of household goods and services, calculated using multiple correspondence analysis (MCA).
4. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
5. Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 10,893 (total population); 4,939 (female population); 5,954 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.6 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF INTERVIEWEES CONDITIONED BY OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S FATHER, BY STRATA (ROW DISTRIBUTION)							
MEXICAN POPULATION							
OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S FATHER	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE						
	NO SCHOOLING	INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TERTIARY	TOTAL
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	8%	20%	34%	19%	11%	7%	100%
LOW-SKILL MANUAL	4%	4%	24%	30%	26%	12%	100%
HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	2%	6%	20%	36%	28%	9%	100%
SALES	1%	3%	15%	25%	33%	23%	100%
LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	0%	1%	7%	18%	40%	34%	100%
HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	1%	4%	1%	5%	42%	46%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION							
OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S FATHER	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE						
	NO SCHOOLING	INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TERTIARY	TOTAL
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	10%	21%	33%	18%	11%	6%	100%
LOW-SKILL MANUAL	5%	3%	24%	32%	28%	7%	100%
HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	1%	8%	21%	36%	28%	6%	100%
SALES	1%	4%	18%	26%	36%	15%	100%
LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	0%	1%	5%	20%	44%	30%	100%
HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	2%	6%	0%	4%	48%	40%	100%
MALE POPULATION							
OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S FATHER	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE						
	NO SCHOOLING	INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TERTIARY	TOTAL
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	6%	19%	36%	21%	10%	8%	100%
LOW-SKILL MANUAL	3%	5%	24%	28%	24%	16%	100%
HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	2%	4%	20%	35%	27%	12%	100%
SALES	1%	2%	11%	24%	29%	33%	100%
LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	0%	0%	10%	16%	36%	39%	100%
HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	1%	0%	3%	6%	35%	55%	100%

Notes:

1. Educational classification for the interviewee considers the completed grades after primary education.
2. Occupational classification was constructed based on P. Solís, "Ocupaciones y clases sociales en México" [Occupations and Social Classes in Mexico], in J. Serrano and F. Torche (eds.), *Movilidad social en México. Población, desarrollo y crecimiento* [Social Mobility in Mexico. Population, Development, and Growth], Mexico, CEEY, 2010.
3. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
4. Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 8,162 (total population); 3,619 (female population); 4,543 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.7 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF INTERVIEWEES CONDITIONED BY OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S MOTHER, BY STRATA (ROW DISTRIBUTION)

MEXICAN POPULATION							
OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S MOTHER	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE						TOTAL
	NO SCHOOLING	INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TERTIARY	
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	12%	33%	24%	14%	11%	6%	100%
LOW-SKILL MANUAL	2%	8%	23%	28%	33%	6%	100%
HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	1%	2%	21%	36%	13%	28%	100%
SALES	2%	3%	17%	21%	35%	22%	100%
LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	0%	0%	4%	18%	50%	27%	100%
HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	0%	0%	0%	25%	18%	56%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION							
OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S MOTHER	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE						TOTAL
	NO SCHOOLING	INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TERTIARY	
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	18%	42%	25%	9%	5%	1%	100%
LOW-SKILL MANUAL	1%	11%	21%	24%	38%	5%	100%
HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	1%	4%	17%	41%	13%	24%	100%
SALES	4%	3%	21%	20%	37%	15%	100%
LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	0%	0%	8%	33%	45%	14%	100%
HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	0%	0%	1%	34%	9%	57%	100%
MALE POPULATION							
OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S MOTHER	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE						TOTAL
	NO SCHOOLING	INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TERTIARY	
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	4%	21%	23%	20%	19%	13%	100%
LOW-SKILL MANUAL	3%	3%	27%	35%	22%	9%	100%
HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	0%	0%	24%	32%	13%	31%	100%
SALES	0%	2%	9%	24%	32%	34%	100%
LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	0%	0%	0%	3%	55%	42%	100%
HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	0%	0%	0%	13%	32%	55%	100%

Notes:

1. Educational classification for the interviewee considers the completed grades after primary education.
2. Occupational classification was constructed based on P. Solís, "Ocupaciones y clases sociales en México" [Occupations and Social Classes in Mexico], in J. Serrano and F. Torche (eds.), *Movilidad social en México. Población, desarrollo y crecimiento* [Social Mobility in Mexico. Population, Development, and Growth], Mexico, CEEY, 2010.
3. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
4. Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 1,636 (total population); 792 (female population); 844 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.8 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S SPOUSE CONDITIONED BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S FATHER/MOTHER, BY STRATA (ROW DISTRIBUTION)							
FEMALE POPULATION							
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S FATHER	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S HUSBAND						TOTAL
	NO SCHOOLING	INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TERTIARY	
NO SCHOOLING	5%	19%	34%	27%	10%	5%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	1%	14%	32%	32%	14%	7%	100%
PRIMARY	0%	9%	16%	35%	29%	11%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	1%	1%	2%	33%	44%	19%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	0%	10%	5%	25%	36%	24%	100%
TERTIARY	0%	1%	0%	19%	6%	73%	100%
MALE POPULATION							
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S MOTHER	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S WIFE						TOTAL
	NO SCHOOLING	INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TERTIARY	
NO SCHOOLING	2%	15%	39%	29%	12%	3%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	0%	15%	29%	34%	14%	8%	100%
PRIMARY	1%	2%	21%	44%	21%	11%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	2%	1%	7%	35%	40%	15%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	0%	0%	2%	18%	60%	20%	100%
TERTIARY	0%	0%	0%	8%	26%	66%	100%

Notas:

1. Educational classification for the spouse and parents of the interviewee considers the completed grades after primary education.
2. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
3. Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 2,357 (female population); 3,158 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding. Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.9 INTERVIEWEE'S EDUCATIONAL LEVEL BY BIRTH COHORT, BY STRATA (ROW DISTRIBUTION)							
MEXICAN POPULATION							
BIRTH COHORT	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE						TOTAL
	NO SCHOOLING	INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TERTIARY	
1947 - 1956	14%	20%	32%	14%	11%	9%	100%
1957 - 1966	7%	15%	26%	23%	17%	12%	100%
1967 - 1976	4%	7%	25%	29%	22%	13%	100%
1977 - 1986	2%	5%	20%	31%	31%	12%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION							
BIRTH COHORT	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE						TOTAL
	NO SCHOOLING	INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TERTIARY	
1947 - 1956	19%	20%	34%	15%	10%	3%	100%
1957 - 1966	8%	18%	25%	22%	17%	9%	100%
1967 - 1976	3%	7%	26%	29%	24%	10%	100%
1977 - 1986	2%	6%	20%	31%	31%	11%	100%
MALE POPULATION							
BIRTH COHORT	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE						TOTAL
	NO SCHOOLING	INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TERTIARY	
1947 - 1956	9%	21%	30%	13%	12%	16%	100%
1957 - 1966	4%	11%	27%	24%	18%	15%	100%
1967 - 1976	4%	7%	23%	29%	20%	17%	100%
1977 - 1986	2%	4%	20%	30%	31%	14%	100%

Notes:

1. Educational classification for the interviewee considers the completed grades after primary education.
2. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
3. Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 10,945 (total population); 4,961 (female population); 5,984 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

MODALITY AND TYPE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL	MEXICAN POPULATION	FEMALE POPULATION	MALE POPULATION
NOT ENROLLED	5%	6%	4%
PUBLIC (MORNING)	68%	68%	69%
PUBLIC (OTHER MODALITY)	17%	17%	16%
PRIVATE	10%	9%	11%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

1. Considered only those respondents who answered the questions about the last level of educational attainment and degree that reached at that level.
2. Public (other modality) consider the options: afternoon, morning and afternoon alike, night and weekend.
3. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
4. Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 10,763 (total population); 4,883 (female population); 5,880 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

MODALITY AND TYPE OF HIGH SCHOOL	MEXICAN POPULATION	FEMALE POPULATION	MALE POPULATION
NOT ENROLLED	41%	44%	38%
PUBLIC (MORNING)	40%	39%	42%
PUBLIC (OTHER MODALITY)	12%	12%	13%
PRIVATE	6%	6%	7%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

1. Considered only those interviewees who answered the questions about the last level of educational attainment and degree that reached at that level.
2. Not enrolled includes respondents who didn't complete lower secondary education.
3. Public (other modality) consider the options: afternoon, morning and afternoon alike, night and weekend.
4. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
5. Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 10,670 (total population); 4,830 (total population of women); 5,840 (total population of men). To obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is used. In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.12 TYPE OF UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOL ATTENDED BY THE INTERVIEWEES, BY STRATA			
TYPE OF PREPARATORY SCHOOL	MEXICAN POPULATION	FEMALE POPULATION	MALE POPULATION
NOT ENROLLED	69%	72%	64%
PUBLIC (MORNING)	19%	16%	23%
PUBLIC (OTHER MODALITY)	4%	4%	4%
PRIVATE	8%	7%	9%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

1. Considered only those interviewees who answered the questions about the last level of educational attainment and degree that reached at that level.
2. *Not enrolled* includes respondents who didn't complete upper secondary education.
3. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
4. Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 10,678 (total population); 4,818 (female population); 5,860 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.13 TYPE OF UNIVERSITY ATTENDED BY THE INTERVIEWEES, BY STRATA			
TYPE OF UNIVERSITY	MEXICAN POPULATION	FEMALE POPULATION	MALE POPULATION
NOT ENROLLED	89%	92%	86%
PUBLIC	8%	6%	11%
PRIVATE	3%	3%	3%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

1. Considered only those interviewees who answered the questions about the last level of educational attainment and degree that reached at that level.
2. *Not enrolled* includes respondents who didn't complete university education.
3. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
4. Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 10,894 (total population); 4,943 (female population); 5,951 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY

TABLE A.14 OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEES CONDITIONED BY OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S FATHER, BY STRATA (ROW DISTRIBUTION)							
MEXICAN POPULATION							
OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S FATHER	OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE						
	AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	LOW-SKILL MANUAL	HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	SALES	LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	TOTAL
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	24%	28%	21%	13%	11%	3%	100%
LOW-SKILL MANUAL	2%	26%	31%	16%	19%	6%	100%
HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	2%	21%	38%	18%	16%	5%	100%
SALES	1%	15%	21%	26%	19%	19%	100%
LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	0%	15%	20%	17%	29%	20%	100%
HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	2%	14%	8%	10%	24%	41%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION							
OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S FATHER	OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE						
	AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	LOW-SKILL MANUAL	HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	SALES	LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	TOTAL
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	5%	44%	10%	17%	19%	4%	100%
LOW-SKILL MANUAL	1%	30%	11%	22%	31%	4%	100%
HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	1%	32%	12%	22%	29%	5%	100%
SALES	0%	21%	10%	21%	29%	19%	100%
LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	0%	22%	6%	28%	39%	6%	100%
HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	0%	19%	11%	2%	25%	42%	100%
MALE POPULATION							
OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S FATHER	OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE						
	AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	LOW-SKILL MANUAL	HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	SALES	LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	TOTAL
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	33%	19%	28%	11%	6%	3%	100%
LOW-SKILL MANUAL	3%	24%	41%	13%	13%	6%	100%
HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	3%	15%	52%	15%	8%	6%	100%
SALES	1%	11%	30%	30%	10%	18%	100%
LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	0%	10%	30%	8%	22%	31%	100%
HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	5%	9%	5%	19%	22%	41%	100%

Notes:

- Occupational classification was constructed based on P. Solís, "Ocupaciones y clases sociales en México" [Occupations and Social Classes in Mexico], in J. Serrano and F. Torche (eds.), *Movilidad social en México. Población, desarrollo y crecimiento* [Social Mobility in Mexico. Population, Development, and Growth], Mexico, CEEY, 2010.
- The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
- Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 5,297 (total population); 1,596 (female population); 3,701 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is used. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.15 OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEES CONDITIONED BY OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S MOTHER, BY STRATA (ROW DISTRIBUTION)							
MEXICAN POPULATION							
OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S MOTHER	OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE						
	AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	LOW-SKILL MANUAL	HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	SALES	LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	TOTAL
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	22%	30%	17%	20%	8%	2%	100%
LOW-SKILL MANUAL	2%	24%	30%	21%	15%	7%	100%
HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	6%	12%	22%	33%	22%	6%	100%
SALES	1%	16%	10%	33%	26%	14%	100%
LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	2%	4%	7%	24%	45%	18%	100%
HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	10%	10%	18%	30%	6%	27%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION							
OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S MOTHER	OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE						
	AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	LOW-SKILL MANUAL	HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	SALES	LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	TOTAL
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	27%	36%	14%	18%	2%	3%	100%
LOW-SKILL MANUAL	0%	34%	20%	22%	18%	6%	100%
HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	0%	17%	11%	21%	41%	11%	100%
SALES	0%	15%	2%	28%	43%	12%	100%
LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	0%	4%	3%	7%	66%	20%	100%
HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	0%	7%	4%	62%	3%	24%	100%
MALE POPULATION							
OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S MOTHER	OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE						
	AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	LOW-SKILL MANUAL	HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	SALES	LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	TOTAL
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	17%	24%	20%	23%	15%	0%	100%
LOW-SKILL MANUAL	5%	13%	41%	20%	13%	9%	100%
HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	10%	9%	29%	40%	9%	3%	100%
SALES	2%	18%	20%	40%	2%	17%	100%
LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	3%	4%	11%	39%	26%	17%	100%
HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	17%	12%	27%	7%	9%	28%	100%

Notes:

- Occupational classification was constructed based on P. Solís, "Ocupaciones y clases sociales en México" [Occupations and Social Classes in Mexico], in J. Serrano and F. Torche (eds.), *Movilidad social en México. Población, desarrollo y crecimiento* [Social Mobility in Mexico. Population, Development, and Growth], Mexico, CEEY, 2010.
- The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
- Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 1,097 (total population); 426 (female population); 671 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is used. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.16 EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF INTERVIEWEES BY THE EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S FATHER, BY STRATA (ROW DISTRIBUTION)			
MEXICAN POPULATION			
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S FATHER	EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWEE		
	UNEMPLOYED	EMPLOYED	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	38%	62%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	34%	66%	100%
PRIMARY	31%	69%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	26%	74%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	23%	77%	100%
TERTIARY	24%	76%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION			
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S FATHER	EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWEE		
	UNEMPLOYED	EMPLOYED	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	56%	44%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	56%	44%	100%
PRIMARY	50%	50%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	42%	58%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	36%	64%	100%
TERTIARY	29%	71%	100%
MALE POPULATION			
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S FATHER	EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWEE		
	UNEMPLOYED	EMPLOYED	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	16%	85%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	10%	90%	100%
PRIMARY	9%	91%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	9%	91%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	13%	87%	100%
TERTIARY	15%	85%	100%

Notes:

1. Educational classification for the interviewee's father considers the completed grades after primary education.
2. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
3. Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 10,487 (total population); 4,731 (female population); 5,756 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is used. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.17 EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF INTERVIEWEES BY THE EDUCATION LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S MOTHER, BY STRATA (ROW DISTRIBUTION)

MEXICAN POPULATION			
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S MOTHER	EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWEE		
	UNEMPLOYED	EMPLOYED	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	39%	61%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	32%	68%	100%
PRIMARY	30%	70%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	28%	72%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	18%	82%	100%
TERTIARY	38%	62%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION			
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S MOTHER	EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWEE		
	UNEMPLOYED	EMPLOYED	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	59%	41%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	52%	48%	100%
PRIMARY	50%	50%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	40%	60%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	25%	75%	100%
TERTIARY	54%	46%	100%
MALE POPULATION			
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S MOTHER	EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWEE		
	UNEMPLOYED	EMPLOYED	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	15%	85%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	11%	89%	100%
PRIMARY	9%	91%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	14%	86%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	9%	91%	100%
TERTIARY	23%	77%	100%

Notes:

1. Educational classification for the interviewee's mother considers the completed grades after primary education.
2. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
3. Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 10,555 (total population); 4,781 (female population); 5,774 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is used. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.18 OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEES BY THE OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF HIS OR HER FIRST JOB, BY STRATA (ROW DISTRIBUTION)							
MEXICAN POPULATION							
OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE IN THEIR FIRST JOB	OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE						
	AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	LOW-SKILL MANUAL	HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	SALES	LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	TOTAL
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	31%	17%	32%	12%	6%	1%	100%
LOW-SKILL MANUAL	2%	34%	33%	18%	10%	3%	100%
HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	2%	27%	44%	17%	6%	4%	100%
SALES	1%	27%	22%	26%	17%	6%	100%
LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	1%	8%	16%	23%	40%	12%	100%
HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	0%	4%	18%	14%	26%	39%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION							
OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE IN THEIR FIRST JOB	OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE						
	AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	LOW-SKILL MANUAL	HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	SALES	LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	TOTAL
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	6%	40%	17%	23%	13%	1%	100%
LOW-SKILL MANUAL	4%	47%	15%	15%	16%	2%	100%
HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	0%	41%	34%	15%	6%	4%	100%
SALES	0%	43%	6%	30%	15%	7%	100%
LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	0%	9%	13%	20%	54%	5%	100%
HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	0%	0%	18%	15%	47%	19%	100%
MALE POPULATION							
OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE IN THEIR FIRST JOB	OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE						
	AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	LOW-SKILL MANUAL	HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	SALES	LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	TOTAL
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	35%	14%	35%	11%	5%	1%	100%
LOW-SKILL MANUAL	2%	27%	43%	19%	6%	4%	100%
HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	2%	22%	47%	18%	6%	5%	100%
SALES	2%	16%	34%	23%	19%	5%	100%
LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	2%	7%	21%	26%	24%	20%	100%
HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	0%	6%	17%	13%	11%	53%	100%

Notes:

- Occupational classification was constructed based on P. Solís, "Ocupaciones y clases sociales en México" [Occupations and social classes in Mexico], in J. Serrano and F. Torche (eds.), *Movilidad social en México. Población, desarrollo y crecimiento* [Social Mobility in Mexico. Population, Development, and Growth], Mexico, CEEY, 2010.
- The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
- Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 2,481 (total population); 706 (female population); 1,775 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is used. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.19 OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEES BY BIRTH COHORT, BY STRATA (ROW DISTRIBUTION)							
MEXICAN POPULATION							
BIRTH COHORT	OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE						
	AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	LOW-SKILL MANUAL	HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	SALES	LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	TOTAL
1947 - 1956	16%	26%	22%	20%	11%	6%	100%
1957 - 1966	8%	26%	28%	15%	14%	9%	100%
1967 - 1976	6%	23%	32%	16%	16%	8%	100%
1977 - 1986	8%	20%	27%	20%	18%	8%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION							
BIRTH COHORT	OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE						
	AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	LOW-SKILL MANUAL	HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	SALES	LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	TOTAL
1947 - 1956	2%	42%	15%	15%	20%	6%	100%
1957 - 1966	2%	39%	12%	21%	23%	3%	100%
1967 - 1976	2%	30%	15%	19%	23%	11%	100%
1977 - 1986	2%	29%	8%	23%	30%	8%	100%
MALE POPULATION							
BIRTH COHORT	OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE						
	AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	LOW-SKILL MANUAL	HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	SALES	LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	TOTAL
1947 - 1956	23%	18%	26%	22%	6%	6%	100%
1957 - 1966	12%	18%	39%	11%	8%	12%	100%
1967 - 1976	8%	17%	43%	14%	11%	6%	100%
1977 - 1986	11%	14%	39%	17%	10%	8%	100%

Notes:

- Occupational classification was constructed based on P. Solís, "Ocupaciones y clases sociales en México" [Occupations and Social Classes in Mexico], in J. Serrano and F. Torche (eds.), *Movilidad social en México. Población, desarrollo y crecimiento* [Social Mobility in Mexico. Population, Development, and Growth], Mexico, CEEY, 2010.
- The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
- Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 6,973 (total population); 2,196 (female population); 4,777 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is used. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.20 OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF INTERVIEWEES BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, BY STRATA (ROW DISTRIBUTION)							
MEXICAN POPULATION							
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE	OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE						
	AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	LOW-SKILL MANUAL	HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	SALES	LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	19%	39%	23%	13%	4%	2%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	23%	37%	27%	12%	0%	0%	100%
PRIMARY	16%	32%	36%	14%	3%	0%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	4%	25%	38%	20%	12%	2%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	2%	16%	24%	20%	31%	8%	100%
TERTIARY	2%	4%	8%	18%	30%	38%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION							
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE	OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE						
	AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	LOW-SKILL MANUAL	HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	SALES	LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	3%	75%	11%	11%	1%	0%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	7%	58%	14%	20%	0%	0%	100%
PRIMARY	4%	51%	18%	20%	6%	1%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	0%	37%	20%	23%	19%	1%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	0%	16%	4%	25%	49%	7%	100%
TERTIARY	1%	5%	6%	11%	38%	39%	100%
MALE POPULATION							
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE	OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE						
	AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	LOW-SKILL MANUAL	HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	SALES	LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	31%	14%	32%	15%	6%	3%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	33%	24%	35%	7%	0%	0%	100%
PRIMARY	22%	22%	45%	11%	1%	0%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	6%	17%	50%	17%	7%	2%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	4%	16%	40%	16%	15%	8%	100%
TERTIARY	2%	4%	9%	22%	26%	37%	100%

Notes:

1. Occupational classification was constructed based on P. Solís, "Ocupaciones y clases sociales en México" [Occupations and Social Classes in Mexico], in J. Serrano and F. Torche (eds.), *Movilidad social en México. Población, desarrollo y crecimiento* [Social Mobility in Mexico. Population, Development, and Growth], Mexico, CEEY, 2010.
2. Educational classification for the interviewee considers the completed grades after primary education.
3. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
4. Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 6,934 (total population); 2,177 (female population); 4,757 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is used. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

WEALTH MOBILITY

TABLE A.21 HOUSEHOLD WEALTH INDEX OVER TWO GENERATIONS, BY STRATA (ROW DISTRIBUTION)						
MEXICAN POPULATION						
WEALTH INDEX OF ORIGIN HOUSEHOLD	WEALTH INDEX OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	35%	25%	18%	13%	8%	100%
QUINTILE 2	28%	27%	16%	18%	11%	100%
QUINTILE 3	13%	20%	21%	24%	22%	100%
QUINTILE 4	6%	15%	20%	28%	31%	100%
QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	2%	4%	13%	24%	57%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION						
WEALTH INDEX OF ORIGIN HOUSEHOLD	WEALTH INDEX OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	33%	28%	21%	13%	6%	100%
QUINTILE 2	29%	29%	15%	15%	12%	100%
QUINTILE 3	16%	19%	22%	23%	21%	100%
QUINTILE 4	7%	16%	20%	28%	29%	100%
QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	3%	4%	14%	23%	57%	100%
MALE POPULATION						
WEALTH INDEX OF ORIGIN HOUSEHOLD	WEALTH INDEX OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	39%	22%	15%	14%	10%	100%
QUINTILE 2	27%	24%	18%	21%	10%	100%
QUINTILE 3	11%	22%	20%	25%	23%	100%
QUINTILE 4	4%	14%	20%	28%	34%	100%
QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	1%	4%	12%	25%	58%	100%

Notes:

1. Each quintile corresponds to 20% of the population according to the household wealth index.
2. The wealth index was developed based on R. Vélez and O. Stabridis, "Empleados, auto-empleados y empresarios: análisis comparado sobre movilidad social intergeneracional en México" [Employees, Self-employed, and Entrepreneurs: Comparative Analysis of Intergenerational Social Mobility in Mexico], mimeo, 2013. This index was built based on a set of household goods and services, calculated using multiple correspondence analysis (MCA).
3. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
4. Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 10,844 (total population); 4,923 (female population); 5,921 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.22 CURRENT-HOUSEHOLD WEALTH INDEX CONDITIONED BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S FATHER, BY STRATA (ROW DISTRIBUTION)						
MEXICAN POPULATION						
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S FATHER	WEALTH INDEX OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	23%	23%	17%	20%	16%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	17%	20%	21%	22%	20%	100%
PRIMARY	13%	16%	17%	26%	28%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	2%	9%	18%	22%	48%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	2%	2%	11%	14%	71%	100%
TERTIARY	0%	1%	2%	13%	84%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION						
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S FATHER	WEALTH INDEX OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	23%	23%	18%	19%	16%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	17%	20%	24%	21%	18%	100%
PRIMARY	15%	17%	14%	27%	28%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	2%	11%	21%	21%	46%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	3%	3%	17%	11%	65%	100%
TERTIARY	1%	1%	1%	12%	86%	100%
MALE POPULATION						
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S FATHER	WEALTH INDEX OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	23%	22%	16%	22%	17%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	16%	20%	19%	24%	22%	100%
PRIMARY	10%	14%	20%	26%	29%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	2%	7%	16%	24%	51%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	0%	2%	6%	16%	76%	100%
TERTIARY	0%	1%	3%	14%	82%	100%

Notes:

1. Each quintile corresponds to 20% of the population according to the household wealth index.
2. The wealth index was developed based on R. Vélez and O. Stabridis, "Empleados, auto-empleados y empresarios: análisis comparado sobre movilidad social intergeneracional en México" [Employees, Self-employed, and Entrepreneurs: Comparative Analysis of Intergenerational Social Mobility in Mexico], mimeo, 2013. This index was built based on a set of household goods and services, calculated using multiple correspondence analysis (MCA).
3. Educational classification for the interviewee's father considers the completed grades after primary education.
4. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
5. Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 10,391 (total population); 4,690 (total population of women); 5,701 (total population of men). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.23 CURRENT-HOUSEHOLD WEALTH INDEX CONDITIONED BY EDUCATION LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S MOTHER, BY STRATA (ROW DISTRIBUTION)

MEXICAN POPULATION						
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S MOTHER	WEALTH INDEX OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	25%	23%	18%	19%	16%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	15%	21%	20%	25%	19%	100%
PRIMARY	10%	14%	17%	27%	32%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	2%	9%	19%	19%	50%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	3%	3%	7%	20%	67%	100%
TERTIARY	0%	0%	2%	7%	90%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION						
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S FATHER	WEALTH INDEX OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	25%	24%	19%	17%	16%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	17%	20%	22%	24%	16%	100%
PRIMARY	10%	15%	15%	28%	32%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	3%	11%	22%	15%	49%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	5%	4%	5%	28%	58%	100%
TERTIARY	0%	0%	5%	3%	92%	100%
MALE POPULATION						
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S FATHER	WEALTH INDEX OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	24%	22%	16%	21%	16%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	13%	22%	18%	26%	22%	100%
PRIMARY	9%	13%	20%	26%	32%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	2%	6%	16%	24%	52%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	1%	3%	8%	12%	76%	100%
TERTIARY	0%	0%	0%	12%	88%	100%

Notes:

1. Each quintile corresponds to 20% of the population according to the household wealth index.
2. The wealth index was developed based on R. Vélez and O. Stabridis, "Empleados, auto-empleados y empresarios: análisis comparado sobre movilidad social intergeneracional en México" [Employees, Self-employed, and Entrepreneurs: Comparative Analysis of Intergenerational Social Mobility in Mexico], mimeo, 2013. This index was built based on a set of household goods and services, calculated using multiple correspondence analysis (MCA).
3. Educational classification for the interviewee's mother considers the completed grades after primary education.
4. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
5. Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 10,456 (total population); 4,739 (female population); 5,717 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.24 CURRENT-HOUSEHOLD WEALTH INDEX CONDITIONED BY OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S FATHER, BY STRATA (ROW DISTRIBUTION)						
MEXICAN POPULATION						
OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S FATHER	WEALTH INDEX OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	29%	25%	18%	16%	12%	100%
LOW-SKILL MANUAL	10%	17%	15%	29%	30%	100%
HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	9%	17%	18%	27%	29%	100%
SALES	6%	11%	20%	22%	42%	100%
LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	3%	5%	6%	26%	60%	100%
HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	0%	3%	3%	14%	79%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION						
OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S FATHER	WEALTH INDEX OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	27%	26%	17%	16%	14%	100%
LOW-SKILL MANUAL	9%	19%	15%	30%	27%	100%
HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	11%	18%	18%	26%	28%	100%
SALES	9%	11%	25%	22%	34%	100%
LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	4%	3%	5%	22%	66%	100%
HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	0%	4%	2%	20%	74%	100%
MALE POPULATION						
OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S FATHER	WEALTH INDEX OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	32%	24%	18%	16%	11%	100%
LOW-SKILL MANUAL	10%	15%	14%	28%	32%	100%
HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	8%	15%	18%	28%	31%	100%
SALES	2%	10%	14%	22%	52%	100%
LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	2%	7%	8%	30%	53%	100%
HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	0%	3%	4%	8%	86%	100%

Notes:

1. Each quintile corresponds to 20% of the population according to the household wealth index.
2. The wealth index was developed based on R. Vélez and O. Stabridis, "Empleados, auto-empleados y empresarios: análisis comparado sobre movilidad social intergeneracional en México" [Employees, Self-employed, and Entrepreneurs: Comparative Analysis of Intergenerational Social Mobility in Mexico], mimeo, 2013. This index was built based on a set of household goods and services, calculated using multiple correspondence analysis (MCA).
3. The occupational classification was developed based on P. Solís, "Ocupaciones y clases sociales en México", in J. Serrano and F. Torche, *Movilidad social en México. Población, desarrollo y crecimiento*, CEEY, 2010.
4. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
5. Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 8,135 (total population); 3,614 (female population); 4,521 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.25 CURRENT-HOUSEHOLD WEALTH INDEX BY BIRTH COHORT, BY STRATA (ROW DISTRIBUTION)						
MEXICAN POPULATION						
BIRTH COHORT	WEALTH INDEX OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
1947 - 1956	16%	21%	16%	19%	28%	100%
1957 - 1966	16%	14%	18%	24%	28%	100%
1967 - 1976	14%	19%	17%	22%	28%	100%
1977 - 1986	15%	17%	19%	21%	27%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION						
BIRTH COHORT	WEALTH INDEX OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
1947 - 1956	19%	20%	17%	18%	26%	100%
1957 - 1966	18%	17%	17%	21%	28%	100%
1967 - 1976	14%	20%	19%	23%	24%	100%
1977 - 1986	17%	18%	18%	19%	27%	100%
MALE POPULATION						
BIRTH COHORT	WEALTH INDEX OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
1947 - 1956	14%	22%	14%	20%	30%	100%
1957 - 1966	14%	11%	19%	28%	28%	100%
1967 - 1976	15%	18%	14%	21%	32%	100%
1977 - 1986	14%	16%	20%	24%	27%	100%

Notes:

1. Each quintile corresponds to 20% of the population according to the household wealth index.
2. The wealth index was developed based on R. Vélez and O. Stabridis, "Empleados, auto-empleados y empresarios: análisis comparado sobre movilidad social intergeneracional en México" [Employees, Self-employed, and Entrepreneurs: Comparative Analysis of Intergenerational Social Mobility in Mexico], mimeo, 2013. This index was built based on a set of household goods and services, calculated using multiple correspondence analysis (MCA).
3. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
4. Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 10,885 (total population); 4,940 (female population); 5,945 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.26 CURRENT-HOUSEHOLD WEALTH INDEX CONDITIONED BY INTERVIEWEE'S EDUCATION LEVEL, BY STRATA (ROW DISTRIBUTION)						
MEXICAN POPULATION						
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE	WEALTH INDEX OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	38%	31%	17%	8%	6%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	36%	27%	17%	14%	6%	100%
PRIMARY	22%	28%	22%	17%	11%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	11%	15%	23%	29%	22%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	5%	8%	14%	27%	46%	100%
TERTIARY	2%	5%	4%	18%	71%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION						
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE	WEALTH INDEX OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	41%	34%	14%	7%	4%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	36%	24%	18%	16%	5%	100%
PRIMARY	20%	30%	24%	16%	9%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	13%	15%	21%	27%	24%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	6%	7%	14%	24%	49%	100%
TERTIARY	0%	4%	5%	21%	70%	100%
MALE POPULATION						
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE	WEALTH INDEX OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	33%	26%	22%	10%	9%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	36%	30%	15%	12%	7%	100%
PRIMARY	25%	25%	19%	19%	13%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	9%	15%	25%	31%	20%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	5%	8%	14%	30%	43%	100%
TERTIARY	3%	6%	4%	16%	72%	100%

Notes:

1. Each quintile corresponds to 20% of the population according to the household wealth index.
2. The wealth index was developed based on R. Vélez and O. Stabridis, "Empleados, auto-empleados y empresarios: análisis comparado sobre movilidad social intergeneracional en México" [Employees, Self-employed, and Entrepreneurs: Comparative Analysis of Intergenerational Social Mobility in Mexico], mimeo, 2013. This index was built based on a set of household goods and services, calculated using multiple correspondence analysis (MCA).
3. Educational classification for the interviewee considers the completed grades after primary education.
4. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
5. Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 10,829 (total population); 4,911 (female population); 5,918 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.27 CURRENT-HOUSEHOLD WEALTH INDEX CONDITIONED BY INTERVIEWEE'S OCCUPATION CLASSIFICATION, BY STRATA (ROW DISTRIBUTION)

MEXICAN POPULATION						
OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE	WEALTH INDEX OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	53%	22%	16%	4%	6%	100%
LOW-SKILL MANUAL	19%	20%	19%	26%	17%	100%
HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	11%	18%	20%	27%	23%	100%
SALES	9%	14%	16%	24%	37%	100%
LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	3%	7%	15%	20%	55%	100%
HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	0%	3%	9%	14%	73%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION						
OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE	WEALTH INDEX OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	40%	26%	29%	4%	0%	100%
LOW-SKILL MANUAL	23%	18%	19%	25%	15%	100%
HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	14%	25%	17%	16%	28%	100%
SALES	11%	11%	18%	21%	39%	100%
LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	2%	5%	20%	20%	53%	100%
HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	0%	2%	8%	12%	77%	100%
MALE POPULATION						
OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE	WEALTH INDEX OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	54%	21%	14%	4%	7%	100%
LOW-SKILL MANUAL	13%	23%	18%	27%	19%	100%
HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	10%	17%	21%	29%	23%	100%
SALES	7%	16%	15%	27%	35%	100%
LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	3%	9%	8%	21%	59%	100%
HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	0%	3%	10%	15%	71%	100%

Notes:

1. Each quintile corresponds to 20% of the population according to the household wealth index.
2. The wealth index was developed based on R. Vélez and O. Stabridis, "Empleados, auto-empleados y empresarios: análisis comparado sobre movilidad social intergeneracional en México" [Employees, Self-employed, and Entrepreneurs: Comparative Analysis of Intergenerational Social Mobility in Mexico], mimeo, 2013. This index was built based on a set of household goods and services, calculated using multiple correspondence analysis (MCA).
3. Occupational classification was constructed based on P. Solís, "Ocupaciones y clases sociales en México" [Occupations and Social Classes in Mexico], in J. Serrano and F. Torche (eds.), *Movilidad social en México. Población, desarrollo y crecimiento* [Social Mobility in Mexico. Population, Development, and Growth], Mexico, CEEY, 2010.
4. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
5. Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 6,895 (total population); 2,169 (female population); 4,726 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TOTAL CURRENT INCOME PER CAPITA

TABLE A.28 TOTAL CURRENT INCOME PER CAPITA BY HOUSEHOLD OF ORIGIN'S WEALTH INDEX, BY STRATA (ROW DISTRIBUTION)						
MEXICAN POPULATION						
WEALTH INDEX OF HOUSEHOLD OF ORIGIN	TOTAL CURRENT INCOME PER CAPITA					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	46%	25%	14%	11%	4%	100%
QUINTILE 2	33%	28%	19%	11%	8%	100%
QUINTILE 3	18%	23%	24%	21%	14%	100%
QUINTILE 4	9%	19%	26%	26%	20%	100%
QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	4%	9%	16%	26%	45%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION						
WEALTH INDEX OF HOUSEHOLD OF ORIGIN	TOTAL CURRENT INCOME PER CAPITA					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	47%	25%	14%	11%	4%	100%
QUINTILE 2	33%	31%	16%	10%	9%	100%
QUINTILE 3	19%	22%	25%	20%	13%	100%
QUINTILE 4	8%	22%	26%	25%	19%	100%
QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	4%	8%	16%	25%	47%	100%
MALE POPULATION						
WEALTH INDEX OF HOUSEHOLD OF ORIGIN	TOTAL CURRENT INCOME PER CAPITA					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	44%	25%	14%	12%	5%	100%
QUINTILE 2	34%	25%	22%	12%	7%	100%
QUINTILE 3	16%	24%	23%	22%	15%	100%
QUINTILE 4	10%	16%	25%	28%	21%	100%
QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	3%	9%	16%	28%	44%	100%

Notes:

1. Each quintile corresponds to 20% of the population according to the total current income per capita or the household wealth index.
2. The total current income per capita is obtained through a procedure imputation of income for the EMOVI-2011 observations from the ENIGH 2010. For more details see E. Minor, "Ejercicio de imputación de ingreso en la EMOVI-2011" [Income Estimation in the EMOVI-2011], working paper of The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), 2013.
3. The wealth index was developed based on R. Vélez and O. Stabridis, "Empleados, auto-empleados y empresarios: análisis comparado sobre movilidad social intergeneracional en México" [Employees, Self-employed, and Entrepreneurs: Comparative Analysis of Intergenerational Social Mobility in Mexico], mimeo, 2013. This index was built based on a set of household goods and services, calculated using multiple correspondence analysis (MCA).
4. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
5. Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 10,903 (total population); 4,946 (female population); 5,957 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.29 TOTAL CURRENT INCOME PER CAPITA CONDITIONED BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S FATHER, BY STRATA (ROW DISTRIBUTION)

MEXICAN POPULATION						
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S FATHER	TOTAL CURRENT INCOME PER CAPITA					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	31%	23%	19%	15%	12%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	22%	24%	20%	22%	12%	100%
PRIMARY	13%	20%	24%	24%	18%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	4%	12%	23%	27%	33%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	2%	6%	8%	25%	60%	100%
TERTIARY	1%	2%	3%	16%	78%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION						
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S FATHER	TOTAL CURRENT INCOME PER CAPITA					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	30%	25%	19%	14%	12%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	21%	27%	20%	23%	9%	100%
PRIMARY	15%	19%	26%	22%	19%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	5%	13%	27%	25%	31%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	2%	9%	9%	25%	55%	100%
TERTIARY	1%	0%	3%	14%	81%	100%
MALE POPULATION						
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S FATHER	TOTAL CURRENT INCOME PER CAPITA					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	32%	21%	20%	16%	11%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	23%	20%	21%	21%	15%	100%
PRIMARY	12%	21%	23%	27%	17%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	4%	12%	20%	29%	35%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	2%	3%	6%	25%	64%	100%
TERTIARY	0%	5%	3%	19%	73%	100%

Notes:

1. Each quintile corresponds to 20% of the population according to the total current income per capita.
2. The total current income per capita is obtained through a procedure imputation of income for the EMOVI-2011 observations from the ENIGH 2010. For more details see E. Minor, "Ejercicio de imputación de ingreso en la EMOVI-2011" [Income Estimation in the EMOVI-2011], working paper of The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), 2013.
3. Educational classification for the interviewee's father considers the completed grades after primary education.
4. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
5. Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 10,444 (total population); 4,710 (female population); 5,734 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.30 TOTAL CURRENT INCOME PER CAPITA CONDITIONED BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S MOTHER, BY STRATA (ROW DISTRIBUTION)						
MEXICAN POPULATION						
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S MOTHER	TOTAL CURRENT INCOME PER CAPITA					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	33%	23%	18%	14%	12%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	20%	25%	22%	20%	13%	100%
PRIMARY	11%	18%	25%	26%	19%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	5%	11%	21%	30%	33%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	2%	5%	8%	21%	63%	100%
TERTIARY	0%	3%	2%	16%	78%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION						
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S MOTHER	TOTAL CURRENT INCOME PER CAPITA					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	32%	26%	17%	13%	12%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	20%	27%	21%	21%	12%	100%
PRIMARY	12%	17%	27%	25%	20%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	6%	12%	24%	27%	32%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	4%	3%	10%	22%	61%	100%
TERTIARY	0%	2%	3%	17%	78%	100%
MALE POPULATION						
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S MOTHER	TOTAL CURRENT INCOME PER CAPITA					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	33%	19%	20%	15%	12%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	20%	24%	22%	19%	15%	100%
PRIMARY	11%	20%	23%	28%	18%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	3%	9%	19%	34%	34%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	1%	8%	6%	20%	66%	100%
TERTIARY	0%	5%	2%	15%	78%	100%

Notes:

1. Each quintile corresponds to 20% of the population according to the total current income per capita.
2. The total current income per capita is obtained through a procedure imputation of income for the EMOVI-2011 observations from the ENIGH 2010. For more details see E. Minor, "Ejercicio de imputación de ingreso en la EMOVI-2011" [Income Estimation in the EMOVI-2011], *working paper* of The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), 2013.
3. Educational classification for the interviewee's mother considers the completed grades after primary education.
4. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
5. Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 10,512 (total population); 4,760 (female population); 5,752 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.31 TOTAL CURRENT INCOME PER CAPITA CONDITIONED BY OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF INTERVIEWEE'S FATHER, BY STRATA (ROW DISTRIBUTION)

MEXICAN POPULATION						
OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S FATHER	TOTAL CURRENT INCOME PER CAPITA					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	35%	26%	20%	13%	7%	100%
LOW-SKILL MANUAL	15%	20%	23%	22%	21%	100%
HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	13%	19%	23%	27%	17%	100%
SALES	12%	14%	18%	24%	32%	100%
LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	4%	10%	14%	18%	54%	100%
HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	2%	5%	2%	15%	75%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION						
OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S FATHER	TOTAL CURRENT INCOME PER CAPITA					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	31%	27%	21%	12%	9%	100%
LOW-SKILL MANUAL	14%	21%	25%	26%	14%	100%
HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	15%	21%	22%	25%	18%	100%
SALES	15%	18%	20%	21%	27%	100%
LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	5%	7%	14%	15%	59%	100%
HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	4%	5%	2%	18%	72%	100%
MALE POPULATION						
OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S FATHER	TOTAL CURRENT INCOME PER CAPITA					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	39%	24%	18%	14%	4%	100%
LOW-SKILL MANUAL	16%	18%	20%	18%	28%	100%
HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	12%	17%	24%	30%	16%	100%
SALES	10%	9%	16%	27%	38%	100%
LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	2%	13%	15%	21%	49%	100%
HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	0%	6%	3%	11%	80%	100%

Notes:

1. Each quintile corresponds to 20% of the population according to the total current income per capita.
2. The total current income per capita is obtained through a procedure imputation of income for the EMOVI-2011 observations from the ENIGH 2010. For more details see E. Minor, "Ejercicio de imputación de ingreso en la EMOVI-2011" [Income estimation in the EMOVI-2011], working paper of The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), 2013.
3. Occupational classification was constructed based on P. Solís, "Ocupaciones y clases sociales en México" [Occupations and Social Classes in Mexico], in J. Serrano and F. Torche (eds.), *Movilidad social en México. Población, desarrollo y crecimiento* [Social Mobility in Mexico. Population, Development, and Growth], Mexico, CEEY, 2010.
4. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
5. Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 8,184 (total population); 3,633 (female population); 4,551 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.32 TOTAL CURRENT INCOME PER CAPITA BY BIRTH COHORT, BY STRATA (ROW DISTRIBUTION)						
MEXICAN POPULATION						
BIRTH COHORT	TOTAL CURRENT INCOME PER CAPITA					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
1947 - 1956	22%	20%	19%	16%	22%	100%
1957 - 1966	21%	17%	19%	22%	20%	100%
1967 - 1976	20%	22%	20%	20%	19%	100%
1977 - 1986	19%	20%	22%	19%	20%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION						
BIRTH COHORT	TOTAL CURRENT INCOME PER CAPITA					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
1947 - 1956	25%	19%	18%	12%	26%	100%
1957 - 1966	23%	19%	18%	22%	19%	100%
1967 - 1976	18%	23%	22%	19%	18%	100%
1977 - 1986	19%	22%	21%	18%	21%	100%
MALE POPULATION						
BIRTH COHORT	TOTAL CURRENT INCOME PER CAPITA					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
1947 - 1956	19%	21%	20%	20%	19%	100%
1957 - 1966	19%	15%	21%	23%	22%	100%
1967 - 1976	21%	20%	17%	21%	20%	100%
1977 - 1986	18%	19%	23%	21%	19%	100%

Notes:

1. Each quintile corresponds to 20% of the population according to the total current income per capita.
2. The total current income per capita is obtained through a procedure imputation of income for the EMOVI-2011 observations from the ENIGH 2010. E. Minor, "Ejercicio de imputación de ingreso en la EMOVI-2011" [Income Estimation in the EMOVI-2011], working paper of The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), 2013.
3. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
4. Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 10,955 (total population); 4,968 (female population); 5,987 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.33 TOTAL CURRENT INCOME PER CAPITA CONDITIONED BY INTERVIEWEE'S EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, BY STRATA (ROW DISTRIBUTION)

MEXICAN POPULATION						
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE	TOTAL CURRENT INCOME PER CAPITA					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	46%	33%	12%	4%	5%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	50%	19%	17%	11%	3%	100%
PRIMARY	29%	30%	23%	14%	5%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	15%	21%	27%	23%	14%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	6%	13%	19%	28%	34%	100%
TERTIARY	3%	4%	8%	24%	60%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION						
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE	TOTAL CURRENT INCOME PER CAPITA					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	50%	34%	9%	4%	3%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	48%	21%	17%	12%	2%	100%
PRIMARY	26%	32%	24%	14%	5%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	16%	22%	22%	23%	16%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	5%	13%	21%	25%	36%	100%
TERTIARY	1%	2%	11%	21%	65%	100%
MALE POPULATION						
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE	TOTAL CURRENT INCOME PER CAPITA					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	39%	32%	18%	4%	7%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	52%	18%	17%	10%	3%	100%
PRIMARY	31%	28%	21%	15%	4%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	14%	21%	32%	22%	11%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	7%	14%	17%	31%	31%	100%
TERTIARY	5%	6%	7%	26%	56%	100%

Notes:

1. Each quintile corresponds to 20% of the population according to the total current income per capita.
2. The total current income per capita is obtained through a procedure imputation of income for the EMOVI-2011 observations from the ENIGH 2010. E. Minor, "Ejercicio de imputación de ingreso en la EMOVI-2011" [Income Estimation in the EMOVI-2011], working paper of The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), 2013.
3. Educational classification for the interviewee considers the completed grades after primary education.
4. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
5. Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 10,899 (total population); 4,939 (female population); 5,960 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.34 TOTAL CURRENT INCOME PER CAPITA CONDITIONED BY INTERVIEWEE'S OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION, BY STRATA (ROW DISTRIBUTION)						
MEXICAN POPULATION						
OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE	TOTAL CURRENT INCOME PER CAPITA					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	56%	24%	14%	4%	2%	100%
LOW-SKILL MANUAL	22%	22%	24%	21%	12%	100%
HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	17%	20%	26%	23%	15%	100%
SALES	12%	16%	21%	26%	25%	100%
LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	3%	11%	13%	24%	49%	100%
HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	1%	5%	6%	23%	65%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION						
OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE	TOTAL CURRENT INCOME PER CAPITA					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	61%	19%	16%	3%	0%	100%
LOW-SKILL MANUAL	23%	20%	25%	19%	12%	100%
HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	13%	25%	25%	19%	19%	100%
SALES	12%	13%	20%	25%	30%	100%
LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	2%	12%	13%	22%	51%	100%
HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	1%	1%	7%	23%	68%	100%
MALE POPULATION						
OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTERVIEWEE	TOTAL CURRENT INCOME PER CAPITA					
	QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	QUINTILE 2	QUINTILE 3	QUINTILE 4	QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	TOTAL
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	56%	24%	13%	4%	2%	100%
LOW-SKILL MANUAL	19%	24%	22%	22%	12%	100%
HIGH-SKILL MANUAL	18%	19%	26%	24%	14%	100%
SALES	12%	19%	23%	27%	20%	100%
LOW-SKILL NON-MANUAL	5%	11%	12%	27%	46%	100%
HIGH-SKILL NON-MANUAL	1%	7%	6%	22%	64%	100%

Notes:

1. Each quintile corresponds to 20% of the population according to the total current income per capita.
2. The total current income per capita is obtained through a procedure imputation of income for the EMOVI-2011 observations from the ENIGH 2010. E. Minor, "Ejercicio de imputación de ingreso en la EMOVI-2011" [Income Estimation in the EMOVI-2011], working paper of The Espinosa Yglesias Research Centre (CEEY), 2013.
3. Occupational classification was constructed based on P. Solís, "Ocupaciones y clases sociales en México" [Occupations and Social Classes in Mexico], in J. Serrano and F. Torche (eds.), *Movilidad social en México. Población, desarrollo y crecimiento* [Social Mobility in Mexico. Population, Development, and Growth], Mexico, CEEY, 2010.
4. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
5. Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 6,946 (total population); 2,190 (female population); 4,756 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

SUBJECTIVE MOBILITY

TABLE A.35 PERCEPTION OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD'S RELATIVE POSITION, COMPARED TO HOUSEHOLD OF ORIGIN'S RELATIVE POSITION, BY STRATA (ROW DISTRIBUTION)						
MEXICAN POPULATION						
PERCEPTION OF HOUSEHOLD OF ORIGIN'S RELATIVE POSITION	PERCEPTION OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD'S RELATIVE POSITION					TOTAL
	1 (POOREST)	2	3	4	5 (WEALTHIEST)	
1 (POOREST)	34%	32%	25%	8%	1%	100%
2	10%	37%	35%	15%	2%	100%
3	2%	12%	56%	28%	2%	100%
4	1%	6%	21%	65%	7%	100%
5 (WEALTHIEST)	2%	1%	11%	43%	43%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION						
PERCEPTION OF HOUSEHOLD OF ORIGIN'S RELATIVE POSITION	PERCEPTION OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD'S RELATIVE POSITION					TOTAL
	1 (POOREST)	2	3	4	5 (WEALTHIEST)	
1 (POOREST)	34%	33%	24%	9%	1%	100%
2	9%	38%	34%	16%	3%	100%
3	3%	11%	58%	27%	1%	100%
4	1%	7%	21%	63%	8%	100%
5 (WEALTHIEST)	0%	2%	12%	35%	51%	100%
MALE POPULATION						
PERCEPTION OF HOUSEHOLD OF ORIGIN'S RELATIVE POSITION	PERCEPTION OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD'S RELATIVE POSITION					TOTAL
	1 (POOREST)	2	3	4	5 (WEALTHIEST)	
1 (POOREST)	33%	31%	27%	8%	1%	100%
2	12%	37%	36%	13%	1%	100%
3	2%	12%	54%	29%	3%	100%
4	2%	5%	20%	67%	6%	100%
5 (WEALTHIEST)	4%	1%	9%	51%	35%	100%

Notes:

- Interviewees were asked to compare their current and original households (at the age of 14) with all contemporary Mexican households. The interviewees assigned a score of 1 to 10, with 1 representing the poorest household and 10 the wealthiest. To simplify the description, aggregate score percentages are shown: 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 7-8, 9-10.
- The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
- Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 10,864 (total population); 4,931 (female population); 5,933 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.36 PERCEPTION OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD'S RELATIVE POSITION BY INTERVIEWEE'S EDUCATION LEVEL, BY STRATA (ROW DISTRIBUTION)						
MEXICAN POPULATION						
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE	PERCEPTION OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD'S RELATIVE POSITION					TOTAL
	1 (POOREST)	2	3	4	5 (WEALTHIEST)	
NO SCHOOLING	21%	26%	30%	17%	6%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	17%	26%	36%	18%	3%	100%
PRIMARY	10%	24%	33%	30%	2%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	7%	17%	37%	35%	5%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	3%	12%	33%	43%	9%	100%
TERTIARY	1%	4%	34%	49%	12%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION						
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE	PERCEPTION OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD'S RELATIVE POSITION					TOTAL
	1 (POOREST)	2	3	4	5 (WEALTHIEST)	
NO SCHOOLING	21%	29%	28%	15%	6%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	16%	26%	35%	20%	3%	100%
PRIMARY	10%	24%	32%	31%	2%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	7%	16%	39%	31%	7%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	2%	13%	33%	43%	9%	100%
TERTIARY	1%	2%	34%	48%	15%	100%
MALE POPULATION						
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE	PERCEPTION OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD'S RELATIVE POSITION					TOTAL
	1 (POOREST)	2	3	4	5 (WEALTHIEST)	
NO SCHOOLING	22%	21%	33%	20%	5%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	18%	26%	37%	16%	3%	100%
PRIMARY	11%	24%	33%	30%	2%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	6%	17%	34%	40%	3%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	3%	11%	33%	43%	9%	100%
TERTIARY	1%	4%	34%	49%	10%	100%

Notes:

- Interviewees were asked to compare their current and original households (at the age of 14) with all contemporary Mexican households. The interviewees assigned a score of 1 to 10, with 1 representing the poorest household and 10 the wealthiest. To simplify the description, aggregate score percentages are shown: 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 7-8, 9-10.
- Educational classification for the interviewee considers the completed grades after primary education.
- The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
- Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 10,863 (total population); 4,924 (female population); 5,939 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.37 PERCEPTION OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD'S RELATIVE POSITION, COMPARED TO THE CURRENT HOUSEHOLD'S WEALTH INDEX, BY STRATA (ROW DISTRIBUTION)

MEXICAN POPULATION						
WEALTH INDEX OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD	PERCEPTION OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD'S RELATIVE POSITION					TOTAL
	1 (POOREST)	2	3	4	5 (WEALTHIEST)	
QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	22%	30%	25%	20%	2%	100%
QUINTILE 2	12%	25%	33%	28%	2%	100%
QUINTILE 3	5%	19%	38%	34%	4%	100%
QUINTILE 4	5%	14%	39%	37%	5%	100%
QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	2%	8%	32%	46%	12%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION						
WEALTH INDEX OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD	PERCEPTION OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD'S RELATIVE POSITION					TOTAL
	1 (POOREST)	2	3	4	5 (WEALTHIEST)	
QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	20%	29%	27%	21%	3%	100%
QUINTILE 2	12%	27%	30%	28%	2%	100%
QUINTILE 3	5%	20%	39%	32%	4%	100%
QUINTILE 4	5%	15%	40%	35%	6%	100%
QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	2%	8%	33%	44%	13%	100%
MALE POPULATION						
WEALTH INDEX OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD	PERCEPTION OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD'S RELATIVE POSITION					TOTAL
	1 (POOREST)	2	3	4	5 (WEALTHIEST)	
QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	24%	33%	23%	20%	1%	100%
QUINTILE 2	11%	22%	37%	28%	2%	100%
QUINTILE 3	5%	18%	38%	35%	4%	100%
QUINTILE 4	5%	14%	37%	40%	4%	100%
QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	1%	7%	32%	48%	11%	100%

Notes:

- Interviewees were asked to compare their current and original households (at the age of 14) with all contemporary Mexican households. The interviewees assigned a score of 1 to 10, with 1 representing the poorest household and 10 the wealthiest. To simplify the description, aggregate score percentages are shown: 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 7-8, 9-10.
- The wealth index was developed based on R. Vélez and O. Stabridis, "Empleados, auto-empleados y empresarios: análisis comparado sobre movilidad social intergeneracional en México" [Employees, Self-employed, and Entrepreneurs: Comparative Analysis of Intergenerational Social Mobility in Mexico], mimeo, 2013. This index was built based on a set of household goods and services, calculated using multiple correspondence analysis (MCA).
- The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
- Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 10,810 (total population); 4,905 (female population); 5,905 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.38 PERCEPTION OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD'S RELATIVE POSITION, COMPARED TO HOUSEHOLD OF ORIGIN'S WEALTH INDEX, BY STRATA (ROW DISTRIBUTION)						
MEXICAN POPULATION						
WEALTH INDEX OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD	PERCEPTION OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD'S RELATIVE POSITION					TOTAL
	1 (POOREST)	2	3	4	5 (WEALTHIEST)	
QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	35%	28%	20%	15%	1%	100%
QUINTILE 2	19%	32%	27%	19%	3%	100%
QUINTILE 3	11%	20%	30%	33%	5%	100%
QUINTILE 4	6%	15%	34%	37%	8%	100%
QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	2%	9%	32%	45%	12%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION						
WEALTH INDEX OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD	PERCEPTION OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD'S RELATIVE POSITION					TOTAL
	1 (POOREST)	2	3	4	5 (WEALTHIEST)	
QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	39%	26%	21%	14%	1%	100%
QUINTILE 2	23%	32%	26%	17%	2%	100%
QUINTILE 3	9%	21%	32%	34%	4%	100%
QUINTILE 4	6%	17%	32%	37%	8%	100%
QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	2%	9%	31%	46%	12%	100%
MALE POPULATION						
WEALTH INDEX OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD	PERCEPTION OF CURRENT HOUSEHOLD'S RELATIVE POSITION					TOTAL
	1 (POOREST)	2	3	4	5 (WEALTHIEST)	
QUINTILE 1 (LOWEST)	30%	32%	19%	17%	2%	100%
QUINTILE 2	13%	33%	29%	21%	4%	100%
QUINTILE 3	13%	20%	29%	33%	5%	100%
QUINTILE 4	5%	14%	36%	37%	8%	100%
QUINTILE 5 (HIGHEST)	2%	10%	33%	44%	11%	100%

Notas:

1. Interviewees were asked to compare their current and original households (at the age of 14) with all contemporary Mexican households. The interviewees assigned a score of 1 to 10, with 1 representing the poorest household and 10 the wealthiest. To simplify the description, aggregate score percentages are shown: 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 7-8, 9-10.
2. The wealth index was developed based on R. Vélez and O. Stabridis, "Empleados, auto-empleados y empresarios: análisis comparado sobre movilidad social intergeneracional en México" [Employees, Self-employed, and Entrepreneurs: Comparative Analysis of Intergenerational Social Mobility in Mexico], mimeo, 2013. This index was built based on a set of household goods and services, calculated using multiple correspondence analysis (MCA).
3. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
4. Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 10,882 (total population); 4,939 (female population); 5,943 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

PROSPECTIVE MOBILITY: EXPECTATIONS AND ATTITUDES

TABLE A.39 INTERVIEWEE'S EDUCATIONAL EXPECTATIONS FOR THEIR OFFSPRING'S SCHOOLING, CONDITIONED BY THE EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S FATHER, BY STRATA (ROW DISTRIBUTION)						
MEXICAN POPULATION						
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S FATHER	EDUCATIONAL EXPECTATIONS OF THE INTERVIEWEE					
	NO SCHOOLING	PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TERTIARY	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	1%	5%	11%	19%	65%	100%
PRIMARY	1%	3%	7%	13%	76%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	2%	3%	5%	8%	82%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	0%	2%	5%	4%	89%	100%
TERTIARY	3%	3%	3%	3%	88%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION						
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S FATHER	EDUCATIONAL EXPECTATIONS OF THE INTERVIEWEE					
	NO SCHOOLING	PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TERTIARY	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	1%	4%	10%	18%	68%	100%
PRIMARY	1%	3%	8%	12%	76%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	2%	1%	5%	7%	85%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	1%	1%	1%	9%	89%	100%
TERTIARY	4%	3%	4%	4%	84%	100%
MALE POPULATION						
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S FATHER	EDUCATIONAL EXPECTATIONS OF THE INTERVIEWEE					
	NO SCHOOLING	PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TERTIARY	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	1%	5%	12%	20%	62%	100%
PRIMARY	0%	3%	6%	14%	77%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	2%	4%	5%	10%	78%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	0%	2%	7%	1%	89%	100%
TERTIARY	0%	3%	2%	0%	95%	100%

Notes:

1. Educational expectations refer to the educational level that interviewees expect their children to reach.
2. Educational classification for the interviewee's father considers the completed grades after primary education.
3. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
4. In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.40 INTERVIEWEE'S EDUCATIONAL EXPECTATIONS FOR THEIR OFFSPRING'S SCHOOLING, CONDITIONED BY THE EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S MOTHER, BY STRATA (ROW DISTRIBUTION)						
MEXICAN POPULATION						
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S MOTHER	EDUCATIONAL EXPECTATIONS OF THE INTERVIEWEE					
	NO SCHOOLING	PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TERTIARY	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	1%	5%	11%	19%	64%	100%
PRIMARY	1%	2%	6%	13%	79%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	2%	1%	6%	7%	85%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	0%	2%	2%	5%	91%	100%
TERTIARY	0%	1%	0%	1%	98%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION						
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S MOTHER	EDUCATIONAL EXPECTATIONS OF THE INTERVIEWEE					
	NO SCHOOLING	PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TERTIARY	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	1%	4%	10%	18%	67%	100%
PRIMARY	0%	2%	7%	11%	79%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	2%	0%	7%	7%	84%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	0%	0%	2%	8%	89%	100%
TERTIARY	0%	1%	0%	1%	98%	100%
MALE POPULATION						
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S MOTHER	EDUCATIONAL EXPECTATIONS OF THE INTERVIEWEE					
	NO SCHOOLING	PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TERTIARY	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	1%	6%	13%	20%	61%	100%
PRIMARY	1%	2%	4%	15%	78%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	1%	2%	5%	6%	85%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	0%	3%	2%	1%	93%	100%
TERTIARY	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%

Notes:

1. Educational expectations refer to the educational level that interviewees expect their children to reach.
 2. Educational classification for the interviewee's mother considers the completed grades after primary education.
 3. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
 4. In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.
- Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.41 INTERVIEWEE'S EDUCATIONAL EXPECTATIONS FOR THEIR OFFSPRING'S SCHOOLING, BY STRATA			
EDUCATIONAL EXPECTATIONS	MEXICAN POPULATION	FEMALE POPULATION	MALE POPULATION
NO SCHOOLING	1%	1%	1%
PRIMARY	4%	3%	5%
LOWER SECONDARY	9%	9%	10%
UPPER SECONDARY	16%	15%	17%
TERTIARY	70%	71%	68%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

1. Educational expectations refer to the educational level that interviewees expect their children to reach.
 2. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
 3. In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.
- Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.42 PROBABILITY ASSIGNED BY INTERVIEWEES TO THE LIKELIHOOD OF THEIR OFFSPRING ACHIEVING AN EXPECTED EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, BY STRATA			
PROBABILITY OF SUCCESS (WHERE 1 IS NOT AT ALL PROBABLE, AND 10 IS VERY PROBABLE)	MEXICAN POPULATION	FEMALE POPULATION	MALE POPULATION
1	5%	5%	4%
2	2%	2%	2%
3	2%	2%	2%
4	1%	1%	2%
5	9%	9%	9%
6	6%	7%	5%
7	7%	7%	7%
8	17%	17%	18%
9	13%	13%	12%
10	38%	36%	40%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

1. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
2. In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.43 INTERVIEWEE'S EDUCATIONAL EXPECTATIONS OF THEIR OFFSPRING'S EDUCATION CONDITIONED BY INTERVIEWEE'S EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, BY STRATA (ROW DISTRIBUTION)

MEXICAN POPULATION						
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE	EDUCATIONAL EXPECTATIONS OF THE INTERVIEWEE					
	NO SCHOOLING	PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TERTIARY	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	0%	10%	19%	24%	47%	100%
PRIMARY	0%	3%	12%	21%	64%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	1%	3%	5%	16%	76%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	2%	2%	4%	8%	84%	100%
TERTIARY	1%	3%	6%	4%	87%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION						
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE	EDUCATIONAL EXPECTATIONS OF THE INTERVIEWEE					
	NO SCHOOLING	PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TERTIARY	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	0%	8%	20%	24%	47%	100%
PRIMARY	0%	3%	9%	19%	69%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	1%	3%	5%	14%	78%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	3%	2%	2%	6%	87%	100%
TERTIARY	2%	2%	2%	3%	93%	100%
MALE POPULATION						
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE	EDUCATIONAL EXPECTATIONS OF THE INTERVIEWEE					
	NO SCHOOLING	PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TERTIARY	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	0%	13%	16%	23%	48%	100%
PRIMARY	1%	4%	15%	23%	57%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	1%	2%	5%	19%	73%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	1%	2%	6%	10%	81%	100%
TERTIARY	0%	3%	8%	4%	84%	100%

Notes:

1. Educational expectations refer to the educational level that interviewees expect their children to reach.
 2. Educational classification for the interviewee considers the completed grades after primary education.
 3. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
 4. In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.
- Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

CAUSES OF POVERTY PERCEIVED BY INTERVIEWEES	MEXICAN POPULATION	FEMALE POPULATION	MALE POPULATION
LAZINESS	30%	30%	30%
LACK OF EDUCATION	24%	24%	24%
LACK OF JOBS	15%	15%	15%
LACK OF GOVERNMENT HELP	7%	7%	7%
VICES	7%	7%	8%
BAD LUCK	6%	5%	6%
FAMILY ORIGIN	4%	4%	4%
INJUSTICES IN THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM	3%	3%	2%
POLITICIANS' DECISIONS	2%	2%	3%
LACK OF GENEROSITY ON THE PART OF THE WEALTHY	1%	1%	1%
OTHER	0%	0%	0%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

1. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
2. Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 10,941 (total population); 4,964 (female population); 5,977 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.45 MAIN PERCEIVED CAUSES OF SUCCESS BY INTERVIEWEES, BY STRATA

CAUSES OF SUCCESS PERCEIVED BY INTERVIEWEES	MEXICAN POPULATION	FEMALE POPULATION	MALE POPULATION
PERSONAL INITIATIVE	30%	30%	30%
RESPONSIBLE WORK	24%	25%	24%
EDUCATION	20%	19%	21%
FAITH IN GOD	8%	10%	7%
LUCK	5%	5%	5%
INTELLIGENCE	4%	3%	4%
CONTACTS AND NETWORKS	2%	2%	3%
SUPPORT FROM THE STATE	2%	2%	2%
HELP FROM FAMILY	2%	2%	2%
INNATE TALENT	1%	1%	1%
CLEVERNESS	1%	1%	1%
ILLICIT BUSINESSES	0%	1%	0%
OTHER	0%	0%	0%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

1. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
2. Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 10,970 (total population); 4,974 (female population); 5,996 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.46 DOES EDUCATIONAL LEVEL DETERMINE THE SALARY THAT A PERSON WILL EARN? BY STRATA

PERCEPTION OF THE INTERVIEWEES	MEXICAN POPULATION	FEMALE POPULATION	MALE POPULATION
THE EDUCATIONAL LEVEL DOES DETERMINE THE SALARY	76%	77%	75%
THE EDUCATIONAL LEVEL DOES NOT DETERMINE THE SALARY	15%	15%	15%
THE EDUCATIONAL LEVEL SOMETIMES/NOT ALWAYS DETERMINES THE SALARY	8%	8%	9%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

1. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
2. Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 10,903 (total population); 4,936 (female population); 5,967 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.47 INTERVIEWEE'S PERCEPTION OF WHICH CHILD SHOULD ATTEND LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOL, CONDITIONED BY INTERVIEWEE'S EDUCATION LEVEL, BY STRATA (ROW DISTRIBUTION)					
MEXICAN POPULATION					
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE	WHICH CHILD SHOULD BE PRIORITIZED TO ATTEND LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOL?				
	SON	DAUGHTER	BOTH	NONE	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	24%	18%	58%	0%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	17%	12%	71%	0%	100%
PRIMARY	11%	12%	77%	0%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	11%	11%	78%	0%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	10%	8%	82%	0%	100%
TERTIARY	9%	3%	88%	0%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION					
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE	WHICH CHILD SHOULD BE PRIORITIZED TO ATTEND LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOL?				
	SON	DAUGHTER	BOTH	NONE	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	23%	16%	60%	0%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	19%	12%	69%	0%	100%
PRIMARY	9%	12%	80%	0%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	10%	10%	80%	0%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	11%	8%	81%	0%	100%
TERTIARY	7%	7%	86%	0%	100%
MALE POPULATION					
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE	WHICH CHILD SHOULD BE PRIORITIZED TO ATTEND LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOL?				
	SON	DAUGHTER	BOTH	NONE	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	24%	21%	55%	0%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	15%	11%	74%	0%	100%
PRIMARY	14%	12%	74%	0%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	13%	11%	76%	0%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	9%	8%	83%	0%	100%
TERTIARY	10%	1%	89%	0%	100%

Notes:

1. Educational classification for the interviewee considers the completed grades after primary education.
2. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
3. Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 10,677 (total population); 4,849 (female population); 5,828 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.48 INTERVIEWEE'S PERCEPTION OF WHICH CHILD SHOULD ATTEND UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOL CONDITIONED BY INTERVIEWEE'S EDUCATION LEVEL, BY STRATA (ROW DISTRIBUTION)

MEXICAN POPULATION					
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE	WHICH CHILD SHOULD BE PRIORITIZED TO ATTEND UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOL?				
	SON	DAUGHTER	BOTH	NONE	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	23%	18%	60%	0%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	19%	12%	68%	0%	100%
PRIMARY	12%	11%	77%	0%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	10%	11%	79%	0%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	10%	8%	82%	0%	100%
TERTIARY	8%	4%	88%	0%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION					
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE	WHICH CHILD SHOULD BE PRIORITIZED TO ATTEND UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOL?				
	SON	DAUGHTER	BOTH	NONE	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	21%	16%	64%	0%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	23%	12%	65%	0%	100%
PRIMARY	9%	13%	78%	0%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	8%	11%	80%	0%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	11%	9%	81%	0%	100%
TERTIARY	6%	8%	86%	0%	100%
MALE POPULATION					
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE	WHICH CHILD SHOULD BE PRIORITIZED TO ATTEND UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOL?				
	SON	DAUGHTER	BOTH	NONE	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	26%	21%	52%	0%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	14%	13%	73%	0%	100%
PRIMARY	15%	10%	76%	0%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	12%	11%	78%	0%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	8%	8%	84%	0%	100%
TERTIARY	10%	1%	89%	0%	100%

Notes:

1. Educational classification for the interviewee considers the completed grades after primary education.
2. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
3. Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 10,651 (total population); 4,841 (female population); 5,810 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.49 INTERVIEWEE'S PERCEPTION OF WHICH CHILD SHOULD ATTEND UNIVERSITY CONDITIONED BY INTERVIEWEE'S EDUCATION LEVEL, BY STRATA (ROW DISTRIBUTION)					
MEXICAN POPULATION					
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE	WHICH CHILD SHOULD BE PRIORITIZED TO ATTEND UNIVERSITY?				
	SON	DAUGHTER	BOTH	NONE	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	22%	17%	61%	0%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	19%	11%	70%	0%	100%
PRIMARY	12%	12%	76%	0%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	10%	11%	79%	0%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	10%	9%	81%	0%	100%
TERTIARY	9%	4%	87%	0%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION					
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE	WHICH CHILD SHOULD BE PRIORITIZED TO ATTEND UNIVERSITY?				
	SON	DAUGHTER	BOTH	NONE	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	20%	16%	64%	0%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	22%	10%	68%	0%	100%
PRIMARY	9%	14%	77%	0%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	8%	12%	80%	0%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	10%	9%	81%	0%	100%
TERTIARY	7%	7%	85%	0%	100%
MALE POPULATION					
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE	WHICH CHILD SHOULD BE PRIORITIZED TO ATTEND UNIVERSITY?				
	SON	DAUGHTER	BOTH	NONE	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	27%	18%	55%	0%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	15%	12%	73%	0%	100%
PRIMARY	15%	10%	75%	0%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	13%	10%	77%	0%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	9%	9%	82%	0%	100%
TERTIARY	10%	1%	89%	0%	100%

Notes:

1. Educational classification for the interviewee considers the completed grades after primary education.
2. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
3. Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 10,624 (total population); 4,828 (female population); 5,796 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE A.50 HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND SERVICES OVER TWO GENERATIONS, BY STRATA						
MEXICAN POPULATION						
	HOUSEHOLD OF ORIGIN			CURRENT HOUSEHOLD		
	YES	NOT	TOTAL	YES	NOT	TOTAL
STOVE	65%	35%	100%	94%	6%	100%
WASHING MACHINE	28%	72%	100%	75%	25%	100%
REFRIGERATOR	51%	49%	100%	90%	10%	100%
TV	67%	33%	100%	97%	3%	100%
WATER HEATER	25%	75%	100%	52%	48%	100%
VACUUM CLEANER	5%	95%	100%	13%	87%	100%
TOASTER	8%	92%	100%	17%	83%	100%
PLUMBING	68%	32%	100%	94%	6%	100%
INDOOR SANITATION	51%	49%	100%	84%	16%	100%
ELECTRICITY	81%	19%	100%	98%	2%	100%
DOMESTIC WORKER (PERMANENT)	2%	98%	100%	3%	97%	100%
DOMESTIC WORKER (TEMPORARY)	2%	98%	100%	4%	96%	100%
TELEPHONE LANDLINE	14%	86%	100%	39%	61%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION						
	HOUSEHOLD OF ORIGIN			CURRENT HOUSEHOLD		
	YES	NOT	TOTAL	YES	NOT	TOTAL
STOVE	66%	34%	100%	95%	5%	100%
WASHING MACHINE	28%	72%	100%	73%	27%	100%
REFRIGERATOR	49%	51%	100%	90%	10%	100%
TV	66%	34%	100%	97%	3%	100%
WATER HEATER	24%	76%	100%	51%	49%	100%
VACUUM CLEANER	5%	95%	100%	12%	88%	100%
TOASTER	8%	92%	100%	17%	83%	100%
PLUMBING	65%	35%	100%	94%	6%	100%
INDOOR SANITATION	50%	50%	100%	85%	15%	100%
ELECTRICITY	80%	20%	100%	98%	2%	100%
DOMESTIC WORKER (PERMANENT)	2%	98%	100%	3%	97%	100%
DOMESTIC WORKER (TEMPORARY)	2%	98%	100%	3%	97%	100%
TELEPHONE LANDLINE	13%	87%	100%	39%	61%	100%

MALE POPULATION						
	HOUSEHOLD OF ORIGIN			CURRENT HOUSEHOLD		
	YES	NOT	TOTAL	YES	NOT	TOTAL
STOVE	64%	36%	100%	94%	6%	100%
WASHING MACHINE	26%	72%	100%	77%	23%	100%
REFRIGERATOR	53%	47%	100%	91%	9%	100%
TV	68%	32%	100%	97%	3%	100%
WATER HEATER	26%	74%	100%	54%	46%	100%
VACUUM CLEANER	5%	95%	100%	13%	87%	100%
TOASTER	7%	93%	100%	16%	84%	100%
PLUMBING	70%	30%	100%	94%	6%	100%
INDOOR SANITATION	51%	49%	100%	83%	17%	100%
ELECTRICITY	81%	19%	100%	97%	3%	100%
DOMESTIC WORKER (PERMANENT)	2%	98%	100%	2%	98%	100%
DOMESTIC WORKER (TEMPORARY)	2%	98%	100%	4%	96%	100%
TELEPHONE LANDLINE	15%	85%	100%	40%	60%	100%

Notes:

1. Data only for households where respondents gave answers on their current and origin households.
 2. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
 3. In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.
- Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.51 HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND ASSETS OVER TWO GENERATIONS, BY STRATA						
MEXICAN POPULATION						
	HOUSEHOLD OF ORIGIN			CURRENT HOUSEHOLD		
	YES	NOT	TOTAL	YES	NOT	TOTAL
BUSINESS PREMISES	8%	92%	100%	7%	93%	100%
LAND OR FIELD	18%	82%	100%	9%	91%	100%
VACATION HOUSE	1%	99%	100%	1%	99%	100%
HOUSE TO RENT	1%	99%	100%	2%	98%	100%
ANIMALS (HORSES, COWS, ETC.)	15%	85%	100%	5%	95%	100%
AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY	2%	98%	100%	1%	99%	100%
STOCKS AND BONDS	0%	100%	100%	1%	99%	100%
SAVINGS ACCOUNT	4%	96%	100%	12%	88%	100%
CHECKING ACCOUNT	2%	98%	100%	4%	96%	100%
CREDIT CARD	2%	98%	100%	11%	89%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION						
	HOUSEHOLD OF ORIGIN			CURRENT HOUSEHOLD		
	YES	NOT	TOTAL	YES	NOT	TOTAL
BUSINESS PREMISES	6%	94%	100%	8%	92%	100%
LAND OR FIELD	18%	82%	100%	7%	93%	100%
VACATION HOUSE	1%	99%	100%	1%	99%	100%
HOUSE TO RENT	1%	99%	100%	2%	98%	100%
ANIMALS (HORSES, COWS, ETC.)	15%	85%	100%	5%	95%	100%
AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY	3%	97%	100%	0%	100%	100%
STOCKS AND BONDS	0%	100%	100%	1%	99%	100%
SAVINGS ACCOUNT	4%	96%	100%	11%	89%	100%
CHECKING ACCOUNT	2%	98%	100%	3%	97%	100%
CREDIT CARD	2%	98%	100%	9%	91%	100%
MALE POPULATION						
	HOUSEHOLD OF ORIGIN			CURRENT HOUSEHOLD		
	YES	NOT	TOTAL	YES	NOT	TOTAL
BUSINESS PREMISES	9%	91%	100%	6%	94%	100%
LAND OR FIELD	19%	81%	100%	10%	90%	100%
VACATION HOUSE	1%	99%	100%	1%	99%	100%
HOUSE TO RENT	1%	99%	100%	2%	98%	100%
ANIMALS (HORSES, COWS, ETC.)	15%	85%	100%	6%	94%	100%
AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY	2%	98%	100%	1%	99%	100%
STOCKS AND BONDS	1%	99%	100%	2%	98%	100%
SAVINGS ACCOUNT	5%	95%	100%	14%	86%	100%
CHECKING ACCOUNT	2%	98%	100%	4%	96%	100%
CREDIT CARD	2%	98%	100%	13%	87%	100%

Notes:

1. Data only for households where respondents gave answers on their current and origin households.
 2. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
 3. In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.
- Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.52 EDUCATIONAL ASSORTATIVE MATING, BY STRATA AND AREA OF RESIDENCE (ROW DISTRIBUTION)							
MEXICAN POPULATION. URBAN AREA							
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S SPOUSE						TOTAL
	NO SCHOOLING	INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TERTIARY	
NO SCHOOLING	22%	30%	29%	11%	1%	5%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	1%	45%	39%	13%	2%	0%	100%
PRIMARY	3%	11%	49%	28%	8%	0%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	1%	5%	17%	55%	17%	4%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	1%	2%	10%	32%	46%	9%	100%
TERTIARY	0%	0%	3%	15%	31%	51%	100%
MEXICAN POPULATION. RURAL AREA							
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S SPOUSE						TOTAL
	NO SCHOOLING	INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TERTIARY	
NO SCHOOLING	8%	46%	39%	7%	0%	0%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	1%	52%	28%	15%	3%	0%	100%
PRIMARY	1%	17%	60%	18%	3%	0%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	0%	11%	24%	51%	11%	2%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	0%	0%	13%	40%	46%	1%	100%
TERTIARY	0%	0%	0%	26%	28%	46%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION. URBAN AREA							
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S SPOUSE						TOTAL
	NO SCHOOLING	INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TERTIARY	
NO SCHOOLING	33%	28%	21%	13%	0%	4%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	2%	43%	40%	12%	3%	1%	100%
PRIMARY	4%	11%	46%	29%	10%	0%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	1%	7%	12%	51%	21%	6%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	0%	2%	9%	28%	47%	14%	100%
TERTIARY	0%	0%	3%	10%	24%	63%	100%
FEMALE POPULATION. RURAL AREA							
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S SPOUSE						TOTAL
	NO SCHOOLING	INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TERTIARY	
NO SCHOOLING	5%	54%	34%	7%	0%	0%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	2%	68%	19%	6%	6%	0%	100%
PRIMARY	0%	13%	62%	20%	4%	1%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	1%	16%	22%	47%	11%	4%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	0%	0%	27%	18%	55%	0%	100%
TERTIARY	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	98%	100%

MALE POPULATION. URBAN AREA							
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S SPOUSE						
	NO SCHOOLING	INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TERTIARY	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	14%	32%	36%	10%	3%	6%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	1%	47%	38%	13%	1%	0%	100%
PRIMARY	1%	12%	53%	27%	7%	1%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	1%	3%	22%	59%	13%	1%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	1%	2%	11%	36%	45%	5%	100%
TERTIARY	0%	0%	3%	17%	35%	45%	100%
MALE POPULATION. RURAL AREA							
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWEE'S SPOUSE						
	NO SCHOOLING	INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TERTIARY	TOTAL
NO SCHOOLING	12%	31%	49%	7%	0%	0%	100%
INCOMPLETE PRIMARY	1%	31%	40%	28%	0%	0%	100%
PRIMARY	2%	20%	58%	16%	3%	0%	100%
LOWER SECONDARY	0%	7%	26%	54%	12%	0%	100%
UPPER SECONDARY	0%	0%	8%	48%	43%	1%	100%
TERTIARY	0%	0%	0%	43%	45%	12%	100%

Notes:

1. Educational classification for the interviewee and spouse considers the completed grades after primary education.
2. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
3. Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 4,553 (total population-urban); 1,974 (urban female population); 2,579 (urban male population); 1,218 (total population-rural); 506 (rural female population); 712 (rural male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding. Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.

TABLE A.53 INTERVIEWEES' HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION, BY STRATA

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION	MEXICAN POPULATION	FEMALE POPULATION	MALE POPULATION
SINGLE HOUSEHOLDS	6%	7%	6%
NUCLEAR	66%	63%	72%
EXTENDED	27%	29%	22%
COMPOUND	1%	1%	1%
CO-RESIDENT	1%	1%	0%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

1. According to the ENLGH, household classes refer to households differentiation from the type of relationship between the household head and other household members, without regard to domestic workers and their family members or guests. They are classified into: *single households*: household constituted of a single person who is the head of household; *nuclear*: household constituted of a single primary family group; *extended*: household constituted by the head of household and their primary family group plus other family groups or other relatives; *compound*: household consisting of a nuclear or extended household with persons not related to the head of household; *co-resident*: household consisting of two or more persons who are not related to the head of household.
2. The EMOVI-2011 is nationally representative for men and women between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age, from urban and non-urban areas, and by type of household headship. The size of the final sample is 11,001 effective interviews.
3. Derived from this descriptive analysis, the number of observations for each strata is: 10,999 (total population); 4,989 (female population); 6,010 (male population). In order to obtain representativeness of each strata, a sample weighting is applied. The results may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: By author with data from EMOVI-2011.



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