

Multidimensional Poverty Measurement: The Mexican Wave



Multidimensional poverty measurement in Mexico: from a legal mandate to it's use

Constitutional mandate: Importance of social rights

Public policy coordination to reduce poverty: ministries, federal and local governments

Social Development Law: Independent institution in charge of measuring poverty: CONEVAL

Social Development Law:
Multidimensional poverty
measurement: Basic access to
social rights and income

Social Development Law: Measurement at a national, state, and municipality level

Clear public policy



Measuring poverty according to the Social Development Law (2005)

Poverty measurement dimensions

Social Rights approach

Nacional, state, and municipality measurement

- Income per capita
- Educational gap
- Lack of access to health services
- Lack of access to social security
- Lack of access to basic housing services
 - Quality of housing
 - Lack of food security

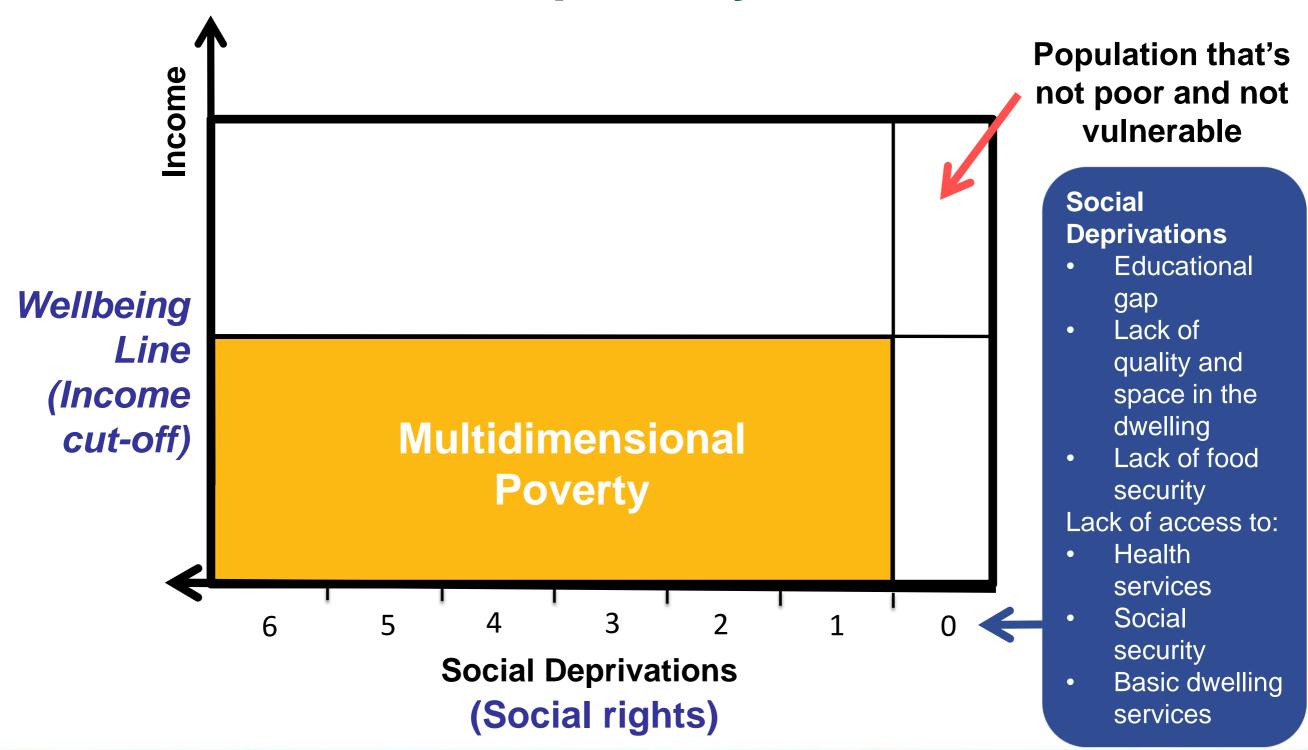


Social right's approach: Advantages

- Satisfactorily solves weights and thresholds problems:
 - Human rights are indivisible & interdependent.
 - Human rights share the same relative importance same weight
 - The Mexican regulation sets thresholds for several dimensions.
- Normative approach

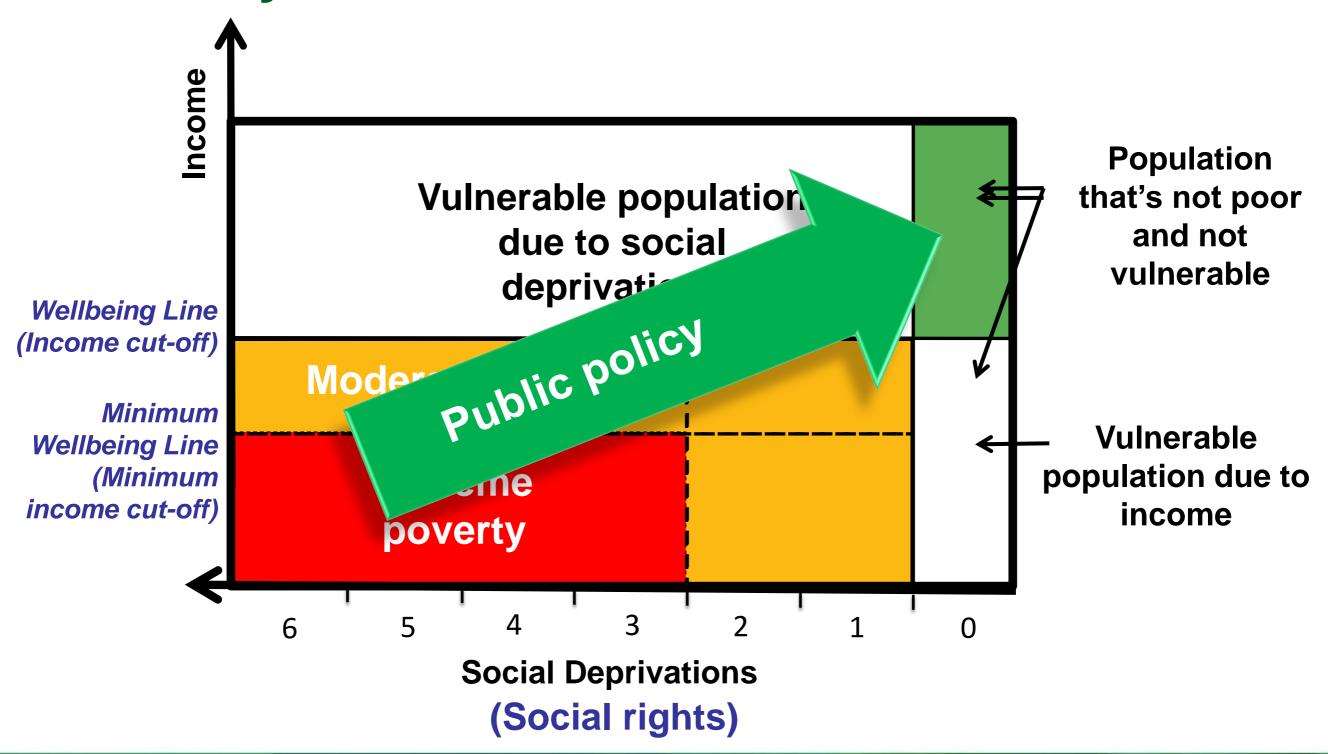


Multidimensional poverty in Mexico





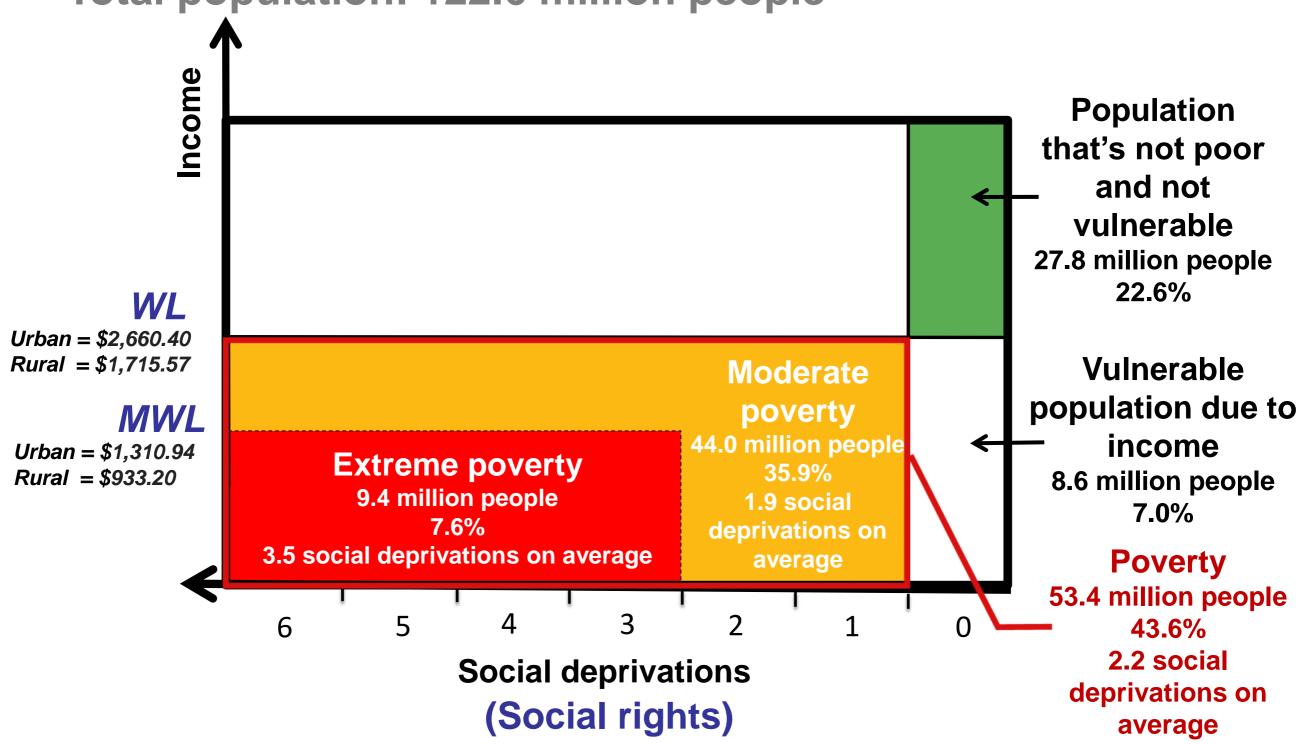
Poverty identification





Poverty measurement in 2016

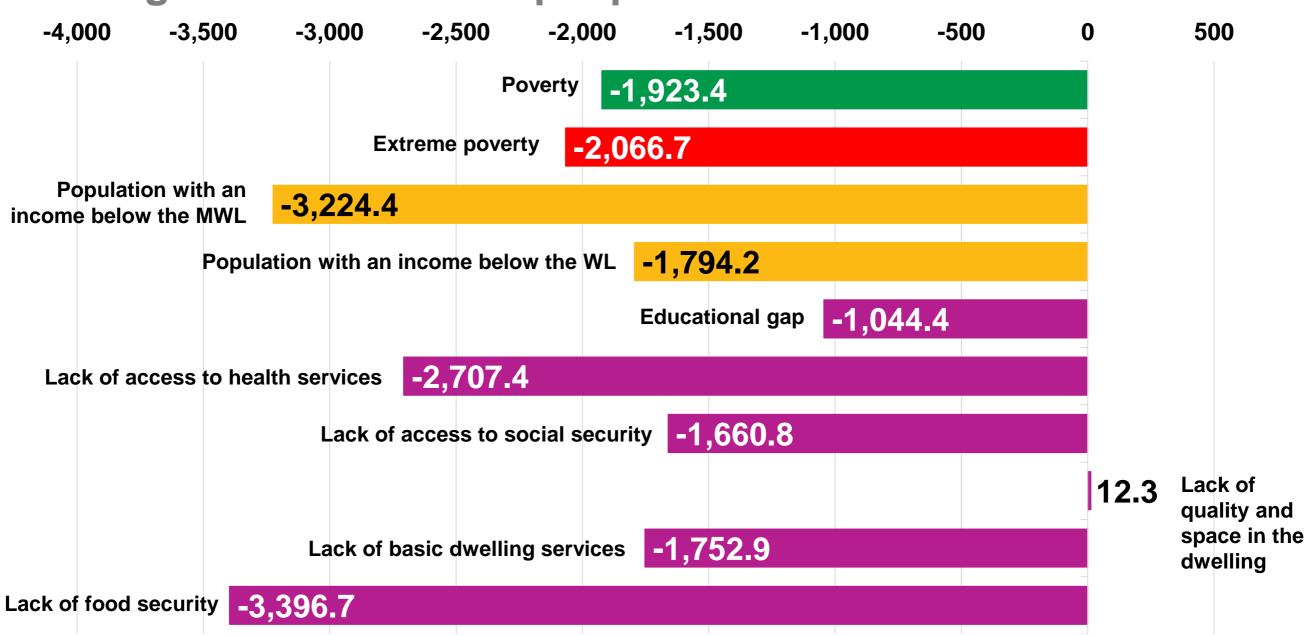
Total population: 122.6 million people





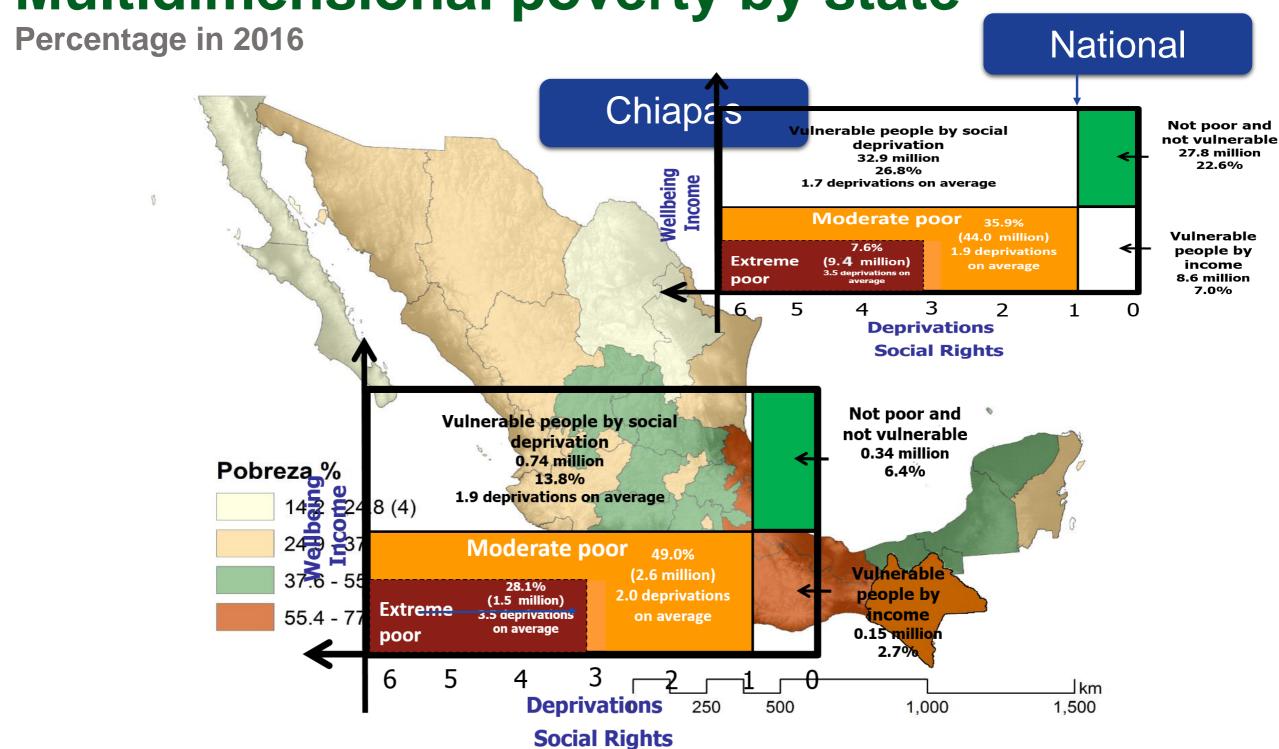
Biannual changes in multidimensional poverty

2014-2016 Change in thousands of people





Multidimensional poverty by state





Measuring poverty in a multidimensional way helps governments improve their policies

- In 2013 the incoming government set an objective: reduce the number and percentage of people who live in extreme poverty and are also food deprived
- The government set goals for several ministries, considering extreme poverty deals with various deprivations, including income.
- State governments are also willing to participate since state-specific poverty figures are also published every two years.

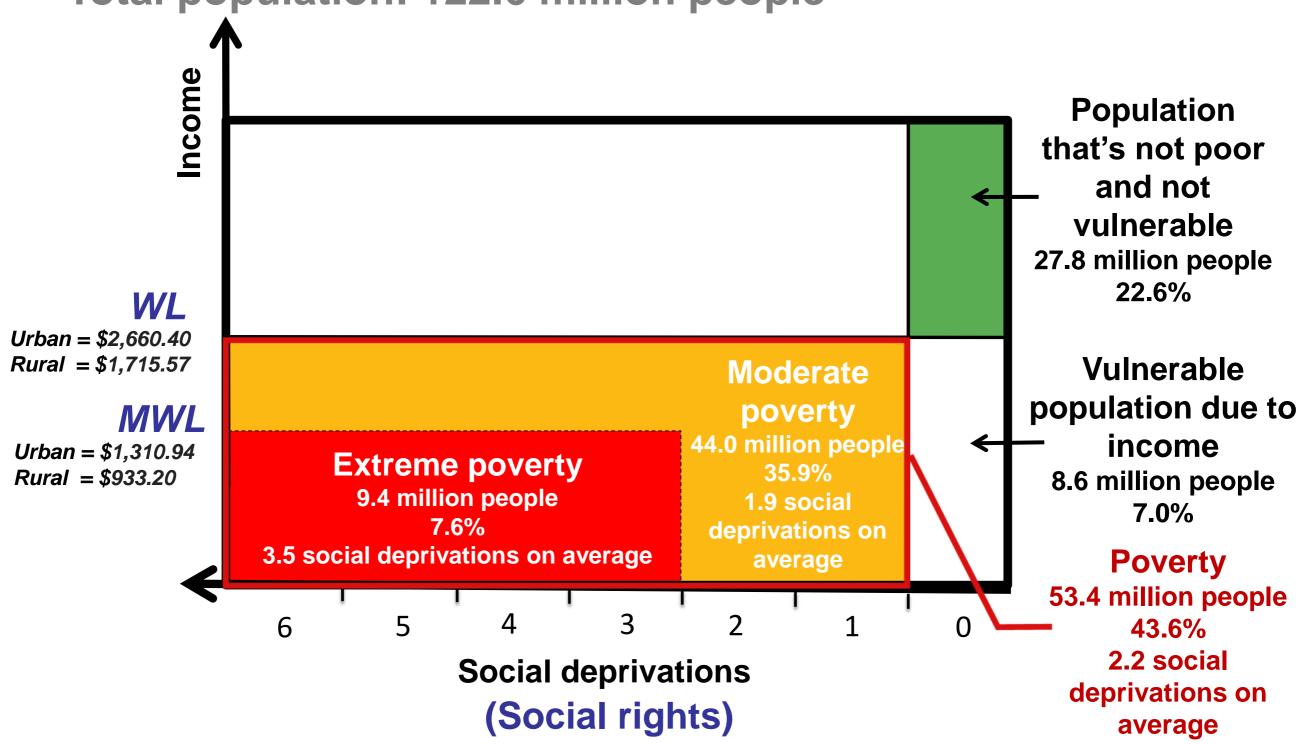


Annex



Poverty measurement in 2016

Total population: 122.6 million people





Social deprivations 2016

Educational gap

[17.4%]

Lack of access to health services

[15.5%]

Lack of access to social security

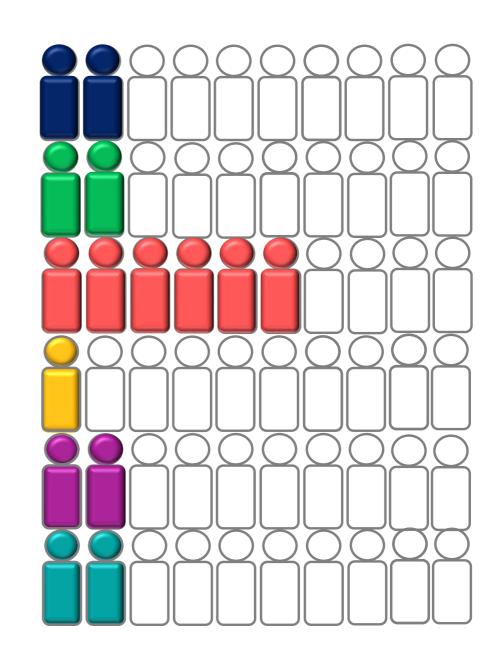
[55.8%]

Lack of Quality and space in the dwelling [12.0%]

Lack of access to basic dwelling services [19.3%]

Lack of food security

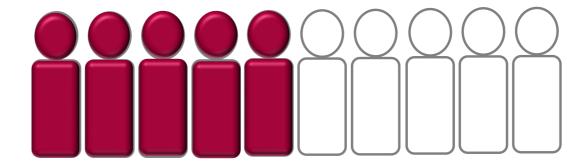
[20.1%]



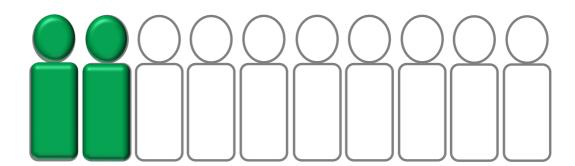


Social deprivations 2016

Income below the wellbeing line [50.6%]



Income below the minimum wellbeing line [17.5%]





Thresholds



Determining thresholds

Legal criteria

consultation



Use existing legal norms, if they exist

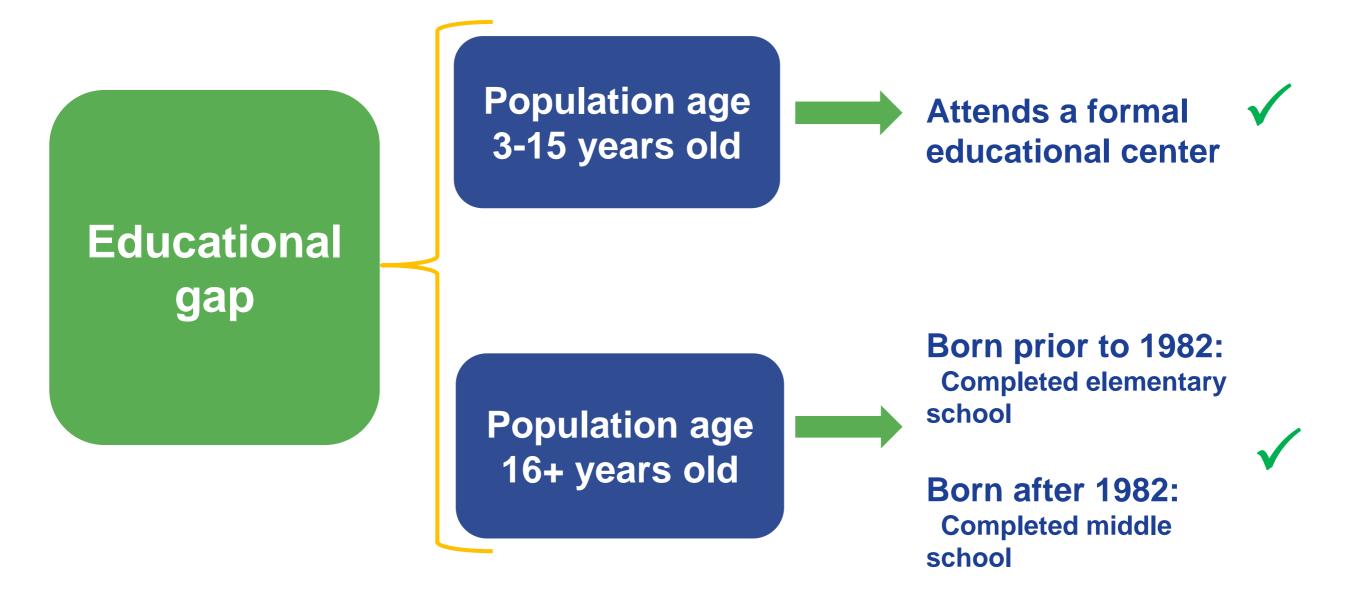
Technical

Experts / specialist consultation

Public institutions consultation: health, housing, social security, education



Educational gap





Access to health services

Access to health services

Enrolled in:

Seguro Popular (Government health insurance)



Public institution through social security benefits



Private healthcare / insurance



Access to social security

Access to social security

Direct access

Family members

Other family members and voluntary enrollment

Beneficiary of a pension program for senior citizens

Occupied population with employee benefits

Retired and pension recipients

Person is enrolled in an institution that provides a medical service through a spouse, child, or parent

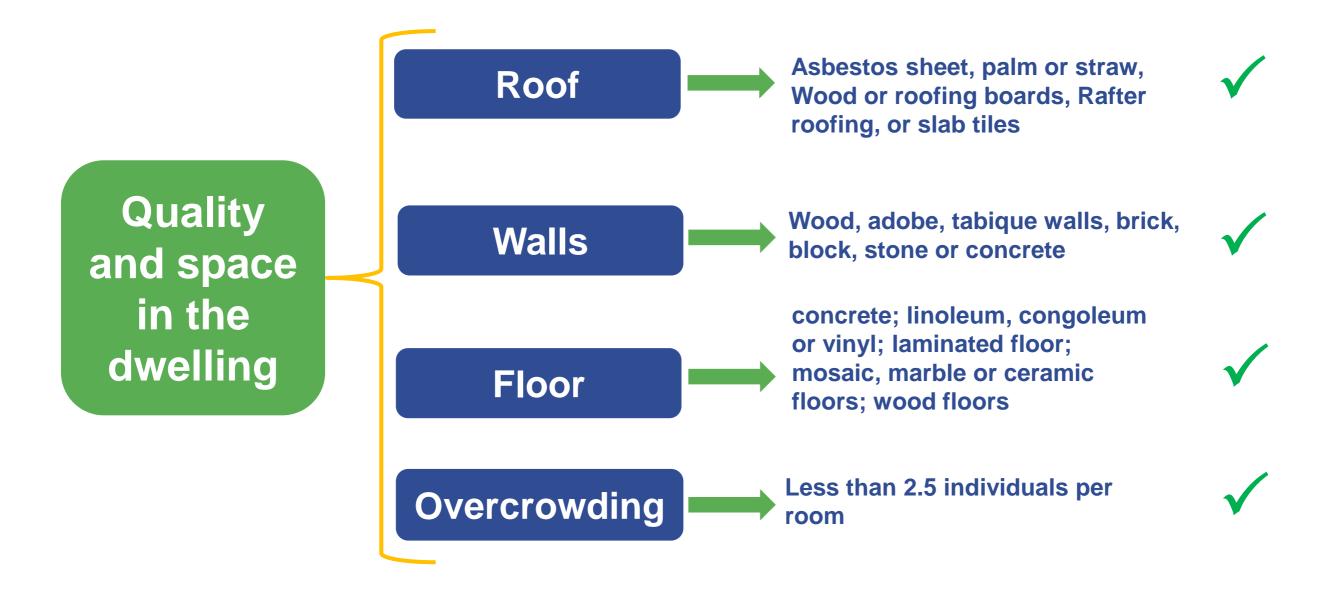
Person obtains social security through a relative or voluntary enrollment







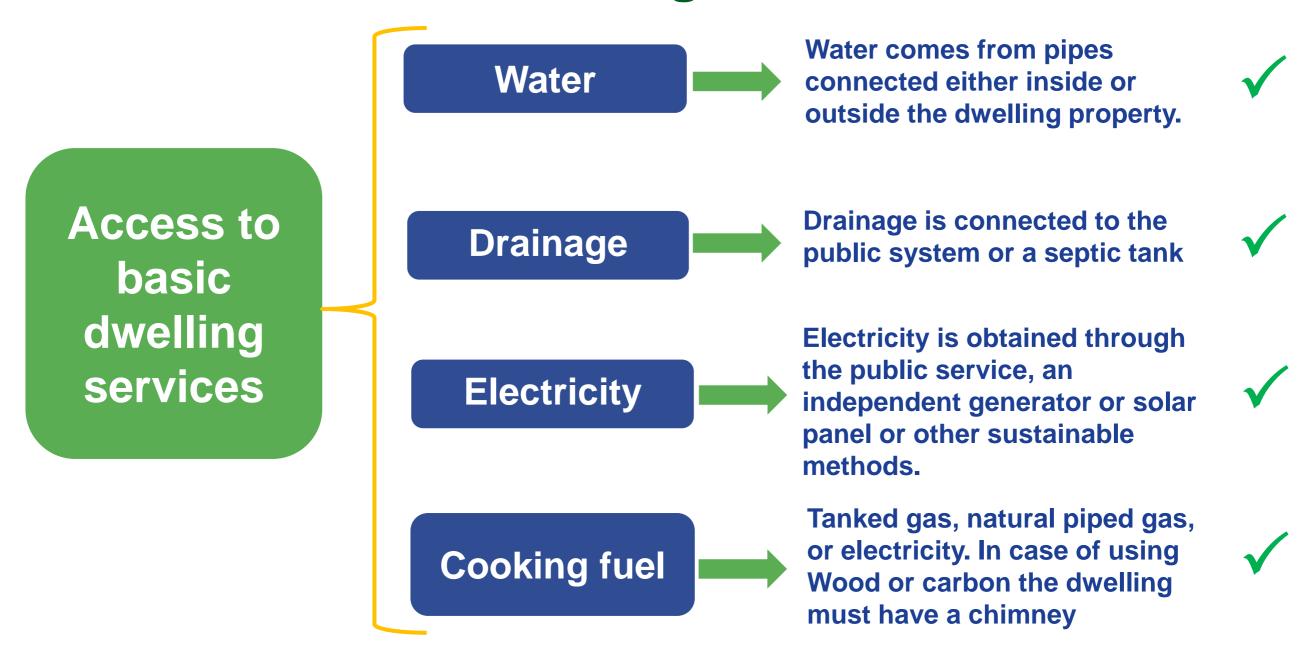
Quality and space in the dwelling



Members of a household will be considered as non-deprived if their dwelling meets <u>all</u> the conditions described above.



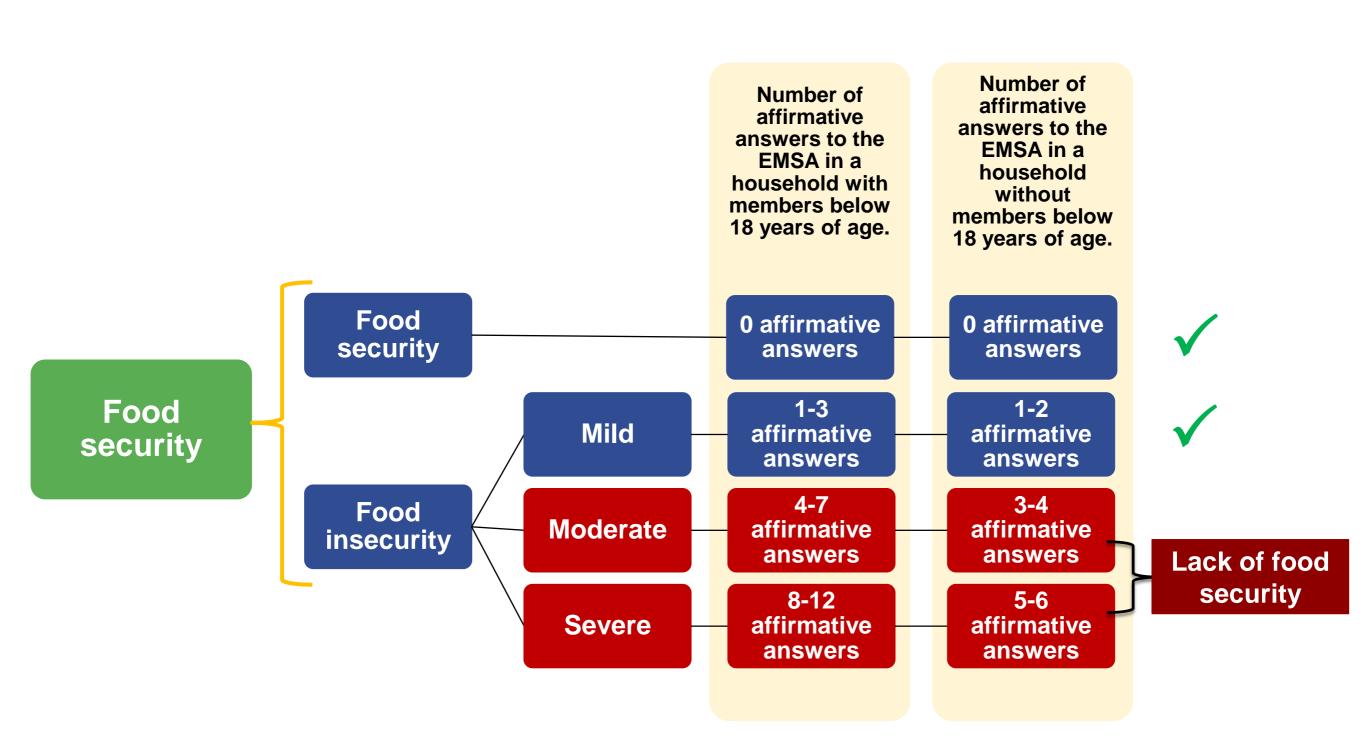
Access to basic dwelling services



Members of a household will be considered as non-deprived if their dwelling meets <u>all</u> the conditions described above.



Food security





Economic wellbeing

Food basket

Changes in consumption patterns

Caloric and micronutrient requirements

Rural & urban distinction

Minimum Wellbeing Line (MWL)

Food basket
+
Non-food basket

Food basket

Necessary goods and services

Goods and services with an income elasticity<1

Rural & urban distinction



Wellbeing Line (WL)



Properties

- Estimates for incidence, depth and intensity (average number of social deprivations)
- Allows for disaggregation by population groups
- Decomposable dimensions
- Comparability across time
- In the space of social rights, equivalent to $M_0=H^*A$

Rigorous

Social Deprivation Index (SDI) and MP measures:

- · Satisfy a set of axiomatic properties (Alkire y Foster, 2007)
- The SDI also satisfies the validity, reliability and additivity properties (Gordon; 2007,2010)