

## Direction for Information and Social Communication

Mexico City, October 3, 2010

World Habitat Day  
October 4

### **IN 2008, 20.1 MILLION PEOPLE LACKED ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES AT HOME AND 18.6 MILLION PEOPLE HAD HOUSING QUALITY AND SPACES DEPRIVATION**

Within the framework of World Habitat Day, the National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) discloses information on the number of people who lack housing with sufficient spaces, adequate construction and basic services.

Based on the official methodology for multidimensional measurement of poverty in Mexico, the CONEVAL estimates that, in 2008, 18.6 million people, that is, 17.5 percent of Mexico's total population, had deprivation in housing quality and spaces, and 20.1 million, representing 18.9 percent of the country's total population, suffered deprivation regarding basic services at home; the population representing both deprivations was 8.8 million people, that is, 8.3 percent of the country's inhabitants.

The federal states which, in 2008, concentrated the largest percentage of people with housing quality and spaces deprivation were Guerrero, with 44.3 percent; Oaxaca, with 38.3 percent, and Chiapas, with 38.2 percent. Likewise, out of the total of people with housing quality and spaces deprivation, 46.9 percent concentrated in the states of Veracruz, Mexico, Chiapas, Guerrero and Oaxaca.

The federal states which, in 2008, concentrated the largest percentage of people with deprivation in access to basic services at home were Oaxaca, with 48.5 percent; Guerrero, with 45.5 percent and Chiapas, with 36.3 percent. Likewise, out of the total of people with deprivation in basic services at home, 54.2 percent concentrated in the states of Veracruz, Mexico, Puebla, Oaxaca and Chiapas.

According to the official methodology for multidimensional poverty measurement in Mexico, we deem as the population in **housing quality and spaces deprivation** those people who reside in homes representing at least one of the following features:

- The home's flooring material is dirt.
- The home's roofing is corrugated cardboard or waste material.
- The home's wall material is daub and wattle made of reed, bamboo or palm; corrugated cardboard, metal or asbestos sheet; or waste material.
- The ratio of inhabitants per room is larger than 2.5 (overcrowding).

Based on the criteria proposed by the National Housing Commission (*Comisión Nacional de Vivienda*, CONAVI), deemed as population in situation of **deprivation in basic services at home** are those people who reside in homes with at least one of the following features:

- Water is obtained from a well, lake, stream, pipe; or else, piped water is obtained carried from another home, or from a public tap or hydrant.
- Home lacks drainage system, or the drain is not connected to piping leading to a river, lake, sea, creek or gully.
- Home lacks electrical power.

Regarding the progresses, according to the housing features indicators published on table 1 of the *2008 Evaluation Report on Social Development Policy in Mexico*, the percentage of households living in dirt floor homes dropped at national level from 9.7 in the year 2000 to 6.1 in 2008; this reduction is even greater for the 20 percent of population with the lowest income for, during the same period, it dropped from 33.3 to 18.9 percent.

Likewise, the percentage of households in homes without electrical power at national level dropped from 2.0 to 1.1 from 2000 to 2008, and for the 20 percent poorest population it dropped from 7.5 to 3.2. Additionally, the percentage of households living in homes lacking piped water dropped from 16.1 to 11.3 at national level and for the 20 percent poorest it dropped from 38.9 to 25.4.

### Evolution of housing social deprivation indicators, 2000 – 2008

Dimensions	2000		2008	
	20% poorest	National	20% poorest	National
Home features				
Percentage of households in dirt floor homes				
Percentage of households in homes without electric power				
Percentage of households in homes lacking piped water				

CONEVAL estimations based on 2000 and 2008 ENIGH.

### Evolución de los indicadores de carencia social en vivienda, 2000 – 2008

Dimensiones	2000		2008	
	20% más pobre	Nacional	20% más pobre	Nacional
<b>Características de las viviendas</b>				
Porcentaje de hogares en viviendas con piso de tierra	33.3	9.7	18.9	6.1
Porcentaje de hogares en viviendas sin energía eléctrica	7.5	2.0	3.2	1.1
Porcentaje de hogares en viviendas que no cuentan con agua entubada	38.9	16.1	25.4	11.3

Fuente: estimaciones del CONEVAL con base en las ENIGH 2000 y 2008

The CONEVAL published the official methodology for multidimensional poverty measurement in Mexico on December 2009. Said methodology is contained in the General Guidelines and Criteria for the definition, identification and measurement of poverty published in the Official Journal of the Federation (*Diario Oficial de la Federación*) June 16, 2010.

These estimations are made based on data from the 2008 National Household Income and Expense Survey Socioeconomic Conditions Module generated by the National Statistics and Geography Institute (INEGI).

## **ABOUT CONEVAL**

The CONEVAL is an organization with technical and administrative autonomy whose responsibility is to regulate and coordinate the evaluation of National Social Development Policy and the policies, programs and actions executed by public dependencies.

The information generated in matters of evaluation of social development policy and programs, as well as poverty measurement, is available at the CONEVAL website ([www.coneval.gob.mx](http://www.coneval.gob.mx)) to be queried by any person who may be interested in doing so.

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## Multidimensional poverty within the population with housing deprivations, Mexico 2008

Incidence indicators	Total population		Population without access to basic services at home		Population without housing quality and spaces	
	Percentage	Millions of people	Percentage	Millions of people	Percentage	Millions of people
<b>Multidimensional poverty</b>						
Population in multidimensional poverty situation						
Population in moderate multidimensional poverty situation						
Population in extreme multidimensional poverty situation						
Vulnerable population due to social deprivations						
Vulnerable population due to income						
Non multidimensional poor and non vulnerable population						
<b>Social deprivation indicators<sup>1</sup></b>						
Educational gap						
Access to health services						
Access to social security						
Housing quality and spaces						
Access to basic services at home						
Access to food						

<sup>1</sup> Reporting the percentage of population with each social deprivation.

Source: CONEVAL estimations based on 2008 MCS-ENIGH

## Pobreza multidimensional en la población con carencias en vivienda, México 2008

Indicadores de incidencia	Población total		Población sin acceso a los servicios básicos de la vivienda		Población sin calidad y espacios de la vivienda	
	Porcentaje	Millones de personas	Porcentaje	Millones de personas	Porcentaje	Millones de personas
<b>Pobreza multidimensional</b>						
Población en situación de pobreza multidimensional	44.2	47.2	71.6	14.4	77.6	14.5
Población en situación de pobreza multidimensional moderada	33.7	36.0	38.8	7.8	41.4	7.7
Población en situación de pobreza multidimensional extrema	10.5	11.2	32.8	6.6	36.2	6.7
Población vulnerable por carencias sociales	33.0	35.2	28.4	5.7	22.4	4.2
Población vulnerable por ingresos	4.5	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Población no pobre multidimensional y no vulnerable	18.3	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Indicadores de carencias sociales<sup>1</sup></b>						
Rezago educativo	21.7	23.2	35.6	7.2	35.9	6.7
Acceso a los servicios de salud	40.7	43.4	50.4	10.1	50.9	9.5
Acceso a la seguridad social	64.7	69.0	86.1	17.3	87.2	16.2
Calidad y espacios de la vivienda	17.5	18.6	43.8	8.8	100.0	18.6
Acceso a los servicios básicos en la vivienda	18.9	20.1	100.0	20.1	47.4	8.8
Acceso a la alimentación	21.6	23.1	36.5	7.3	41.8	7.8

<sup>1</sup> Se reporta el porcentaje de la población con cada carencia social.

Fuente: estimaciones del CONEVAL con base en el MCS-ENIGH 2008.

## Multidimensional poverty housing social deprivation indicators disaggregation, Mexico 2008

Incidence indicators	Percentage out of the total population
<b>Housing quality and spaces</b>	
Population living in dirt floor homes	
Population living in homes with corrugated cardboard or waste material roofing	
Population living in homes with soft material walls <sup>1</sup>	
Population living in overcrowded homes	
Access to basic services at home	
Population living without access to water inside their home	
Population living in homes without drainage	
Population living in homes without electricity	

Source: CONEVAL estimations based on 2008 MCS-ENIGH

<sup>1</sup> Deemed soft material if constructed with daub and wattle; reed, bamboo or palm; corrugated cardboard, metal or asbestos sheet; or waste material.

\* The sum of the percentages DOES NOT match the total percentage, given there are homes with more than one deprivation indicator (namely dirt floor homes and homes with soft material walls).

## Desagregación de los indicadores de carencia social en vivienda de la pobreza multidimensional, México 2008

Indicadores de incidencia	Porcentaje de la población total
<b><i>Calidad y espacios de la vivienda</i></b>	<b>17.5*</b>
Población en viviendas con piso de tierra	7.1
Población en viviendas con techos de lámina de cartón o desechos	2.6
Población en viviendas con muros de material blando <sup>1</sup>	2.3
Población en viviendas con hacinamiento	11.6
<b><i>Acceso a los servicios básicos en la vivienda</i></b>	<b>18.9*</b>
Población en viviendas sin acceso al agua dentro de la vivienda	12.0
Población en viviendas sin drenaje	11.4
Población en viviendas sin electricidad	1.0

Fuente: estimaciones del CONEVAL con base en el MCS-ENIGH 2008.

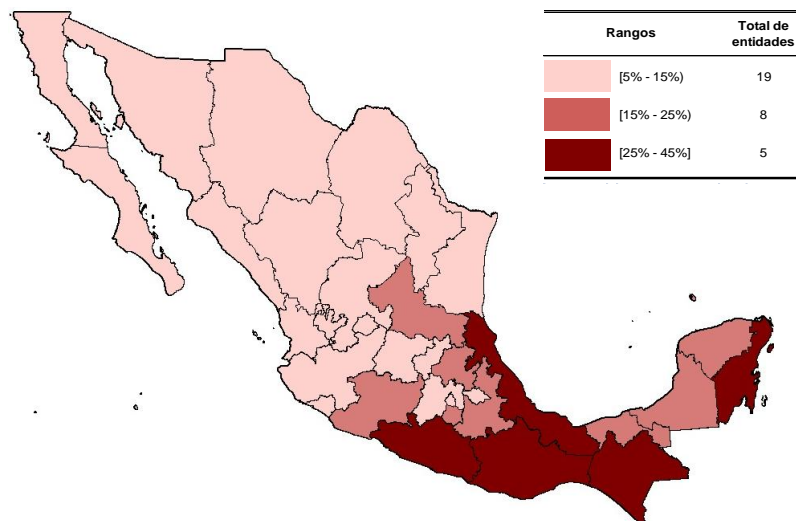
<sup>1</sup> Se considera material blando si es de barro o bajareque; de carrizo, bambú o palma; de lámina de cartón, metálica o asbesto; o material de desecho.

\* La suma de los porcentajes NO coincide con el porcentaje total, debido a que existen hogares con más de un indicador de carencia (v.g. hogares con piso de tierra Y muros de material blando).

**Percentage of population with housing quality and spaces deprivation,  
 Mexico 2008**

Ranges	Total states

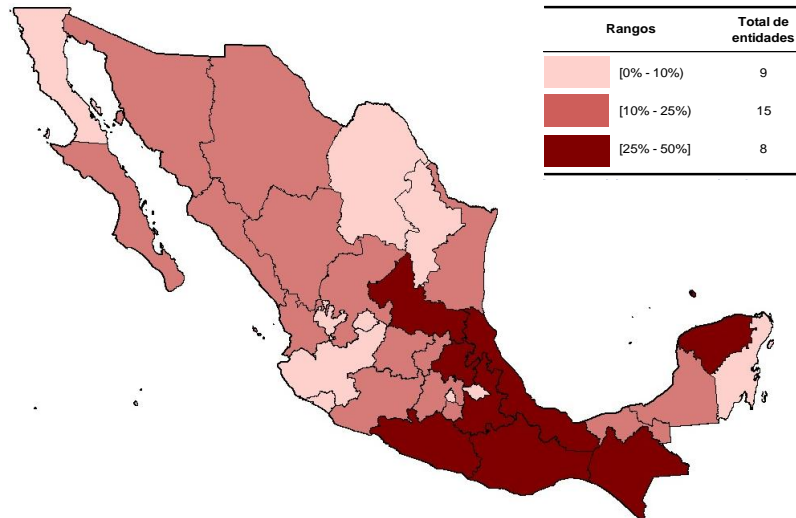
**Porcentaje de la población con carencia en la calidad y  
 espacios de la vivienda  
 México, 2008**



**Percentage of population with deprivation in access  
 to basic services at home, Mexico 2008**

Ranges	Total states

**Porcentaje de la población con carencia en el acceso a los  
 servicios básicos en la vivienda  
 México, 2008**



## Percentage of population with housing social deprivation, by federal state, 2008

<b>Geographic environment</b>	<b>Percentages</b>	
	Percentage of population without housing quality and spaces	Percentage of population without access to basic services at home
<i>National</i>		
Aguascalientes		
Baja California		
Baja California Sur		
Campeche		
Coahuila		
Colima		
Chiapas		
Chihuahua		
Distrito Federal (Capital City)		
Durango		
Guanajuato		
Guerrero		
Hidalgo		
Jalisco		
State of Mexico		
Michoacán		
Morelos		
Nayarit		
Nuevo León		
Oaxaca		



Puebla  
Querétaro  
Quintana Roo  
San Luis Potosí  
Sinaloa  
Sonora  
Tabasco  
Tamaulipas  
Tlaxcala  
Veracruz  
Yucatán  
Zacatecas

Source: CONEVAL estimations based on 2008 MCS-ENIGH

## Porcentaje de población con carencia social en vivienda, según entidad federativa, 2008

Ámbito geográfico	Porcentajes	
	Porcentaje de la población sin calidad y espacios de la vivienda	Porcentaje de la población sin acceso a los servicios básicos de la vivienda
<i>Nacional</i>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>18.9</b>
Aguascalientes	7.8	2.8
Baja California	14.7	10.2
Baja California	7.9	6.3
Campeche	24.6	24.6
Chiapas	38.2	36.3
Chihuahua	10.9	12.0
Coahuila	5.1	5.2
Colima	11.4	3.1
Distrito Federal	6.3	3.8
Durango	12.1	18.4
Guanajuato	12.8	14.4
Guerrero	44.3	45.5
Hidalgo	21.8	26.1
Jalisco	9.7	9.5
México	14.3	16.0
Michoacán	21.8	21.4
Morelos	15.3	15.4
Nayarit	12.9	11.8
Nuevo León	8.2	8.3
Oaxaca	38.3	48.5
Puebla	22.1	32.7
Querétaro	11.5	12.7
Quintana Roo	26.2	7.0
San Luis Potosí	22.5	25.8
Sinaloa	14.6	16.5
Sonora	12.8	11.9
Tabasco	17.4	20.7
Tamaulipas	12.6	12.8
Tlaxcala	13.3	9.4
Veracruz	30.1	35.3
Yucatán	24.2	28.8
Zacatecas	9.9	14.9

Fuente: estimaciones del CONEVAL con base en el MCS-ENIGH 2008.