

Social Communication and Information Area

Mexico, D.F. august 9, 2010

International Day of the World's Indigenous People

IN 2008, 75.7 PER CENT OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE LIVED UNDER MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

Within the framework of the International Day of the World's Indigenous People, CONEVAL furnishes information in relation to the indigenous population under a multidimensional poverty situation.

Based on official multidimensional poverty measuring methodology in Mexico, CONEVAL estimates that during 2008, 5.2 million women and men who spoke indigenous tongues, who represented 4.8 percent of the total population, where classified in multidimensional poverty. Of these, 2.7 million were found under extreme multidimensional poverty levels.

That same year, 1.4 million indigenous people were vulnerable due to social deprivation, 0.1 were vulnerable due to income levels, and 0.2 million were not considered multidimensional poor nor vulnerable due to income or social deprivation. This data presented refers to individuals three years or older who reported speaking an indigenous tongue.

In 2008, the indigenous people found under multidimensional poverty had an average of 3.7 social deprivation, whose classification was as follows: 49.9 per cent were lagging behind in education; 52.7 per cent did not have access to health services; 85.8 per cent did not have access to social security; 50.8 per cent lacked housing quality and spaces; 54 per cent did not have access to basic housing services, and 42.1 per cent did not have access to food.

The National Commission for the Development of Indigenous People *Comisión Nacional para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas* (CDI) estimates that the states of Oaxaca, Chiapas, Yucatán and Puebla concentrate more than half the indigenous population.

According to the CDI, a person is considered indigenous if he/she forms part of and indigenous household, where the head of the household, their spouse or any of their ancestors declared speaking an indigenous tongue. Additionally, the indigenous population also includes people that speak an indigenous tongue and who do not form part in these homes.

The CONEVAL published the official methodology for measuring multidimensional poverty in Mexico in December 2009 and to carry out its calculation it uses information of the Socioeconomic Conditions Module 2008 of the National Household Income and Expenditures Survey generated by the National Statistics Institute.





ABOUT THE CONEVAL

The CONEVAL is an institution with technical and management autonomy which has the responsibility to establish rules, regulations and coordinate the evaluation of Social Development National Policy and politics, programs and actions enforced by public dependencies.

The information generated on the evaluation social development policies and programs, as well as poverty measurement, is available on the Internet web page (<u>www.coneval.gob.mx</u>) for consultation by any interested person.

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Contact: Julieta Castro Toral Social Communication and Information Director 01 (55) 54 81 72 57 jcastro@coneval.gob.mx

Mario Pichardo Berriozabal Information and Broadcasting Strategy Sub director 01 (55) 54 81 72 56 mpichardo@coneval.gob.mx





Incidence Indicators	Percentage of Indigenous Population	Percentage of Non Indigenous Population	Percentage of Total Population
Multidimensional Poverty			
Multidimensional poverty population	75.7	42.1	44.2
Moderate multidimensional poverty population	36.5	33.5	33.7
Extreme multidimensional poverty population	39.2	8.5	10.5
Vulnerable population due to social deprivation	20.0	33.9	33.0
Vulnerable population due to income	1.2	4.7	4.5
Non multidimensional poor and non vulnerable population	3.1	19.3	18.3
Social deprivation indicators ¹			
Lagging behind in education	49.9	19.8	21.7
Access to health services	52.7	39.8	40.7
Access to social security	85.8	63.2	64.7
Housing quality and spaces	50.8	15.2	17.5
Access to basic housing services	54.0	16.5	18.9
Access to food	42.1	20.2	21.6

¹ the population percentage of each social deprivation is reported.

Note: anyone who speaks an indigenous tongue is considered indigenous. Source: CONEVAL estimates based on the MCS-ENIGH 2008.

Pobreza multidimensional en la población indígena, 2008

