



Consejo Nacional de Evaluación  
de la Política de Desarrollo Social

# Multidimensional Poverty Measurement: The Mexican Wave

# Multidimensional poverty measurement in Mexico: from a legal mandate to its **use**

**Constitutional  
mandate: Importance  
of social rights**

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

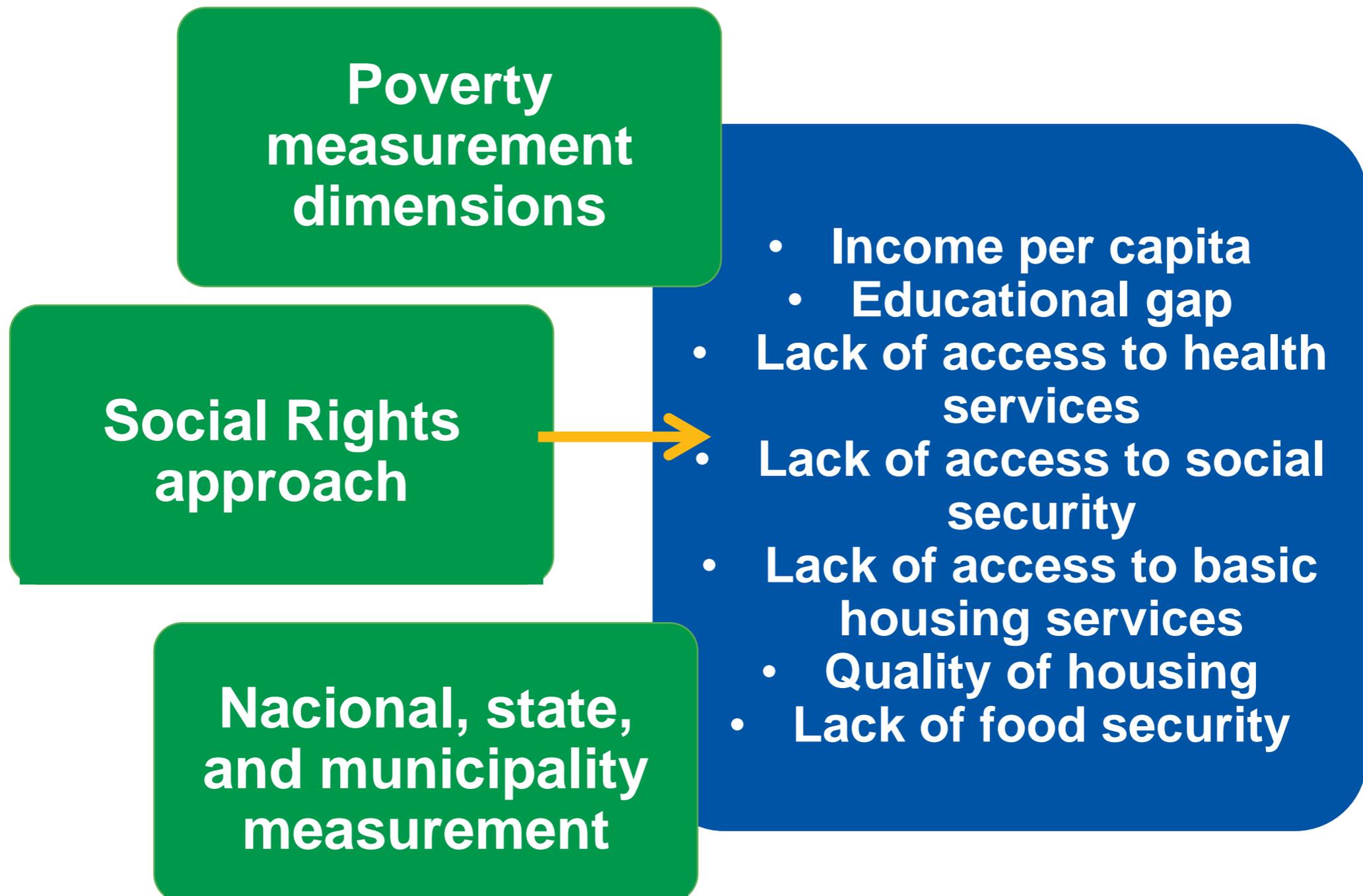
**Social Development Law:  
Independent institution in charge  
of measuring poverty: CONEVAL**

**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**

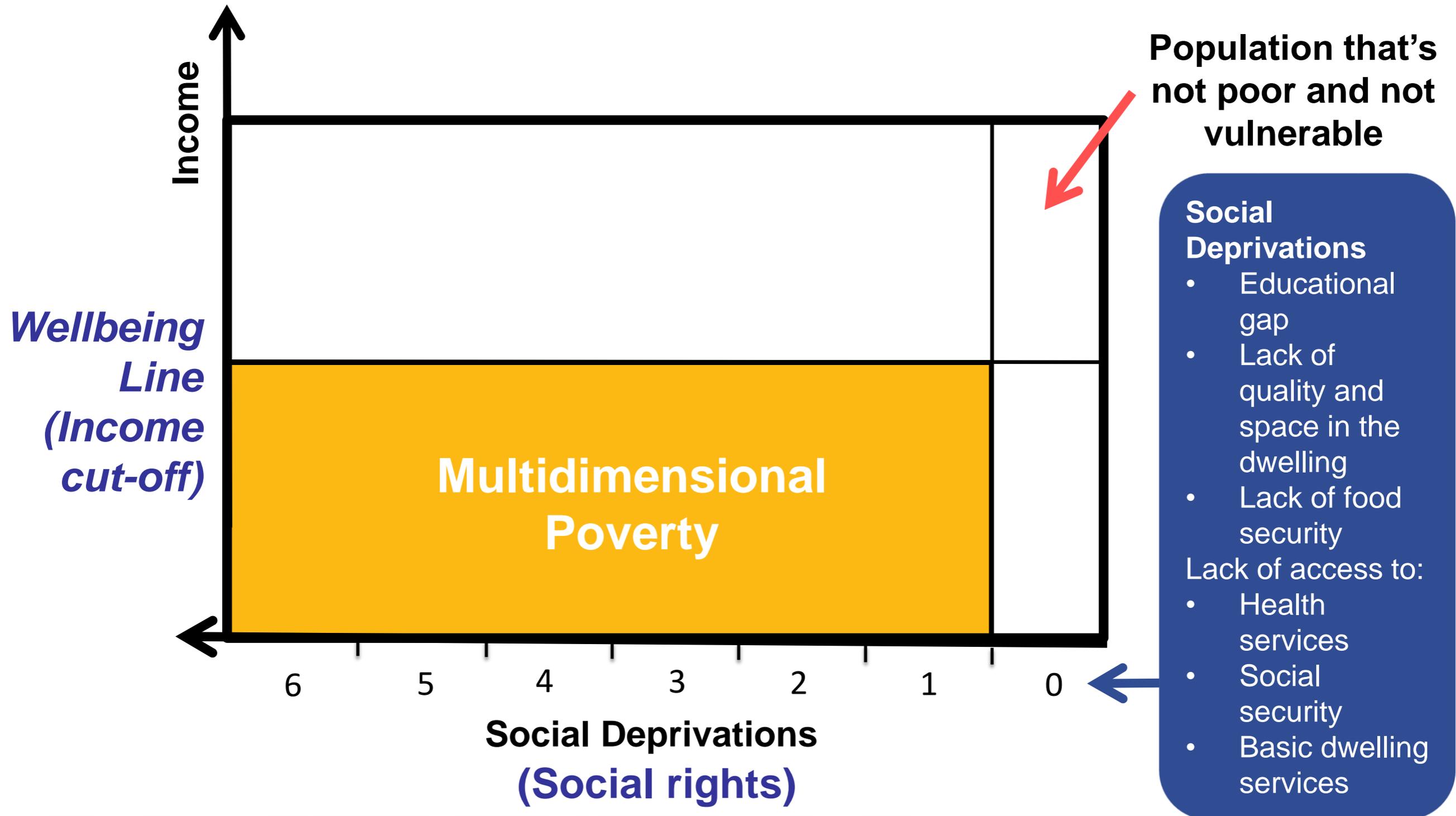
# Measuring poverty according to the Social Development Law (2005)



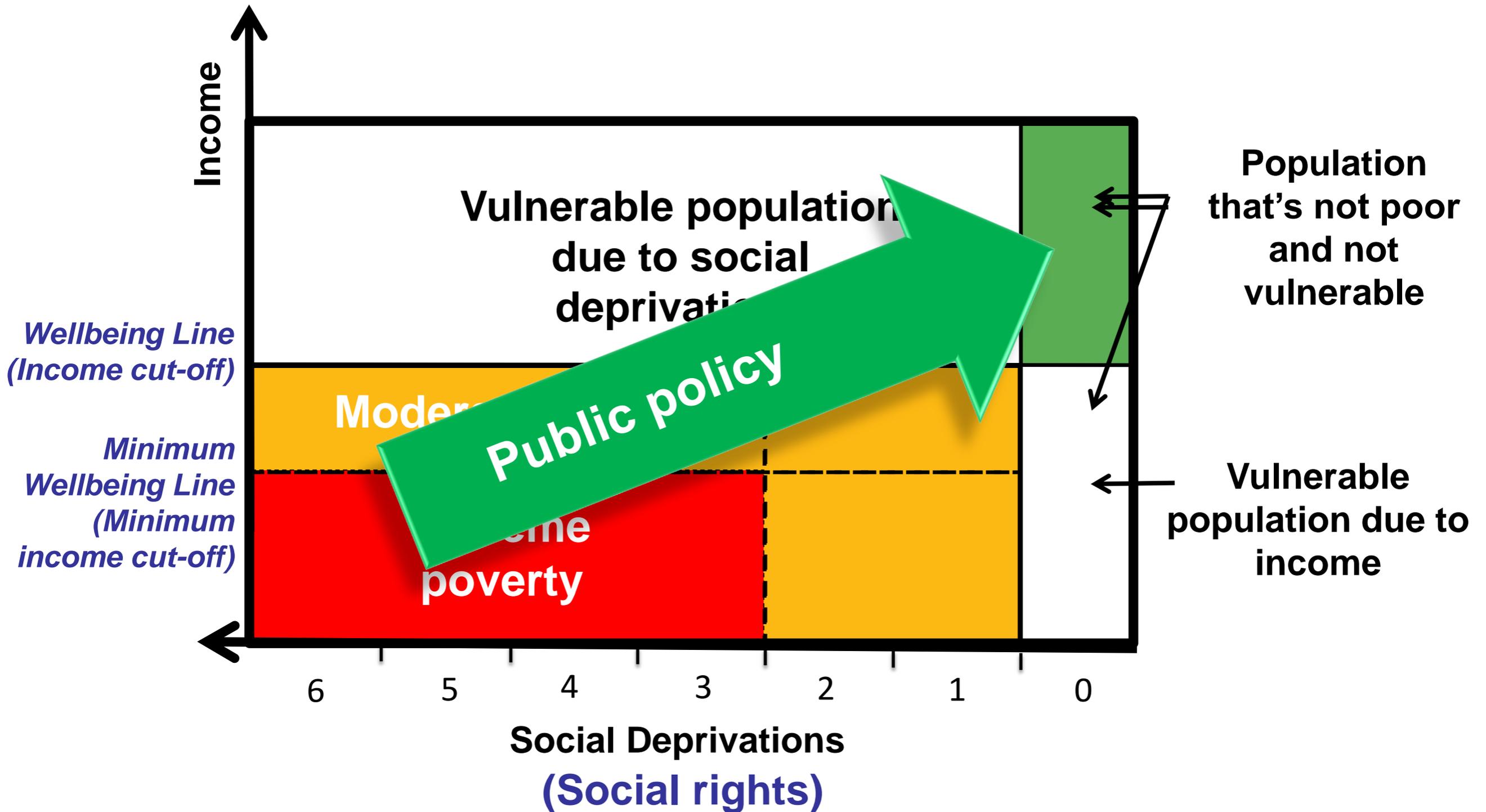
## Social right's approach: Advantages

- 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

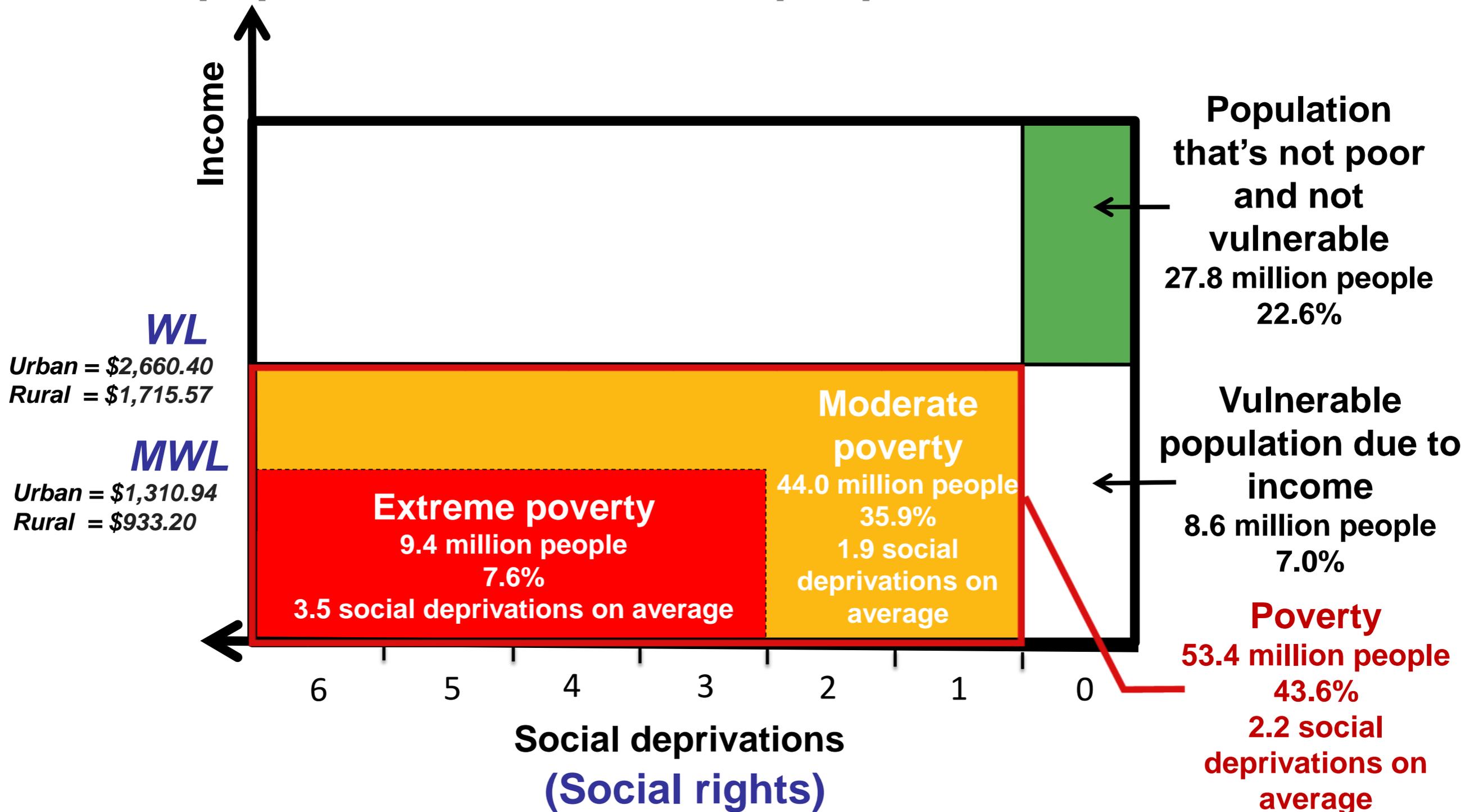


# Poverty identification



# Poverty measurement in 2016

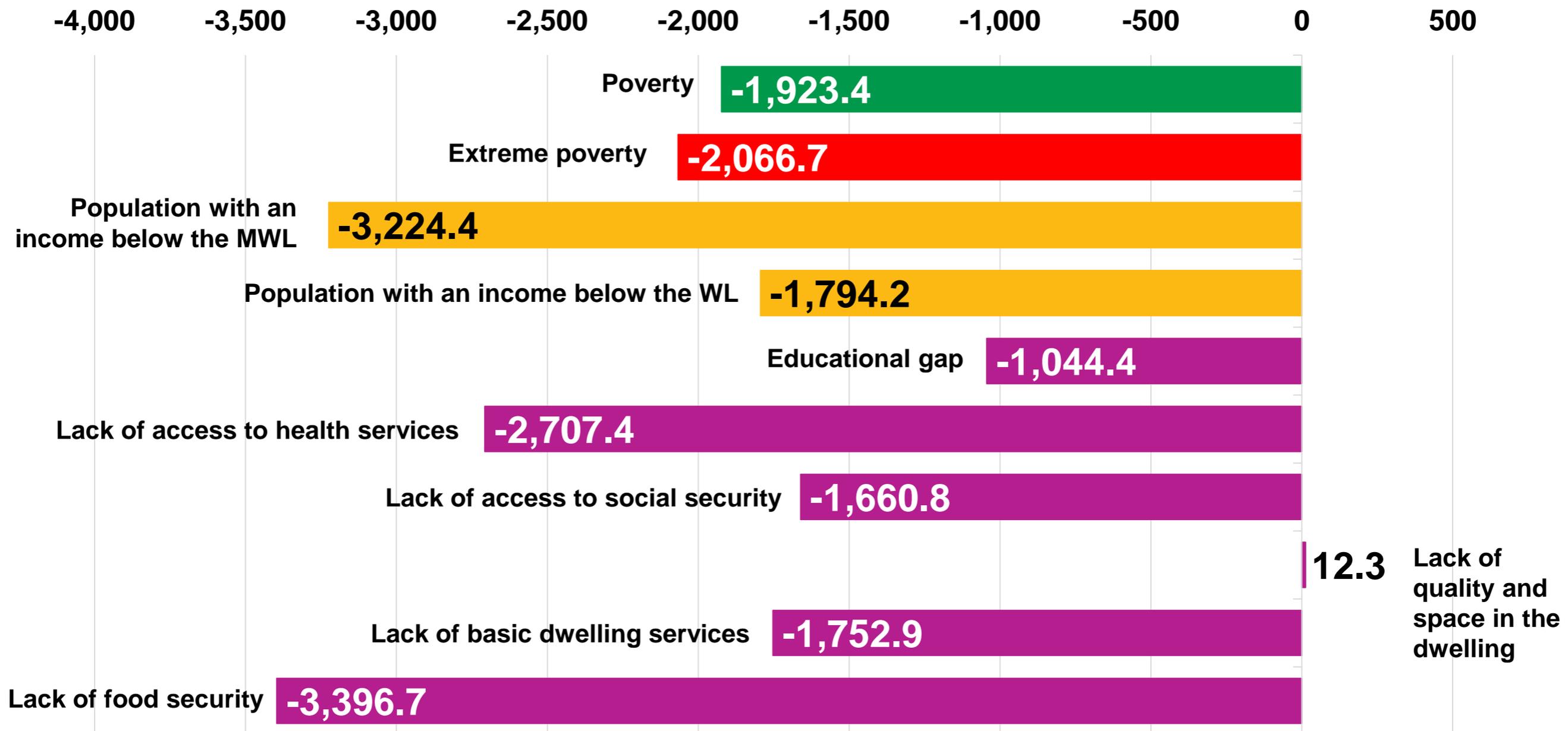
Total population: 122.6 million people



# Biannual changes in multidimensional poverty

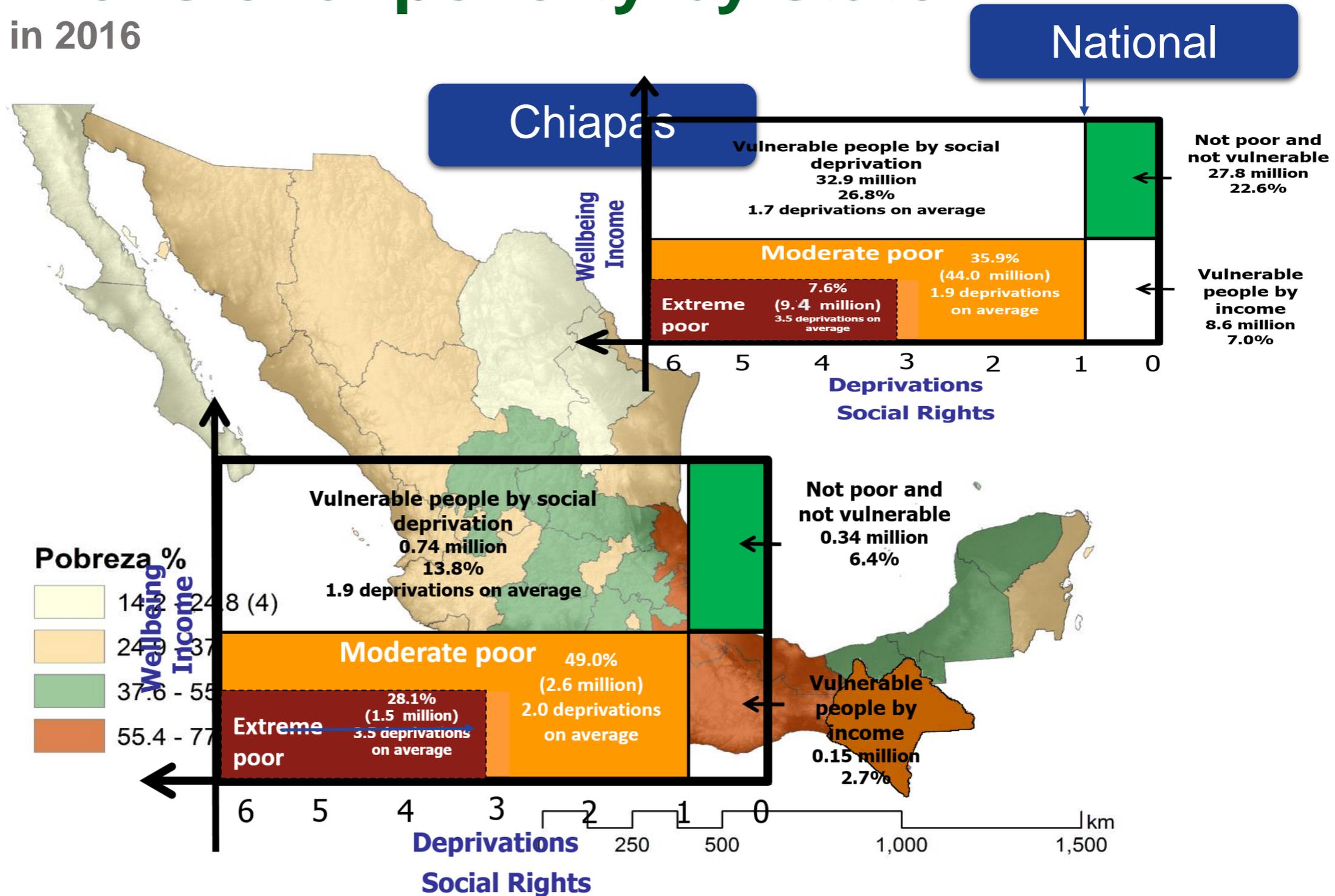
2014-2016

Change in thousands of people



# Multidimensional poverty by state

Percentage in 2016



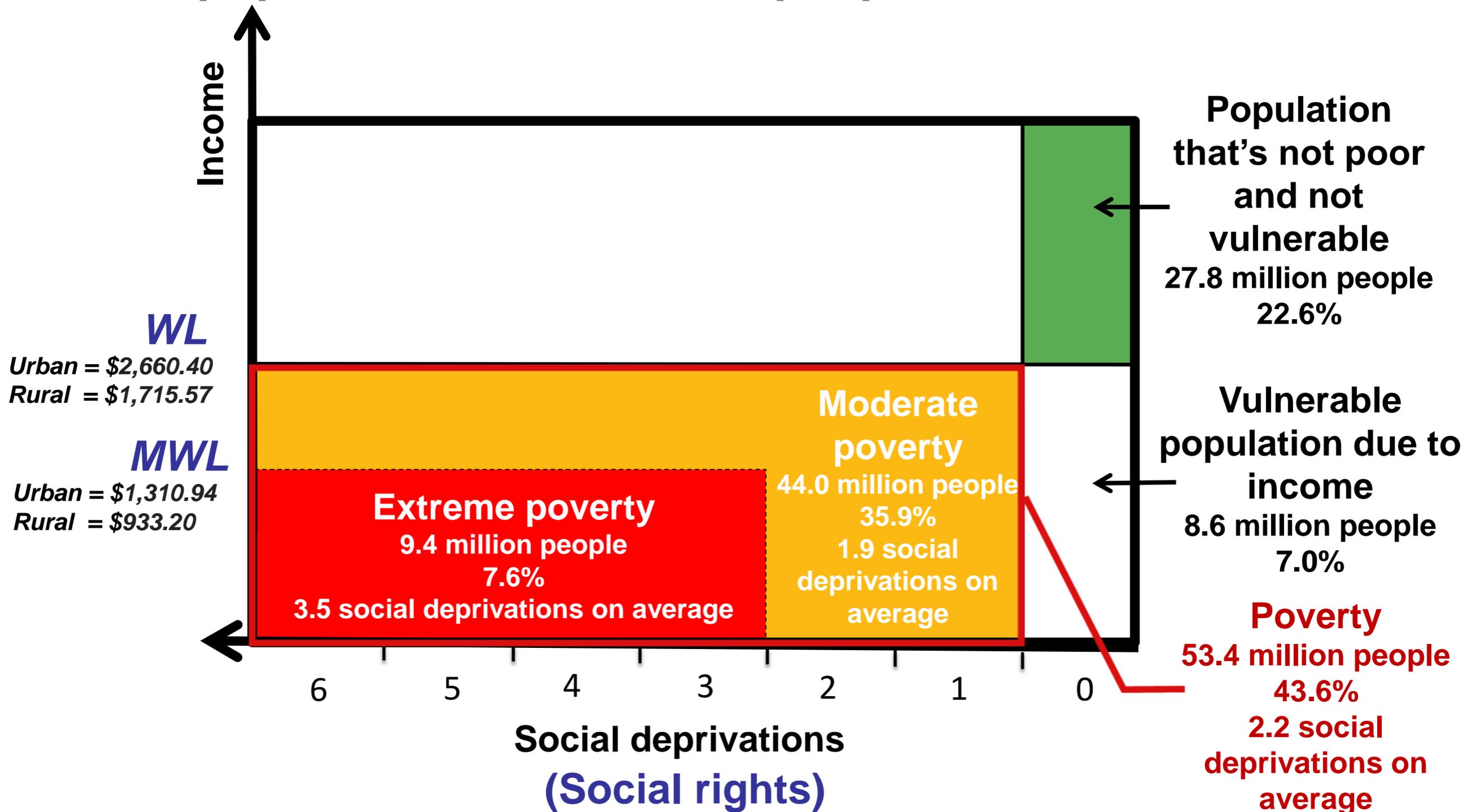
## Measuring poverty in a multidimensional way helps governments improve their policies

- 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%]**

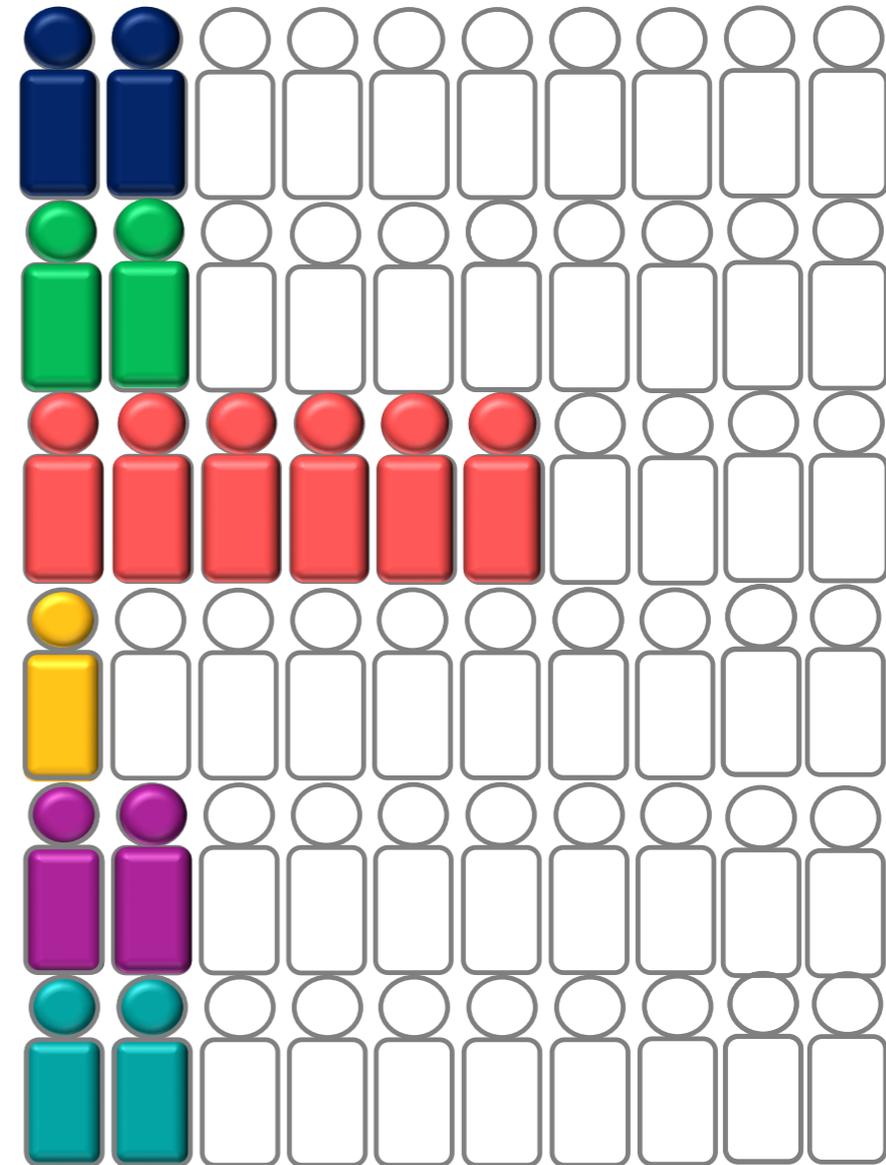
**Lack of access to health services [15.5%]**

**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%]**

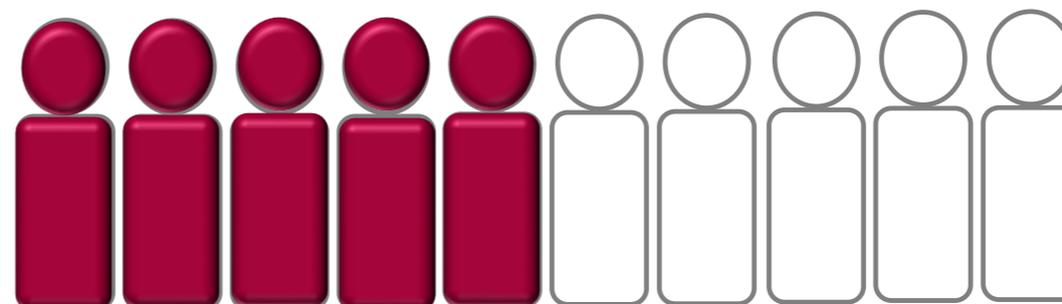
**Lack of food security [20.1%]**



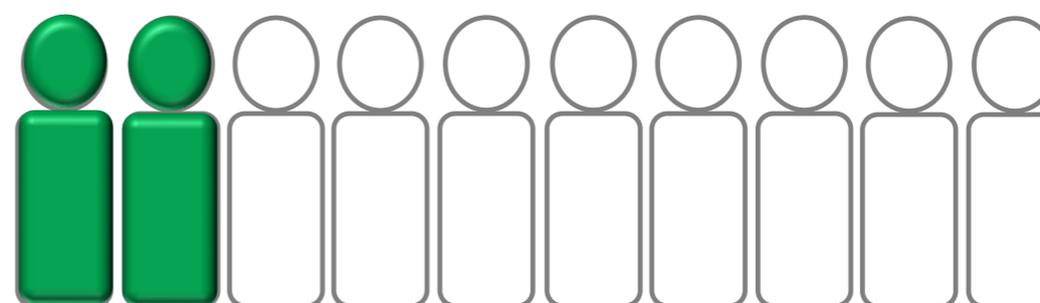
# Social deprivations

## 2016

Income below the wellbeing line  
[50.6%]

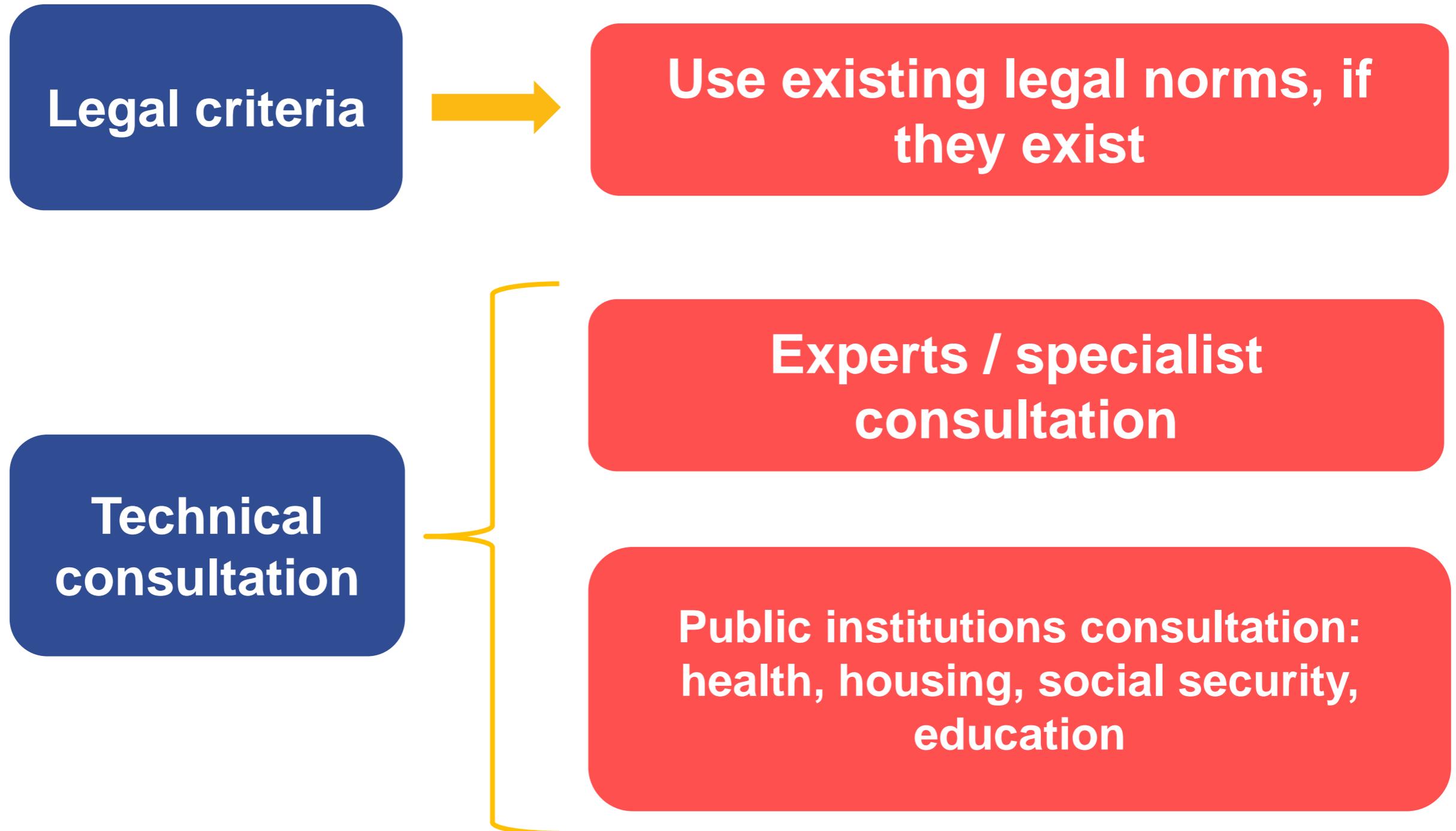


Income below the minimum wellbeing line  
[17.5%]

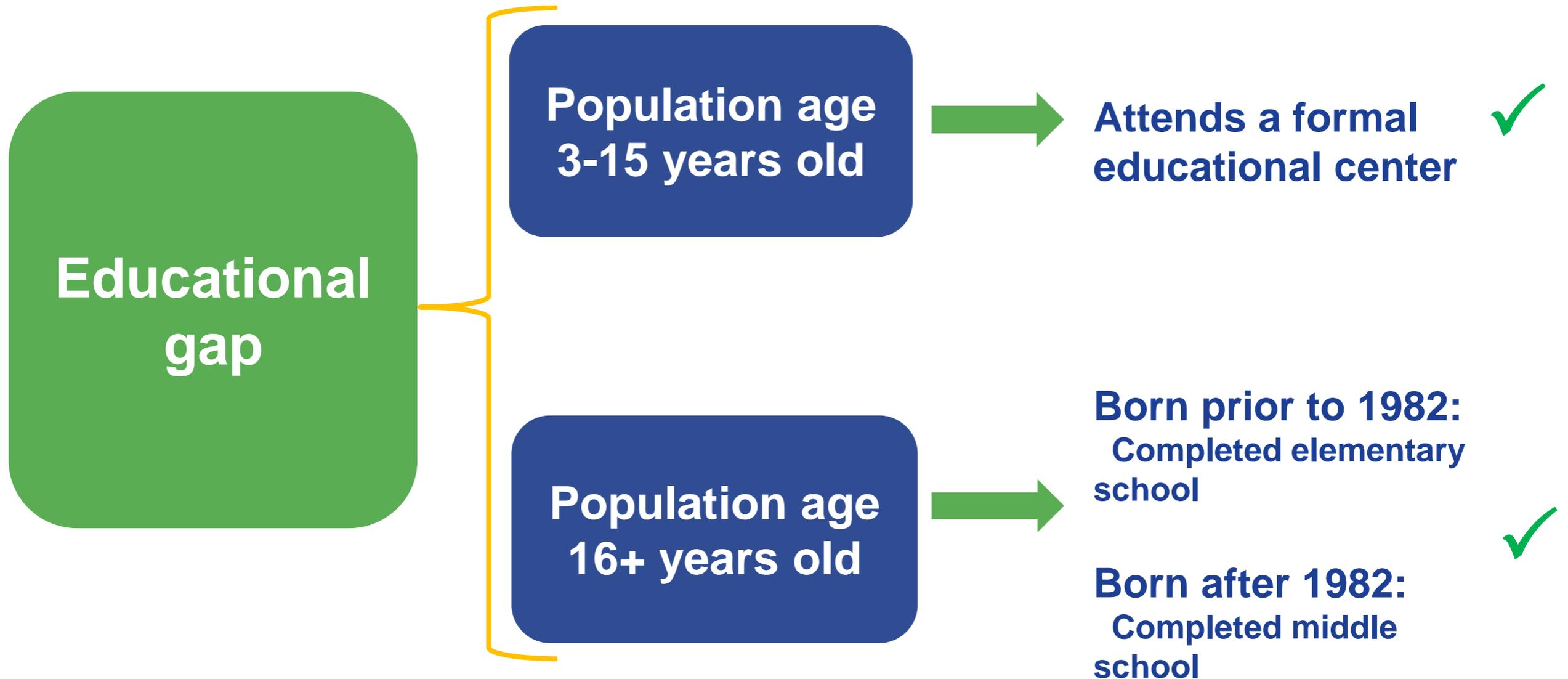


# Thresholds

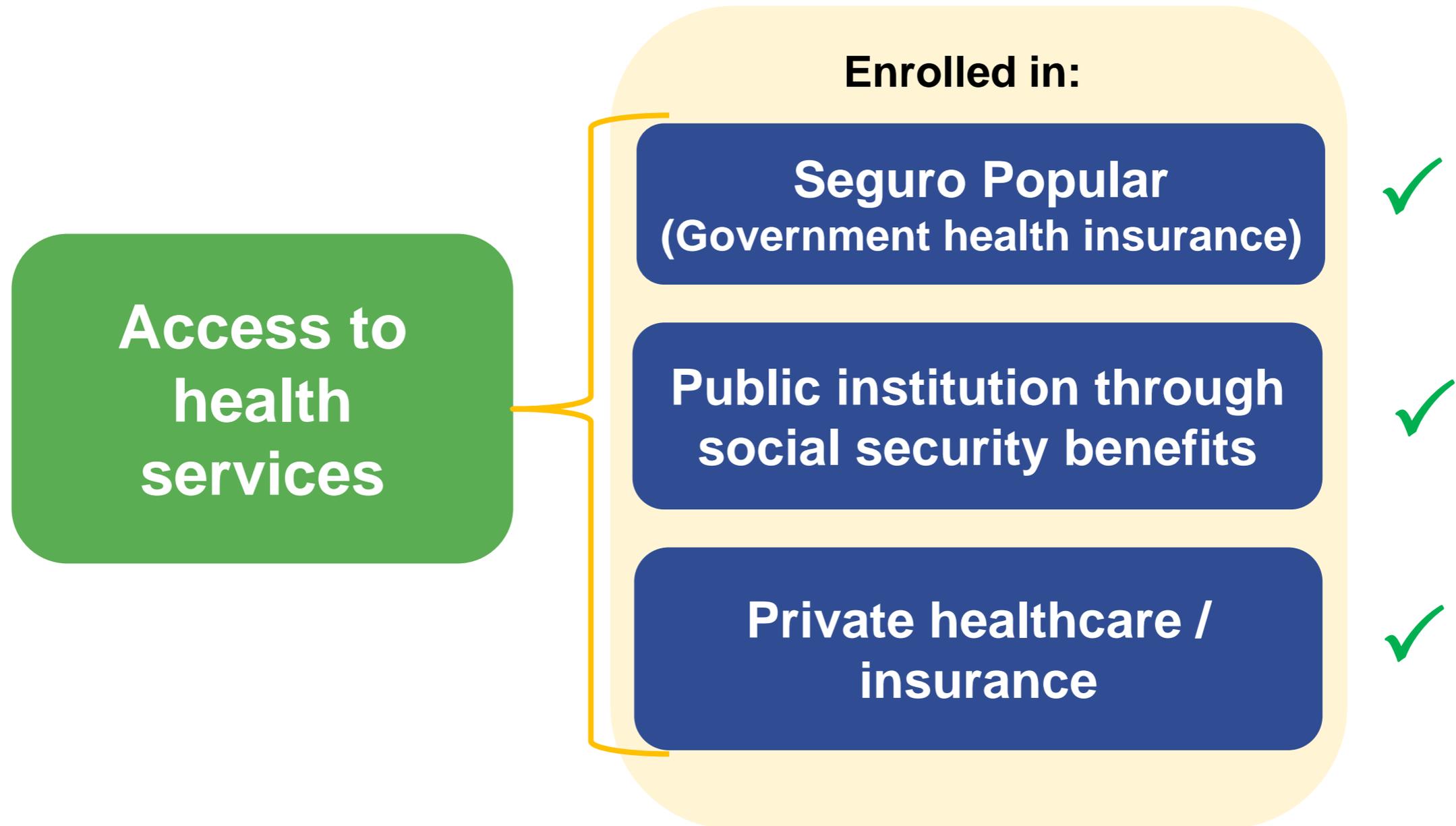
## Determining thresholds



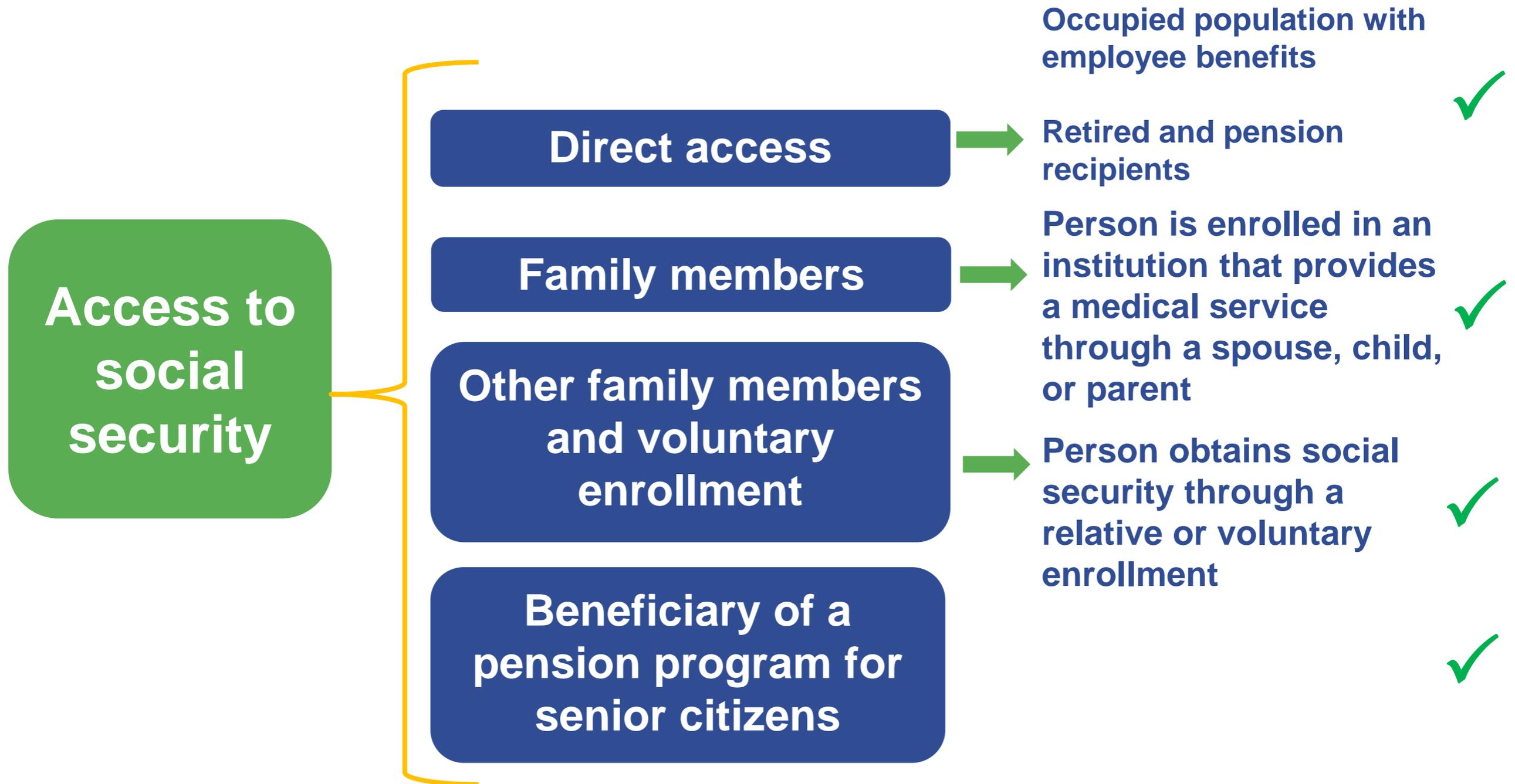
# Educational gap



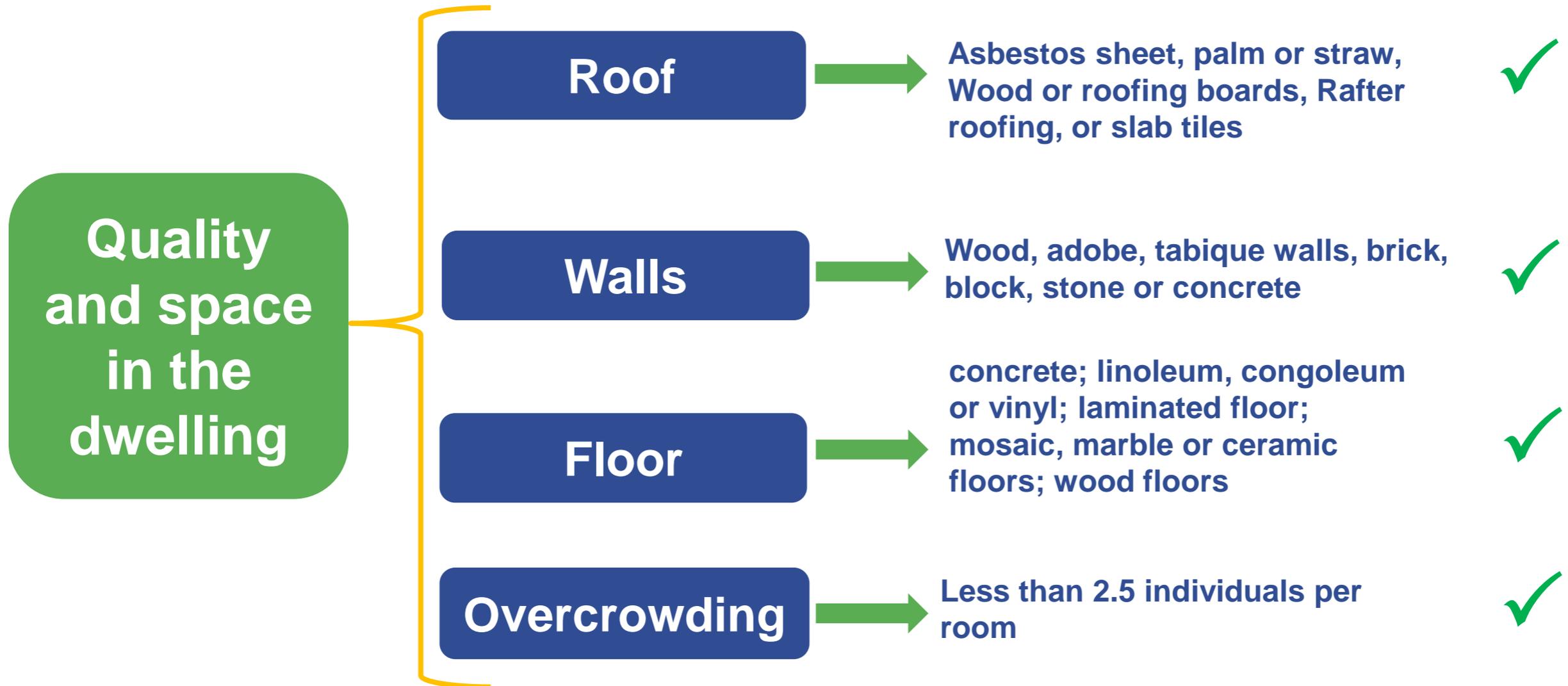
# Access to health services



# Access to social security

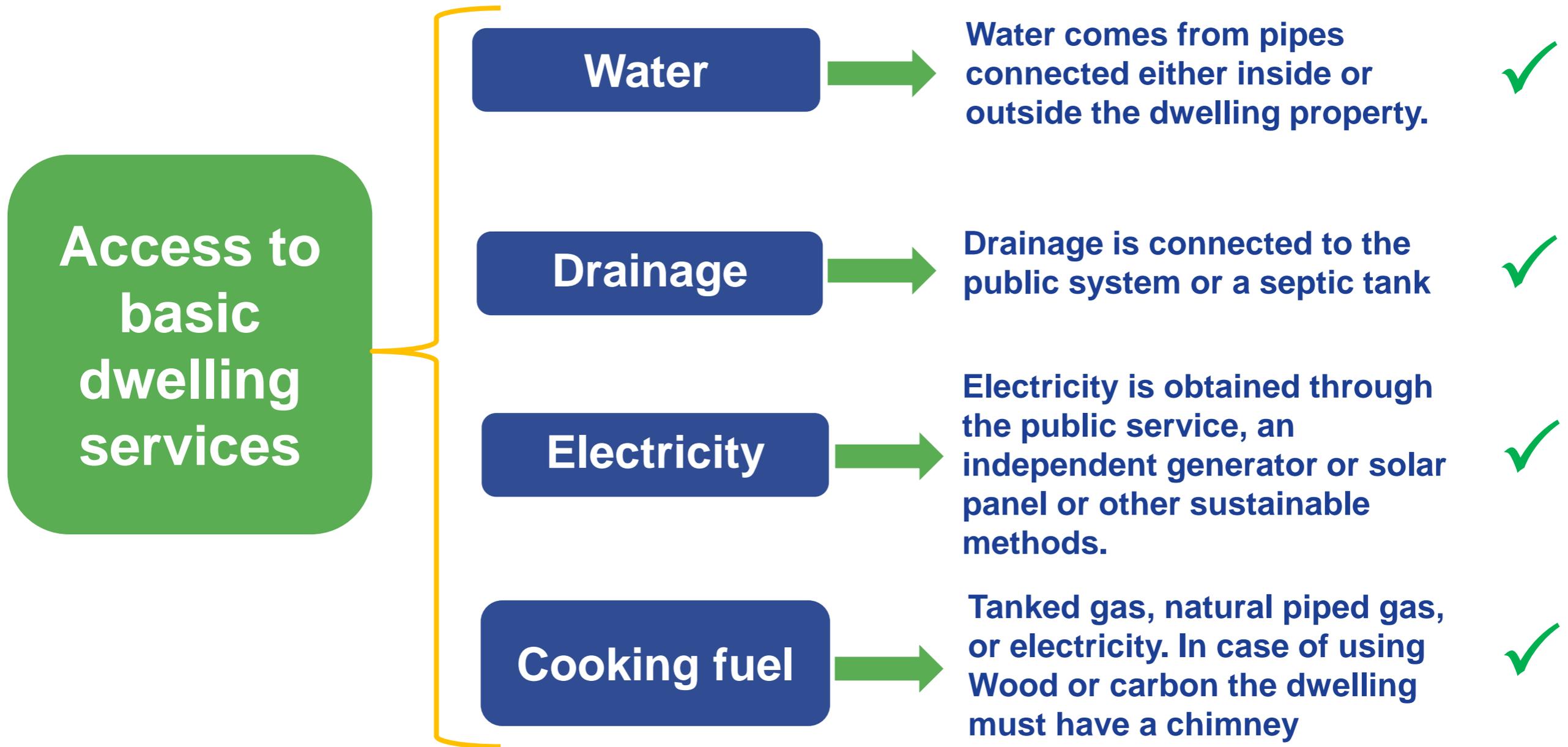


# Quality and space in the dwelling



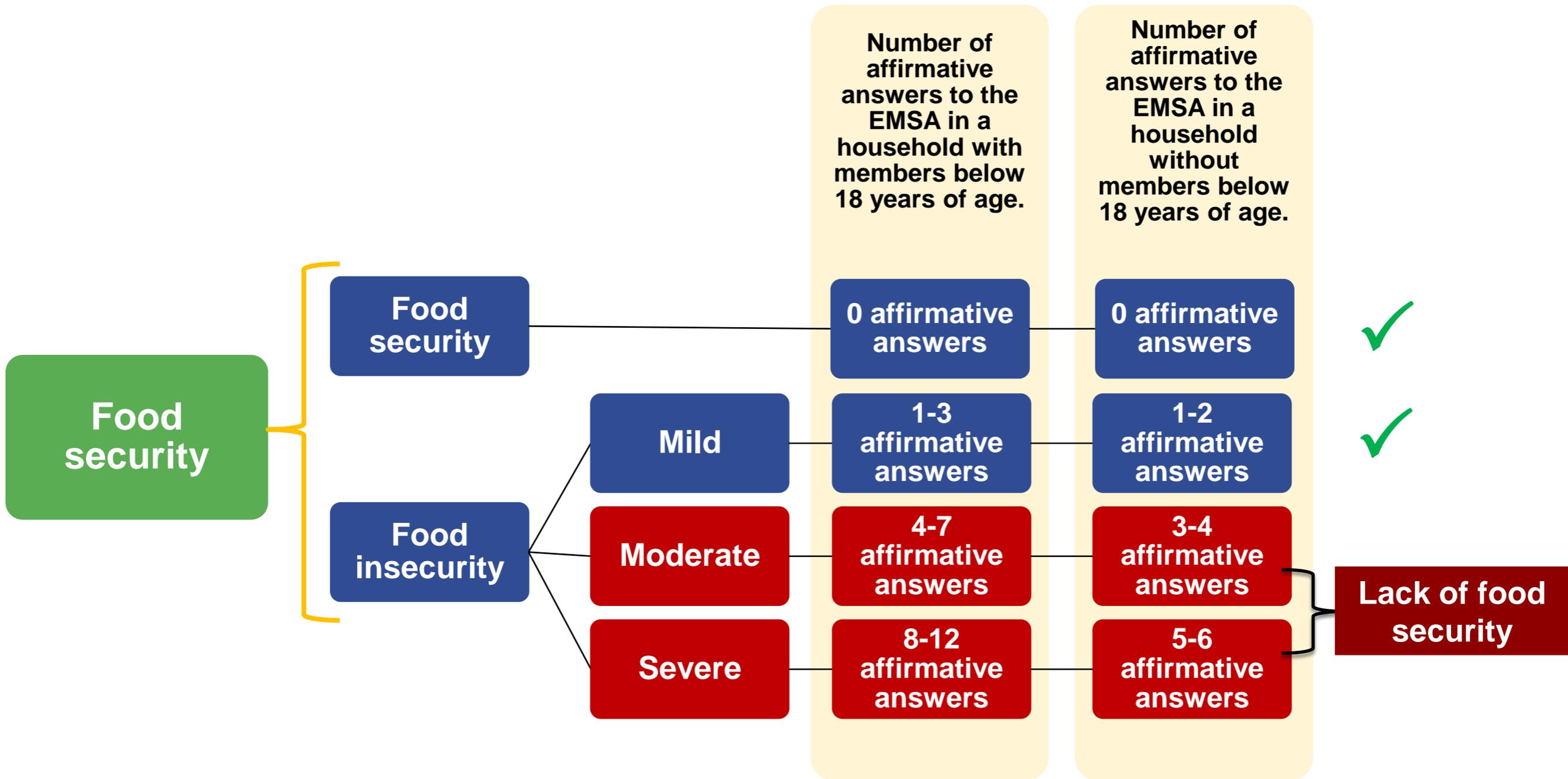
Members of a household will be considered as non-deprived if their dwelling meets all the conditions described above.

# Access to basic dwelling services

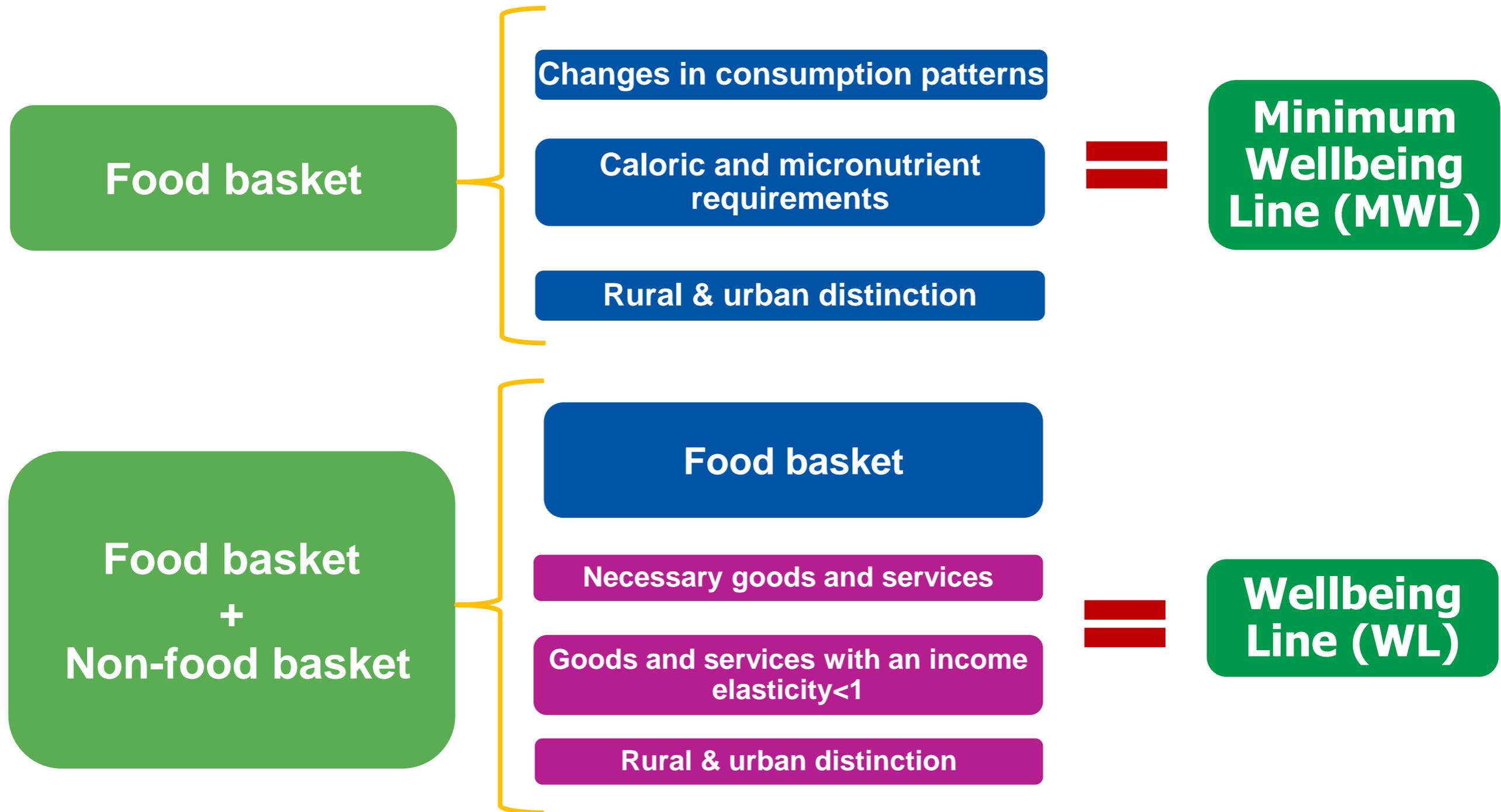


Members of a household will be considered as non-deprived if their dwelling meets all the conditions described above.

# Food security



# Economic wellbeing



# 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)**