

PRESS RELEASE No. 003

Mexico, Federal District July 29, 2013

CONEVAL REPORTS THE RESULTS OF THE POVERTY MEASUREMENT OF 2012

- **In 2012 there were 53.3 million poor people in Mexico (45.5% of the total), versus 52.8 million (46.1%) in 2010.**
- **Between 2010-2012, the extremely poor population was reduced from 13.0 million people (11.3% of the total) to 11.5 million (9.8%).**
- **2012 measurement is based on a total population of 117.3 million people and that of 2010 on 114.5 million; both were calculated with information from CONAPO which is used by INEGI.**
- **Between 2010 and 2012 the deprivations due to educational gap, access to health services, quality and spaces of the dwelling, access to basic household services and access to food were reduced in percentage and number of people.**
- **That was not the case with the deprivation due to access to social security and the number of people with an income below the wellbeing line and with an income below the minimum wellbeing line.**
- **The percentage of people with deprivation due to access to health services decreased in all federal entities; therefore, in the national sum it went from 29.2% to 21.5% between 2010-2012.**

Mexico, F.D. - The National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) reveals the results of the poverty measurement of 2012 and its comparison with those of 2010, this information will allow providing feedback to the social politics.

According to that established in the General Law of Social Development (LGDS), the poverty measurement takes into consideration the following scopes: current income per capita, educational gap, access to health services, access to social security, quality and spaces for the dwelling, access to basic household services, access to food and degree of social cohesion.

Today, CONEVAL presents the information about the estimate of poverty nationwide and for each federal entity of 2012. The poverty measurement on a municipal level, according to the periods indicated by the LGDS, is estimated every five years, so the next measurement will be made based on the information from 2015 and will be revealed in 2016.

The 2012 poverty estimates were calculated from the databases of the Socioeconomic Conditions Module of the National Survey of Income and Expenditure at Households (MCS-ENIGH) made by the National Statistics and Geography Institute (INEGI) between August and November, 2012, which were published on July 16. Due to the fact that INEGI adjusted the expansion factors of the 2010 survey to the current population projections, developed by the National Population Council (CONAPO), the poverty estimates corresponding to 2008 and 2010 presented today, show variations regarding those previously published by CONEVAL, since all those were based on previous population projections.

The purpose of this information is to provide elements to improve the public policies tending towards eliminating poverty. By knowing the status of the dimensions that form the poverty phenomenon, the decision makers regarding public politics of all government levels (federal, state and municipal) may identify the areas in which the institutional efforts must be double, as well as the regions in the country where it is necessary to strengthen the priority attention of the population living in economic or social poverty or vulnerability.

CHANGES IN POVERTY LEVELS AND EXTREME POVERTY 2010-2012

POVERTY

The population in poverty is the one that at least has one social deprivation and receives an income below the wellbeing line, whose value is equivalent to the cost of the food and non-food baskets together.

Nationwide, the number of people in poverty was 53.3 million in 2012, whereas in 2010 it was 52.8 million. In percentage this represents a variation of 46.1% in 2010 to 45.5% in 2012, taking into consideration that it is estimated that the total population of the country went from 114.5 to 117.3 million people between 2010 and 2012.

In this period, the number of average deprivations of the Mexican population in poverty was reduced from 2.6 to 2.4.

EXTREME POVERTY

The people who have three or more social deprivations and earn an income below the minimum wellbeing line are considered to be in extreme poverty, that is, their total income is lower than the basic food basket cost.

Nationwide, between 2010 and 2012 the number of people in extreme poverty was reduced from 13.0 to 11.5 million, that is, from 11.3% to 9.8%. The average number of social deprivations of this population was reduced from 3.8 to 3.7.

POPULATION VULNERABLE DUE TO A SOCIAL DEPRIVATION

A person is vulnerable due to a social deprivation if he or she has at least one deprivation and earns an income higher than the wellbeing line. Nationwide, between 2010 and 2012 the population vulnerable due to social deprivation went from 32.1 million people (28.1%) to 33.5 million people (28.6%).

POPULATION VULNERABLE DUE TO INCOME

A person is considered vulnerable due to income when he or she does not have social deprivations, but earns an income below the wellbeing line. Nationwide, between 2010 and 2012 the population vulnerable due to income went from 6.7 million people (5.9%) to 7.2 million people (6.2%).

POPULATION NOT LIVING IN MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY AND NOT VULNERABLE

Nationwide, between 2010 and 2012 the population without social deprivations and with incomes higher than the wellbeing line, went from 22.8 million people (19.9%) to 23.2 million (19.8%).

Poverty Measurement, United Mexican States, 2012
Percentage, number of people and average deprivations per poverty indicator, 2010-2012

Indicators	Percentage		United Mexican States Million people		Average deprivations	
	2010	2012	2010	2012	2010	2012
Poverty						
Population living in poverty	46.1	45.5	52.8	53.3	2.6	2.4
Population living in moderate poverty	34.8	35.7	39.8	41.8	2.2	2.0
Population living in extreme poverty	11.3	9.8	13.0	11.5	3.8	3.7
Population vulnerable due to social deprivations	28.1	28.6	32.1	33.5	1.9	1.8
Population vulnerable due to income	5.9	6.2	6.7	7.2	0.0	0.0
Population not living in multidimensional poverty and not vulnerable	19.9	19.8	22.8	23.2	0.0	0.0
Social deprivation						
Population with at least one social deprivation	74.2	74.1	85.0	86.9	2.3	2.2
Population with at least three social deprivations	28.2	23.9	32.4	28.1	3.6	3.5
Indicators of social deprivation						
Educational gap	20.7	19.2	23.7	22.6	3.1	2.9
Deprivation due to access to health services	29.2	21.5	33.5	25.3	3.0	2.8
Deprivation due to access to social security	60.7	61.2	69.6	71.8	2.5	2.3
Deprivation due to quality and spaces of the dwelling	15.2	13.6	17.4	15.9	3.6	3.4
Deprivation due to access to basic services in dwelling	22.9	21.2	26.3	24.9	3.3	3.2
Deprivation due to access to food	24.8	23.3	28.4	27.4	3.0	2.9
Wellbeing						
Population with income below the minimum wellbeing line	19.4	20.0	22.2	23.5	2.9	2.5
Population with income below the wellbeing line	52.0	51.6	59.6	60.6	2.3	2.1

Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH 2010 and 2012

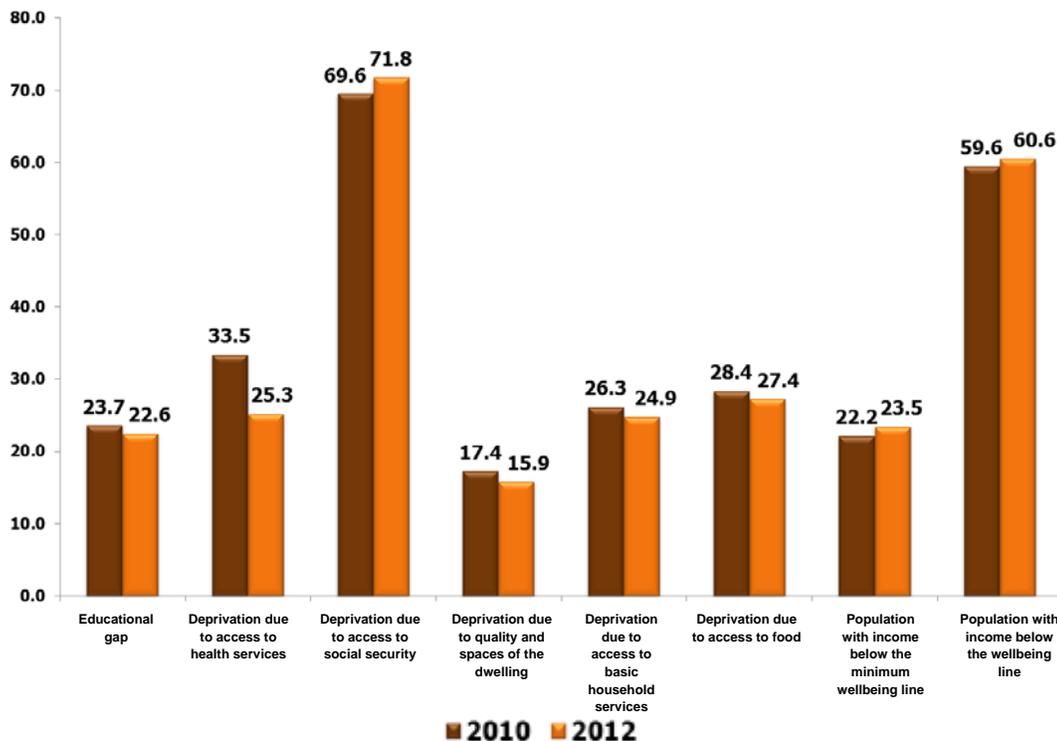
TECHNICAL NOTE: For the analysis of the statistical significance of changes in the poverty and extreme poverty data of 2010-2012, check the technical annex at www.coneval.gob.mx

CHANGES IN SOCIAL DEPRIVATIONS AND INCOME 2010-2012 Between 2010 and 2012 the number of people with deprivations due to educational gap, access to health services, quality and spaces of the dwelling, access to basic household services and access to food were reduced.

This was not the case for the deprivation due to access to social security, for the number of people with an income below the wellbeing line and for people with an income below the minimum wellbeing line.

Below is shown the data of social deprivations and income **nationwide**; their behavior in the **federal entities** is shown in **charts 4 and 5 of the annex of this press release.**

Poverty scopes, United Mexican States, 2010-2012 (million people)



Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH from 2010 and 2012

Nationwide:

- **Educational gap:** the deprivation due to this scope was reduced from 23.7 million people (20.7%) to 22.6 million (19.2%) between 2010 and 2012.
- **Access to health services:** the deprivation due to this scope was reduced from 33.5 million people (29.2%) to 25.3 million (21.5%) between 2010 and 2012. The percentage of population with this deprivation decreased in all federal entities.
- **Access to social security:** between 2010 and 2012, the deprivation due to access to social security went from 69.6 million people (60.7%) to 71.8 million (61.2%).
- **Quality and spaces of the dwelling:** this deprivation was reduced from 17.4 million people (15.2%) to 15.9 million (13.6%) between 2010 and 2012.
- **Access to basic household services:** between 2010 and 2012 this deprivation was reduced from 26.3 million people (22.9%) to 24.9 million (21.2%).
- **Access to food:** this deprivation was reduced from 28.4 million people (24.8%) to 27.4 million (23.3%) between 2010 and 2012.
- **Income below the wellbeing line:** between 2010 and 2012, the population that earned an income below this line went from 59.6 million people (52.0%) to 60.6 million (51.6%).
- **Income below the minimum wellbeing line:** the population with income below the food basket went from 22.2 million people (19.4%) to 23.5 million (20.0%) between 2010 and 2012.
- **Social cohesion:**
 - One of the indicators to estimate the degree of social cohesion is the Gini coefficient, which measures the inequality of income among the population. This indicator is estimated from the total per capita current income of households and varies between zero and one: the biggest the coefficient value is, the greatest will be the inequality of income distribution. In the 2010-2012 period, the Gini coefficient went from 0.509 to 0.498.

- Another economical inequality measure considered in this scope is the income ratio, which reflects the relationship between the total per capita current income of the population in extreme poverty and that of the population not poor and not vulnerable. In 2010, for every 100 pesos earned by the population not living in multidimensional poverty and not vulnerable, the population in extreme poverty earned 4.6 pesos. In 2012, this proportion decreased to 4.4 pesos.

FEDERAL ENTITIES

The poverty evaluation in the federal entities between 2010 and 2012 was the following:

Percentage of population living in poverty per federal entity,
United Mexican States, 2010-2012

Federal Entity	Percentage		Federal Entity	Percentage	
	2010	2012		2010	2012
Aguascalientes	38.1	37.8	Morelos	43.2	45.5
Baja California	31.5	30.2	Nayarit	41.4	47.6
Baja California Sur	31.0	30.1	Nuevo Leon	21.0	23.2
Campeche	50.5	44.7	Oaxaca	67.0	61.9
Coahuila	27.8	27.9	Puebla	61.5	64.5
Colima	34.7	34.4	Queretaro	41.4	36.9
Chiapas	78.5	74.7	Quintana Roo	34.6	38.8
Chihuahua	38.8	35.3	San Luis Potosi	2.4	50.5
Federal District	28.5	28.9	Sinaloa	36.7	36.3
Durango	51.6	50.1	Sonora	33.1	29.1
Guanajuato	48.5	44.5	Tabasco	57.1	49.7
Guerrero	67.6	69.7	Tamaulipas	39.0	38.4
Hidalgo	54.7	52.8	Tlaxcala	60.3	57.9
Jalisco	37.0	39.8	Veracruz	57.6	52.6
Mexico	42.9	45.3	Yucatan	48.3	48.9
Michoacan	54.7	54.4	Zacatecas	60.2	54.2
			United Mexican States	46.1	45.5

Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH 2010 and 2012

TECHNICAL NOTE: For the analysis of the statistical significance of changes in the poverty and extreme poverty data of 2010-2012, check the technical annex at www.coneval.gob.mx

**Percentage of population living in poverty per federal entity,
United Mexican States, 2010-2012**

Federal Entity	Thousands of people		Federal Entity	Thousands of people	
	2010	2012		2010	2012
Aguascalientes	456.8	467.6	Morelos	782.2	843.5
Baja California	1,019.8	1,010.1	Nayarit	461.2	553.5
Baja California Sur	203.0	211.3	Nuevo Leon	994.4	1,132.9
Campeche	425.3	387.9	Oaxaca	2,596.3	2,434.6
Coahuila	775.9	799.3	Puebla	3,616.3	3,878.1
Colima	230.3	237.2	Queretaro	767.0	707.4
Chiapas	3,866.3	3,782.3	Quintana Roo	471.7	563.3
Chihuahua	1,371.6	1,272.7	San Luis Potosi	1,375.3	1,354.2
Federal District	2,537.2	2,565.3	Sinaloa	1,048.6	1,055.6
Durango	864.2	858.7	Sonora	905.2	821.3
Guanajuato	2,703.7	2,525.8	Tabasco	1,291.6	1,149.4
Guerrero	2,330.0	2,442.9	Tamaulipas	1,301.7	1,315.6
Hidalgo	1,477.1	1,465.9	Tlaxcala	719.0	711.9
Jalisco	2,766.7	3,051.0	Veracruz	4,448.0	4,141.8
Mexico	6,712.0	7,328.7	Yucatan	958.5	996.9
Michoacan	2,424.8	2,447.7	Zacatecas	911.5	835.5
			Mexican United States	52,813.0	53,349.9

Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH 2010 and 2012

TECHNICAL NOTE: For the analysis of the statistical significance of changes in the poverty and extreme poverty data of 2010-2012, check the technical annex at www.coneval.gob.mx

The behavior of extreme poverty in the federal entities between 2010 and 2012 was the following:

**Percentage of population living in poverty per federal entity,
United Mexican States, 2010-2012**

Federal Entity	Thousands of people		Federal Entity	Thousands of people	
	2010	2012		2010	2012
Aguascalientes	3.8	3.4	Morelos	6.9	6.3
Baja California	3.4	2.7	Nayarit	8.3	11.9
Baja California Sur	4.6	3.7	Nuevo Leon	1.8	2.4
Campeche	13.8	10.4	Oaxaca	29.2	23.3
Coahuila	2.9	3.2	Puebla	17.0	17.5
Colima	2.5	4.0	Queretaro	7.4	5.2
Chiapas	38.3	32.2	Quintana Roo	6.4	8.4
Chihuahua	6.6	3.8	San Luis Potosi	15.3	12.8
Federal District	2.2	2.5	Sinaloa	5.5	4.5
Durango	10.5	7.5	Sonora	5.1	5.0
Guanajuato	8.4	6.9	Tabasco	13.6	14.3
Guerrero	31.8	31.7	Tamaulipas	5.5	4.7
Hidalgo	13.5	10.0	Tlaxcala	9.9	9.1
Jalisco	5.3	5.8	Veracruz	18.8	14.3
Mexico	8.6	5.8	Yucatan	11.7	9.8
Michoacan	13.5	14.4	Zacatecas	10.8	7.5
			Mexican United States	11.3	9.8

Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH 2010 and 2012

TECHNICAL NOTE: For the analysis of the statistical significance of changes in the poverty and extreme poverty data of 2010-2012, check the technical annex at www.coneval.gob.mx

Percentage of population living in poverty per federal entity,
United Mexican States, 2010-2012

Federal Entity	Thousands of people		Federal Entity	Thousands of people	
	2010	2012		2010	2012
Aguascalientes	45.1	42.0	Morelos	125.4	117.2
Baja California	109.1	91.5	Nayarit	92.7	138.7
Baja California Sur	30.3	25.8	Nuevo Leon	86.4	117.5
Campeche	116.1	90.7	Oaxaca	1,133.5	916.6
Coahuila	81.9	92.7	Puebla	1,001.7	1,059.1
Colima	16.7	27.4	Queretaro	137.4	98.7
Chiapas	1,885.4	1,629.2	Quintana Roo	87.5	122.2
Chihuahua	231.9	136.3	San Luis Potosi	402.6	342.9
Federal District	192.4	219.0	Sinaloa	156.3	130.2
Durango	175.5	128.0	Sonora	140.1	139.8
Guanajuato	469.5	391.9	Tabasco	306.9	330.8
Guerrero	1,097.6	1,111.5	Tamaulipas	183.4	160.2
Hidalgo	364.0	276.7	Tlaxcala	118.2	112.2
Jalisco	392.4	446.2	Veracruz	1,449.0	1,122.0
Mexico	1,341.2	945.7	Yucatan	232.5	200.6
Michoacan	598.0	650.3	Zacatecas	164.1	115.3
			Mexican United States	12,964.7	11,529.0

Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH 2010 and 2012

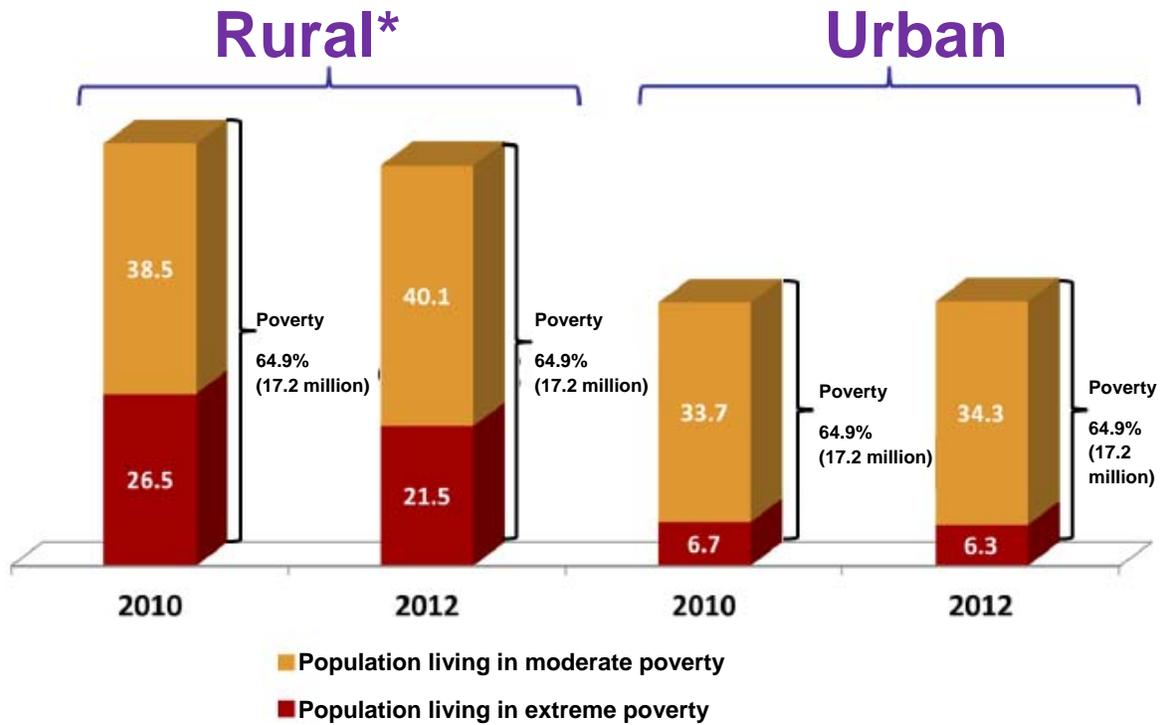
TECHNICAL NOTE: For the analysis of the statistical significance of changes in the poverty and extreme poverty data of 2010-2012, check the technical annex at www.coneval.gob.mx

CHANGES IN POVERTY BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS AND SPECIFIC POPULATION GROUPS

A fundamental advantage of the poverty measurement made by CONEVAL is that it can divide the population not only in federal entities or municipalities, but also by geographical area, ethnicity, age, gender and people with disabilities. This allows the decision makers to focus the public policies to the population groups that require priority attention.

Below are shown the changes in poverty by geographical areas and specific population groups corresponding to the 2010-2012 period.

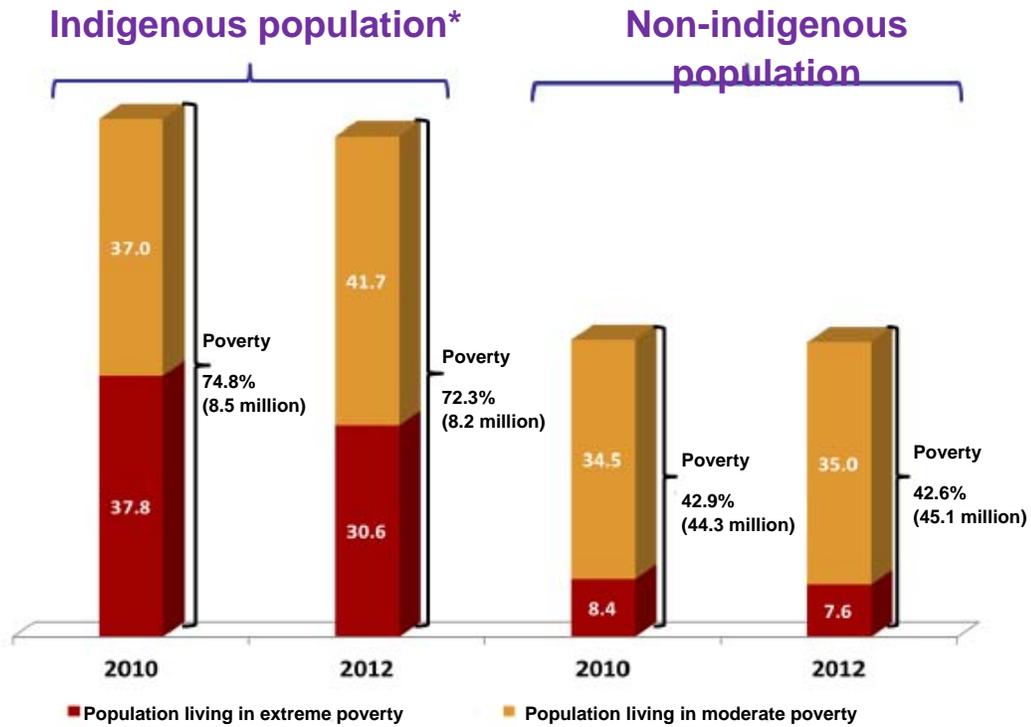
Percentage of population living in poverty by place of residence,
United Mexican States, 2010-2012



* It is considered as rural population the one that lives in localities with less than 2,500 inhabitants.

Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH 2010 and 2012

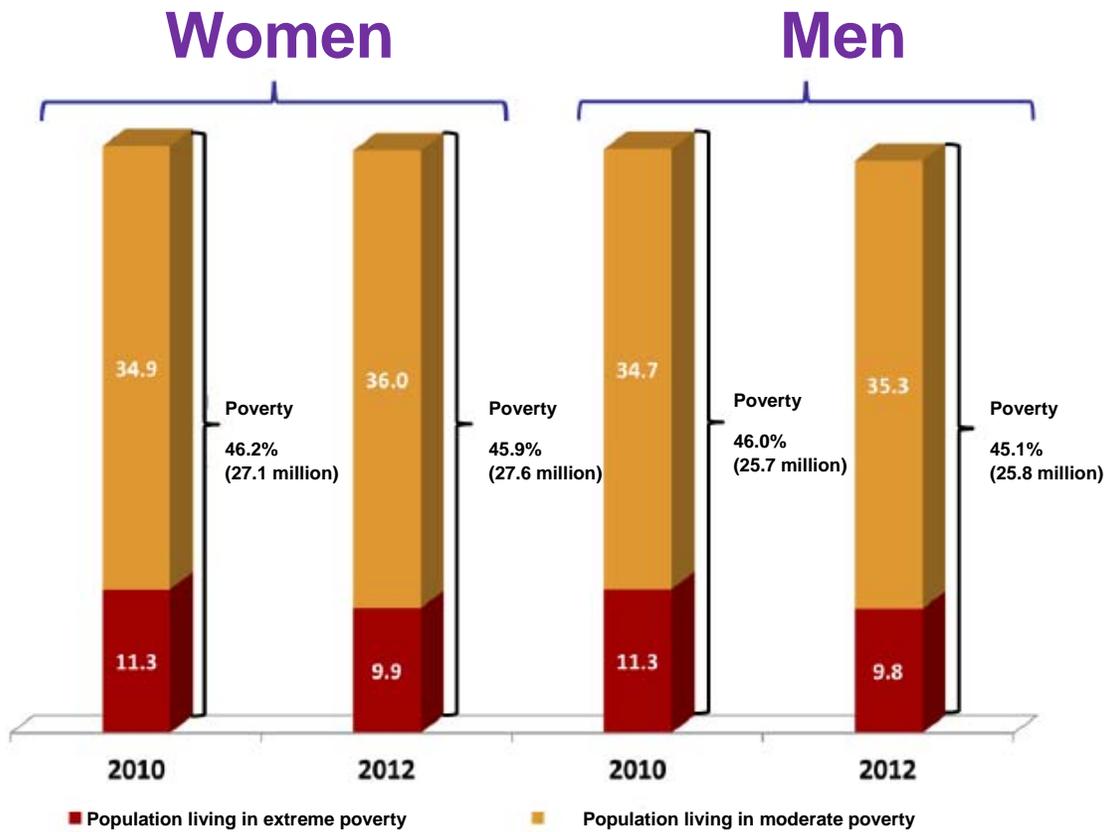
**Percentage of indigenous and non-indigenous population in poverty
United Mexican States, 2010-2012**



*Definition of indigenous population with CDI criteria, which is formed by the population in indigenous households plus the indigenous-speaking population living in non-indigenous households.

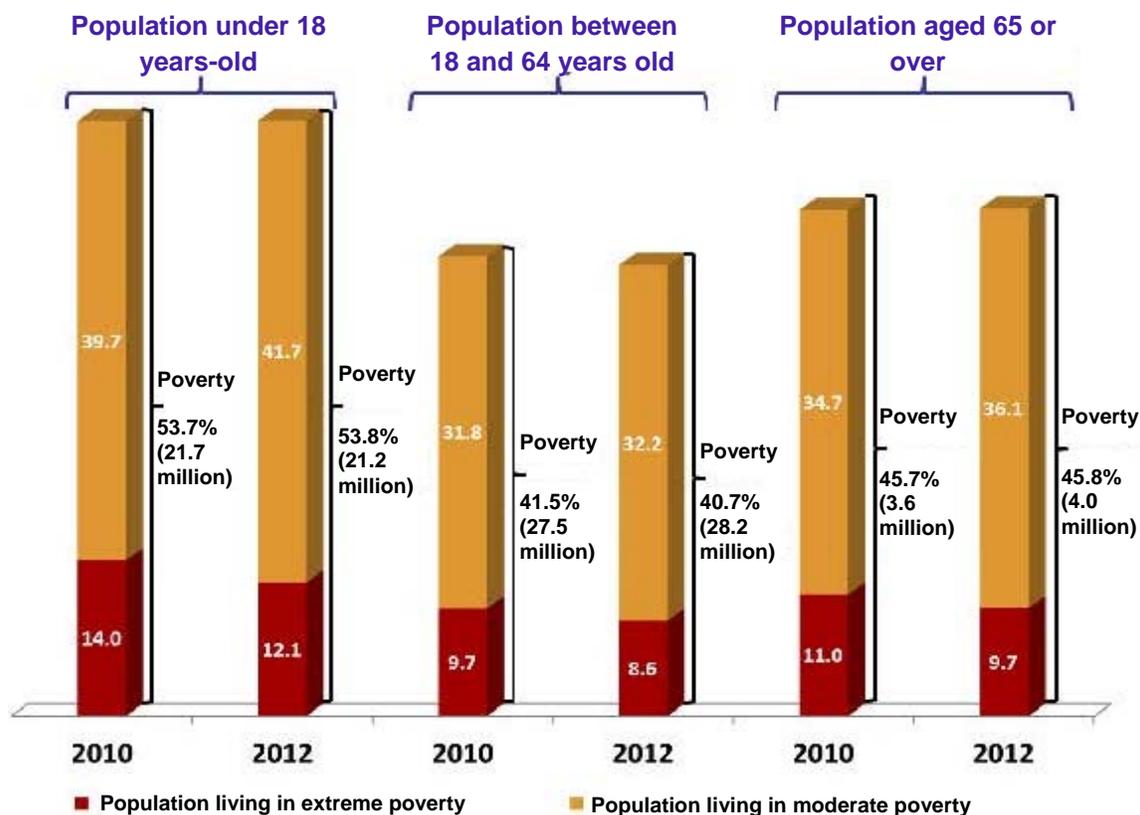
Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH 2010 and 2012

Percentage of population living in poverty, per sex
United Mexican States, 2010-2012



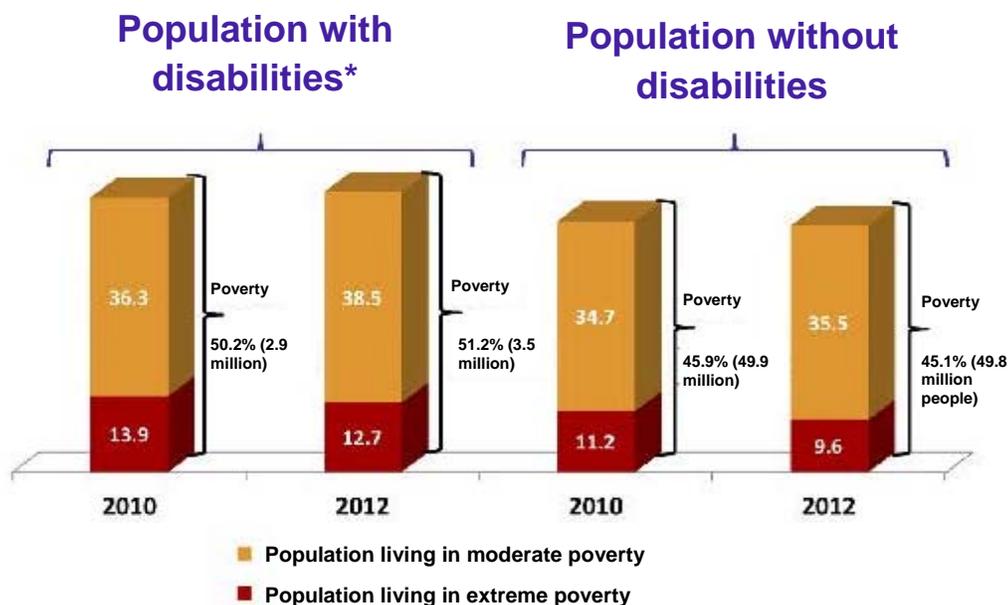
Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH 2010 and 2012

Percentage of population living in poverty, per age groups, United Mexican States, 2010-2012



Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH 2010 and 2012

Percentage of population with disabilities living in poverty, United Mexican States, 2010-2012



* A person with a disability is the one who states having some difficulty to perform their everyday activities. The following disabilities are considered: walking, moving, go up or down, see, speak, hear, get dressed, bathe or eat, pay attention or any mental limitation
Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH 2010 and 2012

EVOLUTION OF POVERTY WITHOUT CONSIDERING THE COOKING FUEL INDICATOR, 2008-2012

According to the official poverty measuring methodology, the access to basic household services indicator must consider if the households were timber and coal are used as cooking fuel have a chimney, which allows the proper use of these materials without compromising the health of its inhabitants.

This variable is included in the poverty estimates 2010-2012, which have been reported in this press release, as well as in the 2010 estimates published two years ago. However, the MCS-ENIGH 2008 did not gather the information corresponding to the existence of chimneys; therefore, in the poverty measurement of 2008 it was not possible to consider such variable in the estimate of the indicator of deprivation due to access to basic household services.

The MCS-ENIGH of 2010 and 2012 added such variable, so, the poverty estimates of 2010 and 2012 did consider it in the poverty measurement. Even for 2010 and 2012, it is also reported the poverty estimate without considering the existence of a chimney for the use of timber and coal in those years.

Due to the above, in order to strictly compare the evolution of poverty between 2008 and 2012, the fuel use variable must not be considered in that period. In this section we will make this poverty comparison without considering this variable for the period mentioned. It is important to highlight that the official poverty data for 2010 and 2012 is that of the chart in page 3 of this press release.

Evolution of poverty indicators without considering the cooking fuel indicator, United Mexican States, 2008-2012

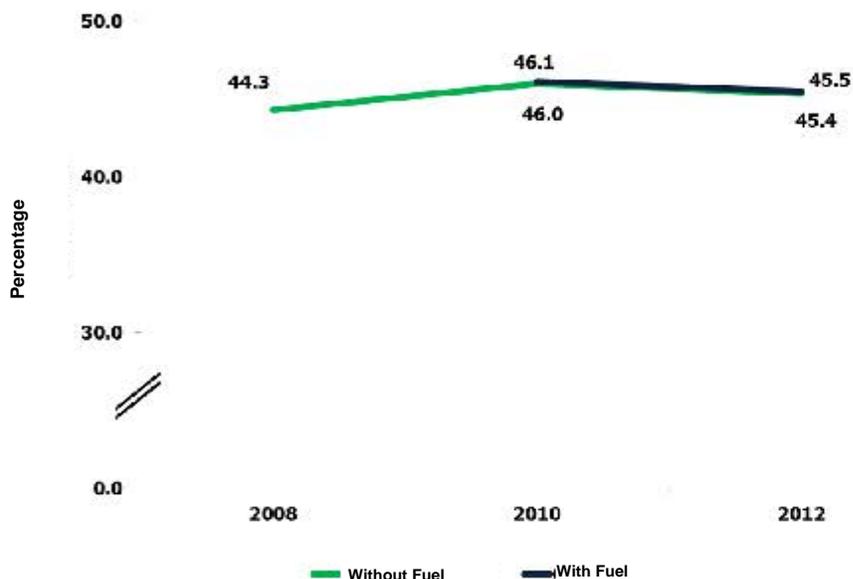
Poverty measurement (without considering the cooking fuel indicator), United Mexican States, 2012 Percentage, number of people and average deprivations per poverty indicator, 2008-2012

Indicators	United Mexican States								
	Percentage			Million people			Average deprivations		
	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012
Poverty									
Population living in poverty	44.3	46.0	45.4	49.5	52.7	53.2	2.7	2.5	2.3
Population living in moderate poverty	33.7	35.7	36.5	37.6	40.8	42.8	2.3	2.1	1.9
Population living in extreme poverty	10.6	10.4	8.9	11.9	11.9	10.4	3.9	3.7	3.6
Population vulnerable due to social deprivations	32.2	28.0	28.5	36.0	32.0	33.4	2.0	1.9	1.8
Population vulnerable due to income	4.7	6.0	6.3	5.2	6.9	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Population not living in multidimensional poverty and not vulnerable	18.7	20.0	19.9	20.9	23.0	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Social deprivation									
Population with at least one social deprivation	76.6	74.0	73.8	85.4	84.7	86.6	2.4	2.3	2.1
Population with at least three social deprivations	30.7	26.1	21.7	34.3	29.9	25.4	3.7	3.6	3.5
Indicators of social deprivation									
Educational gap	21.9	20.7	19.2	24.5	23.7	22.6	3.1	3.0	2.8
Deprivation due to access to health services	38.4	29.2	21.5	42.8	33.5	25.3	3.0	2.9	2.8
Deprivation due to access to social security	65.0	60.7	61.2	72.5	69.6	71.8	2.6	2.4	2.2
Deprivation due to quality and spaces of the dwelling	17.7	15.2	13.6	19.7	17.4	15.9	3.6	3.4	3.2
Deprivation due to access to basic household services	19.2	16.4	15.0	21.4	18.8	17.6	3.5	3.3	3.2
Deprivation due to access to food	21.7	24.8	23.3	24.3	28.4	27.4	3.2	2.9	2.8
Wellbeing									
Population with income below the minimum wellbeing line	16.8	19.4	20.0	18.7	22.2	23.5	3.0	2.7	2.4
Population with income below the wellbeing line	49.0	52.0	51.6	54.7	59.6	60.6	2.4	2.2	2.0

Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH 2008, 2010 and 2012

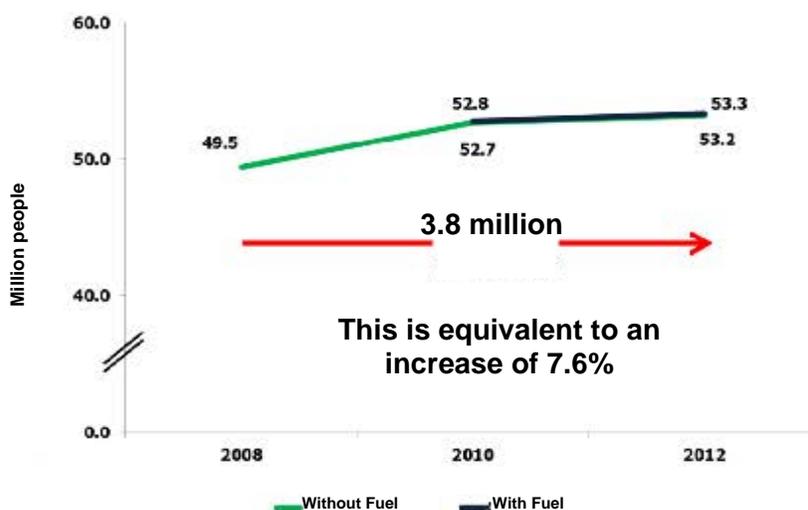
TECHNICAL NOTE: For the analysis of the statistical significance of changes in the poverty and extreme poverty data of 2008-2012, check the technical annex at www.coneval.gob.mx

Percentage of population in poverty without considering the cooking fuel indicator, United Mexican States, 2008-2012



Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH 2008, 2010 and 2012

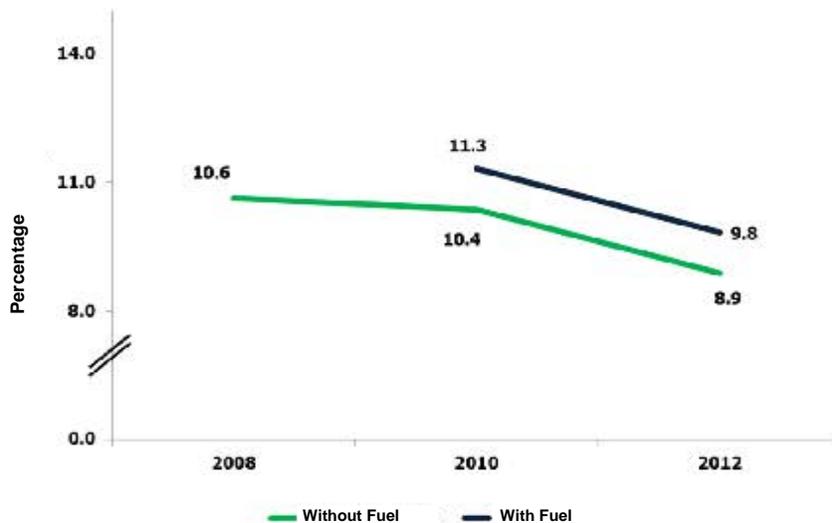
Number of people in poverty without considering the cooking fuel indicator, United Mexican States, 2008-2012



Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH 2008, 2010 and 2012

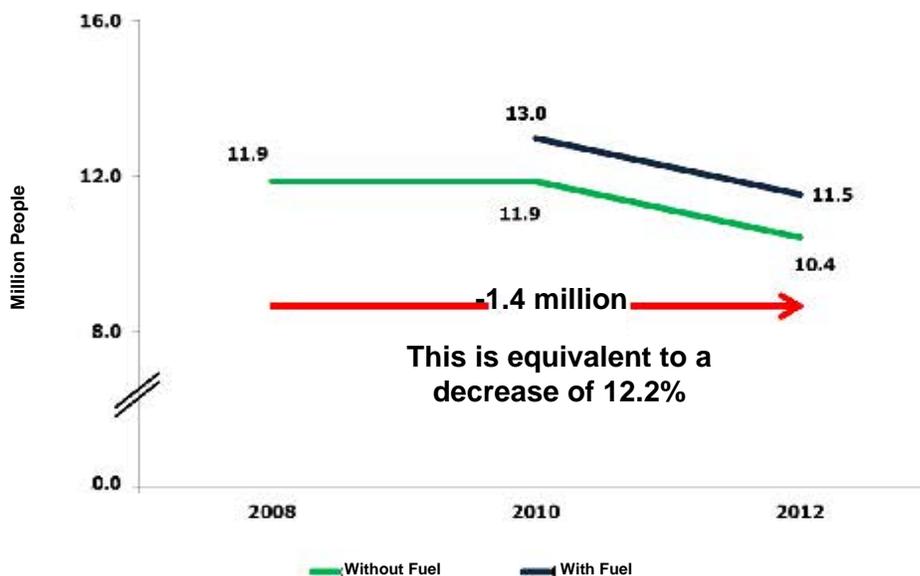
Note: the data may vary due to round off In 2008 and 2010 the people in poverty were 49.45 and 53.23 million, respectively. This is equivalent to an increase of 3.77 million people.

Percentage of population in extreme poverty without considering the cooking fuel indicator, United Mexican States, 2008-2012



Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH 2008, 2010 and 2012

Number of people in extreme poverty without considering the cooking fuel indicator, United Mexican States, 2008-2012



Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH 2008, 2010 and 2012

Note: the data may vary due to round off. In 2008 and 2010 the people in extreme poverty were 11.856 and 10.413 million, respectively. This is equivalent to an increase of 1.446 million people.

CONCLUSIONS

The poverty measurements reported by CONEVAL every two years nationwide and for each federal entity allow knowing the changes in the poverty situation of the Mexican population, both in the social and economic scopes.

The information accounts for the poverty variations in the national territory: the fact that 53.3 million people are living in poverty and 11.5 in extreme poverty, dimensions the magnitude of the challenges the Mexican State faces to eradicate it, especially in the most disadvantaged and lagging regions and social groups

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ABOUT CONEVAL

CONEVAL is an organization with technical and management autonomy that regulates and coordinates the evaluation of the National Policy of Social Development and the policies, programs and actions executed by public sub-offices. In addition, it has the responsibility of defining, identifying and measuring the poverty in a state and municipal level while ensuring the clarity, objectivity and technical rigor of such activities. The information generated regarding policy and social development program evaluation, as well as of poverty measurement, is available in the Internet website (www.coneval.gob.mx) for any person interested to consult.

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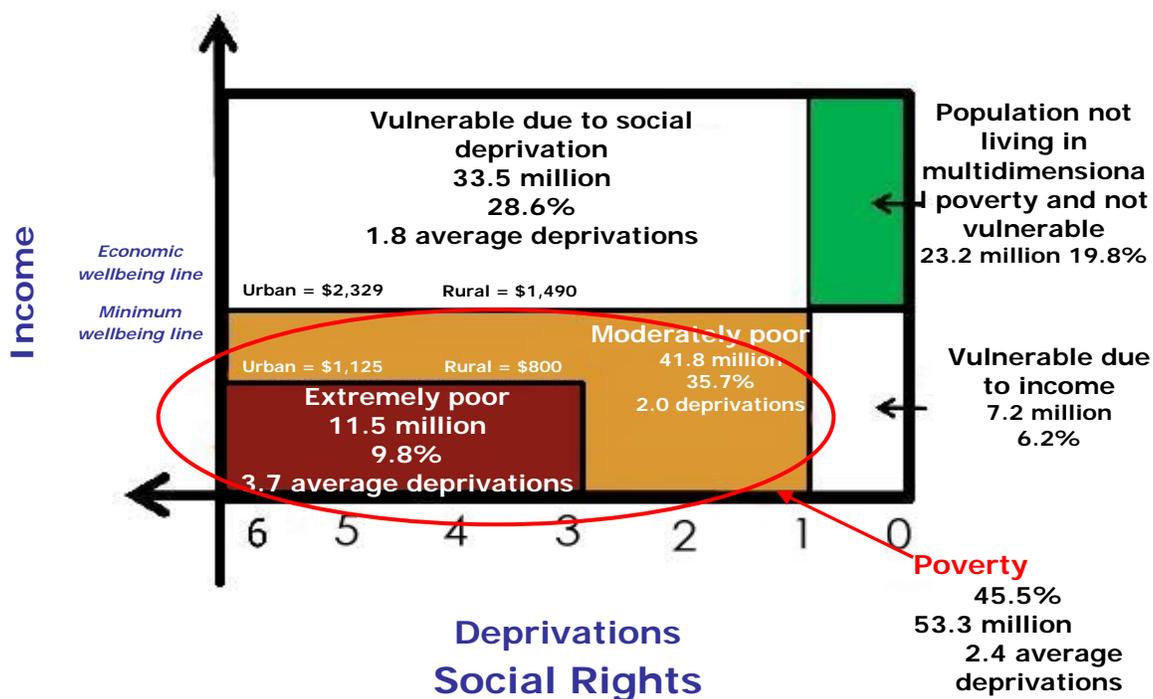


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PRESS RELEASE ANNEX

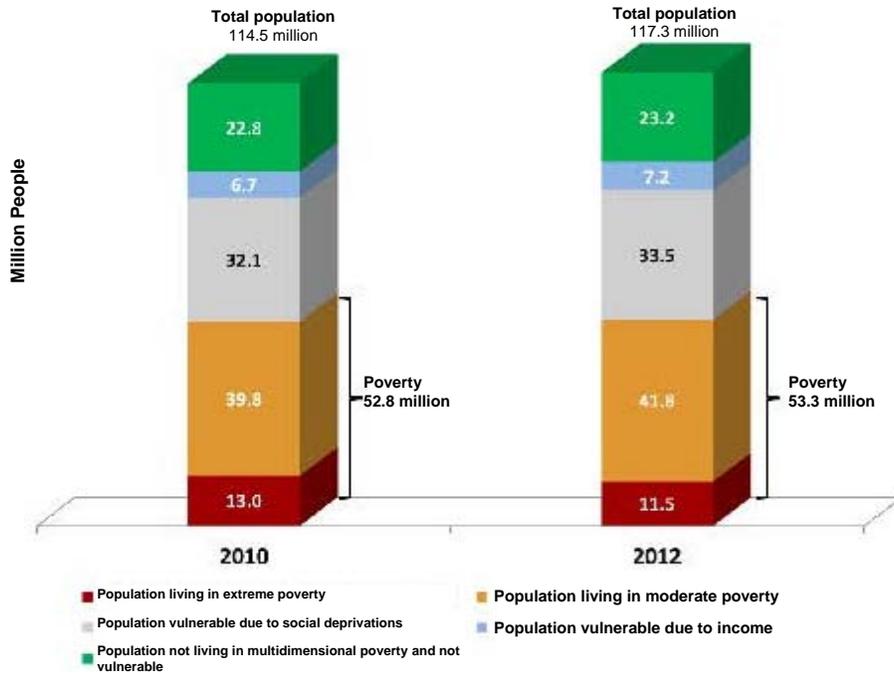
1. Graph of poverty quadrants, 2012



Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH 2012.

Note: The values of the minimum wellbeing line and of the economic wellbeing line correspond to August 2012.

2. National poverty 2010-2012 (distribution in number of people)



Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH 2010 and 2012

3. Percentage, number of people and average deprivations per poverty indicator, by federal entity 2010-2012

Measurement of poverty, United Mexican States, 2012

Percentage, number of people and average deprivations per poverty indicator, by federal entity, 2010-2012

Federal Entity	Poverty						Moderate poverty				Extreme poverty				Vulnerable due to social deprivations				Vulnerable due to income			Population not living in multidimensional poverty and not vulnerable										
	Percentage		Thousands of people		Average deprivations		Percentage		Thousands of people		Average deprivations		Percentage		Thousands of people		Average deprivations		Percentage		Thousands of people	Average deprivations		Percentage		Thousands of people	Percentage		Thousands of people			
	2010	2012	2010	2012	2010	2012	2010	2012	2010	2012	2010	2012	2010	2012	2010	2012	2010	2012	2010	2012	2010	2012	2010	2012	2010	2012	2010	2012	2010	2012		
Aguascalientes	38.1	37.8	456.8	467.6	1.9	1.8	34.4	34.4	411.7	425.6	1.8	1.7	3.8	3.4	45.1	42.0	3.4	3.4	26.2	24.5	314.0	303.1	1.7	1.5	8.1	10.1	96.9	125.4	27.6	27.6	330.3	342.2
Baja California	31.5	30.2	1,019.8	1,010.1	2.2	1.9	28.1	27.5	910.7	918.6	2.0	1.8	3.4	2.7	109.1	91.5	3.4	3.3	37.9	37.6	1,225.8	1,258.4	1.8	1.7	6.3	8.6	205.4	288.0	24.2	23.5	784.3	787.3
Baja California Sur	31.0	30.1	203.0	211.3	2.3	2.1	26.4	26.4	172.7	185.5	2.0	1.9	4.6	3.7	30.3	25.8	3.8	3.5	32.5	30.0	213.1	210.3	1.8	1.7	4.5	7.9	29.7	55.5	31.9	32.0	209.0	224.7
Campeche	50.5	44.7	425.3	387.9	2.8	2.4	36.7	34.2	309.2	297.2	2.4	2.1	13.8	10.4	116.1	90.7	3.8	3.4	24.9	28.6	209.9	248.4	2.1	1.9	4.3	5.6	36.4	48.4	20.3	21.2	170.6	183.8
Coahuila	27.8	27.9	775.9	799.3	1.9	2.0	24.9	24.7	694.0	708.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.2	81.9	92.7	3.4	3.4	25.6	24.4	713.9	699.3	1.7	1.6	12.9	12.7	358.8	364.8	33.7	34.9	941.3	998.7
Colima	34.7	34.4	230.3	237.2	2.2	2.1	32.2	30.4	213.5	209.8	2.0	1.9	2.5	4.0	16.7	27.4	3.7	3.7	33.8	31.7	224.0	218.8	1.7	1.7	4.9	6.3	32.4	43.2	26.7	27.6	177.0	190.1
Chiapas	78.5	74.7	3,866.3	3,782.3	3.2	2.9	40.2	42.5	1,980.9	2,153.1	2.4	2.2	38.3	32.2	1,885.4	1,629.2	3.9	3.8	13.0	17.2	641.4	869.7	2.2	2.0	2.4	1.7	116.7	87.6	6.1	6.4	301.9	324.5
Chihuahua	38.8	35.3	1,371.6	1,272.7	2.1	1.9	32.2	31.5	1,139.7	1,136.4	1.8	1.7	6.6	3.8	231.9	136.3	3.7	3.5	22.8	27.4	806.5	989.1	1.5	1.5	13.0	10.7	457.9	386.9	25.4	26.6	898.5	961.3
Federal District	28.5	28.9	2,537.2	2,565.3	2.1	2.0	26.4	26.4	2,344.8	2,346.3	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.5	192.4	219.0	3.5	3.4	34.4	32.4	3,055.8	2,872.1	1.8	1.6	5.4	6.6	481.5	585.1	31.7	32.1	2,814.1	2,852.2
Durango	51.6	50.1	864.2	858.7	2.3	2.0	41.1	42.6	688.7	730.6	1.9	1.7	10.5	7.5	175.5	128.0	3.6	3.4	21.1	21.8	352.7	373.5	1.8	1.7	8.8	11.1	146.7	190.9	18.6	17.0	312.0	292.3
Guanajuato	48.5	44.5	2,703.7	2,525.8	2.4	2.2	40.1	37.6	2,234.2	2,134.0	2.1	2.0	8.4	6.9	469.5	391.9	3.5	3.5	28.9	32.6	1,611.2	1,851.3	1.8	1.8	5.7	4.9	315.7	276.6	16.9	18.1	942.7	1,026.5
Guerrero	67.6	69.7	2,330.0	2,442.9	3.4	3.0	35.7	38.0	1,232.4	1,331.4	2.8	2.4	31.8	31.7	1,097.6	1,111.5	4.1	3.8	23.0	21.7	791.7	760.4	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.3	68.2	78.9	7.5	6.4	258.4	222.9
Hidalgo	54.7	52.8	1,477.1	1,465.9	2.6	2.3	41.2	42.8	1,113.1	1,189.2	2.3	2.0	13.5	10.0	364.0	276.7	3.7	3.5	27.5	30.7	741.9	852.4	2.1	1.8	4.2	3.0	112.7	83.5	13.7	13.5	370.1	375.9
Jalisco	37.0	39.8	2,766.7	3,051.0	2.3	2.1	31.8	34.0	2,374.3	2,604.8	2.0	1.9	5.3	5.8	392.4	446.2	3.7	3.5	33.7	28.3	2,516.0	2,173.1	1.9	1.8	6.2	8.1	466.0	619.6	23.0	23.8	1,718.8	1,824.2
Mexico	42.9	45.3	6,712.0	7,328.7	2.5	2.0	34.3	39.5	5,370.8	6,383.1	2.2	1.8	8.6	5.8	1,341.2	945.7	3.6	3.4	32.2	29.5	5,031.2	4,766.1	1.9	1.8	5.6	7.8	878.8	1,263.1	19.3	17.4	3,026.9	2,808.1
Michoacan	54.7	54.4	2,424.8	2,447.7	2.8	2.6	41.2	39.9	1,826.9	1,797.3	2.5	2.2	13.5	14.4	598.0	650.3	3.9	3.7	28.6	30.7	1,269.2	1,381.0	2.2	2.2	4.3	3.5	192.5	157.7	12.3	11.5	544.1	515.8
Morelos	43.2	45.5	782.2	843.5	2.4	2.3	36.3	39.1	656.7	726.3	2.1	2.1	6.9	6.3	125.4	117.2	3.7	3.6	33.6	32.0	608.4	594.7	2.1	2.0	5.8	4.6	105.6	85.4	17.3	17.9	312.7	332.2
Nayarit	41.4	47.6	461.2	553.5	2.3	2.4	33.0	35.7	368.6	414.9	2.0	1.8	8.3	11.9	92.7	138.7	3.9	4.0	33.4	28.2	372.9	327.9	1.8	1.7	4.3	5.6	48.1	64.6	20.9	18.6	233.0	216.2
Nuevo Leon	21.0	23.2	994.4	1,132.9	2.0	2.0	19.2	20.8	908.0	1,015.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.4	86.4	117.5	3.5	3.5	31.6	29.1	1,496.5	1,418.1	1.7	1.6	8.2	8.4	388.3	410.4	39.1	39.2	1,852.2	1,911.9
Oaxaca	67.0	61.9	2,596.3	2,434.6	3.2	2.9	37.7	38.6	1,462.8	1,518.0	2.6	2.4	29.2	23.3	1,133.5	916.6	4.0	3.8	22.2	26.1	859.6	1,024.5	2.3	2.1	1.3	1.7	50.2	65.1	9.5	10.3	369.7	406.6
Puebla	61.5	64.5	3,616.3	3,878.1	2.8	2.6	44.5	46.9	2,614.5	2,819.0	2.4	2.2	17.0	17.6	1,001.7	1,059.1	3.9	3.7	21.6	22.0	1,271.2	1,320.9	2.2	2.2	5.6	4.2	327.4	253.9	11.3	9.4	666.8	562.5
Queretaro	41.4	36.9	767.0	707.4	2.2	2.1	34.0	31.8	629.5	608.7	2.0	1.9	7.4	5.2	137.4	98.7	3.6	3.6	31.7	32.6	587.9	625.4	1.8	1.8	5.0	6.4	93.0	123.0	21.8	24.0	404.3	460.4
Quintana Roo	34.6	38.8	471.7	563.3	2.4	2.3	28.2	30.4	384.2	441.1	2.2	2.0	6.4	8.4	87.5	122.2	3.6	3.5	36.1	30.4	491.5	441.7	2.0	1.9	4.7	6.2	64.6	89.9	24.6	24.6	334.5	357.2
San Luis Potosi	52.4	50.5	1,375.3	1,354.2	2.6	2.4	37.1	37.7	972.7	1,011.2	2.2	2.0	15.3	12.8	402.6	342.9	3.8	3.7	20.9	24.7	549.5	660.7	1.9	1.8	7.2	6.6	189.1	175.8	19.5	18.3	510.6	489.1
Sinaloa	36.7	36.3	1,048.6	1,055.6	2.2	2.2	31.2	31.8	892.4	925.4	2.0	2.0	5.5	4.5	156.3	130.2	3.6	3.7	33.3	33.5	953.3	976.4	1.8	1.8	7.7	6.4	219.8	185.6	22.3	23.8	638.0	693.5
Sonora	33.1	29.1	905.2	821.3	2.4	2.2	28.0	24.2	765.1	681.5	2.1	2.0	5.1	5.0	140.1	139.8	3.8	3.6	31.6	36.6	863.0	1,031.1	1.8	1.7	6.8	4.7	186.9	133.0	28.4	29.6	775.5	835.0
Tabasco	57.1	49.7	1,291.6	1,149.4	2.7	2.7	43.5	35.4	984.7	818.6	2.4	2.4	13.6	14.3	306.9	330.8	3.7	3.6	27.2	34.0	615.9	785.4	2.1	2.1	4.1	3.0	93.5	69.5	11.5	13.4	261.2	308.9
Tamaulipas	39.0	38.4	1,301.7	1,315.6	2.1	2.0	33.5	33.7	1,118.3	1,155.5	1.9	1.8	5.5	4.7	183.4	160.2	3.6	3.6	26.9	26.8	899.0	918.7	1.6	1.7	9.4	8.8	312.8	303.0	24.8	26.0	828.3	892.4
Tlaxcala	60.3	57.9	719.0	711.9	2.2	2.2	50.4	48.8	600.8	599.6	2.0	1.9	9.9	9.1	118.2	112.2	3.5	3.5	19.3	23.9	230.6	294.2	1.8	1.8	7.4	6.0	87.9	74.2	13.0	12.2	154.6	149.6
Veracruz	57.6	52.6	4,448.0	4,141.8	2.9	2.7	38.8	38.4	2,999.0	3,019.8	2.4	2.3	18.8	14.3	1,449.0	1,122.0	3.9	3.7	23.6	30.6	1,825.9	2,403.8	2.2	2.1	4.5	4.0	349.7	313.5	14.3	12.8	1,101.3	1,008.3
Yucatan	48.3	48.9	958.5	996.9	2.7	2.7	36.6	39.0	726.1	796.3	2.3	2.4	11.7	9.8	232.5	200.6	3.8	3.7	26.0	27.0	515.9	551.4	2.0	2.1	6.4	6.3	127.7	127.6	19.2	17.9	381.5	364.6
Zacatecas	60.2	54.2	911.5	835.5	2.2	1.9	49.4	46.7	747.4	720.2	1.9	1.7	10.8	7.5	164.1	115.3	3.5	3.4	18.4	20.4	277.7	314.7	1.8	1.6	6.9	6.4	103.9	98.8	14.5	19.0	219.8	292.1
United Mexican States	46.1	45.5	52,813.0	53,319.9	2.6	2.4	34.8	35.7	39,848.3	41,821.0	2.2	2.0	11.3	9.8	12,961.7	11,529.0	3.8	3.7	28.1	28.6	32,137.7	33,516.7	1.9	1.8	5.9	6.2	6,745.0	7,228.6	19.9	19.8	22,844.2	23,210.9

Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH 2010 and 2012

TECHNICAL NOTE: For the analysis of the statistical significance of changes in the poverty and extreme poverty data of 2010-2012, check the technical annex at www.coneval.gob.mx

4. Percentage of social deprivations indicators, per federal entity 2010-2012

Measurement of poverty, United Mexican States, 2012
Percentage of social deprivations indicators, per federal entity, 2010-2012

Federal Entity	Population (thousands of people)		Educational gap		Deprivation due to access to health services		Deprivation due to access to social security		Deprivation due to quality and spaces of the dwelling		Deprivation due to access to basic household services		Deprivation due to access to food		Population with income below the minimum wellbeing line		Population with income below the wellbeing line	
	Percentage																	
	2010	2012	2010	2012	2010	2012	2010	2012	2010	2012	2010	2012	2010	2012	2010	2012	2010	2012
Aguascalientes	1,198.1	1,238.3	17.2	15.3	19.7	14.8	49.3	47.6	6.9	4.9	4.8	3.5	20.2	21.5	14.8	14.9	46.2	47.9
Baja California	3,235.4	3,343.8	16.9	14.6	31.4	22.3	54.7	55.7	9.9	8.1	6.6	4.4	16.4	15.2	9.8	10.9	37.9	38.8
Baja California Sur	654.8	701.8	16.9	15.7	20.2	15.1	45.9	43.5	12.3	10.9	9.2	6.8	26.0	21.9	11.2	13.1	35.5	38.0
Campeche	842.1	868.5	24.1	19.2	19.2	12.2	60.0	61.0	22.1	17.7	36.5	33.0	31.2	18.7	21.6	20.6	54.8	50.2
Coahuila	2,790.0	2,862.1	12.2	12.5	17.6	14.4	34.3	34.3	4.4	5.4	6.0	5.5	20.8	21.2	11.5	11.6	40.7	40.7
Colima	663.7	689.2	18.8	18.8	16.4	14.6	55.8	50.8	12.1	10.0	9.8	7.9	19.9	22.3	8.6	11.4	39.6	40.7
Chiapas	4,926.3	5,064.2	35.0	33.5	35.4	24.9	82.4	83.3	33.3	29.1	60.7	56.8	30.3	24.7	50.9	46.7	80.9	76.4
Chihuahua	3,534.4	3,610.1	17.5	16.1	18.5	13.6	48.4	48.4	6.4	5.3	7.0	5.2	17.7	18.4	16.6	15.9	51.8	46.0
Federal District	8,888.5	8,874.8	9.5	9.2	32.5	23.4	52.4	52.5	7.6	6.4	3.9	3.0	15.5	13.0	6.0	6.9	34.0	35.5
Durango	1,675.6	1,715.4	19.0	16.1	27.5	17.8	58.7	57.9	11.3	9.4	18.5	13.0	20.3	21.4	23.4	25.0	60.3	61.2
Guanajuato	5,573.3	5,680.3	23.6	23.9	25.3	19.0	65.7	62.1	9.6	9.8	18.0	15.3	23.7	28.5	16.5	16.9	54.2	49.3
Guerrero	3,448.2	3,505.1	28.4	26.8	38.9	25.4	78.5	78.5	40.7	33.4	56.6	59.0	42.7	39.4	38.8	45.1	69.5	71.9
Hidalgo	2,701.8	2,777.8	23.4	20.6	29.8	18.7	71.8	71.3	13.6	12.8	31.7	28.3	29.0	25.0	23.8	23.8	58.8	55.8
Jalisco	7,467.4	7,667.9	20.6	18.4	31.9	23.7	55.4	53.5	6.7	9.1	12.8	9.2	22.0	20.6	14.7	16.3	43.3	47.9
Mexico	15,648.9	16,166.0	18.5	15.4	30.7	25.3	59.0	64.8	12.9	10.2	15.9	11.5	31.6	17.7	14.5	15.9	48.5	53.1
Michoacan	4,430.7	4,502.2	30.6	26.1	38.2	28.6	72.2	71.6	22.4	21.1	27.2	30.4	28.8	32.2	21.6	24.2	59.1	57.9
Morelos	1,808.8	1,855.8	19.3	19.2	29.9	22.3	64.6	64.4	15.7	14.8	20.6	18.6	22.0	30.7	13.9	15.0	49.1	50.1
Nayarit	1,115.3	1,162.3	20.2	19.3	22.8	18.3	61.7	62.6	12.8	11.9	16.4	19.6	23.6	28.8	17.8	23.4	45.7	53.2
Nuevo Leon	4,731.4	4,873.3	13.1	12.7	18.6	15.5	37.2	37.0	6.8	7.0	3.2	3.3	15.7	17.6	6.0	8.8	29.2	31.7
Oaxaca	3,875.7	3,930.7	30.0	27.7	38.5	20.9	79.4	75.7	33.9	24.6	58.0	55.5	26.4	31.7	36.2	34.4	68.3	63.6
Puebla	5,881.7	6,015.3	25.3	24.1	40.4	29.6	72.3	77.1	19.6	19.4	37.3	34.8	27.6	30.1	27.7	32.9	67.1	68.7
Queretaro	1,852.2	1,916.3	19.5	17.5	22.1	15.5	60.6	56.7	9.9	10.9	17.6	14.9	21.3	19.8	16.0	14.7	46.4	43.3
Quintana Roo	1,362.3	1,452.0	18.3	17.6	24.3	21.2	53.8	54.9	21.7	19.7	15.2	14.5	21.8	18.6	12.1	16.6	39.4	45.0
San Luis Potosi	2,624.6	2,679.8	22.2	21.2	19.0	14.0	57.3	61.6	16.3	13.5	32.3	32.5	30.1	24.7	26.0	23.3	59.6	57.1
Sinaloa	2,859.8	2,911.1	19.3	18.4	21.4	16.6	53.6	52.7	8.5	10.1	15.7	16.1	24.5	25.9	14.2	13.4	44.4	42.6
Sonora	2,730.6	2,820.4	14.0	13.6	22.7	17.1	46.2	46.8	11.7	10.2	15.3	12.6	25.8	26.0	10.9	10.2	40.0	33.8
Tabasco	2,262.1	2,313.1	19.8	19.1	23.9	18.2	73.3	71.2	21.7	19.4	38.9	44.7	33.3	33.4	22.4	23.6	61.2	52.7
Tamaulipas	3,341.9	3,429.7	14.4	15.5	20.9	15.8	51.1	50.6	9.6	10.5	16.5	10.6	13.6	19.2	14.5	14.9	48.3	47.2
Tlaxcala	1,192.1	1,229.9	15.6	15.8	33.4	24.2	70.8	70.8	11.7	13.0	13.7	16.0	24.1	28.4	26.8	24.4	67.7	63.9
Veracruz	7,725.0	7,867.4	25.8	25.8	34.9	25.7	69.2	68.5	24.0	19.7	39.3	39.2	26.1	28.2	27.8	24.0	62.1	56.6
Yucatan	1,983.7	2,040.4	24.7	23.4	20.7	15.7	56.9	58.8	19.5	20.6	37.4	42.7	21.4	25.1	17.9	16.6	54.8	55.1
Zacatecas	1,512.9	1,541.2	22.9	21.1	25.6	16.7	66.6	62.9	5.9	5.1	17.8	10.9	24.9	22.3	29.7	30.3	67.1	60.6
United Mexican States	114,539.3	117,306.1	20.7	19.2	29.2	21.5	60.7	61.2	15.2	13.6	22.9	21.2	24.8	23.3	19.4	20.0	52.0	51.6

Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH 2010 and 2012.

TECHNICAL NOTE: For the analysis of the statistical significance of changes in the poverty and extreme poverty data of 2010-2012, check the technical annex at www.coneval.gob.mx

5. Number of people by social deprivation indicator, per federal entity, 2010-2012

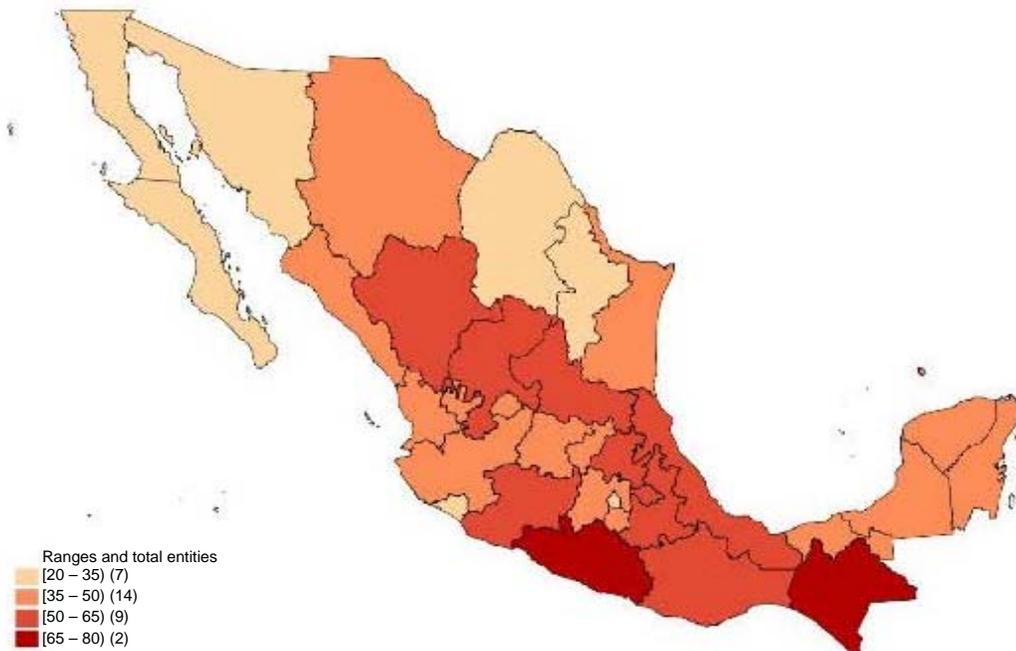
Measurement of poverty, United Mexican States, 2012
Number of people by social deprivation indicator, per federal entity, 2010-2012
(thousands of people)

Federal Entity	Educational gap		Deprivation due to access to health services		Deprivation due to access to social security		Deprivation due to quality and spaces of the dwelling		Deprivation due to access to basic household services		Deprivation due to access to food		Population with income below the minimum wellbeing line		Population with income below the wellbeing line	
	Percentage															
	2010	2012	2010	2012	2010	2012	2010	2012	2010	2012	2010	2012	2010	2012	2010	2012
Aguascalientes	206.6	189.7	236.0	182.7	590.2	589.8	82.4	61.1	57.0	43.0	242.2	266.3	177.9	184.0	553.7	593.0
Baja California	547.2	488.6	1,014.5	746.3	1,768.3	1,862.7	320.7	270.0	214.4	147.0	529.4	509.9	316.7	365.1	1,225.2	1,298.1
Baja California Sur	110.9	110.1	132.1	106.2	300.8	305.4	80.3	76.6	60.0	47.5	170.5	153.6	73.5	91.6	232.7	266.9
Campeche	203.0	167.1	161.8	105.9	505.0	530.1	186.4	153.4	307.7	286.7	262.6	162.7	182.0	178.6	461.7	436.3
Coahuila	339.4	358.1	490.2	412.3	957.1	982.5	122.5	154.5	167.5	158.8	579.5	606.0	319.6	333.4	1,134.7	1,164.1
Colima	124.5	129.9	108.9	100.5	370.1	349.9	80.0	69.2	65.0	54.3	131.8	153.6	56.8	78.6	262.7	280.4
Chiapas	1,724.9	1,695.5	1,743.3	1,263.1	4,057.8	4,217.8	1,638.0	1,476.1	2,990.0	2,878.6	1,493.3	1,252.4	2,507.1	2,365.2	3,983.0	3,869.9
Chihuahua	617.8	580.0	654.7	489.7	1,710.9	1,747.9	227.5	190.5	247.9	188.7	624.9	663.9	585.2	575.6	1,829.4	1,659.6
Federal District	847.4	813.9	2,885.4	2,072.8	4,656.6	4,660.2	672.3	570.3	348.8	270.3	1,381.3	1,157.5	532.2	610.0	3,018.6	3,150.4
Durango	318.4	276.9	460.3	305.6	983.0	993.7	190.1	160.8	310.3	223.7	339.5	367.4	391.4	428.5	1,010.9	1,049.5
Guanajuato	1,315.1	1,359.3	1,408.6	1,081.8	3,663.3	3,527.0	532.7	554.0	1,001.3	871.4	1,323.3	1,617.1	917.4	958.2	3,019.5	2,802.5
Guerrero	978.6	938.1	1,342.1	889.7	2,706.5	2,752.7	1,403.6	1,169.3	1,951.2	2,068.1	1,471.5	1,382.3	1,336.5	1,581.8	2,398.2	2,521.8
Hidalgo	632.0	572.6	804.6	518.3	1,940.8	1,981.4	367.1	354.9	856.0	784.8	783.6	693.9	641.8	659.9	1,589.8	1,549.4
Jalisco	1,540.6	1,409.9	2,380.5	1,819.4	4,134.5	4,102.8	500.0	694.8	959.5	704.0	1,643.6	1,579.8	1,098.2	1,249.1	3,232.6	3,670.6
Mexico	2,896.9	2,492.7	4,807.4	4,097.7	9,235.5	10,468.5	2,021.5	1,649.3	2,489.5	1,863.9	4,938.9	2,858.0	2,261.3	2,578.0	7,590.8	8,591.8
Michoacan	1,355.3	1,175.6	1,694.7	1,286.0	3,200.9	3,225.6	992.1	948.5	1,205.4	1,369.4	1,277.9	1,450.5	957.0	1,091.6	2,617.4	2,605.3
Morelos	348.5	356.0	541.4	413.8	1,168.3	1,194.8	284.7	274.5	371.8	345.5	397.3	570.0	251.6	278.8	887.8	928.9
Nayarit	225.7	224.7	254.7	213.0	688.5	727.1	142.6	137.8	183.4	228.2	263.6	334.6	198.2	271.9	509.4	618.2
Nuevo Leon	620.4	618.1	880.3	755.2	1,759.4	1,802.7	322.7	340.4	149.3	162.7	740.9	860.0	285.5	429.1	1,382.7	1,543.3
Oaxaca	1,162.3	1,087.9	1,492.5	823.4	3,077.7	2,975.0	1,312.0	965.2	2,249.2	2,182.8	1,022.8	1,244.6	1,403.1	1,351.7	2,646.4	2,499.7
Puebla	1,485.6	1,449.0	2,378.5	1,783.5	4,250.5	4,637.6	1,153.0	1,166.0	2,196.4	2,095.2	1,620.9	1,813.4	1,626.8	1,981.6	3,943.7	4,132.0
Queretaro	361.3	335.3	408.7	296.8	1,122.5	1,087.3	183.1	209.7	325.6	286.1	393.8	380.4	297.1	280.8	860.0	830.4
Quintana Roo	250.0	256.0	331.3	308.5	732.5	796.9	295.4	285.3	207.5	211.1	297.1	270.4	164.2	240.5	536.3	653.2
San Luis Potosi	583.0	568.7	499.5	376.0	1,503.9	1,650.2	428.4	361.2	847.7	870.7	789.7	661.9	681.9	623.3	1,564.4	1,530.0
Sinaloa	553.2	536.0	610.6	482.3	1,533.1	1,534.2	242.0	293.9	448.3	467.4	701.2	753.0	405.4	389.7	1,268.5	1,241.2
Sonora	381.7	382.3	620.0	481.9	1,260.8	1,319.8	318.6	286.5	416.5	356.6	704.3	733.9	296.6	286.4	1,092.1	954.3
Tabasco	448.6	442.1	540.8	420.5	1,657.0	1,646.1	490.7	449.0	879.7	1,033.8	753.7	773.4	506.3	546.5	1,385.1	1,218.9
Tamaulipas	479.7	531.1	700.1	540.5	1,708.0	1,735.5	319.5	361.1	549.8	364.6	455.0	657.3	484.0	510.1	1,614.5	1,618.7
Tlaxcala	185.6	194.4	398.3	297.4	844.5	870.5	139.7	159.4	162.9	197.0	287.9	349.4	320.0	299.9	806.9	786.1
Veracruz	1,992.7	2,027.0	2,698.8	2,018.9	5,348.1	5,386.9	1,857.0	1,552.8	3,032.6	3,080.2	2,017.0	2,218.9	2,145.5	1,890.3	4,797.7	4,455.3
Yucatan	489.0	477.1	410.7	320.7	1,127.9	1,199.2	386.5	420.8	741.7	871.2	424.3	512.3	354.9	339.1	1,086.3	1,124.4
Zacatecas	345.8	324.8	386.6	258.1	1,007.0	970.1	88.7	79.0	269.6	168.1	376.6	343.8	448.9	466.3	1,015.4	934.4
United Mexican States	23,671.5	22,568.4	33,477.8	25,268.4	69,571.1	71,832.2	17,381.7	15,896.0	26,263.3	24,881.4	28,439.8	27,352.2	22,224.7	23,514.9	59,558.0	60,578.5

Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH 2010 and 2012.

TECHNICAL NOTE: For the analysis of the statistical significance of changes in the poverty and extreme poverty data of 2010-2012, check the technical annex at www.coneval.gob.mx

6. Map: percentage of population in poverty per federal entity, 2012



Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH 2012.

7. Map: percentage of population in extreme poverty per federal entity, 2012



Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH 2012.

8. Poverty by income

The previous poverty measurement, made only by the income, is not used as official measure anymore since it provides information from only one of eight scopes identified by the General Law of Social Development to measure poverty. However, due to clarity matters and to facilitate the comparison of recent historical tendencies, CONEVAL reports about the changes in this measure.

Nationwide, between 2010 and 2012 the food poverty went from 18.8% (21.5 million people) to 19.7% (23.1 million people); la pobreza de capacidades de 26.6% (30.5 million people) a 28.0% (32.9 million people), y la pobreza de patrimonio de 51.1% (58.5 million people) a 52.3% (61.4 million people).

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