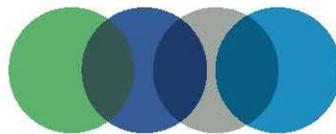

Report of Poverty in Mexico

The Country, Its Federal
Entities and Its
Municipalities

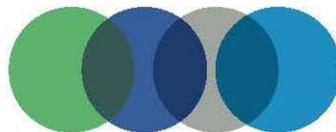
2010



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Municipalities

2010



CONEVAL

National Council for the Evaluation
of Social Development Policy

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AFORE	Retirement Fund Administrators
CDI	National Commission for the Development of Indigenous People
CONEVAL	National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy
CONAPO	National Population Council
ENIGH	National Survey of Income and Expenditure at Households
TPCCI	Total per capita current income
IMSS	Mexican Social Security Institute
INEGI	National Statistics and Geography Institute
ISSSTE	Institute for Social Security and Services for State Workers
LGDS	General Law of Social Development
MCS-ENIGH	Socioeconomic Conditions Module of the National Survey of Income and Expenditure at Households
EWL	Economic Wellbeing Line
MWL	Minimum Wellbeing Line
EMSA	Mexican Food Security Scale
Pemex	Petróleos Mexicanos
Procampo	Cropland Direct Support Program

Glossary

Food basket: A set of food, the value of which is used in order to define the minimum wellbeing line.

Gini coefficient: An income concentration measurement. This index considers values from 0 to 1; the higher it is (near 1), the more inequality there is regarding income distribution.

Incidence: The percentage of the population, or from a specific population group, that exhibits some sort of economic or social deprivation.

Social networks perception index: It is defined as the degree of perception of easiness or difficulty that people aged 12 years old or more bear regarding to obtaining help of social networks in diverse hypothetical situations.

Social Deprivation Index: It is defined from the sum of the six indicators associated with social deprivations, that is, the number of deprivations a person has (educational gap, access to health services, access to social security, quality and spaces of the dwelling, access to basic services in the dwelling, and access to food).

Wellbeing line: Monetary value of a food, goods, and basic services basket.

Minimum wellbeing line: Monetary value of the food basket.

Population living in poverty: Population whose income is below the wellbeing line and that endures at least one social deprivation.

Population living in extreme poverty: Population that endures three or more social deprivations and whose income is below the minimum wellbeing line.

Population living in moderate poverty: Population whose income is above or equal to the minimum wellbeing line, but below the wellbeing line and that endures at least one social deprivation; or the population whose income is below the minimum wellbeing line and that endures one or two social deprivations.

Non multidimensional poor and non vulnerable population: Population with no social deprivations and whose income is above or equal to the wellbeing line.

Vulnerable population due to social deprivations: Population with one or more social deprivations and whose income is above or equal to the wellbeing line.

Vulnerable population due to income: Population with no social deprivations and whose income is below the wellbeing line.

Income ratio: It is defined as the proportion of the average total per capita current income of the population living in extreme poverty in relation to the average total per capita current income of the non multidimensional poor and non vulnerable population.

Rural areas: Localities with less than 2,500 inhabitants.

Urban areas: Localities with over 2,500 inhabitants.

Presentation

Poverty is a social issue that imposes serious limitations regarding the physical, intellectual, and social development of the people who suffer from it. Likewise, it hinders the equality of opportunities among individuals and evinces gaps related to the exercise of human, economic and social rights of a society.

In order to fight poverty, by means of its laws the Mexican State has undertaken the compromise of compliance with human rights and the access to full social development for all the population. The constitutional reforms approved in 2011 establish the express recognition of human rights and the obligation of the State itself to promote them, respect them, protect them and ensure them through all of its authorities in accordance with the principles of universality, interdependency, indivisibility, and progressiveness.

In this sense, the National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) designed a work schedule in order to comply with two of the activities ordered by the General Law of Social Development (LGDS). On the one hand, to define, identify and measure the population living in poverty at national and state level every two years and, on the other hand, to carry out this same practice in all the municipalities of the country every five years.

CONEVAL carried out diverse research activities, and the results were made public through several publications, among which the following stand out: *General guidelines and criteria for the definition, identification and measurement of poverty* and the *Methodology for multidimensional poverty measurement in Mexico*. Besides, the results of poverty measurements at national and state level for 2008 were presented, which use, for the first time, the multidimensional approach as stipulated in the General Law of Social Development. The *Report on Multidimensional Poverty in Mexico, 2008*, accounted for these activities and became the first issue of a series of documents intended to provide elements in order to know the situation and evolution of poverty in Mexico.

Poverty estimations at municipal level which are presented in this report are the result of an intensive research process for which some of the most outstanding national and international specialists on the field of poverty measurement contributed. This is the first time the country has information on the poverty conditions of the population, as stipulated by the LGDS, for the 2,456 municipalities of the country existing in 2010. With the information from 2015, when the next poverty measurement at municipal level is made, it will be possible to compare the changes regarding poverty in the municipal scenery presented in this report.

With this publication, CONEVAL provides society with integrated information on the results of the poverty measurement in 2010 at national and state level which was made public in July, 2011, and the changes in the life conditions of the population between 2008 and 2010. Likewise, the multidimensional poverty measurement by municipality in the country is provided, the results of which were made public in December, 2011. This information contributes to identify advances and challenges on the social development field and favors, with relevant and timely information, the evaluation and design of the public policies intended to overcome poverty and drive the economic and social wellbeing of the population.

Gonzalo Hernández Licona

Executive Secretary

Executive Summary

For the first time, Mexico has official poverty estimations for the 2,456 municipalities that composed our country in 2010. These estimations meet the requirements of the LGDS regarding time considerations and measurement indicators. According to this law, official measurements must be taken every two years at national and state scale, and every five years at municipal scale. Likewise, the law indicates that information sources must be provided by the National Statistics and Geography Institute (INEGI) and that the measurement shall consider at least the following indicators: per capita current income, educational gap; access to health services; access to social security; quality and spaces of the dwelling; access to basic services in the dwelling, access to food, and the degree of social cohesion.

The Socioeconomic Conditions Module of the National Survey of Income and Expenditure at Households 2010 (MCS-ENIGH) allowed knowing the percentage and number of people living in poverty and vulnerability due to social or income deprivations at national and state scale, as well as knowing for the first time the changes between 2008 and 2010. Nevertheless, in order to carry out poverty estimations by municipality it was necessary to use, apart from the MCS-ENIGH 2010, the General Census of Population and Housing 2010 sample. Since disaggregation of information in the former is only representative at national and state scale, but not by municipality, it was necessary to use statistical models that allowed having knowledge of municipal poverty figures and their contribution to the total at state scale. One of the favorable aspects of the methodology is that it allows calculating the contribution of population groups to the total of poverty, and the contribution of politic-administrative disaggregation. In this sense, state poverty figures allowed estimating the percentage and number of people living in poverty and vulnerability in the federal entities, as well as their contribution to national poverty. With the publication of municipal estimations it is also possible to know the distribution and contribution of municipalities to poverty in their entities and, therefore, to national poverty.

The objective of this report is to present the main results of poverty and their components for 2010 and make a diagnosis of some economic and social conditions of the people living in the municipalities of the country.

In order to measure poverty, CONEVAL classifies the population in the following groups according to their income and the social deprivations they have. In this manner, a person

can only be classified in one of them: the person is considered poor if he/she has an income below the wellbeing line and has at least one social deprivation; the person is extremely poor if he/she has an income below the minimum wellbeing line and also has three or more social deprivations; the person is moderately poor if he/she is poor but not extremely poor; the person is vulnerable due to social deprivations if he/she has an income above the wellbeing line but has one or more social deprivations; the person is vulnerable due to income when he/she does not have any social deprivations but his/her income is below the wellbeing line, and is non multidimensional poor and non vulnerable if he/she does not have any social deprivations and his/her income is above the wellbeing line.¹

RESULTS OF THE POVERTY MEASUREMENT IN 2010²

In 2010, nearly half of Mexican people were living in poverty, one out of three people was living in moderate poverty and over a tenth was living in extreme poverty. Besides, almost three out of ten people were vulnerable due to social deprivations, one out of seventeen was vulnerable due to income and around a fifth of the population was not poor or vulnerable.

States with the highest percentages of population living in poverty were Chiapas (78.5); Guerrero (67.6); Oaxaca (67.4); Puebla (61.2); and Tlaxcala (60.6). On the other hand, the entities with the lowest incidence were Nuevo Leon (21.2); Coahuila (28.0); Federal District (28.7); Baja California Sur (30.9); and Baja California (32.1).

Municipalities with the highest percentage of population in poverty were the following: San Juan Tepeuxila, Oaxaca (97.4); Aldama, Chiapas (97.30); San Juan Cancuc, Chiapas (97.3); Mixtla de Altamirano, Veracruz (97.0); Chalhuitán, Chiapas (96.8); Santiago Textitlán, Oaxaca (96.6); San Andrés Duraznal, Chiapas (96.5); Santiago el Pinar, Chiapas (96.5); Sitala, Chiapas (96.5); and San Simón Chumatlán, Oaxaca (96.4).

In eight of the municipalities above, 70 percent or more of their population were indigenous-language speakers, that is, they were indigenous municipalities. In San Juan Tepeuxila the percentage of indigenous-language speakers was of 57 percent and in Santiago Textitlán 14 percent.

The municipalities with the lowest percentage of people in poverty were the following: Benito Juárez, Federal District (8.7); San Nicolás de los Garza, Nuevo León (12.8); Guadalupe, Nuevo León (13.2); Miguel Hidalgo, Federal District (14.3); San Pedro Garza García, Nuevo Leon (15.2); San Sebastián Tutla, Oaxaca (16.7); San Pablo Etlá, Oaxaca (17.); Apodaca, Nuevo León (18.0); Corregidora, Querétaro (18.7); and San Juan de Sabinas, Coahuila (19.0). The presence of indigenous population in these municipalities was below 10 percent.

¹ For further details, you are suggested to see the *Methodology for Multidimensional Poverty Measurement in Mexico* and the *Report on Multidimensional Poverty in Mexico, 2008*; both documents can be found on CONEVAL's web page: www.coneval.gob.mx

² The results of poverty measurement at state scale were published in July and the results at municipal scale were published in December, 2011.

While the municipalities with the highest percentage of population in poverty are rural, the municipalities with the highest amount of people in poverty are urban. Among the former, the ones that stand out are San Juan Tepexuila, Oaxaca; Aldama, Chiapas; San Juan Cancún, Chiapas; and Mixtla de Altamirano, Veracruz. Among the latter, the ones that stand out are Puebla, Puebla; Iztapalapa, Federal District; Ecatepec de Morelos, Mexico; and León, Guanajuato.

The number of poor people in the country is the result of summing up the amount of poor people in the federal entities, and the national percentage is equal to the weighted average of state percentages. In the same way, the amount of poor people in the states is the result of summing up the number of poor people in their municipalities and the weighed municipal incidences of poverty reconstitute the incidence of poverty in each state.

The percentage of the population suffering from at least one social deprivation was 75 percent, that is, three out of four Mexican people suffered from deprivation in one or some of their social rights. In rural areas, incidence was of 94.1 percent, while seven out of ten people residing in urban localities had at least one social deprivation.

Regarding the social rights space in 2010, six out of ten Mexican people did not have access to social security; one third of the population was deprived of access to health services; one out of four people was deprived of access to food; almost one out of four people was deprived of access to basic services in the dwelling; one out of five people had an educational gap, and the least incident deprivation was that of quality and spaces of the dwelling, with 15.2 percent.

In 93.4 percent of the municipalities of the country, over half its population did not have access to social security. In one out of two municipalities (48 percent) over half the population did not have access to basic services in the dwelling. In about one out of six municipalities, 50 percent of the population or more did not have access to health services.

On the other hand, in one out of ten municipalities above half the population was deprived due to the quality and spaces of the dwelling. Two thirds of the municipalities with deprivation due to access to food had incidences between 20 and 40 percent of their population with this sort of deprivation. Finally, 96.5 percent of the municipalities had incidences due to an educational gap below 50 percent.

In regards to the economic wellbeing space, in 2010 almost one out of five people had an income that did not allowed acquiring the food basket, which in August 2010 was valued in 978 pesos for urban areas and in 684 pesos for rural areas. Likewise, over half the population had an income lower than 2,114 pesos in urban areas and lower than 1,329 pesos in rural areas, that is, an insufficient income to acquire the food and non-food basket.

CHANGES IN THE POPULATION LIVING IN POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY BETWEEN 2008 AND 2010³

The population in poverty in Mexico increased in over three million people between 2008 and 2010 going from 48.8 million to 52.0 million. Only in four entities (Puebla, Coahuila, Morelos and Michoacán) the number of people in this condition decreased. In spite of this, the average number of deprivations of the population living in poverty and extreme poverty decreased, in the first case from 2.7 to 2.5 deprivations and, in the second case, from 3.9 to 3.7 deprivations.

In the social rights space, the number and the percentage of people for five out of the six social deprivations decreased. Between 2008 and 2010, only the access to food increased in the number of people who endured this deprivation due to the increase of international prices of food and the decrease of the family income.

Despite the reduction in the number of average deprivations, the drop in income resulted in more people unable to fulfill their basic needs of food, clothing, transportation, health, education and recreation, among others.

Poverty in rural and urban areas increased: in the first ones it passed from 62.4 to 64.5 percent, this is, from 15.9 to 17 million people; in the second it passed from 39.1 to 40.5 percent in number of people, which represented an increase from 32.9 to 35 million. Of the 52 million of poor people, two thirds resided in urban localities and one third in rural localities.

Despite the fact that poverty increased among the general population and that its proportion among the population aged under 18 is ten percentage points greater compared to the total population, the number of girls, boys and adolescents did not increase. Between 2008 and 2010, child and adolescent population in poverty passed from 21.5 million to 21.4 million.

From 2008 to 2010, there was a generalized drop of income, which affected the purchasing power of the population. The gap between the first and last decile of the population according to their income level increased from 2008 to 2010: while in 2008 the difference was 33.7-fold between one and the other, for 2010 this difference increased 35.6-fold.

³ Poverty estimations for 2008 and 2010 were made without the variable of cooking fuel, because in 2008 the MCS-ENIGH questionnaire did not include such information. Nevertheless, according to the General guidelines and criteria for the definition, identification and measurement of poverty, published in the *Official Journal of the Federation* on June 16, 2010, the variable was included in the questionnaire for 2010 and it was used for calculating the indicator of basic services in the dwelling.

Introduction

The *Methodology for multidimensional poverty measurement in México* and the MCS-ENIGH allowed CONEVAL to carry out poverty measurements at national and state scale in 2008 and 2010. This time, apart from the information regarding the changes in the poverty situation of the Mexican population between the aforementioned years, the results of poverty measurement for the 2,456 municipalities of the country existing in 2010 are presented.

Poverty measurement at municipal scale involved a set of challenges that had to be faced by CONEVAL. In regards to information sources, although the MCS-ENIGH allows carrying out poverty estimations by taking into account the indicators listed by the LGDS (per capita current income, educational gap, access to health services, access to social security, quality and spaces of the dwelling, access to basic services in the dwelling and access to food, as well as the degree of social cohesion) the results are only representative at national and state scale, including the rural and urban spheres. In fact, our country does not have any information source that allows estimating poverty at municipal scale in a direct manner.

The General Census of Population and Housing 2010, conducted by the INEGI, does contain information about the national population at municipal scale, but it is possible to directly calculate two of the dimensions of poverty: the educational gap and deprivation due to lack of access to health services. Besides, in association with the census, a sample was taken with an extended questionnaire to go into detail regarding the socioeconomic conditions of Mexican households and their members, which allows acknowledging the deprivations at municipal scale, not only for education and health indicators but also for quality and spaces of the dwelling and access to basic services in the dwelling indicators. However, the census sample does not contain enough information to directly calculate the indicators of access to social security, access to food and total per capita current income of households.

Due to this, CONEVAL, in its capacity as an institution in charge of defining the guidelines and criteria for definition, identification and measurement of poverty in Mexico, engaged in the task of exploring and analyzing since 2009 a set of international existing methodologies by means of which it would be possible to estimate the variables to calculate poverty at municipal level. In applying these methodologies there was the intention to meet the requirements established by the LGDS.

The purpose of this report is to present the information of poverty measurement at municipal scale in 2010 and account for what happened in the national and state environment spheres 2008 and 2010.

In this way, the country has for the first time disaggregated information about the poverty and vulnerability conditions at national, state and municipal scale for poverty and all its components. Thus, it will be possible to identify more accurately the regions and places where the action of public policy regarding education, health, social security, improvement in housing conditions and its services, as well as access to food and employment creation, and family income are more urgent.

CONEVAL classifies the population in five groups according to their income and the social deprivations they have. In this manner, a person can only be classified in one of the following groups: the person is considered poor if he/she has an income below the wellbeing line and has at least one social deprivation; the person is extremely poor if he/she has an income below the minimum wellbeing line and also has three or more social deprivations; the person is vulnerable due to social deprivations if he/she has an income above the wellbeing line but has one or more social deprivations; the person is vulnerable due to income when he/she does not have any social deprivations but his/her income is below the wellbeing line, and is non multidimensional poor and non vulnerable if he/she does not have any social deprivations and his/her income is above the wellbeing line.

Distribution of poverty in our country shows a homogeneous assortment and allows identifying, in 2010, 2,012 municipalities with poverty levels above 50 percent, that is, 82 percent of the municipalities in the country where most of the population had an income below the wellbeing line and had at least one social deprivation. On the other hand, more than half the people living in poverty concentrated in 190 municipalities in the country, mainly urban and metropolitan ones.

Regarding extreme poverty, there are 1,037 municipalities where one out of four people lived with an income below the minimum wellbeing line and had three or more social deprivations. Population distribution at territory level indicates that more than half the people living in extreme poverty were concentrated in only 265 of the municipalities in the country.

On the other hand, at the end of 2008 and the beginning of 2009 the world experienced a deep economic crisis and the increase of international prices for food. In our country these situations caused that the levels of economic activity had a significant deterioration, and, consequently, in 2009, the Gross Domestic Product experienced a recession compared to 2008 by 6.3 percent, additional to the increase of the price for the food basic basket.

Changes in the poverty conditions of the population between 2008 and 2010 are reviewed in this report: it can be said that in spite of the advances regarding the resources of infrastructure and basic services, poverty in the country increased in the period by nearly 3.2 million people, which meant that 46.2 percent of the population lived under those conditions in 2010, that is, over 52 million of Mexican people.

The information of the report is structured in six chapters. The first chapter provides an overview of the poverty conditions of the Mexican population in 2010, and information is disaggregated at national level for rural areas, urban areas and each federal entity. The second chapter describes changes in the poverty situation of the population between 2008 and 2010 with the previous disaggregation levels. The third chapter presents the results of poverty estimations at municipal scale in 2010. The fourth, fifth and sixth chapters present the results of the social rights, economic wellbeing and territorial context spaces, respectively. The analysis of these spaces is described at national, state and municipal scale.



1. Poverty

in Mexico, 2010



Poverty in Mexico, 2010

The results of this first report of municipal poverty in Mexico allow analyzing the different population groups that inhabit the municipalities in the country. Thus, there is information by strata such as age, sex, if they are indigenous people or not, if they inhabit a rural or urban community, etc., which constitutes useful input for the people in charge of formulating public policies.

Poverty is heterogeneously distributed in the national territory, although there are very important concentrations of poor municipalities in the states located in the south and mountain ranges. An overall advance in the rendering of services on basic infrastructure across the country is perceived. Nevertheless, there are aspects still with important gaps such as the access to social security and the access to well-paid jobs in order to gain a sufficient income for the acquisition of the basic basket per individual.

The analysis in each of the dimensions composing poverty allows the follow-up of advances or recessions at national level and by federal entity. In this way, regional convergence or divergence processes as well as the gaps between population groups and federal entities can be inspected. In 2015, when the next estimations at municipal scale are available, it will be possible to carry out the study of the changes in poverty figures for each municipality. This chapter presents the results of poverty estimations 2010 at national level, in the rural and urban spheres and by federal entity.

1.1 INCIDENCE OF POVERTY

Throughout this chapter, information regarding the economic wellbeing and social rights spaces is presented. The analysis of these spaces allows classifying people in one of the following groups: extreme poverty, moderate poverty; vulnerable due to social deprivations, vulnerable due to income, or non multidimensional poor and non vulnerable. The information results include the percentage and number of people under such condition, the average number of social deprivations and their average ratio, as well as the total number of social deprivations and the ratio of deprivations of the population in poverty in relation to the potential maximum that may be experienced by the population in Mexico.

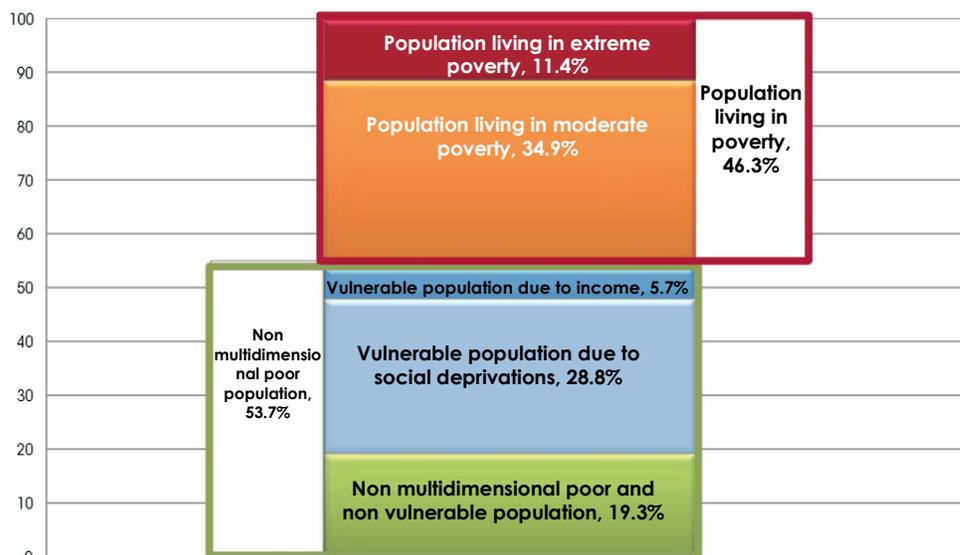
From this classification, the actions, programs, and results of the social development policy implemented in the county and in the three government branches can be evaluated.

1.1.1 NATIONAL POVERTY

The analysis of results of poverty measurement in 2010 allows pointing out that the population under this condition amounted to 46.3 percent, that is, there were 52.1 million people living with at least one social deprivation who had an insufficient income to acquire the basic basket. The vulnerable population due to social deprivations represented 28.8 percent of the population, which meant that 32.4 million people had at least one social deprivation and their income was above the Economic Wellbeing Line (EWL).

On the other hand, the vulnerable population due to income —the one that did not have social deprivations but whose income level was below the EWL— was of 5.7 percent in 2010, that is, 6.4 million people. Finally, the population that was not poor or vulnerable amounted to 19.3 percent, which is equivalent to 21.7 million people.

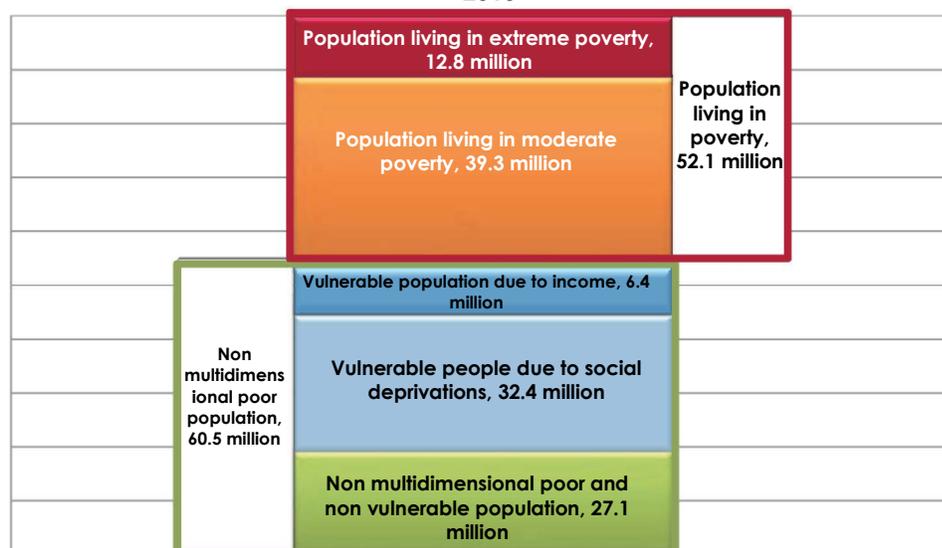
**GRAPH 1.1
POPULATION'S DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO THE POVERTY
STATUS, MEXICO, 2010**



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

The total amount of poor people (46.3 percent) in 2010 is comprised of 11.4 percent of people living in extreme poverty, and 34.9 percent of people living in moderate poverty, which are equivalent to 52.1, 12.8 and 39.3 million people, respectively (graphs 1.1 and 1.2).

Graph 1.2
NUMBER OF PEOPLE ACCORDING TO POVERTY STATUS, MEXICO,
2010



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

Within the social rights space, the circumstances at national level are as follows: the highest incidence due to social deprivations in the population was in the access to social security indicator which amounted to 60.7 percent; in the access to health services it was 31.8 percent; with deprivation regarding access to food, 24.9 percent; with deprivation regarding basic services in the dwelling, 23.0 percent; with an educational gap, 20.6 percent and, finally, with deprivation regarding the quality and spaces of the dwelling, 15.2 percent at national level.

It is worth clarifying that the variable "cooking fuel" was incorporated into the basic services in the dwelling indicator. This variable makes a distinction among several types of fuel (gas, electricity, charcoal or firewood) and if the dwelling, that has a firewood or charcoal stove, also has a chimney. This variable was incorporated for the first time in the General Census of Population and Housing 2010 and in the MCS-ENIGH 2010. Consequently, the measurement from 2008 does not include this variable.

In regards to the educational gap indicator, apart from taking into consideration primary and secondary education, for the measurement presented in this report pre-school education was incorporated.⁴

⁴ On November 12, 2002, the Constitutional Reform to Article Third was published in the *Official Journal of the Federation* (OJF). This reform establishes pre-school education as part of the basic mandatory education.

Chart 1.1 shows the population having at least one social deprivation (75.0 percent), 84.5 million people, and those having three or more deprivations (28.7 percent), 32.3 million people. These data indicate that in spite of the advance in the coverage of basic services and the improvement in the life conditions of the population, important gaps persist in the social rights space, above all regarding social security coverage, access to health services, and access to food.

One of the population groups where poverty is most spread out is the indigenous-language speaking population. In 2010, 79.6 percent of the people within this group were poor, while for the national population this ratio was 46.3 percent.

CHART 1.1

PERCENTAGE AND NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN THE POVERTY INDICATORS, MEXICO, 2010

Indicators	Percentage	Million people
Poverty		
Population living in poverty	46.3	52.1
Population living in moderate poverty	34.9	39.3
Population living in extreme poverty	11.4	12.8
Vulnerable population due to social deprivations	28.8	32.4
Vulnerable population due to income	5.7	6.4
Non multidimensional poor and non vulnerable population	19.3	21.7
Indicators of social deprivations¹		
Educational gap	20.6	23.2
Access to health services	31.8	35.8
Access to social security	60.7	68.3
Quality and spaces of the dwelling	15.2	17.1
Access to basic services in the dwelling	23.0	25.9
Access to food	24.9	28.0
Social deprivation		
Population with at least one social deprivation	75.0	84.5
Population with three or more social deprivations	28.7	32.3
Economic Wellbeing		
Population with income below the minimum wellbeing line	19.4	21.8
Population with income below the wellbeing line	52.0	58.5
¹ The percentage of the population with each social deprivation is reported. Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH 2010.		

CHART 1.2
PERCENTAGE, NUMBER OF PEOPLE AND AVERAGE DEPRIVATIONS IN THE POVERTY INDICATORS IN THE INDIGENOUS-LANGUAGE SPEAKING POPULATION, MEXICO, 2010

Indicators	Indigenous-language speaking population			Non-indigenous-language speaking population		
	Percentage	Million people	Average deprivations	Percentage	Million people	Average deprivations
Poverty						
Population living in poverty	79.6	5.4	3.6	44.1	46.7	2.5
Population living in moderate poverty	34.8	2.4	3.0	34.9	36.9	2.2
Population living in extreme poverty	44.7	3.0	4.0	9.2	9.8	3.7
Vulnerable population due to social deprivations	16.7	1.1	2.6	29.5	31.2	1.9
Vulnerable population due to income	0.7	0.0	0.0	6.0	6.4	0.0
Non multidimensional poor and non vulnerable population	3.0	0.2	0.0	20.3	21.5	0.0
Social deprivation						
Population with at least one social deprivation	96.3	6.5	3.4	73.7	77.9	2.3
Population with three or more social deprivations	72.2	4.9	4.0	25.9	27.4	3.6
Indicators of social deprivation						
Educational gap	48.6	3.3	3.9	18.9	19.9	3.0
Deprivation due to access to health services	37.3	2.5	4.1	31.4	33.2	2.8
Deprivation due to access to social security	83.5	5.7	3.6	59.3	62.7	2.5
Deprivation due to quality and spaces of the dwelling	42.0	2.8	4.2	13.5	14.3	3.5
Deprivation due to access to basic services in the dwelling	74.4	5.0	3.7	19.7	20.8	3.3

CHART 1.2 (CONTINUED)

PERCENTAGE, NUMBER OF PEOPLE AND AVERAGE DEPRIVATIONS IN THE POVERTY INDICATORS IN THE INDIGENOUS-LANGUAGE SPEAKING POPULATION, MEXICO, 2010

Indicators	Indigenous-language speaking population			Non-indigenous-language speaking population		
	Percentage	Million people	Average deprivations	Percentage	Million people	Average deprivations
Deprivation due to access to food	40.5	2.7	4.2	23.9	25.2	2.9
Wellbeing						
Population with income below the minimum wellbeing line	52.0	3.5	3.7	17.3	18.3	2.7
Population with income below the wellbeing line	80.3	5.4	3.5	50.2	53.1	2.2

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

1.1.2 RURAL AND URBAN POVERTY

Population can be classified according to the size of the locality of residence. Rural areas are the ones with localities which have populations below 2,500 inhabitants, and urban areas are those the population of which is above 2,500 inhabitants. During the last century, our country has experienced a transformation of the dynamics of the population that modified the existing pattern, because we went from being a predominantly rural country at the beginning of the 20th century to be a country where three out of four people reside in an urban locality, that is, an urban Mexico.

In 2010, over 86 million people lived in urban areas, while over 26 million people lived in rural areas. Poverty and social deprivation levels have particular characteristics according to the territorial area. In rural areas, the percentage of the population living in poverty during 2010 was 65.1 percent, which means that 17 million people were enduring one or more social deprivations and had an income below the wellbeing line, which impeded them to acquire the necessary goods and services to satisfy their basic needs. On the other hand, in urban areas, although the incidence of poverty is less than in rural areas, 40.6 percent, the number of people replicates until reaching 35 million. This means that two out of three poor people lived in urban areas and one out of three people lived in rural communities (chart 1.3).

CHART 1.3
PERCENTAGE, NUMBER OF PEOPLE AND AVERAGE DEPRIVATIONS IN THE POVERTY INDICATORS IN THE POPULATION LIVING IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS, MEXICO, 2010

Indicators	Rural			Urban		
	Percentage	Million people	Average deprivations	Percentage	Million people	Average deprivations
Poverty						
Population living in poverty	65.1	17.0	3.2	40.6	35.1	2.3
Population living in moderate poverty	38.5	10.1	2.7	33.8	29.2	2.1
Population living in extreme poverty	26.6	6.9	3.9	6.8	5.9	3.7
Vulnerable population due to social deprivations	29.0	7.6	2.3	28.7	24.8	1.8
Vulnerable population due to income	1.0	0.3	0.0	7.1	6.2	0.0
Non multidimensional poor and non vulnerable population	5.0	1.3	0.0	23.6	20.4	0.0
Population with at least one social deprivation	94.1	24.6	2.9	69.3	59.9	2.1
Population with three or more social deprivations	56.2	14.7	3.8	20.4	17.6	3.5
Educational gap	33.9	8.9	3.6	16.6	14.4	2.8
Deprivation due to access to health services	32.2	8.4	3.7	31.6	27.3	2.6
Deprivation due to access to social security	81.9	21.4	3.1	54.3	46.9	2.3
Deprivation due to quality and spaces of the dwelling	29.2	7.6	4.0	11.0	9.5	3.3
Deprivation due to access to basic services in the dwelling	63.5	16.6	3.4	10.7	9.3	3.3

CHART 1.3 (CONTINUED)

PERCENTAGE, NUMBER OF PEOPLE AND AVERAGE DEPRIVATIONS IN THE POVERTY INDICATORS IN THE POPULATION LIVING IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS, MEXICO, 2010

Indicators	Rural			Urban		
	Percentage	Million people	Average deprivations	Percentage	Million people	Average deprivations
Deprivation due to access to food	33.6	8.8	3.8	22.2	19.2	2.7
Population with income below the minimum wellbeing line	35.0	9.1	3.4	14.7	12.7	2.5
Population with income below the wellbeing line	66.0	17.3	3.1	47.7	41.3	2.0

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

Extreme poverty has different characteristics in rural and urban areas. In rural areas, the population living in extreme poverty had an incidence of 26.6 percent, which means that almost seven million people lived with an income below the minimum wellbeing line and with three or more social deprivations, while in urban areas the incidence of extreme poverty was 6.8 percent, that is, over six million people.

If the percentage of people who had at least one social deprivation is analyzed, we can see that 94.1 percent of the rural population endured at least one deprivation in the social rights space, while seven out of ten people residing in urban localities had at least one social deprivation. In total, the amount of 24.6 million people with at least one deprivation in rural areas and the 59.9 million of deprived people in urban areas meant that three out of four Mexican people endured deprivation in at least one of the social deprivations indicators included in poverty measurement.

In the rural sphere, social deprivations had duplicated incidences of population, and in some cases they increased five-fold in comparison to those observed in urban areas. For example, access to social security was the deprivation with the highest incidence in rural areas (81.9 percent) and urban areas (54.3 percent). On the other hand, the incidence of deprived population due to access to basic services in the dwelling in urban areas was 10.7 percent, while in rural areas it was 63.5 percent. This means the coverage regarding basic infrastructure (water, drainage system, electricity and above all the fuel used for cooking) is still a pending issue in the latter. A similar situation happened with the indicator of deprivation due to quality and spaces of the dwelling, the incidence of which in the population from urban areas was 11 percent and 29.2 in the case of rural areas. This means in rural areas there were more houses with dirt floors, non-recommendable construction materials and more people living in overcrowded conditions.

1.1.3 POVERTY BY FEDERAL ENTITY

Poverty at state level in 2010 was distributed as follows: 13 entities had an incidence above 50 percent, that is, one out of two people in those entities had at least one social deprivation and his/her income was so limited that he/she could not range above the economic wellbeing line. In this group, the following states stand out due to their high incidence: Chiapas (78.5 percent); Guerrero (67.6); Oaxaca (67.4); Puebla (61.2); and Tlaxcala (60.6). On the other hand, the entities with the lowest incidence of poverty were Nuevo León (21.2); Coahuila (28); Federal District (28.7); Baja California Sur (30.9), and Baja California (32.1 percent).

CHART 1.4

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION ACCORDING TO THEIR POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY CONDITIONS AND NON MULTIDIMENSIONAL POOR AND NON VULNERABLE POPULATION BY FEDERAL ENTITY, MEXICO, 2010

Entity code	Federal Entity	Population living in poverty		Total	Vulnerable population		Non multidimensional poor and non vulnerable population	Total
		Extreme	Moderate		Due to social deprivation	Due to income		
01	Aguascalientes	3.7	34.6	38.3	27.0	7.9	26.8	100.0
02	Baja California	3.5	28.6	32.1	39.3	6.1	22.6	100.0
03	Baja California Sur	4.6	26.3	30.9	33.6	4.5	31.1	100.0
04	Campeche	13.6	36.7	50.3	25.6	4.3	19.8	100.0
05	Coahuila	3.0	25.0	28.0	26.5	12.6	32.9	100.0
06	Colima	2.5	32.3	34.7	34.1	4.9	26.3	100.0
07	Chiapas	38.3	40.2	78.5	13.2	2.3	5.9	100.0
08	Chihuahua	6.6	32.6	39.2	23.5	12.6	24.6	100.0
09	Federal District	2.2	26.5	28.7	35.6	5.2	30.5	100.0
10	Durango	10.3	41.0	51.3	21.4	8.8	18.5	100.0
11	Guanajuato	8.4	40.1	48.6	29.5	5.6	16.3	100.0
12	Guerrero	31.6	36.0	67.6	23.2	2.0	7.3	100.0
13	Hidalgo	13.5	41.4	54.9	28.1	3.9	13.1	100.0
14	Jalisco	5.2	31.8	37.0	34.4	6.0	22.6	100.0
15	State of Mexico	8.6	34.4	43.0	33.0	5.5	18.6	100.0
16	Michoacán	13.5	41.3	54.8	28.9	4.2	12.1	100.0
17	Morelos	7.0	36.6	43.7	34.4	5.4	16.5	100.0
18	Nayarit	8.2	33.1	41.3	33.7	4.3	20.6	100.0

CHART 1.4 (CONTINUED)

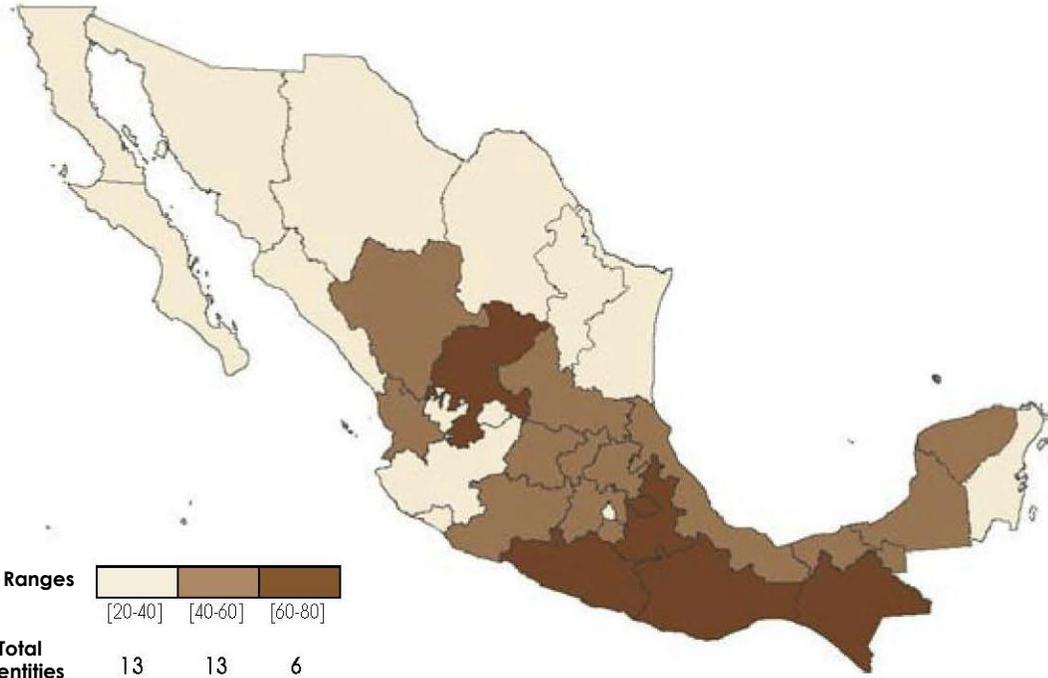
DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION ACCORDING TO THEIR POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY CONDITIONS AND NON MULTIDIMENSIONAL POOR AND NON VULNERABLE POPULATION BY FEDERAL ENTITY, MEXICO, 2010

Entity code	Federal Entity	Population living in poverty		Total	Vulnerable population		Non multidimensional poor and non vulnerable population	Total
		Extreme	Moderate		Due to social deprivation	Due to income		
19	Nuevo León	1.9	19.2	21.2	33.0	8.1	37.8	100.0
20	Oaxaca	29.8	37.6	67.4	22.4	1.2	9.0	100.0
21	Puebla	16.7	44.5	61.2	22.0	5.5	11.3	100.0
22	Querétaro	7.4	34.1	41.5	32.6	4.8	21.0	100.0
23	Quintana Roo	6.3	28.3	34.6	37.2	4.6	23.6	100.0
24	San Luis Potosí	15.5	37.1	52.6	21.6	6.9	19.0	100.0
25	Sinaloa	5.4	31.1	36.5	33.8	7.6	22.1	100.0
26	Sonora	5.3	28.5	33.8	32.8	6.4	27.0	100.0
27	Tabasco	13.6	43.7	57.3	27.6	4.0	11.1	100.0
28	Tamaulipas	5.6	33.7	39.4	27.9	9.0	23.7	100.0
29	Tlaxcala	10.0	50.6	60.6	20.0	7.0	12.5	100.0
30	Veracruz	19.3	39.2	58.5	24.1	4.2	13.3	100.0
31	Yucatán	11.7	36.8	48.5	26.4	6.2	18.8	100.0
32	Zacatecas	10.8	49.4	60.2	18.7	6.8	14.3	100.0
	Mexican United States	11.4	34.9	46.3	28.8	5.7	19.3	100.0

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

Incidence of poverty at state level had a heterogeneous space distribution that can be observed in the following maps: in map 1.1 it can be seen that the states in the south of the country concentrated the highest levels; whereas the states in the north, apart from Jalisco, Colima, Aguascalientes, Federal District and Quintana Roo concentrated the lowest levels.

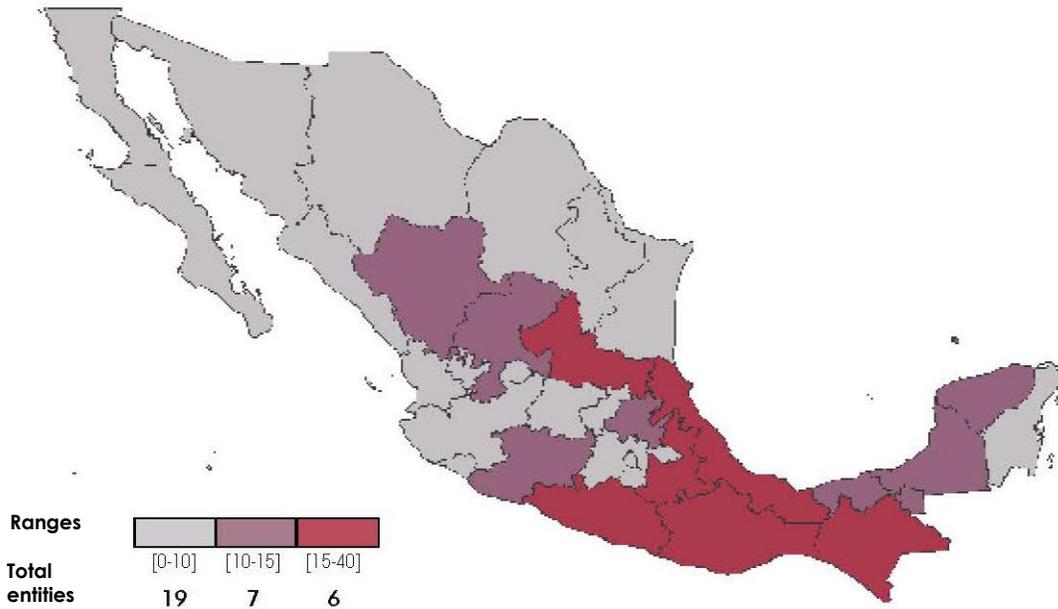
MAP 1.1
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING IN POVERTY
PER FEDERAL ENTITY, MEXICO, 2010



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

Map 1.2 presents the incidence of extreme poverty in the country, with the following states standing out due to their high incidence: Chiapas, Guerrero, Puebla, Oaxaca, Veracruz and San Luis Potosí. On the contrary, the states in the north of the country, west region, and the lowland, apart from the Federal District and Quintana Roo, have less than 10 percent of their population living in extreme poverty.

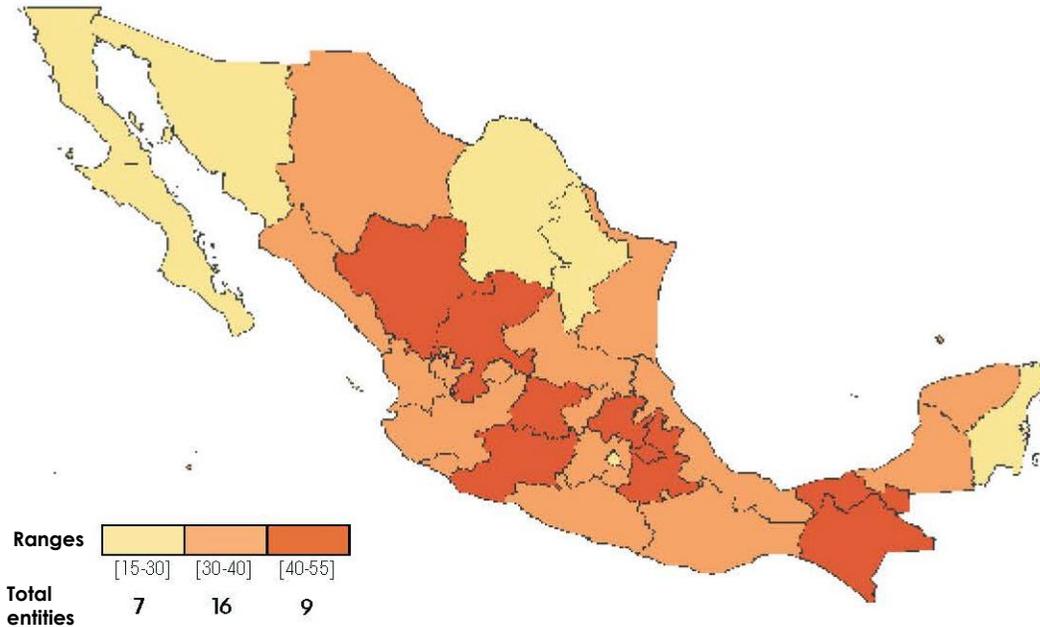
MAP 1.2
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING IN EXTREME
POVERTY PER FEDERAL ENTITY, MEXICO, 2010



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

The information displayed in map 1.3 shows that the incidence of moderate poverty was higher in Tlaxcala, Zacatecas, Puebla, Tabasco, Hidalgo, Michoacán, Durango and Chiapas.

MAP 1.3
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING IN
MODERATE POVERTY PER FEDERAL ENTITY,
MEXICO, 2010

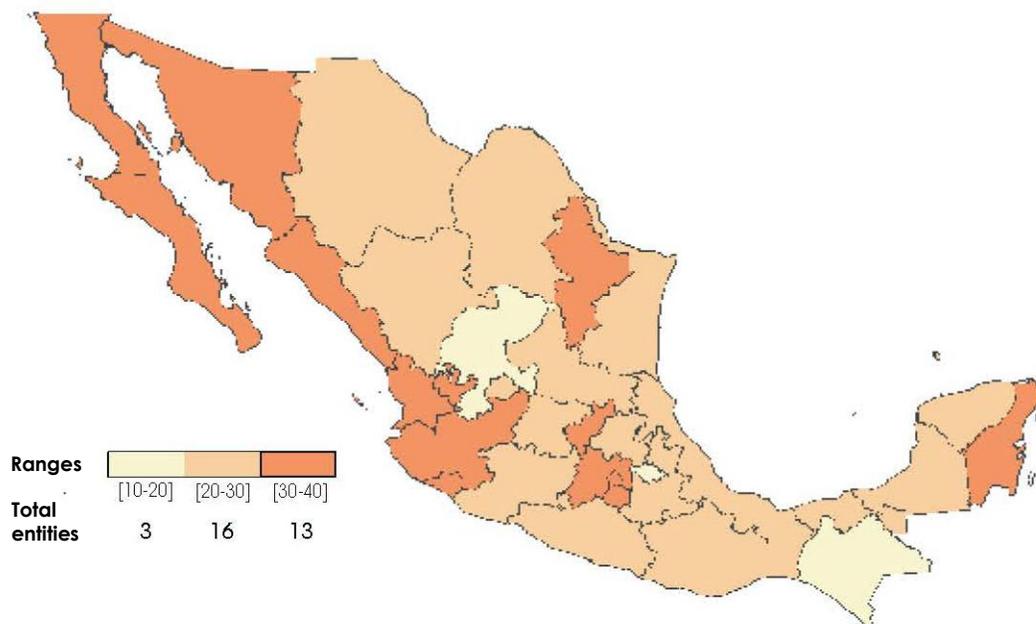


Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH 2010.

The following maps show the distribution in the national territory of the vulnerable population either due to social deprivations or income. Their distribution is very different and heterogeneous compared to what is observed in poverty maps. The vulnerable population due to social deprivations has more incidence in the northeast region of the country, the western region and the State of Mexico, Querétaro, Federal District, Morelos, Nuevo León and Quintana Roo.

MAP 1.4
PERCENTAGE OF VULNERABLE POPULATION PER
FEDERAL ENTITY, MEXICO, 2010

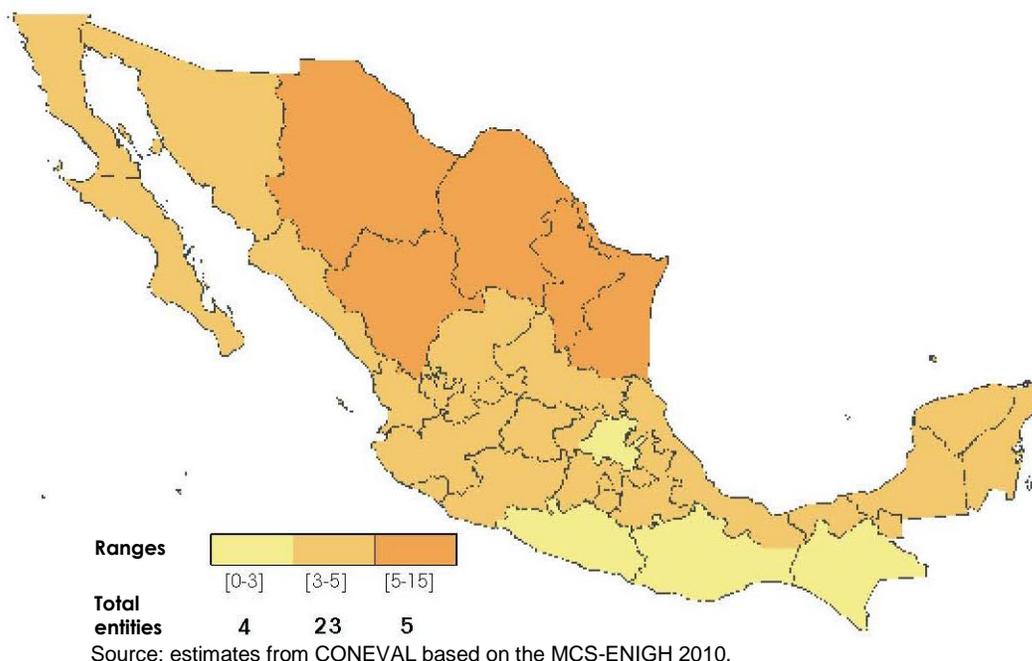
(a) Vulnerable population due to social deprivations



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

MAP 1.4 (continued)
PERCENTAGE OF VULNERABLE POPULATION PER
FEDERAL ENTITY, MEXICO, 2010

(b) Vulnerable population due to income



The vulnerable population due to income is concentrated in the northeast region of the country, and the following states stand out: Chihuahua with 12.6 percent, Coahuila (12.6), Tamaulipas (9.0), Durango (8.8) and Nuevo León with 8.1 percent. The entities with the lowest incidence were Oaxaca, Guerrero, Chiapas and Hidalgo with percentages below four percent.

1.1.4 DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION LIVING IN POVERTY BY FEDERAL ENTITY

At aggregated level, in 2010 the country had a total of 52.1 million people living in poverty; the distribution across the territory can be observed in the state and municipal maps. Furthermore, the volume of people living in poverty that each state contributes to the country as a whole is an element to be taken into account for the preparation of public policies, and therefore it is necessary to acknowledge their number by federal entity.

Chart 1.5 shows the total number of people living in poverty by each federal entity. The State of Mexico, Veracruz, Chiapas, Puebla and Jalisco stand out with over 21 million people living in poverty taken as a set.

CHART 1.5
NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY, VULNERABLE, AND NON MULTIDIMENSIONAL POOR AND NON VULNERABLE PEOPLE PER FEDERAL ENTITY, MEXICO, 2010

Entity code	Federal Entity	Thousands of people						
		Population living in poverty			Vulnerable population		Total population	
		Extreme	Moderate	Total	Due to social deprivation	Due to income		
01	Aguascalientes	44.3	411.1	455.3	321.1	94.2	319.4	1,189.9
02	Baja California	111.1	906.4	1,017.5	1,246.5	192.9	715.5	3,172.3
03	Baja California Sur	29.7	169.7	199.4	216.4	28.8	200.2	644.9
04	Campeche	112.5	302.8	415.3	210.9	35.7	163.7	825.6
05	Coahuila	81.8	688.8	770.7	731.6	348.1	907.4	2,757.8
06	Colima	16.2	210.5	226.7	222.7	31.8	171.7	652.9
07	Chiapas	1,846.1	1,938.9	3,785.0	638.2	111.9	284.7	4,819.7
08	Chihuahua	225.9	1,112.5	1,338.4	804.0	431.2	841.2	3,414.8
09	Federal District	193.4	2,332.4	2,525.8	3,130.9	461.8	2,678.6	8,797.1
10	Durango	169.0	671.7	840.6	350.5	143.9	302.2	1,637.2
11	Guanajuato	464.9	2,210.6	2,675.6	1,625.2	308.0	898.7	5,507.5
12	Guerrero	1,070.8	1,219.9	2,290.7	785.3	67.3	247.1	3,390.4
13	Hidalgo	360.8	1,107.5	1,468.3	752.4	105.6	349.6	2,675.9
14	Jalisco	385.1	2,341.0	2,726.1	2,535.4	444.9	1,666.8	7,373.3
15	State of Mexico	1,304.4	5,232.7	6,537.1	5,023.6	833.8	2,822.3	15,216.8
16	Michoacán	587.5	1,798.7	2,386.1	1,260.1	182.3	528.7	4,357.2
17	Morelos	125.2	652.4	777.6	612.6	97.0	293.2	1,780.3
18	Nayarit	89.2	360.8	450.0	367.3	47.1	224.8	1,089.2

CHART 1.5 (CONTINUED)
NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY, VULNERABLE, AND NON MULTIDIMENSIONAL POOR AND NON VULNERABLE PEOPLE PER FEDERAL ENTITY, MEXICO, 2010

Entity code	Entity	Thousands of people						
		Population living in poverty			Vulnerable population		Non multidimensional poor and non vulnerable population	Total population
		Extreme	Moderate	Total	Due to social deprivation	Due to income		
19	Nuevo León	88.9	897.2	986.1	1,539.2	377.8	1,760.1	4,663.1
20	Oaxaca	1,135.2	1,430.9	2,566.2	852.7	45.8	343.2	3,807.8
21	Puebla	988.2	2,578.1	3,546.3	1,275.9	318.1	652.3	5,792.6
22	Querétaro	136.7	624.8	761.5	599.0	88.4	386.0	1,834.9
23	Quintana Roo	84.6	379.7	464.3	498.9	61.2	316.5	1,340.9
24	San Luis Potosí	400.1	960.2	1,360.3	558.2	179.0	491.3	2,588.8
25	Sinaloa	150.2	860.8	1,011.0	936.3	211.6	610.9	2,769.8
26	Sonora	141.9	760.7	902.6	875.4	171.0	720.8	2,669.9
27	Tabasco	305.4	980.7	1,286.2	620.1	89.9	249.3	2,245.4
28	Tamaulipas	184.7	1,105.7	1,290.3	913.8	296.5	777.7	3,278.4
29	Tlaxcala	117.4	594.8	712.3	234.9	82.2	146.3	1,175.7
30	Veracruz	1,472.9	2,994.9	4,467.7	1,841.8	318.5	1,015.4	7,643.4
31	Yucatán	229.7	719.4	949.1	517.0	121.9	368.2	1,956.3
32	Zacatecas	161.4	738.2	899.6	279.0	100.9	214.1	1,493.5
	Mexican United States	12,795.1	39,294.5	52,089.5	32,376.7	6,429.1	21,667.9	112,563.3

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

DEPTH AND INTENSITY OF POVERTY

1.2.1 DEPTH OF POVERTY

Once the figures of incidence and number of people living in poverty are known, then depth measures regarding the economic wellbeing and social rights spaces are reported.

In the case of the economic wellbeing space, the FTG (Foster, Greer and Thorbecke, 1984) index, a measurement quantifying the depth of poverty by income, is reported. It represents the average distance between income and the economic wellbeing line of the population deprived in this space.

This index was calculated for the population whose income is below the economic wellbeing line and according to the number of social deprivations per individual. Chart 1.6 shows that as the number of social deprivations per individual increases, depth also increases; this means the more deprivations an individual has, the farther the income of the individuals is from the wellbeing line.

CHART 1.6
DEPTH OF POVERTY IN THE ECONOMIC WELLBEING SPACE AT NATIONAL SCALE, BY
NUMBER OF SOCIAL DEPRIVATIONS, MEXICO, 2010

Number of social deprivations	Depth of poverty	Average income
0	0.290	1,477
1	0.368	1,267
2	0.419	1,124
3	0.475	958
4	0.530	811
5	0.576	700
6	0.603	643
Total	0.434	1,080

Note: the depth measurement takes into account the population with an income below the wellbeing line.

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

Depth measurements in the social rights space are the average number of deprivations and the average ratio of social deprivations. Chart 1.7 shows the figures of the average number of deprivations by population groups in 2010. The total population in the country had an average of 1.8 social deprivations, the population living in poverty a mean of 2.6 deprivations, people living in extreme poverty 3.8 deprivations, and people living in moderate poverty 2.2 deprivations. The population with at least one social deprivation and the vulnerable population due to social deprivations had 2.3 and 1.9 social deprivations average, respectively.

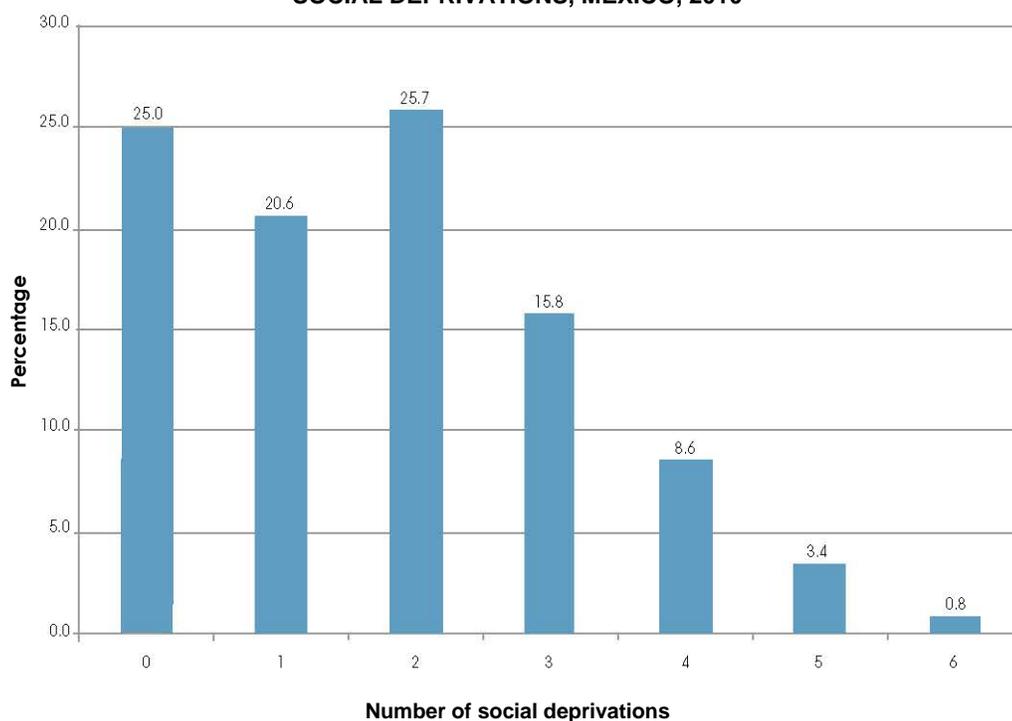
CHART 1.7

DEPTH OF POVERTY IN THE SOCIAL RIGHTS SPACE: AVERAGE NUMBER OF SOCIAL DEPRIVATIONS AT NATIONAL SCALE, PER SELECTED POPULATION GROUPS, MEXICO, 2010

Depth indicators	Number of deprivations ¹
	2010
Total population	1.8
Population living in poverty	2.6
Population living in moderate poverty	2.2
Population living in extreme poverty	3.8
Population with at least one social deprivation	2.3
Vulnerable population due to social deprivations	1.9
<p>¹ The average number of social deprivations (educational gap, access to health services, access to social security, quality and spaces of the dwelling, access to basic services in the dwelling and access to food) of the reference group is reported.</p> <p>Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH 2010.</p>	

The percentage distribution of population according to the social deprivation index (graph 1.3) shows that only one out of four Mexican people was living without the social deprivations used in order to measure poverty.

GRAPH 1.3
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION PER NUMBER OF
SOCIAL DEPRIVATIONS, MEXICO, 2010



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

1.2.2 INTENSITY OF POVERTY

In the social rights space, apart from the depth measurements previously stated, an intensity measure can also be calculated, which is an adaptation of Alkire and Foster methodology (2007) that measures the ratio of deprivations in a specific aggregate regarding the maximum possible amount of deprivations that may be experienced by the total population of a country.

Taking into account the total number of poor people in the country, 52.1 million people and the average of social deprivations 2.6 that each one had in 2010, it was estimated that there were 135.46 million social deprivations among the population living in poverty. Based on these results, poverty intensity was of about 0.20, which resulted from dividing 135.46 million social deprivations by a total of 675.36 million, the maximum amount of deprivations that may be experienced by the Mexican population as a whole.

1.2.3 DEPTH AND INTENSITY OF POVERTY BY FEDERAL ENTITY

The average number of social deprivations was calculated by federal entity. The states with the population living in poverty that registered the highest number of social deprivations average were Guerrero (3.4), Oaxaca and Chiapas (3.2). On the other hand, the states of Coahuila, Aguascalientes and Nuevo León had among their population living in poverty the lowest average number of social deprivations; around two of them.

Regarding population living in extreme poverty, the states of Guerrero, Oaxaca, Puebla and Chiapas registered about four social deprivations average.

In the country, the vulnerable population due to social deprivation had an average of 1.9 deprivations, and at state level Guerrero, Oaxaca, Veracruz, Michoacán, Puebla and Chiapas were the states with the highest contribution to depth by registering between 2.2 and 2.5 deprivations average.

CHART 1.8**DEPTH OF POVERTY IN THE SOCIAL RIGHTS SPACE: AVERAGE NUMBER OF SOCIAL DEPRIVATIONS OF THE POPULATION LIVING IN POVERTY PER FEDERAL ENTITY, MEXICO, 2010**

Entity code	Federal Entity	Total population	Population living in poverty			Population with at least one social deprivation	Vulnerable population due to a social deprivation
			Extreme	Moderate	Total		
01	Aguascalientes	1.2	3.4	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7
02	Baja California	1.4	3.4	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.8
03	Baja California Sur	1.3	3.8	2.0	2.3	2.1	1.8
04	Campeche	1.9	3.8	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.1
05	Coahuila	1.0	3.4	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7
06	Colima	1.3	3.7	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.7
07	Chiapas	2.8	3.9	2.4	3.2	3.0	2.2
08	Chihuahua	1.2	3.7	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.5
09	Federal District	1.2	3.5	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8
10	Durango	1.5	3.6	1.9	2.3	2.1	1.8
11	Guanajuato	1.7	3.5	2.1	2.4	2.1	1.8
12	Guerrero	2.9	4.1	2.8	3.4	3.1	2.5
13	Hidalgo	2.0	3.7	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.1
14	Jalisco	1.5	3.7	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.0
15	State of Mexico	1.7	3.6	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.0
16	Michoacán	2.2	3.9	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.2
17	Morelos	1.8	3.7	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.1
18	Nayarit	1.6	3.9	2.0	2.3	2.1	1.8
19	Nuevo León	1.0	3.5	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.7
20	Oaxaca	2.7	4.0	2.6	3.2	3.0	2.3
21	Puebla	2.2	3.9	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.2
22	Querétaro	1.5	3.6	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.9
23	Quintana Roo	1.6	3.6	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.0
24	San Luis Potosí	1.8	3.8	2.2	2.6	2.4	1.9
25	Sinaloa	1.4	3.6	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.9
26	Sonora	1.4	3.8	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.8
27	Tabasco	2.1	3.7	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.1
28	Tamaulipas	1.3	3.6	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.6
29	Tlaxcala	1.7	3.5	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.8
30	Veracruz	2.2	3.9	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.2

CHART 1.8 (CONTINUED)

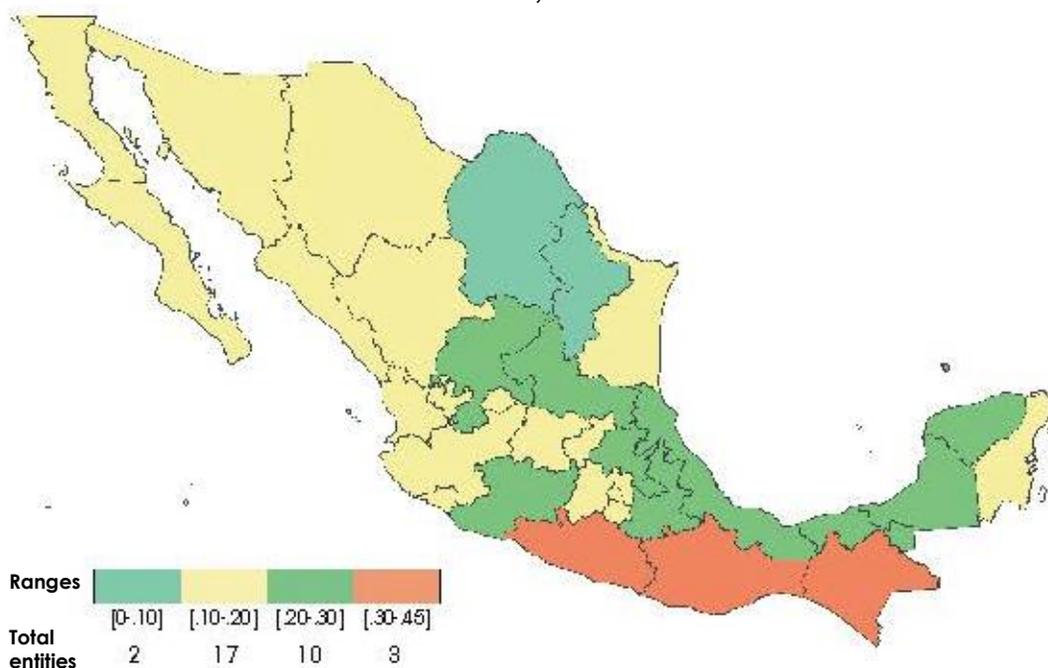
DEPTH OF POVERTY IN THE SOCIAL RIGHTS SPACE: AVERAGE NUMBER OF SOCIAL DEPRIVATIONS OF THE POPULATION LIVING IN POVERTY PER FEDERAL ENTITY, MEXICO, 2010

Entity code	Federal Entity	Total population	Population living in poverty			Population with at least one social deprivation	Vulnerable population due to a social deprivation
			Extreme	Moderate	Total		
31	Yucatán	1.8	3.8	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.0
32	Zacatecas	1.6	3.5	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.8
	Mexican United States	1.8	3.8	2.2	2.6	2.3	1.9

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

The intensity measurement for the population living in poverty by federal entity is presented in map 1.5, in which it can be seen that the entities having more intensity of social deprivations are the states of Chiapas, Guerrero and Oaxaca. This is because the ratio of recorded social deprivations, compared to the total potential deprivations, ranges between 0.36 and 0.41 percent. On the contrary, the lowest intensity values are found in Nuevo Leon, Coahuila and the Federal District, where this ranges between 0.07 and 0.10 percent.

**MAP 1.5
INTENSITY OF POVERTY PER FEDERAL ENTITY,
MEXICO, 2010**

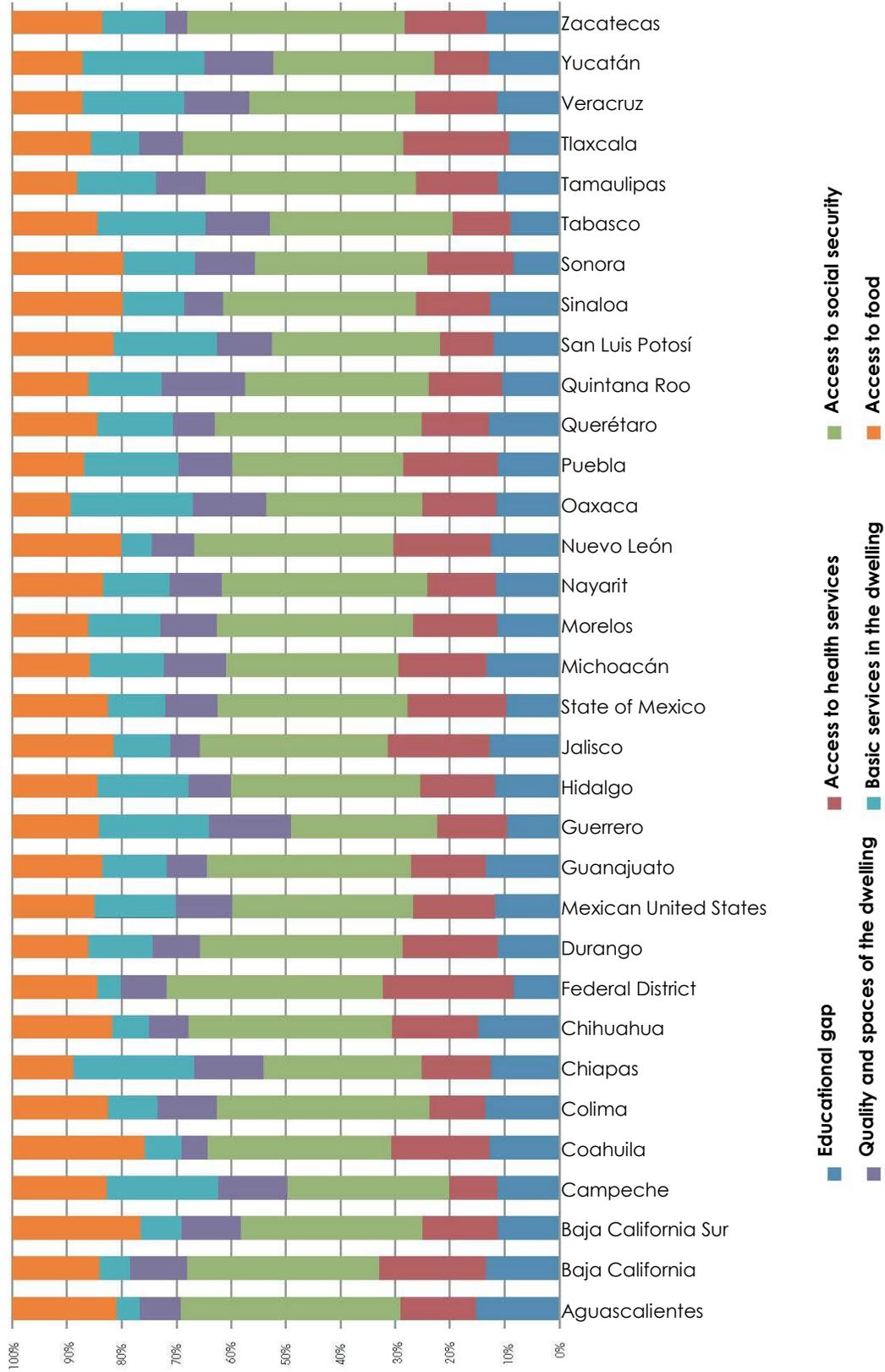


Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH 2010.

1.2.4 CONTRIBUTION OF EACH DEPRIVATION INDICATOR TO THE INTENSITY OF POVERTY

The contribution of each one of the social deprivations to the incidence of poverty by federal entity allows a more detailed examination of the composition of social deprivations in the social rights space. In graph 1.4 it can be seen that the deprivation due to access to social security is the category with most contribution to the intensity of poverty in all federal entities, and, on the contrary, the quality and spaces of the dwelling is the deprivation with least contribution.

GRAPH 1.4 CONTRIBUTION OF EACH SOCIAL DEPRIVATION INDICATOR TO THE INTENSITY OF POVERTY PER FEDERAL ENTITY, MEXICO, 2010



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



2. Poverty

in Mexico, 2008-2010



Poverty in Mexico, 2008-2010

In July 2011, CONEVAL submitted the poverty estimations for 2010 at national level and by federal entity. In this way, the country has information to assess changes in the indicators, analytical spaces, population groups, and federal entities regarding the evolution of poverty since 2008. Besides, in December 2011, CONEVAL made public the estimation of poverty for each of the 2,456 municipalities composing the Mexican Republic.

The purpose of this chapter is to present an overview of the changes that took place in the country between 2008 and 2010 regarding the life conditions of the population according to their poverty condition and some of their economic and social conditions. The information is presented at national, rural and urban level, for each federal entity and some age groups. For comparison purposes and given that in the MCS-ENIGH 2008 the question about cooking fuel is not available, the results presented in this section on the estimations of poverty in 2010 vary in comparison to the figures reported in the previous chapter as well as in the subsequent chapters.

2.1 POVERTY

According to the official definition, poor people are those who have at least one social deprivation and an income below the wellbeing line. Between 2008 and 2010, some dimensions of poverty had an improvement, while others had a recession, which negatively affected the evolution of poverty (chart 2.1).

The population living in poverty in Mexico increased in over three million people between 2008 and 2010 going from 48.8 million to 52.0 million.⁵ Only in four entities the number of people in this condition decreased: Puebla, Coahuila, Morelos and Michoacán. In spite of this, the average number of deprivations of the population living in poverty and extreme poverty decreased, in the first case from 2.7 to 2.5 deprivations and, in the second case, from 3.9 to 3.7 deprivations.

⁵ Poverty estimations for 2008 and 2010 were made without the variable of cooking fuel, because in 2008 the MCS-ENIGH questionnaire did not include such information, and it was included until 2010.

CHART 2.1

PERCENTAGE, NUMBER OF PEOPLE AND AVERAGE DEPRIVATIONS IN THE POVERTY INDICATORS, MEXICO, 2008-2010

Indicators	Mexican United States					
	Percentage		Million people		Average deprivations	
	2008	2010	2008	2010	2008	2010
Poverty						
Population living in poverty	44.5	46.2	48.8	52.0	2.7	2.5
Population living in moderate poverty	33.9	35.8	37.2	40.3	2.3	2.1
Population living in extreme poverty	10.6	10.4	11.7	11.7	3.9	3.7
Vulnerable population due to social deprivations	33.0	28.7	36.2	32.3	2.0	1.9
Vulnerable population due to income	4.5	5.8	4.9	6.5	0.0	0.0
Non multidimensional poor and non vulnerable population	18.0	19.3	19.7	21.8	0.0	0.0
Social deprivation						
Population with at least one social deprivation	77.5	74.9	85.0	84.3	2.4	2.3
Population with at least three social deprivations	31.1	26.6	34.1	29.9	3.7	3.6
Indicators of social deprivation						
Educational gap	21.9	20.6	24.1	23.2	3.2	3.0
Deprivation due to access to health services	40.8	31.8	44.8	35.8	2.9	2.8
Deprivation due to access to social security	65.0	60.7	71.3	68.3	2.6	2.5
Deprivation due to quality and spaces of the dwelling	17.7	15.2	19.4	17.1	3.6	3.5
Deprivation due to access to basic services in the dwelling	19.2	16.5	21.1	18.5	3.5	3.3
Deprivation due to access to food	21.7	24.9	23.8	28.0	3.3	3.0
Wellbeing						
Population with income below the minimum wellbeing line	16.7	19.4	18.4	21.8	3.0	2.7
Population with income below the wellbeing line	49.0	52.0	53.7	58.5	2.5	2.2
Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH 2008 and 2010.						
Note: Estimates for 2008 and 2010 use the expansion factors adjusted to the final results from the General Census of Population and Housing 2010, estimated by INEGI.						

CHART 2.2
PERCENTAGE, NUMBER OF PEOPLE AND AVERAGE DEPRIVATIONS IN THE POVERTY INDICATORS IN THE POPULATION LIVING IN RURAL OR URBAN AREAS, MEXICO, 2008-2010

Indicators	Percentage		Rural		Average deprivations		Percentage		Urban		Average deprivations	
	2008	2010	Million people		2008	2010	2008	2010	2008	2010	2008	2010
			2008	2010								
Poverty												
Population living in poverty	62.4	64.9	15.9	17.0	3.3	3.0	39.1	40.5	32.9	35.0	2.4	2.3
Population living in moderate poverty	36.2	40.9	9.2	10.7	2.8	2.5	33.2	34.2	27.9	29.6	2.2	2.0
Population living in extreme poverty	26.2	23.9	6.7	6.3	4.0	3.9	5.9	6.3	5.0	5.5	3.7	3.6
Vulnerable population due to social deprivations	33.1	28.8	8.4	7.5	2.5	2.2	32.9	28.6	27.7	24.8	1.8	1.8
Vulnerable population due to income	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	5.6	7.2	4.7	6.2	0.0	0.0
Non multidimensional poor and non vulnerable population	3.8	5.2	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	22.3	23.6	18.8	20.4	0.0	0.0
Social deprivation												
Population with at least one social deprivation	95.6	93.6	24.3	24.5	3.0	2.8	72.1	69.2	60.7	59.8	2.2	2.1
Population with at least three social deprivations	60.6	50.3	15.4	13.1	3.9	3.7	22.2	19.4	18.7	16.7	3.5	3.4
Indicators of social deprivation												
Educational gap	36.3	33.9	9.2	8.9	3.7	3.4	17.6	16.6	14.8	14.4	2.8	2.7
Deprivation due to access to health services	48.2	32.2	12.3	8.4	3.6	3.6	38.6	31.6	32.5	27.3	2.7	2.6
Deprivation due to access to social security	86.2	81.9	21.9	21.4	3.2	2.9	58.6	54.3	49.3	46.9	2.4	2.3
Deprivation due to quality and spaces of the dwelling	35.9	29.2	9.1	7.6	4.0	3.8	12.2	11.0	10.3	9.5	3.3	3.2
Deprivation due to access to basic services in the dwelling	51.7	46.6	13.2	12.2	3.7	3.4	9.4	7.3	7.9	6.3	3.3	3.2
Deprivation due to access to food	32.6	33.6	8.3	8.8	3.9	3.6	18.5	22.2	15.6	19.2	2.9	2.7

**CHART 2.2 (CONTINUED)
PERCENTAGE, NUMBER OF PEOPLE AND AVERAGE DEPRIVATIONS IN THE POVERTY INDICATORS IN THE POPULATION LIVING IN RURAL OR URBAN
AREAS, MEXICO, 2008-2010**

Indicators	Percentage		Rural		Average deprivations		Percentage		Urban		Average deprivations	
	2008	2010	Million people		2008	2010	2008	2010	2008	2010	Million people	
			2008	2010							2008	2010
Wellbeing												
Population with income below the minimum wellbeing line	32.8	35.0	8.4	9.1	3.6	3.2	11.9	14.7	10.0	12.7	2.6	2.4
Population with income below the wellbeing line	63.1	66.0	16.1	17.3	3.3	2.9	44.8	47.7	37.7	41.3	2.1	1.9

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

Note: Estimates for 2008 and 2010 use the expansion factors adjusted to the final results from the General Census of Population and Housing 2010, estimated by INEGI.

**CHART 2.3
PERCENTAGE, NUMBER OF PEOPLE AND AVERAGE DEPRIVATIONS IN THE POVERTY INDICATORS IN THE POPULATION UNDER 18 AND AGED 18 OR
OVER, MEXICO, 2008-2010**

Indicators	Population under 18 years-old						Population aged 18 or over						
	Percentage		Million people		Average deprivations		Percentage		Million people		Average deprivations		
	2008	2010	2008	2010	2008	2010	2008	2010	2008	2010	2008	2010	
Poverty													
Population living in poverty	53.5	53.8	21.5	21.4	2.6	2.4	39.4	42.0	27.3	30.6	2.8	2.5	
Population living in moderate poverty	40.3	41.0	16.2	16.3	2.3	2.0	30.2	32.9	20.9	24.0	2.4	2.2	
Population living in extreme poverty	13.2	12.8	5.3	5.1	3.8	3.7	9.2	9.1	6.4	6.6	3.9	3.8	
Vulnerable population due to social deprivations	28.8	22.5	11.6	9.0	2.0	1.9	35.4	32.0	24.6	23.3	2.0	1.9	
Vulnerable population due to income	4.6	7.2	1.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	4.4	5.0	3.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	
Non multidimensional poor and non vulnerable population	13.1	16.5	5.3	6.5	0.0	0.0	20.9	20.9	14.5	15.2	0.0	0.0	
Social deprivation													
Population with at least one social deprivation	82.3	76.3	33.1	30.3	2.4	2.3	74.8	74.1	51.9	53.9	2.4	2.3	
Population with at least three social deprivations	33.4	27.4	13.5	10.9	3.6	3.5	29.7	26.1	20.6	19.0	3.7	3.6	
Indicators of social deprivation													
Educational gap	10.5	9.8	4.2	3.9	3.4	3.2	28.5	26.5	19.8	19.3	3.1	2.9	
Deprivation due to access to health services	41.0	29.8	16.5	11.9	3.0	2.9	40.8	32.9	28.3	23.9	2.9	2.8	
Deprivation due to access to social security	73.9	64.0	29.7	25.4	2.5	2.4	59.8	58.9	41.5	42.9	2.7	2.5	
Deprivation due to quality and spaces of the dwelling	23.0	20.1	9.3	8.0	3.5	3.3	14.6	12.5	10.1	9.1	3.8	3.6	
Deprivation due to access to basic household services	23.2	19.8	9.3	7.9	3.4	3.2	16.9	14.7	11.7	10.7	3.6	3.4	
Deprivation due to access to food	25.7	29.5	10.3	11.7	3.2	2.9	19.5	22.3	13.5	16.3	3.3	3.0	

**CHART 2.3 (CONTINUED)
PERCENTAGE, NUMBER OF PEOPLE AND AVERAGE DEPRIVATIONS IN THE POPULATION UNDER 18 AND AGED 18 OR OVER, MEXICO, 2008-2010**

Indicators	Population under 18 years-old						Population aged 18 or over						
	Percentage		Million people		Average deprivations		Percentage		Million people		Average deprivations		
	2008	2010	2008	2010	2008	2010	2008	2010	2008	2010	2008	2010	
Wellbeing													
Population with income below the minimum wellbeing line	21.3	24.7	8.6	9.8	2.9	2.6	14.1	16.5	9.8	12.0	3.1	2.8	
Population with income below the wellbeing line	58.1	61.0	23.4	24.2	2.4	2.1	43.7	47.1	30.4	34.3	2.5	2.3	

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

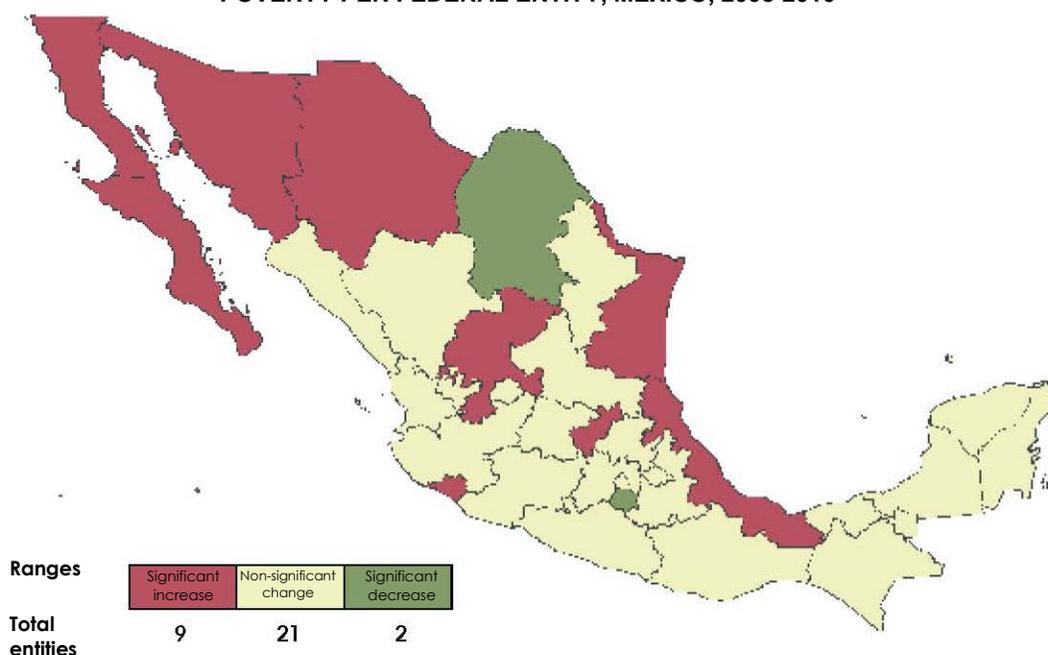
Note: Estimates for 2008 and 2010 use the expansion factors adjusted to the final results from the General Census of Population and Housing 2010, estimated by INEGI.

Despite the reduction in the number of average deprivations, the drop in income resulted in more people unable to fulfill their most basic needs of food, clothing, transportation, health, education and recreation, among others.

Between 2008 and 2010, poverty in rural and urban areas also increased. In the first ones passed from 62.4 to 64.5 percent, this is, from 15.9 to 17 million people; in the second it passed from 39.1 to 40.5 percent, in number of people it represented an increase from 32.9 to 35 million. Thus, from the 52 million poor people, two thirds were urban poor and one third, rural poor.

Despite the fact that poverty increased among the general population and that its proportion among the population aged under 18 is ten percentage points greater compared to the population in general, the number of girls, boys and adolescents did not increase. Between 2008 and 2010, child and adolescent population in poverty passed from 21.5 to 21.4 million (chart 2.3). This may be explained, on one hand, by the percentage decrease of social deprivations (mainly in the access to health services, access to social security and educational gap), since it was greater among the child population than among the general population; and on the other hand, due to a lower increase in the deprivation due to income in child population than in the total population.

MAP 2.1
CHANGES IN THE PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN
POVERTY PER FEDERAL ENTITY, MEXICO, 2008-2010



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

Map 2.1 shows the changes that were statistically significant in the percentage of population in poverty. Nine entities had an increase, 21 states did not have changes, and only Morelos and Coahuila had a statistically significant decrease.

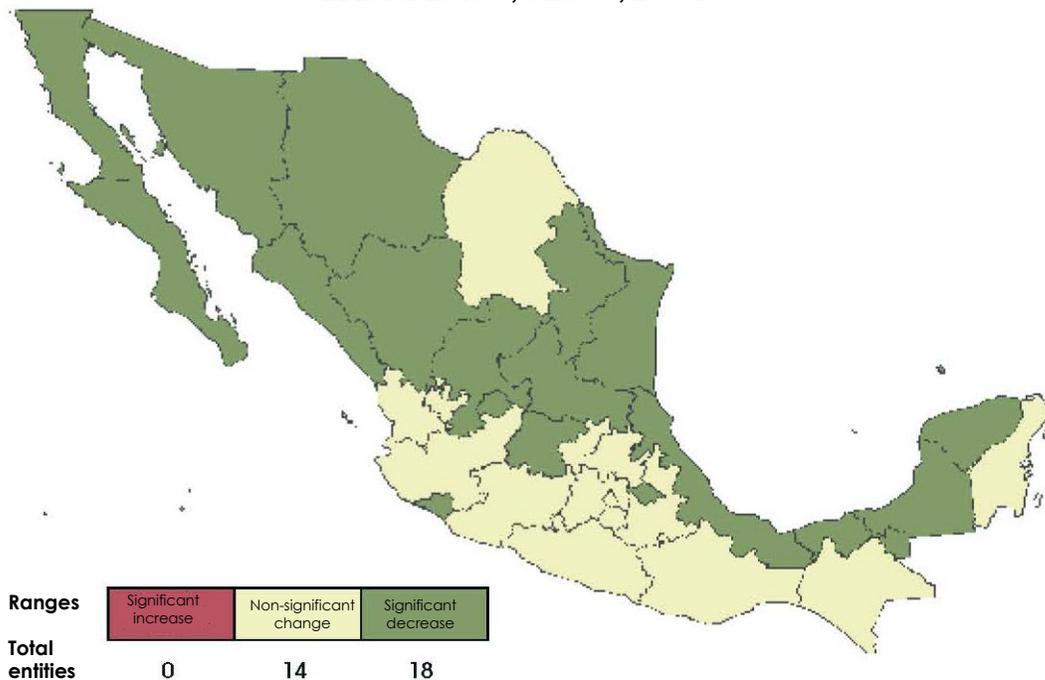
2.2 EXTREME POVERTY

The population living in extreme poverty increased by 38 thousand people from 2008 to 2010, this represented a total of 11.7 million people in this condition. At state level, only 15 entities decreased the number of people living in extreme poverty, while 17 had an increase.

2.3 VULNERABLE DUE TO SOCIAL DEPRIVATION

Despite the increase of poverty, the country as a whole had a reduction in the number of vulnerable people due to social deprivations; this is, those who despite having an income above the wellbeing line, had one or more social deprivations. From 36.2 million people in that condition in 2008, the country went to 32.3 million people in 2010. Only four federal entities (Quintana Roo, Morelos, Guerrero and Coahuila) had an increase in the number of vulnerable people due to social deprivations.

**MAP 2.2
CHANGES IN THE PERCENTAGE OF VULNERABLE
POPULATION DUE TO SOCIAL DEPRIVATIONS PER
FEDERAL ENTITY, MEXICO, 2008-2010**



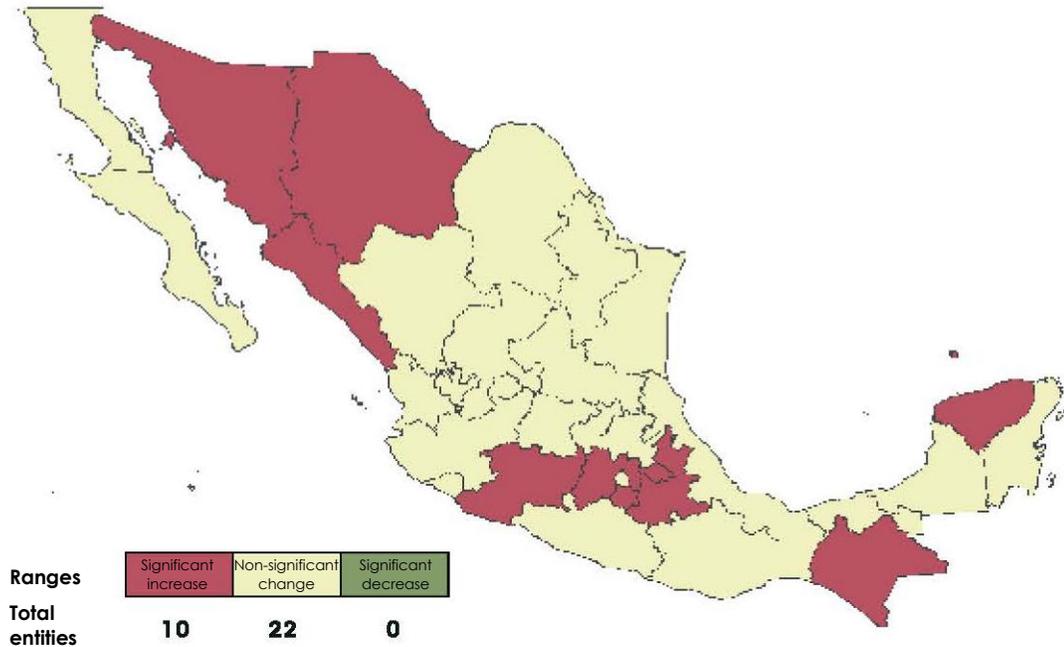
Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH 2008 and 2010.

Map 2.2 shows that only the north region of the country, except for Coahuila, and states like Tlaxcala, Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán and Colima, between 2008 and 2010, had a statistically significant reduction in the percentage of vulnerable population due to social deprivation.

2.4 VULNERABLE DUE TO INCOME

In the income field the situation was different, since people without any social deprivation but whose income was not enough to acquire the basic basket passed from 4.9 to 6.5 million. All the entities registered an increase of vulnerable people due to income and the State of Mexico registered the greatest increase with 249 thousand people, Chihuahua 196 thousand, Sinaloa 120 thousand, Puebla 109 thousand and Veracruz 103 thousand more people.

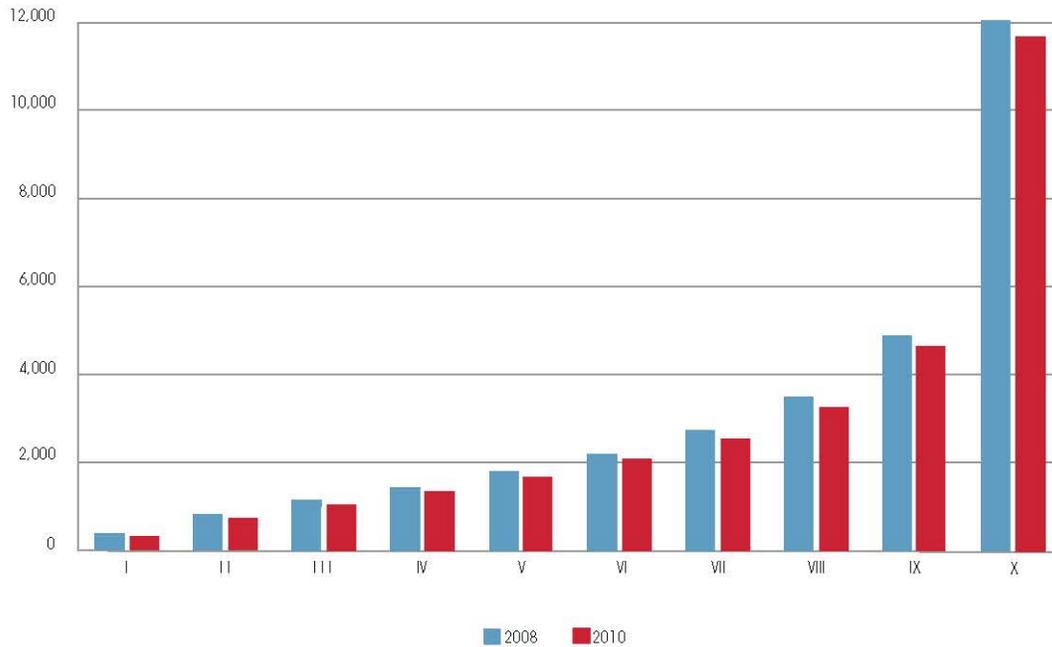
MAP 2.3
CHANGES IN THE PERCENTAGE OF VULNERABLE
POPULATION DUE TO INCOME PER FEDERAL
ENTITY, MEXICO, 2008-2010



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

The map shows that ten federal entities had a statistically significant increase in the percentage of vulnerable people due to income. Although there is no homogeneous spatial pattern, there are two regions where this problem increased: in the north-east part (Sonora, Chihuahua and Sinaloa) and in the central region of the country, except for the Federal District.

**GRAPH 2.1
TOTAL MONTHLY PER CAPITA CURRENT INCOME, PER DECILE
OF INCOME, MEXICO, 2008-2010
(PRICES OF AUGUST 2010)**



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

When analyzing the changes to the total monthly per capita current income it can be observed that, between 2008 and 2010, there was a general drop in the income and this affected the population's purchasing power. The most important drop was recorded during the first decile with -8.7 percent compared to 2008, then the eighth with -6.2 percent, the seventh had a reduction of -6.1; while the last one, the most wealthy, had a decrease of -3.7 percent and the ninth decile of -4.5 percent. This meant a growth of the gap between the first and the last decile from 2008 to 2010, because while in 2008 the difference was 33.7-fold between one and the other, for 2010 this difference went to 35.6-fold.

However, the population who had an income below the wellbeing line went from 53.7 million people in 2008 to 58.5 million in 2010, an increase of 4.8 million. This meant that in 2010, just over half of the Mexican population was not able to purchase the basic basket. In turn, between 2008 and 2010 people who could not purchase the food basket because their income was extremely limited went from 18.4 to 21.8 million, an increase of around 3.4 million. Thus, one out of five Mexican people in 2010 was under such situation.

Chiapas was the entity where more people, both, in 2008 and 2010, did not have enough money to fulfill their needs.⁶ In 2008, 78.5 percent of the population in Chiapas had an income below the wellbeing line: for 2010 this percentage increased to 80.9. Likewise, in 2008, 48.2 percent of the people from Chiapas had an income below the minimum wellbeing line and, in 2010, the percentage increased up to 50.9.

Besides Chiapas, other 12 entities had, in 2010, incidences of population above the national average who could not acquire the food basket and 11 entities that could not acquire the food and non-food basket.

2.5 THE SOCIAL RIGHTS SPACE

In the social rights space, the number and the percentage of people for five out of the six social deprivations decreased. Between 2008 and 2010, only the access to food increased in the number of people who endured this deprivation due to the increase of international prices of food, which raised the price of the basic food basket and also due to the drop of the family income.

Despite the national progress in the reduction of social deprivations, in 2010 almost 85 million people, this is, three out of four Mexican people had at least one social deprivation and about 30 million, this is, one out of four Mexican people had three or more social deprivations. This means an important challenge for the Mexican State in ensuring the exercise of social rights and the improvement of the living conditions of the population.

Each one of the six social deprivations that the LGDS stipulates must be considered to measure poverty, are analyzed as follows. For presentation purposes, social deprivations have been organized in descending order according to the number of people who experienced them.

2.6 ACCESS TO SOCIAL SECURITY

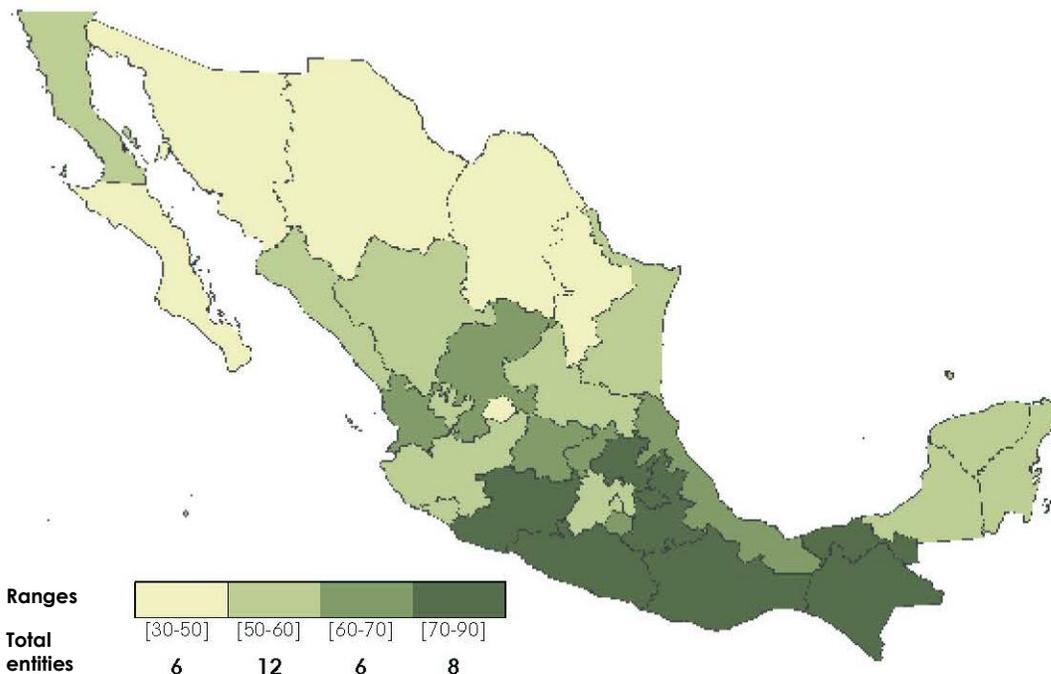
The access to social security is still being the field where more Mexican people have problems by not having access to this right. Between 2008 and 2010, the number of people without access to social security went from 71.3 to 68.3 million; however, the percentage is high, as six out of ten people in the country did not have social security.

The most laggard entities in terms of percentage of population with access to social security in 2010 were Chiapas (82.4), Oaxaca (79.7) and Guerrero (78.4); also, 26 entities had percentages of population greater than 50 percent with this deprivation. It is important to

⁶ For more detail on the fields that compose the food and non-food basket, check Annex A of *Methodology for the multidimensional poverty measurement in Mexico* available on www.coneval.gob.mx

point out that only six entities (Aguascalientes, Baja California Sur, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Nuevo León and Sonora) had percentages ranging between 34.3 and 49.1, this is, lower than 50 percent.

MAP 2.4
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WITH DEPRIVATION
DUE TO ACCESS TO SOCIAL SECURITY PER
FEDERAL ENTITY, MEXICO, 2010



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

The State of Mexico is still the entity with more people without access to social security even when between 2008 and 2010 its number decreased and went from 10.1 to 8.9 million. The other entities with more people deprived of social security were Veracruz, the Federal District, Puebla, Jalisco and Chiapas. The last ones together with the State of Mexico totaled more than thirty million people without social security.

2.7 ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

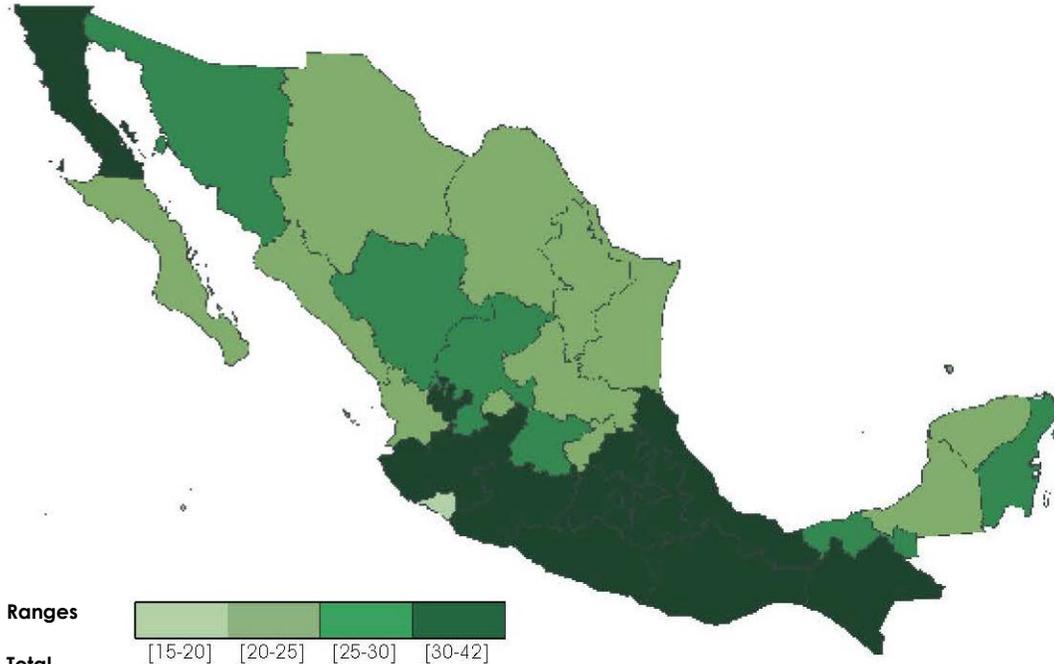
The access to health services was the second deprivation most Mexican people had problems with by not having a public or private institution that guaranteed them medical care. In spite of the reduction of 9 million people between 2008 and 2010 who did not have access to health services, as well as the broad registration in the Popular Insurance, in 2010 still 35.8 million people did not have access to these services; this is, almost one third of the Mexican population.

The federal entities with a higher percentage reduction in this deprivation were San Luis Potosi (42.3), Chihuahua (35.4), Hidalgo (35.3), Michoacán (31.6) and Guerrero (31.4). Sonora was the only entity where this deprivation increased 3.7 percent.

At state level, the federal entities lagging behind the most were Puebla, Oaxaca, Guerrero and Michoacán, with incidences close to 40 percent. On the other hand, the entities with a higher coverage of health services were Colima, Coahuila, Campeche and Chihuahua, where about 80 percent of their population already had access to these services.

Six entities concentrated just over half the total population deprived of access to health services: the State of Mexico with 5.41 million people was the one with the highest contribution; followed by the Federal District with 3.14 million; Veracruz with 2.82 million; Jalisco with 2.59 million; Puebla with 2.42 million, and Chiapas with 1.76 million people.

MAP 2.5
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WITH DEPRIVATION
DUE TO ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES PER
FEDERAL ENTITY, MEXICO, 2010



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

2.8 ACCESS TO FOOD

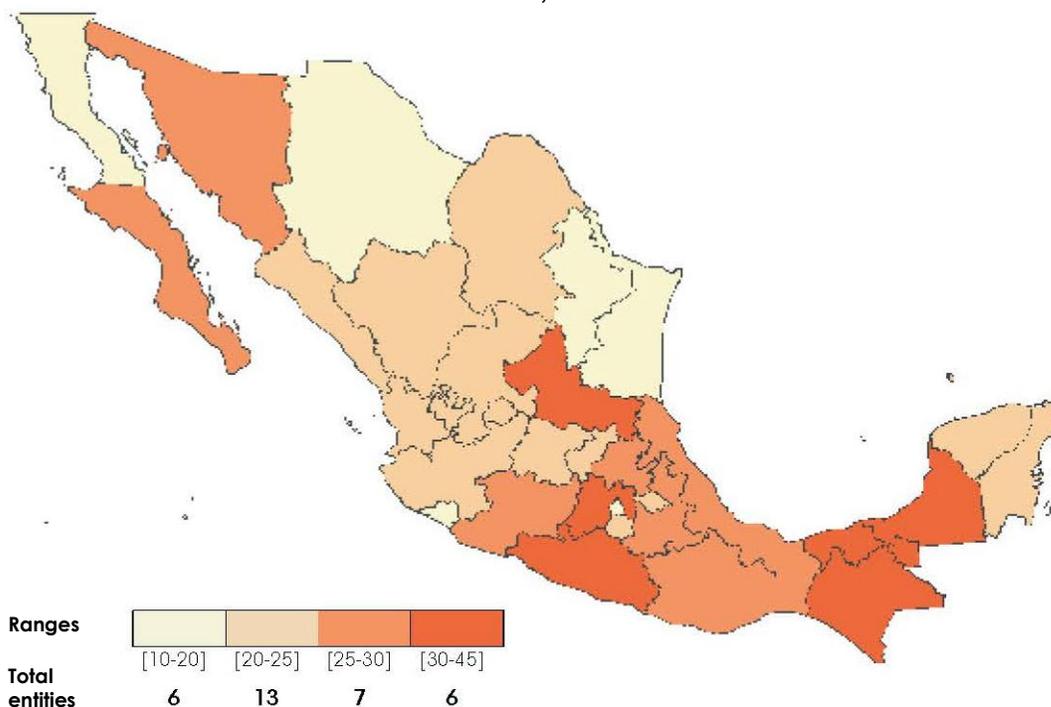
The percentage of people with deprivation due to lack of access to food went from 21.7 percent in 2008 (23.8 million) to 24.9 percent in 2010 (28.0 million) an increase of 4.2 million people. This means that a quarter of the Mexican population had deprivation due to lack of access to food in 2010.

In 26 entities, the number of people who between 2008 and 2010 had problems regarding the access to food increased, and only six entities had a reduction (Guanajuato, Michoacán, Oaxaca, Morelos, Durango and Tabasco).

The federal entities with the greatest percentage increases in the deprivation due to lack of access to food were Baja California Sur (68.1), Campeche (53.7), State of Mexico (49.2), Quintana Roo (47.2) and Nuevo León (45.9).

Between 2008 and 2010, the entities with the highest increases in the number of people with deprivation in food were the State of Mexico with almost 1.7 million people; Jalisco with 345 thousand people; Guerrero with 300 thousand people; Nuevo León with 248 thousand people, and Chiapas with 244 thousand more people.

MAP 2.6
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WITH DEPRIVATION
DUE TO ACCESS TO FOOD PER FEDERAL ENTITY,
MEXICO, 2010



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

Six entities had incidences above 30 percent in this deprivation: Guerrero (42.6), Tabasco (33.3), State of Mexico (31.6), Campeche (31.1 percent), Chiapas (30.3 percent) and San Luis Potosí (30.1). Twenty entities had incidences between 20 and 30 percent and only six states had incidences below 20 percent (Colima, Chihuahua, Baja California, Nuevo León, Federal District and Tamaulipas).

The entities that concentrated the greatest number of people who experienced restrictions in the access to food in 2010 were the State of Mexico (4.8 million), Veracruz (two million), Jalisco (1.6 million), Puebla (1.6 million) and Chiapas (1.5 million).

2.9 EDUCATIONAL GAP

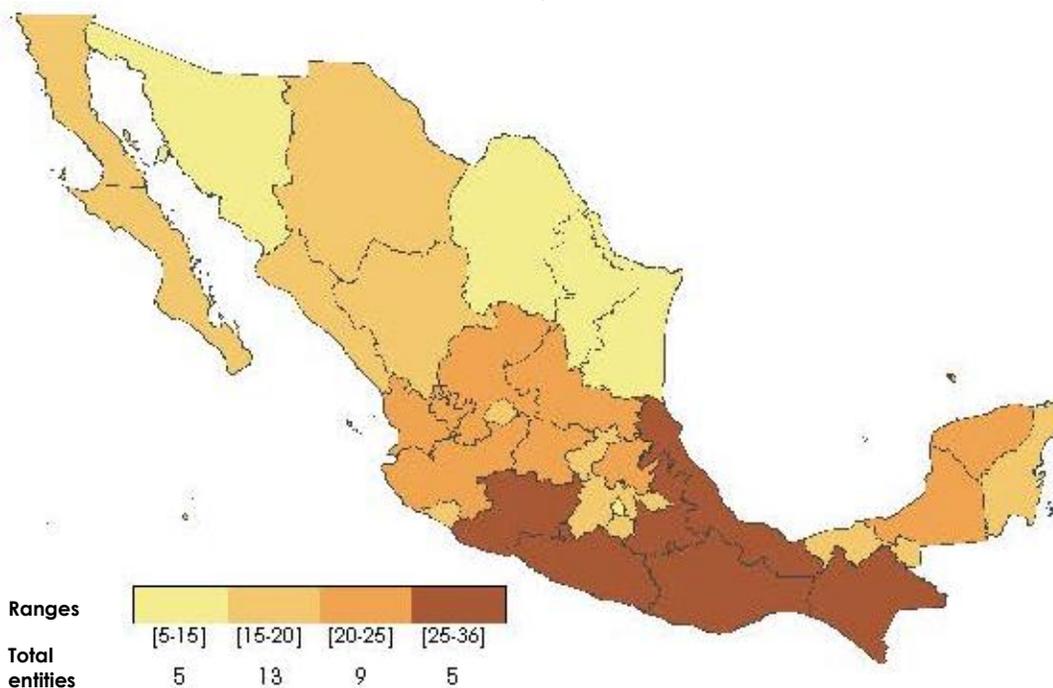
The deprivation due to educational gap takes the fourth place, according to the percentage and number of people who experience this condition in the country. Between 2008 and 2010 this percentage decreased and went from 21.9 to 20.6 percent. This meant a reduction of about 820 thousand people, after having 24 million people with this deprivation in 2008, in 2010 it decreased to 23.2 million. The foregoing means that in 2010 a fifth of the population in the country still had an educational gap.

The entities that had a reduction in the number of people with educational gap between 2008 and 2010 were 23; among these, the following stood out: Veracruz with almost 140 thousand people; the Federal District, 94 thousand; Guanajuato, 80 thousand; Chiapas, 75 thousand; and Tamaulipas, 74 thousand people.

On the other hand, in nine federal entities the educational gap grew during these two years. The three entities with the greatest increase are pointed out as follows: in the State of Mexico it increased in 45 thousand people; in Campeche, 16 thousand; and in Hidalgo, 14 thousand more people.

The entities with greater percentages of population with educational gap in 2010 were located in the south part of the country, Chiapas stood out with 35 percent; Oaxaca and Michoacán had 30 percent each one; Guerrero, 28.3 percent; Veracruz, 26.1 percent; and Puebla 25 percent. On the opposite side was the Federal District, as the entity with the lowest percentage of population with educational gap, with 9.5 percent.

**MAP 2.7
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WITH DEPRIVATION
DUE TO EDUCATIONAL GAP PER FEDERAL ENTITY,
MEXICO, 2010**



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

2.10 BASIC SERVICES IN THE DWELLING⁷

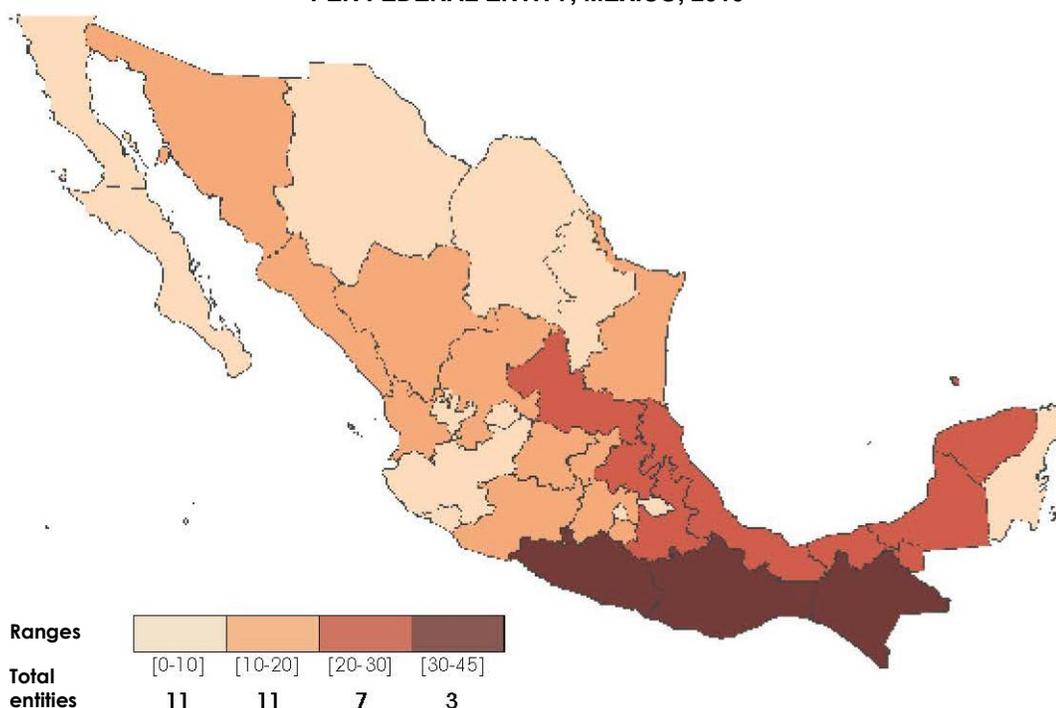
Deprivation in access to basic services in the dwelling was placed as the fifth social deprivation most endured by the Mexican people between 2008 and 2010. At national level, this deprivation went from 19.2 to 16.5 percent, equivalent to a sixth part of the Mexican population (18.5 million people) not having in 2010 the minimum necessary conditions in their households due to the lack of basic services.

The federal entities that had a greater decrease in this deprivation were Nuevo León (66.4 percent), Chihuahua (44 percent) and Puebla (29.8 percent), while the entities with the greater increments were Tamaulipas (30.9 percent), Tabasco (17 percent) and Sonora (16 percent).

Despite the reduction in the incidence of this deprivation among the Mexican population between 2008 and 2010, there are still important gaps in several federal entities.

⁷ In order to compare this social deprivation between 2008 and 2010, this indicator was built without the variable of cooking fuel because in 2008 the MCS-ENIGH did not include it. In the other chapters of this report, the data with cooking fuel are used; therefore the figures vary from those compared here.

MAP 2.8
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION DEPRIVED IN
ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES IN THE DWELLING
PER FEDERAL ENTITY, MEXICO, 2010



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

For example, in 2010, Oaxaca and Guerrero had percentages above 40 percent of their population with this deprivation; Chiapas had a third part of its population under this condition and Veracruz almost 30 percent. On the other hand, eleven entities had percentages below ten percent of their population without access to basic services in the dwelling.

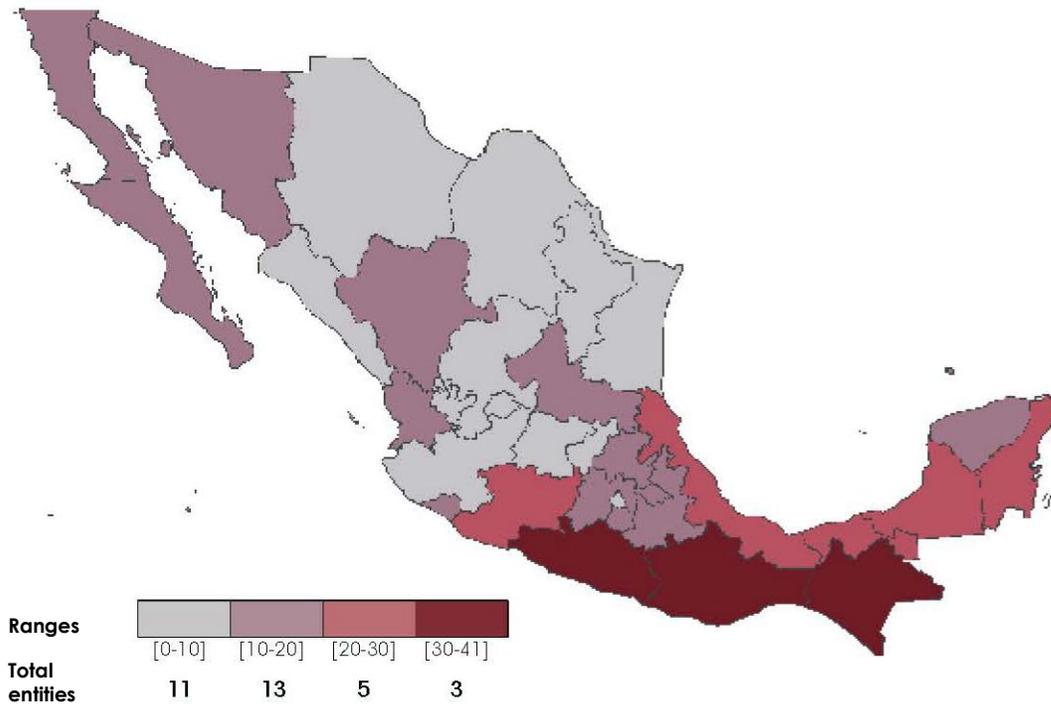
Entities with more people without access to basic services in the dwelling in 2010 were Veracruz and the State of Mexico with more than two million; Chiapas, Oaxaca, Guerrero and Puebla with more than one million. While entities with less than one hundred thousand people with this deprivation were Colima, Aguascalientes, Baja California Sur, Quintana Roo and Tlaxcala.

2.11 QUALITY AND SPACES OF THE DWELLING

In relation to deprivation in quality and spaces of the dwelling, there was a reduction at national level, between 2008 and 2010, of little more than two million people, going from 19.4 million (17.7 percent) to 17.1 million people (15.2 percent).

The federal entities with the highest percentage decrease in this deprivation were Chihuahua (43.1), Sinaloa (41.1) and Zacatecas (38.8), while those that had the greatest increases were Baja California (27.2), Tabasco (24.8) and the Federal District (19.7).

MAP 2.9
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WITH DEPRIVATION
IN THE QUALITY AND SPACES OF THE DWELLING
PER FEDERAL ENTITY, MEXICO, 2010



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

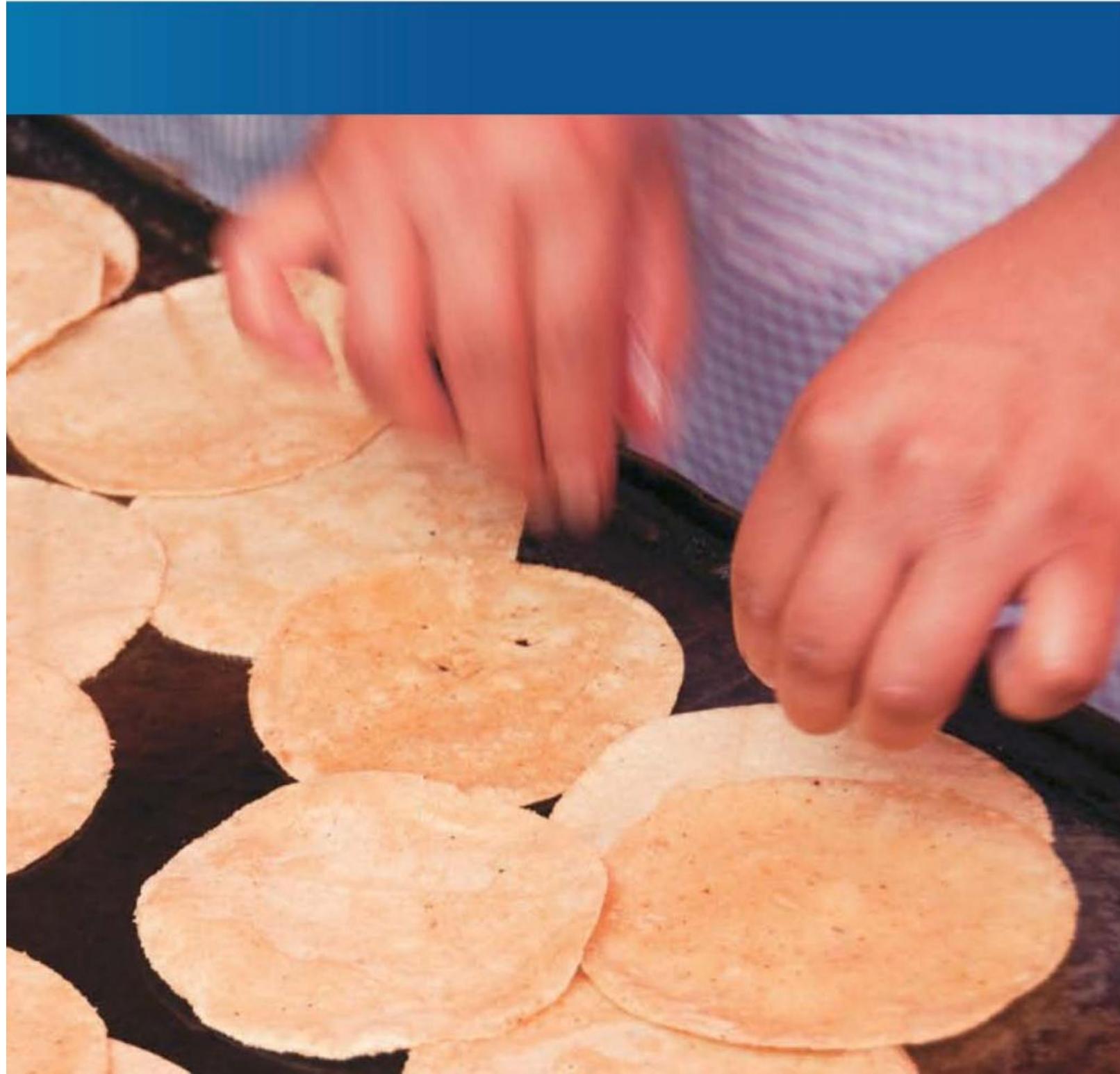
While it is true that 24 entities had, in 2010, incidences under 20 percent in this deprivation, there were also five entities (Quintana Roo, Tabasco, Campeche, Michoacán and Veracruz) which had between 21.6 and 24.5 percent of their population with this deprivation. Besides, three entities: Chiapas (33.3 percent), Oaxaca (34.1 percent) and Guerrero (40.6 percent) were at the top of the list of entities with most precarious and overcrowded dwellings.

From the 17.1 million people in the country with this social deprivation in 2010, just over the half were concentrated in six entities: the State of Mexico (1.9 million), Veracruz (1.8 million), Chiapas (1.6 million), Guerrero (1.3 million), Oaxaca (1.3 million) and Puebla (1.1 million).



3. Measurement

of Poverty at Municipal Level



Measurement of Poverty at Municipal Level

This chapter presents the estimates of poverty at municipal level in Mexico, which consider besides the income, other indicators related to education, health, social security, dwelling and food. In this way, the country has disaggregated information on the conditions of poverty at municipal level. The analysis of socio-economic conditions of the people, in each municipality of the country, will allow a follow-up of the social deprivation and income dynamic. Thus, the estimates included in this report will help the evaluation of the performance of social programs, their coverage and impact in the living conditions of the population.

With this information it is possible to spatially identify the municipalities where the highest levels of poverty are concentrated, as well as the vulnerable population due to social deprivations or due to income. In this way, the public policy may be implemented in a most suitable way by giving priority to the efforts in matter of expense according to the diagnosis of each municipality.

Due to the fact that the information from MCS-ENIGH is representative only at state level and not at municipal level, and to the fact that the Sample of the General Census of Population and Housing 2010 only allows the calculation of four out of the six social deprivations and one part from income, it was necessary to estimate both, the income and the access to food and the social security using statistical techniques known as estimates in small areas or synthetic estimates.⁸

3.1 POVERTY AT MUNICIPAL LEVEL

The municipalities that in 2010 had the greatest percentage of population in poverty were the following: San Juan Tepeuxila, Oaxaca (97.4); Aldama, Chiapas (97.3); San Juan Cancuc, Chiapas (97.3); Mixtla de Altamirano, Veracruz (97.0); Chalchihuitán, Chiapas (96.8); Santiago Textitlán, Oaxaca (96.6); San Andres Duraznal, Chiapas (96.5); Santiago el Pinar, Chiapas (96.5); Sitala, Chiapas (96.5), and San Simón Zahuatlán, Oaxaca (96.4). From these, in eight of them 70 percent or more of their population speaks an indigenous language, that is, they are indigenous municipalities. Moreover, in San Juan Tepeuxila the

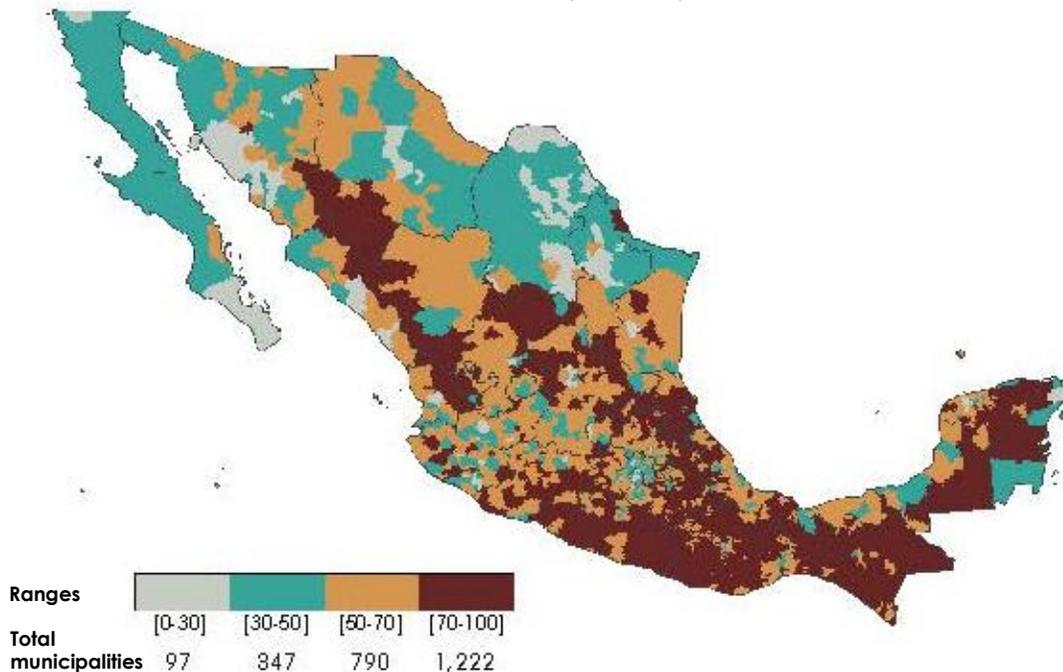
⁸ The Technical note explaining the procedure carried out by CONEVAL to calculate poverty at municipal level is available at the electronic address: www.coneval.gob.mx

percentage of indigenous-language speakers is 57 percent, and in Santiago Textitlán 14 percent of the population.

On the other hand, the municipalities with the lowest percentage of population in poverty were the following: Benito Juárez, Federal District (8.7); San Nicolás de los Garza, Nuevo León (12.8); Guadalupe, Nuevo León (13.2); Miguel Hidalgo, Federal District (14.3); San Pedro Garza García, Nuevo León (15.2); San Sebastián Tutla, Oaxaca (16.7); San Pablo Etla, Oaxaca (17.3); Apodaca, Nuevo León (18.0); Corregidora, Querétaro (18.7) and San Juan de Sabinas, Coahuila (19.0). In these, less than 10 percent of their population is indigenous.

The 257 indigenous municipalities had poverty percentages above 55 percent. Six recorded percentages of poverty between 55 and 70 percent, and in the remaining 251 municipalities, it was above 70 percent.

**MAP 3.1
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING IN POVERTY
BY MUNICIPALITY, MEXICO, 2010**



Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH 2010 and the sample of the General Census of Population and Housing 2010

Map 3.1 shows that from 2,456 municipalities in the country, only in 444, this is, 18 percent, the incidence of population in poverty was lower than 50 percent. In the other 2,012 municipalities, the remaining 82 percent, more than 50 percent of the population was poor.

CHART 3.1
DISTRIBUTION OF MUNICIPALITIES ACCORDING TO THE PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY IN MEXICO, 2010

Indicator range	Poverty		Extreme poverty		Moderate poverty		Vulnerable due to social deprivation		Vulnerable due to income		Non multidimensional poor and non vulnerable population	
	Municipalities	Percentage	Municipalities	Percentage	Municipalities	Percentage	Municipalities	Percentage	Municipalities	Percentage	Municipalities	Percentage
[0 - 10]	1	0.0	692	28.2	1	0.0	272	11.1	2,354	95.9	1,916	78.0
[10 - 20]	15	0.6	558	22.7	34	1.4	748	30.5	101	4.1	305	12.4
[20 - 30]	81	3.3	363	14.8	257	10.5	806	32.8	1	0.0	158	6.4
[30 - 40]	154	6.3	305	12.4	560	22.8	505	20.6	0	0.0	63	2.6
[40 - 50]	193	7.9	200	8.1	1,071	43.6	99	4.0	0	0.0	12	0.5
[50 - 60]	349	14.2	190	7.7	479	19.5	24	1.0	0	0.0	2	0.1
[60 - 70]	441	18.0	113	4.6	50	2.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
[70 - 80]	483	19.7	31	1.3	4	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
[80 - 90]	518	21.1	4	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
[90 - 100]	221	9.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	2,456	100.0	2,456	100.0	2,456	100.0	2,456	100.0	2,456	100.0	2,456	100.0

Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on MCS-ENIGH 2010 and the sample of the General Census of Population and Housing 2010.

Notes:

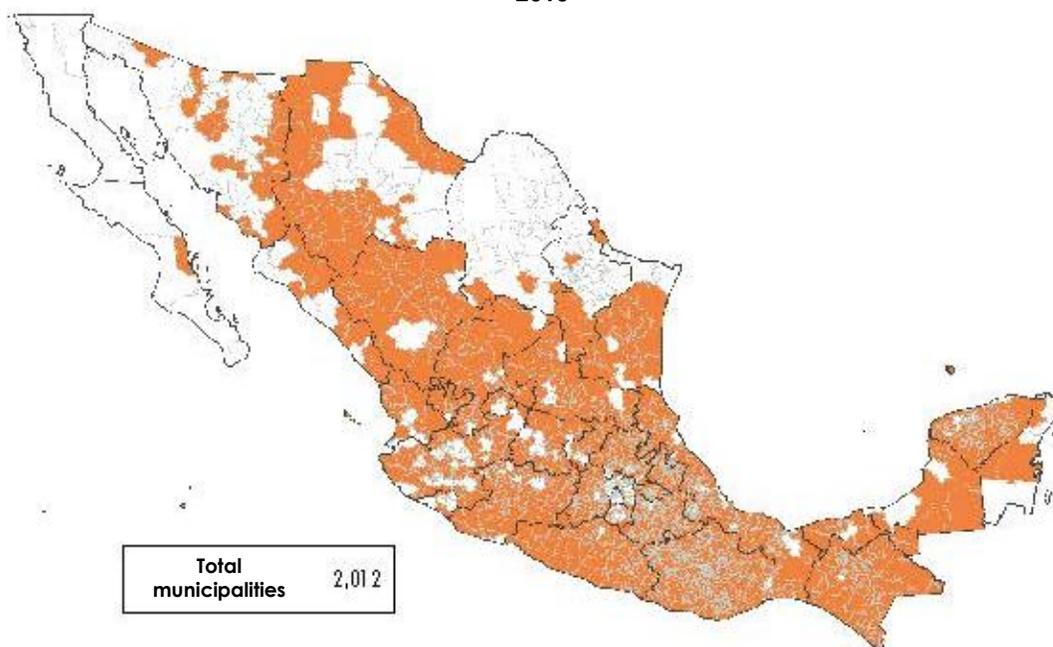
The municipalities of Pesqueria in Nuevo Leon (19041) and Guerrero in Tamaulipas (28014), as reported by INEGI, do not have a sufficient sample size to generate accurate estimates.

According to the poverty measurement methodology published in the *Official Journal of the Federation* on June 16, 2010 the reported estimates of poverty consider the variable of cooking fuel and if the household has chimney in the kitchen in the definition of the Indicator of deprivation due to access to basic services in the dwelling.

The poverty estimates 2010 use the expansion factors adjusted to the Socioeconomic Conditions Module of ENIGH 2010.

Some figures may vary due to rounding.

**MAP 3.2
MUNICIPALITIES WITH FIFTY PERCENT OR MORE OF
THEIR POPULATION LIVING IN POVERTY, MEXICO,
2010**



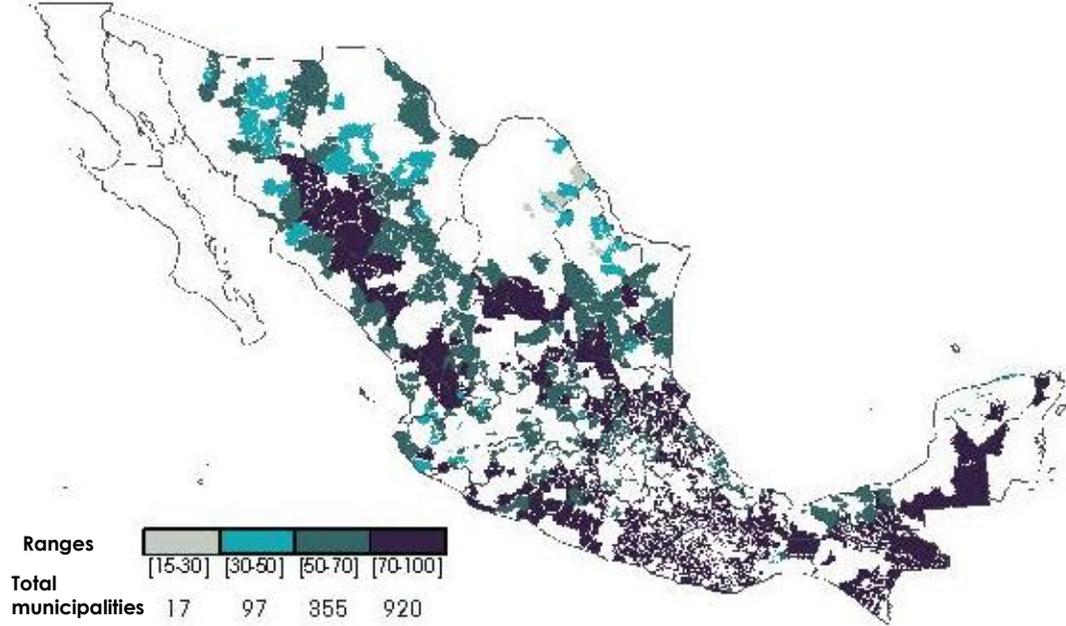
Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on MCS-ENIGH 2010 and the sample of the General Census of Population and Housing 2010

The distribution of poverty in the country is very heterogeneous and at municipal level it is even more. However, there are 2,012 municipalities that had an incidence of poverty greater than 50 percent of their population. Within this group, the following stand out ranked according to the state: Chiapas with 117 municipalities, Guerrero with 80, Puebla with 213, Oaxaca with 537, Tabasco with 16, Durango with 36, Michoacán with 104 and San Luis Potosí with 53. In nine out of 10 municipalities from these entities, the population had poverty levels above 50 percent.

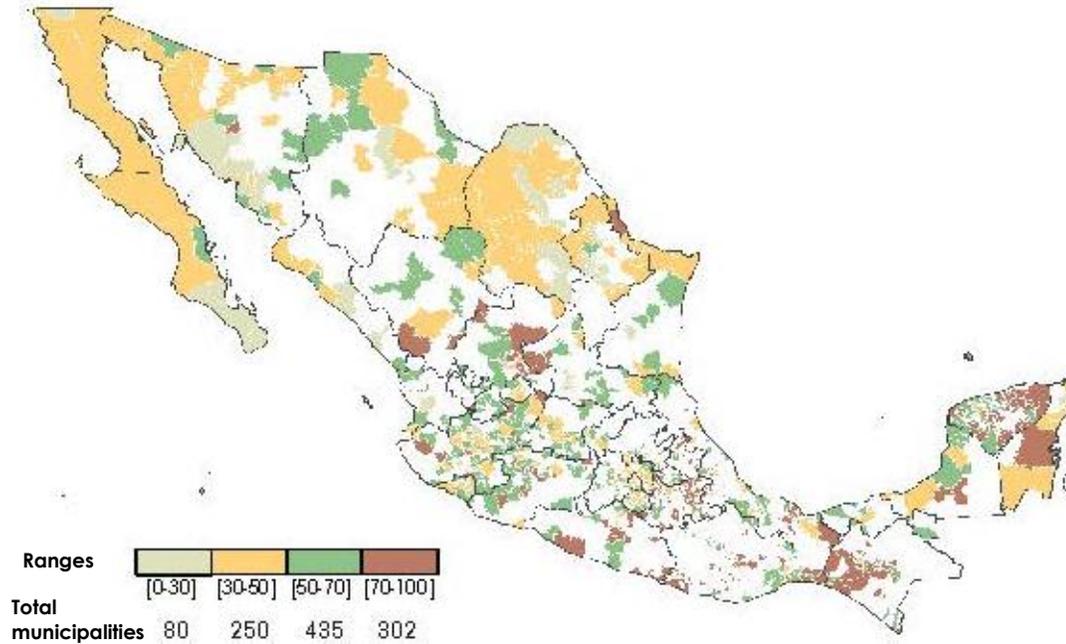
Moreover, in the municipalities where 70 percent or more of their population is indigenous-language speaking —257— the incidence of poverty of the population was above 50 percent.

MAP 3.3
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING IN POVERTY
IN RURAL AND URBAN MUNICIPALITIES, MEXICO,
2010

(a) Rural municipalities



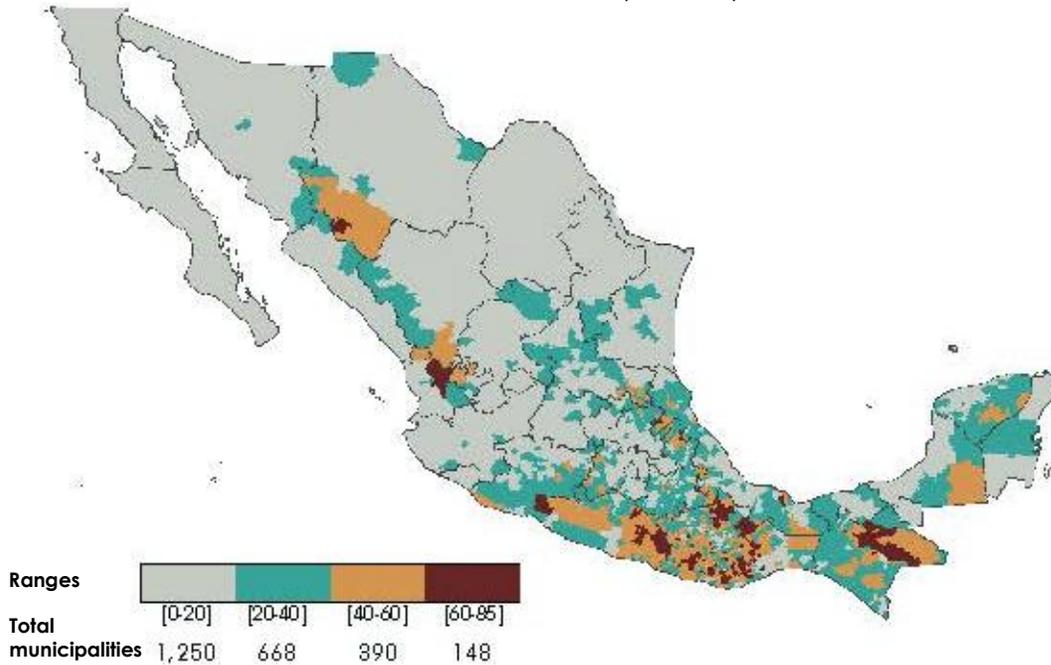
(b) Urban municipalities



Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on MCS-ENIGH 2010 and the sample of the General Census of Population and Housing 2010.

By analyzing the rural and urban municipalities, the following situation is identified: from the 1,389 rural municipalities, 91.8 percent, that is, 1,275 municipalities had half their population or more living in poverty in 2010. Meanwhile, from the 1,067 urban municipalities, in 69.1 percent —737 municipalities—, 50 percent or more of their population was poor in 2010.

MAP 3.4
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING IN EXTREME
POVERTY BY MUNICIPALITY, MEXICO, 2010



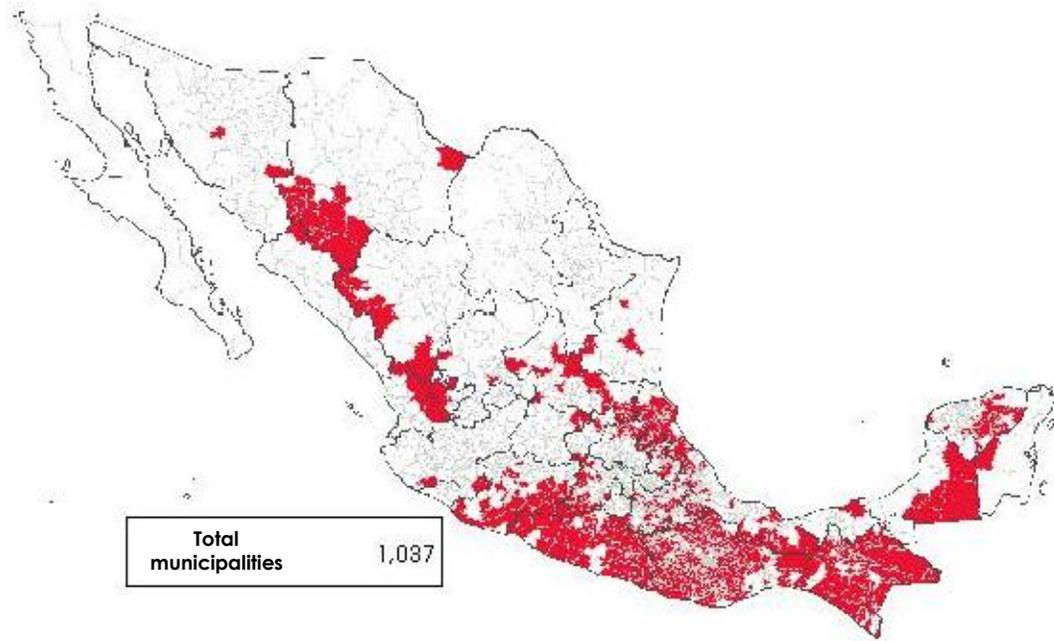
Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on MCS-ENIGH 2010 and the sample of the General Census of Population and Housing 2010.

Map 3.4 shows the territorial distribution of extreme poverty in the municipalities of the country. The greatest incidences were located in the states of Oaxaca, Guerrero, Chiapas, Veracruz, Puebla and San Luis Potosí.

The municipalities with the greatest percentage of population living in extreme poverty were the following: Cochoapa el Grande, Guerrero (82.6); San Simón Zahuatlán, Oaxaca (80.8); San Juan Cancuc, Chiapas (80.5); Mixtla de Altamirano, Veracruz (80.3); Chalchihuitán, Chiapas (79.8); Coicoyán de las Flores, Oaxaca (79.7); Aldama, Chiapas (78.8); Santos Reyes Yucuna, Oaxaca (77.4); San Juan Petlapa, Oaxaca (77.2), and Metlatónoc, Guerrero (77.0). The 70 percent or more of the population in these municipalities speaks an indigenous language; therefore, they may be classified as indigenous.

In the following municipalities or delegations, the percentage of population living in extreme poverty was lower than one percent: Benito Juárez, Federal District; San Pedro Garza García, Nuevo León; San Nicolás de los Garza, Nuevo León; Miguel Hidalgo, Federal District; Huepac, Sonora; Villa de Álvarez, Colima; Guadalupe, Nuevo León; Allende, Coahuila; Corregidora, Querétaro, and Azcapotzalco, Federal District.

**MAP 3.5
MUNICIPALITIES WITH 25 PERCENT OR MORE OF
THEIR POPULATION LIVING IN EXTREME POVERTY,
MEXICO 2010**

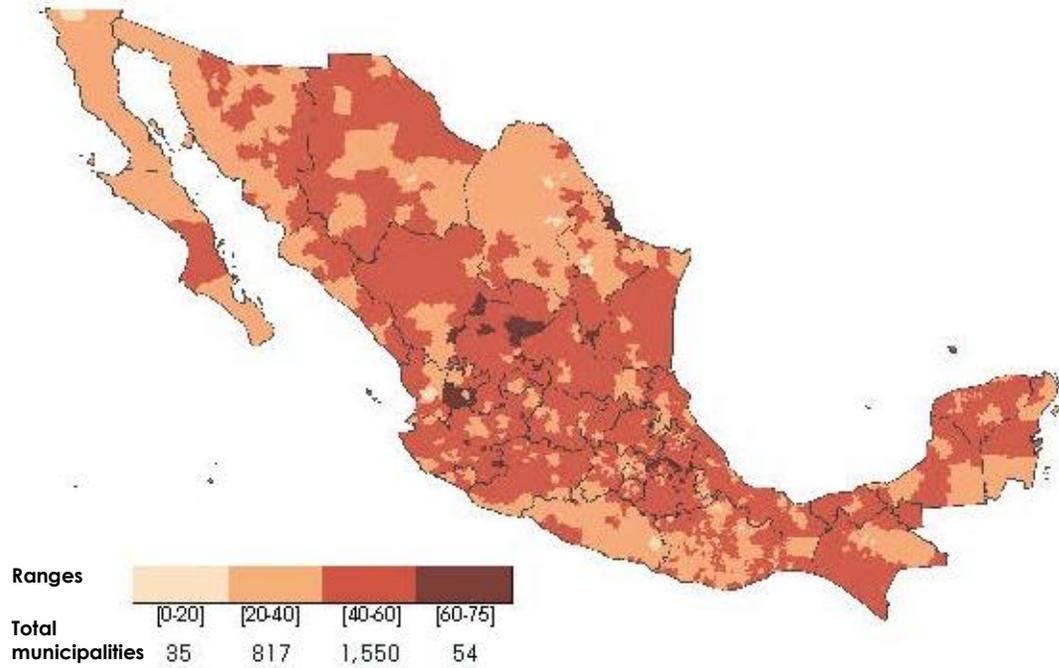


Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on MCS-ENIGH 2010 and the sample of the General Census of Population and Housing 2010.

Map 3.5 identifies the municipalities (1,037) that had 25 percent or above of the population living in extreme poverty, which is equal to 42.3 percent of the national total; the remaining 1,419 had percentages below 25 percent. It should be noted that the following states: Aguascalientes, Baja California, Baja California Sur, Coahuila, Colima, the Federal District and Nuevo León did not have any municipality with levels above 25 percent of the population living in extreme poverty.

Moderate poverty concentrated in the municipalities of the following states: Tabasco (16 municipalities), Zacatecas (53), Tlaxcala (54), Durango (35), Michoacán (101), Puebla (192), Guanajuato (40), Querétaro (15), Hidalgo (69), Jalisco (102) and Yucatán (85). In these 11 entities, 80 percent or more of their municipalities had levels of moderate poverty above 40 percent. In 1,604 of them, six out of ten, the percentages of moderate poverty were above 40 percent.

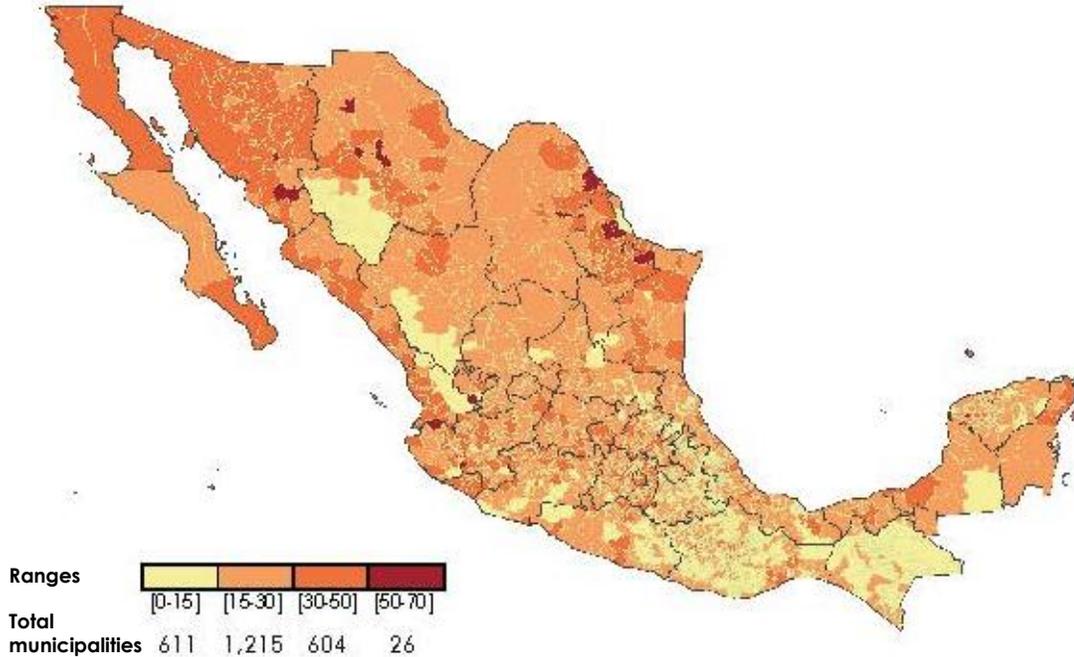
MAP 3.6
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING IN
MODERATE POVERTY BY MUNICIPALITY, MEXICO,
2010



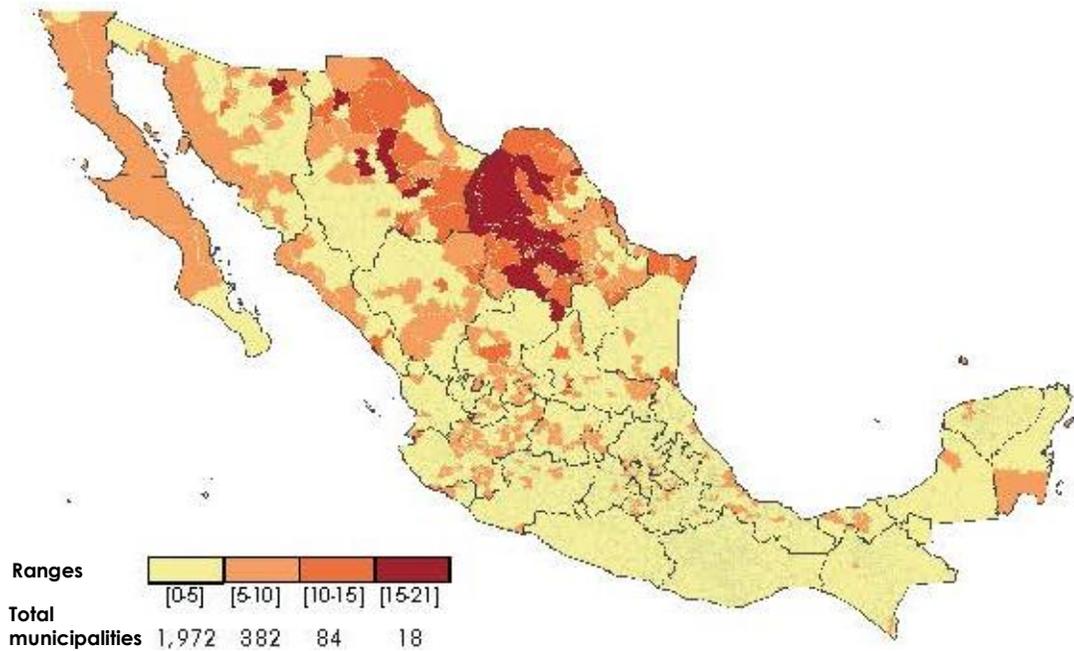
Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on MCS-ENIGH 2010 and the sample of the General Census of Population and Housing 2010.

MAP 3.7
PERCENTAGE OF VULNERABLE POPULATION BY
MUNICIPALITY, MEXICO, 2010

(a) Vulnerable population due to social deprivations



(b) Vulnerable population due to income



Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on MCS-ENIGH 2010 and the sample of the General Census of Population and Housing 2010.

In three out of four municipalities, the population had percentages below 30 percent of vulnerability due to social deprivation, that is, 1,826 municipalities had this level of incidence. In the remaining 630, the percentage of people in social vulnerability fluctuated between 30 to a slightly over 60 percent (map 3.7a).

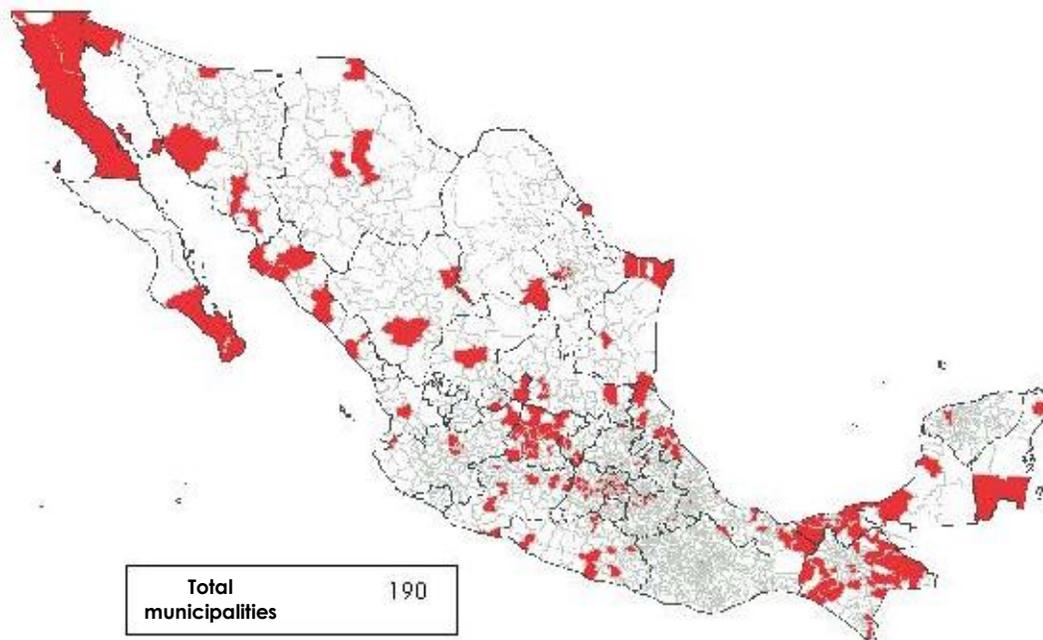
On the other hand, map 3.7b shows the levels of vulnerability due to income in each municipality; thus, in 2010, about 95.9 percent of the municipalities in the country (2,354) had percentages of population with vulnerability due to income below 10 percent and the remaining 4.1 percent, this is 102 of them, between 10 and 21 percent.

3.2 DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION LIVING IN POVERTY AT MUNICIPAL LEVEL

The municipalities with the greatest number of people living in poverty were the following: Puebla, Puebla (732,154); Iztapalapa, Federal District (727,128); Ecatepec de Morelos, Mexico (723,559); León, Guanajuato (600,145); Tijuana, Baja California (525,769); Juárez, Chihuahua (494,726); Nezahualcóyotl, Mexico (462,405); Toluca, Mexico (407,691); Acapulco de Juárez, Guerrero (405,499), and Gustavo A. Madero, Federal District (356,328).

Half the population living in poverty concentrated in 190 municipalities in the country. From them, 166 had a limited presence of indigenous population; 16 have moderate presence of the latter, and the remaining eight have primarily indigenous population.

MAP 3.8
MUNICIPALITIES WHERE OVER HALF THE PEOPLE
LIVING IN POVERTY ARE CONCENTRATED, MEXICO,
2010



Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on MCS-ENIGH 2010 and the sample of the General Census of Population and Housing 2010.

In 2010, 88 municipalities and delegations had more than 100 thousand people living in poverty, who were located in the states of Mexico (16); Federal District (10); Jalisco (6); Chiapas, Tabasco and Veracruz (5); Guanajuato, Sinaloa and Tamaulipas (4); Baja California (3); Chihuahua, Coahuila, Durango, Guerrero, Michoacán, Nuevo León, Puebla, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosí and Sonora (2), and Aguascalientes, Morelos, Oaxaca, Querétaro, Yucatán and Zacatecas with one; together they totaled 18.6 million people living in poverty conditions.

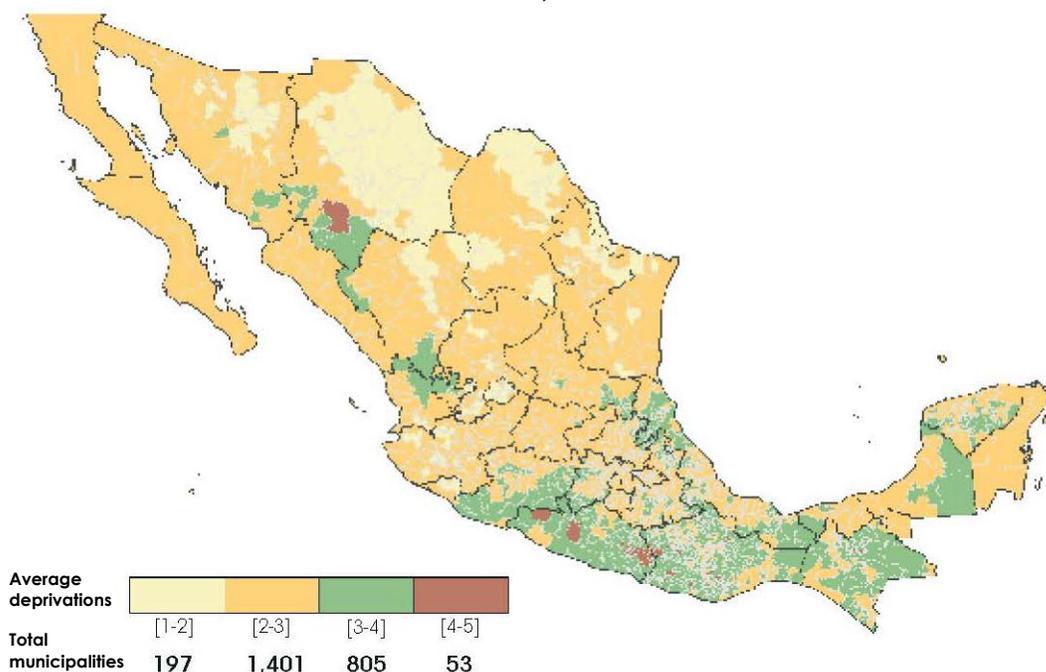
The municipalities that had the highest number of people living in extreme poverty were the following: Ocosingo, Chiapas (144,088); Puebla, Puebla (110,012); Acapulco de Juárez, Guerrero (107,048); Ecatepec de Morelos, State of Mexico (107,023); Chilón, Chiapas (87,519); Las Margaritas, Chiapas (75,339); Toluca, State of Mexico (66,938); León, Guanajuato (66,687); Iztapalapa, Federal District (63,017), and Juárez, Chihuahua (62,822).

3.3 DEPTH AND INTENSITY OF POVERTY AT MUNICIPAL LEVEL

The measurements of depth and intensity of poverty in the municipalities of the country show in detail the level of deprivation existing inside the federal entities. The 15 ones with the greatest number of average deprivations (between 4.3 and 4.9) of the population living in poverty are indigenous people (where more than 70 percent of the population speaks an indigenous language). Furthermore, there are other 53 that also ranged between 4.0 and 4.9 average deprivations of the population living in poverty (map 3.9). These municipalities are located in six states: Oaxaca with 37, Guerrero with ten, Chiapas with three, and the states of Chihuahua, Puebla and Veracruz with one. It should be noted that the municipality with the highest number of average deprivations was Cochoapa el Grande, Guerrero, for both, poor population (4.86) and extremely poor population (4.90).

On the other hand, the municipalities with the greatest number of average deprivations of poor population —between one and two— were 197. States of Chihuahua, Jalisco, Sonora, Coahuila and Nuevo León had the greatest number of these municipalities (map 3.9).

**MAP 3.9
NUMBER OF AVERAGE DEPRIVATIONS OF THE
POPULATION LIVING IN POVERTY BY MUNICIPALITY,
MEXICO, 2010**

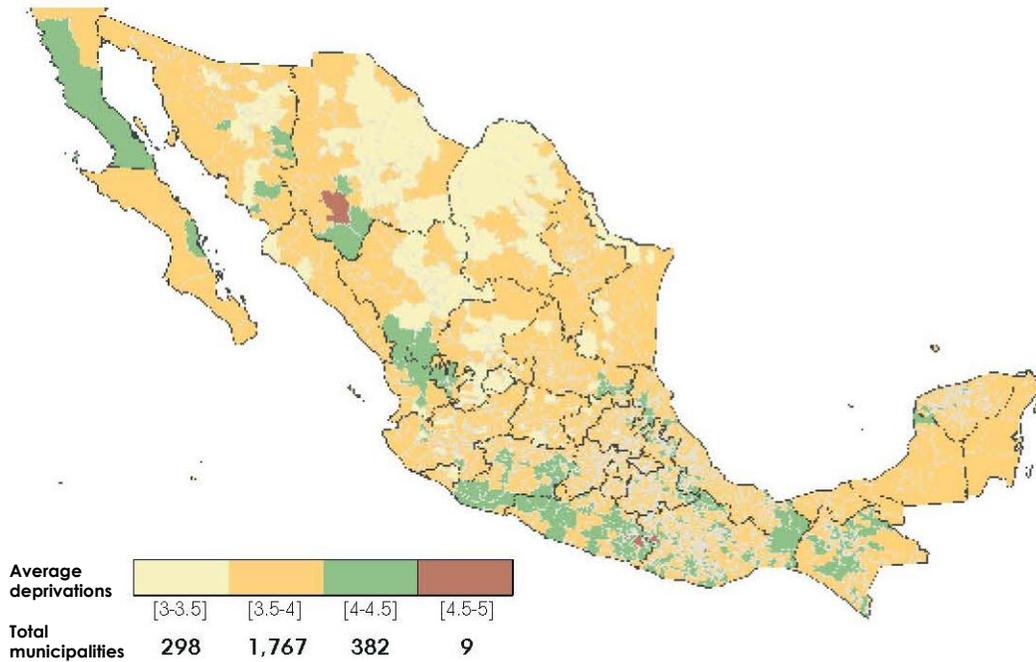


Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on MCS-ENIGH 2010 and the sample of the General Census of Population and Housing 2010.

The population living in extreme poverty is, by definition, the one with three or more social deprivations and whose income is below the minimum wellbeing line. There could be hypothetically one municipality whose population could have up to six average deprivations; however, the results of the estimates in 2010, as shown in map 3.10, indicate that the maximum number of average deprivations of the population living in extreme poverty was lower than five (Cochoapa el Grande, Guerrero 4.90). The municipalities with the greatest number of average deprivations are ranked fourth in the map —between 4.5 and 5 deprivations— and these are the following: Cochoapa el Grande, Guerrero (4.90); San Juan Petlapa, Oaxaca (4.64); San Miguel Tilquiápam, Oaxaca (4.63); Metlatónoc, Guerrero (4.58); Tlacoapa, Guerrero (4.58); Guachochi, Chihuahua (4.57); Santiago Juxtlahuaca, Oaxaca (4.55); San Martín Itunyoso, Oaxaca (4.52), and Tehuipango, Veracruz (4.52).

From the total municipalities (1,767) with population living in extreme poverty, 72 percent have about 3.5 to 4 average deprivations.

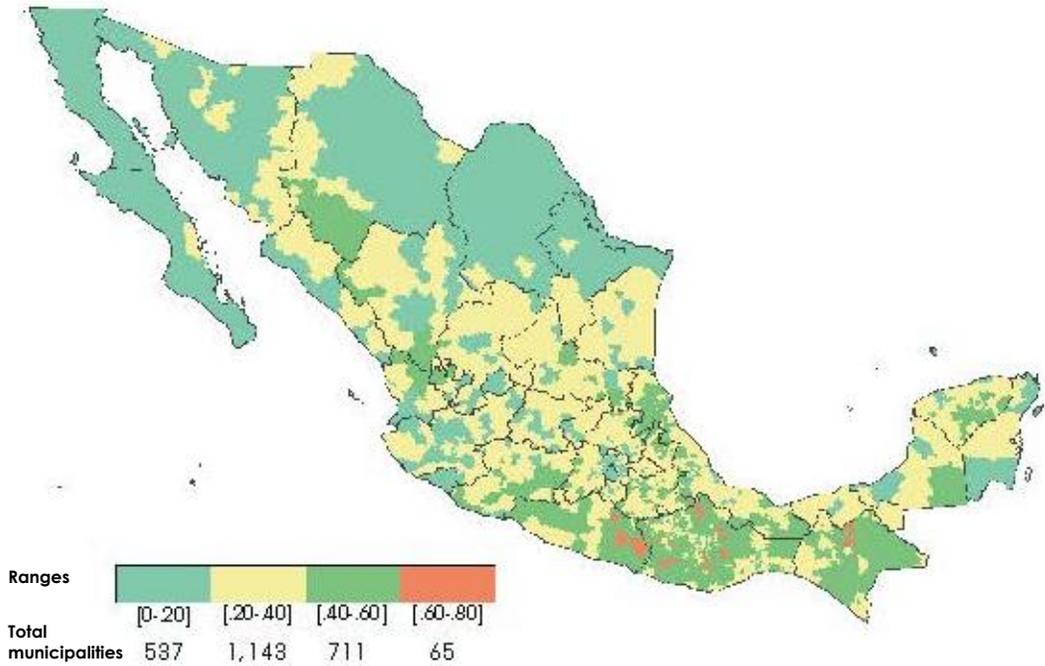
MAP 3.10
NUMBER OF AVERAGE DEPRIVATIONS OF THE
POPULATION LIVING IN EXTREME POVERTY BY
MUNICIPALITY, MEXICO, 2010



Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on MCS-ENIGH 2010 and the sample of the General Census of Population and Housing 2010.

The intensity of poverty by municipality is shown in map 3.11. The municipalities with the greatest intensity are the following: Cochoapa el Grande, Guerrero (0.78); San Juan Petlapa, Oaxaca (0.72); San Miguel Tilquiápam, Oaxaca (0.71); Metlatónoc, Guerrero (0.71), and Tehuipango, Veracruz (0.70).

**MAP 3.11
INTENSITY OF POVERTY AT MUNICIPAL LEVEL,
MEXICO, 2010**



Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on MCS-ENIGH 2010 and the sample of the General Census of Population and Housing 2010.

On the other hand, the delegations and municipalities with the lowest intensity of poverty were: Benito Juárez, Federal District (0.03); San Nicolás de los Garza, Nuevo León (0.04); San Pedro Garza García, Nuevo León (0.04); Miguel Hidalgo, Federal District (0.04), and Guadalupe, Nuevo León (0.04).



4. The Social

Rights Space



The Social Rights Space

The official methodology to measure poverty in Mexico is based on the LGDS, which states that in order to build the social rights space and its six dimensions, the educational gap, access to health services, access to social security, quality and spaces of the dwelling, access to basic services in the dwelling, and access to food must be considered.

The results for each one of the six dimensions and the variables used for each indicator are presented below. The information shows the incidence and the number of people with deprivation in each dimension, taking into account the whole country and then disaggregating the information per federal entity and per municipality. The analysis of each dimension allows observing the heterogeneity in terms of social deprivations is present in the country.

CHART 4.1
DISTRIBUTION OF MUNICIPALITIES ACCORDING TO THE PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE PER TYPE OF SOCIAL DEPRIVATION, MEXICO, 2010

Educational gap	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 services in the dwelling		Deprivation due to access to food	
	Municipalities	Percentage	Municipalities	Percentage	Municipalities	Percentage	Municipalities	Percentage	Municipalities	Percentage	Municipalities	Percentage
[0 - 10]	24	1.0	82	3.3	0	0.0	495	20.2	291	11.9	35	1.4
[10 - 20]	416	16.9	416	16.9	0	0.0	621	25.3	323	13.2	453	18.4
[20 - 30]	787	32.00	637	25.9	13	0.5	482	19.6	239	9.7	1,042	42.4
[30 - 40]	753	30.7	549	22.4	35	1.4	384	15.6	218	8.9	597	24.3
[40 - 50]	389	15.8	352	14.3	114	4.6	249	10.1	206	8.4	229	9.3
[50 - 60]	75	3.1	193	7.9	185	7.5	125	5.1	222	9.0	75	3.1
[60 - 70]	12	0.5	85	3.5	247	10.1	72	2.9	209	8.5	22	0.9
[70 - 80]	0	0.0	69	2.8	470	19.1	23	0.9	222	9.0	3	0.1
[80 - 90]	0	0.0	43	1.8	695	28.3	5	0.2	221	9.0	0	0.0
[90 - 100]	0	0.0	30	1.2	697	28.4	0	0.0	305	12.4	0	0.0
Total	2,456	100.0	2,456	100.0	2,456	100.0	2,456	100.0	2,456	100.0	2,456	100.0

Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on MCS-ENIGH 2010 and the sample of the General Census of Population and Housing 2010.

Notes:

The municipalities of Pesqueria in Nuevo Leon (19041) and Guerrero in Tamaulipas (28014), as reported by INEGI, do not have a sufficient sample size to generate accurate estimates.

According to the poverty measurement methodology published in the *Official Journal of the Federation* on June 16, 2010 the reported estimates of poverty consider the variable of cooking fuel and if the household has chimney in the kitchen in the definition of the indicator of deprivation due to access to basic services in the dwelling.

The poverty estimates 2010 use the expansion factors adjusted to the Socioeconomic Conditions Module of ENIGH 2010.

Some figures may vary due to rounding.

4.1 EDUCATIONAL GAP

Education in Mexico is a right guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws resulting thereof. Since the laws in education matter and the enforceability of the different education levels have changed during the last years, in order to build the indicator for educational gap, different age groups, according to the applicable law at the moment in which such group of population was in school age, were considered. For further details on the construction of the dimensions and indicators, consult the Methodology for the multidimensional poverty measurement in Mexico (www.coneval.gob.mx).

The country as a whole had an incidence of deprivation due to educational gap in 2010 of 20.6 percent, equivalent to 23.23 million people. Chiapas, Michoacán and Oaxaca had the greatest incidences in this deprivation, with over 30 percent of their population (map 4.1 and chart 4.2). On the other hand, the federal entities with the lowest incidence were the Federal District, Coahuila, Nuevo León, and Sonora (chart 4.2).

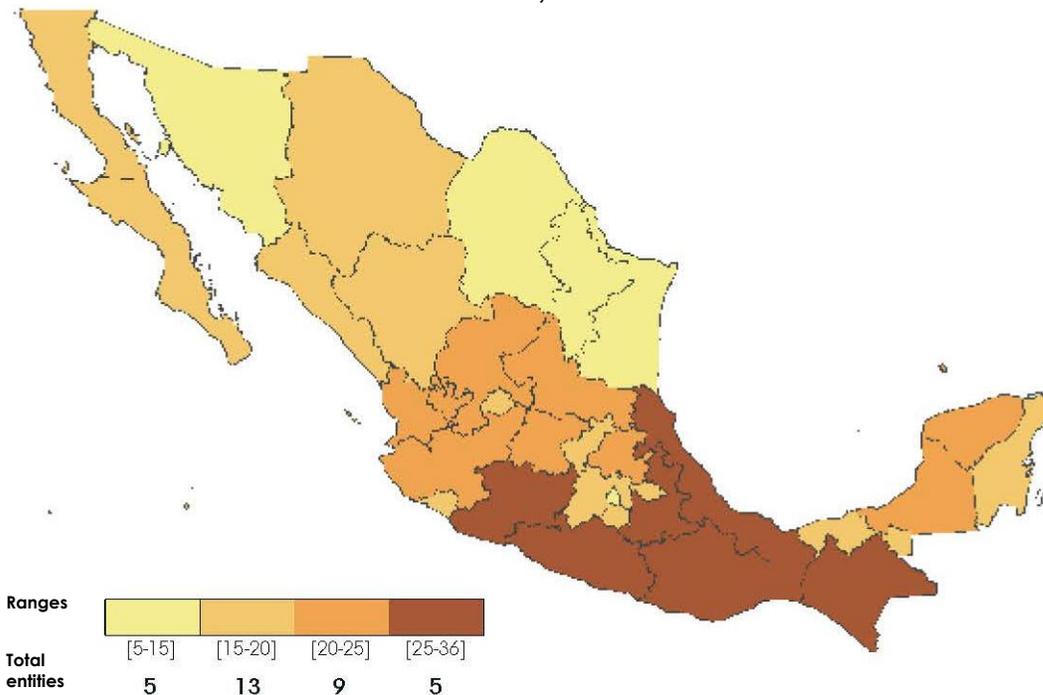
CHART 4.2
PERCENTAGE AND NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH DEPRIVATION DUE TO EDUCATIONAL GAP PER FEDERAL ENTITY, MEXICO, 2010

Federal Entity	Percentage	Million people	Federal Entity	Percentage	Million people
Aguascalientes	17.2	0.20	Morelos	19.4	0.35
Baja California	17.1	0.54	Nayarit	20.1	0.22
Baja California Sur	16.9	0.11	Nuevo León	13.1	0.61
Campeche	23.9	0.20	Oaxaca	30.3	1.15
Coahuila	12.1	0.33	Puebla	25.0	1.45
Colima	18.7	0.12	Querétaro	19.5	0.36
Chiapas	35.0	1.69	Quintana Roo	18.2	0.24
Chihuahua	17.5	0.60	San Luis Potosí	22.2	0.57
Federal District	9.5	0.84	Sinaloa	19.2	0.53
Durango	18.6	0.31	Sonora	14.0	0.37
Guanajuato	23.6	1.30	Tabasco	19.9	0.45
Guerrero	28.3	0.96	Tamaulipas	14.5	0.48
Hidalgo	23.4	0.63	Tlaxcala	15.6	0.18
Jalisco	20.2	1.49	Veracruz	26.1	2.00
State of Mexico	18.5	2.81	Yucatán	24.7	0.48
Michoacán	30.4	1.33	Zacatecas	22.8	0.34
Mexican United States	20.6	23.23			

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

In relation to total population, the federal entities that concentrated the greatest number of people with educational gap were the State of Mexico (2.81 million), Veracruz (2.0 million), Chiapas (1.69 million) and Jalisco (1.49 million). On the opposite side, the states with less population with deprivation in education were Baja California Sur (0.11 million), Colima (0.12 million), Tlaxcala (0.18 million) and Campeche (0.20 million).

MAP 4.1
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WITH DEPRIVATION
DUE TO EDUCATIONAL GAP PER FEDERAL ENTITY,
MEXICO, 2010

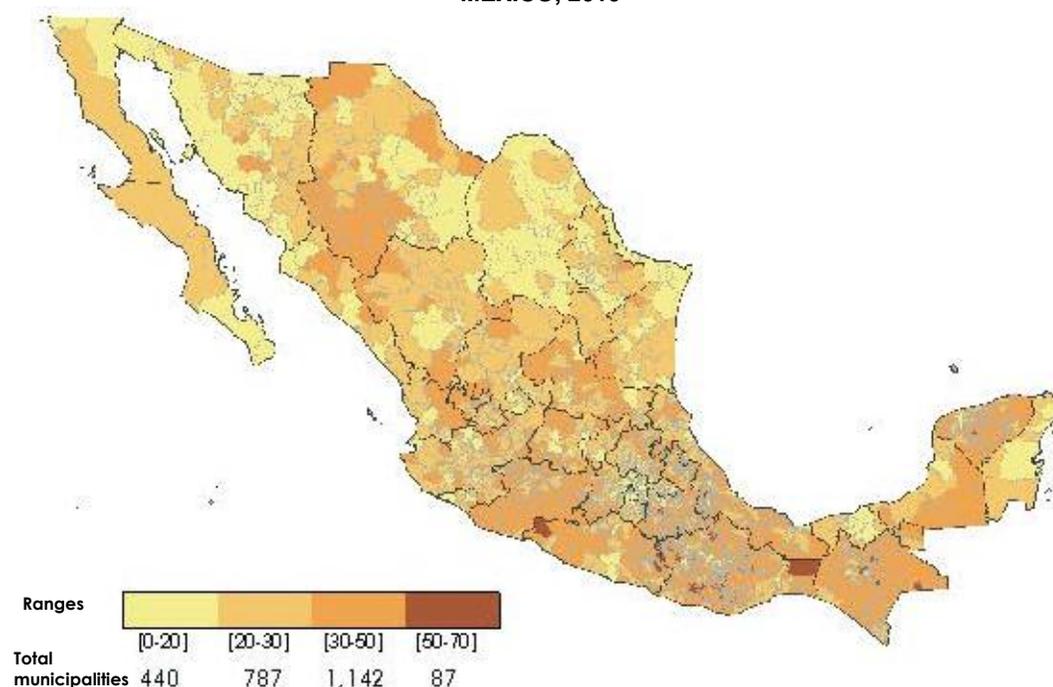


Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH 2010.

Map 4.1 shows the spatial distribution of the educational gap per federal entity. Five states from the south part of the country stand out with the greatest percentages of population with educational gap (Chiapas, Oaxaca, Guerrero, Michoacán and Veracruz). On the other hand, entities with the lowest educational gap in 2010 were the Federal District, Coahuila, Nuevo León, Sonora and Tamaulipas.

Map 4.2 shows the spatial distribution of this deprivation per municipality, and the heterogeneity that exists at national level and inside each federal entity can be observed in greater detail. 87 out of the 2,456 municipalities, this is, 3.5 percent, had over 50 percent of their population with educational gap and were located in the following states: Oaxaca with 68; Chiapas with nine; Guerrero and Puebla with three; Veracruz with two; and Michoacán and Yucatán with one.

MAP 4.2
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WITH DEPRIVATION
DUE TO EDUCATIONAL GAP BY MUNICIPALITY,
MEXICO, 2010



Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on MCS-ENIGH 2010 and the sample of the General Census of Population and Housing 2010.

The municipalities or delegations with incidences under ten percent in this social deprivation belong to the following entities: Federal District, nine; Oaxaca, five; Tamaulipas, three; Coahuila, Nuevo León and Tlaxcala two; and Querétaro one municipality.

1,142 municipalities were placed with between 30 and 50 percent, which represented 46.5 percent of the total municipalities of the country.

The total of the municipalities that had the greatest percentages of population with educational gap were located in Oaxaca: San Miguel Santa Flor (67.7); Magdalena Teitipac (65.1); San Miguel Ahuehuetitlán (64.8); Ixpantepec Nieves (64.3); San Mateo Nejápam (62.5); Yogana (61.7); Zapotitlán Lagunas (61.5); Santiago Texcalcingo (61.5); Santiago Yaitepec (61.3), and Asunción Ocotlan (61.1).

The delegations and municipalities with the lowest percentage of population with educational gap were: Benito Juárez, Federal District (3.7); San Sebastián Tutla, Oaxaca (4.8); Guelatao de Juárez, Oaxaca (5.4); Miguel Hidalgo, Federal District (6.0); Corregidora, Querétaro (6.3); Coyoacán, Federal District (7.5); Tlaxcala, Tlaxcala (7.8); Azcapotzalco, Federal District (8.0); Venustiano Carranza, Federal District (8.1), and Cuauhtémoc, Federal District (8.2).

The results at municipal level make possible the identification of the municipalities with the greatest number of people with deprivation due to educational gap: León, Guanajuato (330,786); Ecatepec de Morelos, Mexico (314,747); Puebla, Puebla (299,621); Tijuana, Baja California (275,362); Guadalajara, Jalisco (233,322); Iztapalapa, Federal District (222,692); Juárez, Chihuahua (218,404); Nezahualcóyotl, Mexico (200,657); Morelia, Michoacán (197,589); Zapopan, Jalisco (163,920); Toluca, Mexico (159,254); Monterrey, Nuevo León (152,023); Acapulco de Juárez, Guerrero (150,999); Naucalpan de Juárez, Mexico (149,887); and Mexicali, Baja California (146,704).

Chart 4.3 shows the components of the educational gap indicator. It is observed that the population with the greatest incidence in educational gap was the one born up to 1981 with 28.7 percent, which represents 14.93 million people; followed by the population born from 1982, aged 16 or over, who represented 21.1 percent (5.34 million people) and finally the group of population between three and fifteen years old with 10.2 percent (2.97 million people).

CHART 4.3
PERCENTAGE AND NUMBER OF PEOPLE, ACCORDING TO THE COMPONENTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL GAP INDICATOR, MEXICO, 2010

Indicator components	Percentage	Million people
Population from 3 to 15 years old	10.2	2.97
Population aged 16 or over, born up to 1981	28.7	14.93
Population aged 16 or over, born from 1982	21.1	5.34

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

4.2 ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

The right to health is established in Article Fourth of the Constitution and in the General Health Law, under which provisions a person can be considered as living in a situation of deprivation due to access to health services if he/she is not attached or entitled to receive medical services from any public or private institution that provides them.

In 2010, 35.77 million people in the country were identified with deprivation in the access to health services, because they were not attached or entitled to the service in any public or private institution, which represented an incidence of 31.8 percent. At state level, federal entities lagging behind the most were Puebla, Oaxaca, Guerrero and Michoacán, with incidences close to 40 percent. On the other hand, the entities with the highest coverage in health services were Colima, Coahuila, Campeche and Chihuahua, as about 80 percent of their population had access to these services (chart 4.4 and map 4.3).

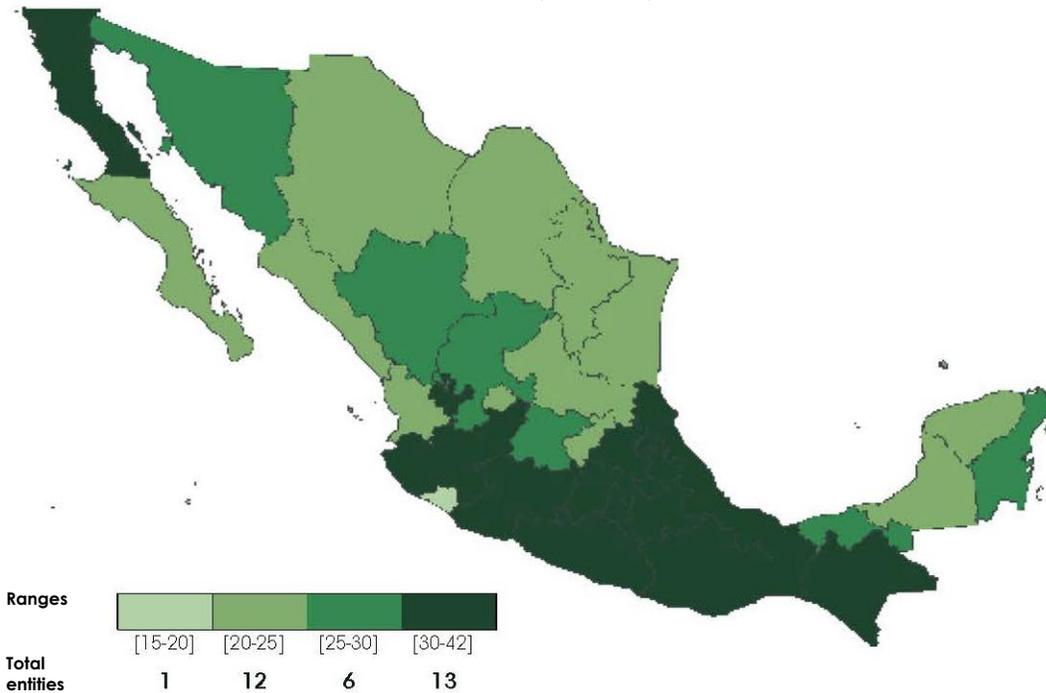
CHART 4.4**PERCENTAGE AND NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH DEPRIVATION DUE TO ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES PER FEDERAL ENTITY, MEXICO, 2010**

Federal Entity	Percentage	Million people	Federal Entity	Percentage	Million people
Aguascalientes	22.0	0.26	Morelos	31.7	0.57
Baja California	35.2	1.12	Nayarit	24.1	0.26
Baja California Sur	22.6	0.15	Nuevo León	22.4	1.04
Campeche	20.8	0.17	Oaxaca	39.9	1.52
Coahuila	20.1	0.55	Puebla	41.8	2.42
Colima	17.8	0.12	Querétaro	24.4	0.45
Chiapas	36.5	1.76	Quintana Roo	27.8	0.37
Chihuahua	20.9	0.71	San Luis Potosí	21.0	0.54
Federal District	35.7	3.14	Sinaloa	23.1	0.64
Durango	29.1	0.48	Sonora	26.5	0.71
Guanajuato	27.1	1.49	Tabasco	25.6	0.58
Guerrero	39.6	1.34	Tamaulipas	23.1	0.76
Hidalgo	31.7	0.85	Tlaxcala	35.0	0.41
Jalisco	35.2	2.59	Veracruz	36.9	2.82
State of Mexico	35.5	5.41	Yucatán	22.4	0.44
Michoacán	39.4	1.71	Zacatecas	27.0	0.40
Mexican United States	31.8	35.77			

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

Approximately six entities concentrated just over half the total population deprived of access to health services: the State of Mexico with 5.41 million people was the one with the highest contribution, followed by the Federal District with 3.14 million, Veracruz with 2.82 million, Jalisco with 2.59 million, Puebla with 2.42 million and Chiapas with 1.76 million people. The remaining 26 entities contributed with the other half of people deprived of health.

**MAP 4.3
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WITH DEPRIVATION
DUE TO ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES PER
FEDERAL ENTITY, MEXICO, 2010**



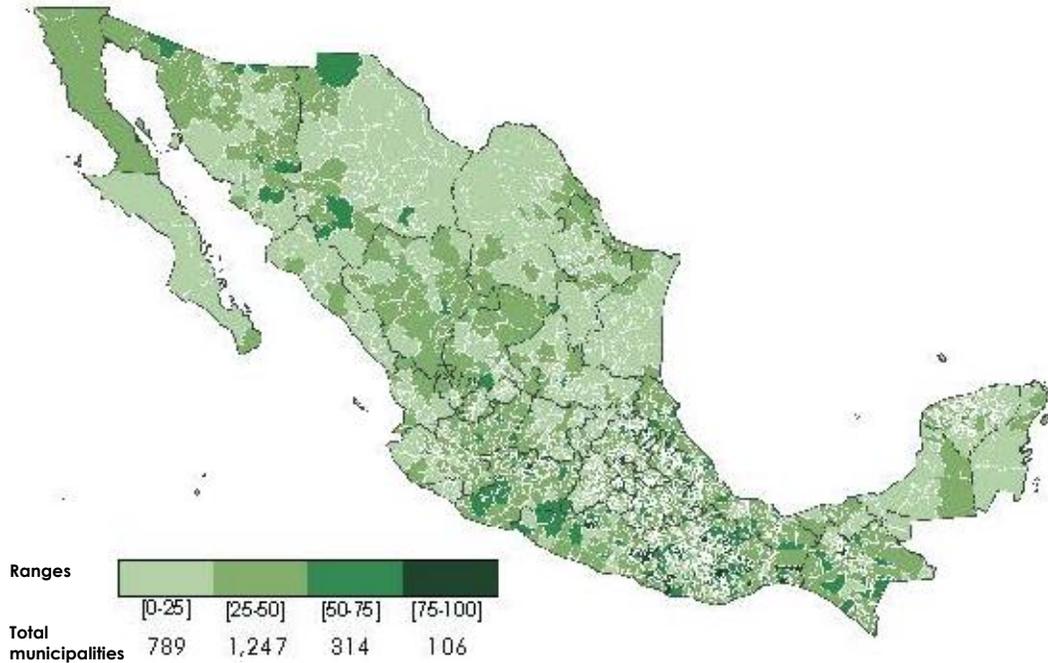
Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH 2010.

From the 2,456 municipalities, 420, this is, 17.1 percent, had more than 50 percent of their population without access to health services. The following federal entities concentrated these municipalities. Oaxaca is ranked first with 194; followed by Puebla with 60; Veracruz 46; Michoacán 29; Guerrero 23; Chiapas 18; Hidalgo nine; Tlaxcala eight; Jalisco, Mexico and Sonora six; Chihuahua four; San Luis Potosí and Zacatecas three; Durango two, and the Federal District, Morelos and Yucatán one each (map 4.3).

The municipalities with the highest percentage of their population with deprivation due to access to health services were the following: San Juan Yatzona, Oaxaca (98.4); Abejones, Oaxaca (98.1); San Juan Teita, Oaxaca (98.0); Santiago Nundiche, Oaxaca (97.6); San Andrés Yaá, Oaxaca (96.9); San Bartolomé Yucuañe, Oaxaca (96.8); Santa Ana Yareni, Oaxaca (96.0); San Felipe Tepatlán, Puebla (95.8); Santa María Zoquitlán, Oaxaca (95.6), and Santo Domingo Tlatayápam, Oaxaca (95.5). It should be noted that all of them, except for one, are located in Oaxaca.

The municipalities with the smallest percentage of population with deprivation due to access to health services were the following: Santo Domingo Albarradas, Oaxaca (1.4); San Mateo Tlapiltepec, Oaxaca (2.4); Tecoh, Yucatán (2.6); San Sebastián Nicananduta, Oaxaca (2.8); Bokobá, Yucatán (4.2); San Francisco Cahuacua, Oaxaca (4.3); Jaumave, Tamaulipas (4.4); Xochihuehuetlán, Guerrero (4.7); San Mateo Yucutindo, Oaxaca (4.7), and San Antonino Monte Verde, Oaxaca (4.7).

MAP 4.4
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WITH DEPRIVATION
DUE TO ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES BY
MUNICIPALITY, MEXICO, 2010



Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on MCS-ENIGH 2010 and the sample of the General Census of Population and Housing 2010.

The municipalities with the greatest number of people with deprivation in the access to health services in 2010 were the following: Iztapalapa, Federal District (804,277); Ecatepec de Morelos, State of Mexico (713,991); Puebla, Puebla (711,224); Tijuana, Baja California (657,444); Guadalajara, Jalisco (546,295); Nezahualcóyotl, Mexico (445,934); León, Guanajuato (442,068); Zapopan, Jalisco (437,656); Morelia, Michoacán (350,124); Gustavo A. Madero, Federal District (332,779); Juárez, Chihuahua (326,185); Toluca, Mexico (313,846); Naucalpan de Juárez, Mexico (309,379); Acapulco de Juárez, Guerrero (308,942), and Monterrey, Nuevo León (303,425).

In relation to the disaggregation of the indicator of access to health services, chart 4.5 shows the percentages and the number of people who did have access to them. Through the Popular Insurance, 30.5 percent of the population obtained it; by IMSS, 28.8 percent; by insurance institutions and social services of State's employees, at federal level or in the federal entities around 6.9 percent; through Pemex, the Defense or the Navy 0.9 percent, and 1.1 percent through other institutions.

CHART 4.5

PERCENTAGE AND NUMBER OF PEOPLE, ACCORDING TO THE COMPONENTS OF THE INDICATOR OF ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES, MEXICO, 2010

Indicator components ¹	Percentage	Million people
Population affiliated to Popular Insurance	30.5	34.35
Population affiliated to IMSS	28.8	32.38
Population affiliated to ISSSTE or state ISSSTE	6.9	7.81
Population affiliated to PEMEX, Defense or Navy	0.9	0.99
Population affiliated to other institutions	1.1	1.26

¹ The composition of the population without deprivation is presented according to the institution of affiliation or registration.
Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH 2010.

4.3 ACCESS TO SOCIAL SECURITY

The right to social security refers to the set of mechanisms designed to ensure the means of subsistence of people and their families in case of contingencies such as accidents or illnesses, or under circumstances socially acknowledged, such as old age and pregnancy. This right is regulated in Mexico in Article 123 of the Political Constitution and the Law of the Mexican Social Security Institute. The indicator of the deprivation of access to social security was defined based on these legal provisions.⁹

In 2010, approximately 68.35 million people were deprived in the access to social security, which is equivalent to 60.7 percent of the total population. The federal entities with the highest levels of incidence in this dimension were Chiapas with 82.4 percent of its population, Oaxaca with 79.7 percent and Guerrero with 78.4 percent. On the opposite side, this is, in the group of entities with the lowest incidences are Coahuila with 34.3 percent of its population, Nuevo León with 37.2 percent and Baja California Sur with 45.9 percent (chart 4.6 and map 4.5).

⁹ For further detail consult the *Methodology for the multidimensional poverty measurement in Mexico* (www.coneval.gob.mx).

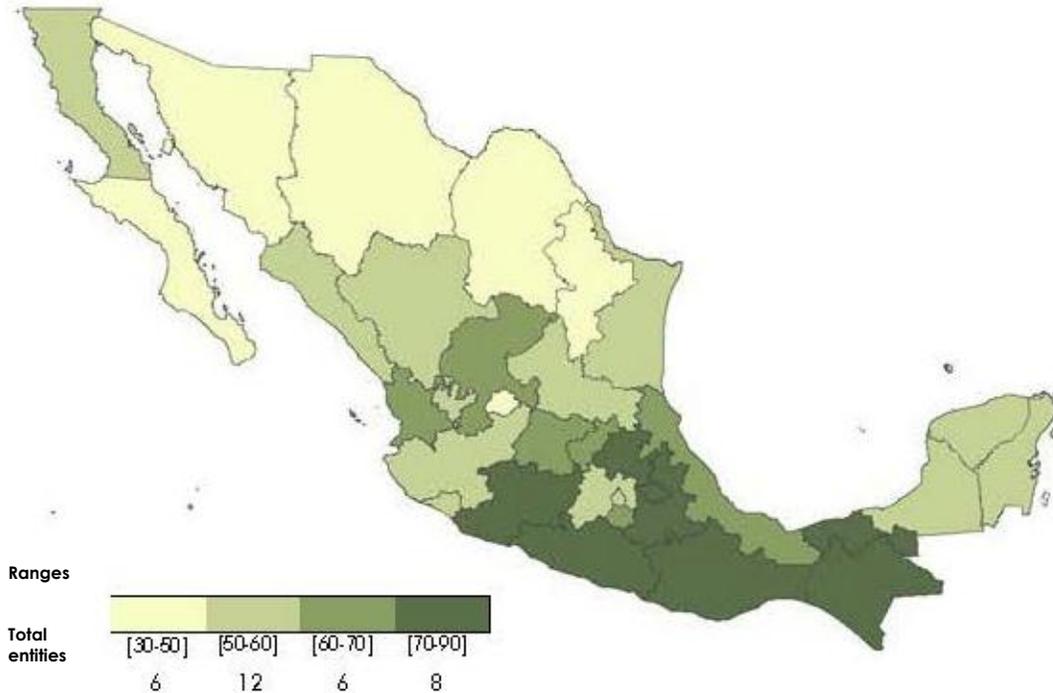
CHART 4.6
PERCENTAGE AND NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH DEPRIVATION DUE TO ACCESS TO SOCIAL SECURITY PER FEDERAL ENTITY, MEXICO, 2010

Federal Entity	Percentage	Million people	Federal Entity	Percentage	Million people
Aguascalientes	49.1	0.58	Morelos	64.9	1.15
Baja California	54.9	1.74	Nayarit	61.5	0.67
Baja California Sur	45.9	0.30	Nuevo León	37.2	1.74
Campeche	59.6	0.49	Oaxaca	79.7	3.03
Coahuila	34.3	0.95	Puebla	71.9	4.16
Colima	55.6	0.36	Querétaro	60.7	1.11
Chiapas	82.4	3.97	Quintana Roo	53.6	0.72
Chihuahua	48.5	1.66	San Luis Potosí	57.2	1.48
Federal District	52.4	4.61	Sinaloa	53.4	1.48
Durango	58.2	0.95	Sonora	46.5	1.24
Guanajuato	65.7	3.62	Tabasco	73.3	1.65
Guerrero	78.4	2.66	Tamaulipas	51.2	1.68
Hidalgo	71.9	1.92	Tlaxcala	71.1	0.84
Jalisco	54.8	4.04	Veracruz	69.9	5.34
State of Mexico	58.9	8.97	Yucatán	56.8	1.11
Michoacán	72.0	3.14	Zacatecas	66.4	0.99
Mexican United States	60.7	68.35			

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

The lack of access to security was the social deprivation with the greatest incidence in the country (60.7 percent). Map 4.5 shows that the entities from the south part of the country had incidences greater than the national average and only 6 entities (Aguascalientes, Baja California Sur, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Nuevo León and Sonora) were below 50 percent.

**MAP 4.5
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WITH DEPRIVATION
DUE TO ACCESS TO SOCIAL SECURITY PER
FEDERAL ENTITY, MEXICO, 2010**



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

From the 2,456 municipalities, 2,294, this is, 93.4 percent had more than 50 percent of their population without access to social security, in 2010 (map 4.6).

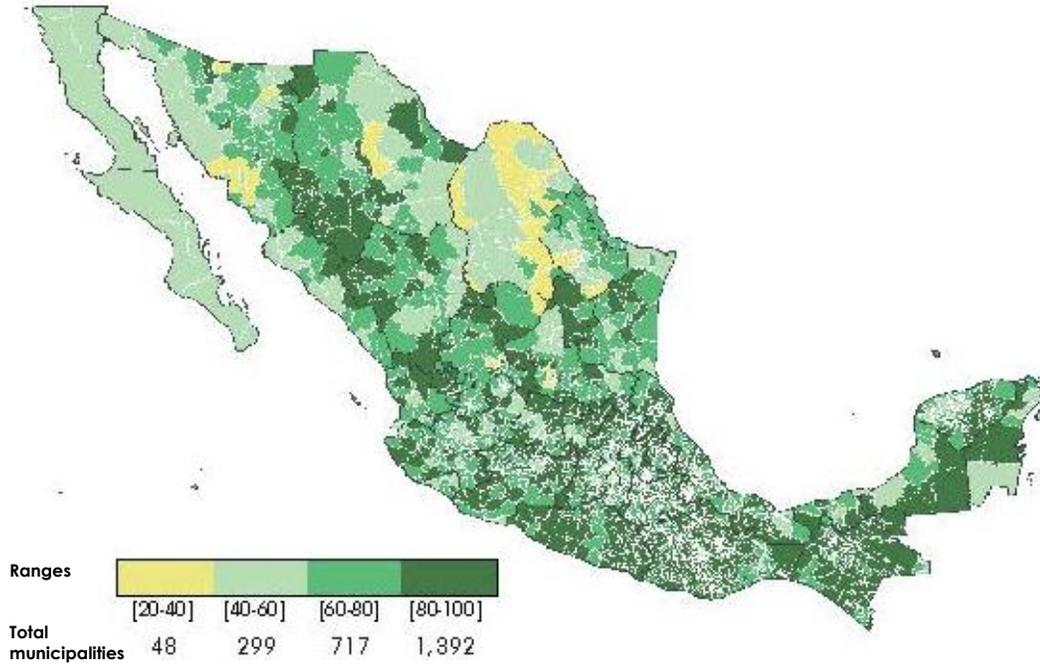
The municipalities with the highest percentages of their population with deprivation due to access to social security were the following: San Pedro Quiatoni, Oaxaca (99.3); Santa Lucía Miahuatlán, Oaxaca (98.9); Santiago el Pinar, Chiapas (98.8); San Simón Zahuatlán, Oaxaca (98.7); San Dionisio Ocotepec, Oaxaca (98.6); San Francisco Logueche, Oaxaca (98.6); San Andrés Paxtlán, Oaxaca (98.6); Santiago Yaitepec, Oaxaca (98.5); Mixtla de Altamirano, Veracruz (98.4), and Aldama, Chiapas (98.4).

The municipalities with the lowest percentage of their population with deprivation due to access to social security were the following: Nacozari de García, Sonora (24.2); Nava, Coahuila (25.2); Apodaca, Nuevo León (26.7); Monclova, Coahuila (26.8); San Juan de Sabinas, Coahuila (26.9); Sierra Mojada, Coahuila (27.1); Frontera, Coahuila (28.0); Acuña, Coahuila (28.0); Gral. Zuazua, Nuevo León (28.9); and Piedras Negras, Coahuila (29.0).

The following municipalities had the greatest amount of people with deprivation due to access to social security: Iztapalapa, Federal District (1,140,410); Puebla, Puebla (984,512);

Ecatepec de Morelos, Mexico (980,002); Tijuana, Baja California (895,956); León, Guanajuato (843,651); Nezahualcóyotl, Mexico (677,070); Guadalajara, Jalisco (671,754); Zapopan, Jalisco (616,805); Gustavo A. Madero, Federal District (578,313); Juárez, Chihuahua (573,183); Toluca, Mexico (533,915); Morelia, Michoacán (519,658); Monterrey, Nuevo León (493,227); Acapulco de Juárez, Guerrero (490,549), and Mexicali, Baja California (480,330).

MAP 4.6
PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE WITH DEPRIVATION DUE
TO ACCESS TO SOCIAL SECURITY BY
MUNICIPALITY, MEXICO, 2010



Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on MCS-ENIGH 2010 and the sample of the General Census of Population and Housing 2010.

Employed population without access to social security was the 62.2 percent, equivalent to 27.8 million people. Non-economically active population deprived of social security was 52.7 percent and, finally, the elderly population deprived in this field had an incidence of 28.8 percent (chart 4.7).

CHART 4.7

PERCENTAGE AND NUMBER OF PEOPLE, ACCORDING TO THE COMPONENTS OF THE INDICATOR OF ACCESS TO SOCIAL SECURITY, MEXICO, 2010

Indicator components	Percentage	Million people
Employed population without access to social security	62.2	27.80
Non-economically active population without access to social security	52.7	15.57
Population aged 65 or over without access to social security	28.8	2.20

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

4.4 QUALITY AND SPACES OF THE DWELLING

Article Fourth of the Constitution establishes that any family is entitled to enjoy of a worthy and adequate housing. The regulatory law of this article (Housing Law) in article 71 states the following: "In order to offer quality of life to the occupants of households (...) consider that a household is provided with sufficient living and hygienic spaces according to the number of users, provides the drinking water services, discharge of waste waters and electricity that contribute to the reduction of the vectors of disease, as well as to ensure the structural safety and adaptation to the weather with sustainability criteria, energy efficiency and disaster prevention, preferably using standardized goods and services".

The household and its living conditions have an important impact on the quality of life of its inhabitants. Therefore, the person who lives in a household with at least one of the following characteristics: the material of the floor is earth; the material of the ceiling is sheet of cardboard or residue material; and the material of the walls is whitewashed or wattle and daub; reeds, bamboo or palm; sheet of cardboard, metal or asbestos; or residue material, is considered deprived in this field. Besides, it is said that there is deprivation when the people-room ratio is greater than 2.5 (overcrowding).

Deprived population due to quality and spaces of the dwelling had, in 2010, an incidence at national level of 15.2 percent. This dimension was the one with the lowest incidence in the social rights space of poverty measurement. However, at state level, Guerrero, Oaxaca and Chiapas had incidences of more than twice the national average (between 33.3 and 40.6 percent). On the other hand, eleven entities had incidences below 10 percent and only Coahuila had an incidence below five percent (chart 4.8).

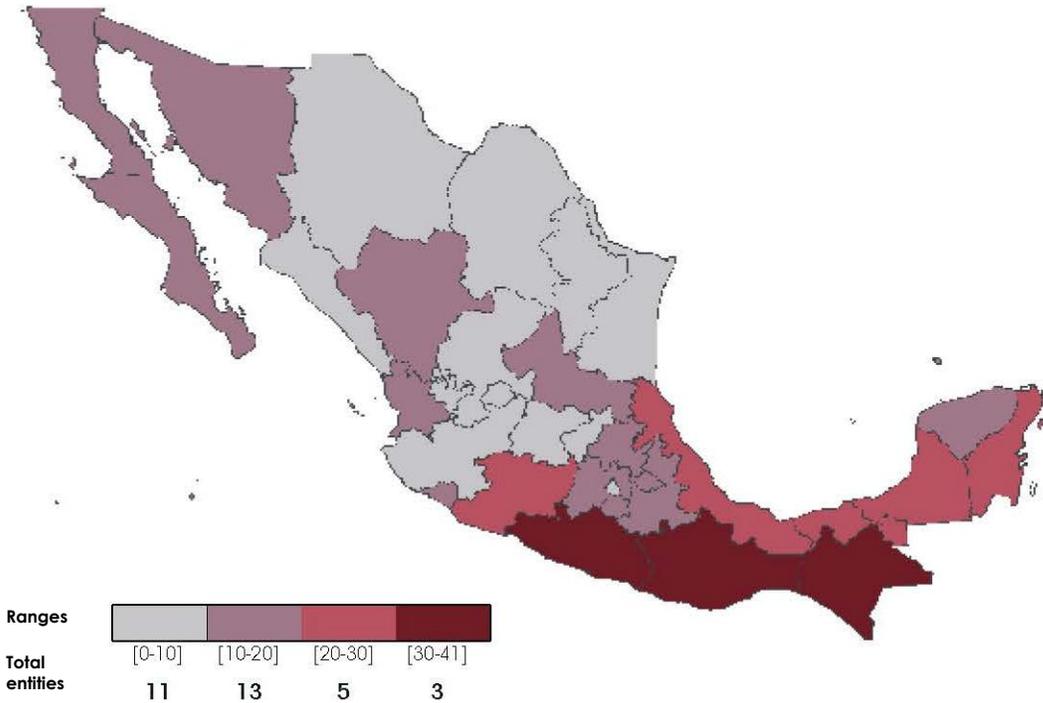
CHART 4.8**PERCENTAGE AND NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH DEPRIVATION DUE TO QUALITY AND SPACES OF THE DWELLING PER FEDERAL ENTITY, MEXICO, 2010**

Federal Entity	Percentage	Million people	Federal Entity	Percentage	Million people
Aguascalientes	6.9	0.08	Morelos	15.9	0.28
Baja California	10.2	0.32	Nayarit	12.6	0.14
Baja California Sur	12.3	0.08	Nuevo León	6.8	0.32
Campeche	22.0	0.18	Oaxaca	34.1	1.30
Coahuila	4.4	0.12	Puebla	19.4	1.12
Colima	12.1	0.08	Queretaro	9.9	0.18
Chiapas	33.3	1.60	Quintana Roo	21.6	0.29
Chihuahua	6.4	0.22	San Luis Potosí	16.4	0.42
Federal District	7.6	0.67	Sinaloa	8.4	0.23
Durango	11.3	0.18	Sonora	11.9	0.32
Guanajuato	9.6	0.53	Tabasco	21.7	0.49
Guerrero	40.6	1.37	Tamaulipas	9.7	0.32
Hidalgo	13.6	0.36	Tlaxcala	11.8	0.14
Jalisco	6.7	0.49	Veracruz	24.5	1.87
State of Mexico	12.9	1.96	Yucatán	19.5	0.38
Michoacán	22.3	0.97	Zacatecas	5.8	0.09
Mexican United States	15.2	17.11			

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

The following six entities concentrated just over half the population with deprivation due to quality and spaces of the dwelling: the State of Mexico, Veracruz, Chiapas, Guerrero, Oaxaca and Puebla. Together, they had about 9.2 million people with deprivation, and the remaining 26 entities totaled 17.1 million people with deprivation in this dimension.

MAP 4.7
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WITH DEPRIVATION
DUE TO QUALITY AND SPACES OF THE DWELLING
PER FEDERAL ENTITY, MEXICO, 2010

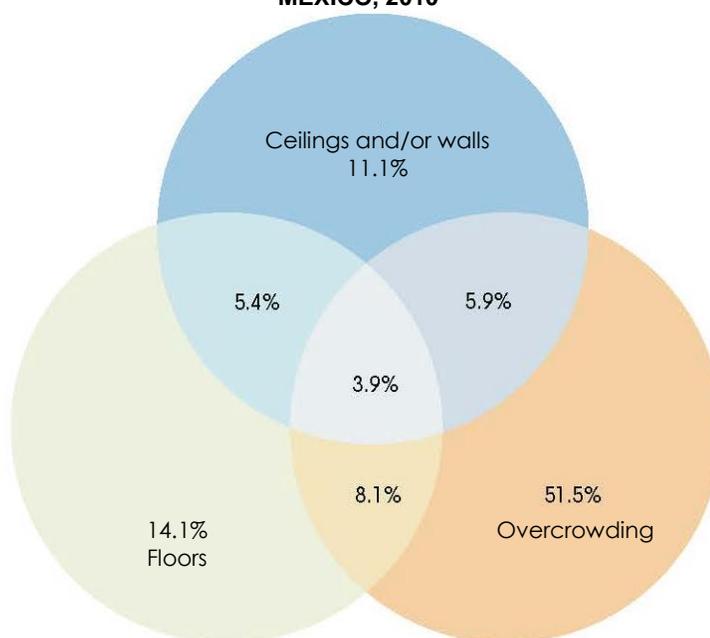


Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH 2010.

Map 4.7 shows that the entities from the south part of the country (Guerrero, Oaxaca and Chiapas) had the highest incidences —between 30 and 41 percent— in deprivation due to quality and spaces of the dwelling. In the southeast part of the country and in Michoacán, incidences with a value ranged between 20 and 30 percent (Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche and Quintana Roo) were registered.

When analyzing each one of the components comprising the indicator of deprivation due to quality and spaces of the dwelling, it can be observed that from the 17.1 million people who experienced it, 3.9 percent had a household which construction materials were deficient regarding the floor, walls and ceiling. Besides, they lived in overcrowded conditions, in other words, they experienced deprivation in all the concepts measured by the indicator. Overcrowding afflicted 69.4 percent of the individuals who had deprivation due to quality and spaces of the dwelling; from this percentage, 51.5 percent had only this deprivation, while 8.1 percent, besides living in overcrowded conditions, lived in dwellings with earth floor and 5.9 percent in a place where the quality of the ceiling and walls was weak (graph 4.1).

GRAPH 4.1
COMPONENTS OF THE INDICATOR FOR THE POPULATION WITH DEPRIVATION DUE TO QUALITY AND SPACES OF THE DWELLING, MEXICO, 2010



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

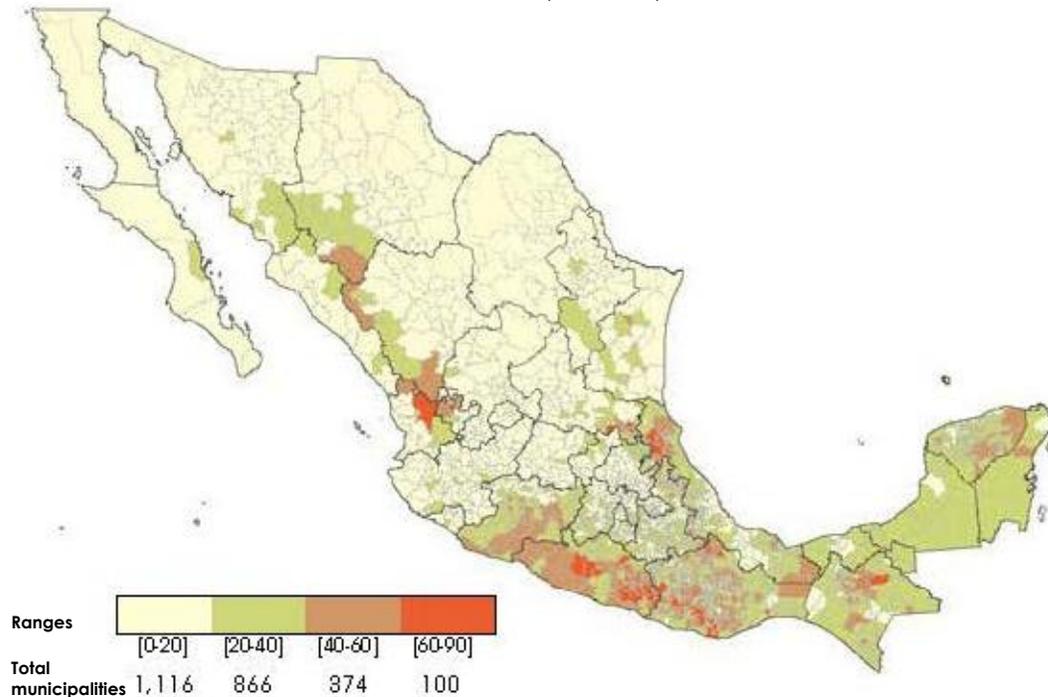
Disaggregation at municipal level enables the observation of the spatial distribution of this deprivation in the country. The following entities concentrated the greatest number of municipalities with over 50 percent of the population with this deprivation: Oaxaca had 139; Guerrero 29; Veracruz and Chiapas 17; San Luis Potosí eight; Michoacán six; Puebla four; Nayarit and Yucatán two, and Durango one (map 4.8).

From the 2456 municipalities, 225 municipalities, this is, 9.2 percent, had over 50 percent of the population with deprivation due to quality and spaces of the dwelling.

The municipalities with the greatest percentage of the population with deprivation due to quality and spaces of the dwelling were the following: San Miguel Piedras, Oaxaca (88.1); San Pedro Mártir, Oaxaca (85.8); San Mateo del Mar, Oaxaca (84.5); San José Tenango, Oaxaca (81.8); Tanlajas, San Luis Potosí (81.3); San Bartolomé Ayautla, Oaxaca (79.9); Cochoapa el Grande, Guerrero (79.1); San Miguel Coatlán, Oaxaca (77.5); San Martín Itunyoso, Oaxaca (77.4), and Chalchihuitán, Chiapas (77.2).

The municipalities with the lowest percentage of population with deprivation due to quality and spaces of the dwelling were the following: Santa Magdalena Jicotlán, Oaxaca without population with this deprivation; Atil, Sonora (0.8); Santa Isabel, Chihuahua (1.1); San Julián, Jalisco (1.2); Valle de Guadalupe, Jalisco (1.5); Cusihuirachi, Chihuahua (1.7); Ignacio Zaragoza, Chihuahua (1.7); Corregidora, Querétaro (1.8); Mier, Tamaulipas (1.8), and Abasolo, Coahuila (1.8).

MAP 4.8
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WITH DEPRIVATION
DUE TO QUALITY AND SPACES OF THE DWELLING
BY MUNICIPALITY, MEXICO, 2010



Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on MCS-ENIGH 2010 and the sample of the General Census of Population and Housing 2010.

It should be highlighted that 1,116 municipalities, this is, 45.4 percent of the national total had incidences in this deprivation lower than 20 percent and that these municipalities are located mainly in the north part of the country.

The following municipalities had the greatest amount of people with deprivation due to quality and spaces of the dwelling: Acapulco de Juárez, Guerrero (254,046); Puebla, Puebla (202,960); Ecatepec de Morelos, Mexico (172,080); Tijuana, Baja California (166,737); Iztapalapa, Federal District (156,058); Nezahualcóyotl, Mexico (121,803); Benito Juárez, Quintana Roo (117,393); Chimalhuacán, Mexico (114,577); León, Guanajuato (110,489); Centro, Tabasco (108,471); Naucalpan de Juárez, Mexico (101,573); Morelia, Michoacán (100,213); Veracruz, Veracruz (88,663); Ixtapaluca, Mexico (86,330), and Ocosingo, Chiapas (86,134).

Chart 4.9 shows each one of the components that comprise the indicator of the quality and spaces of the dwelling. At national level, it is noted that from all the components that comprise this dimension, the population living in overcrowding conditions was the component with the highest percentage (10.6 percent) and it affected 11.88 million people; then there was the population in dwelling with floor material below the threshold (4.8 percent), ceiling material (2.5 percent) and wall material (1.9 percent).

CHART 4.9
PERCENTAGE AND NUMBER OF PEOPLE, ACCORDING TO THE COMPONENTS OF THE INDICATOR OF QUALITY AND SPACE OF THE DWELLING, MEXICO, 2010

Indicator components	Percentage	Million people
Population in housing with floor material under threshold	4.8	5.40
Population in housing with ceiling material under threshold	2.5	2.81
Population in housing with wall material under threshold	1.9	2.13
Population in overcrowded housing	10.6	11.88

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

4.5 ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES IN THE DWELLING

Though having a house built with solid materials that suitably protect its inhabitants is an essential element, the provision of basic services has a strong impact on the sanitary conditions and the activities that the household members may develop inside and outside it.

People who do not have access to, at least, one of the following services in their household are considered deprived in this dimension: electricity, sewage service, potable water and, if the cooking fuel is wood or charcoal and the stove used for cooking does not have a chimney.

At national level, 23 percent of the people did not have access to basic services in the dwelling; this is equal to one out of four individuals in the country having deprivation in this dimension. The federal entities with the greatest incidence were Chiapas, Oaxaca and Guerrero, where more than half the population experienced this deprivation. On the other end, there were eight states, the incidences of which were below 10 percent; Nuevo León stood out with 3.2 percent, the Federal District 3.9 percent and Aguascalientes with 4.5 percent (chart 4.10 and map 4.9).

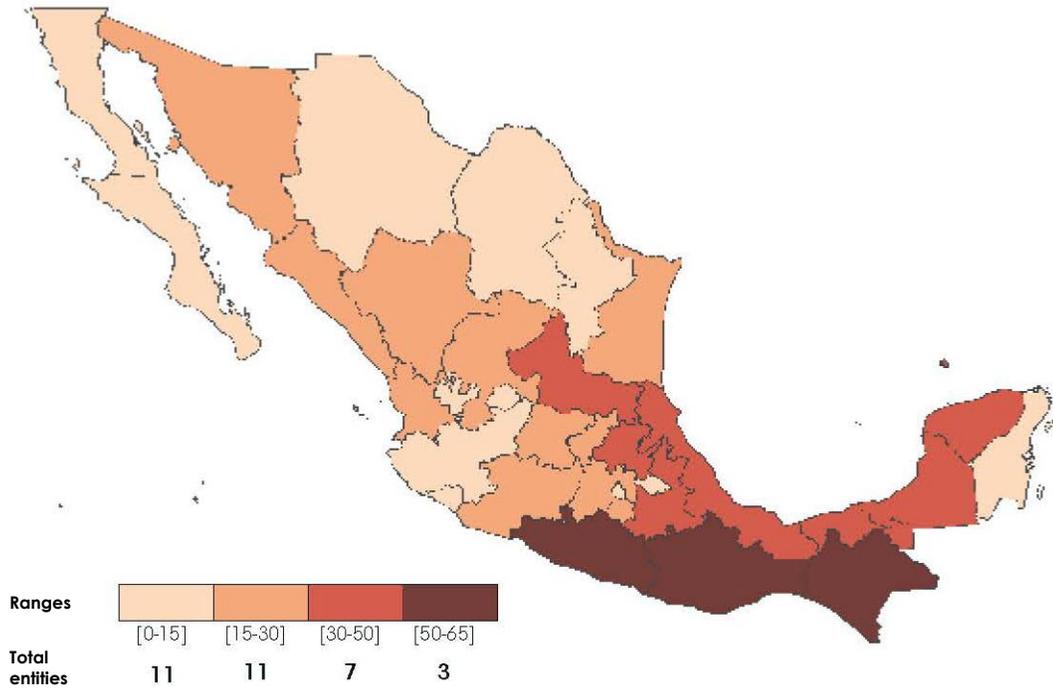
CHART 4.10

PERCENTAGE AND NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH DEPRIVATION DUE TO ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES IN THE DWELLING PER FEDERAL ENTITY, MEXICO, 2010

Federal Entity	Percentage	Million people	Federal Entity	Percentage	Million people
Aguascalientes	4.5	0.05	Morelos	21.3	0.38
Baja California	7.1	0.22	Nayarit	16.1	0.18
Baja California Sur	9.3	0.06	Nuevo León	3.2	0.15
Campeche	36.2	0.30	Oaxaca	58.7	2.24
Coahuila	6.0	0.16	Puebla	36.8	2.13
Colima	9.5	0.06	Querétaro	17.7	0.32
Chiapas	60.7	2.93	Quintana Roo	14.8	0.20
Chihuahua	7.0	0.24	San Luis Potosí	32.4	0.84
Federal District	3.9	0.34	Sinaloa	15.4	0.43
Durango	17.6	0.29	Sonora	15.6	0.42
Guanajuato	18.0	0.99	Tabasco	39.0	0.88
Guerrero	56.1	1.90	Tamaulipas	17.4	0.57
Hidalgo	31.7	0.85	Tlaxcala	13.8	0.16
Jalisco	12.4	0.91	Veracruz	40.4	3.09
State of Mexico	15.8	2.41	Yucatán	37.4	0.73
Michoacán	26.8	1.17	Zacatecas	17.8	0.27
Mexican United States	23.0	25.86			

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

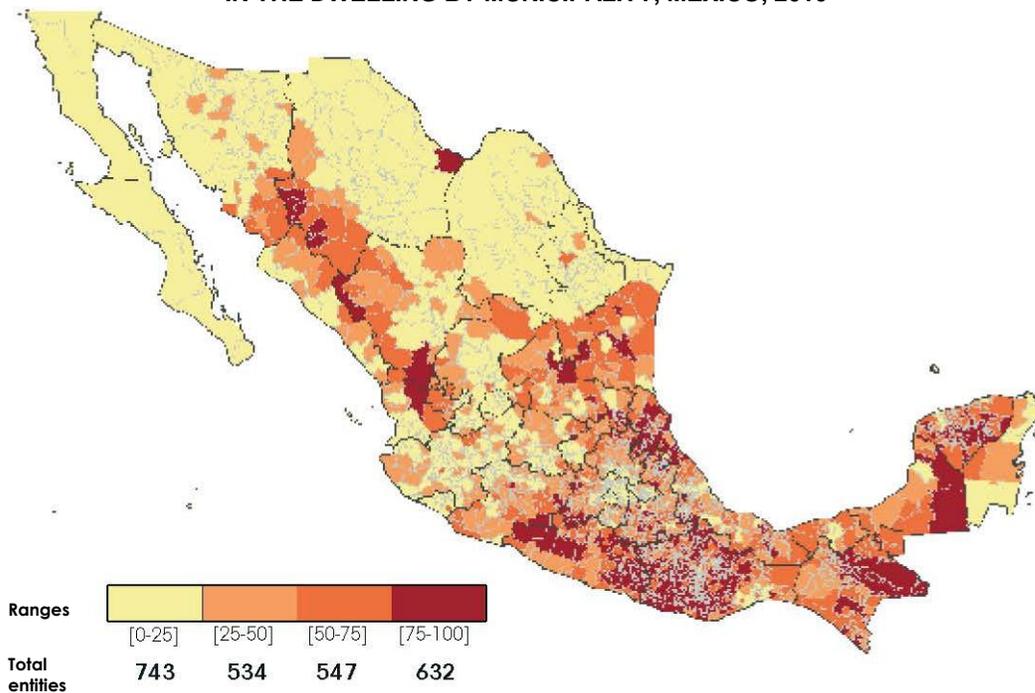
MAP 4.9
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WITH DEPRIVATION
DUE TO ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES IN THE
DWELLING PER FEDERAL ENTITY, MEXICO, 2010



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

Five federal entities (Veracruz, Chiapas, Mexico, Oaxaca and Puebla) concentrated almost half the population deprived basic services in the dwelling with approximately 13 million people. On the other end, the states with less population deprived in this dimension were Aguascalientes, Baja California Sur and Colima.

**MAP 4.10
PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION WITH
DEPRIVATION DUE TO ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES
IN THE DWELLING BY MUNICIPALITY, MEXICO, 2010**



Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on MCS-ENIGH 2010 and the sample of the General Census of Population and Housing 2010.

Map 4.10 shows the distribution on the national territory of the incidence of population deprived of basic services in the dwelling and the entities that concentrate the highest number of municipalities in precarious conditions.

1,179 from the 2,456 municipalities, this is, 48.0 percent, had over 50 percent of the population with deprivation due to access to basic services in the dwelling.

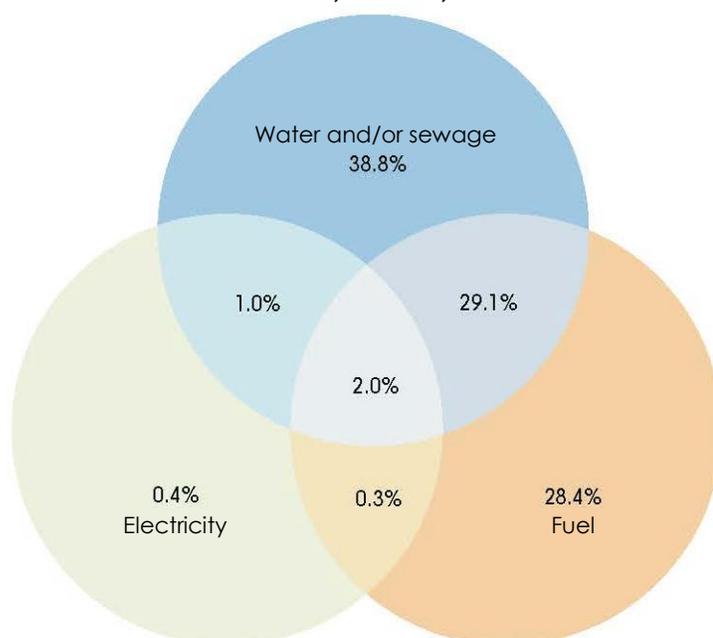
The municipalities with the greatest percentage of population with deprivation due to access to basic services in the dwelling were the following: Magdalena Mixtepec, San Andrés Nuxiño, San Cristóbal Amoltepec, San Francisco Logueche, San Juan Lachigalla, San Juan Petlapa, San Juan Teita, San Lorenzo Cuaunecuiltitla, San Lucas Camotlán, San Martín Itunyoso, San Pedro Mártir, San Pedro Mártir Quiechapa, Santa Catalina Quierí, Santa Catarina Quioquitani, Santa Cruz Tacahua, Santa María Yosoyúa, Santiago Nundiche, Santo Domingo Nuxaá, all of them part of the state of Oaxaca, and where the total of the population had this deprivation in 2010.

The municipalities with the lowest percentage of the population with deprivation due to access to basic services in the dwelling were the following: San Nicolás de los Garza, Nuevo León (0.1); Benito Juárez, Federal District (0.1); Miguel Hidalgo, Federal District (0.1); San Pedro Garza García, Nuevo León (0.2); Coacalco de Berriozábal, Mexico (0.2); Venustiano Carranza, Federal District (0.3); Guadalajara, Jalisco (0.4); Iztacalco, Federal District (0.5); Apodaca, Nuevo León (0.6), and Azcapotzalco, Federal District (0.6).

In absolute terms, the municipalities having more people with deprivation in basic services in the dwelling were the following: Puebla, Puebla (303,395); Acapulco de Juárez, Guerrero (289,647); Ocosingo, Chiapas (203,649); Toluca, Mexico (195,944); León, Guanajuato (189,265); Tlajomulco de Zúñiga, Jalisco (143,405); Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas (132,790); Cárdenas, Tabasco (132,312); Morelia, Michoacán (124,031); Tlalpan, Federal District (123,507); Papantla, Veracruz (123,123); Huimanguillo, Tabasco (119,428); Tapachula, Chiapas (118,436); Chilón, Chiapas (113,574), and Nicolás Romero, Mexico (112,775).

Nevertheless, from the 25.9 million people with deprivation due to access to basic services in the dwelling, 59.7 percent, this is, 15.4 million people are deprived due to the fact that the cooking fuel is wood or charcoal and the kitchen is not provided with a chimney; from this percentage, 28.4 percent only had deprivation due to fuel, while 29.1 percent besides deprivation due to fuel, did not have access to water and sewage service. Another outstanding characteristic is the fact that the population deprived due to electricity is about 3.7 percent of the 25.9 million people deprived in the dimension of the access to basic services in the dwelling.

GRAPH 4.2
COMPONENTS OF THE INDICATOR FOR THE POPULATION WITH DEPRIVATION DUE TO ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES IN THE DWELLING, MEXICO, 2010



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

The analysis of each component of the indicator of basic services in the dwelling shows that the cooking fuel was the one with the greatest incidence with 13.7 percent, followed by sewage service, water and finally electricity with 0.9 percent.

CHART 4.11
PERCENTAGE AND NUMBER OF PEOPLE, ACCORDING TO THE COMPONENTS OF THE INDICATOR OF BASIC SERVICES IN THE DWELLING, MEXICO, 2010

Indicator components	Percentage	Million people
Population in housing with access to water under threshold	9.3	10.42
Population in housing with sewage under threshold	10.8	12.11
Population in housing with electricity under threshold	0.9	0.96
Population in housing with cooking fuel under threshold	13.7	15.44

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

4.6 ACCESS TO FOOD

The construction of this dimension is based on the Mexican Food Security Scale (MFSS), which allows identifying the changes in the quality and quantity of food and even hunger experiences among the members of the households. This scale measures the security and three levels of food insecurity: mild, moderate and severe. For poverty measuring purposes, the people who live in homes with a moderate or severe degree of food insecurity are considered deprived due lack of access to food.

Chart 4.12 shows the incidence of population with deprivation due to lack of access to food, in 2010. This chart shows that 24.9 per cent of the Mexican population suffered this deprivation, which meant that 27.98 million people suffered for not having full access to food; it is almost a fourth of all Mexican population. Six entities had incidences above 30 per cent in this deprivation: Guerrero (42.6 percent), Tabasco (33.3 percent), State of Mexico (31.6 percent), Campeche (31.1 percent), Chiapas (30.3 percent) and San Luis Potosí (30.1 percent). Twenty entities had incidences between 20 and 30 percent and only six states had incidences below 20 percent (Colima, Chihuahua, Baja California, Nuevo León, Federal District and Tamaulipas) (map 4.11).

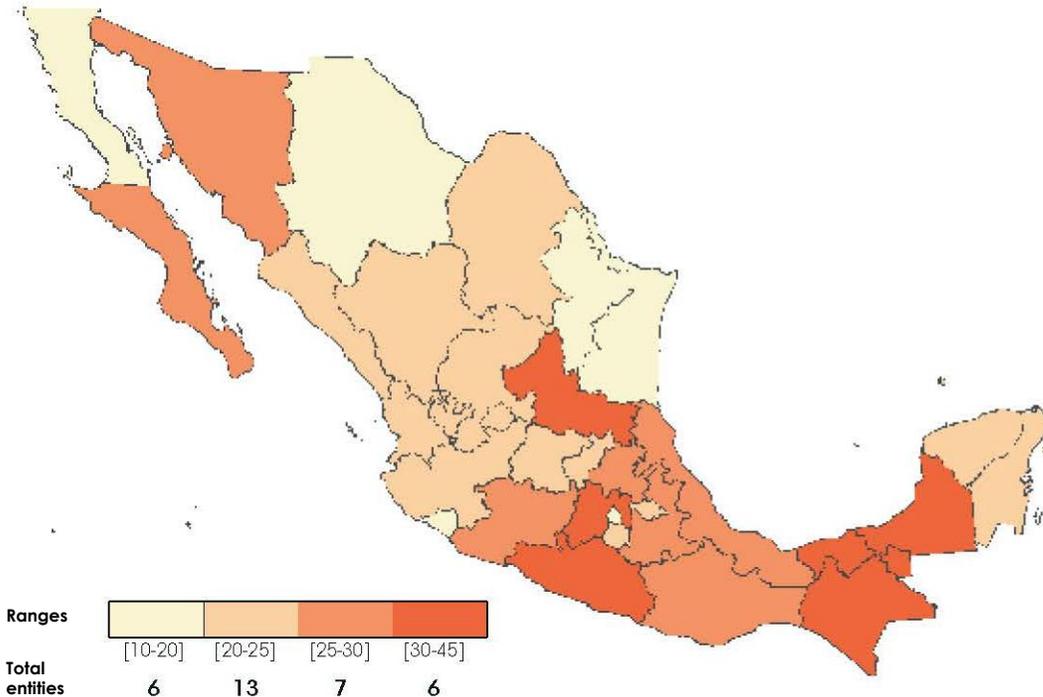
CHART 4.12
PERCENTAGE AND NUMBER OF PEOPLE DEPRIVED DUE TO LACK OF ACCESS TO FOOD
PER FEDERAL ENTITY, MEXICO, 2010

Federal Entity	Percentage	Million people	Federal Entity	Percentage	Million people
Aguascalientes	20.2	0.24	Morelos	22.0	0.39
Baja California	16.6	0.53	Nayarit	23.5	0.26
Baja California Sur	25.9	0.17	Nuevo León	15.7	0.73
Campeche	31.1	0.26	Oaxaca	26.6	1.01
Coahuila	20.8	0.57	Puebla	27.4	1.59
Colima	19.8	0.13	Querétaro	21.4	0.39
Chiapas	30.3	1.46	Quintana Roo	21.7	0.29
Chihuahua	17.7	0.60	San Luis Potosí	30.1	0.78
Federal District	15.5	1.37	Sinaloa	24.4	0.67
Durango	20.1	0.33	Sonora	26.0	0.69
Guanajuato	23.7	1.31	Tabasco	33.3	0.75
Guerrero	42.6	1.44	Tamaulipas	13.8	0.45
Hidalgo	29.0	0.78	Tlaxcala	24.2	0.28
Jalisco	22.1	1.63	Veracruz	26.5	2.02
State of Mexico	31.6	4.81	Yucatán	21.4	0.42
Michoacán	28.8	1.25	Zacatecas	24.8	0.37
Mexican United States	24.9	27.98			

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

The entities where the biggest number of people deprived due to lack of access to food lived in 2010, were the State of Mexico (4.81 million), Veracruz (2.02 million), Jalisco (1.63 million) and Puebla (1.59 million), all together concentrated a bit more than the third part of the country's population with this deprivation. On the opposite side were Colima, Baja California Sur and Aguascalientes, which exhibited the lowest volume of affected people (between 130 and 240 thousand people).

**MAP 4.11
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WITH DEPRIVATION
DUE TO ACCESS TO FOOD PER FEDERAL ENTITY,
MEXICO, 2010**



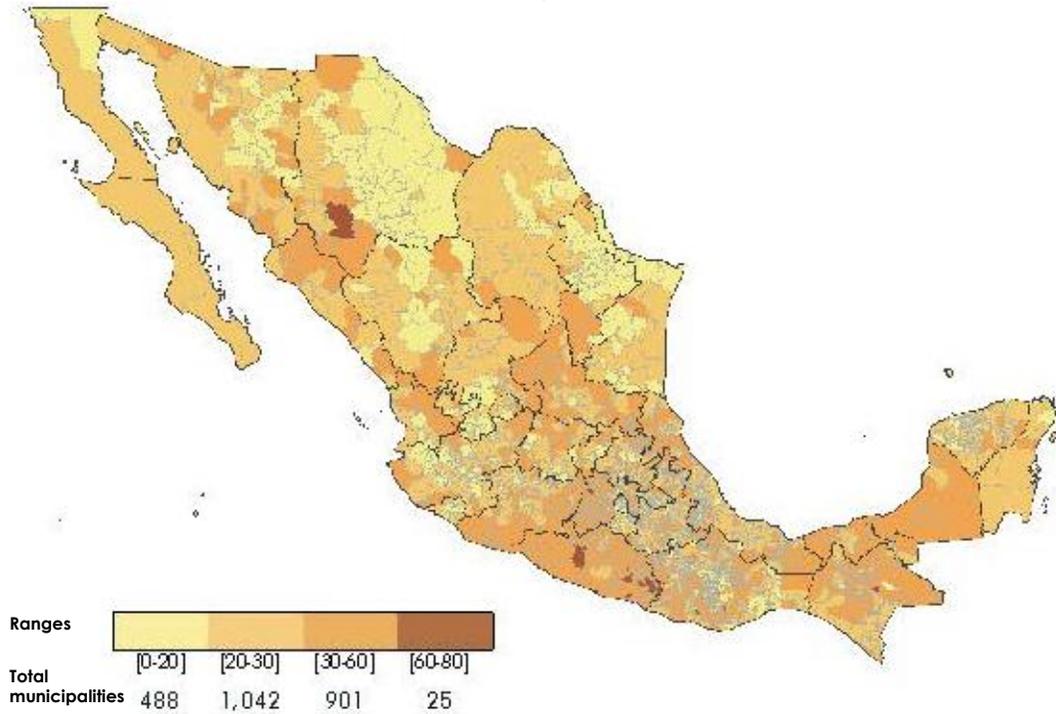
Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH 2010.

Four percent of the total municipalities had percentages higher than 50 percent of their population deprived from food, that is, a hundred municipalities (map 4.12).

The following 10 municipalities had the highest percentages of this deprivation: San Bartolomé Ayautla, Oaxaca (78.4); San Cristóbal Amatlán, Oaxaca (76.5); San Martín Itunyoso, Oaxaca (74.2); San Miguel Chichahua, Oaxaca (69.5); Yaxe, Oaxaca (68.6); Chanal, Chiapas (68.0); Huautepéc, Oaxaca (66.9); San Pedro Coxcattepec Cántaros, Oaxaca (66.6); Santa Cruz Acatepec, Oaxaca (66.6), and San Miguel Huautla, Oaxaca (66.5). As it can be appreciated, all of them except one are found in Oaxaca.

The municipalities that had the lowest percentage of their population deprived due to lack of access to food were: Ciénega de Zimatlán, Oaxaca (4.2); San Juan Evangelista Analco, Oaxaca (4.2), Dr. Belisario Domínguez, Chihuahua (4.5); Parás, Nuevo León (4.7); San Miguel Tulancingo, Oaxaca (4.8); Dr. Coss, Nuevo León (4.9); Los Aldamas, Nuevo León (4.9); San Juan Achiutla, Oaxaca (5.7); San Francisco de Borja, Chihuahua (5.7), and Benito Juárez, Federal District (6.5).

MAP 4.12
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WITH DEPRIVATION
DUE TO ACCESS TO FOOD PER MUNICIPALITY,
MEXICO, 2010



Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on MCS-ENIGH 2010 and the sample of the General Census of Population and Housing 2010.

The following municipalities had the greatest amount of people deprived due to lack of access to food: Ecatepec de Morelos, Mexico (550,683); Puebla, Puebla (517,593); Iztapalapa, Federal District (378,774); Toluca, Mexico (328,718); Acapulco de Juárez, Guerrero (320,979); León, Guanajuato (315,938); Nezahualcóyotl, Mexico (311,761); Guadalajara, Jalisco (289,893); Tijuana, Baja California (255,725); Juárez, Chihuahua (247,268); Naucalpan de Juárez, Mexico (240,702); Morelia, Michoacán (226,808); Monterrey, Nuevo León (189,977); Centro, Tabasco (184,168), and Ixtapaluca, Mexico (184,034).

CHART 4.13**PERCENTAGE AND NUMBER OF PEOPLE, ACCORDING THEIR LOCATION, IN RELATION TO THE MEXICAN FOOD INSECURITY SCALE, MEXICO, 2010**

Mexican Food Security Scale¹	Percentage	Million people
Food security	55.7	62.67
Food insecurity mild degree	19.5	21.91
Food insecurity moderate degree	14.0	15.80
Food insecurity severe degree	10.8	12.18

¹The four levels of the scale are presented.
Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH 2010.

The four levels of the food insecurity scale allow identifying with greater precision the deprivation degree of the people in this area. In 2010, 55.7 percent of the population did not suffer any degree of food insecurity; 19.5 had a mild degree, 14 a moderate degree and 10.8 percent a severe degree (chart 4.13).



5. The Economic

Wellbeing Space



The Economic Wellbeing Space

The official poverty measure in Mexico, until 2008, was based exclusively in the income of people and their capacity to satisfy their needs with these resources. With the creation of CONEVAL and the elaboration of the methodology to perform multidimensional poverty estimates, the traditional approach changed and a measure was designed, which not only takes into consideration the income, main element of wellbeing of the people and their families, but also includes the social deprivations and social cohesion, resulting in the combination of three analytical spaces.

The definition of poverty, as it has been pointed out, indicates that poor people are those who have at least one social deprivation and lower income than the wellbeing line. The progresses in the social deprivations indicators and particularly in supplying greater infrastructure and access to basic coverage from 2008 to 2010 could not resist the fall in income and, therefore, the increase in poverty. In the economic crisis context, the real income of the country's households was reduced, especially in urban areas.

5.1 HOUSEHOLD INCOME

This section analyzes the wellbeing space and the importance of income in the lives of people to acquire the food and non-food baskets; the latter includes fields about expenses in transportation, household cleaning and maintenance, personal care, education, communications and vehicle services, housing, clothes and shoes, household utensils, health care, home appliances and housing maintenance, entertainment, among others.

The construction of the income indicator used for poverty measurement takes into consideration the following criteria:

- Only the monetary and non-monetary flows that do not put at risk or decrease the heritage of households are considered.

- The frequency of transfers is taken into consideration and those that are not recurrent are eliminated.
- The estimate of lease or imputed rent is not included as part of the income.
- The scale economies and equivalence scales within households are taken into consideration.¹⁰

The methodology to measure poverty includes two income thresholds: the first one is the wellbeing line (WL), which is defined as the sum of the food and the non-food basket costs; and the minimum wellbeing line (MWL) which is equivalent to the food basket cost. These lines enable to value the percentage of people with insufficient income to meet their basic needs.

In August 2010, the wellbeing line value was 2,114 pesos monthly per person in urban areas, and 1,329 pesos in rural areas. The corresponding values to the minimum wellbeing line were 978 and 684 pesos, respectively.

CHART 5.1
NATIONAL, RURAL AND URBAN TOTAL MONTHLY PER CAPITA CURRENT INCOME,
MEXICO 2010

Income category	National		Rural		Urban	
	Pesos	Percentage	Pesos	Percentage	Pesos	Percentage
Total current income	2,916	100.0	1,397	100.0	3,375	100.0
Current monetary income	2,731	93.7	1,295	92.7	3,166	93.8
Remunerations for subordinate labor	1,862	63.9	720	51.5	2,208	65.4
Income from independent labor	280	9.6	206	14.8	302	8.9
Income from property rental	146	5.0	24	1.7	182	5.4
Other labor incomes	89	3.0	68	4.8	95	2.8
Transfers	355	12.2	277	19.8	379	11.2
Current non-monetary income	188	6.5	104	7.4	214	6.3
Payment in kind	83	2.8	41	2.9	95	2.8
Transfers in kind	105	3.6	63	4.5	118	3.5

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

¹⁰ CONEVAL (2010), *Methodology for the multidimensional poverty measurement in Mexico*. See Annex A.

The average total per capita current income (TPCCI) nationwide in 2010 was of 2,916 pesos per month; in the rural sphere it was of 1,397 pesos and in urban sphere it was 3,375 pesos. This is equivalent to a difference of 2.4 fold between the first and second. In chart 5.1, it can be observed that the remunerations for subordinate labor were the source of income both nationwide and in all residence areas, independently of the size of the population inhabiting such areas. The income from transfers ranked in second place and the income from independent labor came in third.

The population distribution according to income deciles shows that the total per capita current income of the first decile (326 pesos) is 35-fold lower than that of the last decile (11,609 pesos) and nine-fold that of the national mean (2,916 pesos). These differences show that the income distribution in Mexico is quite polarized.

Likewise, the composition per income sources varies between deciles. For instance, the first decile has transfers as its main income source, followed by remunerations from insubordinate labor and then income from independent labor. On the other hand, the tenth decile has as main source of income the remunerations from subordinate labor, transfers in second and the income from rental of property in third (chart 5.2).

On the territory level, the average income was distributed in a differentiated manner within each federal entity: there were four entities (Chiapas, Oaxaca, Guerrero and Tlaxcala) with an income level within the range of one thousand to two thousand pesos per capita; sixteen states with an TPCCI between 2,000 and 3,000 pesos; nine states with 3,000 and 4,000 pesos, and three entities (Baja California, Nuevo León and the Federal District) with incomes between 4,000 and 5,000 pesos.

The difference between Chiapas —whose income was of 1,353 pesos— and the Federal District —with an income of 4,946 pesos— was 3.7-fold, and between Chiapas and the national mean (2,916 pesos) of 2.2-fold. It is worth mentioning that the income of the Federal District represented 1.7-fold more than the average national income (map 5.1).

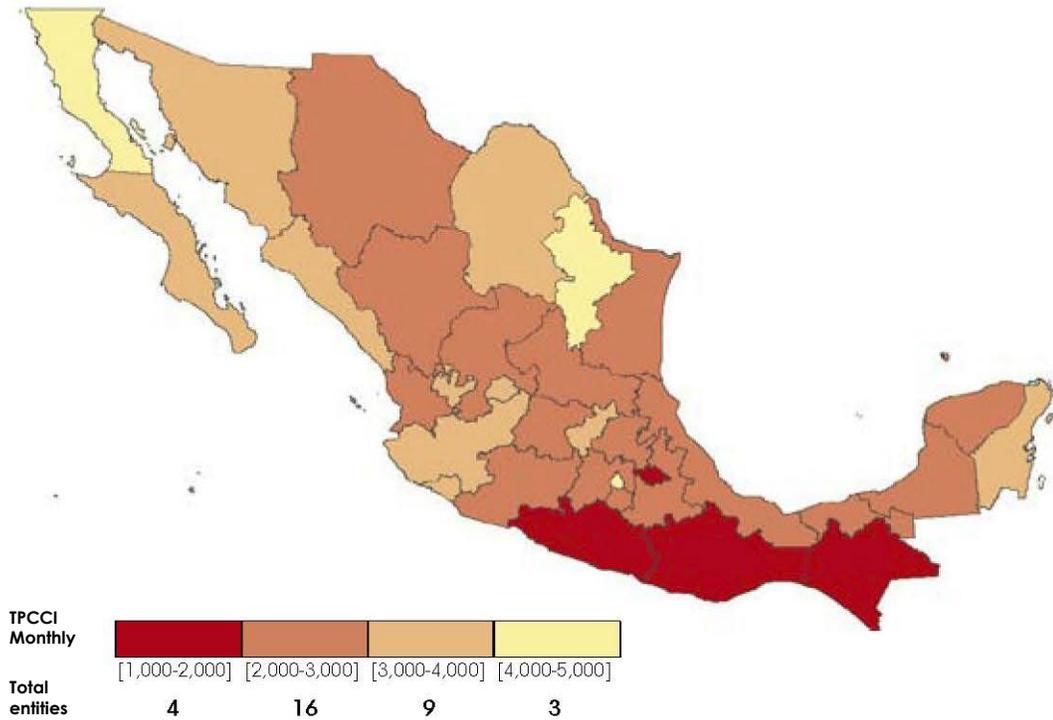
The municipalities that had the highest total current income per capita were as follows: Benito Juárez, Federal District (8,902 pesos); San Pedro Garza García, Nuevo León (7,070 pesos); Miguel Hidalgo, Federal District (6,950 pesos); Cuajimalpa de Morelos,

CHART 5.2
TOTAL MONTHLY PER CAPITA CURRENT INCOME BY DECILE, MEXICO 2010

Income category	Decile										National
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	
Total current income	326	731	1,034	1,336	1,664	2,068	2,526	3,244	4,620	11,609	2,916
Current monetary income	313	696	987	1,273	1,575	1,947	2,378	3,046	4,327	10,743	2,731
Remunerations for subordinate labor	98	377	598	861	1,078	1,371	1,716	2,173	3,132	7,199	1,862
Income from independent labor	57	103	142	153	191	221	273	354	428	871	280
Income from property rental	2	8	12	16	27	32	44	68	148	1,099	146
Other labor incomes	27	47	53	64	74	84	94	111	126	207	89
Transfers	130	161	183	179	206	239	249	340	494	1,367	355
Current non-monetary income	17	35	48	64	90	122	149	199	293	866	188
Payment in kind	2	8	15	19	31	47	66	93	163	383	83
Transfers in kind	15	27	33	45	59	74	84	105	130	484	105

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

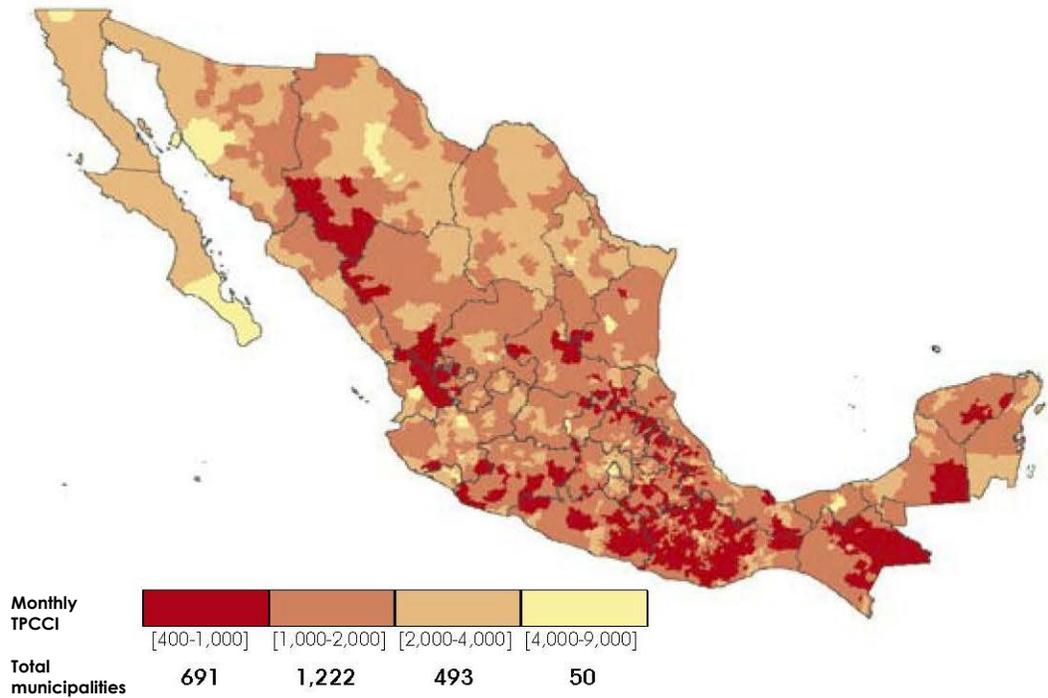
MAP 5.1
TOTAL MONTHLY PER CAPITA CURRENT INCOME
BY FEDERAL ENTITY, MEXICO 2010



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

Federal District (6,449 pesos); Orizaba, Veracruz (5,985 pesos); Coyoacán, Federal District (5,674 pesos); Corregidora, Querétaro (5,515 pesos); San Sebastián Tutla, Oaxaca (5,352 pesos); Guadalupe, Nuevo León (5,312 pesos); San Pablo Etla, Oaxaca (5,263 pesos); San Nicolás de los Garza, Nuevo León (5,119 pesos); Cuauhtémoc, Federal District (5,042 pesos); Tlalpan, Federal District (4,871 pesos); Cuernavaca, Morelos (4,869 pesos), and San Andrés Huayapam, Oaxaca (4,785 pesos).

MAP 5.2
TOTAL MONTHLY PER CAPITA CURRENT INCOME
BY MUNICIPALITY, MEXICO 2010



Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on MCS-ENIGH 2010 and the sample of the General Census of Population and Housing 2010.

On the opposite side, the municipalities with the lowest TPCCI were San Simón Zahuatlán, Oaxaca (415 pesos); Santa María Quiegolani, Oaxaca (419 pesos); Mixtla de Altamirano, Veracruz (425 pesos); Aldama, Chiapas (426 pesos); San Juan Tepeuxila, Oaxaca (434 pesos); Coicoyán de las Flores, Oaxaca (445 pesos); Chalchihuitán, Chiapas (446 pesos); Sitala, Chiapas (449 pesos); Santos Reyes Yucuna, Oaxaca (463 pesos); Santiago el Pinar, Chiapas (469 pesos); Maravilla Tenejapa, Chiapas (473 pesos); Larrainzar, Chiapas (474 pesos); Santiago Textitlán, Oaxaca (476 pesos); Cochoapa el Grande, Guerrero (478 pesos), and Coyomeapán, Puebla (484 pesos).

In map 5.2 can be appreciated that only in fifty municipalities the average income of the population was higher than four thousand pesos per capita per month, and of these only Benito Juárez in the Federal District had an income higher than eight thousand pesos; there were also three with an average income between six thousand and eight thousand pesos. Eight municipalities had an average income between five thousand and six thousand, and 38 municipalities more with average incomes between four thousand and five thousand pesos.

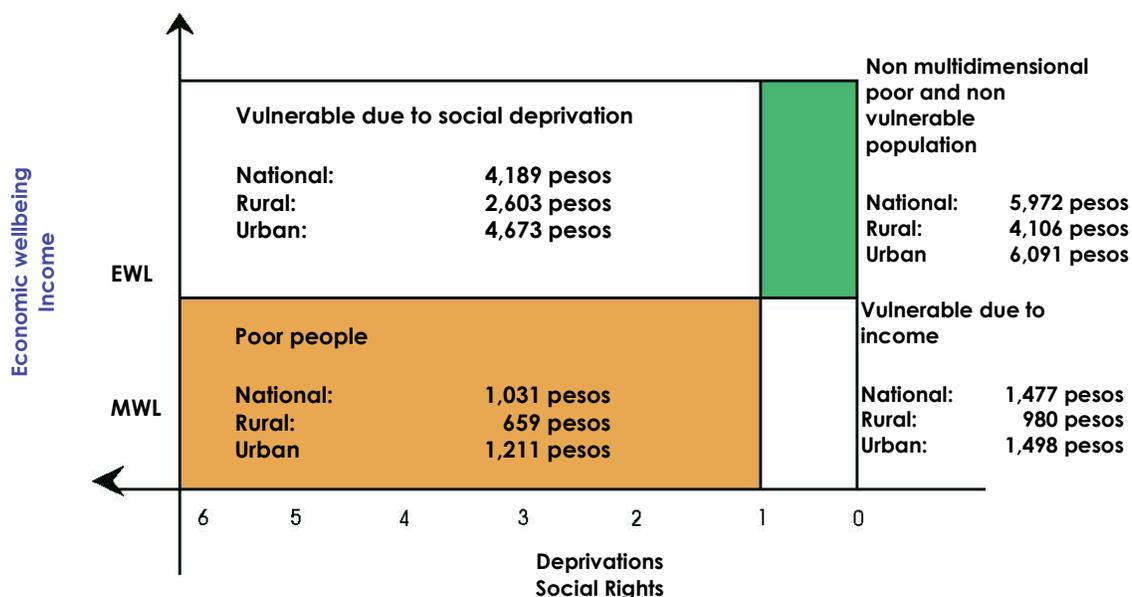
In addition, there are 1,913 municipalities that are 77.9 percent of the total, which had an average income below two thousand pesos per month. Of this group, 691 had an average income below one thousand pesos, which is equivalent to 28.1 percent of the country's municipalities.

Finally, 493 municipalities, one out of five, had an average monthly per capita income within the range of two thousand and four thousand pesos per month.

5.2 CURRENT INCOME OF THE POPULATION IN A POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY SITUATION

Nationwide, the average income of the non multidimensional poor and non vulnerable population was of 5,972 pesos, and that of the poor population was 1,031 pesos, that is, people who are not poor have 5.8-fold more income than poor people. In addition, when comparing the income of the former and that of the vulnerable population due to income (1,477 pesos) it can be observed that this difference is four-fold and 1.4-fold regarding the vulnerable population due to social deprivations (4,189 pesos).

GRAPH 5.1
TOTAL MONTHLY PER CAPITA CURRENT INCOME ACCORDING
TO POVERTY OR VULNERABILITY CONDITION AND PLACE OF
RESIDENCE, MEXICO, 2010



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

On the other hand, when comparing incomes it can be seen in the rural field that the gaps in the TPCCI get broader between the non multidimensional poor and non vulnerable population (4,106 pesos) and poor people (659 pesos), since the income of the first group is equivalent to 6.2-fold the income of the second. In the urban field, the difference between people not living in poverty (6,091 pesos) and poor people (1,211 pesos) was five-fold.

It had been established already that the composition of the TPCCI among the poor population nationwide had as income source (58.3 percent) the remunerations from subordinate labor. In urban areas this percentage was 62.3 percent and in rural areas it was 43.2 percent. The second source of income nationwide were the transfers (16.3 percent); in rural areas were the transfers as well (31.0 percent) ---among these stand out those from government (23 percent) and partly the remittances (3.6 percent) ---, and in urban localities the second source was the income from independent labor (13.5 percent).

The vulnerable population due to income, which is the population that does not have social deprivations but its income is lower than the EWL, in 2010 had as main TPCCI source, nationwide and in the urban and rural areas, the remunerations from subordinate work (around 75 percent); the second source of income were the transfers (nationwide 13 percent, rural 17.7 percent and urban 12.9 percent). It is worth mentioning that government transfers to rural areas represented almost 10 percent of its income, and the third source was the income from independent labor (a bit more than 4 percent).

The population group that has an income higher than the WL but also has one or more social deprivations (vulnerable due to deprivations) has as main income source the remunerations from subordinate labor; the resources obtained in this field in the urban area (2,718 pesos) exceed the wellbeing line and in the rural area (1,321 pesos) they are eight pesos away from reaching it. The second source of income for this population group was the income from independent labor, which represents 12.5 percent at the urban level and 17.2 percent at the rural level. The third source of income in this group was the transfers (chart 5.3).

Finally, the people not living in poverty and not vulnerable had in the remunerations from subordinate labor their main source of income (around 72 percent), followed by transfers with a little bit more than ten percent and, lastly, the income from independent labor.

CHART 5.3
TOTAL MONTHLY PER CAPITA CURRENT MONTHLY INCOME ACCORDING TO POVERTY OR VULNERABILITY CONDITION, MEXICO, 2010

Income category	Poverty			Vulnerable due to income			Vulnerable due to social deprivation			Non multidimensional poor and non vulnerable population		
	Urban	Rural	National	Urban	Rural	National	Urban	Rural	National	Urban	Rural	National
	Total current income	1,211	659	1,031	1,498	980	1,477	4,673	2,603	4,189	6,091	4,106
Current monetary income	1,152	626	980	1,446	962	1,427	4,311	2,353	3,852	5,752	3,929	5,643
Remunerations for subordinate labor	754	286	601	1,135	720	1,118	2,718	1,321	2,391	4,408	2,887	4,316
Income from independent labor	164	93	141	65	39	64	585	448	553	266	316	269
Income from property rental	19	3	14	15	1	14	389	56	311	261	119	253
Other labor incomes	63	40	56	39	28	38	153	113	144	97	174	102
Transfers	151	204	168	193	174	192	465	415	453	721	434	704
Government transfers	50	151	83	22	95	25	34	160	63	24	63	27
Remittances	15	24	18	4	12	4	47	103	60	11	26	12
Current non-monetary income	63	34	53	55	19	54	364	251	338	339	177	329
Payment in kind	20	8	16	21	8	20	154	107	143	177	91	172
Transfers in kind	43	26	37	34	12	33	210	144	195	162	87	157

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

5.3 EFFECT OF TRANSFERS ON INCOME

Monetary transfers in rural areas represented 21.4 percent of the current per capita monetary income per month. For the first decile they meant around 50 percent, and of that percentage the biggest source of income were the government transfers, especially those from the Human Development Program Oportunidades (Opportunities). It is worth mentioning that from decile one to six, the latter represented more than half of the transfers received from the government. On the other hand, the benefits of the Cropland Direct Support Program (Procampo) were the second source of government transfers and were inversely distributed according to the income deciles. So, the first decile received from Procampo 11.8 percent of the transfers given by the government and the tenth decile received 61.7 percent. In third place came Program 70 and Over, which had a participation of 9 percent in the first decile and six percent in the last one; however, deciles seven and eight were the ones with the highest percentages with approximately 17 and 19 percent respectively.

In the rural context, after the government transfers (53.8 percent), the income from remittances (16.9 percent) was the most important. The deciles that obtained the most resources, in relative terms, through remittances were from the fifth to the ninth. Finally, the third and fourth sources of income from transfers in the rural area were the retirements (13.1 percent) and monetary donations from other households (12.4 percent). Retirements had more relative importance in deciles seventh to tenth, and donations had it in deciles seventh, eighth and ninth.

In urban areas, the participation of transfers in current monetary income was equivalent to 12 percent. In order of importance, the income that stood out was that from retirements originated in the country (55.5 percent) as the main source of transfers; in second place came the monetary donations from other households (22.9 percent), in third place were the government transfers (9.8 percent) and in fourth came the remittances (5.9 percent).

In the decile distribution of urban areas, the retirements show that the relative amount of perceived resources is directly proportional to the income decile, that is, in decile one the income percentage from retirements was 7.4 percent and increases as the income level does, until reaching the tenth decile where its participation was of 67.8 percent. The government transfers behave oppositely; the lesser income level the highest is the percentage of government transfers. Therefore, the first decile had from government transfers 62.7 percent, whereas the tenth decile had 2.7 percent.

Regarding the government transfers, the first place in relative terms was occupied by income from the Opportunities program; then from government scholarships, followed by the Seventy and Over Program, as well as other programs for the elderly. The Procampo program was located in fifth place and in sixth came the income from other social programs (chart 5.4).

The Opportunities program, in its decile distribution in urban areas, shows a behavior inversely proportional to the income level. In this manner, the first decile has a participation of 63.3 percent and the last decile of 2.6 percent. Government scholarships behave oppositely, so the first decile had a participation of 5.9 percent that came from scholarships in the total of transfers received from the government, while the tenth decile had a participation of 61.1 percent.

In graph 5.2 can be seen the distribution of the total per capita current income including and excluding the resources received by transfers, government transfers and remittances in the population that is below the wellbeing line. The total monetary transfers nationwide represented around 12 percent of the total income of people; in the rural field the percentage increased to 19.7 percent and in the urban field it meant 11.1 percent. The transfers provided by the government were approximately 10.5 percent of people's income in the rural context, whereas nationwide it reached two percent and in the urban field it was one percent. Finally, remittances also have major impact on the rural field since they represented 3.2 percent of total income.

CHART 5.4
TOTAL MONTHLY PER CAPITA CURRENT INCOME RECEIVED FROM TRANSFERS, ACCORDING TO INCOME DECILES, MEXICO, 2010

Income category	Decile										National	
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X		
Rural areas												
Current monetary income	311	684	977	1,247	1,554	1,916	2,361	2,945	4,152	9,557	1,295	
Income from transfers	156	214	254	274	286	319	339	453	627	1,461	277	
Income from government transfers	138	161	160	152	138	147	133	123	131	268	149	
Opportunities	102	106	103	98	83	76	64	45	35	18	91	
Procampo	16	23	23	21	19	28	31	33	60	165	26	
70 and Over	12	21	21	20	19	22	22	23	21	15	18	
Other programs for the elderly	2	3	3	3	3	5	2	4	2	2	3	
Food program	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	
Temporary employment	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	
Government scholarships	2	4	4	5	3	7	6	10	3	19	4	
Other social programs	1	2	3	4	8	7	3	5	7	47	4	
Income from remittances	7	25	44	50	68	65	71	125	170	229	47	
Income from retirements originated in the country	1	6	13	24	34	51	77	110	152	562	36	
Money donations from other households	9	22	35	37	43	50	44	71	119	163	34	
Urban areas												
Current monetary income	317	706	992	1,281	1,580	1,953	2,380	3,057	4,341	10,801	3,166	
Income from transfers	80	120	149	148	186	224	239	327	484	1,362	379	
Income from government transfers	50	57	51	44	40	33	29	24	27	36	37	
Opportunities	32	38	32	26	22	15	12	7	3	1	16	

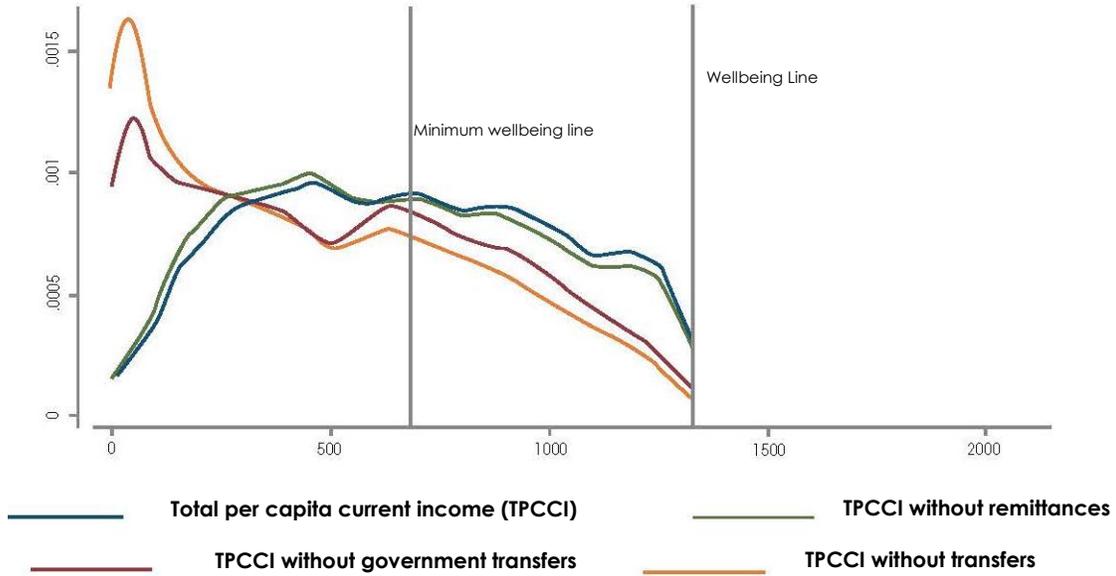
CHART 5.4 (CONTINUED)
TOTAL MONTHLY PER CAPITA CURRENT INCOME RECEIVED FROM TRANSFERS, ACCORDING TO INCOME DECILES, MEXICO, 2010

Income category	Decile										National
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	
Procampo	5	3	4	2	2	2	1	1	3	4	3
70 and Over	7	8	6	5	6	4	3	4	3	2	4
Other programs for the elderly	2	3	4	3	3	4	3	5	5	4	4
Food Program	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
Temporary Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government scholarships	3	3	3	4	4	5	8	5	11	22	8
Other social programs	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
Income from remittances	4	6	12	13	19	17	22	23	32	51	22
Income from retirements originated in the country	6	25	44	48	70	100	102	174	281	924	210
Money donations from other households	19	30	38	40	52	64	76	88	114	249	87

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

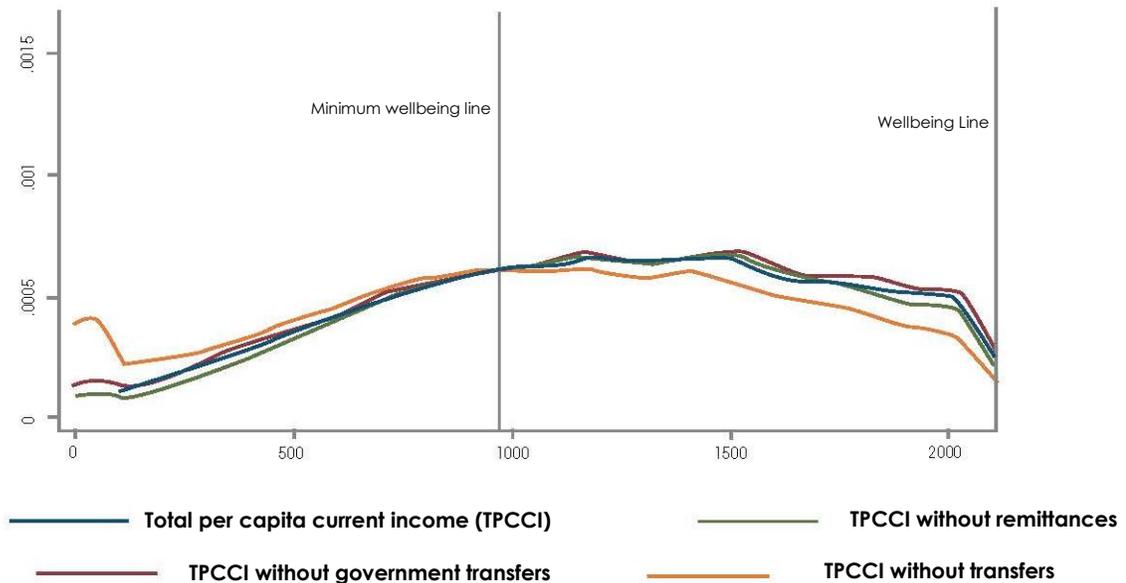
GRAPH 5.2
EFFECTS OF MONETARY TRANSFERS AND REMITTANCES ON
THE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL MONTHLY PER CAPITA CURRENT
INCOME FOR THE POPULATION UNDER THE WELLBEING LINES,
MEXICO, 2010

Rural field



GRAPH 5.2
EFFECTS OF MONETARY TRANSFERS AND REMITTANCES ON
THE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL MONTHLY PER CAPITA CURRENT
INCOME FOR THE POPULATION UNDER THE WELLBEING LINES,
MEXICO, 2010

Urban field



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

5.4 INCOME FROM MEN AND WOMEN

The TPCCI distribution according to people's sex shows that the male population had in average an income of 2,981 pesos, whereas women earned an average of 2,854 pesos, that is, a difference of 127 pesos. The women obtained more than men only in the monetary and non-monetary transfers field (chart 5.5).

On a state level, there are 26 federal entities where the average income of men is higher than the average income women receive, and only in six entities the opposite happens. The states with the broadest gaps in income between men and women were, in 2010, the following: Baja California (525 pesos of difference), Nuevo Leon (607 pesos), Queretaro (263 pesos), Colima (243 pesos) and Quintana Roo (264 pesos); in all of them men obtained in average more resources than women.

The six entities where women obtained more income in average are: Yucatan, Guerrero, Zacatecas, Coahuila, San Luis Potosi and Campeche.

The three federal entities with the lowest income in both men and women were Chiapas, Oaxaca, Guerrero and Tlaxcala, in all of them the income were less than two thousand pesos. On the opposite side there were Baja California Sur, Baja California, the Federal District and Nuevo Leon with average incomes between four thousand and five thousand pesos.

CHART 5.5

TOTAL MONTHLY PER CAPITA CURRENT INCOME PER SEX, MEXICO, 2010

Income category	Female population		Male population	
	Pesos	Percentage	Pesos	Percentage
Total current income	2,854	100.0	2,981	100.0
Current monetary income	2,667	93.5	2,799	93.9
Remunerations for subordinate labor	1,804	63.2	1,924	64.5
Income from independent labor	271	9.5	289	9.7
Income from property rental	129	4.5	163	5.5
Other labor incomes	85	3.0	93	3.1
Transfers	378	13.2	331	11.1
Current non-monetary income	191	6.7	185	6.2
Payment in kind	79	2.8	87	2.9
Transfers in kind	112	3.9	99	3.3

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

5.5 INCOME OF INDIGENOUS POPULATION

According to the National Commission for the Development of Indigenous People (CDI), it is considered as indigenous all people within an indigenous household, where the head of the house, his or her spouse or any of the ancestors speaks an indigenous language. It also includes the people that declare being fluent in an indigenous language even when they are not members of these households.

In chart 5.6 can be observed the comparison between the total per capita current income and its components both in the population that speaks an indigenous language and in the population that does not. The average TPCCI of the indigenous population was located in 1,247 pesos per month, whereas the income of non-indigenous population is 3,072 pesos, which represents a factor of 2.5-fold the income of the latter regarding the former. By disaggregating both the monetary and non-monetary income fields, there still are income gaps between one population and other. For instance, the income from property rental is 9.5-fold greater in the non-indigenous population than among indigenous population; the remunerations for subordinate labor are 3.1-fold higher, monetary transfers are 1.5-fold higher and transfers in kind are 2.1-fold higher.

CHART 5.6

TOTAL MONTHLY PER CAPITA CURRENT INCOME OF THE INDIGENOUS-LANGUAGE SPEAKING POPULATION, MEXICO, 2010

Income category	Indigenous Population		Non-indigenous population	
	Pesos	Percentage	Pesos	Percentage
Total current income	1,247	100.0	3,072	100.0
Current monetary income	1,147	92.0	2,882	93.8
Remunerations for subordinate labor	642	51.4	1,968	64.1
Income from independent labor	189	15.1	290	9.4
Income from property rental	17	1.3	158	5.2
Other labor incomes	49	4.0	92	3.0
Transfers	251	20.1	373	12.2
Current non-monetary income	101	8.1	194	6.3
Payment in kind	48	3.9	85	2.8
Transfers in kind	53	4.2	109	3.6

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



6. The Territorial Context Space



The Territorial Context Space

Social cohesion has four essential characteristics: a) unlike economic wellbeing and social rights, the analysis units of which are the individuals or their households, this refers to social groups located in the territory; b) it is not part of the proposals of current general theories about poverty, so it opens up to the dilemma of explaining if it belongs to a different conceptual field or if it is another dimension, which is necessary to conceptually account for the phenomenon; c) it is a relational concept built to account for the social links among people, communities and social groups; and d) a more balanced society generates a favorable environment to develop social cohesion among its members.

From these features that describe the concept and available information, social cohesion was measured through the following indicators: the Gini coefficient, the income ratio, the social polarization degree and the social networks perception index.¹¹

6.1 INDICATORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE TERRITORY

In 2010, the indicator that accounted for income concentration, that is, the Gini coefficient, registered nationwide a value of 0.509, which reflects a high inequality in income distribution when compared to northern Europe countries (Norway, Sweden, Finland), where the Gini coefficient values are below 0.3 according to the Human Development Report of 2010 (PNUD, 2010). When the comparison is made between Latin American countries, the income concentration in Mexico is similar to that of Chile, Argentina and Brazil.¹²

¹¹ For further information about the indicators associated with the territory context, we suggest to check Annex B of the *Methodology for multidimensional poverty measurement in Mexico*. Available in the following website: www.coneval.gob.mx

¹² The way to calculate the income in different countries can fluctuate due to variables taken into consideration, but the available information can provide an outlook of how income is distributed within the various countries.

In this report the income ratio is used to make a comparison of the income of people who are extremely poor and those who are not poor or vulnerable.¹³ This allows knowing the gap that separates the income level, measured by the total per capita current income of a group relative to the other. In 2010, this difference nationwide was of 0.08, which meant that for each peso owned by the people who were not poor or vulnerable, the people in extreme poverty only had eight cents (chart 6.1)

Social polarization is the third indicator of social cohesion. To calculate this indicator, the Marginalization Index by federal entity and municipality of 2010, of the National Population Council (CONAPO, 2011) was used. This information allows having four categories according to the next criteria:

One entity is polarized if less than 20 percent of its population lives in municipalities with a "Medium" marginalization degree, and more than 30 percent in each end ("High" or "Too high" and "Low" or "Too low" marginalization, respectively).

An entity has a left pole (of high marginalization) if it concentrates more than seventy percent of its population in municipalities with a "High" or "Too high" degree of marginalization.

An entity has a right pole (of low marginalization) if it concentrates more than seventy percent of its population in municipalities with a "Low" or "Too low" degree of marginalization.

An entity is considered without poles if it cannot be classified in any of the previous categories.

According to chart 6.1, three percent of the country's population lived in polarized entities (only the state of Guerrero had this feature), there was no entity with a high marginalization pole; almost six out of ten people lived in entities with a right or low marginalization pole and almost four out of ten people lived in non-polarized entities.

¹³ Usually, the income ratio is used to compare the average income of the tenth decile relative to the first.

CHART 6.1

INDICATORS ASSOCIATED TO THE TERRITORY CONTEXT, MEXICO 2010

Indicators of social cohesion	Value
Gini coefficient	0.509
Income ratio between extremely poor population and the non multidimensional poor and non vulnerable population	0.08
Social polarization degree ^{1/2/3}	
Population in polarized entities	3.0
Population in entities with a high marginalization pole	-
Population in entities with a low marginalization pole	57.2
Population in entities without pole	39.8
Social networks perception index ^{3/4}	
Population in entities with a high degree of social network perception	9.9
Population in entities with a medium degree of social network perception	68.8
Population in entities with a low degree of social network perception	21.3
Notes:	
¹ It is defined as the equal distribution of population into two poles of the marginalization scale in a specific space.	
² The Marginalization Index by federal entity and municipality of 2010 from CONAPO is used for these calculations.	
³ The population percentage is reported.	
⁴ It is defined as the degree of perception of easiness or difficulty that people aged 12 years old or more bear regarding to obtaining help of social networks in hypothetical situations.	
Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH 2010.	

On the other hand, the ease people have or do not have to obtain help from their most immediate surroundings regarding different hypothetical situations such as: getting a loan, help for a job, child care, go to the doctor or cooperate to improve their neighborhood or district, constitute elements that form the social networks. In 2010, nationwide only four entities had a high social networks perception index, which represented 9.9 percent of the total population of the country; 24 states had a medium index (68.8 percent of the total population) and the remaining four entities had a low index, that is, 21.3 percent of the total population of the country.

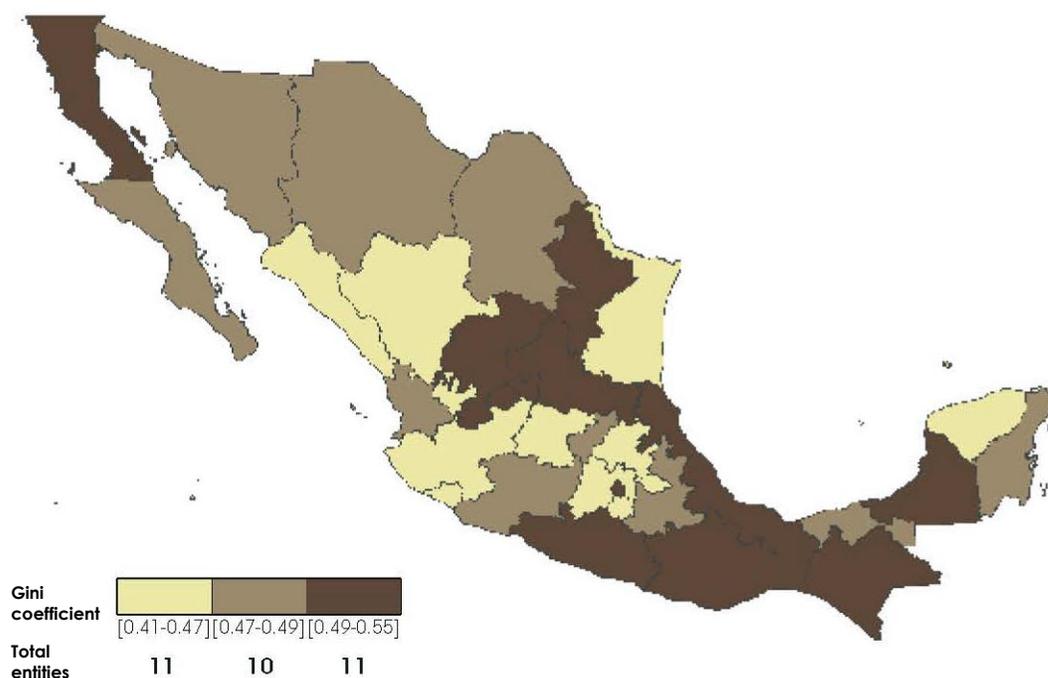
6.2 GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE GINI COEFFICIENT

The Gini coefficient¹⁴ —that measures the income concentration—, allows identifying that the greatest economic inequality forms a manifestation of lower social cohesion to the extent that a small percentage of the population comprises an important part of the total income of a society.

¹⁴ The values taken by the Gini coefficient go from zero to one, when the value is close to zero it indicates that there is less income concentration in the society and when the values tend to one it means that the society is more unequal and there is a big income concentration in few people.

At state level, the Gini coefficient distribution shows that there is great territory heterogeneity regarding income inequality. Map 6.1 shows that there are 11 entities whose Gini coefficients vary between 0.49 and 0.55: in this group are most noticeable states are Chiapas, Veracruz, Zacatecas and the Federal District with the highest levels of economic resources concentration; it is worth mentioning that the Federal District is the entity with highest income level in the country and, on the other hand, Chiapas is the one with the lowest level of income. It is quite revealing that in the three entities with the lowest income levels (Chiapas, Oaxaca and Guerrero) the Gini coefficient is quite high — between 0.51 and 0.54—, this means that, on one hand, low income levels in most of the population coexist with a large concentration in few people.

MAP 6.1
GINI COEFFICIENT PER FEDERAL ENTITY, MEXICO,
2010



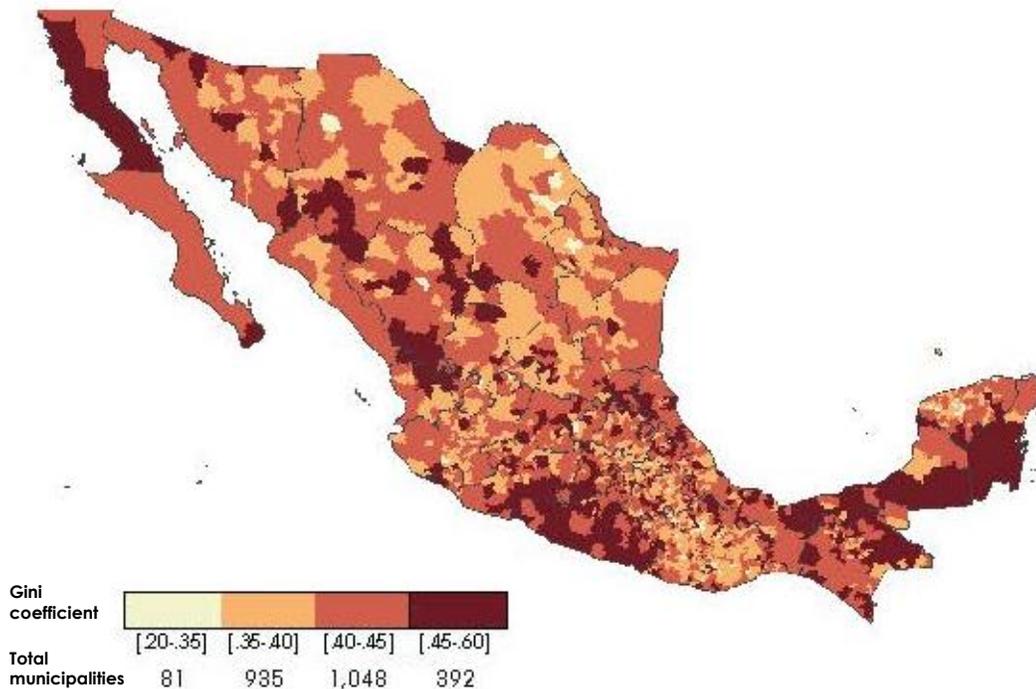
Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH 2010.

In 2010, 10 entities had a Gini coefficient between 0.47 and 0.49, 11 entities had coefficients between 0.41 and 0.47. The ones that had the lowest income concentration were Colima, Morelos, Tlaxcala, Guanajuato and Tamaulipas.

In map 6.2 the Gini coefficient information per municipality is presented. Those that had the lowest income concentration were 81 and had a Gini coefficient between 0.20 and 0.35. On the other hand, the more unequal municipalities, that is, where the income was more concentrated were 392 with coefficients between 0.45 and 0.60. There were also 62

municipalities with coefficients higher than 0.50 and are located in the following states: 12 in Guerrero; eight in Chiapas; six in Oaxaca, Sonora and Veracruz; four in Jalisco and Puebla; three in Durango and State of Mexico; two in Michoacán, and Chihuahua, Coahuila, Colima, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, Morelos, San Luis Potosí and Zacatecas with one each.

MAP 6.2
GINI COEFFICIENT PER MUNICIPALITY, MEXICO,
2010



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

The municipalities with the highest income concentration, according to the Gini coefficient, were the following: Armería, Colima (0.591); General Plutarco Elías Calles, Sonora (0.567); Zongolica, Veracruz (0.558); Constanza del Rosario, Oaxaca (0.554); Yajalón, Chiapas (0.551); Carbó, Sonora (0.550); Atlatlahucán, Morelos (0.550); Guachochi, Chihuahua (0.549); Altamirano, Chiapas (0.548), and San Juan Yucuita, Oaxaca (0.547).

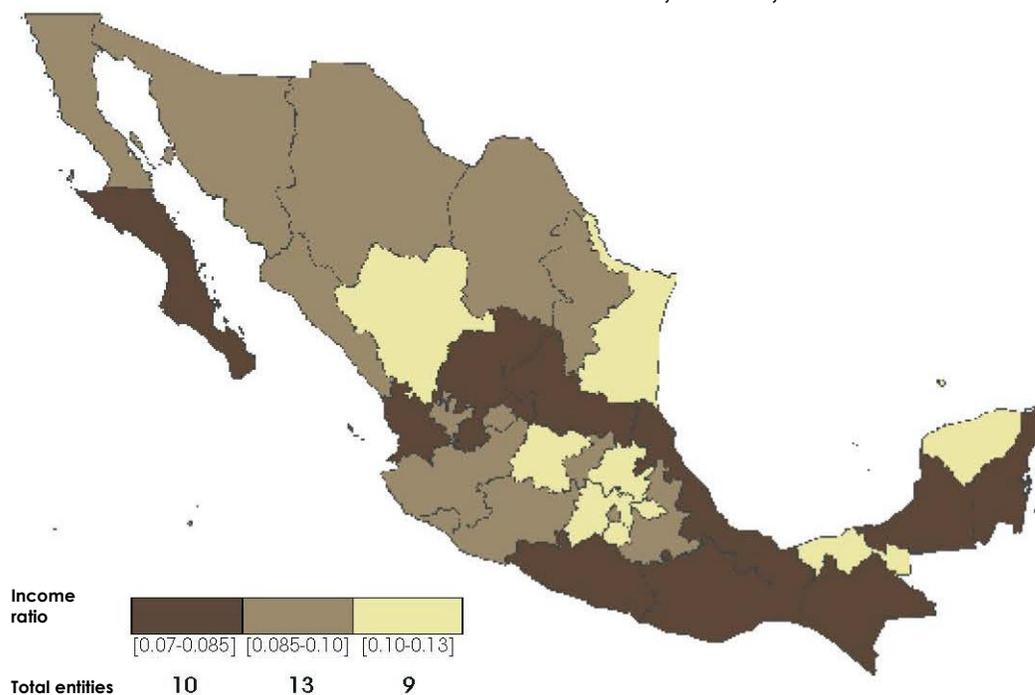
The municipalities that on the other hand had the lowest income concentration are located in Oaxaca: Santiago Tepetlapa (0.286), San Juan Yatzona (0.307), Santo Domingo Tonaltepec (0.309), Santo Domingo Tlatayápam (0.310), Santa Magdalena Jicotlán (0.311), San Antonio Acutla (0.311), San Juan Evangelista Analco (0.314), San Mateo Tlapiltepec (0.315), San Juan Achiutla (0.317), and Telchac Puerto, in Yucatán (0.324).

6.3 GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE INCOME RATIO

The income ratio between the people in extreme poverty and the non multidimensional poor and non vulnerable population is an alternative way to study inequality; the broader this gap is, the greater will the inequality be and there will be less conditions to generate social cohesion within the society.

In map 6.3 can be seen the income ratio distribution of the federal entities and the heterogeneity that exists throughout the national territory. However, there seems to be a very close relationship between the Gini coefficient and the income ratio, in this sense Chiapas, Zacatecas, Campeche, Oaxaca and Veracruz have at the same time a high Gini coefficient (between 0.511 and 0.541) and the gap that separates people in the extreme poverty group and those in the non multidimensional poor and non vulnerable population is high, the former have between 7.5 and 8 cents for each peso the latter possess.

MAP 6.3
INCOME RATIO PER FEDERAL ENTITY, MEXICO, 2010



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

Chiapas is a particular case since not only it is the entity with the lowest income level (1,353 pesos) and the highest percentage of poor people in the country (78 percent), but it is also the one that shows the greatest income concentration by having the highest Gini coefficient (0.541) and the lowest income ratio (0.075); for each peso that the non multidimensional poor and non vulnerable population had in 2010, the group of people in extreme poverty barely had 7.5 cents.

In map 6.3 can be seen that there are 13 entities whose income ratio was located between 8.5 and 10 cents for people in extreme poverty regarding each peso that the non multidimensional poor and non vulnerable population had. Finally, in a third group there were the nine entities whose income ratio was the highest, between 10 and 13 cents for each peso.

After analyzing these results, it can be concluded that the gap separating the income of people in extreme poverty from people who are not poor or vulnerable is quite high, and that inequality in income levels is accompanied by a high concentration of wealth in few people, especially in the poorest entities.

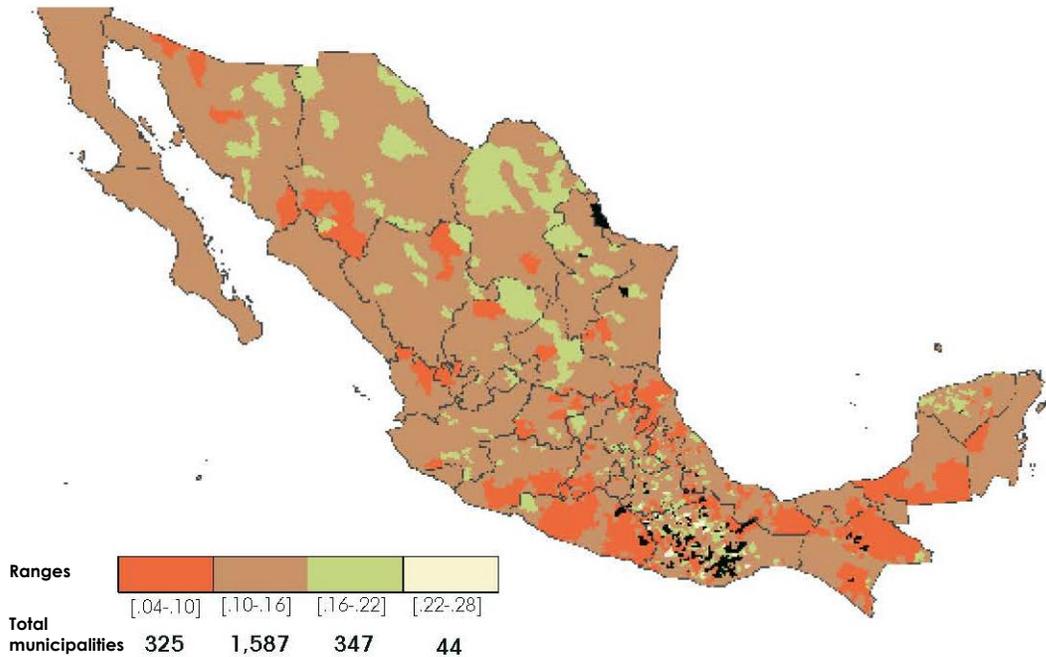
On a municipal scale, the income ratio analysis shows that there are 151 municipalities for which this indicator is not reported given that, according to the estimates, they do not have population living in poverty or vulnerability. In addition, there is no population vulnerable due to income as well, since most of its population is poor, with average incidences higher than 85 percent.

On the other hand, the municipalities of Pesqueria in Nuevo Leon (19041) and Guerrero in Tamaulipas (28014), as reported by INEGI, do not have a sufficient number of observations in the sample of the General Census of Population and Housing 2010 to generate accurate estimates. The municipalities in black on map 6.4 are those which do not have an income ratio or do not have a sufficient sample to generate a statistically significant estimate.

In map 6.4 we can see that 1,587 municipalities, that is, 64.6 percent of the total, had an income ratio between 0.10 and 0.16. This means that for each peso the non multidimensional poor and non vulnerable population had, the extremely poor people had between ten and sixteen cents.

In the first range 325 municipalities were located —13.2 percent of the total— which were the ones with the broadest gap between the income of people in extreme poverty and the non multidimensional poor and non vulnerable population, with a ratio ranging from 0.04 to 0.10. The entities that provided the most municipalities to this range were Oaxaca with 57; Veracruz with 51; Guerrero with 50; Chiapas with 43; Puebla with 31; San Luis Potosi with 14; the State of Mexico with 12 and Michoacán with 11. There were seventeen entities with less than ten municipalities in this range.

MAP 6.4
INCOME RATIO PER MUNICIPALITY, MEXICO, 2010



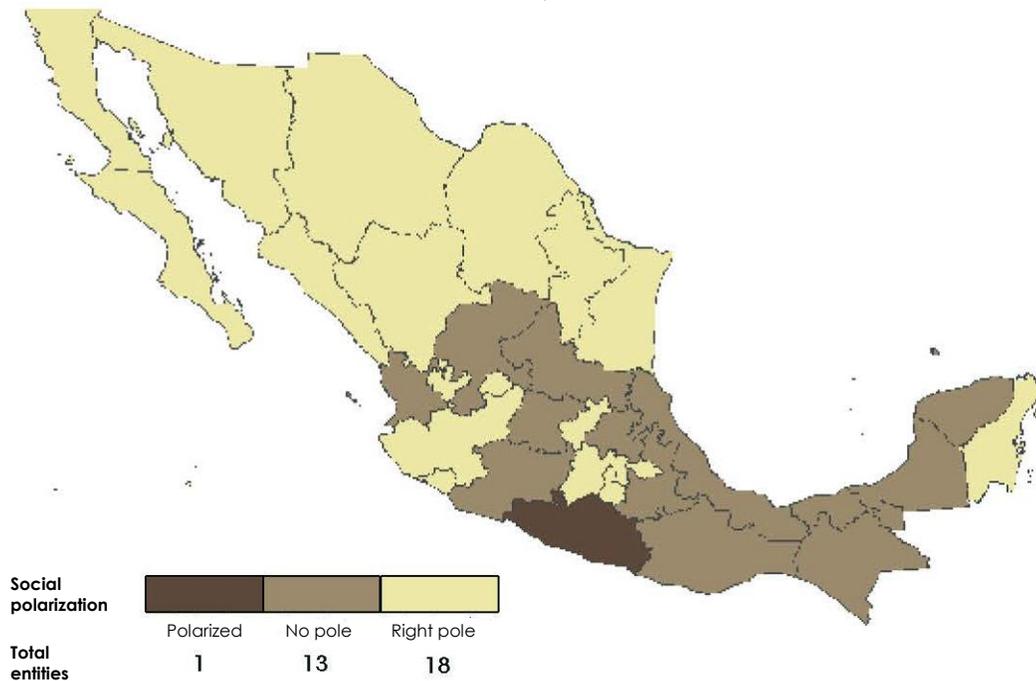
Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on MCS-ENIGH 2010 and the sample of the General Census of Population and Housing 2010.

6.4 GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL POLARIZATION

Guerrero was the only polarized entity, according to the Marginalization Index per federal entity and municipality 2010 (CONAPO, 2011), since 46.1 percent of its population lived in municipalities with very high and high marginalization, and 38.1 percent of its population lived in municipalities with low and very low marginalization; that is, the population living in the municipalities of this state was concentrated in both poles.

On the other hand, no federal entity had a left or high marginalization pole and this meant that no state had more than 70 percent of its population in municipalities with high or very high marginalization.

MAP 6.5
SOCIAL POLARIZATION PER FEDERAL ENTITY,
MEXICO, 2010



Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on the Marginalization Index per federal entity and municipality 2010 of CONAPO.

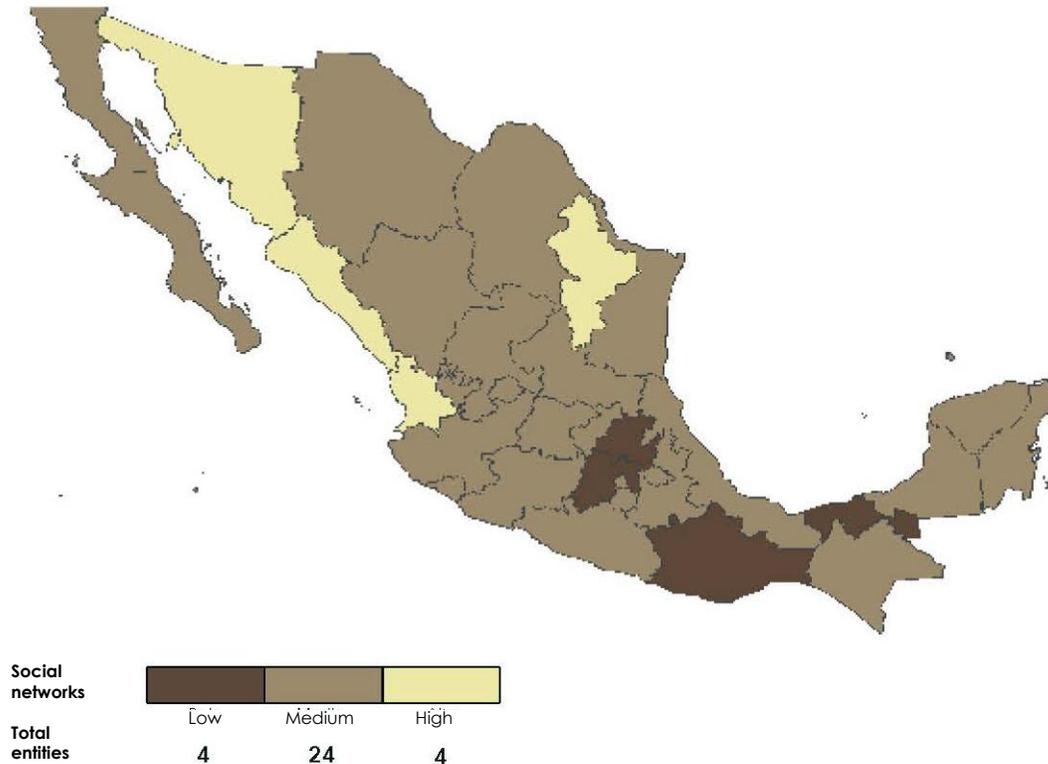
In 18 entities more than 70 percent of its population lived in municipalities with low or very low marginalization, which meant that social polarization was not too high. In this group, the northern region of the country along with some western states, the center and the state of Quintana Roo can be found.

6.5 GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL NETWORKS

The social networks perception index registers the easiness or difficulty that people have to obtain support through their closest relationships in different hypothetical situations: ask somebody for an amount of money that is earned in his or her household in a month, ask to be taken care of during sickness, ask help to get a job, ask someone to go with you to the doctor, ask people to cooperate in order to improve the neighborhood or locality, and according to the case, ask someone to help him or her take care of the children at home.

Map 6.6 shows that most of the entities (24) had in 2010 a middle range social networks perception index, which meant that in population terms 68.8 percent of the country's inhabitants were in such condition. On the other hand, four entities —Nayarit, Nuevo León, Sinaloa and Sonora— had a high social networks perception index, around 9.9 percent. Finally, four states —Hidalgo, State of Mexico, Oaxaca and Tabasco— had a low social networks perception index.

MAP 6.6
SOCIAL NETWORKS PERCEPTION INDEX PER
FEDERAL ENTITY, MEXICO, 2010



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

6.6 THE FOUR INDICATORS IN THE FEDERAL ENTITIES

Below are shown the four indicators of territory context included in the poverty measurement of each federal entity (chart 6.2). The states of Nuevo Leon, Sinaloa and Sonora registered the best conditions in the set of the four indicators: a Gini coefficient lower than the average median (0.509); an income ratio also lower than the average of the country; the three entities with right pole, that is, of low and very low marginalization, and with a high degree of social networks perception.

CHART 6.2

INDICATORS ASSOCIATED TO THE TERRITORY CONTEXT PER FEDERAL ENTITY, MEXICO

2010

Federal Entity	Gini coefficient	Income ratio ¹	Social polarization degree ^{2/3}	Social networks perception index ⁴
National	0.509	0.08		
Aguascalientes	0.507	0.09	Low marginalization pole	Medium
Baja California	0.506	0.09	Low marginalization pole	Medium
Baja California Sur	0.486	0.08	Low marginalization pole	Medium
Campeche	0.513	0.08	No pole	Medium
Coahuila	0.477	0.09	Low marginalization pole	Medium
Colima	0.419	0.09	Low marginalization pole	Medium
Chiapas	0.541	0.08	No pole	Medium
Chihuahua	0.473	0.09	Low marginalization pole	Medium
Federal District	0.517	0.09	Low marginalization pole	Medium
Durango	0.469	0.11	Low marginalization pole	Medium
Guanajuato	0.433	0.11	No pole	Medium
Guerrero	0.514	0.08	Polarized	Medium
Hidalgo	0.465	0.10	No pole	Low
Jalisco	0.460	0.09	Low marginalization pole	Medium
State of Mexico	0.468	0.11	Low marginalization pole	Low
Michoacán	0.487	0.09	No pole	Medium
Morelos	0.420	0.11	Low marginalization pole	Medium
Nayarit	0.487	0.08	No pole	High
Nuevo León	0.498	0.09	Low marginalization pole	High
Oaxaca	0.511	0.08	No pole	Low
Puebla	0.482	0.09	No pole	Medium
Querétaro	0.487	0.09	Low marginalization pole	Medium
Quintana Roo	0.475	0.08	Low marginalization pole	Medium
San Luis Potosí	0.508	0.08	No pole	Medium
Sinaloa	0.465	0.10	Low marginalization pole	High
Sonora	0.479	0.09	Low marginalization pole	High
Tabasco	0.478	0.10	No pole	Low
Tamaulipas	0.450	0.11	Low marginalization pole	Medium
Tlaxcala	0.425	0.13	Low marginalization pole	Medium
Veracruz	0.534	0.08	No pole	Medium
Yucatán	0.462	0.11	No pole	Medium
Zacatecas	0.521	0.08	No pole	Medium

Notes:

¹ It is defined as the proportion of the total per capita current income of the population living in extreme poverty in relation to the total per capita current income of the non multidimensional poor and non vulnerable population.

² It is defined as the equal distribution of population into two poles of the marginalization scale in a specific space.

³ The Marginalization Index by federal entity and municipality of 2010 from CONAPO is used for these calculations.

⁴ It is defined as the degree of perception of easiness or difficulty that people aged 12 years old or more bear regarding to obtaining help of social networks in hypothetical situations.

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

On the other hand, Colima, Morelos and Tlaxcala had the lowest values of the Gini coefficient; an income ratio lower than the national median, a low degree of polarization and a medium degree of social networks perception.

Guerrero was classified as polarized, with a Gini coefficient higher than the national median and with a medium degree of social networks perception.

6.7 POVERTY AND SOCIAL COHESION

Starting from the perception that any practice excluding or marginalizing broad population groups may put the social fabric at risk (Rubalcava, 2001), this report presents a classification of the entities in high or low social cohesion through the use of the social polarization indicator.

According to the Marginalization Index per federal entity and municipality of 2010 prepared by the CONAPO, and based on the social polarization criteria (CONEVAL, 2010: 113,114), only Guerrero had, in 2010, low social cohesion. 3.0 percent of the population, that is, 3.39 million people lived in this entity. 109.17 million people (97 percent of the total population) lived in the 31 entities classified with high social cohesion. It is important to point out that no entity was classified with a left pole or of high marginalization.

CHART 6.3

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AND NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN FEDERAL ENTITIES WITH HIGH AND LOW SOCIAL COHESION, MEXICO, 2010

Social cohesion degree ¹	Number of entities	People	
	federal	Percentage	Million
High social cohesion	31	97.0	109.17
Low social cohesion	1	3.0	3.39
Total	32	100.0	112.56

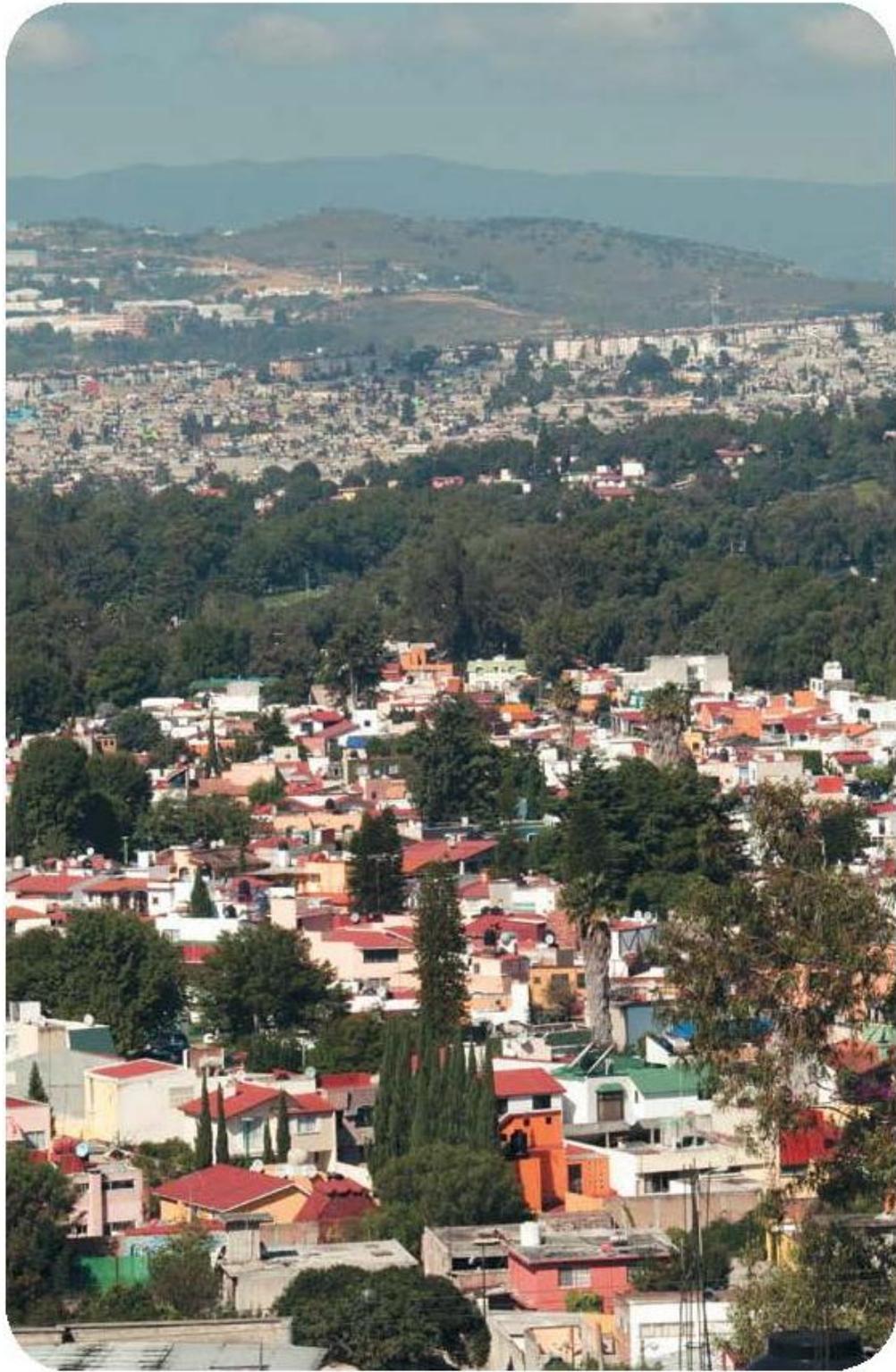
¹ The states with right pole (low marginalization) or without pole are considered of high social cohesion, and the polarized states or with a left pole (high marginalization) are considered of low social cohesion.

Source: estimates from CONEVAL based on the MCS-ENIGH 2010 and the Marginalization Index per federal entity and municipality 2010 of CONAPO.

The states with right pole (low marginalization) or without pole are considered of high social cohesion, and the polarized states or with a left pole (high marginalization) are considered of low social cohesion.

Finally, according to the Marginalization Index per locality of 2010 (CONAPO, 2012) it was possible to locate the position of each municipality of the country according to the degree of social polarization and thus estimate the social cohesion per municipality. The results were as follows: there were one hundred polarized municipalities, 1,164 with a high marginalization pole, 518 with a low marginalization pole and 674 without pole.

The municipalities with high social cohesion (right pole or without pole) were 1,192 and represented 48.5 percent of the country's total and those that had low social cohesion (left pole or polarized) were 1,264, that is, 51.5 percent of the total.



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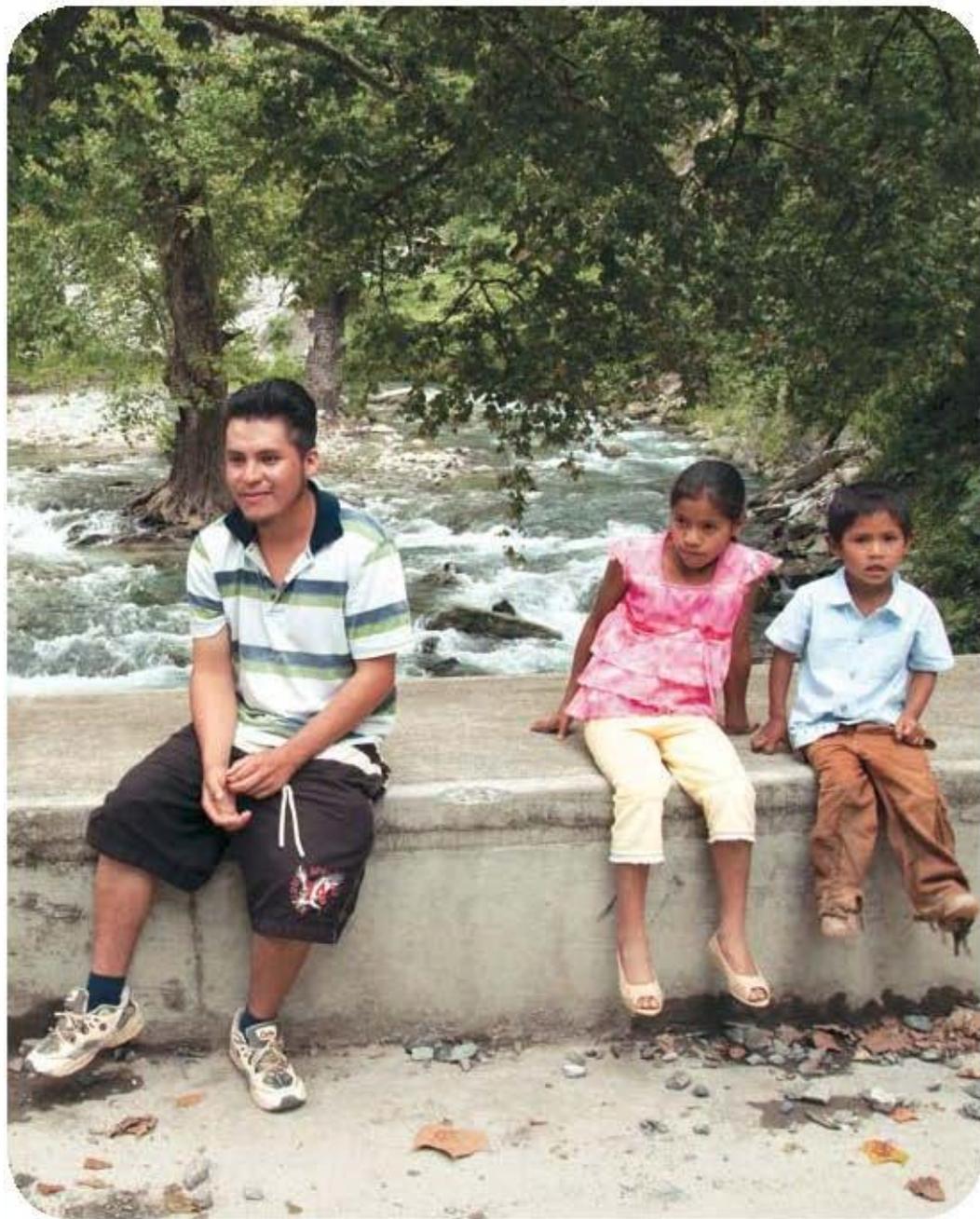
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Statistical Annex

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