Consejo Nacional de Evaluación de la Política de Desarrollo Social

Direction for Information and Social Communication

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CONEVAL DISCLOSES THE OFFICIAL METHODOLOGY FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL MEASUREMENT OF POVERTY IN MEXICO

• The CONEVAL presents the methodology for the multidimensional measurement of poverty in Mexico, which will be used to perform the official poverty measurement in our country.

• The new methodology adopts a social rights approach and incorporates indicators for educational gap, access to healthcare, access to social security, basic services at home, access to food, the current income per capita and the degree of social cohesion, as is set forth by the General Law for Social Development.

• This methodology allows identifying the population in situation of multidimensional poverty and also the vulnerable population due to social deprivations and vulnerable due to income.

• Results on multidimensional poverty for 2008 are reported at national and state level.

Mexico City- the National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) presents the methodology for the multidimensional measurement of poverty, which will be used to perform the official measurement of poverty in Mexico.

The General Law for Social Development (LGDS) mandates the CONEVAL to perform a multidimensional measurement of poverty, which considers at least the following indicators: current income per capita, educational gap, access to health services, access to social security, housing quality and spaces, basic services in homes, access to food and the degree of social cohesion.

The new methodology allows a more thorough study of poverty, for besides measuring income, social deprivations are analyzed from a social rights perspective. These components will allow providing detailed follow-up to social deprivations and to the population's economic wellbeing. With the publication of this methodology, Mexico is in the international vanguard in matters of multidimensional poverty measurement.

This new methodology is the result of a deep work of investigation, analysis and counseling by specialists from different national and international institutions, in order to count with a technically rigorous and transparent measurement, in accordance with the best practices in the matter. Likewise,

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the CONEVAL updated the basic food basket and non food basket to count with recent information on the indispensable resources to satisfy the needs of the Mexican population.

The official methodology allows us to know the social situation of the entire Mexican population and the type of attention each population group requires. This feature is unique in the history of poverty measurement in Mexico. It will also provide objective and relevant information in order for public policy to overcome poverty to be more effective

Multidimensional poverty incorporates three spaces of the population's living conditions: economic wellbeing, social rights and territorial context. According to this new conception, a person is considered in situation of multidimensional poverty when his/her income is insufficient to acquire the goods and services he/she requires to satisfy his/her needs and presents deprivation in at least one of the following six indicators: educational gap, access to healthcare, access to social security, housing quality and spaces, basic services in homes and access to food.

The presented has been taken from the 2008 National Household Income and Expense Survey Socioeconomic Conditions Module (MCS-ENIGH 2008), which is product of a collaboration agreement between the CONEVAL and the National Statistics and Geography Institute (INEGI). The MCS-ENIGH 2008 provides information at national and state level on each of the social deprivation indicators, as well as household income.

NATIONAL LEVEL

According to this new measurement, in the year 2008, 44.2 percent of the national population lived in conditions of multidimensional poverty, that is, approximately 47.2 million people in the country presented at least one social deprivation and had insufficient income to satisfy their needs. This population presented 2.7 social deprivations in average.

Out of the total multidimensional poor population, 36 million people (33.7 percent of the population) were in moderate multidimensional poverty and in average had 2.3 deprivations; 11.2 million people (10.5 percent of the population) experienced extreme multidimensional poverty and suffered an average of 3.9 deprivations. We consider in **extreme multidimensional poverty** the population that presents three or more social deprivations and whose income is insufficient to cover their food needs, even if they devoted their entire income to this purpose.

In the space of social rights, 77.2 percent of the population presented at least one social deprivation and 30.7 percent at least three social deprivations. If we consider each of the indicators in this space separately, we have the following results: 21.7 percent of the population presented educational gap deprivation; 40.7 percent access to healthcare deprivation; 64.7 percent access to social security deprivation; 17.5 percent housing quality and spaces deprivation; 18.9 percent access to basic services in homes deprivation, and 21.6 percent access to food deprivation.

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In what regards to the social cohesion dimension, it is measured in the territorial context. The measurement of the degree of social cohesion takes place through four indicators: economic inequality, social polarization, social networks and income ratio. Regarding the concentration of income, in 2008 the Gini index value at national level was 0.506, which is a typical value of societies with a high concentration of richness.

FEDERAL STATES

The Mexican state that presented the highest incidence of multidimensional poverty in 2008 was Chiapas, with 76.7 percent of its population in this situation and an average number of deprivations of 3.1. The other entities with the highest incidence of multidimensional poverty were Guerrero (with 68.1 percent and 3.4 deprivations in average), Puebla (with 64.0 percent and 3.0 deprivations) and Oaxaca (with 62.0 percent and 3.5 deprivations in average).

The state with the lowest incidence of multidimensional poverty is Baja California Sur, with 21.1 percent of its population in this situation and an average of 2.3 social deprivations. Trailing behind it are Nuevo León (with 21.5 percent and 2.3 deprivations in average), Baja California (with 26.3 percent and 2.2 deprivations in average) and Sonora (with 26.7 percent and 2.4 deprivations in average).

DIFFERENT POPULATION GROUPS

This new methodology also allows measuring the multidimensional poverty and vulnerability of different population groups, besides that of federal states. For example, thanks to the MCS-ENIGH 2008, for the first time ever we count with information on the indigenous population in the INEGI 2008 National Household Income and Expense Survey (ENIGH), with which we can analyze this population's poverty situation.

Out of the total indigenous population, 75.7% is in multidimensional poverty and 39.2% is in extreme multidimensional poverty.

TRANSPARENCY

For matters of transparency, the information on income poverty (food, capabilities and patrimony), will continue to be reported by CONEVAL, at least until the year 2012. The above will allow counting with a middle and long term vision about the dynamics of income poverty, besides providing continuity to the Mexican State's objectives and commitments.

With the purpose of guaranteeing the consistency of results and pursuant to the transparency and technical rigor criteria established in the LGDS, the CONEVAL and the United Nations Development Programme performed the 2008 multidimensional poverty estimations separately, and both institutions obtained the same results.

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For citizens interested in knowing and using these data, the CONEVAL publishes on its website, www.coneval.gob.mx, the calculation program used to perform the estimations. All the databases necessary to replicate this information are available at CONEVAL's website, as well as INEGI's, www.inegi.org.mx.

With this new measurement, the CONEVAL contributes to the generation of information on the poverty problematic and the social gaps that persist in our country, in accordance with the mandate the General Law for Social Development has given it in matters of definition and measurement of poverty. The results of the CONEVAL studies will be reported every two years at national scale and for federal states, and every five years for the country as a whole, for federal states and Mexican municipalities.

The CONEVAL is an organization with technical and administrative autonomy whose responsibility is to define, identify and measure poverty at state and municipal level guaranteeing transparency, objectivity and technical rigor in said activities.

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For more information

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Figure 1

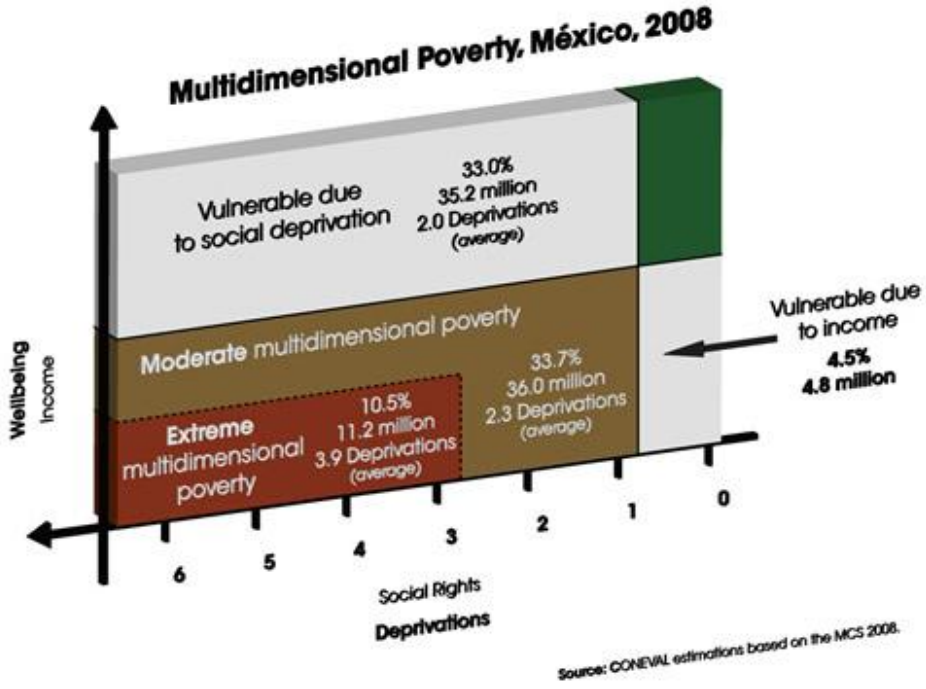

Figure 2

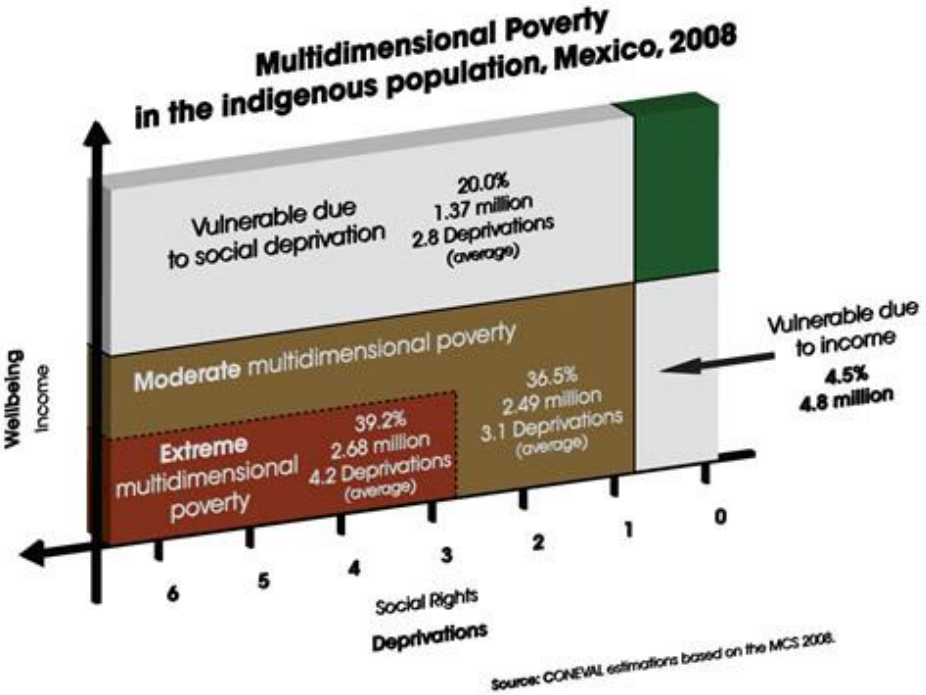

Figure 3

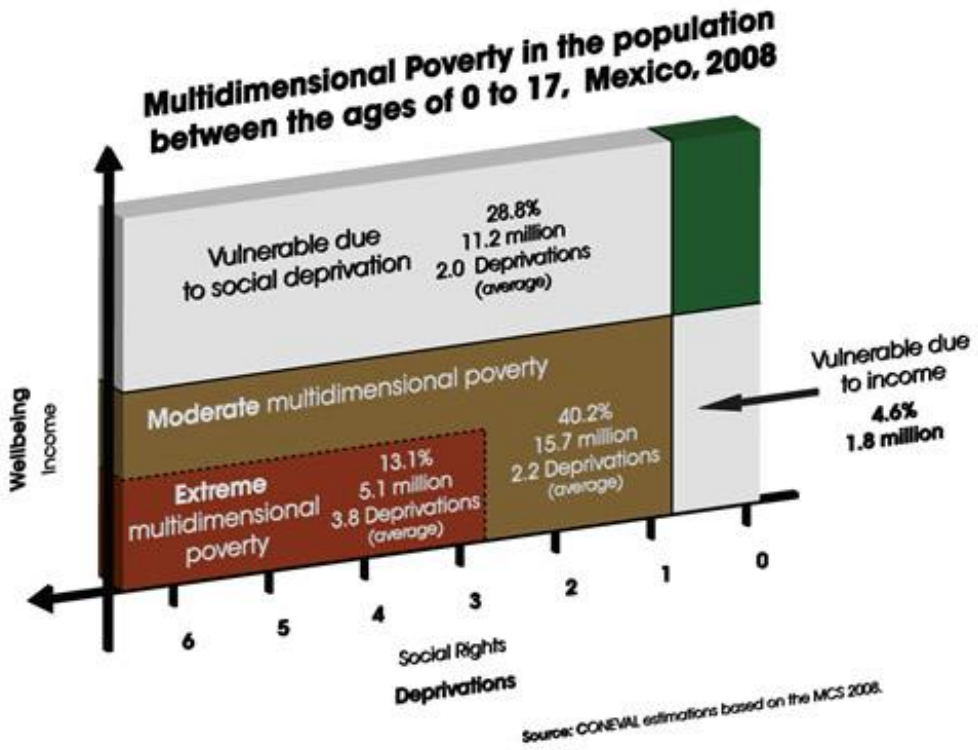

Figure 4

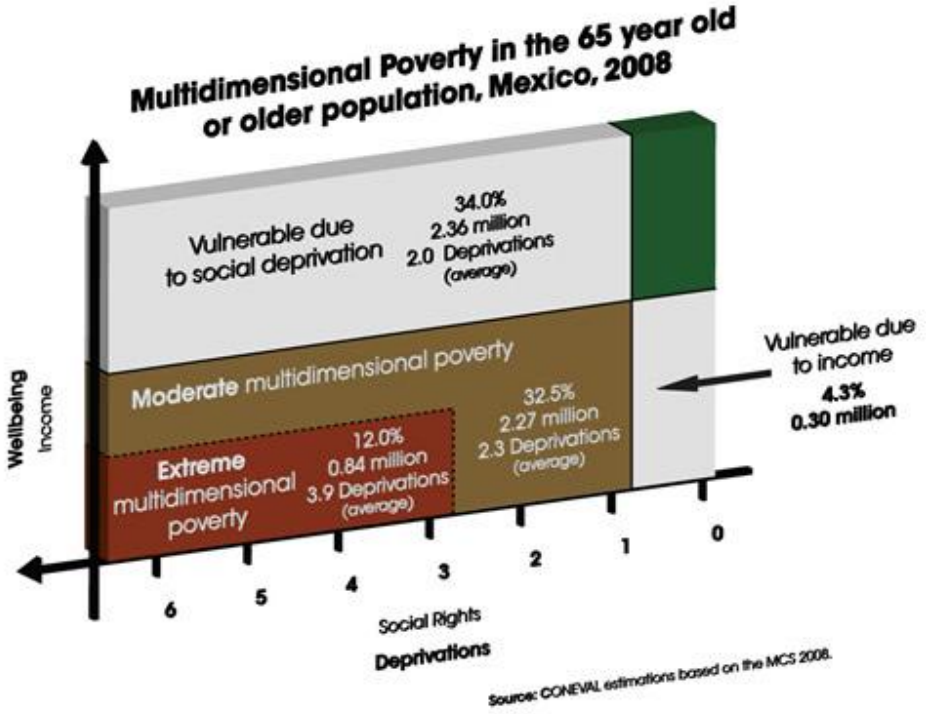

Table 1
Multidimensional poverty,
Mexico, 2008

Incidence indicators	Percentage	Millions of people
Multidimensional poverty		
Population in situation of multidimensional poverty	44.2	47.19
Population in situation of moderate multidimensional poverty	33.7	35.99
Population in situation of extreme multidimensional poverty	10.5	11.20
Vulnerable population due to social deprivations	33.0	35.18
Vulnerable population due to income	4.5	4.78
Non multidimensional poor and non vulnerable	18.3	19.53
Social deprival		
Population with at least one social deprivation	77.2	82.37
Population with at least three social deprivations	30.7	32.77
Social deprivation indicators[1]		
Educational gap	21.7	23.16
Access to healthcare	40.7	43.38
Access to social security	64.7	68.99
Housing quality and spaces	17.5	18.62
Access to basic services in homes	18.9	20.13
Access to food	21.6	23.06
Wellbeing		
Population with income below the minimum wellbeing line	16.5	17.64
Population with income below the wellbeing line	48.7	51.97

[1] The percentage of population with each social deprivation is reported.

Source: CONEVAL estimations based on the MCS-ENIGH 2008.

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Table 2
Multidimensional poverty, Mexico, 2008

Depth and intensity indicators	Value
Depth of social deprival[1]	
Total population	1.8
Population in situation of multidimensional poverty	2.7
Population in situation of moderate multidimensional poverty	2.3
Population in situation of extreme multidimensional poverty	3.9
Population with at least one social deprivation	2.4
Vulnerable population due to social deprivations	2.0
Intensity of the multidimensional poverty[2]	
Population in situation of multidimensional poverty	0.20
Population in situation of extreme multidimensional poverty	0.07
Population with at least one social deprivation	0.31

[1] The reference group's average number of social deprivations is reported (educational gap, access to healthcare, access to social security, housing quality and spaces, basic services in homes and access to food).

[2] Corresponds to the product of the proportion of population in the reference group and the total deprivation average proportion in the same group.

Source: CONEVAL estimations based on the MCS-ENIGH 2008.

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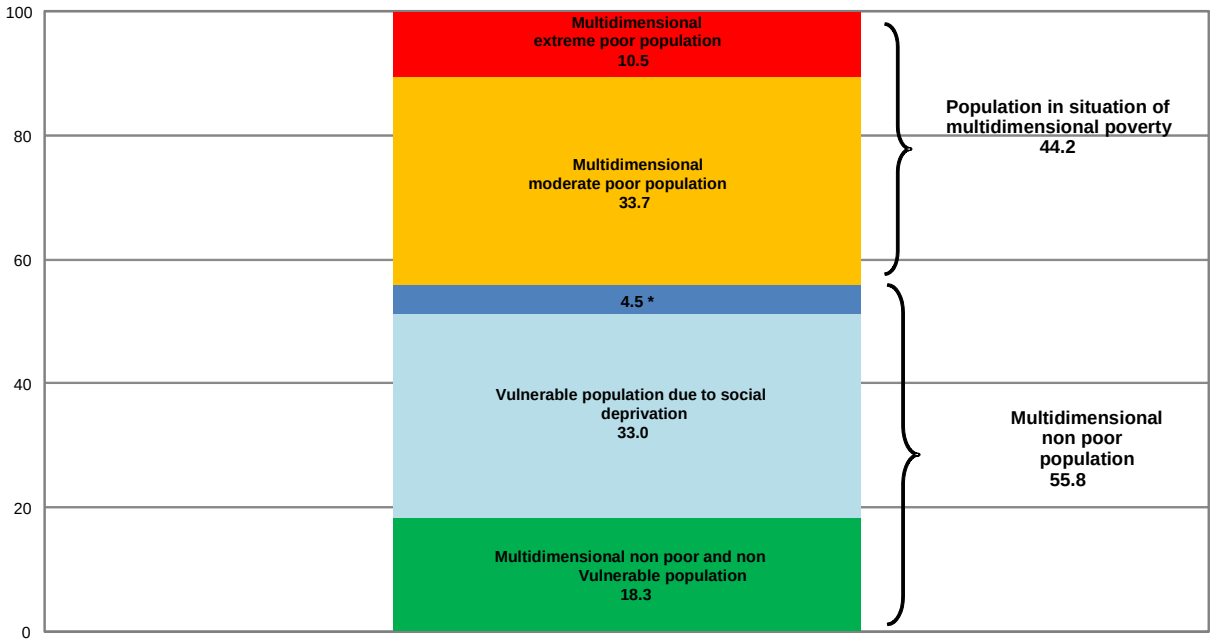
Chart 1
Distribution of the population, according to its multidimensional poverty situation Mexico, 2008



* Percentage of population vulnerable due to income.

Source: CONEVAL estimations based on the MCS-ENIGH 2008.

Table 3
Multidimensional poverty,
Mexico, 2008

Territorial context indicators (degree of social cohesion)	Value
Gini coefficient	0.506
Income ratio between the extreme multidimensional poor population and the multidimensional non poor and non vulnerable population	4.50
Degree of social cohesion[1/2/3]	
Population in polarized entities	9.3
Population in entities with high marginalization pole	4.2
Population in entities with low marginalization pole	60.0
Population in entities without a pole	26.5
Social network perception index [3/4]	
Population in entities with a high level of perception of social networks	13.4
Population in entities with a medium level of perception of social networks	79.4
Population in entities with a low level of perception of social networks	7.2

[1] It is defined as the equitable distribution of the population in two poles of the marginalization scale in a concrete space.

[2] For these calculations the CONAPO 2005 marginalization index is used.

[3] The percentage of population is reported.

[4] It is defined as the level of perception people 12 years of age and older have on the difficulty or ease of counting with support from social networks in hypothetic situations.

Source: CONEVAL estimations based on the MCS-ENIGH 2008.

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Table 4

Percentage of population in situation of multidimensional poverty and vulnerable, by federal state, 2008

Geographic scope	Percentage				
	Multidimensional poverty			Vulnerable population	
	Extreme multidimensional poverty	Moderate multidimensional poverty	Total	Vulnerable population due to social deprivation	Vulnerable population due to income
National	*10.5*	*33.7*	*44.2*	*33.0*	*4.5*
Aguascalientes	3.9	33.7	37.6	31.4	7.5
Baja California	3.4	22.9	26.3	43.3	5.1
Baja California Sur	2.7	18.4	21.1	45.6	4.7
Campeche	10.4	34.3	44.7	30.2	4.8
Coahuila	3.1	29.8	32.9	25.9	12.3
Colima	1.7	27.3	28.9	40.3	3.4
Chiapas	35.4	41.3	76.7	16.2	1.5
Chihuahua	6.5	25.6	32.1	35.5	7.0
Distrito Federal	2.1	25.7	27.8	37.4	4.7
Durango	12.1	37.3	49.4	24.9	7.7
Guanajuato	7.6	36.2	43.8	36.7	4.4
Guerrero	31.1	37.1	68.1	23.1	2.1
Hidalgo	15.6	40.7	56.4	30.4	3.3
Jalisco	4.3	32.2	36.5	36.8	5.1
México	6.9	36.8	43.7	36.3	3.9
Michoacán	14.7	39.8	54.6	32.3	2.5
Morelos	7.8	40.8	48.6	34.5	3.1
Nayarit	6.4	36.1	42.5	34.6	4.1
Nuevo León	2.6	18.9	21.5	37.4	7.0
Oaxaca	27.6	34.4	62.0	27.1	1.4
Puebla	18.1	45.9	64.0	23.2	4.0
Querétaro	5.4	30.0	35.4	35.6	4.9
Quintana Roo	7.6	28.3	35.9	38.4	4.7
San Luis Potosí	15.2	35.9	51.1	25.9	6.1
Sinaloa	4.6	28.1	32.7	41.2	3.4
Sonora	4.2	22.5	26.7	39.3	4.0
Tabasco	13.2	40.7	53.8	34.1	2.7
Tamaulipas	5.0	29.0	34.0	34.2	7.5
Tlaxcala	8.9	50.8	59.7	24.4	5.4
Veracruz	15.7	35.0	50.7	33.2	3.1
Yucatán	8.3	38.2	46.5	29.8	5.1
Zacatecas	9.9	42.3	52.2	27.8	5.8

Source: CONEVAL estimations based on the MCS-ENIGH 2008.

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Table 5

Number of people in situation of multidimensional poverty and vulnerable, by federal state, 2008

Geographic scope	Millions of people				
	Multidimensional poverty			Vulnerable population	
	Extreme multidimensional poverty	Moderate multidimensional poverty	Total	Vulnerable population due to social deprivation	Vulnerable population due to income
National	*11.20*	*35.99*	*47.19*	*35.18*	*4.78*
Aguascalientes	0.04	0.38	0.42	0.35	0.08
Baja California	0.11	0.71	0.81	1.34	0.16
Baja California Sur	0.01	0.10	0.12	0.25	0.03
Campeche	0.08	0.27	0.35	0.24	0.04
Coahuila	0.08	0.78	0.86	0.67	0.32
Colima	0.01	0.16	0.17	0.24	0.02
Chiapas	1.58	1.85	3.43	0.73	0.07
Chihuahua	0.22	0.86	1.08	1.20	0.23
Distrito Federal	0.19	2.26	2.45	3.29	0.41
Durango	0.19	0.58	0.76	0.39	0.12
Guanajuato	0.38	1.82	2.20	1.84	0.22
Guerrero	0.98	1.16	2.14	0.73	0.06
Hidalgo	0.38	0.98	1.36	0.73	0.08
Jalisco	0.30	2.24	2.54	2.56	0.35
México	1.02	5.39	6.41	5.32	0.58
Michoacán	0.59	1.58	2.17	1.28	0.10
Morelos	0.13	0.68	0.81	0.57	0.05
Nayarit	0.06	0.35	0.41	0.33	0.04
Nuevo León	0.11	0.83	0.94	1.64	0.31
Oaxaca	0.98	1.22	2.20	0.96	0.05
Puebla	1.01	2.57	3.59	1.30	0.23
Querétaro	0.09	0.51	0.60	0.60	0.08
Quintana Roo	0.10	0.36	0.46	0.49	0.06
San Luis Potosí	0.38	0.89	1.26	0.64	0.15
Sinaloa	0.12	0.75	0.87	1.09	0.09
Sonora	0.10	0.56	0.66	0.98	0.10
Tabasco	0.27	0.83	1.10	0.69	0.05
Tamaulipas	0.16	0.91	1.07	1.08	0.24
Tlaxcala	0.10	0.57	0.67	0.27	0.06
Veracruz	1.14	2.54	3.68	2.41	0.22
Yucatán	0.16	0.73	0.88	0.57	0.10
Zacatecas	0.14	0.58	0.72	0.38	0.08

Source: CONEVAL estimations based on the MCS-ENIGH 2008.

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Table 6
Percentage and number of people with each of the social deprivations, by federal state, 2008

Geographic scope	Percentage						Millions of people					
	Educational gap	Access to healthcare	Access to social security	Housing quality and spaces	Basic services in homes	Access to food	Educational gap	Access to healthcare	Access to social security	Housing quality and spaces	Basic services in homes	Access to food
National	*21.7*	*40.7*	*64.7*	*17.5*	*18.9*	*21.6*	*23.16*	*43.38*	*68.99*	*18.62*	*20.13*	*23.06*
Aguascalientes	17.8	25.2	55.0	7.8	2.8	20.1	0.20	0.28	0.62	0.09	0.03	0.23
Baja California	17.7	37.0	54.9	7.9	6.3	14.1	0.55	1.14	1.70	0.24	0.19	0.43
Baja California Sur	16.3	28.2	51.0	14.7	10.2	14.8	0.09	0.16	0.28	0.08	0.06	0.08
Campeche	22.4	25.3	61.0	24.6	24.6	20.1	0.18	0.20	0.48	0.19	0.19	0.16
Coahuila	13.7	25.8	40.6	5.1	5.2	16.9	0.36	0.67	1.06	0.13	0.14	0.44
Colima	19.4	19.4	57.4	11.4	3.1	14.7	0.11	0.11	0.34	0.07	0.02	0.09
Chiapas	37.8	52.1	85.3	38.2	36.3	26.3	1.69	2.33	3.81	1.71	1.62	1.17
Chihuahua	18.5	32.2	55.7	10.9	12.0	17.4	0.62	1.08	1.87	0.37	0.40	0.59
Distrito Federal	10.6	40.1	52.8	6.3	3.8	15.4	0.93	3.53	4.65	0.55	0.34	1.36
Durango	21.6	39.6	59.6	12.1	18.4	22.0	0.33	0.61	0.92	0.19	0.28	0.34
Guanajuato	25.5	37.6	66.1	12.8	14.4	26.8	1.28	1.89	3.32	0.64	0.72	1.35
Guerrero	28.4	57.3	80.9	44.3	45.5	33.8	0.89	1.80	2.54	1.39	1.43	1.06
Hidalgo	23.9	49.0	77.5	21.8	26.1	24.3	0.58	1.18	1.87	0.52	0.63	0.59
Jalisco	21.2	37.2	57.6	9.7	9.5	17.8	1.48	2.59	4.01	0.68	0.66	1.24
México	18.6	45.0	68.0	14.3	16.0	21.4	2.72	6.60	9.97	2.09	2.35	3.13
Michoacán	31.6	56.9	76.7	21.8	21.4	31.3	1.25	2.26	3.05	0.87	0.85	1.24
Morelos	21.3	40.9	71.7	15.3	15.4	24.6	0.35	0.68	1.19	0.25	0.26	0.41
Nayarit	21.7	32.2	66.5	12.9	11.8	18.7	0.21	0.31	0.64	0.12	0.11	0.18
Nuevo León	14.9	28.3	43.9	8.2	8.3	10.6	0.65	1.24	1.93	0.36	0.37	0.46
Oaxaca	30.7	56.2	80.4	38.3	48.5	28.8	1.09	1.99	2.85	1.36	1.72	1.02
Puebla	25.3	57.5	77.4	22.1	32.7	27.2	1.42	3.22	4.34	1.24	1.83	1.52
Querétaro	20.3	29.3	57.4	11.5	12.7	17.9	0.34	0.50	0.97	0.19	0.22	0.30
Quintana Roo	18.9	38.9	59.1	26.2	7.0	14.8	0.24	0.50	0.75	0.33	0.09	0.19
San Luis Potosí	22.9	36.2	64.3	22.5	25.8	23.5	0.57	0.89	1.59	0.56	0.64	0.58
Sinaloa	21.1	31.0	59.1	14.6	16.5	22.8	0.56	0.82	1.56	0.39	0.44	0.60
Sonora	15.7	25.5	48.5	12.8	11.9	20.8	0.39	0.63	1.21	0.32	0.30	0.52
Tabasco	21.7	27.0	78.1	17.4	20.7	34.5	0.44	0.55	1.59	0.36	0.42	0.70
Tamaulipas	17.4	26.9	55.2	12.6	12.8	11.8	0.55	0.85	1.74	0.40	0.40	0.37
Tlaxcala	17.8	46.8	74.9	13.3	9.4	25.2	0.20	0.53	0.84	0.15	0.11	0.28
Veracruz	28.2	44.2	71.5	30.1	35.3	25.4	2.04	3.21	5.19	2.19	2.56	1.84
Yucatán	26.1	29.1	60.8	24.2	28.8	16.1	0.49	0.55	1.15	0.46	0.55	0.31
Zacatecas	24.9	34.4	69.2	9.9	14.9	19.9	0.34	0.47	0.96	0.14	0.21	0.28

Source: CONEVAL estimations based on the MCS-ENIGH 2008.

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Table 7
Percentage and number of people for each of the social deprivation indicator components, Mexico, 2008

Social deprivation indicator components	Percentage	Millions of people
Educational gap		
Population 3 to 15 years of age	10.5	3.03
Population 16 years of age or older born before 1981	29.8	15.29
Population 16 years of age or older born after 1982	23.0	4.84
Access to healthcare [1]		
Population affiliated to Seguro Popular	19.1	20.38
Population affiliated to IMSS	30.7	32.79
Population affiliated to ISSSTE or state ISSSTE	6.6	7.04
Population affiliated to PEMEX, Defense or Marine	0.9	0.95
Population affiliated to other institutions	2.0	2.13
Access to social security		
Employed population without access to social security	62.3	26.69
Non-economically active population without access to social security	54.5	14.77
Populate 65 years of age and older without access to social security	34.0	2.37
Housing quality and spaces		
Population in homes with floor material under the threshold	7.1	7.60
Population in homes with roof material under the threshold	2.6	2.79
Population in homes with wall material under the threshold	2.3	2.41
Population in overcrowded homes	11.6	12.40
Access to basic services in homes		
Population in homes with access to water under the threshold	12.0	12.83
Population in homes with drainage under the threshold	11.4	12.21
Population in homes with electricity under the threshold	1.0	1.10
Access to food [2]		
Food security	54.2	57.79
Minor level of food insecurity	24.2	25.83
Moderate level of food insecurity	12.8	13.64
Severe level of food insecurity	8.8	9.42

[1] The composition of the population without deprivation is presented, by affiliation or registration institution.

[2] The four levels of the scale are presented.

Source: CONEVAL estimations based on the MCS-ENIGH 2008.

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Table 8

Multidimensional poverty depth and intensity measurements, by federal state, 2008

Geographic scope	Depth[3]	Intensity[4]	Alkire & Foster[1]		Disaggregation by social deprivation indicators [2]						
			Depth[5]	Intensity[6]	Educational gap	Access to healthcare	Access to social security	Housing quality and spaces	Basic services in homes	Access to food	Total
National	*2.7*	*0.20*	*0.45*	*0.20*	*11.5*	*20.0*	*32.7*	*11.4*	*11.3*	*13.1*	*100.0*
Aguascalientes	1.9	0.12	0.32	0.25	14.1	15.4	42.9	7.5	2.8	17.2	100.0
Baja California	2.2	0.09	0.36	0.09	12.8	24.4	38.6	6.6	5.1	12.5	100.0
Baja California Sur	2.3	0.08	0.38	0.08	12.5	17.3	35.9	10.2	8.5	15.6	100.0
Campeche	2.6	0.19	0.43	0.19	12.1	12.6	33.4	15.2	14.8	12.0	100.0
Coahuila	2.0	0.11	0.33	0.11	12.0	22.8	37.4	5.8	4.5	17.6	100.0
Colima	1.9	0.09	0.32	0.09	15.7	11.3	43.4	12.4	3.0	14.2	100.0
Chiapas	3.1	0.40	0.52	0.40	13.7	18.3	29.9	14.8	13.2	10.1	100.0
Chihuahua	2.6	0.14	0.43	0.14	12.4	18.6	32.9	10.2	10.7	15.1	100.0
Distrito Federal	2.2	0.10	0.36	0.10	8.1	28.0	39.1	7.3	3.0	14.6	100.0
Durango	2.5	0.21	0.42	0.21	11.5	21.8	33.3	7.8	11.6	13.9	100.0
Guanajuato	2.5	0.19	0.42	0.19	13.1	17.7	34.3	8.7	9.2	17.1	100.0
Guerrero	3.4	0.39	0.57	0.39	9.6	19.0	27.0	16.3	16.0	12.1	100.0
Hidalgo	2.8	0.26	0.46	0.26	10.6	19.9	33.5	11.2	12.5	12.2	100.0
Jalisco	2.3	0.14	0.38	0.14	14.1	20.4	35.9	8.7	6.6	14.4	100.0
México	2.6	0.19	0.43	0.19	10.2	23.6	34.3	9.5	8.9	13.4	100.0
Michoacán	3.0	0.27	0.50	0.27	13.2	21.7	30.4	10.7	9.3	14.7	100.0
Morelos	2.4	0.20	0.40	0.20	11.6	19.7	36.7	9.6	8.1	14.2	100.0
Nayarit	2.3	0.16	0.38	0.16	12.4	17.7	39.5	9.6	7.6	13.2	100.0
Nuevo León	2.3	0.08	0.38	0.08	13.3	19.6	34.8	10.7	9.1	12.4	100.0
Oaxaca	3.5	0.36	0.59	0.36	10.7	19.1	26.8	14.9	17.8	10.8	100.0
Puebla	3.0	0.32	0.50	0.32	10.5	23.0	30.7	10.2	14.1	11.5	100.0
Querétaro	2.3	0.14	0.38	0.14	13.6	16.2	36.5	9.5	10.6	13.6	100.0
Quintana Roo	2.5	0.15	0.42	0.15	10.9	20.4	33.5	18.4	5.8	11.0	100.0
San Luis Potosí	2.8	0.24	0.46	0.24	11.3	16.3	31.7	13.4	13.8	13.5	100.0
Sinaloa	2.5	0.14	0.42	0.14	12.0	14.9	32.7	12.4	11.9	16.2	100.0
Sonora	2.4	0.11	0.40	0.11	11.0	15.1	31.3	12.1	10.9	19.7	100.0
Tabasco	2.5	0.22	0.41	0.22	10.5	11.9	37.7	9.5	10.2	20.2	100.0
Tamaulipas	2.2	0.12	0.37	0.12	12.3	17.2	38.8	10.4	10.5	10.7	100.0
Tlaxcala	2.3	0.23	0.38	0.23	9.4	23.0	39.1	8.4	5.5	14.6	100.0
Veracruz	3.1	0.26	0.52	0.26	11.6	17.7	29.5	14.0	15.5	11.7	100.0
Yucatán	2.7	0.21	0.44	0.21	13.8	14.6	31.2	14.7	16.4	9.3	100.0
Zacatecas	2.3	0.20	0.38	0.20	13.8	18.6	38.9	6.7	9.5	12.5	100.0

[1] These measurements are calculated based on the methodology exposed at: http://www.ophi.org.uk/pubs/Alkire_Foster_CountingMultidimensionalPoverty.pdf

[2] Corresponds to the percentage of contribution of each social deprivation indicator to multidimensional poverty.

[3] Corresponds to the average number of social deprivations of the multidimensional poor population.

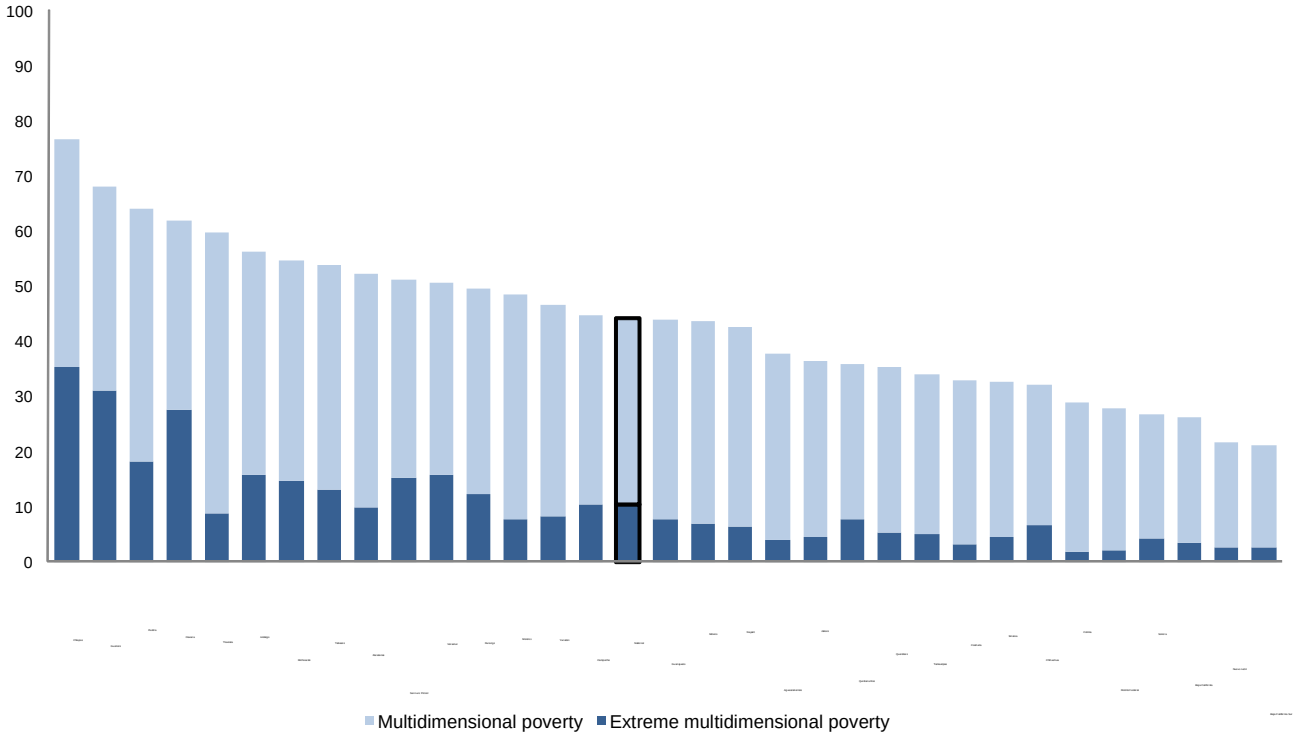
[4] Corresponds to the product of the multidimensional poverty incidence and the average proportion of social deprivations of the multidimensional poor population.

[5] Corresponds to the average proportion of deprivations in the space of wellbeing and social rights (it is weighed equitably to both spaces).

[6] Corresponds to the product of the Alkire & Foster depth measurement and the incidence of multidimensional poverty.

Source: CONEVAL estimations based on the MCS-ENIGH 2008.

Chart 2
Incidence of multidimensional poverty and extreme multidimensional poverty, by federal state, 2008



Note: the percentage of multidimensional poverty includes the percentage of extreme multidimensional poverty.

Source: CONEVAL estimations based on the MCS-ENIGH 2008.

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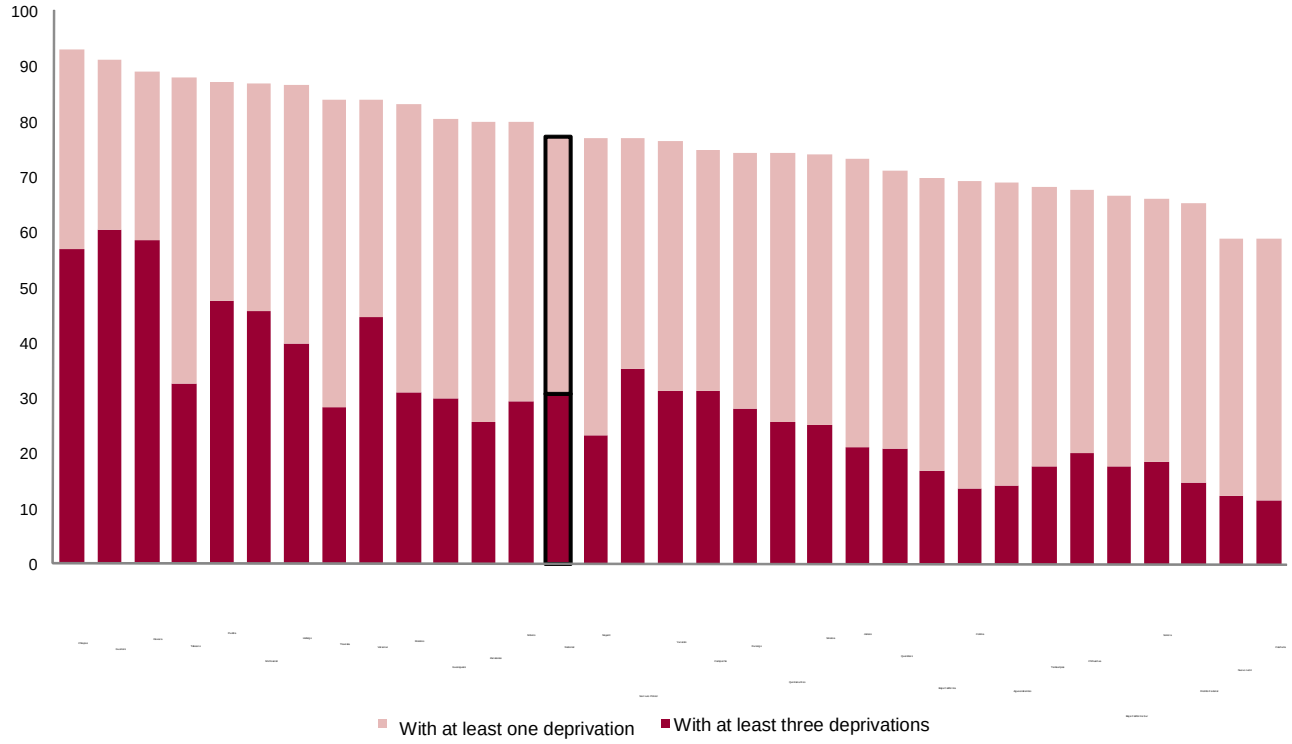
Chart 3
Percentage of population with at least one social deprivation, by federal state, 2008



Note: the percentage of population with at least one social deprivation includes the percentage of population with at least three social deprivations

Source: CONEVAL estimations based on the MCS-ENIGH 2008.

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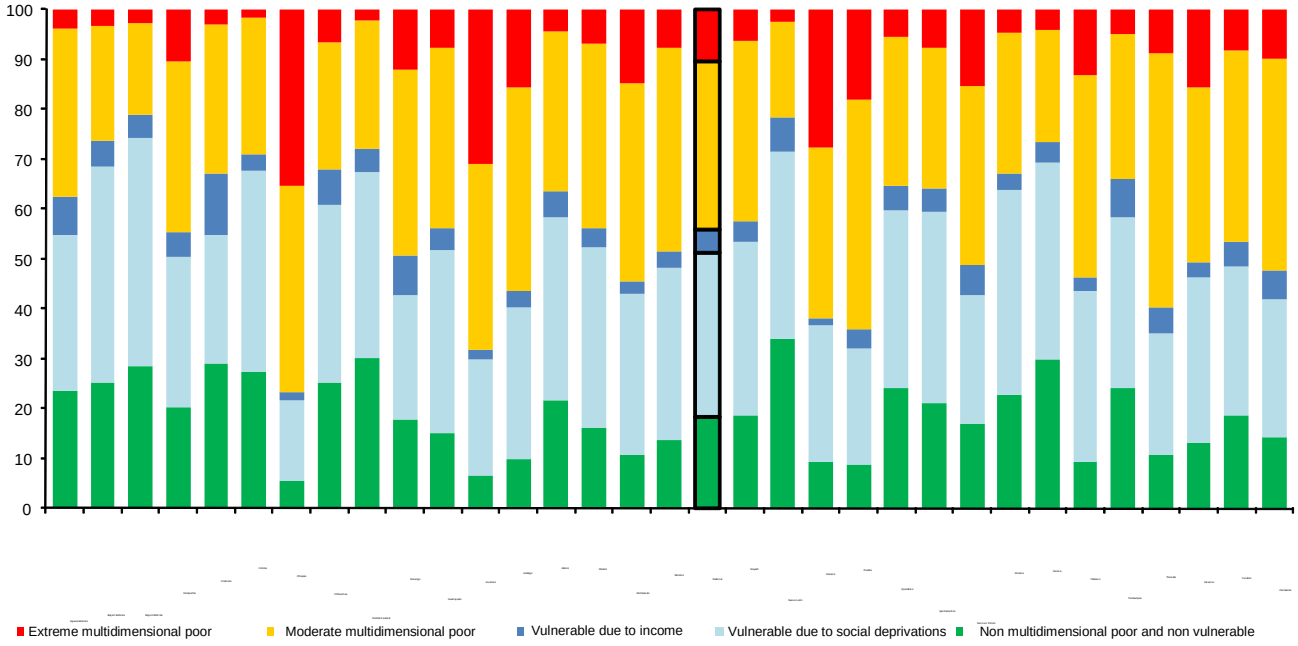
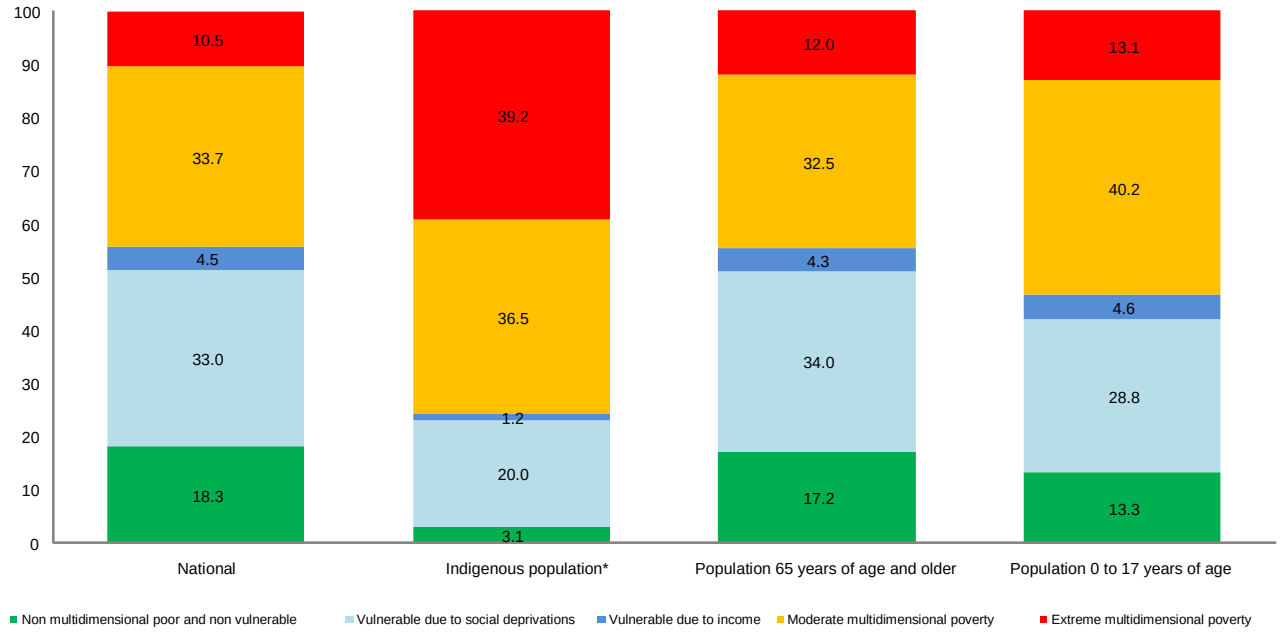
Chart 4
Population distribution, per situation of multidimensional poverty, Mexico, 2008



Source: CONEVAL estimations based on the MCS-ENIGH 2008.

Chart 5
Population distribution, per situation of multidimensional poverty in different population groups, Mexico, 2008



* Refers to indigenous language-speaking population.

Source: CONEVAL estimations based on the MCS-ENIGH 2008.

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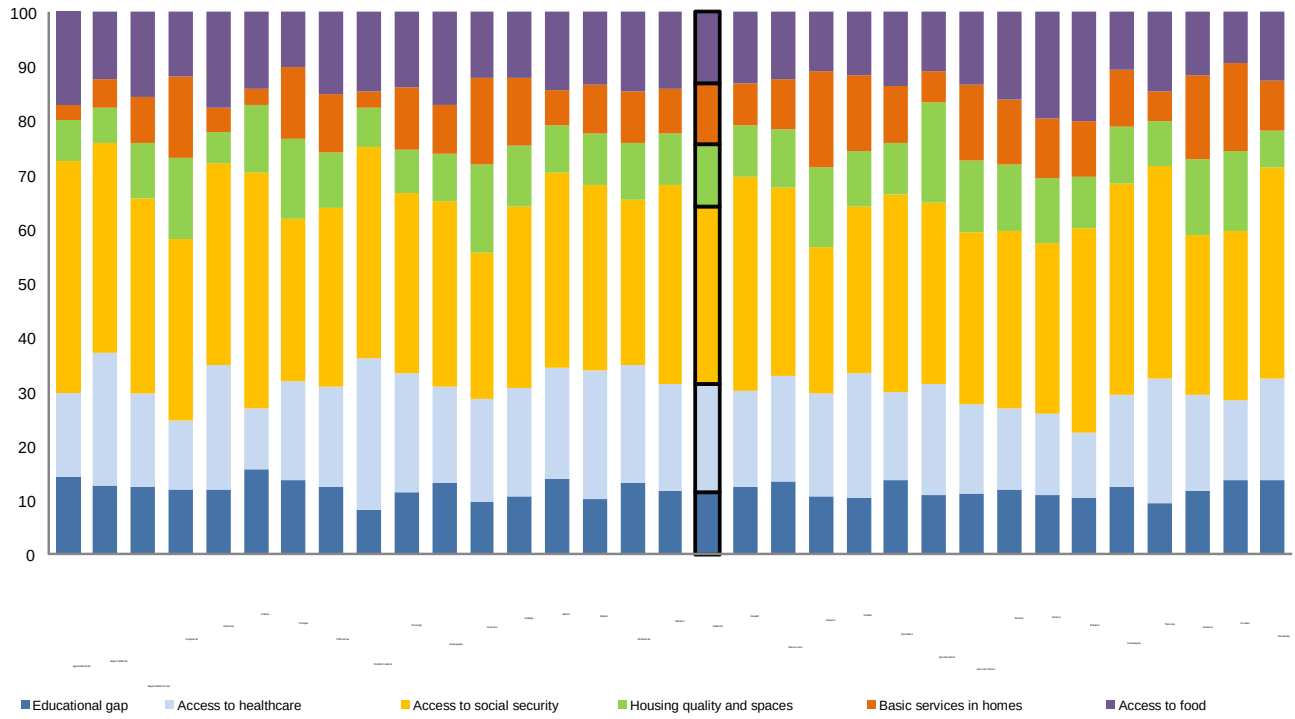
Chart 6
Contribution of each social deprivation indicator to the intensity of multidimensional poverty, Mexico, 2008



Source: CONEVAL estimations based on the MCS-ENIGH 2008.