

GLOSSARY

TERMS USED IN THE METHODOLOGY FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY MEASUREMENT IN MEXICO

■ ACCESS TO FOOD

The right to access to food is the right of every individual to enjoy physical and economic access to an adequate nutrition and the means to obtain it (OHCHR, 2004). Not to suffer hunger is the minimum that should be guaranteed within the right to food.

In order to count with a measurement that reflects with the greatest possible accuracy the existence of significant limitations in the exercise of right to food, we consider in a situation of food access deprivation households that:

- present a moderate or severe level of food insecurity.

Food insecurity evaluates aspects such as concern due to lack of food, changes in the quality and quantity of food, and even experiences of hunger.

■ ACCESS TO SOCIAL SECURITY

Social security can be defined as the set of mechanisms designed to guarantee the means of sustenance of individuals and their families facing eventualities such as accidents or illness, or facing socially recognized circumstances such as old age and pregnancy. The exclusion of social protection mechanisms damages the ability of individuals to face contingencies outside their control that may significantly deteriorate their standard of living and that of their families (CEPAL, 2006).

We may identify the population under access to social security deprivation, using the following criteria:¹

- for the wage-earning working population, we consider people are not in deprivation in this dimension if they count with the benefits of medical services, paid leave and SAR or Afore (retirement funds);

¹This indicator identifies the population that is not deprived to simplify the exposition of the criteria.

- for the independent working population we consider people have access to social security when they count with medical services such as labor benefits or by voluntary adhesion to the IMSS mandatory regime, and additionally has SAR or Afore (retirement funds);
- for the general population we consider people have access when they enjoy of retirement or pension, or if they are relatives of a person inside or outside the household with access to social security;
- in the case of the population in retirement age (65 years of age and older), we consider they have access to social security if they are beneficiaries to a social pension program for elderly adults, and
- the population that does not count with at least one of the aforementioned criteria, is considered in situation of access to social security deprivation.

■ ACCESS TO BASIC DWELLING-RELATED SERVICES²

According to the criteria proposed by the CONAVI, we consider as population in situation of basic services at home deprivation people who live in homes with at least one of the following features:

- water is obtained from a well, river, lake, tanker, or else, piped water,
- by carriage from another home, or from the public water valve or hydrant;
- lacking drainage service, or the wastepipe is connected to piping leading to a river, lake, sea, gully or crevice;
- lacking electric power.

■ ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

Fourth Article of the Constitution sets forth that all the Mexican population has the right to health protection. In terms with the Law for General Health (LGS), this constitutional right refers to the right of all Mexicans to be incorporated to the Social Health Protection System (article 77 bis1 of the LGS).

From the legal criteria, we consider people are in situation of healthcare deprivation when:

- they lack ascription or entitlement to receive medical services from a healthcare institution, including Popular Insurance (*Seguro Popular*), social security institutions (federal or state IMSS, ISSSTE; PEMEX, Army or Navy) or to private medical services.

² For the construction of this indicator, CONEVAL brought to the consideration of the CONAVI the inclusion of the following variables: water provision and frequency, drainage availability, toilet availability, exclusive use of lavatory, passage of water to lavatory, electricity availability, elimination of garbage and burnt fuel used for cooking. The final selection of indicators and variables obeys the recommendations by the CONAVI.

■ ECONOMIC WELLBEING

It identifies the population whose income is insufficient to acquire the goods and services it requires to satisfy its basic needs.

■ QUALITY AND SPACES OF THE DWELLING

The physical environment where people dwell has a determining influence on their quality of life, especially in the space where their closest daily and social life develops, that is, the home. The CONAVI proposed to CONEVAL to analyze deprivation in this dimension into two sub-dimensions: the home's construction material and its spaces. In the case of the construction material, the CONAVI proposed using information on the material floors, roofs and walls are built with; in the case of spaces, it proposed analyzing the level of overcrowding. According to these criteria, we consider as population in situation of housing quality and spaces deprivation the people who live in homes that present at least one of the following features:

- the material of floors is dirt;
- the material of roofs is cardboard sheet or discarded material;
- the material of walls is mud or mud compounds; reed, bamboo or palm; cardboard, metal or asbestos sheet; or discarded material, or
- the ratio of persons per room (overcrowding) is higher than or equal to 2.5.

■ SOCIAL RIGHTS

The population with at least one social deprivation is identified in the indicators associated to this space (educational gap, access to health services, access to social security, quality and spaces of the dwelling, access to basic dwelling-related services and access to food). The added measure of these deprivations will be referred to as social deprivation index, is obtained counting the deprivations presented by the population.

■ DEGREE OF SOCIAL COHESION

Given the profusion of concepts associated to social cohesion, during the methodology definition process, the measurement of this dimension will be made through four indicators the specialists considered are associated to social cohesion: economic inequality, social polarization, social networks and income ratio.

■ SOCIAL DEPRIVATION INDICATORS

They are each of the indicators associated with the social rights space, which assume the value of 1 if a person presents deprivation and of 0 if he/she doesn't. These indicators identify the population that lacks the relevant indicator's minimum essential elements, therefore if a person does not present a certain deprivation, it cannot be said he/she is guaranteed the full exercise of the right that corresponds to him/her.

■ SOCIAL DEPRIVATION INDEX

This index is built for each person by adding the six indicators associated to the social deprivations. We consider a person who experiences deprivations in the space of social rights when the social deprivation index is over zero, that is, when he/she experiences at least one of the six deprivations.

■ THE WELLBEING LINE

It allows identifying the population that lacks sufficient resources to acquire the goods and services they require to satisfy their basic needs (food and non food).

■ THE MINIMUM WELLBEING LINE

It allows identifying the population that, even when making use of their entire income in purchasing food, would be unable to acquire the indispensable to have an adequate nutrition.

■ INCIDENCE MEASUREMENTS

Poverty incidence measurements refer to the percentage of the population or of a specific population group suffering a type of economic or social deprivation.

■ DEPTH MEASUREMENTS

Depth measurements allow learning the population's average number of deprivations. The incidence measurement only indicates the extension of the problematic (how much population is under multidimensional poverty); the depth measurement allows us to know, additionally, how many deprivations they have in average. Thus, it is possible to distinguish in a situation that the entire multidimensional poor population presents the six social deprivations, from one which only has a single deprivation.

■ NOT MULTIDIMENSIONAL POOR AND NOT VULNERABLE

Population whose income is above the wellbeing line and that has no social deprivation.

■ MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

A person in a situation of multidimensional poverty when he/she is guaranteed the exercise of at least one of his/her rights for social development, and if his/her income is insufficient to acquire the goods and services he/she requires to satisfy his/her basic needs.

■ EXTREME MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

A person is in a situation of extreme multidimensional poverty when he/she presents three or more social deprivations and his/her income is insufficient to cover his/her food needs, even if he/she devoted his/her entire income to this purpose.

■ EDUCATIONAL GAP

According to the Mexican State Mandatory Schooling Regulation (*Norma de Escolaridad Obligatoria del Estado Mexicano*, NEOEM) the population that fulfills the following criteria is considered under educational deprivation:

- is 3 to 15 years of age, lacks the mandatory basic education and does not attend a formal education center; or
- is 16 years of age or older, was born before 1982 and lacks the mandatory level of education valid at the time when it should have been studied (complete primary school), or
- is 16 years of age or older, was born after 1982 and lacks the mandatory level of education (complete secondary school).

■ VULNERABLE DUE TO SOCIAL DEPRIVATIONS

Population that presents one or more social deprivations, but whose income is over the wellbeing line.

■ VULNERABLE DUE TO INCOME

Population that does not present social deprivations and whose income is under or equal to the wellbeing line.