INDEX

Absolute norm, 7	COVID-19 pandemic, 4, 33, 94,
Additivity, 19, 50, 69, 72, 77	104
AFORE, 59	Cronbach's Alpha models, 18–19,
Alpha models, 18–19, 39, 50,	39, 50, 64–65
64–65	Damandanay natio 00
ANOVA models, 18–20, 40, 50,	Dependency ratio, 88
64–65, 69–72, 78–79	Deprivations, 8, 27–28, 34, 37–38,
Antipoverty policies, 46–47,	60-61, 96-97, 99, 102-103
81–82, 90, 94, 98, 102	Disabled people at home, 88
	Dwelling
Classical test theory, 67–68	basic services in, 62–63
Conditional cash transfers (CCTs),	necessary durables for, 59
91	necessary services in, 60
CONEVAL. See National Council	quality and living space of, 62
for the Evaluation of Social	Economic Commission for Latin
Policy in Mexico	America and the Caribbean
(CONEVAL)	(ECLAC), 5, 10
Confirmatory factor analysis (CF),	EDUMP. See Multidimensional
104–105	Poverty Thresholds Survey
Consensual approach (CA), 16, 18,	(EDUMP)
37, 40–42, 95–96	Ethnicity, 87–88
CONEVAL, 27, 41	Extreme Poverty Line (EPL), 6–7
consensual method,	Extreme Poverty Line (EPL), 6-7
37–40	Federal Electricity Commission
future research, 104–106	(CFE), 5
implications, 104–106	
poverty, 85–89	General Law for Social
socially perceived necessities,	Development (LGDS),
33–40	14–17, 51, 101
social needs, 28-33	General linear model (GLM),
social rights, 42-43, 45, 47	64–65
Constitution of Mexico, Article 1	Governments, national and
of, 13–14	international institutions, 99
Council for the Evaluation of Social	Human dignity, 7, 13, 31, 44
Development (EVALUA),	Human flourishing, 30–32
13, 104–105	Human needs, 22–23, 25, 28–30
•	11uman necus, 22-23, 23, 20-30

152 Index

Human Rights (HR), 2, 13–14, 43–45, 94, 99–100	multidimensional poverty, 3, 13, 16, 35–36
INEGI. See National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) Information and communications technology (ICT), 4 Integrated method, 9–10 Integrative Poverty Measurement Methodology (IPMM), 11–13, 30, 96, 104–105 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), 43, 45 International Labor Organization (ILO), 44 Internet access, 5, 33, 63–64, 95	Multidimensional Poverty Measurement Methodology in Mexico (MPMM), 15–16 National Council for the Evaluation of Social Policy in Mexico (CONEVAL), 1–2, 15–17, 20, 22 National Policy for Social Development, 14 population in, 3–4 poverty, 2–5 social deprivations, 4 social rights-based approach, 13–16 social rights view, 16–18 Unsatisfied Basic Needs (UBN),
Logistic regression models, 20, 50, 66, 78–79	7–10 Minimum standards, 6 Multidimensional child poverty
Methodology for Multidimensional Poverty Measurement (MMPM), 3-4, 41-43, 69, 71, 79, 81-83, 85, 89-90, 94, 96-97 Mexican Constitution, 91, 97-98, 100-101 Mexican School on poverty studies,	(MCP), 86–87 Multidimensional poverty, 3, 13, 16, 104 consensual approach, 51–55 consensual method, 77–85 external validity, 77–85 Methodology for Multidimensional Poverty in Mexico (MMPM), 49–50
Mexico	standards of living, 51-55 Multidimensional Poverty
consensual approach. See Consensual approach (CA) COVID-19 pandemic, 4 Federal Electricity Commission (CFE), 5 General Law for Social Development Policy in Mexico (LGSD), 14–17	Measurement Methodology in Mexico (MPMM), 15–16 Multidimensional Poverty Thresholds Survey (EDUMP), 19–20, 42–43, 49–51, 53–56, 58, 62–63, 81, 90–93, 96–97, 104 Multivariate techniques, 38–39
methodological approach, 18–20 Mexican School on poverty studies, 10–13	National Council for the Evaluation of Social Policy in Mexico (CONEVAL), 1–2, 4, 15–17, 20, 22, 27,

Index 153

41–43, 45–46, 51, 55–57, 79, 81–83, 85, 92–93, 95–96, 98, 101, 104–105 National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), 4–5, 50, 66, 92–93	Reliability, 19, 50, 67–68, 72, 77 Revised social deprivation index testing additivity for, 69–72 testing reliability for, 67–68 testing validity, 65–67 R-squared coefficient, 53
National Policy for Social Development, 14 National Survey of Household Income and Expenditure (ENIGH), 13, 63–64, 77, 105 National Survey on Availability and Use of Information	Secretaria de Desarrollo Social (SEDESOL), 10 Social and public services, 59 Social cohesion, 105 Social consensus, 1, 17, 19, 22–23, 26–28, 33, 41–42, 45–46, 48–51, 56, 58, 60, 89, 96, 102–103
Technologies in Households (ENDUTIH), 5 Nordic welfare system, 100 Odds ratio (OR), 50, 65	Social deprivations, 2–4, 40 additivity, 72–77 CONEVAL, 61 consensual method, 59–64
Perceptions Survey-Access to Basic Needs (EPASB), 11 Political Constitution of the United	dwelling. See Dwelling educational gap, 60 food, 63–64 health care access, 60–61
Mexican States (CPEUM), 2 Poverty age groups, 85–87 consensual method, 85–89 dependency ratio, 88 disabled people at home, 88 ethnicity, 87–88 locality, 87–88 measures, 89–90 multidimensional poverty measurement methodologies (MMPM), 56, 58, 85, 89–90, 94 population groups, 85–89 sex, 85 social needs, 55–58 strata, 88–89	MMPM, 59–64 odds ratio for, 65 reliability, 72–77 social and public services, 59 social security, 61–62 validity, 65–67 Socially perceived necessities, 33, 40, 53, 59–60 Social needs, 28, 33, 40, 53–55, 58 human flourishing approach, 32 poverty, 55–58 satisfiers and resources, 32 Social rights, 13, 16, 18, 42–43, 45, 47, 97–98 poverty, 43, 45, 47 Social security, 61–62, 101
Poverty Line (PL), 6–7, 9 Proportional Deprivation Index (PDI), 38 Psychological needs, 29–30	Socio-economic contexts, 98 Standards of living, 31, 51, 55 Structural equation modelling (SEM), 68, 95, 104–105
Quantitative analysis, 39–40	Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), 2

154 Index

Technical Committee for Poverty
Measurement (CTMP), 10
Trans National Corporations
(TNCs), 44
Two-dimensional approach, 9
United Nations Children's Fund
(UNICEF), 44, 46
Universal Declaration of Human
Rights (UDHR), 43, 47, 100
Universal social policies,

99-100

Unsatisfied Basic Needs (UBN), 7, 10–12, 47, 100 UN's Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), 44

Validity, 19, 50, 65, 67

World Summit on Social Development in Copenhagen, 44