Mexico was the first country in the world to establish an official multidimensional measurement of poverty. This means that, in addition to considering the inadequacy of economic resources, it considers several additional dimensions on which social policy should focus.

Through a methodology that links two approaches: economic well-being and social rights, there is a conceptually approach to the issue of multidimensional poverty. This approach recognizes that the impoverished population not only faces economic resource inadequacy but is also vulnerable in the exercise of their fundamental rights due to a lack of access to food, healthcare, education, social security, and adequate housing. This approach allows for the development of a comprehensive social framework grounded in a rights-based perspective, monitoring various dimensions that influence social and human development, and guiding the formulation of public policies in support of complete and universal social inclusion.

Based on the General Law of Social Development (LGDS, by its Spanish acronym), it is stipulated that the data source for this measurement is the INEGI, specifically the National Survey of Household Income and Expenditure (ENIGH, by its Spanish acronym). This survey aims to provide a statistical overview of household income and expenditure patterns, including their amounts, origins, and distributions. Furthermore, it offers insights into the occupational and sociodemographic characteristics of household members, as well as details about housing infrastructure and household equipment. In this instance, we present the results of the 2022 edition, conducted from August 21st to November 28th of that year. The survey is carried out every two years.