

CMT REPORTS



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The combat to social deprivation in Mexico,

an incomplete task

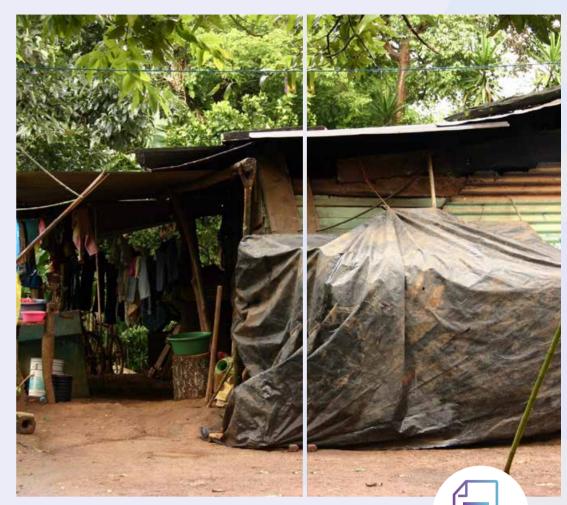
Although we have observed an improvement on the indicators related to social deprivation, we are far from reducing the gaps in matters of inequality.

ver the last 30 years we have observed an improvement on the indicators related to social deprivation throughout the 32 states in the country, however, according to those indicators designed by the National Council for Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL), the efforts made have not been enough.

In accordance with the analysis made on the population census developed between 1990 and 2020, we noticed that deprivation in the access to health decreased by 37.2 percentage points. Baja California Sur, Chihuahua, and Colima got 11.4, 12, and 12.7 points respectively so they were the states with the lowest percentages in those matters throughout the country.

In issues related to educational lagging between the years 1990 and 2020, that indicator slightly decreased in this area all over the country, but that decrease was not as noticeable as the one related to access to healthcare, as this issue only decreased from 26.6 points in 1990 to 17.3 points in 2020.

One of the most remarkable issues, which had a meaningful progress in that period, was the access to basic services in housing, particularly in the number of people who did not have drainage systems. It decreased by 34.3 points, that is to say, it decreased from 40.3 to 6 percent in 30 years, which represents the biggest decrease among the different criteria during that period.



How is poverty measured in Mexico?

Economic Welfare

The capacity of people to get goods and services with their incomes.



Social Rights

It recognizes people in full use of their rights who cannot afford the acquisition of goods or services.



The picture might not improve as we still need to verify the impact caused by COVID-19

Considering also that same study, which was developed by CONEVAL, it is still not possible to estimate the social panorama after the COVID-19 pandemic, as it only made more evident the different deficiencies in the country. There are some states whose educational lagging rate is over 25 percentage

points (like Oaxaca, Guerrero, and Chiapas), but there are some other states whose rates have not changed for 10 years, and they have stayed with only 10% of their population suffering from specific educational lagging issues (like Mexico City, and Nuevo León).

Deficiencies may increase in a short term

According to the Multidimensional Measurement of Poverty 2018 - 2020, developed by CONEVAL, which was presented in August this year, it was revealed that social deprivations between 2018 and 2020 increased by 12 percentage points in matters related to the access to healthcare services, which increased from 16.2% to 28.2%. Meanwhile, the educational lagging only increased 0.23%.

The most severe deficiencies were also revealed after this study, as the access to social security was the one showing the highest rate with 52% of people being affected. This fact revealed a mixed picture so, short-term actions have to be performed by all the people being affected in their everyday activities due to those kinds of deprivations.

Indicators of social deprivation in Mexico

Deficiencies in	2018	2020
Access to healthcare services	16.2	28.2
Access to food	22.2	22.5
Education	19	19.2
Access to social security	53.5	52
Access to basic services in housing	19.2	17.9
Quality of housing areas	11	9.3

From 2018 to 2020.

Welfare Ecosystem CMT

Food Network



Health

Network



Network









Inclusion Network





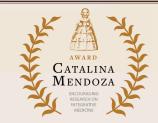
Innovation and management of knowledge Network



Collaboration is the key for the promotion of welfare

Social deprivations have not decreased in the way people might want to, but they got more complicated after the COVID-19 pandemic. Congregación Mariana Trinitaria through its Welfare Ecosystem became an important part to promote the development of welfare among people who need support thanks to the collaboration with citizens, members of civil societies, and authorities.

We have to remember that these kinds of collaborations allow the different programs in the organization to have gradual impact, to reduce the gaps, and they also allow all the people to have decent living conditions.



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