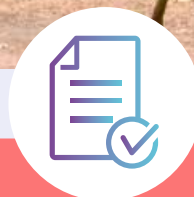


The combat to social deprivation in Mexico, an incomplete task

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



SUMARY

Despite some efforts and progress made in matters related to the eradication of social deprivation in Mexico from 1990 to 2020, the statistics provided by the National Council for Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) showed that they have not been enough. The scenario might get even more complicated as we still do not know all the consequences of the pandemic.

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



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.