# Chiapas, Oaxaca, and Guerrero are the states with the highest indexes of social backwardness

17 thousand 292 communities located in 677 municipalities in four states in Mexico have high indexes of social backwardness, as detailed in the Index developed by CONEVAL; where education, health, and housing were analyzed by that organism

The Index of Social Backwardness details that Chiapas is the state with the highest rate of social backwardness in the country, followed by Oaxaca, Guerrero, and Veracruz; all of them appear on the list of states with the highest indexes, and Puebla was also included on that list. Batopilas de Manuel Gómez Morín, Chihuahua; Mezquital, Durango; Del Nayar, Nayarit; were also in the list of municipalities with the highest social backwardness in the country.



Chiapas, Oaxaca y Guerrero are the states with the highest Index of Social Backwardness, as they have people with the lowest level of education in the country, the services to affiliate workers are not enough; and a considerable number of citizens live in houses lacking multiple basic services.

The National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) developed the Index of Social Backwardness 2020 based on data from the census conducted by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI).

"The Index of Social Backwardness, through 11 indicators, considers information about the dimensions of educational lagging, access to healthcare services, quality and spaces in housing, basic services in housing, and assets in housing" mentions CONEVAL in its report.

| Distribution of territorial units considering the degree of social backwardness and breakdown levels | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Degree of backwardness | State entity | Municipality | Locality |
| Very low | 4 | 677 | 17, 292 |
| Low | 14 | 893 | 40, 166 |
| Medium | 6 | 504 | 23, 161 |
| High | 4 | 243 | 19, 789 |
| Very high | 4 | 152 | 7, 741 |
| Total | 32 | 2,469 | 108, 149 |

Source: CONEVAL, 2020.

## States and municipalities with the highest indexes of backwardness

Chiapas, Oaxaca, Guerrero, Veracruz y Puebla are the states with the highest indexes of social backwardness; the first four ones are rated as "very high", and Puebla as "high".

| The five states with the highest index of social backwardness | | |
|---|---|---|
| State | Index of social backwardness | Degree of social backwardness |
| Chiapas | 2.644 | Very high |
| Oaxaca | 2.591 | Very high |
| Guerrero | 2.450 | Very high |
| Veracruz | 1.143 | Very high |
| Puebla | 0.744 | High |

Source: CONEVAL, 2020.

On the other hand, the five states with the lowest indexes are: Nuevo León, Coahuila, Mexico City, Aguascalientes, and Colima; from the states on this list, only Colima is rated as "low", while the other states are rated as "very low".

CONEVAL also reveals the names of the municipalities with the highest social backwardness: Batopilas de Manuel Gómez Morín, Chihuahua; Mezquital, Durango; Del Nayar, Nayarit; Cochoapa el Grande, Guerrero; Mezquitic, Jalisco; Chalchihuitán, Chiapas; Sitalá, Chiapas; San José Tenango, Oaxaca; Urique, Chihuahua; and Mixtla de Altamirano, Veracruz.

## Educational lagging

13.7 percent of the population in Chiapas is illiterate, which makes it the state with the highest social backwardness index, according to the analysis performed by CONEVAL. Guerrero with 12.5 percent, and Oaxaca with 11.8 percent of the population in that status are the states that follow that list.

The states with the highest percentage of people between 6 to 14 years old that do not go to school are Chiapas, Michoacán, and Guanajuato with 10.5, 8, and 7 percent respectively. Chiapas, Guerrero, and Oaxaca have the highest number of people over 15 years that were unable to complete their basic studies.

At national level, the indicator related to education that shows the highest incidence is the one regarding the percentage of population over 15 years unable to complete their basic studies (29.6 percent), followed by the percentage of population between 6 to 14 years old that do not go to school (6.1 percent).

## Access to health services

The dimension of access to health services on the Index of Social Backwardness considers the people who are not affiliated to any healthcare institution, so we can observe that the state entities with the highest percentages are: Michoacán (37.6 percent), State of Mexico (33.4 percent) and Chiapas (32.7 percent).

In contrast, the states with the lowest percentage of population affiliated to healthcare institutions are: Chihuahua (15.3 percent), Baja California Sur (16.2 percent), and Colima (16.8 percent). At national level, the percentage of the population who are not affiliated to any healthcare institution in 2020 was 26.2 percent.

## Quality and spaces in housing

The dimension of quality and spaces in housing reveals data about houses with firm floors, Guerrero is the state with the highest percentage with 14 percent; after that, we find Oaxaca with 13.3 percent, and Chiapas with 11.1 percent.

Between the indicators related to the dimension of services in housing, the states with the highest percentage of housing without either WC or sanitary facilities are: Guerrero (9.5 percent), Yucatán (6.5 percent), and Campeche (3.6 percent).

Most houses with no connection to water services provided by the public sewage systems are located in: Guerrero (11.1 percent), Chiapas (9.9 percent), and Oaxaca (9.8 percent). On the other hand, most houses without drainage services are located in: Oaxaca (19.4 percent), Guerrero (11.8 percent), and San Luis Potosí (9.1 percent).

At national level, the indicators with the highest incidence are the ones related to houses without drainage systems (4.3 percent), and housing with no access to water provided by the public sewage (3.5 percent).

## CMT and social backwardness

Congregación Mariana Trinitaria, A.C., (CMT) is a civil organization with 24 years of experience, whose only purpose is to assist poor people through subsidies to support groups in different communities that organize and get together, local governments, and citizens associations, which are able to potentialize public and private resources to develop community service projects.

Through its Welfare Ecosystem Model, which includes 11 networks; it contributes to the social welfare of people who face vulnerability in issues such as housing, education, and health.

As a matter of fact, those topics are the ones that CONEVAL analyzes on the Index of Social Backwardness. Perhaps they do not provide enough information to measure poverty in and of itself, but they allow to detect and prioritize those areas where people live in vulnerability.

In the Network of Education, CMT promotes programs to support educational technologies, especially after the sanitary contingency caused by the COVID-19 pandemic by subsidizing computers and connectivity plans.

Thanks to these and many other actions, CMT allows people in situations of vulnerability to have access to a decent house. Through the networks called Water and Energy, it makes those services available for citizens, which are also part of their human rights.

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