

There are still many things to do to combat poverty

During the past three decades, the number of people lacking social services decreased in Mexico. However, over the last five years this tendency has stopped, especially in the area of health services, where the number of people lacking this service is increasing

CONEVAL analyzed the evolution of social disadvantages from 1990 to 2020, and a big progress was being made in that topic, however, suddenly that tendency stopped. In that period of time, Congregación Mariana Trinitaria always contributed unconditionally to combat poverty by increasing public and private resources to provide welfare to millions of people.

Although the indicators of social deprivation in Mexico showed positive aspects during the past 30 years, it is remarkable the increase on the number of people who could not have access to health services from 2015 to 2020, as mentioned in the analysis called “Evolution of the dimensions of poverty 1990 - 2020”, developed by the National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL)..

The lack caused by poor access to health services has shown heterogeneous tendencies over the last decade, because it decreased from 33.6 percent to 16.7 percent, that is to say, it decreased 16.9 percentage points between 2010 and 2015. Unfortunately, it increased 4.8 percentage points between 2015 and 2020 so, by the end of this decade the official number is 21.5 percent.

Moreover, this tendency was also observed in 31 states between 2015 and 2020. Chiapas, Tabasco, and Oaxaca were the three states with the most noticeable increase as they showed 12.7, 10.1, and 9.6 respectively. Meanwhile, Baja California Sur was the only state that had a decrease of 1.3 percentage points in that period.



Mexican people live in overcrowding and lacking of services

In the country between 2010 and 2020, the percentage of people whose houses lacked piped water decreased 7.7 percentage points, that is to say, from 11.6 percent to 3.8 percent.

Meanwhile, the percentage of people whose houses lack drainage systems decreased from 40.3 percent to 6 percent; that is to say, 34.3 percentage points. Even though it decreased 20.4 percentage points from 1990 to 2020, 8.3 percent of Mexican people live in overcrowding according to CONEVAL. Besides, 1.3 percent live in houses with walls made with weak materials.

All over the country between 2010 and 2020, the percentage of people without a firm floor in their houses changed from 5.8 to 3.3 percent, that means a decrease of 2.5 percentage points.

CMT, an important piece to combat poverty for the past three decades

For more than 24 years, Congregación Mariana Trinitaria, A.C. (CMT) is a civil society that is committed to combat poverty in Mexico. Through its Welfare Ecosystem Model, it has developed strategies and social programs in regard to health, food, housing, water, and many others.

Among the actions promoted by CMT to contribute to food issues, we can mention the Bank of Formula Milk, located in the local Hospital for Children in Durango, Durango. This project is particularly focused on mothers who are not able to breastfeed their children.

In the area of education, we can mention the program “Conéctate” (Get connected), promoted by the municipality of Durango, which was introduced on March 30, 2021. The objective of this strategy is to allow students, teachers and workers to have access to subsidies on digital connectivity and technology devices like laptops and tablets.

In order to allow vulnerable families to have access to water, CMT develops strategies like the rainwater collection systems installed in San Miguel Tengango, Oaxaca; in April 2021.

Either with the Welfare Program in Buenavista that delivers supplies to improve houses in the municipality of Concepción Buena Vista in Oaxaca; or the Program “Durango Solidario” that provides liquid milk to vulnerable people in the municipality of Durango, both of them recently developed, CMT promotes actions that change lives.

CMT contributes to the integral social welfare of societies by implementing subsidy programs focused on community groups that work together, this way, they also contribute to social cohesion. Additionally, every single day it develops programs with public sectors to combat the most urgent social deprivations in the families.

Percentage of population with social deprivations 1990-2020

Indicators	Percentage				
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020
Deficiencies on access to healthcare services	-	58.6	33.6	16.7	21.5
Educational lagging	26.6	22.5	19.3	18.6	17.3
Deficiencies on the quality of spaces in housing					
Deficiencies on the materials used in floors	20.8	14.9	5.8	3.8	3.3
Deficiencies on the materials in the walls	7.4	4.2	2.1	1.5	1.3
Deficiencies on the materials used in roofs	12.4	6.7	2.7	1.6	0.9
Deficiencies caused by overcrowding	28.7	20.0	11.7	9.7	8.3
Deficiencies on the access to basic services in houses					
Deficiencies on access to piped water	24.2	15.8	11.6	5.4	3.8
Deficiencies on drainage system	40.3	26.9	11.9	7.9	6.0
Deficiencies on electricity services	13.1	4.8	1.9	0.9	0.6

Educational lagging is on a downward trend

Deficiencies caused by educational lagging in the country have been on a downward trend over the last decade, CONEVAL mentions, but it is slower than the one we observed in previous decades. In these issues, between 2010 and 2020 it decreased two percentage points, from 19.3 to 17.3 percent.

Regarding the states in the country, most of them were in similar conditions in the same period, with the exception of Baja California, which increased 0.9 percentage points, that is to say, from 13.9 percent to 14.8 percent.

The states with the highest percentages of people suffering from educational lagging in 2020 were: Chiapas (31.4 percent), Oaxaca (26.3 percent), and Michoacán (25.8 percent). On the other hand, the states with the lowest percentages were Mexico City (8.7 percent), Nuevo León (10.4 percent), and Coahuila (11.7 percent).

CMT successful case

