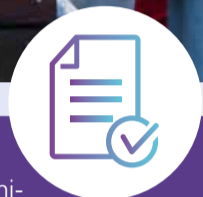


Mexico lives with severe lacks in health care matters

The states in the South get the biggest impact

In the country, Oaxaca, Guerrero, and Chiapas are the states where the numbers related to the lack of health care matters increased by 20.7, 19.7, and 19.5 percentage points respectively, CONEVAL mentions.



SUMMARY

By displaying its Network of Health, Congregación Mariana Trinitaria aims to benefit thousands of families in vulnerable conditions in order to make it easier for them to get medical assistance, especially in the rural areas in Mexico.

During 2020, Chiapas, Oaxaca, Guerrero, Veracruz, and Puebla were the states with the highest numbers on matters related to social backwardness in the country. That is to say, they obtained high percentages regarding different deficiencies found in areas like: access to education, health care, housing, basic services, among others. That was revealed on the Index of Social Backwardness 2020 (IRS), developed by the National Council for Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL).

On a nationwide scale, between 2018 and 2020, the number of people who did not have access to social services increased from 16.2 to 28.2 percent. That represents an increase from 20.1 to 35.7 million people in this period; according to the National Survey on Household Incomes and Expenses (ENIGH) 2020, which is part of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI).



People without access to health services increased from 20.1 to 35.7 million people between 2018 and 2020: INEGI



Nationwide, Oaxaca, Guerrero, and Chiapas are the states with the highest increase in the number of people who do not have access to healthcare services with 20.7, 19.7, and 19.5 percentage points, respectively.

That means that in two years the number of people who referred not being affiliated, registered or not having access to health care either in public or private institutions increased by 15.6 million. In accordance with the answers of the people who took the survey, the main reason is a remarkable decrease of people who were registered in Seguro Popular, and the creation of Instituto de Salud para el Bienestar (INSABI), additionally, the

access to medical assistance became more difficult to get when the COVID-19 pandemic started.

Among the indicators of the Social Rights of poverty, null access to health care is included. This refers to the people who are not affiliated to Seguro Popular, Public Social Security institutions (IMSS or ISSSTE), or any local or federal systems.

According to a study developed by CONEVAL, inequalities in health care services are the result of three main reasons: the sanitary contingency caused by COVID-19, the transi-

tional process in the administrative and operational processes to create INSABI, and the disappearance of Seguro Popular.

Contributing to the access to health care

The right to health is something that we have since we were born, however, families in precarious conditions do not have access to that, especially if they are not affiliated to any public system.

In the face of this controversy, Congregación Mariana Trinitaria (CMT), through its Network of Health, has implemented social programs all over the country to benefit the ones who need help by performing strategies that might facilitate the access to public health.

An example of those actions took place in San Diego de la Unión, in Guanajuato. In this place, the actions performed by CMT allowed people to get an ambulance, a fact that benefited thousands of people living in that area. When communities have this kind of resources, medical attention is easier, as well as the transfer of patients from one place to another if necessary.

Nationwide, between 2018 and 2020 we observed an increase in the number of people who did not have access to health care services, as it increased from 16.2 to 28.2%, which represents an increase from 20.1 to 35.7 million people in this period.



The increase in the deficiencies related to health care matters is noticeable in both: rural and urban areas, although they are more noticeable in the rural areas where social and economic backwardness become obstacles for people there in order to have access to medical assistance.

For instance, the state of Oaxaca increased from 16.3 to 36.9 percent; Guerrero in 2018 had 13.8 percent and it increased to 3.5 in 2020. Meanwhile, Chiapas increased from 17.6 to 37 percent; which was considered as the biggest increase on these matters in the same length of time.



CMT through its Network of Health, has implemented social programs, an example of those actions took place in San Diego de la Unión, in Guanajuato. In this place, the actions performed by CMT allowed people to get an ambulance, a fact that benefited thousands of people living in that area.

