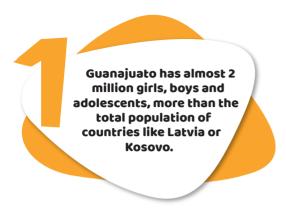
10 Things

You Did Not Know about Childhood and Adolescence in Guanajuato



Since 2015, Guanajuato has a Law on the Rights of Girls, Boys and Adolescents that acknowledges all girls, boys and adolescents who live and/or visit the State as holders of rights. Some of these rights are the right to live in healthy conditions and to a healthy comprehensive development; the right to live free from violence and to personal integrity; the right to education, and the right to participation.

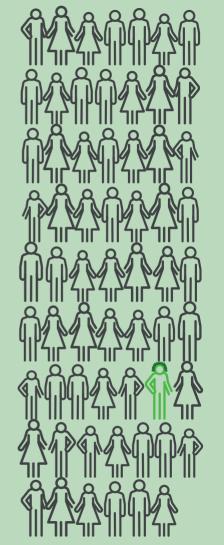
Sources: National Institute of Geography and Statistics (INEGI), 2020 Census. Wikipedia, List of countries and dependencies by population, 2022.



The child and adolescent population in Guanajuato is very diverse, one out of each 62 girls, boys and adolescents in the state is indigenous or afro-descendant.

According to the 2020 Census, girls, boys and adolescents in Guanajuato speak 27 different indigenous languages: Amuzgo, Ch'ol, Chichimeco Jonaz, Chinanteco, Huasteco, Huave, Huichol, Mam, Maya, Mazahua, Mazateco, Mixe, Mixteco, Nahuatl, Otomi, Pame, Tarasco, Tlahuica, Tlapaneco, Totonaco, Triqui, Tseltal, Tsotsil, Yaqui, Zapoteco, Zoque and other indigenous languages of the Americas. From these languages, Otomi and Chichimeco Jonaz are the ones most spoken by children and adolescents in Guanajuato.

Source: INFGI, 2020 Census.

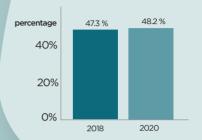




In Mexico, a girl, boy or adolescent is poor when they lack at least one social element (related to access to food, educational lag, access to health services, access to social security, quality and housing spaces, or basic services in the house) and the household income is insufficient to satisfy their food and non-food needs. This is the condition under which more than half of Guanajuato's children and adolescents live

Source: CONEVAL, Poverty measurement 2018-2020

Percentage of the population
0-17 years old living under poverty, per year

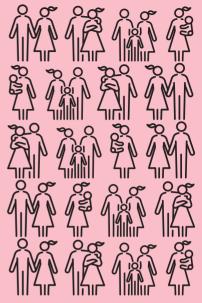




In Guanajuato, 20 times more women between 12 and 17 years old are married or cohabitating than the total number of women who received attention from the "Legal and Psychological Guidance Program from the Comprehensive System of Attention for Women" in the State during the last year.

In Mexico, it is prohibited for people under 18 to get married, without exceptions. In spite of that, early cohabiting or marriage continue to be a reality for 13 thousand adolescent women in Guanajuato between 12 and 17 years old. According to UNICEF, this not only accounts for a violation to their human rights, but it is also considered as a harmful practice that seriously impacts life, health, education and integrity, particularly of girls, hindering their and their families' development and future, and increasing discrimination and violence against them.

Source: INEGI, 2020 Census. Government of Guanajuato, Fourth Government Report (Exhibits), 2022.





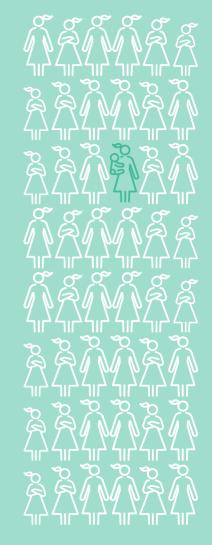
Population between 12 and 17 years old married or cohabitating per sex and age, percentage (2020)

Age	Sex					
12 a 14	Man					
years old	Woman					
	Total					
	Man					
15 a 17	Woman					
years old	Total					
		0%	2%	4%	6%	
		Porcentaje				



Pregnancy among adolescents negatively impacts health, school attendance, current and future incomes, and access to recreational, social, specialized-labor, quality and human-development activities, according to the National Institute for Women. This is why there is a National Strategy to Prevent Pregnancy in Adolescents. Still, maternity is a reality for one out of every 40 women between 12 and 17 years old in Guanajuato.

Source: INFGL 2000-2020 Censuses.



Guanajuato has a serious problem of violence against children and adolescents.
Imagine this: solely the mortality rate for homicide of girls, boys and adolescents in Guanajuato is greater than the rate of intentional homicides seen in Iraq for the entire population.

According to the General Law on the Rights of Children and Adolescents, every girl, boy and adolescent has the right to life and the authorities shall guarantee their survival. Nevertheless, according to data from the Executive Secretary of the National Public Security System (SESNSP, because of its initials in Spanish), thousands of people between 0 and 17 years old were victims of homicide since 2015, occasionally through firearms and puncture weapons. To this we have to add the girls and adolescents who were victims of femicide in Guanajuato, whose cases are not recorded as homicides.

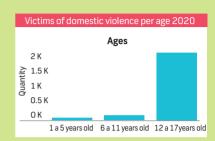
Sources: INEGI, Decease statistics 2021. Wikipedia, countries by intentional homicide rate, 2022.





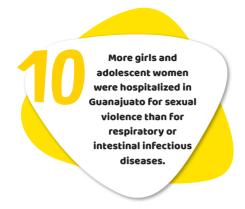


The General Law on the Rights of Children and Adolescents sets forth that families are also in charge of the respect and protection of children and adolescents rights. Nevertheless, only in 2021 more than 2,200 people between 0 and 17 years old were taken care of in hospitals of Guanajuato due to domestic violence, according to the Ministry of Health. This represented an increase in relation to 2020.



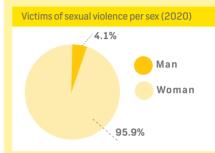


Source: Health, injuries and causes of violence, as of March 28 2022



Sexual abuse is a serious violation to the rights of children and adolescents, which mostly affects girls and adolescent women. According to the General Law on the Rights of Children and Adolescents, authorities have the obligation to take measures to prevent, attend to and sanction these cases. However, almost 375 people between 0 and 17 years old were taken care of in hospitals of Guanajuato during 2021 after surviving to sexual violence, as per the Ministry of Health.

Sources: Health, injuries and causes of violence, as of March 28 2022 [in Spanish].
Health, Automated Sub-system of Hospital Discharges (SAEH, because of its initials in Spanish), as of December 2021 [in Spanish].

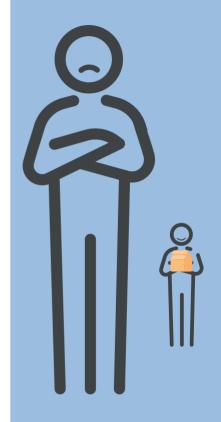




The number of girls, boys and adolescents who do NOT have access to nutritious and quality food in Guanajuato is 3 times more than the total number of beneficiaries of the programs "Hot and cold school breakfasts" from the last year in the State.

As per our Constitution, every person has the right to nutritious, sufficient and quality food. Nevertheless, 3 out of 10 girls, boys and adolescents in Guanajuato have a deficiency due to the lack of access thereto, which means that the right to food of more than 500 thousand people between 0 and 17 years old in Guanajuato has been violated one way or the other because of significant limitations to the exercise of this right or due to a lack of a frequent and diverse nutrition that increases the probability of satisfying the intake of the required calories and nutrients.

Sources: CONEVAL, Poverty measurement 2018-2020. Government of Guanajuato, Fourth Government Report (Exhibits), 2022.



Once upon a time there was a girl who could not take a shower when she woke up because there was no water in her house, then she had to go carry firewood to help with the food because they did not have fuel to cook, and when the night came she was not able to turn the light on to do her homework because there was no electric power in her house. Does it sound like a story you would only read in the bedtime stories your grandma told you? No, some of these situations are undergone everyday by one out of eight girls, boys and adolescents in Guanajuato.

Every family has the right to enjoy a dignifying household, as per our Constitution. Nevertheless, 228 thousand girls, boys and adolescents in Guanajuato live in a household with shortages due to a lack of access to basic household utilities, which means that one eighth of the children and adolescents in Guanajuato live in households with at least one of the following characteristics:



- The water is obtained from a well, river, lake, brook or tanker; or they access piped water from another house, or from a public tap or hydrant.
- They do not have drainage, or the drain is connected to a pipe that ends in a river, lake, sea, gully or gap.
- They do not have electric power.
- The fuel used for cooking or heating food is firewood or coal, without a chimney.]