

10
things

**You Did Not Know
about Childhood
and Adolescence
in Chiapas**

in CHIAPAS

1

The child and adolescent population in Chiapas is so big that if they created an independent republic it would be among the 150 most populated countries in the world.

Since 2015, Chiapas 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.



2

Do you know someone called Jose? The number of girls, boys and adolescents that speak an indigenous language in Chiapas is greater than the total number of men named "just like that" in this country.

According to the 2020 Census, the girls, boys and adolescents in Chiapas speak 34 different indigenous languages: Akateko, Ch'ol, Chatino, Chinanteco, Chontal, Chuj, Cuicateco, Huave, Huichol, Ixil, Jakalteko, K'iche', Kaqchikel, Lacandon, Mam, Maya, Mayo, Mazahua, Mazateco, Mixe, Mixteco, Nahuatl, Otomi, Popoluca, Q'anjob'al, Q'eqchi', Qato'k, Tarahumara, Tojolabal, Tarasco, Totonaco, Tzeltal, Tsotsil, Zapoteco, Zoque and other indigenous languages of the Americas. From these languages, Tzeltal and Tsotsil are the ones most spoken by children and adolescents in Chiapas.

Source: INEGI, 2020 Census.
National Electoral Institute (INE),
Male names more frequent than
or equal to 20 at national
level, 2021.

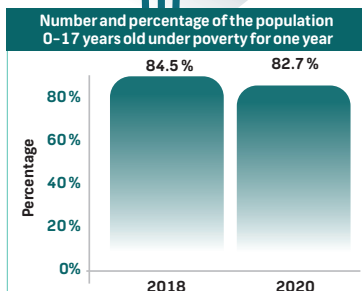


3

Can you imagine how shocking it would be if a referee stopped a basketball game to pull out four of the five female players of one same team? Nothing less than that is the ratio of girls, boys and adolescents who live under poverty in Chiapas.

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 four fifths of the child and adolescent population in Chiapas live.

Source: CONEVAL, Poverty measurement 2018-2020.



4

If all the girls, boys and adolescents who do NOT have access to nutritious quality food in Chiapas made a row to get breakfast in Tapachula's Central Park with physical distancing of 1.5 meters, the line would get to Cordoba, Veracruz following the highway.

As per our Constitution, every person has the right to nutritious, sufficient and quality food. Nevertheless, 1 out of four girls, boys and adolescents in Chiapas has a deficiency due to the lack of access thereto, which means that the right to food of more than one fourth of children and adolescents 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.
Google Maps, Cordoba to Tapachula, 2022.

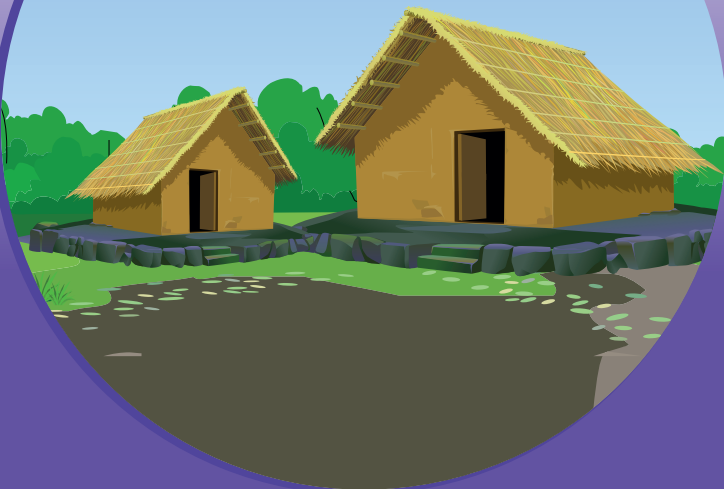


5

Can you try to make a sentence without using three of the five vocals? This is the ratio at which girls, boys and adolescents in Chiapas lack access to basic household utilities, such as water, power or adequate fuel.

Every family has the right to enjoy a dignifying household, as per our Constitution. Nevertheless, more than 1.2 million girls, boys and adolescents in Chiapas live in a household with shortages in the access to basic household utilities, which means that three fifths of the children and adolescents in Chiapas 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

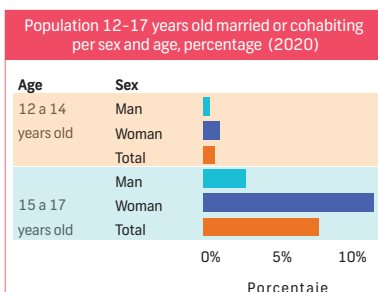
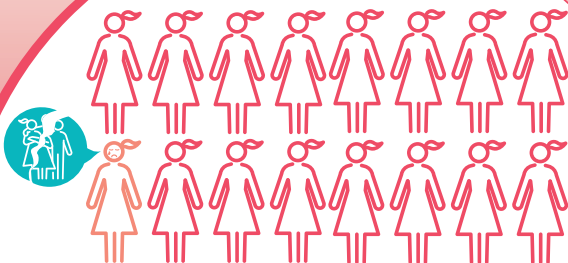


6

Imagine a party table with 16 adolescent women between 12 and 17 years old. If this table represented what is observed in Chiapas, one of them would be married or cohabiting.

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 21 thousand adolescent women between 12 and 17 years old. According to UNICEF, this not only accounts for a violation to their childhood and adolescence rights, but, according to United Nations System, 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.



7

Now imagine the day when all adolescents between 12 and 17 years old in Chiapas go to school. If that day was today, one out of every 30 classroom seats would be taken by teenage mothers.

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 30 women between 12 and 17 years old in Chiapas.

Source: INEGI, 2000-2020 Census.



8

Did you know that the number of girls, boys and adolescents in Chiapas is slightly inferior to the entire population of Qatar? Then, you would be surprised to also know that just the number of girls, boys and adolescents murdered in 2020 was 3 times more than the total number of deaths by intentional homicide in Qatar in one year.

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), hundreds of people between 0 and 17 years old in Chiapas have been 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 Chiapas, whose cases are not recorded as homicides by the SESNSP.

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



9

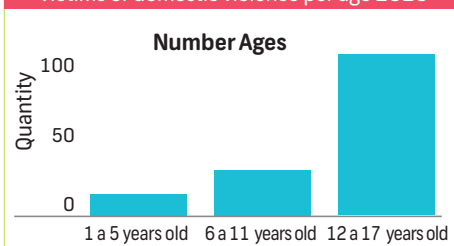
The number of girls, boys and adolescents who went to a hospital in Chiapas for domestic violence was twice the number who received attention for malnutrition in the same entity, being malnutrition a condition that affects a considerable part of the child and adolescent population in Chiapas.

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 150 people between 0 and 17 years old were taken care of in hospitals of Chiapas due to domestic violence, according to the Ministry of Health. This represented an increase in relation to 2020.

Sources: Health, injuries and causes of violence, as of March 28, 2022.
Health, Automated Sub-system of Hospital Discharges (SAEH), December 2021, Continuous National Survey on Health and Nutrition (ENSANUT) 2021.



Victims of domestic violence per age 2020



10

During 2021, the hospitals of Chiapas attended to more girls, boys and adolescents for sexual violence than the total number of municipalities of the State

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 140 people between 0 and 17 years old were taken care of in hospitals of Chiapas 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].
INEGI, Municipal Unit 2020.

Victims of sexual violence per sex (2020)

