

THE PANDEMIC IN MEXICO

The Scope of the Tragedy



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Content

- The pandemic in Mexico
 - Response and government narrative
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- Alerts



Response and narrative

- The government's initial response was to downplay the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Neither the Mexican health system nor the population were prepared to face the disease.
- Lack of coordination in the states.

It took 20 days to establish the General Health Council after the first contagion



- The first victim: medical and health personnel.
- Protests due to the lack of equipment, training and supplies.
 Fear of dying from Covid-19.
- 21% of the infections are from medical and health personnel.
- 2.6 % of total deaths are from medical and health personnel (june 16).
- Today, 2.1% of total deaths

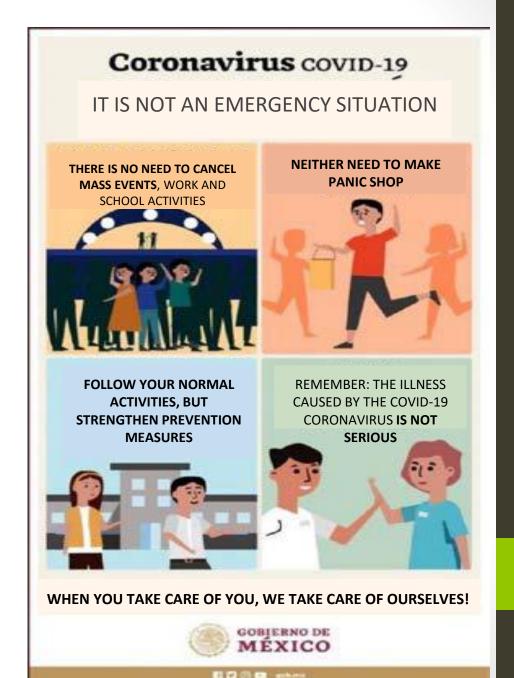


TABLE 7. COMPARATIVE BY COUNTRY WITH TOTAL DEATHS AND MEDICAL PERSONNEL

COUNTRY	DEATHS FROM COVID-19	DEATHS OF MEDICAL PERSONNEL	PERCENTAGE	SOURCE
México*	14649	385	2,63%	https://tinyurl.com/ybt6wht4
United states*	111.620	600	0,54%	https://tinyurl.com/ybpkm4ht
China**	4645	23	0,50%	https://tinyurl.com/ybf4q8fe
United Kingdom***	48106	191	0,40%	https://tinyurl.com/y7lbkcoy
Peru ****	3024	26	0,86%	https://tinyurl.com/ybrd5kmu
Brazil ****	21048	256	1,22%	https://tinyurl.com/y6vtx6cc
* As of June 9, 2020 ** As of June 4, 2020		*** As of Ma **** As of M ***** As of N	ay 20, 2020	



- Conflicting messages
 between the President and
 the Ministry of Health.
- 1: AMLO underestimates the danger and consequences.
- 2: Ministry of Health recommended protection measures that are not being followed by the president.



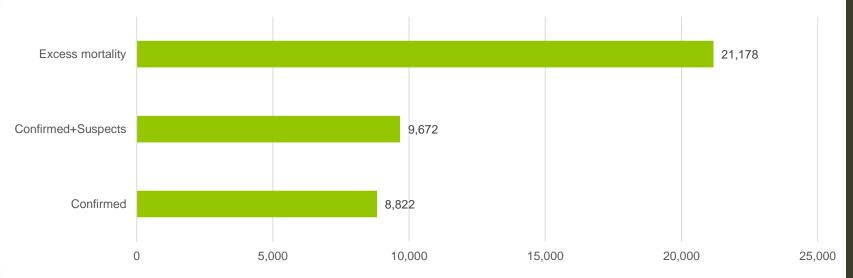


The Health Strategy

- Monitoring of the pandemic by limited and unrepresentative sampling, and allowed the contagion of the population without tracking. Few tests.
- 6, 100 tests per million inhabitants vs 130 to 150 thousands in other similar countries. The number of cases is underreported.
- https://ourworldindata.org/coronavirus-testing

The deads are also underreported

Comparison between the number of deaths from covid-19 and excess mortality in Mexico City, accumulated data from week 14 to week 27



 Source: Authors with data of Ministry of Health, INEGI and civil registry from Mexico City.

Multiply by 3 to get real death toll. More than 170,000. And the number keeps increasing: third place worldwide



 Projections: 88 thousands dead by the beginnig of october (IHME). The number of cases and deaths does not yield.

https://covid19.healthdata.org/mexico

 The pandemic is out of control, the health scenario is unfortunate.

Still, the authority ended social distancing.

"Traffic-lights" to return to the new normality





The Economic Strategy

- Economic policy in other countries was ignored.
- The strategy: almost no-support, continue existing social programs and reduce public spending.
- CMN (Mexican Business Council) achieved an agreement with BID Invest for 30 thousand credits.
- The government neither provided emergency (and temporary) income to poor families for keeping social distancing (informal sector), nor significant support to protect employment and companies (solidarity salary).
- Numerous proposals from the private sector, research centers, universities, political parties and prominent individuals were ignored.



- In economic and social matters, the government did not act on time or with strong determination.
- GDP is forecast to fall more than 8% in 2020 and will recover very slowly.
- A lost decade is in the horizon.

TABLE 10. FORECASTS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH IN 2020 BY COUNTRY

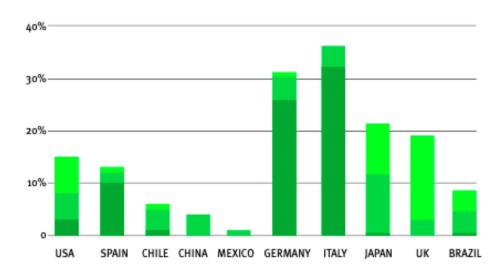
COUNTRY	GDP ESTIMATE 2020 (%)	PAÍS	GDP ESTIMATE 2020 (%)
GERMANY	-7.00	Greece	-10.00
Saudi Arabia	-2.30	India	-3.20
Argentina	-7.30	italy	-9.10
BraZil	-8.00	Japon	-6.10
CanadZ	-6.20	Libya	-58.70
Chile	-4.50	Mexico	-8.22
China	1.00	UK	-6.50
Colombia	2.40	RusSia	-6.00
Spain	-8.00	South Africa	-7.10
USA	-6.10	Venezuela	-15.00
France	-7.20	World economy	-5.20



GRAPH 9. FISCAL MEASURES IN RESPONSE T COVID-19

- The government plan to relieve the economic and employment crisis was modest, late and insufficient.
- Support amounted to less than 1 % of GDP, while other countries provided support of 5%, 10%, 15% and even 30% of GDP.

- CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION, ASSET PURCHASES, LOANS, DEBT ASSUMPTION, QUASI-FISCAL CONTRIBUTIONS, USE OF EXTRABUDGETARY FUNDS
- PUBLIC EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE MEASURES
- CREDITS GUARANTEES AND OTHER CONTINGENT OBLIGATIONS



Source: Bank of Mexico in 2020. https://tinyurl.com/y852bv43

Fiscal measures in various countries

TABLE 12. FISCAL MEASURES OF DIFFERENT ECONOMIES															
FISCAL MEASURES	DE	BR	CA •	CL	CN	KR ;•;	ES	US	FR	IT	JP •	MX •	PE	GB	EU
Direct transfers to homes	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•	•	•	•	•
Subsidies for the payment of wages	•	•	•	•		•	•		•	•	•			•	•
Extension for the payment of taxes and contributions	•		•												
Tax extensions		•	•	•	•	•	•			•				•	
Business loan programs	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•	•		•	
Government guarantess to back loan to companies	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
Vaccine research and development resources	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•		•			•	•

Source:Bank of Mexico in 2020. https://tinyurl.com/y852bv43



In short:

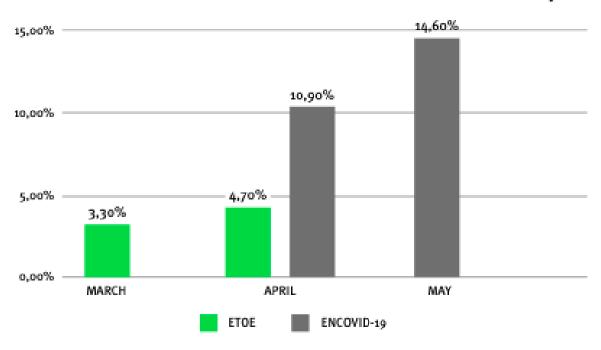
- Social distancing measures were not applied in a timely or strict manner, nor was the proliferation of infections prevented.
- It was considered that social distancing would undermine economic activity
- The government refused to give people an emergency (modest) income to stay home
- Without that sustenance, it was impossible for millions of people to strictly observe social distancing.
- The government fell into the trap of the false dilemma: economics vs health



Serious social and economic consequences

 In the absence of government support, occupation and employment have collapsed, especially informal workers (especially women) and low-wage workers (95% less than two UMAS).

GRAPH 16. COMPARISON OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ETOE VS ENCOVID-19

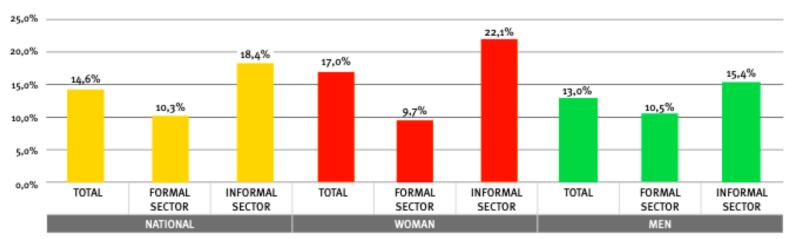


Source: EQUIDE, UIA CdMx, Encovid-19, May 2020.



 The unemployment rate is higher in the informal sector, especially in woman.

GRAPH 18: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY ACTIVITY SECTOR AND GENDER



Source: EQUIDE, UIA CdMx, Encovid-19, May 2020.



- More than a million formal jobs have been lost
- In May 12 million people lost their income. The loss was 65.1% on average.
- 9% more households than in 2018 have severe or moderate food insecurity (33.8% of households)
- There will be between 6.1 and 10.7 million more people in extreme poverty

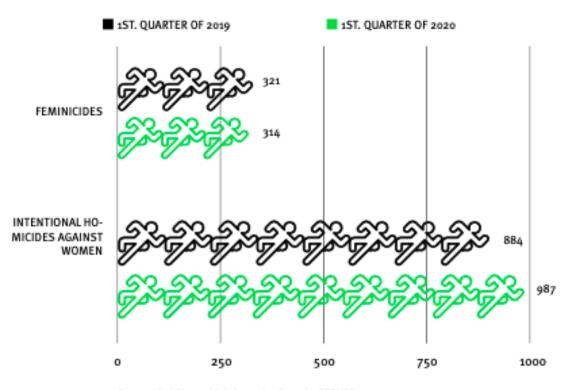
In June-July the occupation rate has improved slightly, but income has not.



- There will be 4.3 million more young people who neither study nor work
- 12.2 million members of the middle class will fall into poverty
- By the end of 2020 there will be about 90 million people in poverty



- Gender violence has increased 27.1% in the first four months of 2020.
- Homicides continue to rise



Source: Vital Signs with information from the SESNSP



- 27.3% of the individuals 18 years of age or older presented depressive symptoms and **32.4%** severe anxiety symptoms.
- 80% of households with children or adolescents reported problems to continue with education during confinement.
 Main problem: lack of computer equipment or access to internet (48.5%)
- 16% more dropouts from high-school due to increased poverty
- Increase in inequality and more obstacles to social mobility

A lost decade is on the horizon



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