

#InfanciasEncerradas

Survey of children and adolescents

National Executive Report



GENERAL COORDINATION: Nashieli Ramírez Hernández.

RESEARCH: Nashieli Ramírez Hernández, Margarita Castilla Péon, Fabiola de Lachica Huerta and Andrea Márquez Guzmán.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT FOR THE SURVEY AND DATA MINING: Emilio Moreno Rivera, Saúl Dueñas López and Jorge Orejel Pérez.

SUPPORT RESEARCH IN DATA ANALYSIS: Gerardo Sauri Suárez, Palmira Silva Culebro, Beatriz Giannella Ávalos Macías, Carlos Ortega Ortega, Libia Alicia Montes Loyola, Ivonne Cárdenas Guzmán, Osiris Edith Marín Carrera and David Adrián García Bernal.

HEAD OF EDITION: Domitille Marie Delaplace.

STYLE AND WORK EDITING: Haidé Méndez Barbosa, Karina Rosalía Flores Hernández and Karen Trejo Flores.

EDITORIAL DESIGN AND PUBLISHING: Ana Lilia González Chávez, Gladys Ivette López Rojas and Lili Elizabeth Montealegre Díaz.

MARKETING AND OUTREACH: Mariana Domínguez Vargas, Marcela Tárano Vázquez Mellado, Adriana Banda García and Sandra Arciniega Regalado.

MEXICAN SIGN LANGUAGE INTERPRETER: Daniela Vite Hernández.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION: Nancy Pérez García, Nicole Stefani Jaimes Morán, Areli Yeliztli Barranco Ruiz and Priscila Mariana Macías Reyes.

The CDHCM acknowledges the contribution of photographs made by children and adolescents who participated in the #InfanciasEncerradas survey.



First edition, 2020

D. R. © 2020, Comisión de Derechos Humanos de la Ciudad de México
Av. Universidad 1449, col. Pueblo Axotla,
demarcación territorial Álvaro Obregón, 01030 Ciudad de México.

www.cdhcm.org.mx

Electronic copy for free distribution.

The total or partial reproduction of this publication is authorized as long as the source is acknowledged.

Content

1. Presentation	5
2. Introduction	9
3. Context	13
3.1 The pandemic and the rights of children and adolescents	13
3.2 The pandemic and social distancing measures amongst Mexican children and adolescents	14
4. Methodology	19
5. Findings	21
5.1 Survey of children and adolescents between the ages of six and 17 years old	21
The participants and their environment	21
What does <i>confinement</i> mean to the participants?	22
What are they doing and how are they entertaining themselves?	22
What worries them?	23
How are they feeling?	24
What do they miss from the outside world?	26
5.2 Survey of children in early childhood (one to seven years old)	27
The participants	27
How are the children feeling?	27
How are they taking care of themselves?	28
6. Conclusion	31



Entonces ¿cómo es?
Consulta a niñas, niños y adolescentes

¡Regístrate!



National Executive Report



1. Presentation

InfanciasEncerradas (“Locked Up Childhoods”, hereinafter referred to as *the survey*) was created by the Mexico City Human Rights Commission (CDHCM). It is based on the principle that children and adolescents have the right to participate and be included in social research and policy. The responses to the health emergency derived from the COVID-19 pandemic have exhibited a global adult-centered vision that considers children and adolescents as a promising resource for the future with little interest in making them feel heard in the present. What happened to billions of children and adolescents during this confinement? What did it mean to see their everyday lives halted? How did this season go by for them? For some, this period represents between five and 10% of their entire lives, and for some others, it reaches a fifth part of their age. Attempting to reach the answers to these questions is more relevant than ever as maintaining the adequate handling of the pandemic requires the set-up of social distancing rules and health measures that will continue to affect the lives of people under the age of 18 years in large part of the globe.

Concerns over an uncertain, unequal and violent environment preceded the current economic crisis and its imminent social impact. Hence, there is a need to safeguard the children and adolescents' rights in the public agenda and shine a light on this age group that represents on average a third of the global population.

#InfanciasEncerradas was drafted after a research study titled *Infancia confinada. ¿Cómo viven la situación de confinamiento niñas, niños y adolescentes? (Confined Childhoods: how are children and adolescents coping with confinement?)* carried out in Spain during the month of April. Due to the sense of urgency, other than the survey structure, the design, research and practice methods may be adjusted as time goes by to go hand in hand with the ongoing situation we are living through. We take this opportunity to thank Enclave de Evaluación y Enfoque de Derechos Humanos, especially Marta Martínez, Iván Rodríguez and Gabriela Velásquez for their generosity in sharing their methodology approach.

This study gives us hope for ongoing solidarity and collective ethical and social action in the face of this pandemic. We would not have achieved the national coverage without

the solidarity of over 200 people, educators and institutions. We also wish to extend our sincere gratitude to the over 40 000 children and adolescents who took part in the survey. To them and for those we could not reach this time: thank you!

Nashieli Ramírez Hernández
President of the Mexico City Human Rights Commission







National Executive Report



2. Introduction

On March 11, 2020 the World Health Organization (WHO) declared that COVID-19, the disease first identified in the province of Wuhan, China and caused by the virus SARS-CoV-2, was officially considered a pandemic. Within this context of uncertainty and urgency, nations took measures to prevent the spread of the virus: from closing down borders to contain it within their territory to the halt of economic, social and cultural activities. Most countries limited the mobility of people, restricting their activities according to basic necessities. Self-isolation measures meant schools, from preschools to university, and childcare facilities closed.

Along with the varied preventive and protective measures against COVID-19 put in place by nations, came the concern that, even under such extreme and exceptional circumstances, human rights of all people must be respected. It was immediately recognized that certain group populations are more vulnerable than others, especially those considered being at higher risk of contracting or suffering complications from the virus, such as the elderly.

Children and adolescents, considered as a generally unaffected group, fell into the background of this health emergency. Nevertheless, due to isolation and social distancing measures, their right to health (e. g. access to vaccines and treatment for pre-existent conditions) is threatened and they are at greater risk of falling victim of other forms of violence and exploitation. Furthermore, with the drastic change in lifestyle, children and adolescents' right to education as well as their conviviality with peers was impacted by the closure of schools. Public spaces were lost and, with them, play, leisure and socialization activities outside of the family unit. In other words, children and adolescents assumed the greatest burdens of the confinement.

Their perspective was not taken into account in the elaboration and implementation of emerging measures in response to the pandemic, despite its direct impact on their daily lives in a material, psychological and educational sense, among others. For that matter, children and adolescents' recognition as a priority care group is crucial, and the institutional efforts must be oriented towards insuring the preservation of their interests.

For the CDHCM is important to understand how children and adolescents in Mexico have lived this sanitary emergency. What are their worries, concerns, and difficulties in studying from home; how do they experience this confinement in material terms, and what do they miss from the outside world. The #InfanciasEncerradas survey is a local effort centered around Mexican children and adolescents' voices and experiences across the country. By recognizing and making their opinions heard, future initiatives may allow them to face the on going situation as well as the near future in the best way possible.

The survey has two main objectives: the first is to grasp children's opinions, feelings, thoughts, and wishes in the context of the pandemic. The second is to guide and nurture the different stages of the design and practice of public policy in the medium term, including immediate institutional interventions that take into account children and adolescents' perspectives. The value of this survey also relies upon being an example of both qualitative and quantitative intersectional and human rights-based research that respected and incorporated the right to participation of this group. Furthermore, it was designed to help reflect the children and adolescents' rights to leisure, access to education and culture within the context of quarantine and isolation where contact with scholarly community is limited. Ultimately, it allows efforts to prioritize the safeguarding of children and adolescents' rights, protection and care.





National Executive Report



3. Context

3.1 The pandemic and the rights of children and adolescents

The effects of the pandemic and the global containment measures cannot be fully anticipated. However, it is foreseen different population groups will be impacted in varying degrees by this crisis. For this reason, several international organizations have called upon states to establish urgent measures in response to the current situation, taking into consideration the fact that some people are in a higher risk than others.

Although children and adolescents have around the same chance of being infected as any other age group, the risk of them developing severe symptoms and thus their fatality rate is low. However, there is currently not enough data worldwide to verify the pattern of the illness within this age group. The countries that have consistently reported disaggregated data are few, making it harder for international organizations such as the WHO and academic institutions to monitor the pandemic and report its global impact on children and adolescents. In Latin America, only Chile and Mexico have broken down their reports by detailed sub-categories such as by age and sex. In contrast, the rest of the countries carry fewer specific statistics. The lack of data in the region only encumbers the right to health of this group.

In respect to guaranteeing the right to education, this group has been severely affected by the global action to cease on-site learning. The implications have been devastating; the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) estimates that six of each 10 children in the world have not received any education in the last three months due to, among other causes, lack of technological tools and internet access. We are also facing an educational emergency if we consider that the return to school will require certain adjustments that can hardly be implemented equally by all educational systems around the world.

The increase of child labor because of the crisis is worrying, particularly in places where this continues to be a common practice. The United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef) and the International Labor Organization (ILO) have emphasized this peak is due to the

loss of employment of breadwinners of the family; salary reductions; and the increase of precarious and informal labor; the cutbacks on remittances; and the difficulty to access loans.

Temporary closure of schools and the confinement of children to the home increases the chances of them being exploited through child labor. The gender gap widens as girls are expected to perform domestic tasks or work in the fields. Child labor also exposes them to a higher risk of contracting the disease, especially when caring for sick family members.

Another issue that raises concerns regarding the vulnerability of children is their exposure to violence in its distinctive forms. The United Nations' Special Rapporteur on Sale and Sexual Exploitation of Children and the UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence Against Children stated that the confinement and self-isolation measures, mobility restrictions and the interruption of protective services to children make them more likely to become victims of violence and sexual abuse. This is especially true for young girls who are at a high risk of experiencing gender violence and being victims of other harmful practices, such as becoming child brides, even more when they live in underserved and marginalized areas or when they live with a disability.

14

Faced with such challenges and risks, international human rights organizations once again called upon states to protect the rights of children and adolescents during this health emergency. One of which is the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) that recognizes the extraordinary challenges faced by the region in terms of inequality i. e. local obstructions to ensure economic, social, cultural and environmental rights.

For its part, the UN High Commissioner issued Essential Guidelines from Latin America to incorporate a human rights perspective for dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic, and where special attention is required for children and adolescents. These guidelines also highlight the importance of giving children a safe space where their voices can be heard and amplified in the decisions that will ultimately affect their lives. This survey was created in an attempt to acknowledge children and adolescents' doubts, worries and emotions during this period, and act accordingly.

3.2 The pandemic and social distancing measures amongst Mexican children and adolescents

The social distancing measures established by the federal government of Mexico to fight the spread of COVID-19 translated into about 39 705 613 people between the ages of zero to 17 years being confined to the home. This population group represents

31.2% of the country's total population. Only based on the significance of this figure, they represent a fundamental part of the success of these measures. At the end of March, around 10 148 667 children and adolescents have stopped attending school in person.

The governmental response to carry on the academic year was to put in motion the program *Aprende en Casa (Learn from Home)*, which included five pillars supporting the official learning curriculum: 1) textbooks; 2) educational television; 3) digital platforms; 4) radio (especially through community radio stations), and 5) booklets with practice exercises. Initial data points that three of each 10 educators did not have internet access from home; over a half use their mobile phones as a means of communication with their students; and 66% of students accessed the contents of *Aprende en Casa* through a television. Only 52% reported having received counseling, mentoring or support from educational authorities throughout the program. There is not sufficient data to evaluate the results of the program yet. Without question, the strategy faced limiting factors such as infrastructure availability (networks, signal, etc.), teacher qualifications and students' access to information and communication technologies (ICT).

The main axes of analysis revolve around avoiding school dropouts and raising efficiency to develop learning skills. These axes take into account the ramifications of school closures as no strategy can ever replace the school setting, the social interactions and ties formed within it and the benefits provided that go beyond the school syllabus e. g. school meals and nutritional support.

Despite the confinement, there has been a significant increase in confirmed cases of COVID-19 amongst children and adolescents. On April 12, there were only 84 cases; and on June 29, 5 242. That means that only in 11 weeks cases multiplied 63 times, with the highest incidence rate among teenagers. In regard to fatality rates between April 12 and June 29 it is concerning that six of each 10 were children and infants.

All federative entities have registered confirmed cases. Those with the highest numbers are Mexico City and the states of Mexico, Guanajuato and Tabasco, with over 211 cases; and those with the lowest occurrence (less than 35 cases) are Colima, Nayarit, Querétaro and Zacatecas.

Regarding their economic situation, the ENCOVID19Infancia survey of May 2020 indicates that by that time over 4.6 million people in homes with children and adolescents were unemployed, had to take leave without pay or were unable to go out and look for employment. In addition, three of each 10 households with children and adolescents reported that one or more family members had lost their job or source of income during the first months of the health emergency. In the meantime, seven of each 10 households with children and adolescents indicated a reduction in their income; this is consistent

with 62% of people from this type of household with children and adolescents who work in the informal sector.

Faced with the need to articulate a State response regarding the risk and vulnerability of children and adolescents, the National System for the Comprehensive Protection of Girls, Boys, and Adolescents (Sistema Nacional de Protección Integral de Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes, Sipiinna) announced an agreement of approved actions for the care and protection of children and adolescents during the health emergency due to the COVID-19 epidemic. The agreement addresses issues related to food, health, civil registry, education, drinking water, transfers and income support, prevention and attention to violence, internet access, radio and television.





National Executive Report



4. Methodology

The survey introduced various modalities of inclusive participation and accessibility for different age groups and those in need of priority attention during this health emergency. It consisted of an online questionnaire aimed at children between the ages of seven and 17 years, and drawings of children between three and six years old. Children's drawings help understand cognitive, psychomotor and emotional processes, aside from being a means of socialization. They help visualize children's emotions and worries in relation to social confinement. The methodology is founded on exploring the circumstances under which children and adolescents feel joy, sadness or fear, as well as their wishes and ambitions for the future. It does so through an analysis of strengths, opportunities, weaknesses and threats (SMAT methodology and FODA analysis, by its initials in Spanish). In this child-friendly survey, the language used was simple and straightforward so people with disabilities could easily approach it. Additionally, children and adolescents of the deaf/hard of hearing community could request the aid of a Mexican sign language interpreter to respond the survey. Interpretation for indigenous languages was also available.

The survey is divided into five sections: the first was designed to understand the spaces and contexts in which children and adolescents live the confinement; the second was dedicated to diving into the kind of activities that they are doing inside their homes to have fun, to study, etc.; the third examines their fears and concerns; the fourth let us know what makes them happy; and finally, in the fifth, the participants could express what they missed about the times before the pandemic and the outside world. The questions were available on line from May 27 to June 15.



National Executive Report



5. Findings

5.1 Survey of children and adolescents between the ages of six and 17 years old

THE PARTICIPANTS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT

Out of the 40 427 children and adolescents between six and 17 years old who participated in the survey, 49% identified as girls, 39% as boys, 12% did not answer and 0.2% replied as *other*.

Graph 5.1 ¿Who answered the survey?

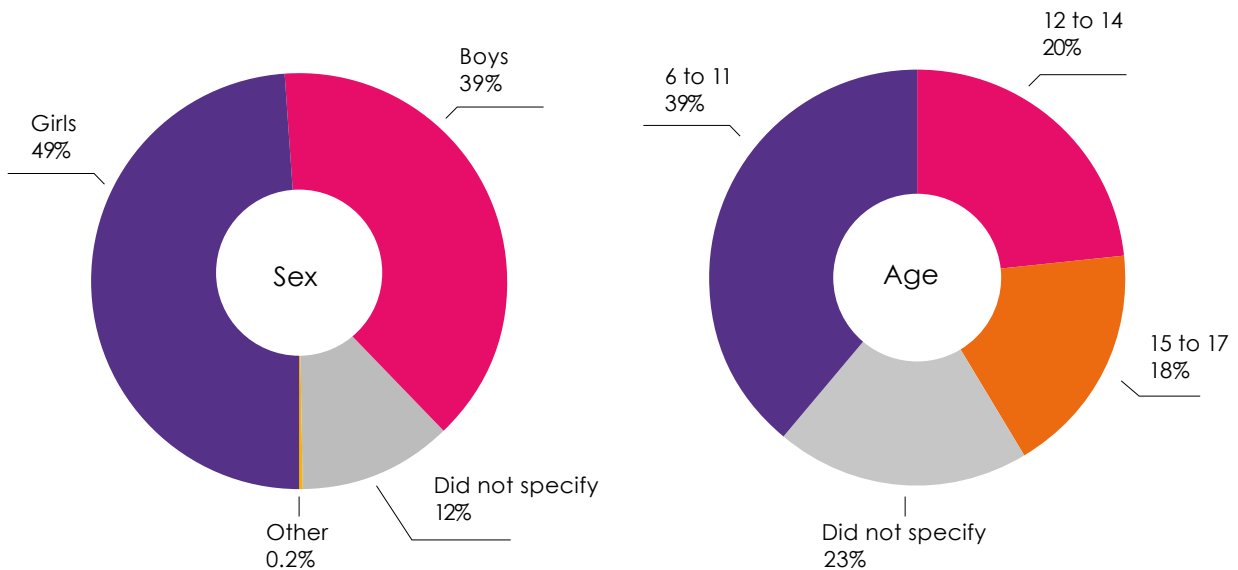


Table 5.1 Age range of the participants

	6 to 11 years	12 to 14 years	15 to 17 years	Did not specify	Total
Girls	8 257	4 475	3 781	3 366	19 879
Boys	7 288	3 246	3 282	1 987	15 743
Decline to answer	305	197	186	4 050	4 738
Other	17	16	24	10	67
Total	15 807	7 934	7 273	9 413	40 427

The survey received nation-wide coverage, with participation in every state of the country. The three states with more participation rate were Mexico City, with 59% of forms filled out, followed by Guanajuato (22%) and the state of Mexico (9 per cent).

4% of the participants indicated to have some type of disability; of which the majority, (43%) responded that they had a *visual impairment*. The second most mentioned disability was *physical disability* and the third one was an *intellectual disability*; 19% did not disclose if they had some sort of disability or not.

WHAT DOES CONFINEMENT MEAN TO THE PARTICIPANTS?

Most referred words were related to *boredom* and *sadness*. The word *family* was frequently mentioned in association with joy and security, and cohabitation. In a similar proportion, *family* was brought up as a source of concern if something happens to its members or at the stakes of a complicated income situation.

WHAT ARE THEY DOING AND HOW ARE THEY ENTERTAINING THEMSELVES?

Eight of each 10 children have not been out of their houses since lockdown began. In consequence, children and adolescents are balancing schoolwork, household chores, and activities to entertain themselves.

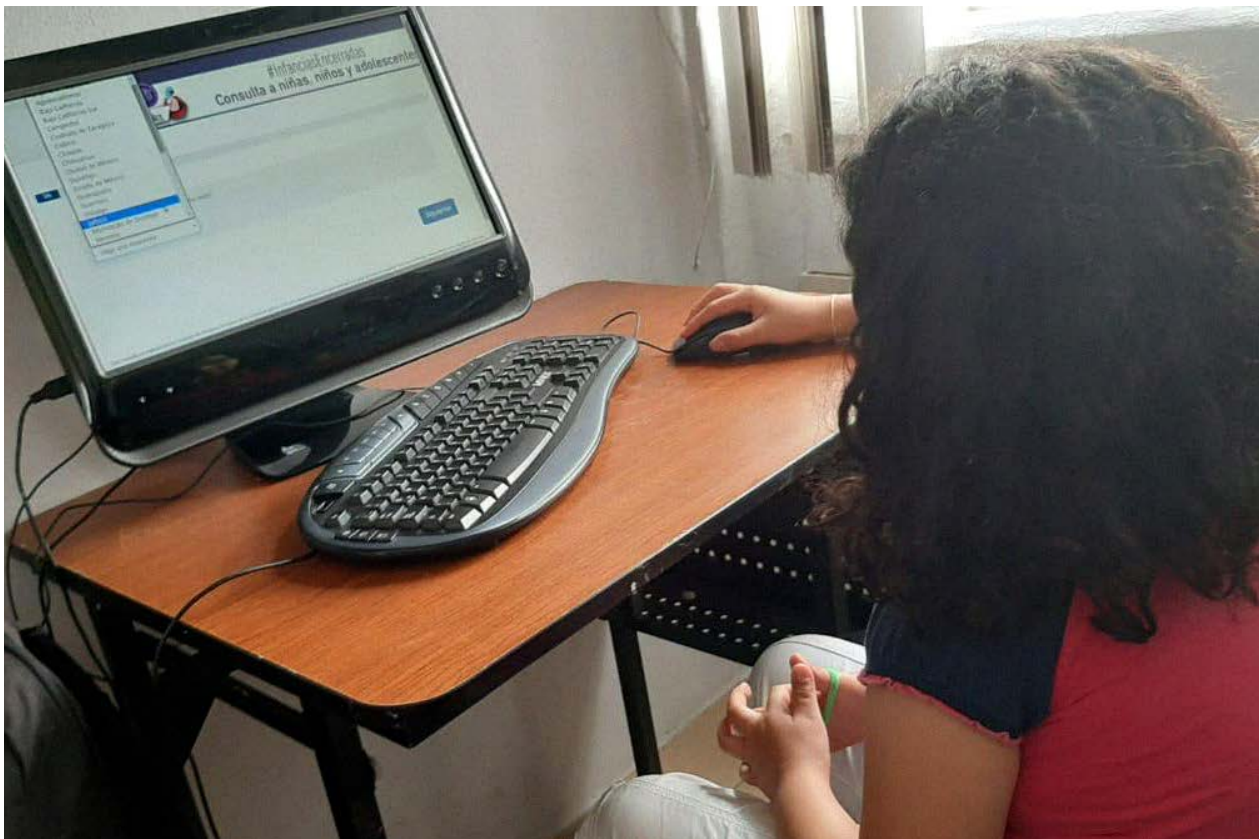
The poll showed that 79% of children and adolescents dedicate their time to homework, some of them almost daily and several times a day; likewise, 69% help with household chores, while only 3% do not carry out these kinds of activities.

As to which activities they frequently dedicate their time to, a half indicated sports or others physical activities; four of each 10 play videogames on a computer or cellphone, and in that same proportion some dedicate time to a hobby (playing an instrument, painting or singing), while only two of each 10 use this time to read.

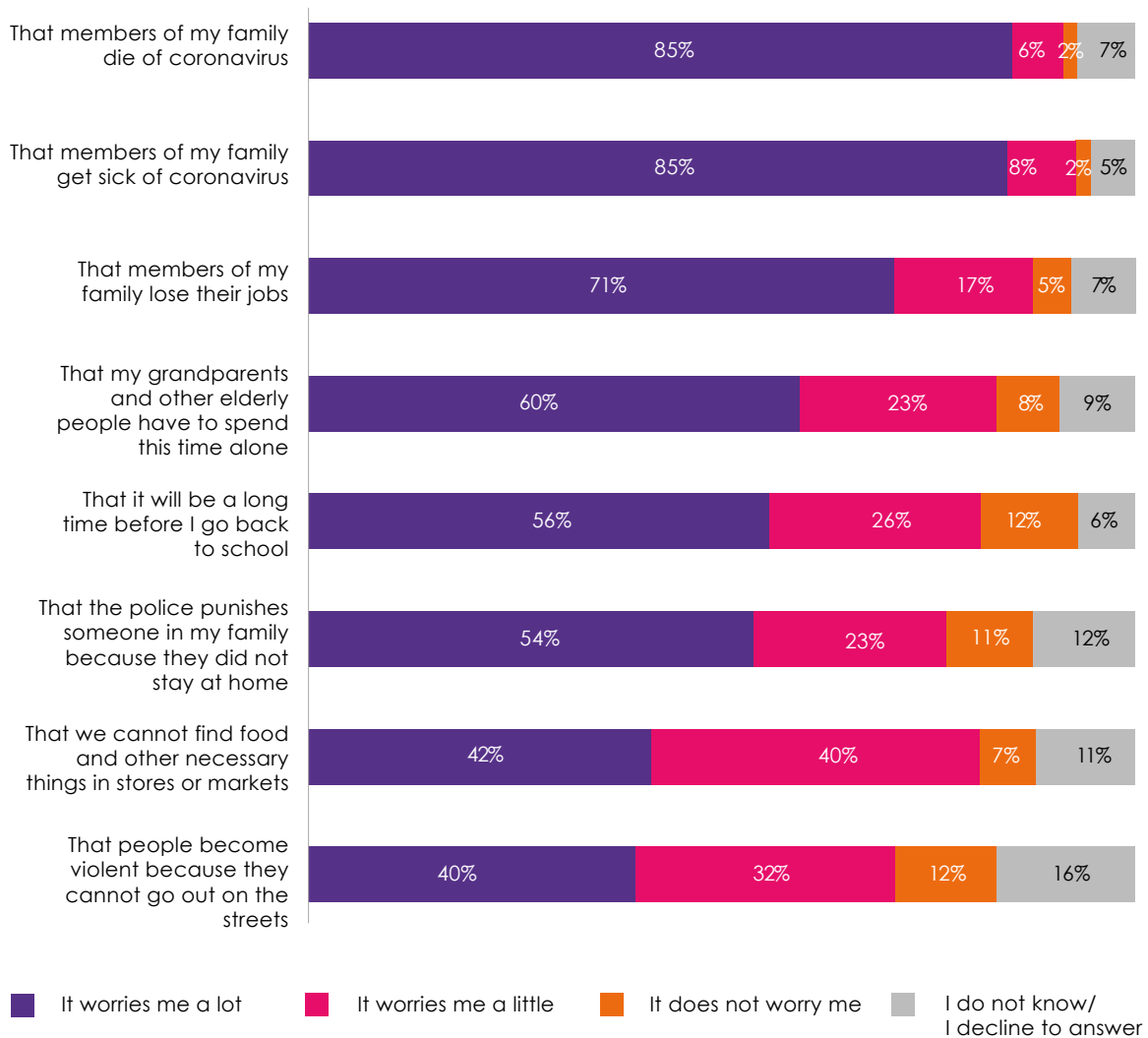
WHAT WORRIES THEM?

The possibility of someone from their family get sick or die from COVID-19 represents the main concern for nine of each 10 children and adolescents, even if only three of each 10 know somebody who has been sick. After health issues, their following concern is that some family member could lose their job (71%). Children between the ages of six and 11 years are the most worried. In contrast, adolescents between 15 and 17 express the least concern about the presented issues.

It is also worth noting that girls and teenage girls are more worried than boys; 61% of girls and 49% of boys are extremely concerned about the time it will take for them to go back to school. The difference between non-binary children and adolescents is more notable as 38% felt overly worried about it.



Graph 5.2 What worries you?



HOW ARE THEY FEELING?

A crucial aspect of the isolation and confinement is its emotional impact. Four of each 10 children reported feeling *good* with their lives, and almost a half of them feel *very good* with their family life. Around 34% answered feeling *good* with themselves, and 45% feeling *great* about where they live, which is important for them to cope with lockdown.

Feeling *safe* and *protected* was the leading emotion felt by six of each 10 children on a daily basis. Only one of each 10 indicated not feeling *safe*. In this sense, 35% of children felt *calm* nearly every day or many times a day. Moreover, 34% expressed they felt *happy* every day and 38% replied they felt *happy* often.

Those who felt the happiest are children from six to 11 years old. At the same time, those that report feeling the least *happy* are teenagers between the ages of 15 and 17 years. In this group, we find that three of each 10 say they have felt *happy* only a few times; 38% of teenagers between the ages of 12 and 14 years say they have felt *happy* many times and a quarter answered that they have felt *happy* very few times since lockdown started.

We asked open-ended questions about happiness such as “What are the things that give you the most joy?” and “What makes you laugh?”. The poll revealed children and adolescents feel happy when they spend time with their family and when they can play with others, and *friends* are often mentioned as a source of joy. After the words *family*, *play* and *friends*, the word *mom* was the fourth most commonly used word when asked what brings them joy. That illustrates the predominant gender role that women play in the development and care of children and adolescents.

“My mom gives me so much joy and my friends make me laugh on the phone”

Boy, 11 years old, Mexico City.

“My mom makes me laugh so much”

Girl, 11 years old, Mexico City.

“Playing with my sister, drawing and doing karaoke with my mom”

Girl, 8 years old, Mexico City.

“My mom plays with me a lot; we almost always play boardgames”

Girl, 8 years old, Guanajuato.

Six of each 10 children felt *bored* during lockdown and *sadness* was another emotion that was noticeable in this study. As the pandemic changed the different daily activities children and adolescents take part on, their mental health was affected: they lived the confinement with feelings of sadness, anxiety and stress. When we asked open-ended questions about what causes them sadness, the most frequent words used in their answers were “*not be able to go out, friends, school and family*”. Some answers expressed concern about their relatives having to go out to work during this health emergency. At the same time, some children and adolescents feel sad that they are left alone at home.

“Not be able to hug my parents”

Girl, 9 years old, Mexico City.

“Not go to school, not be able to hug my family”

Girl, 9 years old, Guerrero.

“Not be able to hug my grandma who had her birthday and because of lockdown, we couldn't be with her”

Girl, 12 years old, Mexico City.

Some responses exemplify situations of domestic violence that cause feelings of sadness e. g. scolding, fighting, arguments and in some cases, even mistreatment and beatings.

“That my dad mistreats me”

Teenage woman, 13 years old, Mexico City.

“That they beat me and that my parents fight”

Girl, 5 years old, Guanajuato.

“That they hit me”

Girl, 7 years old, Guanajuato.

“Yes, fighting with my mom and that she scolds me. I would like to die”

Girl, 6 years old, Mexico City.

One last aspect identified is the economic concerns related to a scenario in which the adults that surround them lose their jobs or there is an income reduction in their households, which worsens an already precarious situation.

WHAT DO THEY MISS FROM THE OUTSIDE WORLD?

Children and adolescents miss doing daily activities outdoors such as exercising, playing, going to the movies, playing with their friends and attending school, among others.

For adolescents from ages between 15 and 17 years, going to school is the fifth activity they miss. Family visits have some variations, for children between the ages of six to 11 years and adolescents within the age range of 15 to 17 it is not an activity they miss, while for adolescents between 12 and 14 years old, it is. Moreover, 31% of children and adolescents and 28% of individuals who identify as non-binary do not miss school, of which 21% are girls. On the other hand, 36% of children and adolescents that identify as non-binary do not even miss going outside.

Finally, in order to find out children and adolescents' wishes, especially for the near future, we asked about their dreams and aspirations. Generally, children express their desire to “go back to everything as it was before”, and perform in a specific profession.

Their desires relate to the end of the pandemic, a vaccine, being able to go out, playing, going back to school, seeing friends and family, and living safely.

5.2 Survey of children in early childhood (one to seven years old)

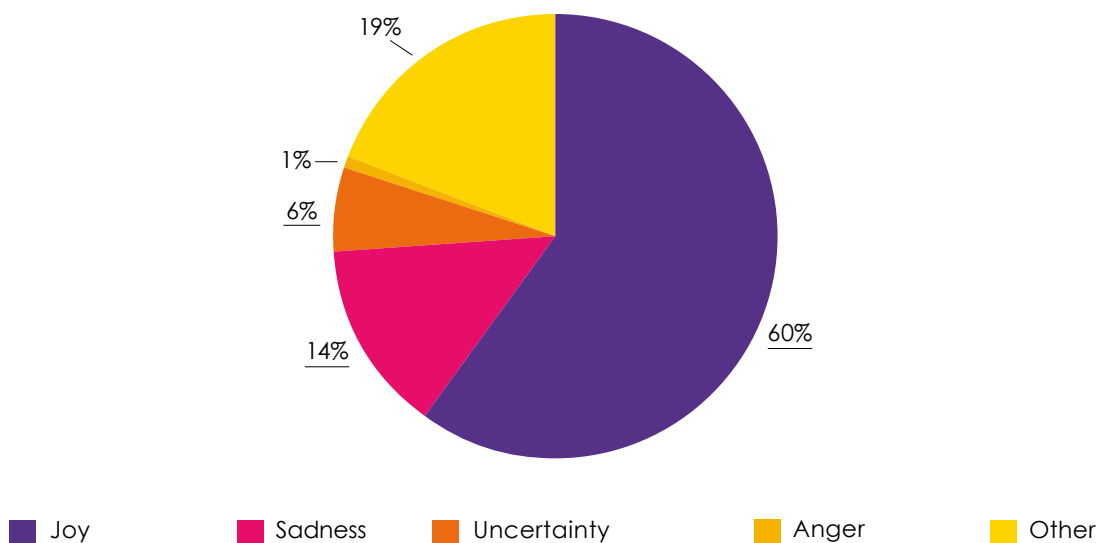
THE PARTICIPANTS

Out of the 648 participants who submitted drawings, 301 were girls and 240 boys. Most girls and boys are four and five years old, although the survey attracted participants from one to seven years old, mostly from Mexico City and Chihuahua.

HOW ARE THE CHILDREN FEELING?

Of the submitted drawings, these were the following trends: 340 drew themselves, 219 drew themselves within a group, 126 drew others and 47 drawings did not have traces that made up people. In regard to emotions, children's most drawn subcategory was *joy* in 351 times, followed by *sadness* in 82, *uncertainty* in 33 and *anger* in six.

Graph 5.3 Emotions identified in the drawings

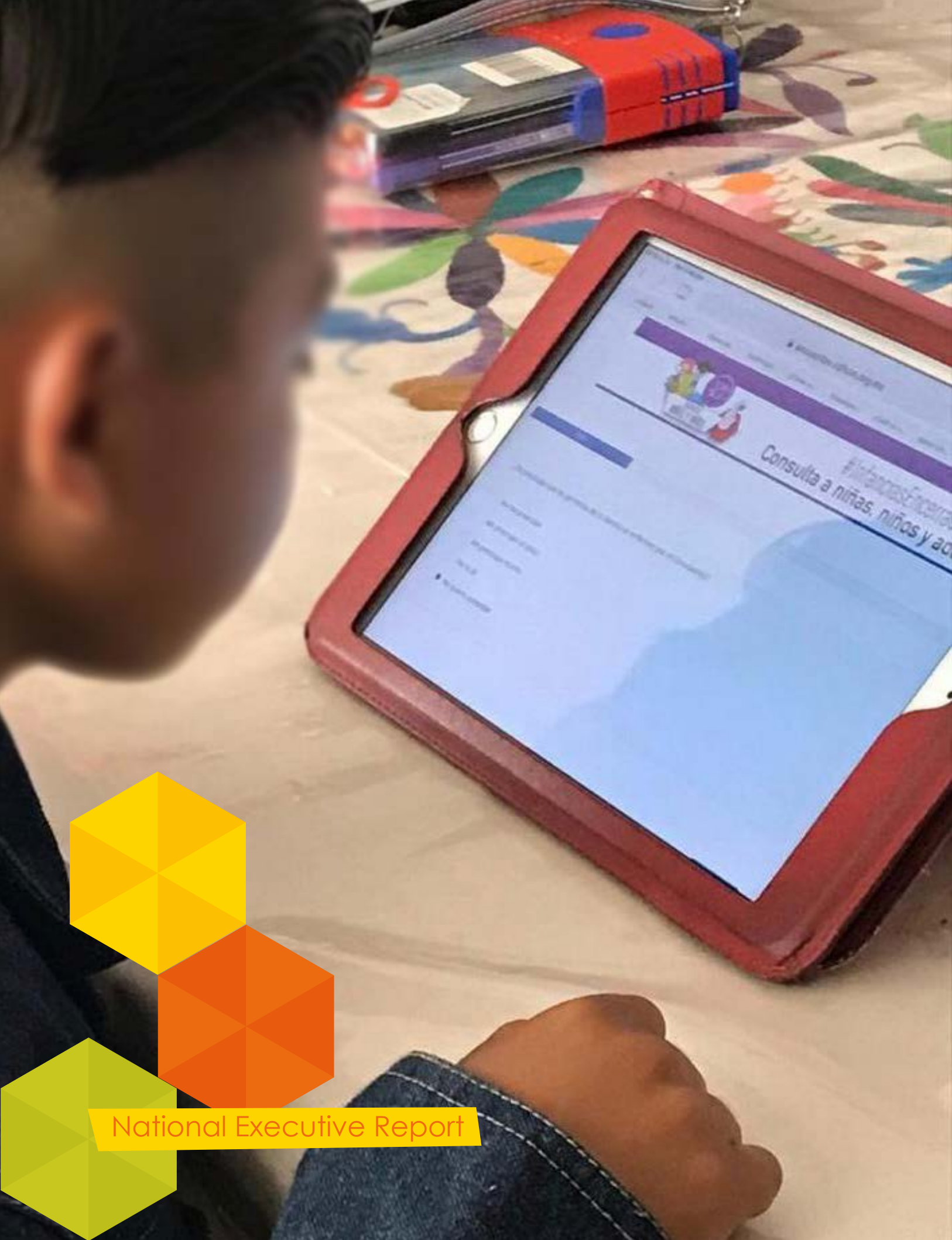


HOW ARE THEY TAKING CARE OF THEMSELVES?

In this category, the lines in the drawings showed the following trends: *coronavirus* (165), *hygiene* (41) and *medical care* (6). The nationwide trend for the health category was drawing coronavirus outdoors or outside of the home, in addition to drawing themselves as part of a group. In early childhood, coronavirus represents a threat that can be faced with the help of someone from their immediate family. Therefore, we consider that children in early childhood perceive the coronavirus risk of contagion when drawing it, but also that this threat can be bearable when they are in the company of their nuclear family and within their home.

Regarding everyday life, the drawings showed a greater tendency in *play* (88), followed by *other activities* (82), *caring responsibilities* (41) and *study* (33). A fundamental aspect to look at is that, although in multiple cases, toys are culturally assigned to girls or boys; in other cases, both girls and boys broke this pattern and drew games and toys that do not present a gender specific distinction.





National Executive Report



6. Conclusion

InfanciasEncerradas gathered the opinions of children and adolescents in Mexico about their situation in the context of the pandemic and the emergency measures derived from it, especially social isolation. The participants' answers reflect their fear over losing a family member and so a desire for the COVID-19 situation to end. The survey reflected their awareness to their right to life, to be able to go out and have a routine life again, as well as the desire to see family and friends, and that those family members who have lost their jobs can reclaim employment.

In the drawings of children in early childhood, coronavirus is represented as a character that attacks or takes over the world, the family or the house. In this respect, the house remains a safe haven.

The family manifests itself as both a source of joy, contentment and security as well as a source of concern because of the risk that something could happen to those who integrate it. For children and adolescents, health concerns or of their family's financial wellbeing prevail over any other fear or cause of sadness.

There is therefore a need for work aimed at supporting and accompanying children and adolescents from a thanatological perspective for the management of grief and loss. Not only have many of them lost relatives or are exposed, like everyone else, to the death of people they know in their immediate environment, but also to the loss of normality, leaving pending the closure of cycles, especially for those who concluded academic and essential stages of development such as elementary, junior school or high school. These are emotional processes that strengthen the personality and promote resilience, as a useful soft skill for the development and experimentation of a healthy state of mind.

Regarding violence within households, the survey results do not suggest an increase or intensification of the phenomenon. Violent disciplinary and educational methods in Mexico were a pre-existing problem before the pandemic, thus the few references of this type of situation may point to their normalization inside the home.

For children and adolescents, family time is an opportunity for conviviality, playing, having fun and getting distracted. They reported being happy to stay with the family during the confinement since, for many, having their parents at home is a rare occurrence under ordinary conditions.

On the other hand, the lack of certainty regarding future scenarios, even immediate ones, is a source of anguish.

#InfanciasEncerradas allowed us to gather information from a direct source, in a methodological and intersectional manner, about a significant portion of the population that is rarely considered or included. This study is a milestone and a valuable deposit in itself. The results of the survey are far-reaching, so the possibilities of analysis are vast. Furthermore, from the perspective of governance and public attention to matters of this nature, this information has instrumental value. It is useful for shaping government actions, nurturing the design of public policy, and therefore, moving forward on the guarantee of children and adolescents' rights. The CDHCM's survey serves as a guide to meet people's needs primarily based on age, gender, disability, or at the intersection of one or more of these variables.

#InfanciasEncerradas.

Survey of children and adolescents. National Executive Report
was finished editing in October 2020.

The Century Gothic type was used for its composition.

Committed to ecology and caring for the planet,
the Mexico City Human Rights Commission
publishes this material in an electronic version to reduce
the consumption of natural resources and decrease
the generation of waste and pollution problems.



**Comisión de Derechos Humanos
de la Ciudad de México**

Av. Universidad 1449, col. Pueblo Axotla,
demarcación territorial Álvaro Obregón,
01030 Ciudad de México.
Tel.: 55 5229 5600.

Página web: <https://cdhcm.org.mx>

Correo electrónico: cdhdf@cdhcm.org.mx



 /CDHCMX

 /CDHDF1

 @CDHCMX