

OBSERVATORIO DE DERECHOS SOCIALES
CUBA

THE STATE OF SOCIAL RIGHTS IN CUBA

REPORT II - 2020



Observatorio Cubano
de Derechos Humanos

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INTRODUCTION

Here we share the second report on the Status of Social Rights in Cuba. Like the first report, this is the product of the labor of our observers and collaborators on the island, who have professionally collected data, information, and opinions from a representative number of Cubans.

For decades, many people have believed the version of a Cuban paradise promoted by the government. Nothing further from reality; and with the exacerbation that we are not facing problems that could be qualified as circumstantial, but rather are the result of the continual and multiple crises of a system that has failed from the political, economic, and social points of view.

With this second report, the Social Rights Observatory, as a service of the Cuban Human Rights Observatory (OCDH), moves forward in its effort to present to the national and international public opinion the status of social rights in Cuba over the course of time.

METHODOLOGY AND TECHNICAL DATASHEET

The survey was conducted nation-wide, in the western, central, and eastern regions. The field work was carried out using in-person interviews (face to face), aided by digital tools with Open Data Kit (ODK) technology, designed to gather data by means of mobile devices or tablets.

These tools are used in the field work of humanitarian organizations in emergency situations, and are the product of a joint effort from the Office of the United Nations for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative (HHI), and the International Rescue Committee (IRC). In the case of Cuba, these allow performing interviews without an online connection, storing the data in a mobile device, which is sent automatically to the server once the Internet connection is available.

The questionnaire used was wholly designed by the OCDH, with input from experts in data collection methodologies (this is for a questionnaire with an average duration of between 20 and 25 minutes). The study was conducted in 11 of the 16 provinces of the country.

<p>UNIVERSE Resident population in Cuba, both genders, 18 years of age or older.</p>
<p>SAMPLE 1,201 interviews.</p>
<p>SAMPLING METHOD Random sample. Composite sampling stratification: Residence, gender, and ages.</p>
<p>AFFIXATION Proportional.</p>
<p>MARGIN OF ERROR +/- 2.8%</p>
<p>LEVEL OF CONFIDENCE 95% Probability p/q=50%</p>
<p>FIELDS WORK DATES January 20th - February 10th, 2020.</p>



1 - SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHIC DATA FROM THE SAMPLE



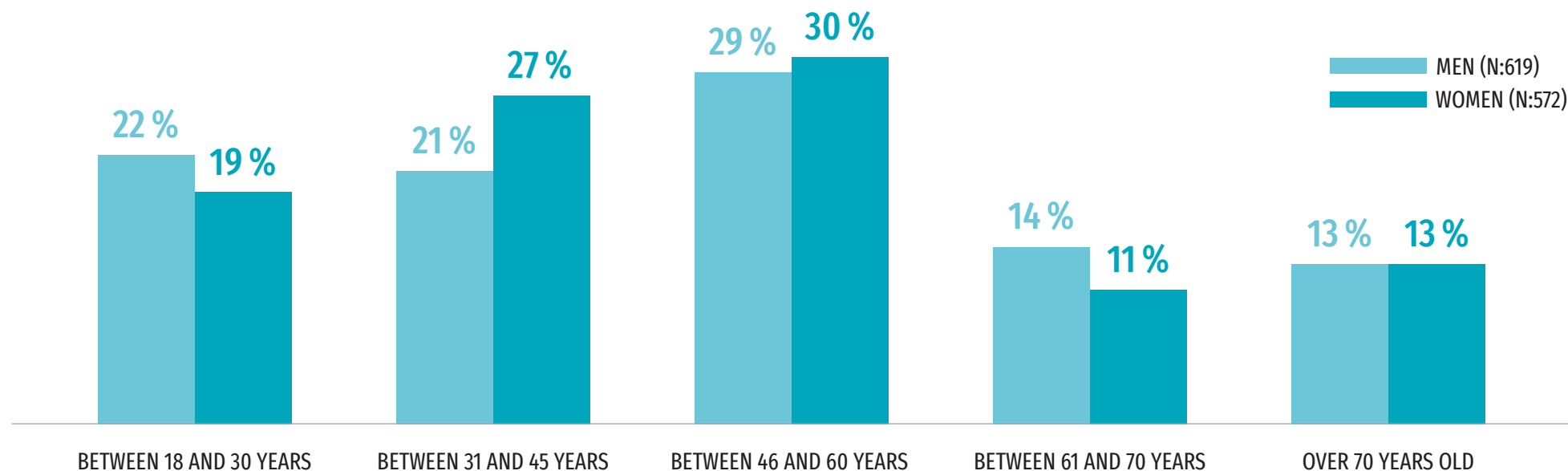
1.1 - DISTRIBUTION BY GENDER AND AGE

In the sample set there is a certain over representation of men over women, with 52% versus 47%, while according to the 2018 annual demographic directory from the National Office of Statistics and Information (NOSI) the proportion of women is 50%*.

The distribution by age is quite uniform, with a bit more than 40% of the interviews conducted with people between 18 and 45 years of age, close to 30% with people between 46 and 60, and approximately 25% with people over that age.

GRAPH 1-1

Distribution according to gender and age



* - Please keep in mind that the percentages from statistical tables or graphs are presented with decimals rounded to just one digit, therefore in some cases the grand total could be 99.9 or 100.1, without being due to a statistical calculation error. It must also be noted that, in the event that a different base is not indicated, the percentages are calculated over the total sample (n=1000).

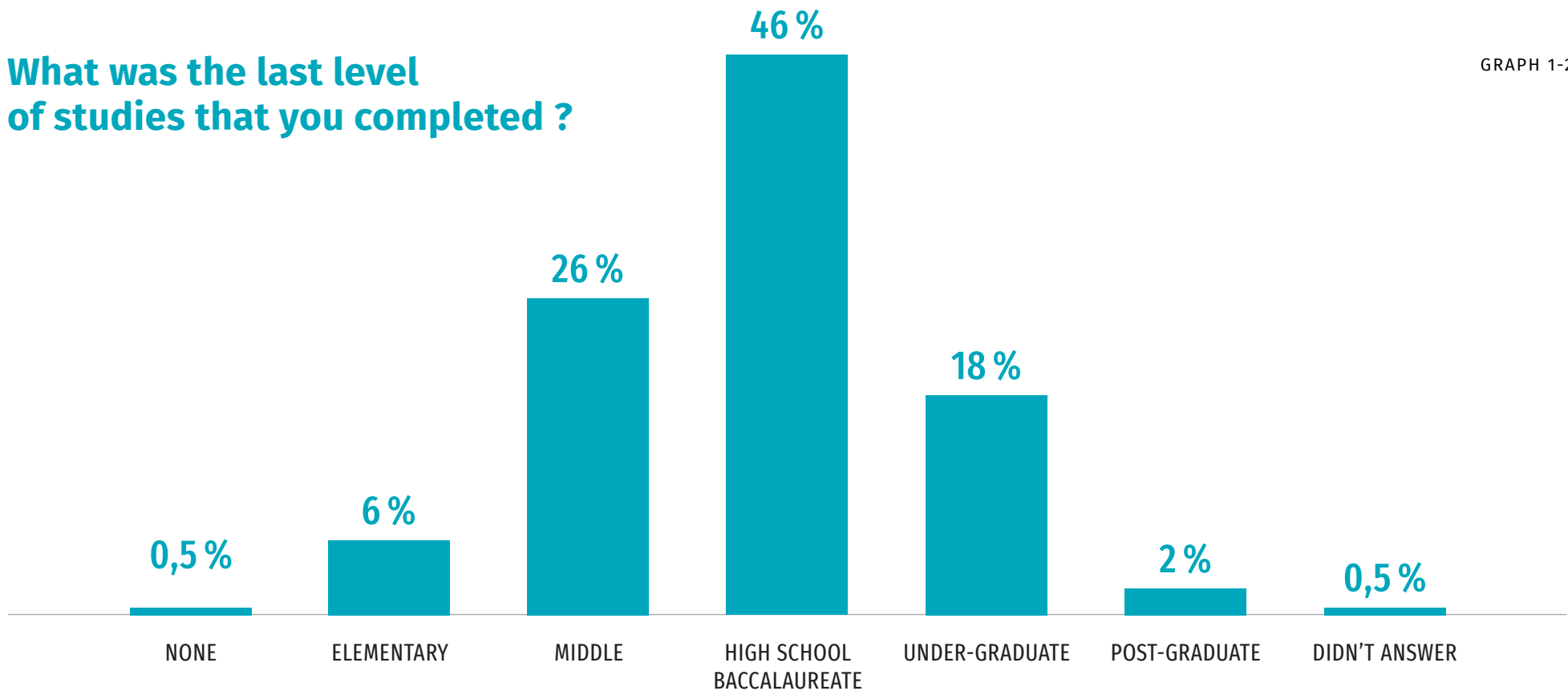
To ensure the sample design accurately represents the demographic profile of the population, the proportion of men and women is similar throughout all age ranges, although there are comparatively more women in the range of 31 to 45 years and fewer in the age range of 61-70 years.

1.2 - LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Around half of the interviewees have finished their pre-university studies (high school), some 46%; one of every four has finished the middle school level. There are few cases of people with only elementary level education or with none at all, but at the same time 20% of the population has finished university level or post graduate studies. No significant differences were seen between genders.

What was the last level of studies that you completed ?

GRAPH 1-2



2 - WORK AND SOCIAL SECURITY



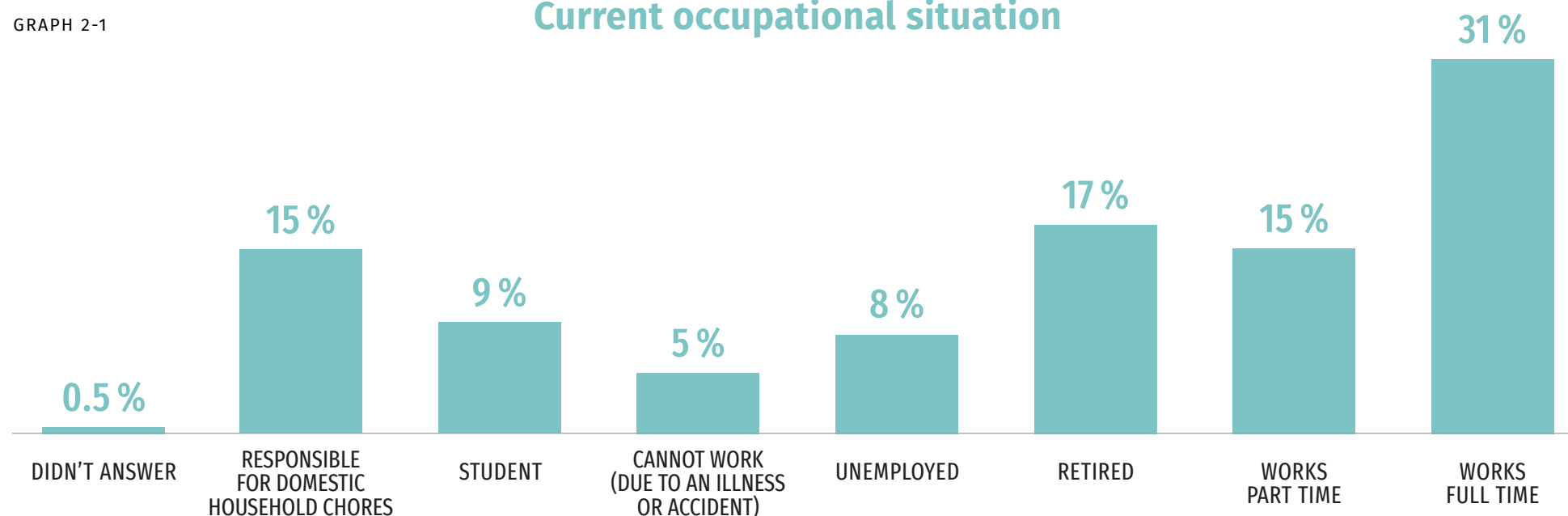
2.1 - OCCUPATIONAL SITUATION

According to the sample, unemployment in a strict sense in Cuba reaches 8%; however, when taking into account those individuals who are in charge of domestic work labor (15%), as well as those who cannot work due to an illness (5%) and without considering those retired and pensioners, the percentage of people who don't receive an income reaches 27% of the working age population.

At the time of analysis of the number of people who consider themselves unemployed, one must consider biases imposed by the reality in Cuba, among them, those caused by the existence of criminal regulations that punish not having a job as "dangerously prone to crime"*.

GRAPH 2-1

Current occupational situation



* - The Cuban penal code, sets punishments, among which is internment (reclusion), for actions that, without being a crime, the police consider to be inherently part of a "dangerous status". Even though the State does not guarantee employment to its citizens, not having a job could be considered anti-social conduct. In fact, the rules concerning *dangerousness* are also known as the "Slacker's Law". These rules are often applied by the political police for political purposes.

Presumably, this data is, like others, worsening at this time subsequent to having been collected, due to the economic and financial deterioration of the country, deepened by the COVID-19 pandemic and the lack of real reforms.

Disaggregated by gender, the percentage of men working full time is 38%, significantly higher than the 24% found in the case of women. There are also notable differences in home chores (not always paid), performed by women (97%).

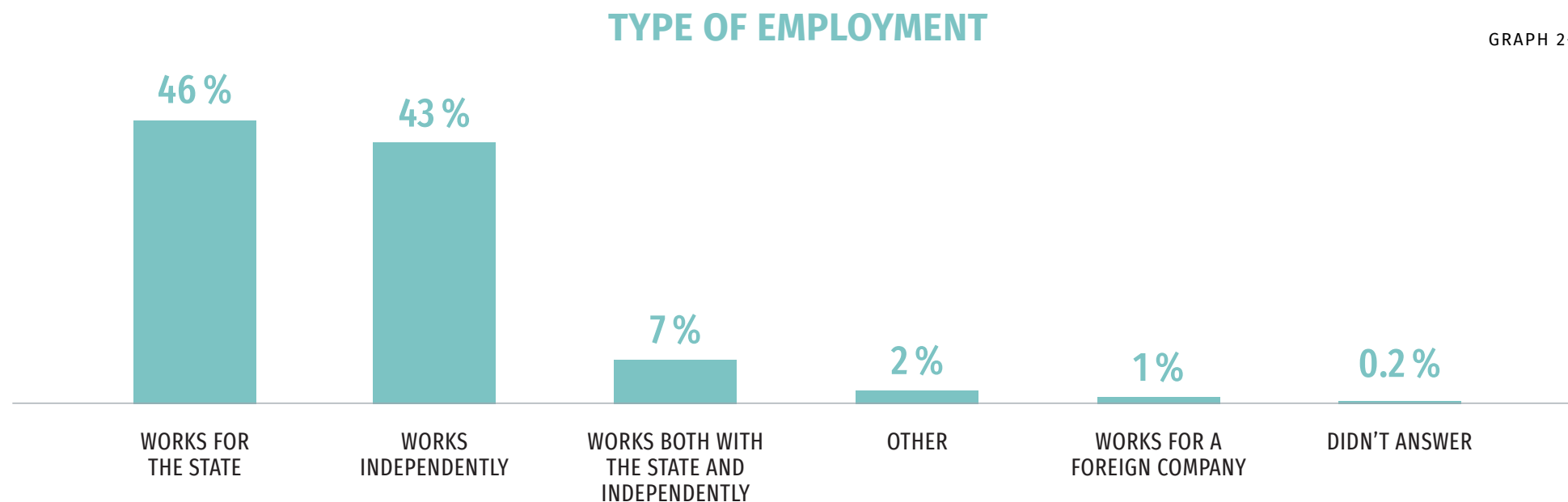
Unemployment is worse among the youth: 63% of the unemployed are between 18 and 45 years of age. Of the unemployed group, 37% has been without work for over a year.

In the following table the distribution of employed and unemployed individuals is broken down for each one of the age ranges:

WHAT IS YOUR CURRENT EMPLOYMENT SITUATION?	%	BETWEEN 18 AND 30 YEARS	BETWEEN 31 AND 45 YEARS	BETWEEN 46 AND 60 YEARS	BETWEEN 61 AND 70 YEARS	OVER 70 YEARS OLD
WORKS FULL TIME	31	26.2	47.7	42.3	13.1	0.0
WORKS PART TIME	15.1	12.7	19.3	21.1	8.5	3.9
RETIRED	17.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	52.3	74.8
Unemployed	8.1	12.3	10.5	7.3	4.6	1.9
CANNOT WORK (DUE TO AN ILLNESS OR ACCIDENT)	4.7	0.8	2.5	7.9	8.5	4.5
STUDENT	8.9	40.9	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
RESPONSIBLE FOR DOMESTIC HOUSEHOLD CHORES	14.7	6.3	18.6	18.3	13.1	14.2
DIDN'T ANSWER	0.4	0.8	0.4	0	0	0.6
TOTAL	1201	252	285	355	153	155

2.2 - TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT

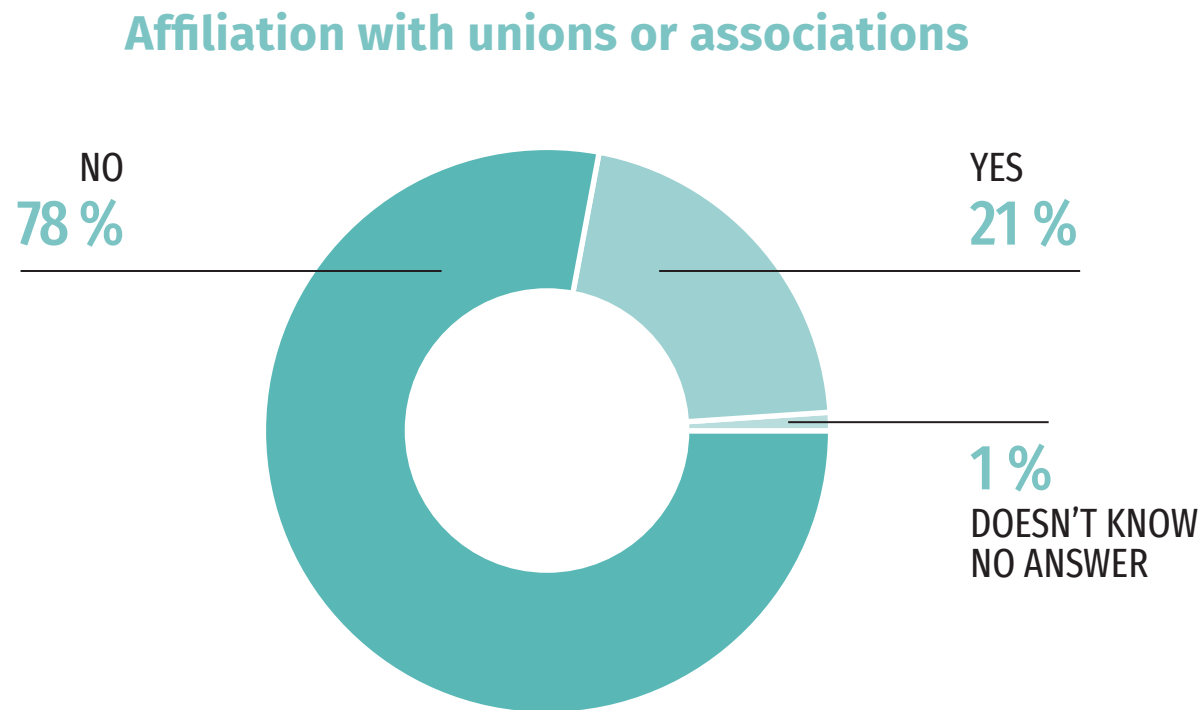
The percentage of people working for the State has stayed at practically the same level as in the previous survey, in which it registered 45%; while there is a significant increase in those who work independently, from 35% to 43%. There is also a significant variation in the proportion of people who work for the State as well as independently, which descended from 17% to 7%. However, the current crisis, caused by the pandemic has caused 222,723 independent workers to suspend their license (April 2020), meaning, more than one third of this group is unemployed, and the consensus is that this number will grow. There is no legislation that offers any guarantee nor incentive to independent workers, on the contrary, they face hundreds of difficulties caused by rules to stifle their development*.



* - Unemployment in the Cuban private sector affects over 200,000 people. May 12th, 2020. Cuban Daily newspaper. Retrieved from <https://diariodecuba.com>.

2.3 - AFFILIATION WITH UNIONS OR WORKERS' ASSOCIATIONS

The percentage of workers that do not belong to a union or association designed to protect workers' rights is 78%, a result that confirms the data gathered in the previous survey. The percentage of affiliation to these organizations is significantly higher for the population between the ages of 31 and 60, at around 30%, and lower for those who are between 18-30 (15%), and between 61-70 (12%).

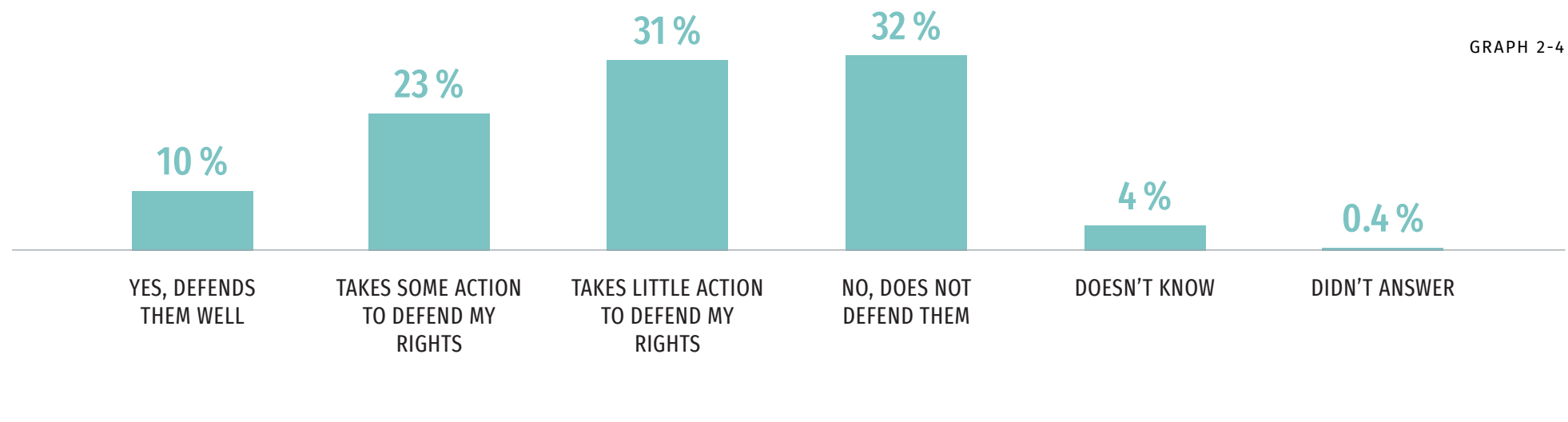


GRAPH 2-3

Among people who declare an affiliation to unions or associations, more than 60% believe that said union or association fights only a little (31%) or not at all (32%) for their rights. In other words, only 1 of every 10 individuals affiliated with a union thinks that this organization defends their labor rights.

Only 1 of every 10 individuals affiliated with a union thinks that this organization defends their labor rights.

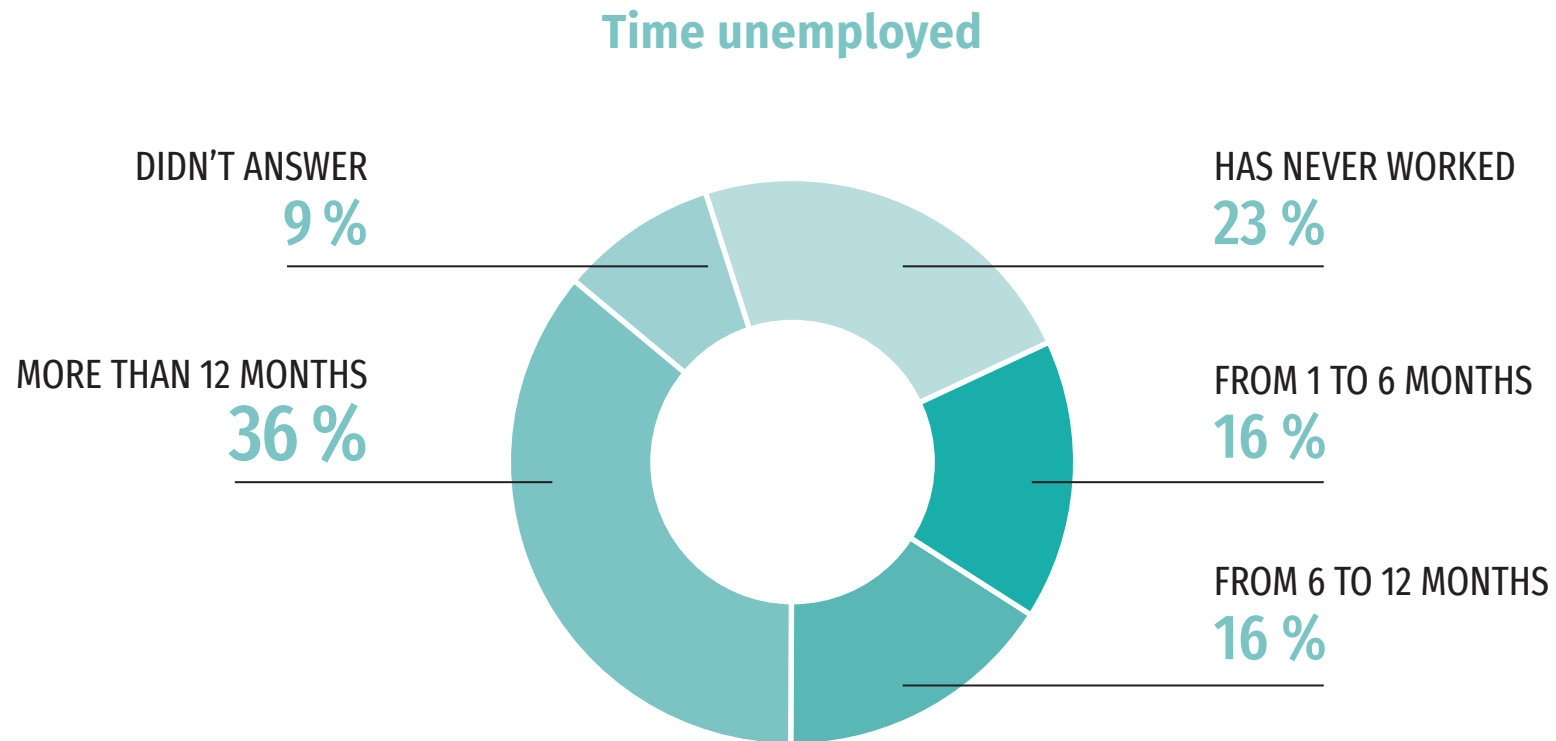
Do you believe said union or association defends your rights as a worker?



GRAPH 2-4

2.4 - UNEMPLOYMENT SUPPORT

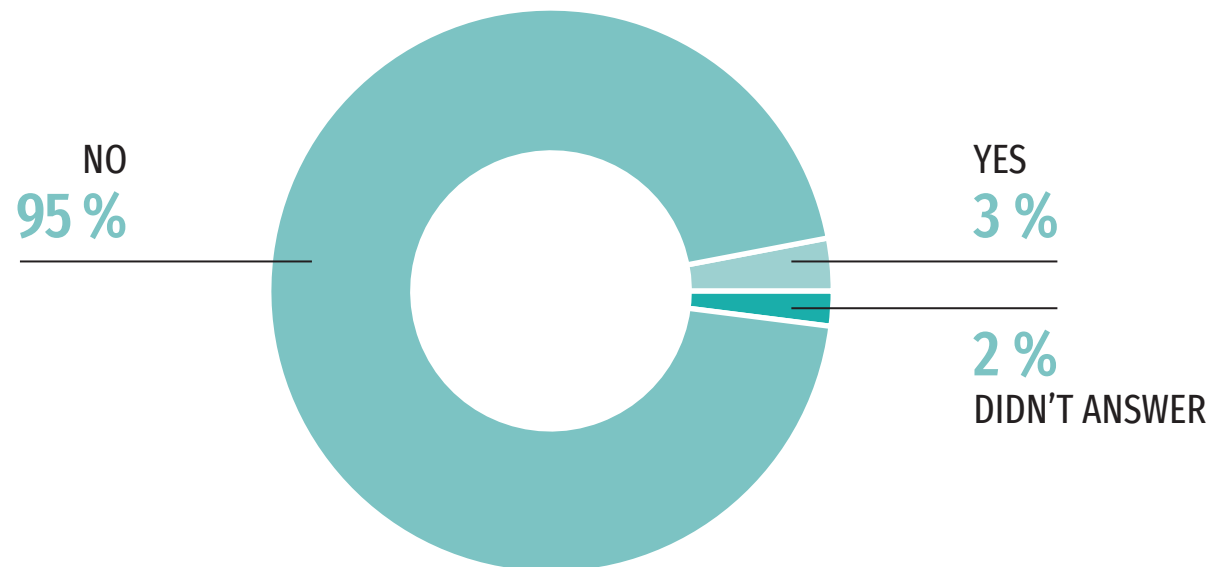
The time that it takes for the segment made up of unemployed people to receive some support from the State has been investigated. The percentage of those unemployed for more than 12 months is at 36%, while those unemployed for a shorter period is 16%, and the percentage of those who have never worked is 23%.



GRAPH 2-5

In accordance with the data, the profile of the unemployed Cuban is a young man, with high probabilities of remaining in this situation for more than six months, and who will be unlikely to receive any type of government aid.

Have you received support from the State due to unemployment?

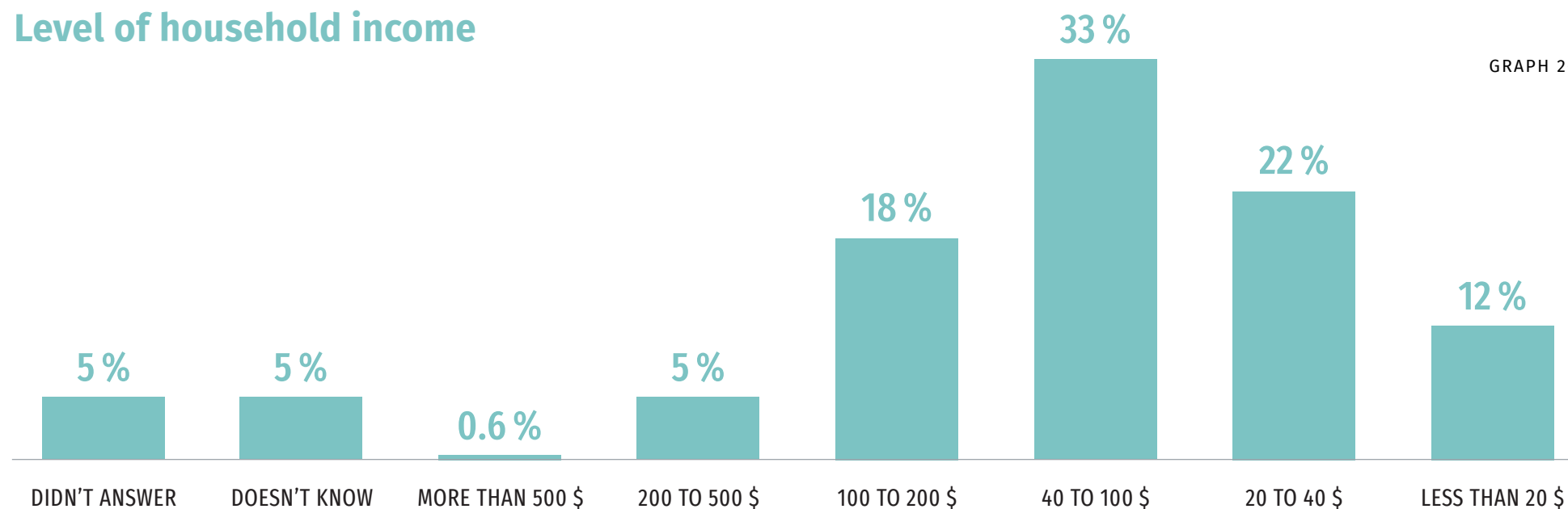


GRAPH 2-6

2.5 - LEVEL OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME

With regards to work and the economic situation, household income indicators are highly relevant for analyzing and describing the situation. Considering all income, 66% of households earn less than 2,500 Cuban pesos (100 USD) per month.

Level of household income



A third of households (33%), approximately 1.3 million families, live with less than 1,000 Cuban pesos (40 USD) per month. This implies that families, composed on average of 3 members, must survive with 1.33 USD or less per day. International organizations set the threshold of extreme (personal) poverty at 1.90 USD per day.

Approximately, one out of every four households receive a monthly income of more than 2,500 Cuban pesos (100 USD). More specifically, close to one of every five households (18%) have income between 100 and 200 dollars, and scarcely 5% would surpass these income levels.

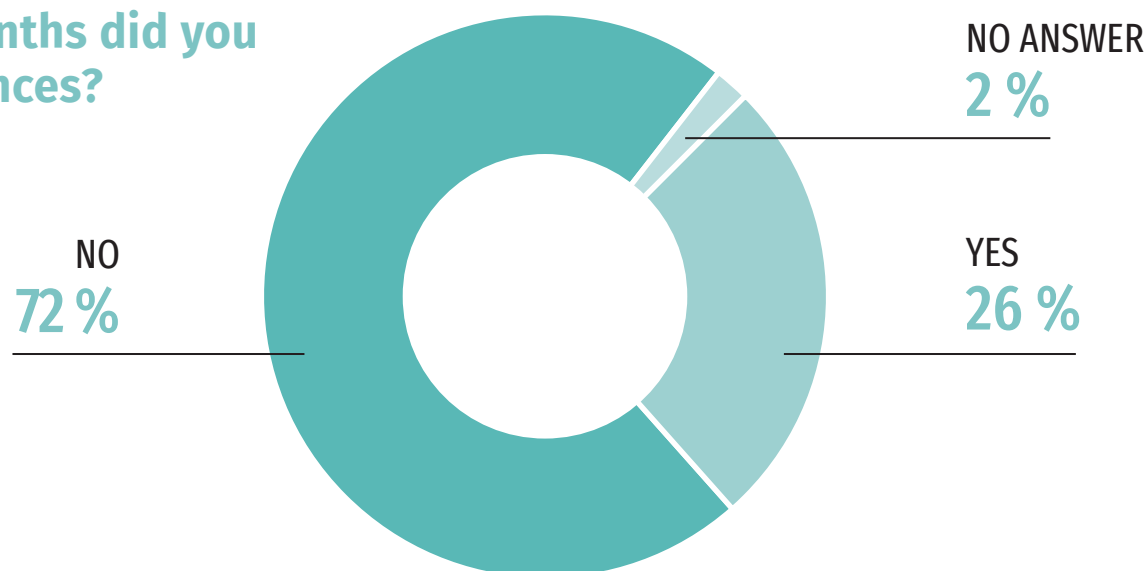
What is really eye-opening is the high percentage of people who did not want to answer this question.

2.6 - FAMILY REMITTANCES

In this second report a new question is included about family remittances, to determine how many households would receive some income from this; the results demonstrate that around one fourth of households get this type of income.

Analyzing how receiving remittances influences the level of household income, between households with an income level above 2,500 Cuban pesos (or more than 100 USD), the percentage of those receiving remittances is significantly higher than the sample set (46% versus 26%); from which it can be inferred that solidarity in the form of family support from abroad is a factor that "improves" the precarious income levels of thousands of Cuban households. In the households with the lowest levels of income, the opposite occurs, with the number of households receiving remittances being significantly lower than those that do (14% and 86%).

In the last three months did you receive any remittances?



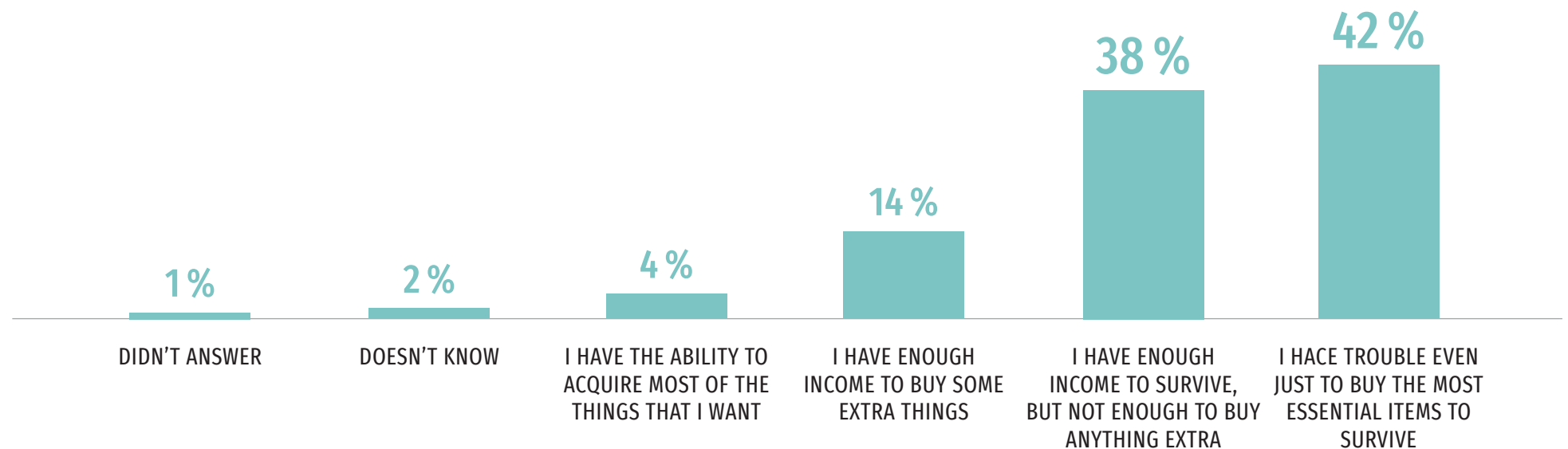
GRAPH 2-8

2.7 - FAMILY ECONOMIC SITUATION

In assessing their family's economic situation, for more than 40% of the interviewees the phrase that best describes the situation at home is "I have trouble even buying the most essential items to survive". If we add to this percentage that of those who have "enough to survive, but not enough to buy anything extra" (38%), we can conclude that around 80% of Cubans have a severe or moderate economic crisis in their families, something in sync with the objective data concerning income levels and that can also be analyzed in relation to other variables.

Description of the household economic situation

GRAPH 2-9



For example, in the 31-45 age group, the percentage in the most precarious situation diminishes and the answer "I have enough income to live, but not enough to buy anything extra" increases (45% compared to 38% in the aggregate total).

Among senior citizens over 60 years of age the percentages of those who have "trouble buying the most essential item to survive", increases, reaching 54% in the range of 61-70 years old and 59% for those over 70 years old. It must be taken into account that the minimum retirement pension, after 40 years of labor, equals 9.68 dollars per month, and that the social assistance subsidy for the elderly living alone equals 8.68 dollars a month.

Around 80% of Cubans have a severe or moderate situation of economic crisis in their families.

Taking into consideration the remittances received in the household, it can be observed that among the households that do receive them the situation of having "trouble even buying the most essential items" decreases significantly, from the 42% recorded in the survey total to 35% for those households receiving remittances. Even so, it is still a high percentage, surpassing a third of households. Likewise, between those who receive remittances the percentages increase versus the total of the answers "enough income to buy some extra things" (20% versus 14%) and of the "ability to acquire most things" (with an 11% versus 4%).



3 - HOUSING



In this chapter the data referring to the number of people that comprise the household is analyzed, as well as the space and conditions that the homes have in terms of maintenance, ownership status, and basic utilities like water and electricity.

3.1 - NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN THE HOUSEHOLD

The survey results indicate that, on average, households are made up of 3 individuals. Grouping the number of occupants by ranges, one observes that there are almost as many households with five or more people (21%) as smaller households, since 23% of households are inhabited by one or two people.

Among people over the age of 60 the households with 1-2 people are more common; 40% of these households are occupied by individuals between 61 to 70 years of age (18%) and those over 70 (22%).

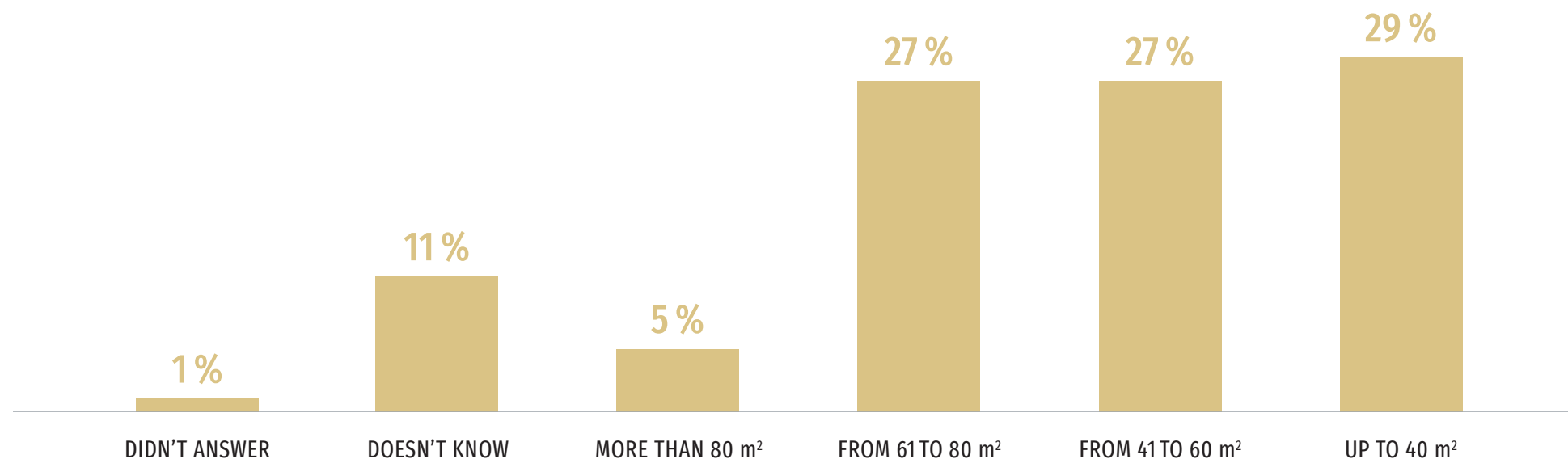
Small households tend to be inhabited by older individuals who are already retired, and report less income.

3.2 - AVAILABLE SPACE INSIDE THE HOUSEHOLD

Small households predominate; almost a third of the population live in homes with 40 square meters or less (29%), with a similar proportion of homes between 40 and 60 square meters (27%). Close to a fourth of those interviewed (27%) live in homes between 60-80 square meters while 5% live in homes that are over 80 square meters large. About 63% of those that live in homes with less than 40 square meters, are families composed of between 3 to 6 people.

GRAPH 3-1

What is the size of your home ?

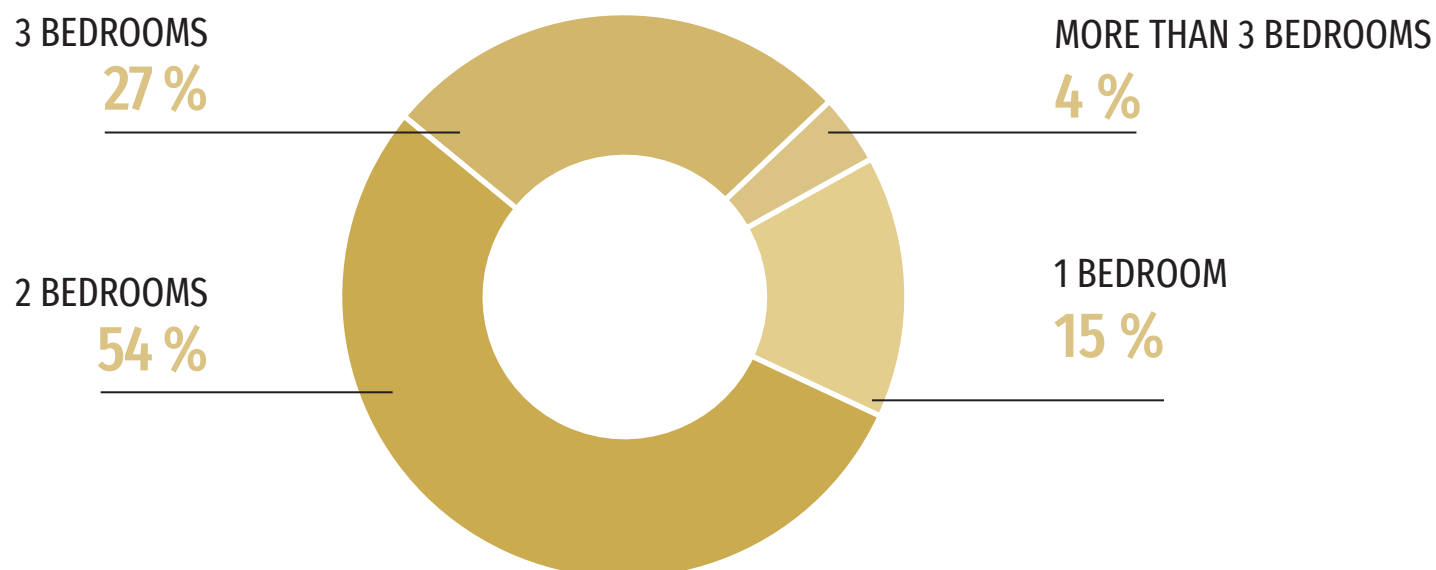


About 63% of those that live in homes with less than 40 square meters are families composed of between 3 to 6 people.

The existence of a high number of homes with very limited space is confirmed, and in many of them two or more people live together. The majority of these homes have only two bedrooms (54%).

It is especially noteworthy to highlight that, in homes with just one bedroom, the quality of the home is much lower, given that 14% of respondents state that it is in danger of collapsing compared to 5% of the total sample.

How many rooms (bedrooms) does your home have?

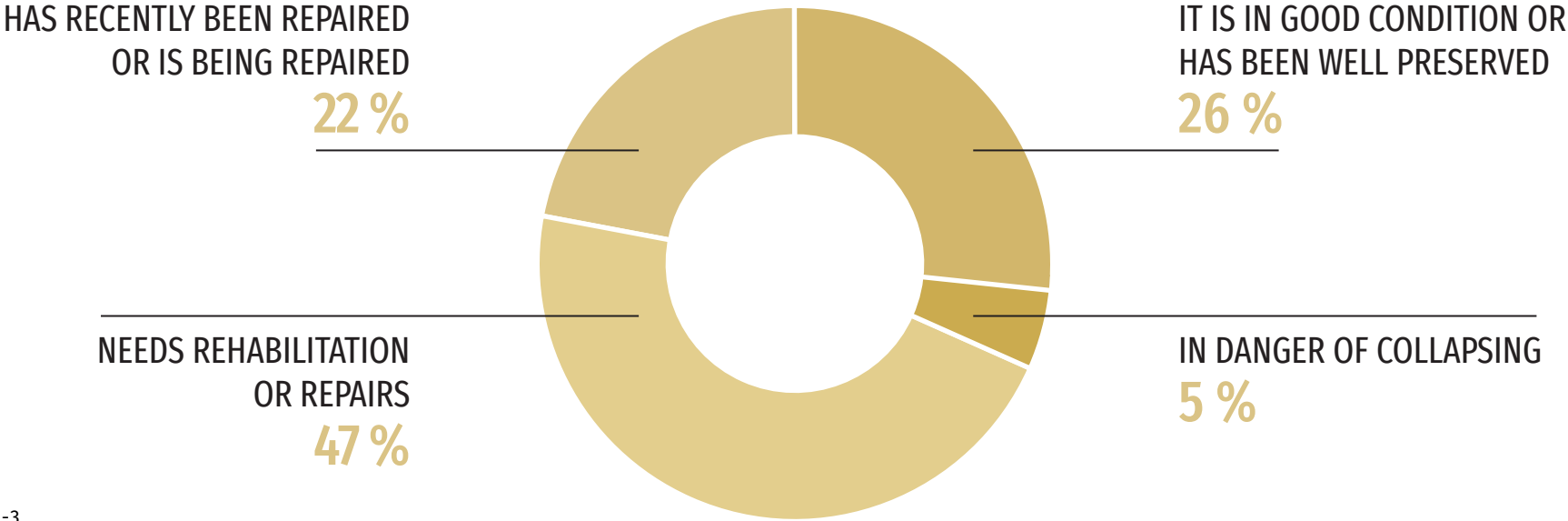


GRAPH 3-2

3.3 - HOME CONDITION AND MAINTENANCE

Almost half of the homes need rehabilitation or repairs (47%), while for one fourth of the population their homes are in good condition (26%). The percentage of those who respond that their home was recently repaired increases from the previous survey, although not beyond the range of the margin of error, but closing in on its limit (22%). Therefore, the joint analysis of both surveys confirms that, together with a situation of precarity and the need to make important repairs, one can observe an unequal maintenance situation in housing for parts of the population.

What is the situation in terms of the quality of your home ?



GRAPH 3-3

The precarity of homes in Cuba is a significant cause for concern. In the very capital, where the government tends to maintain appearances more in diverse ways, collapsing buildings with fatal victims are common. This drama is worsened by the direct effect of cyclones and hurricanes, but also by the neglect of the authorities in the face of those affected. Currently there are Cubans awaiting aid to repair their homes damaged by a hurricane that struck 5 years ago.

Broken down by age, among those over 70 the increase of homes "in danger of collapse" (9%) and that "need rehabilitation or repairs" (58%) is noticeable, exceeding any other age group, and the percentage of those that are in good condition (17%) decreases. This corresponds with the data that we will subsequently see (in the section about ownership status and time living in the home) that establishes a serious increase in the percentages of homes built over thirty and over fifty years ago among senior citizens over 60 years of age. Keep in mind, also, what was stated before, about people over 60 who tend to live in small homes, with 1-2 people (41% of those over 70 and 33% of those between 61-70), all of which demonstrates very clearly the dramatic housing situation of the elderly in Cuba.

3.4 - HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT

Of the goods listed on the form, the three mostly present in Cuban homes are: refrigerator (92%), washing machine (84%), and cellular phone (70%). Around one third of Cuban homes have these other two: flat screen television (in 40%) and a landline phone (in 35%). Both the presence of a computer as well as air conditioning is where a decrease is seen; especially in computers, which drops to a presence in approximately one in three homes (22%). When it comes to motorcycles and cars, they continue to be essentially goods of private transportation and, in general, it can be said that there was no variation compared with the previous survey.

Addressing the differences by gender, no significant differences were found, while by age there were. Young people between 18 and 30 years of age tend more than any other age group to have a computer (36%) and a cellular phone (83%). The general tendency is maintained, that shows that as the age of the interviewee increases, the proportion of homes with a computer and mobile phone diminishes, two technological instruments clearly part of a modern lifestyle.

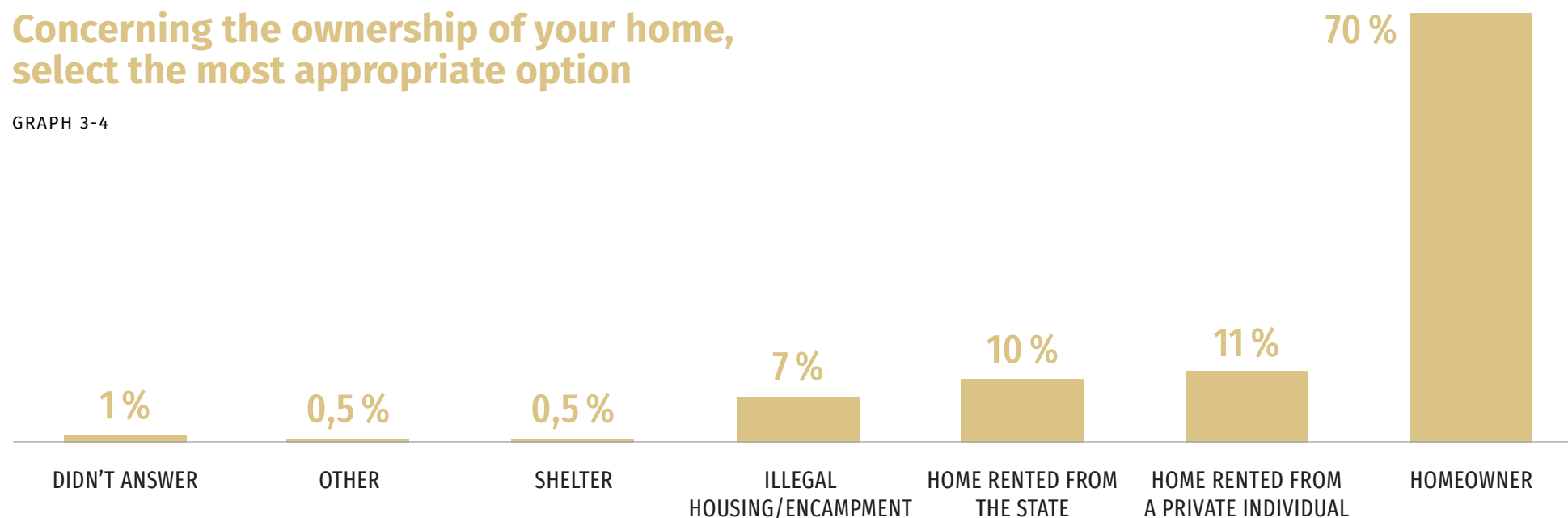
3.5 - PROPERTY OWNERSHIP AND AGE OF HOUSING

According to both surveys conducted, more than 60% of the interviewees have a home under private ownership (62% in the last survey and 70% in the current one); while both the percentages of rented homes (11%) as well as those in illegal encampments (7%), have been stable between the two studies. Concerning the latter, it's common to see in the independent press reports evictions of families composed of older adults and children that supposedly occupy government property, issue that cannot be avoided, among other reasons, due to the emphasis that political propaganda has always placed on this practice prior to 1959.

In regard to general housing conditions and the age of homes, the results are consistent when comparing both surveys. It is confirmed that a third of the population lives in buildings that are between 10 and 30 years old (35%), while for the rest of the citizens are those who inhabit older homes (34%) are a larger group than those who reside in newer ones (19%).

Concerning the ownership of your home, select the most appropriate option

GRAPH 3-4





4 - WATER AND ELECTRICITY



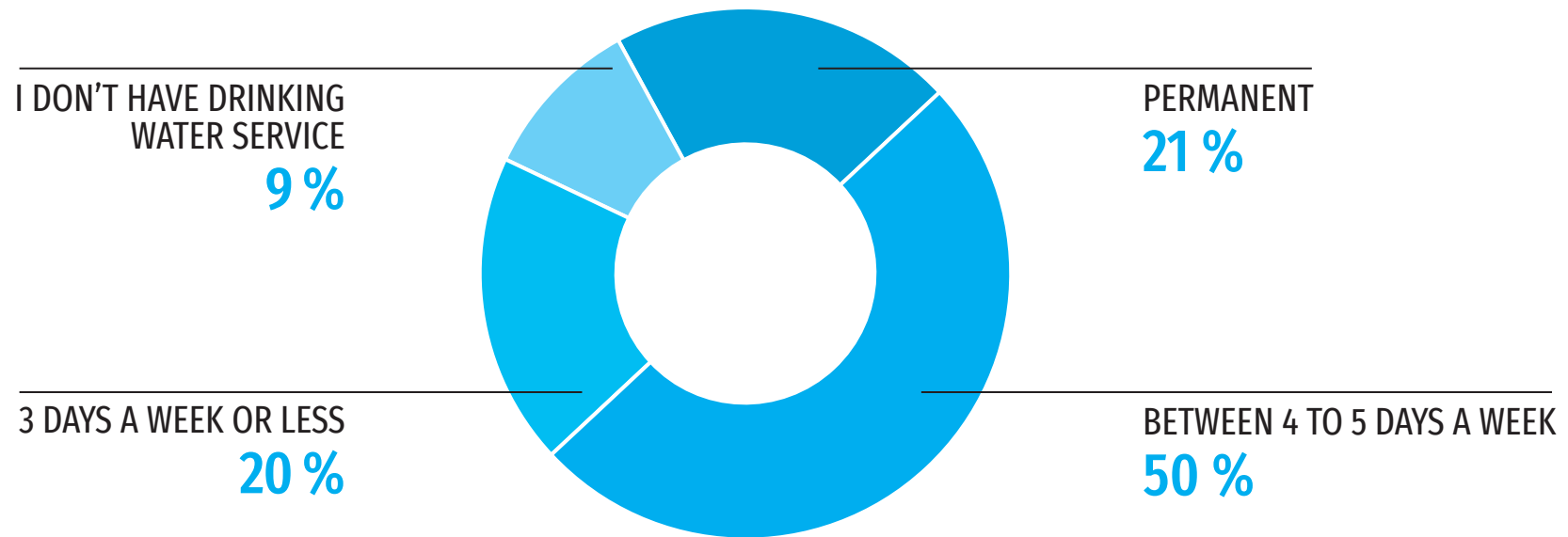
4.1 - DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

The vast majority of the Cuban population (almost 80%) does not have a permanent supply of drinking water; only 21% of homes receive water without interruptions. This is data that evolved between both surveys, upon specifying that one is asking about the supply coming from the State, of the public drinking water service.

20% state that they have between 1 and 3 days of drinking water. Half of the population (50%) states that they receive water between 4 and 6 days a week, and 9% record not having water service at all in their homes, a figure that is truly alarming.

GRAPH 4-1

What is the water supply like in your home ?



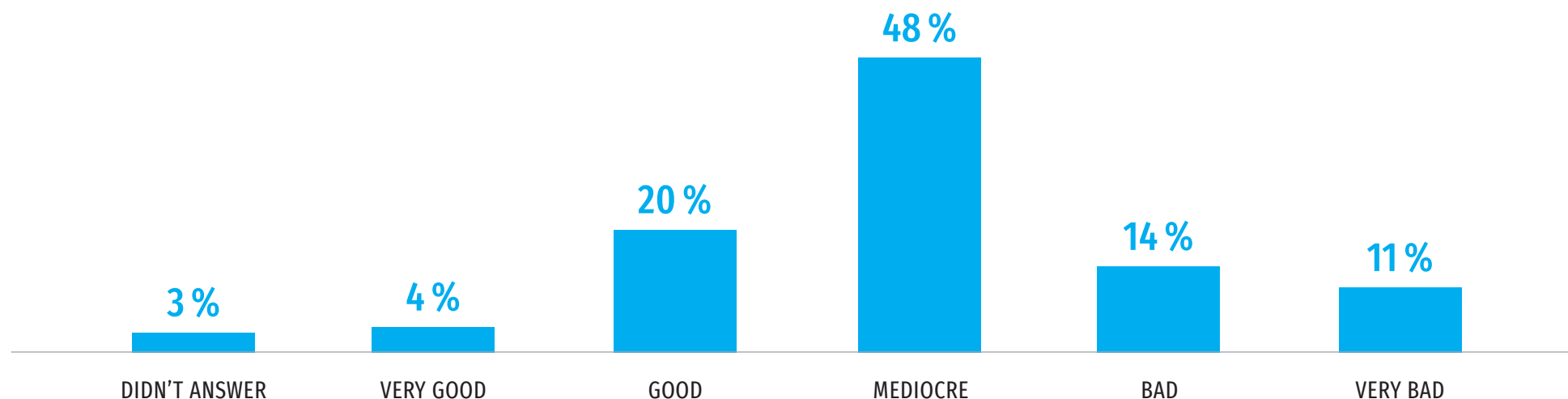
Amongst the population with high income the permanent supply of water increases greatly (30%), while for those with lower incomes the lack of availability increases (19%) and the number of days of availability of coverage or service is lowered.

The quality of the water the Cubans, respondents consume and receive in their home from the government service is measured on a five-point scale (1-very bad, 2-bad, 3-average, 4-good, 5-very good). The results obtained indicate that only 24% consider the water to be good (20%) or very good (4%). This reinforces the assessment described in the first survey and confirms that more than 70% rate their water quality as average or worse.

On the other hand, it must be noted that the majority of homes have means for storing water inside, but for 51% this is insufficient, a percentage that increases when the population group with lower incomes responds, with the figure going up to 59%.

GRAPH 4-2

Rating of the drinking water quality (public service)



4.2 - SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY

The results confirm that the proportion of homes that enjoy uninterrupted electrical service in the last three months sits at around 20%. For more than 70% of the population there have been outages, whether recurring (8%) or more sporadic (65%).

Therefore, it can be said that blackouts, quite similar to the descriptions of interruptions for the water supply, quite uniformly affect all of the population regardless of gender, age, or racial group. In other words, the electrical outages affect all of the population, and long outages (more than 6 hours a day) have increased considerably.



5 - FOOD AND NUTRITION

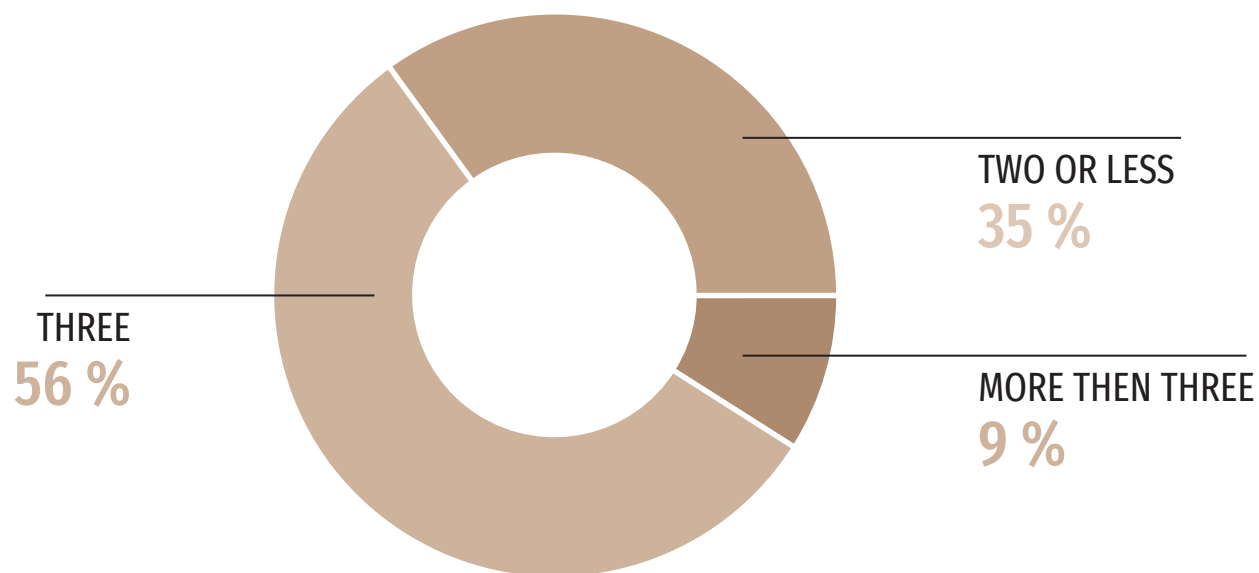


5.1 - FAMILY NUTRITION QUALITY

The data collected indicate that 35% of those interviewed receive two or more meals a day, and for 56% the number is three. 48% of people over 70 have two or more meals a day. Individuals with higher incomes tend to be in the group of over three meals, reaching 20%.

When it comes to food consumption, this is concentrated in rice, legumes, and bread, with these being the more frequently mentioned. In other words, carbohydrates dominate the food sources. Paradoxically, in a country surrounded by the sea, fish consumption is low. Together with fruit, it is one of the last of the products that are easily acquired.

How many meals do you have per day ?

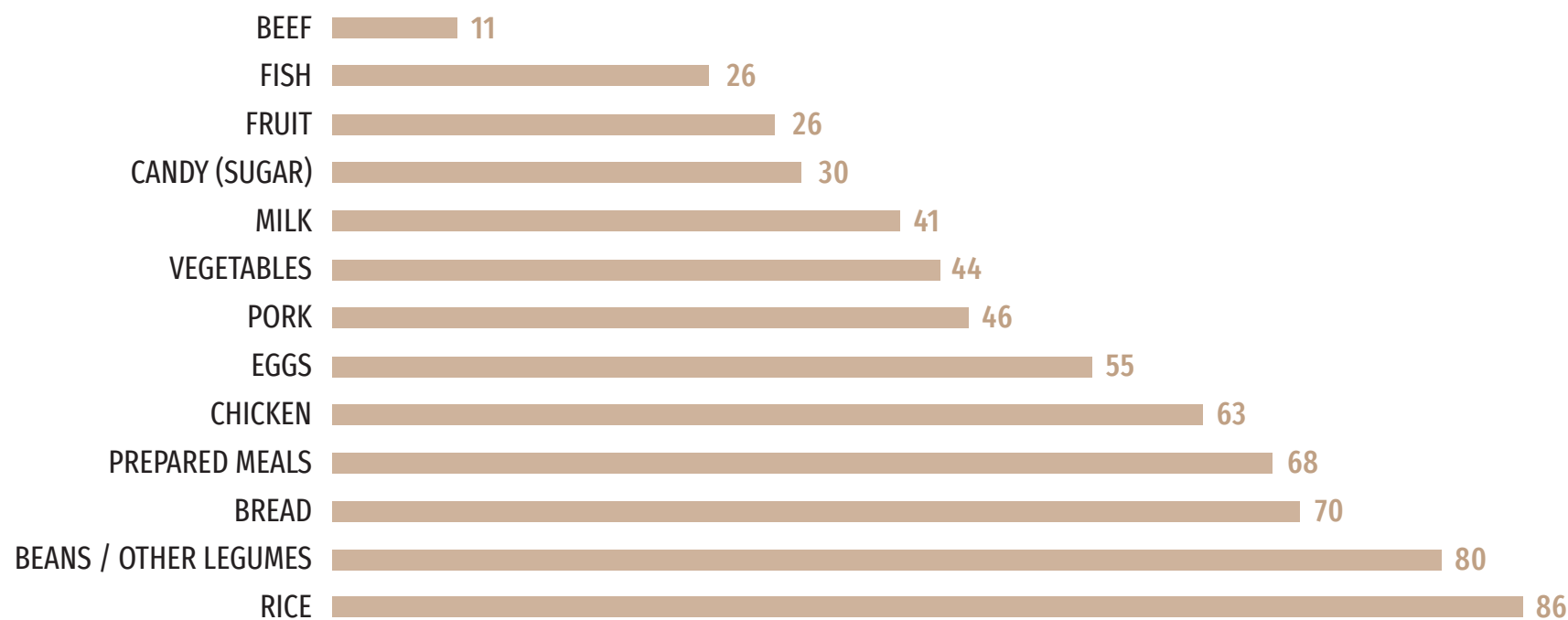


GRAPH 5-1

Three fourths of the population (74%) rate their family nutrition as deficient. Only one of every four interviewees consider their nutrition quality and that of their family as adequate (24%).

This completely matches with the previous survey, where only one fourth of the interviewees rated their diet as balanced and healthy, indicating that there are many homes where nutritional quality is below the expectations that are held about a healthy and varied diet.

Food most consumed by the population

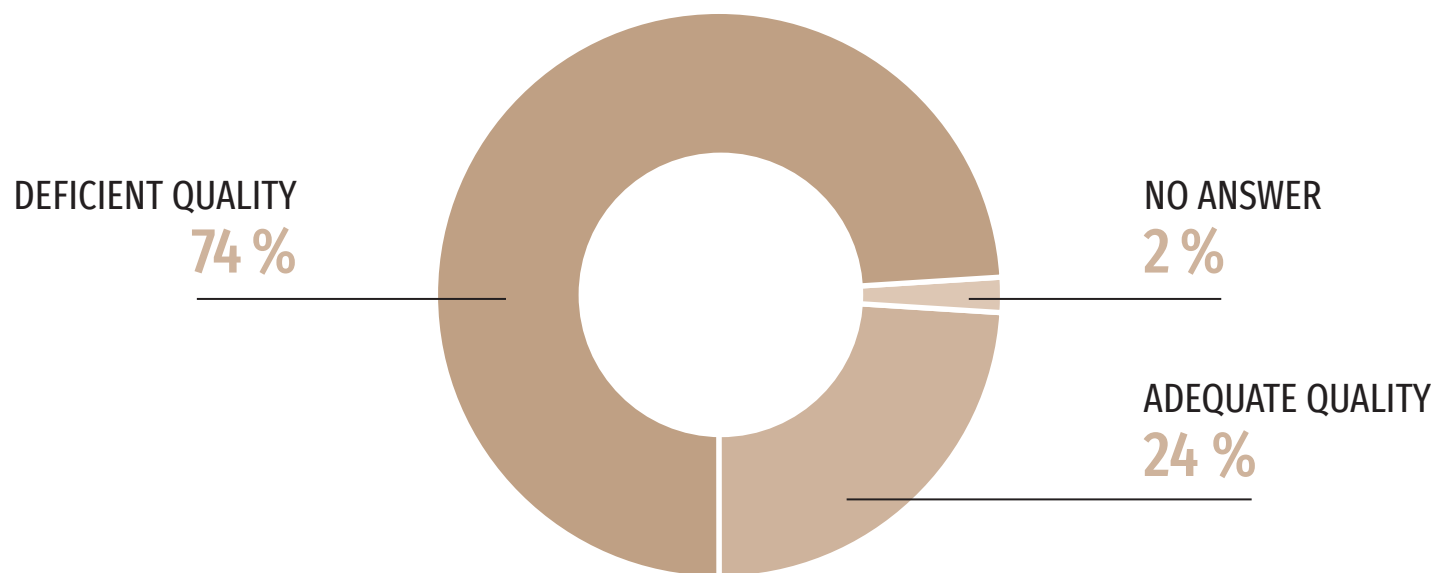


GRAPH 5-2

Three fourths of the population (74%) rate their family nutrition as deficient.

This is data that highlights the existence of an important state of nutritional precarity, confirmed by another social indicator, which is the number of people who have had to skip a daily meal due to lack of money or resources in the last three months. Close to 20% of the population states that, they themselves or someone from their family, has stopped having breakfast, lunch or a meal at some point. This is reliable data, but it could be even higher, given that almost 3% didn't answer the question and 7% said they "didn't know".

How do you rate the quality of your diet and that of your family ?

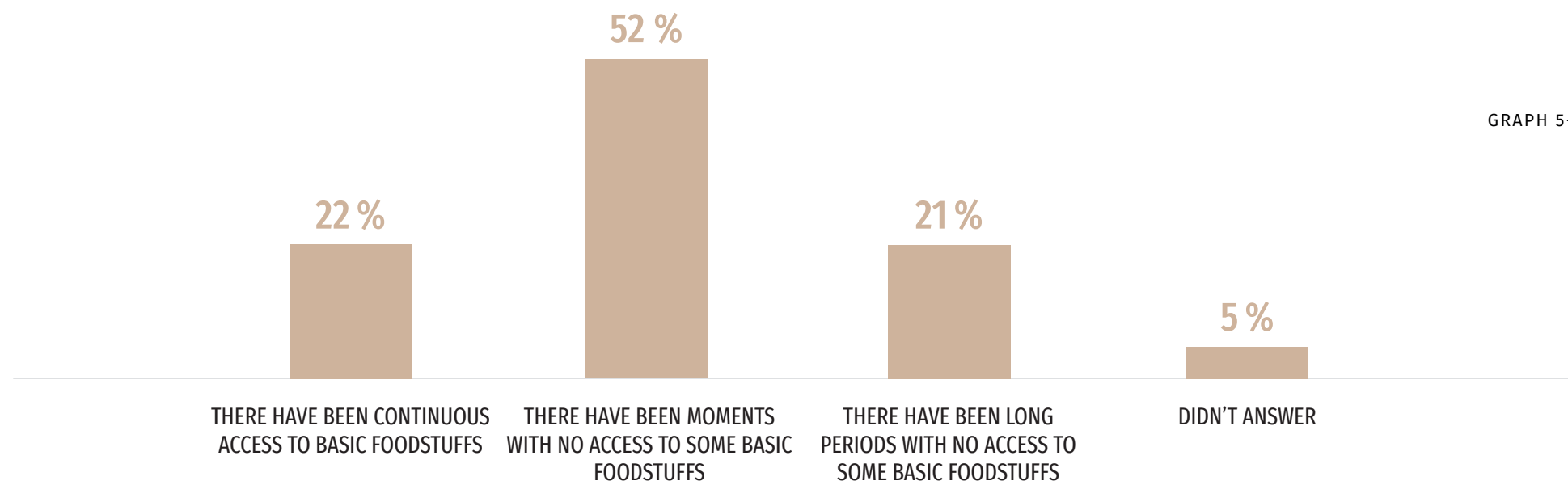


GRAPH 5-2

5.2 - ACCESS TO FOOD AND RATIONS BOOKLET

Keeping in mind the degree of precarity or deficiencies in diet, this second report analyzed the access to provisions of basic foodstuffs provided by the State. The percentage of people who responded that they have continuous access to food decreased compared to the last survey, going from 30% to 22%, with the majority responding that there have been short or long interruptions in the supply of these foods.

In the last 3 months, in relation to food provided by the State:



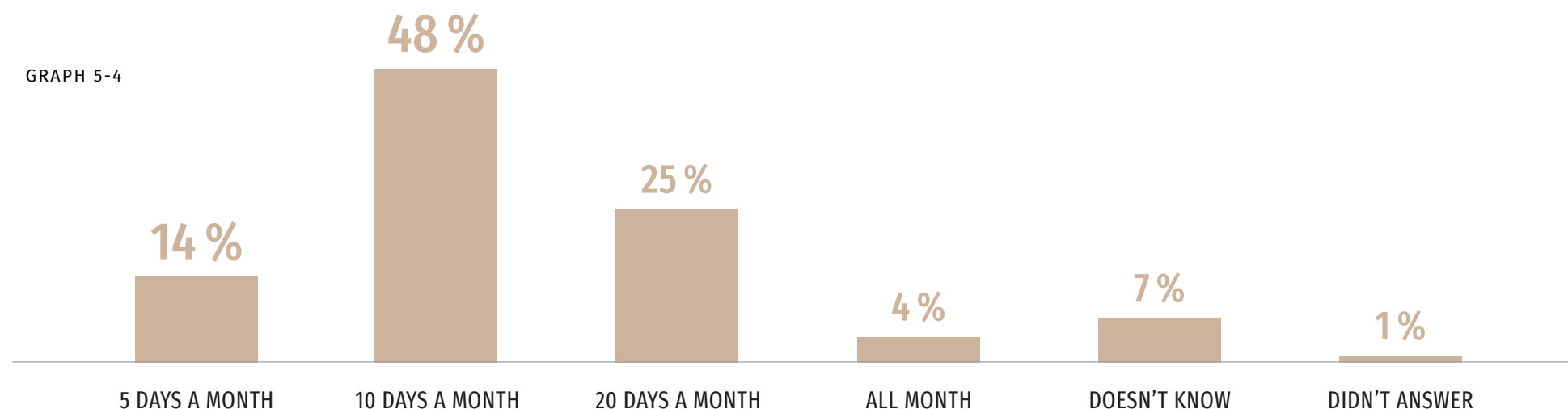
GRAPH 5-3

In short, the data demonstrates that close to 70% of the population has had moments with no access to some basic foods supplied by the State; for 53% this lack of access has been sporadic, while for 21% there were "long periods with no access".

Access to food acquired by means of the rations booklet would cover the needs of families for between 5 and 10 days.

For more than half of the families, taking a month as a reference, the access to food acquired by means of the rations booklet would cover the needs of families for between 5 and 10 days, with less than 5% being those who answer that it lasts them all month.

How many days do the food products obtained from the rations booklet last for your family ?





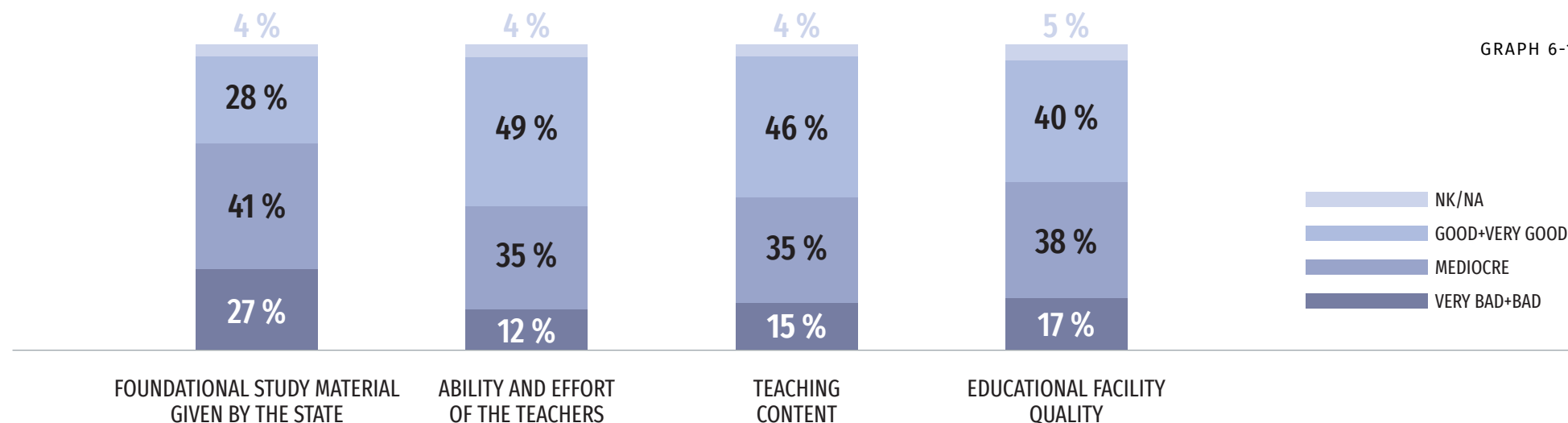
6 - EDUCATION

6.1 - ASSESSMENT OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

In general terms, education gets a rating between bad and mediocre. 55% of respondents rate the quality of educational facilities between average and very bad. The best rating is given to teachers, and the worst, to the foundational study material.

These results are in sync with information that points to a growing deterioration of the Cuban educational system, one of the pillars, along with health care, of governmental propaganda both at an international level and domestically. It must be highlighted, as well, that this area has been one of the spheres of social life that has not escaped from state intervention, like the case of the policy of "emergency teachers*", producing an important drop in the quality of teaching.

Rating of public education in numerous aspects:



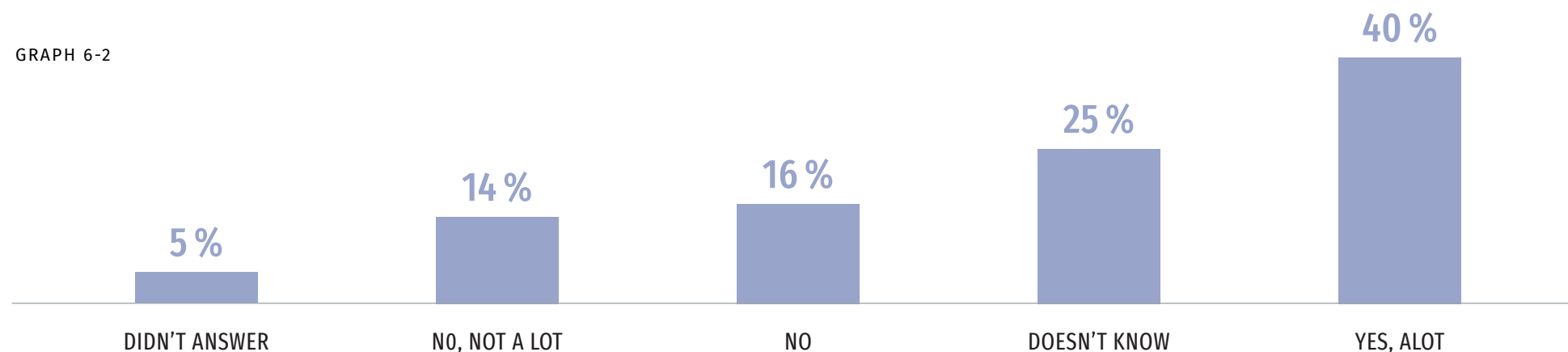
* - The policy of "emerging teachers" was established by Fidel Castro to cover the teaching deficit in elementary education. This consisted of "converting" or giving the title of official teachers to students recently graduated from ninth grade and with no pedagogical studies.

6.2 - INDOCTRINATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

65% believe that within schools there is some degree of indoctrination. For 4 out of every 10, the level of indoctrination is very high. The youngest group (18-30 years) is the one that most consistently feels (75%) that there is political indoctrination in schools. "We are looking at an education system that functions as a transmission belt for the dictates of the Communist Party; something that is reflected in the teaching content, in the marginalization (from an early age) of whoever thinks differently, in the absence of an education in civic values and a defense of human rights, or the lack of teaching freedoms, and that can be summed up in a phrase applied many times completely literally: 'the university is for revolutionaries'.

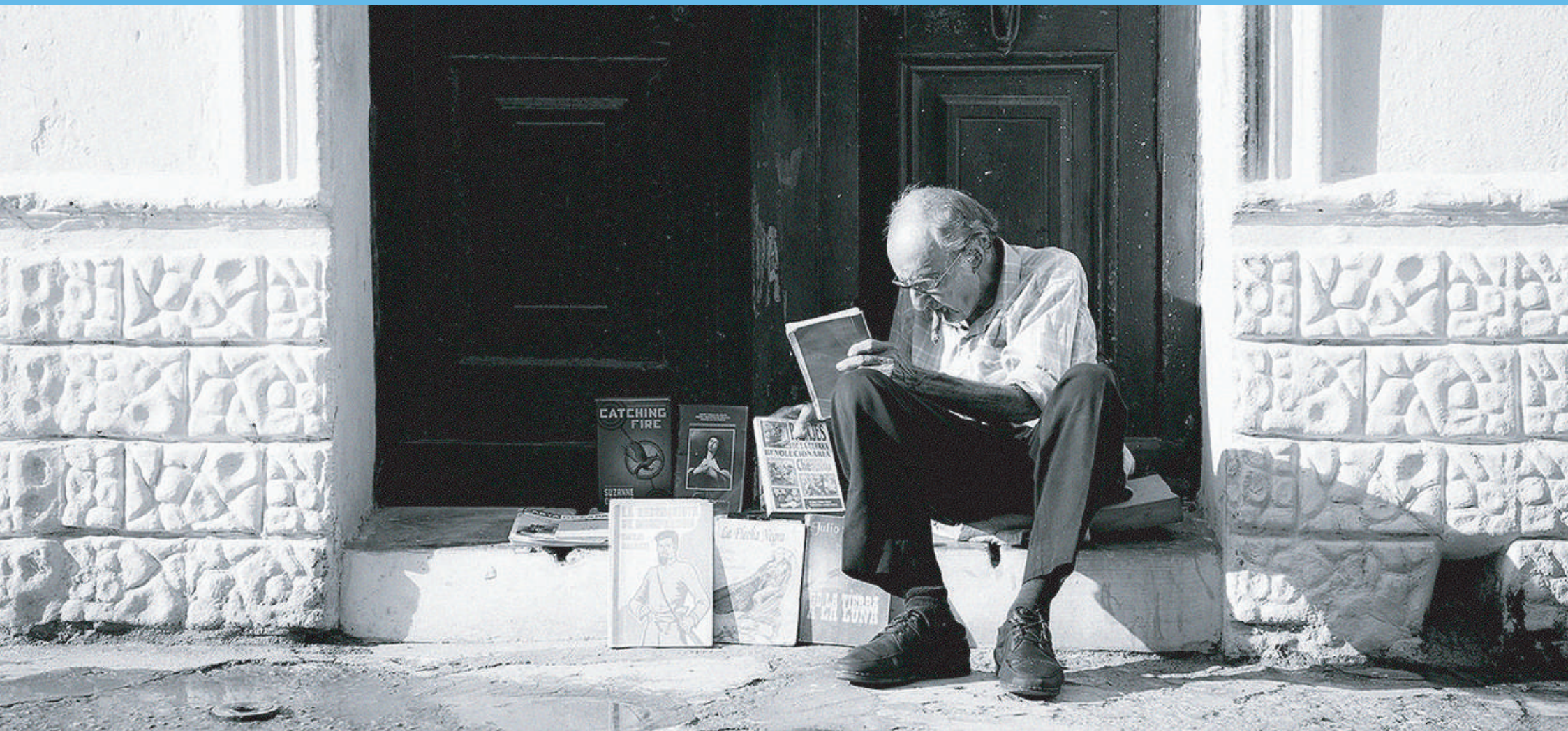
Do you consider the educational system to be indoctrinated by a political ideology ?

GRAPH 6-2



65% believe that within schools there is some degree of indoctrination.

7 - HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL AID



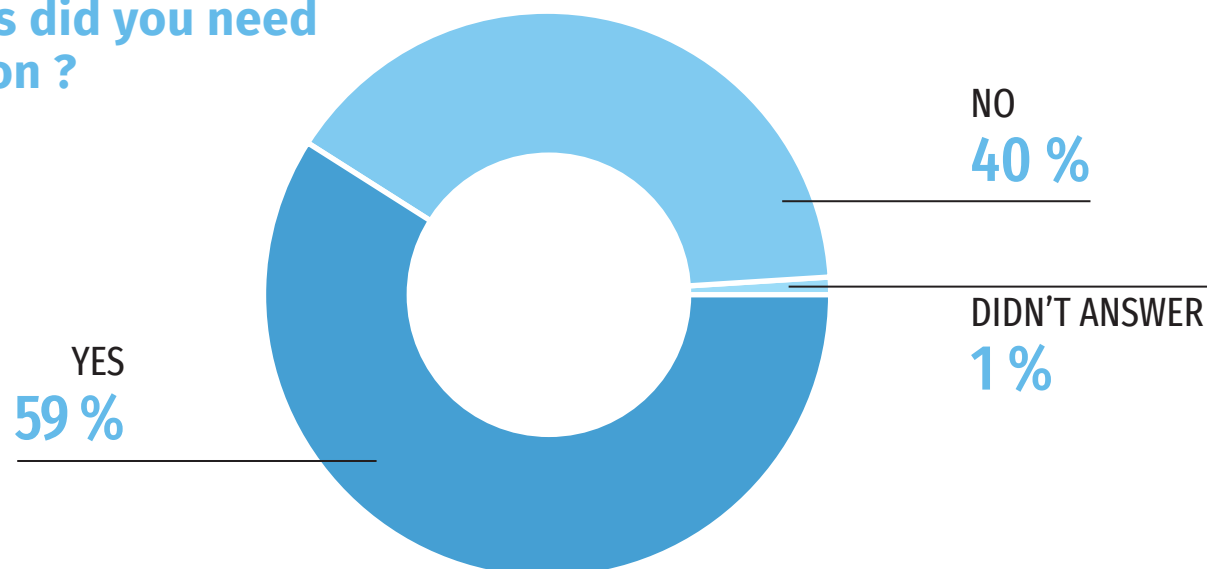
7.1 - ACCESS TO MEDICAL CONSULTATIONS

Among individuals that need care from a medical specialist in an external consultation, a large majority waited from one to six months to receive care (78%), only 14% received care within a month. For around 5% the wait was longer than six months. These level of delays could be a consequence of the process of deterioration of the Cuban health care system, due to the export of medical services abroad, in detriment to a quality service and reasonable wait times for Cubans.

7.2 - ACCESS TO MEDICATIONS

The use of medications is also high. In the last three months only 40% of the interviewees had not needed to acquire medications (in the previous survey it was 39% in reference to 6 months).

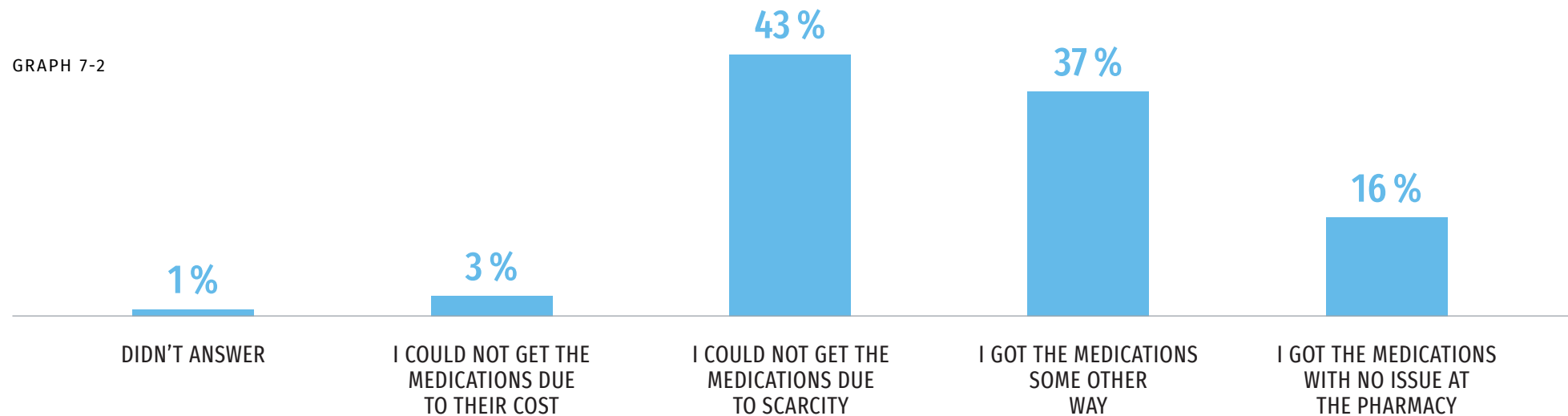
In the last 3 months did you need to obtain medication ?



GRAPH 7-1

Along the same lines as the results described in the first survey, the majority of those who needed to obtain medications could not get them, mostly due to scarcity (43%). For 37% of those who need medication they had to get them by some way other than pharmacies. Only 16% answer that they obtained them in a pharmacy with no issues. These difficulties contrast with the abundant recent propaganda revolving around the pharmaceutical and biotechnological industries.

In the last 3 months what was your experience obtaining medications ?



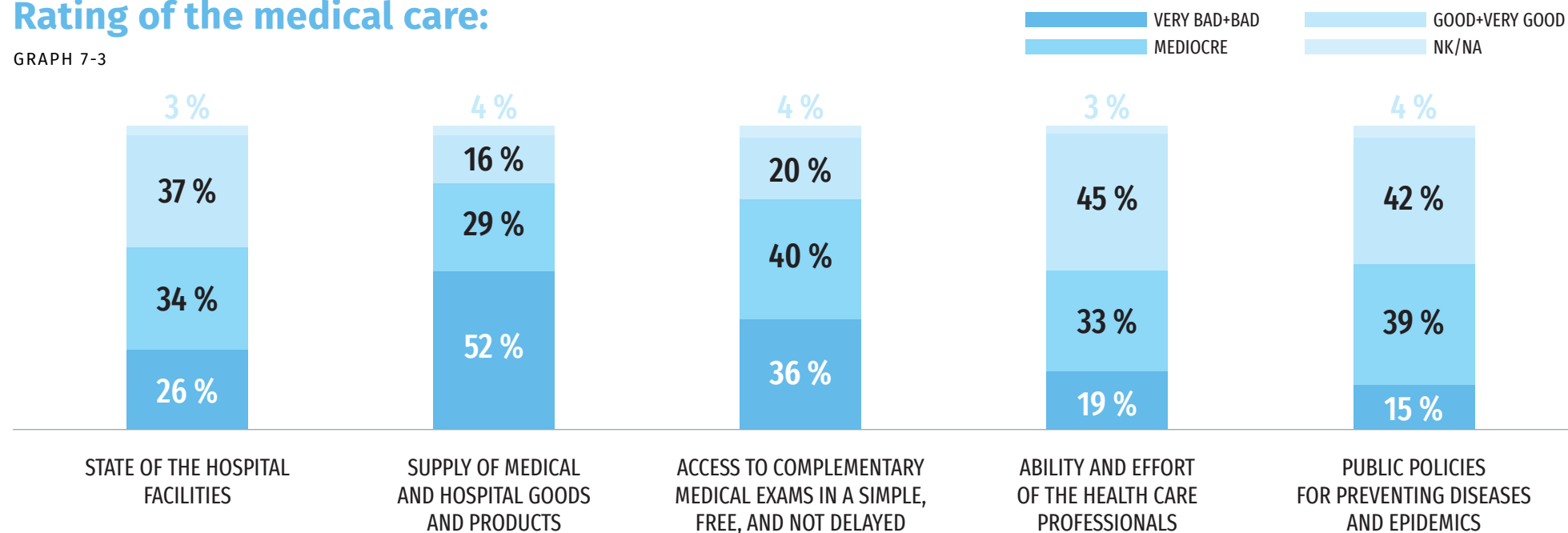
7.3 - ASSESSMENT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

The rating of the public health care system in several of its basic features is quite negative, becoming even very negative for some of them. For more than 50% of the population the "supply of medical and hospital materials and goods" is bad or very bad, and for 29% it's mediocre. For 60% the quality of the "state of hospital facilities" is rated between mediocre and very bad. For 76% "access to complementary medical exams in a way that's simple, free, and not delayed" is between average and very bad. One feature that has a relatively good rating is the "ability and performance of health care professionals."

Although the study was conducted before the arrival of the COVID-19 pandemic to Cuba, there was a question about the "public policies of preventing diseases and epidemics", with more than half (53.6%) considering that government action in this sense was between average (39.1%) and bad-very bad (14.5%).

Rating of the medical care:

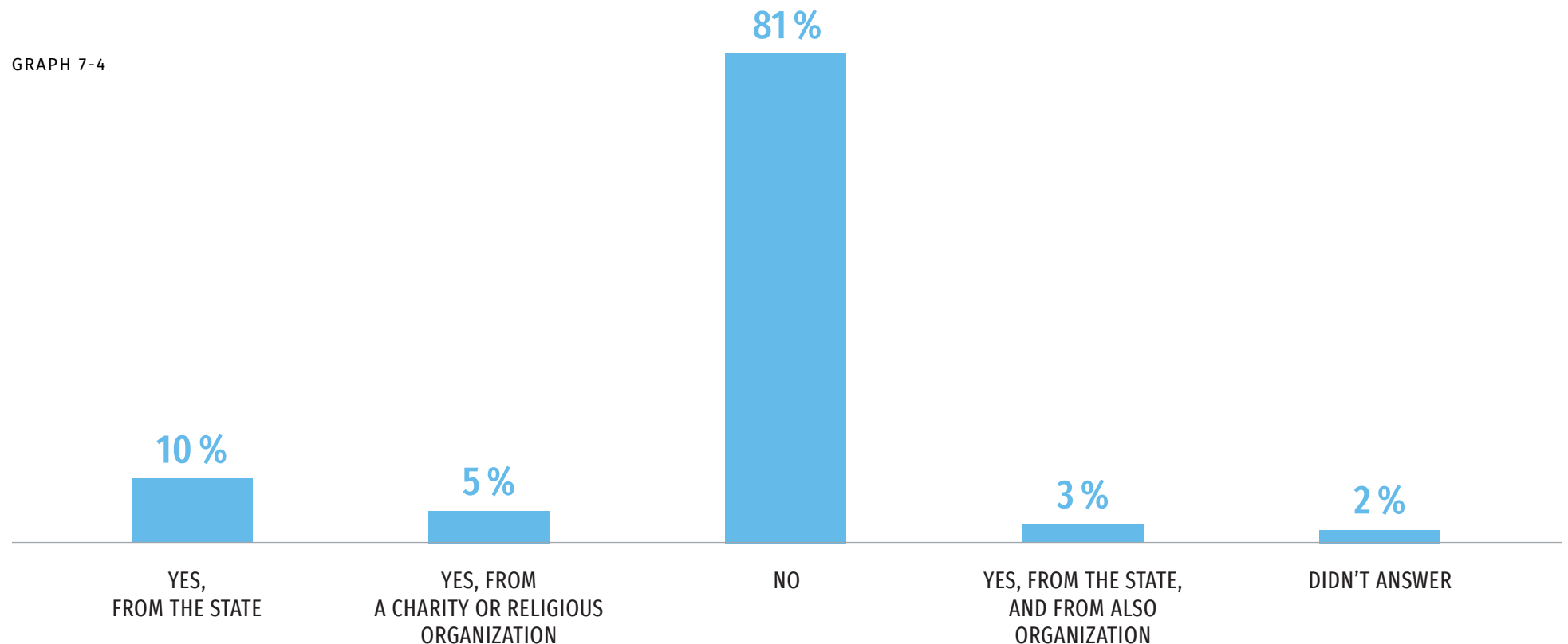
GRAPH 7-3



7.4 - SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

In line with the ideas set out with health care, there was a question if the interviewees themselves or someone from their family received any social assistance. In this case, the results state that the population that does not receive assistance is 81% (79% in the previous survey), while 10% does receive State aid, 5% from charity or religious organizations, and 3% from both, charities and from the State.

Do you receive any assistance or social aid ?



7.5 - PROFILE OF THE SITUATION OF THE ELDERLY IN CUBA

The study also reflects the critical situation in which the elderly find themselves with regards to their social rights.

- More than half (59%) indicate that they have problems to buy what is most essential to survive. The minimum retirement benefit that equals \$9.60 a month is not enough.
- Their economic situation impacts their food supply: 48% have two or less meals a day.
- They live alone, more than 40% of those older than 60 years live in homes of 1 to 2 people.
- They are the group most affected by the scarcity and cost of medicine (40% and 63% respectively).



8 - ENVIRONMENT

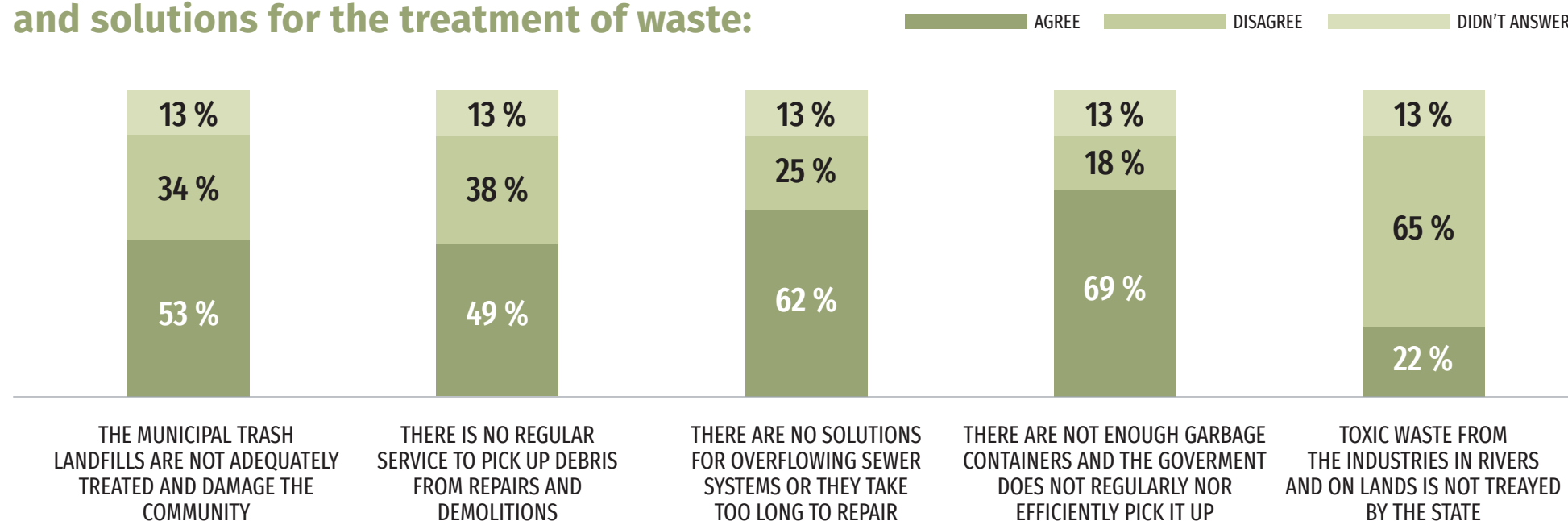
The survey gathers opinions about the level of agreement or disagreement with different statements to describe the environmental situation on the island.

In the first survey, there were several statements to define the status of environmental deterioration. Judging by the results, the idea that the environmental problem exists, and that the government is not taking enough measures to solve it, are the ideas that receive the most support. Of the interviewees, 94% believe that there is a problem with environmental deterioration and only 14% believe that the "deterioration is relative and is not an urgent issue". 67% of the interviewees agreed that "there is environmental deterioration, but not enough measures are being taken".

On the second scale, numerous statements were considered about the current state of different environmental services and solutions. The majority of those interviewed (with ranges from between 50 to 60%) agreed that the measures and services are inadequate or not enough

Rating of different services and solutions for the treatment of waste:

GRAPH 8-1



DISEÑO GRÁFICO Y MAQUETACIÓN
Nacho Martínez KONIEC

JUNIO 2020



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