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Journal of Contemporary Sociology

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Presentation of Content

The first article presents *Analysis of the marketing strategies of crafts made by indigenous women in the municipality of Nacajuca: challenges and opportunities for their inclusion in national and international markets* by Arias-Rodríguez, Catalina, Suárez-Vidal, Laura Elena, Thompson-Hernández, Elsy Leticia and Santiago-Pérez, Maximiliano, from Villahermosa Institute of Technology, as the next article is *Measurement of the work environment of the staff of technological higher education institutions in Campeche, Mexico* by Cruz-Doriano, Sacramento, Chi-Chan, María Teresita de Jesús, Sánchez-Ucan, Herminia Guadalupe and López-Ponce, María Eugenia, with secondment at Tecnológico Nacional de México - Instituto Tecnológico Superior de Calkiní, the next article is *Prevalence of language disorders in children aged 2 to 6 years treated at the Durango Regional Child Development Center in 2023*, by Morales-Gutiérrez, Camila, Ontiveros-Vargas, Angel Adrián, Vázquez-Ríos, Elda Raquel and Santiesteban-Contreras, María Tereza, with adscription at FaPyTCH, UJED, as the next article is *Coalitions as a source of presidential power* by Hernández-García, Ma. Aidé & Torres-Palacios, Juan José, with adscription in the Universidad de Guanajuato.

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Analysis of the marketing strategies of crafts made by indigenous women in the municipality of Nacajuca: challenges and opportunities for their inclusion in national and international markets

Análisis de las Estrategias de Comercialización de Artesanías elaboradas por mujeres Indígenas en el municipio de Nacajuca: retos y oportunidades para su inclusión en mercados nacionales e internacionales

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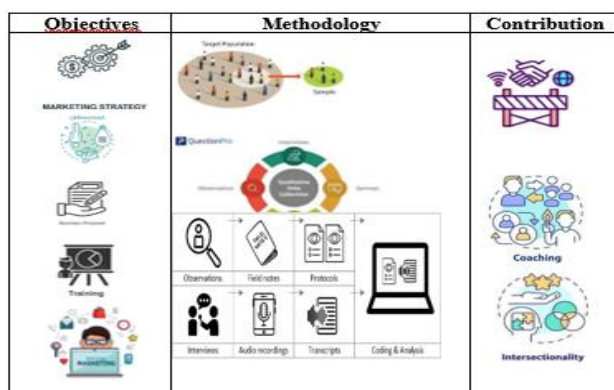


Abstract

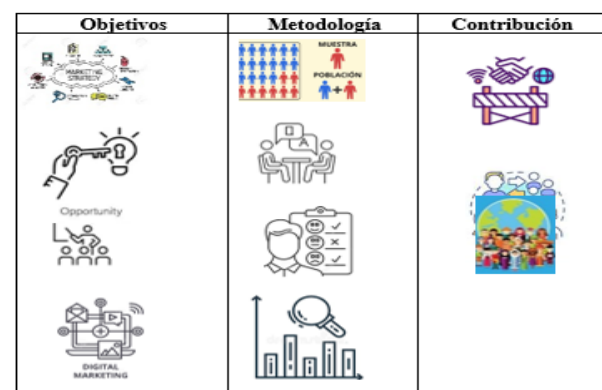
This study analyzes the marketing strategies of crafts made by indigenous women in Nacajuca, Tabasco, Mexico, and examines the challenges and opportunities for their inclusion in national and international markets. Despite the artisans' rich cultural heritage, they face significant barriers, such as limited marketing training and restricted access to sales platforms, which hinders their economic growth. The research approach is mixed, combining quantitative and qualitative methods to collect data from 20 women artisans active in the production and trade of crafts. Opportunities are identified to improve their situation, such as training in digital strategies, participation in trade fairs and the creation of a collective brand. Implementing these strategies could increase the visibility of your products and contribute to the economic sustainability of your ventures, offering a path to inclusion and recognition in a broader and more diverse market.

Resumen

Este estudio analiza las estrategias de comercialización de artesanías elaboradas por mujeres indígenas en Nacajuca, Tabasco, México, y examina los retos y oportunidades para su inclusión en mercados nacionales e internacionales. A pesar de la rica herencia cultural de las artesanas, enfrentan barreras significativas, como la limitada capacitación en marketing y el acceso restringido a plataformas de venta, lo que dificulta su crecimiento económico. El enfoque de investigación es mixto, combinando métodos cuantitativos y cualitativos para recolectar datos de 20 mujeres artesanas activas en la elaboración y comercio de las artesanías. Se identifican oportunidades para mejorar su situación, tales como la capacitación en estrategias digitales, la participación en ferias comerciales y la creación de una marca colectiva. Implementar estas estrategias podría incrementar la visibilidad de sus productos y contribuir a la sostenibilidad económica de sus emprendimientos, ofreciendo un camino hacia la inclusión y el reconocimiento en un mercado más amplio y diverso.



Crafts, Indigenous, Marketing



Artesanía, Indígenas, Comercialización

Area: Development of strategic leading-edge technologies and open innovation for social transformation

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Introduction

This study focuses on the marketing strategies of handicrafts made by indigenous women in Nacajuca, Tabasco, Mexico, a topic of growing relevance in the current context of economic inclusion and cultural preservation. These craftswomen, bearers of a rich cultural heritage, transform ancestral traditions into products that not only represent their identity, but are also an important source of income for their families and communities. Despite the intrinsic value of their work, indigenous women face numerous challenges that limit their access to wider markets, both nationally and internationally.

One of the distinctive features of this study is its mixed methodological approach, combining quantitative and qualitative techniques. This approach is considered valuable because it provides statistically significant data on marketing trends, while offering an in-depth analysis of the personal experiences and perceptions of craftswomen. The combination of both methods provides a holistic view that overcomes the limitations of one-dimensional techniques, which often fail to capture the complexity of the phenomenon in question.

The main problem addressed in this paper is the difficulty faced by craftswomen in Nacajuca in accessing more effective and competitive marketing platforms. The central hypothesis argues that by implementing digital marketing training strategies and creating support networks, these women can improve their visibility in the market and thus increase their sales opportunities and economic sustainability.

This article will be structured in several sections starting with an analysis of the cultural and economic context in which these craftswomen operate, followed by a detailed description of the methodology used for data collection, including surveys and interviews. Subsequently, the results obtained will be presented, reflecting both the current challenges and the opportunities that indigenous women can take advantage of. Finally, concrete proposals that could be implemented to strengthen their inclusion in the market, thus contributing to their economic development and the preservation of their cultural heritage, will be discussed.

Through this analysis, we hope not only to make visible the challenges faced by the women artisans of Nacajuca, but also to propose concrete paths towards a more equitable and sustainable future for them and their communities.

In this context, this project aims to carry out a detailed analysis of the current commercial practices of the indigenous women of Nacajuca. Through this analysis, it aims to identify the factors that limit their access to wider markets, while proposing specific strategies that will improve market competitiveness.

Development

Theoretical framework

Cultural identity

Culture is no longer defined only as the body of works and knowledge generated by a society, nor is it reduced to access to cultural goods. Rather, it represents a way of life that involves the education system, the media, cultural industries and the right to information. Ruiz, [2006].

Cultural identity is a complex phenomenon that implies a sense of belonging to a social group and is manifested through cultural expressions. Santos, et,al, [2024], states that identity is forged from multiple elements, such as language, social relations, ceremonies, beliefs, rituals, collective behaviours and value systems. Moreover, its historical character is evidence of the evolution of these cultural manifestations over time. UNESCO, for its part, has designated these manifestations as intangible cultural heritage.

Crafts and Cultural Heritage

Santos, et al, [2024] point out that the cultural identity of a locality is influenced by socio-economic and cultural aspects. Among these factors, the revaluation of craft production plays a fundamental role.

Craft production not only represents a source of income, but also promotes socio-cultural and economic values. Artisans play a key role in the economic, social and cultural development of the community.

The appreciation of handicrafts is closely linked to cultural identity, contributing to their preservation as part of the local heritage. Its economic, aesthetic and functional importance strengthens the inhabitants' sense of belonging to their craft traditions. In addition, knowledge of traditional techniques and participation in their preservation further strengthen the cultural identity of the community. There is a significant relationship between craft values and the appreciation of cultural identity, where crafts become a representative symbol that attracts both national and international visitors interested in their cultural richness. Preserving and valuing traditional craft practices is essential to strengthening local identity and cultural diversity. These activities also foster community collaboration, promoting greater rootedness and recognition of their cultural heritage.

Definition and types of craft production

According to Bustos, [2009]. Craft production produces objects by transforming basic natural raw materials, through non-industrial production processes involving simple machines and tools with a predominance of physical and mental labour, can be classified into several types or approaches:

Process approach
 Repetitive process
 Product approach
 Large-scale customisation

Likewise, with regard to handicraft production and synthesising what we have seen so far, we can say that according to the degree of human intervention, it is a manual process or at most semi-automatic [in some circumstances]; depending on the nature of the process, it can be of integration, disintegration or modification, depending on the handicraft product being produced; according to the continuity of the process, we would be in the presence of a process approach [intermittent].

Craft workshops

In the context of an industrial enterprise, regardless of its size, a specialised sector is set up for the manufacture of products, called a production department or area. Similarly, in the field of handicrafts, the 'family workshop' is identified as an environment dedicated to the manufacture of these pieces.

This workshop is composed of a group of individuals [artisans], most of whom belong to the same family environment. In addition to playing a role in the economic sphere, the family workshop operates as a space that encompasses both the social and the cultural, facilitating the transmission of traditional knowledge in the field. [Aguilar and Acle, 2024, p. 7].

The indigenous economy in local development.

Indigenous communities often face discrimination and economic and social marginalisation. This can result in a lack of access to basic services, infrastructure and development opportunities, which negatively affects their ability to engage in economic activities [Juc, et al., 2024].

Barriers or difficulties faced by artisans

Saligan, et al, [2017]: They describe the difficulties faced by artisans.

Discrimination by occupation, ethnicity and gender.

Poverty affecting the majority of Mexican artisan producers.

Lack of support from government institutions to continue doing their work.

Low remuneration for their products made and distributed within the tourist market.

Little social recognition. Many difficulties, as already underlined, are due to various structural conditions in our society.

Another series of problems are:

- The economic precariousness of the producers. - The marketing of products.
- Intermediation.
- Low prices.
- Social stigma.

Social entrepreneurship:

Pereza de Aparicio et al.,[2024], develop a strategic model that explores innovation within the context of social entrepreneurship.

In their research, they highlight the importance of integrating innovation as a key element for the sustainability of social initiatives. According to them, social entrepreneurs need to adopt innovative approaches not only in the creation of products and services, but also in their business models and in the way they address social challenges. This approach enables social organisations to adapt and respond effectively to changing community needs, creating a more meaningful and lasting impact. Through their work, Weerawardena and Mort provide valuable insights into how innovation can be the driver of change in the social entrepreneurship sector, incentivising development that is aligned with both economic and social goals.

Digital Marketing and Social Media:

According to Chávez y Bonilla Vásquez [2017]. The use of these digital tools not only allows artisans to showcase their products, but also to tell the stories behind them, adding emotional and cultural value. Social media offers the possibility to share engaging images, videos of creative processes and customer testimonials, fostering a sense of community and support around their work. In addition, paid ads on social media can be targeted to specific market segments, optimising promotional efforts.

General Objective:

To analyse the marketing strategies used by indigenous women in the municipality of Nacajuca for the production and sale of handicrafts, in order to identify the challenges and opportunities they face in their inclusion and positioning in national and international markets, proposing solutions that strengthen their access to new distribution channels and promote the sustainability of their ventures.

Methodology

Research approach

This study will adopt a mixed approach, According to Sampieri, et al, [2014] the quantitative approach focuses on the measurement and analysis of data through statistical tools, while the qualitative approach seeks to understand complex phenomena through the interpretation and in-depth analysis of experiences, emotions and behaviours.

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In order to comprehensively address the marketing strategies used by indigenous women in Nacajuca. The quantitative approach will allow us to measure the prevalence of certain commercial patterns, while the qualitative approach will provide a deeper analysis of the perceptions, experiences and contexts of the craftswomen.

Research design

This research is descriptive and exploratory, as it seeks to analyse the marketing strategies, challenges and opportunities faced by indigenous women and possible solutions. Through data collection, the aim is to generate proposals that can improve their inclusion and positioning in the markets. Aguilar and Acle, [2023].

Population and sample

According to Sampieri, et al, [2014], the population refers to the complete group of individuals or elements that meet certain criteria, while the sample is a subset of that population that is selected to represent its characteristics.

In relation to the project, the population is composed of indigenous women from the municipality of Nacajuca, Tabasco, specifically those involved in the production and commercialisation of handicrafts.

The total population is composed of 20 women artisans who actively participate in the production and marketing of handicrafts in the municipality of Nacajuca, Tabasco.

Random sampling was applied due to time and resource constraints, 50% of the population was selected as a representative sample.

Methods of data collection

According to Sampieri, et al, [2014], in qualitative and quantitative studies, structured surveys are used to obtain brief and quantifiable data, while semi-structured interviews allow for a deeper exploration of the experiences and perceptions of the participants.

Structured surveys: Shorter surveys were administered to the 10 selected artisans, keeping key questions on marketing strategies, barriers, opportunities and the use of distribution channels.

Semi-structured interviews: In addition to the surveys, interviews were conducted with a selection of 5 artisans to obtain more detailed and qualitative information about their personal experiences.

The objective of these surveys is to gather information about the marketing strategies used by indigenous women in the municipality of Nacajuca, Tabasco, in the production and sale of handicrafts. Through this tool, we seek to identify the main challenges and opportunities faced by craftswomen in their inclusion and positioning in local, national and international markets.

The answers obtained will allow us to propose effective solutions to strengthen access to new distribution channels and promote the sustainability of their handicraft enterprises.

[Juc, et al, 2024]. The data collection will be of great value for the design of strategies to support the growth and expansion of women artisans' initiatives in Nacajuca.

This survey consists of 5 sections and a total of 12 questions distributed in the following topics:

Demographic Information: Questions on age, years of experience and marketing medium.

Marketing Strategies: Questions related to marketing techniques and strategies used to promote the products.

Marketing Barriers: Questions that identify the difficulties faced by the artisans in trying to market their products.

Opportunities and Sustainability: Questions about opportunities for long-term growth and sustainability of their businesses.

Projections and Future: Questions focused on future vision and interest in expanding their markets. P. 22, 29-45

Ethical and logistical considerations

Despite the small sample size, consideration was given to the confidentiality of the artisans' responses, their informed consent to participate in the research, and ensuring that the data collected was used in an ethical and respectful manner.

Results Obtained

Results of the Survey and Interviews on Marketing Strategies of Indigenous Artisans in Nacajuca, Tabasco.

Demographic information

The survey was administered to 20 craftswomen from the municipality of Nacajuca, Tabasco, aged between 25 and 58 years old. The majority of the participants [75%] are between 30 and 45 years old, which indicates that women with more experience in craft production are the ones who lead these businesses. In relation to their trajectory in handicraft production, 80% of the respondents have been working in this field for more than 5 years, while 20% have been working for less than 5 years, which reflects a generational continuity in handicraft practice.

Marketing strategies

Unlike in other markets where digitalisation has become relevant, craftswomen in Nacajuca do not sell on social media or e-commerce platforms. Instead, they have developed a marketing model based on temporary premises within their own homes, from where they sell directly to customers.

The main sales methods identified in the survey were:

Selling from their homes: 90% of the craftswomen indicated that they market their products in spaces set up within their own homes, which allows them to reduce operating costs, although it limits their reach to customers visiting the community.

Local fairs and markets: 40% of the respondents mentioned that they participate in municipal and regional fairs, where they have the opportunity to increase their sales and make their products known.

Frequent customer orders: 35% of the craftswomen rely on orders from local customers, who already know their products and place orders regularly.

Intermediaries or resellers: 20% indicated that they market through third parties, who are responsible for selling their products in other municipalities or states.

Barriers to Marketing

The craftswomen of Nacajuca face multiple challenges in their commercialisation.

Lack of access to wider distribution channels: 70% of the respondents expressed that their main constraint is the lack of access to markets outside their community. By relying on home-based sales and sporadic fairs, their customer reach is reduced.

Financial constraints to invest in improving their businesses: 65% indicated that they do not have the resources to improve the infrastructure of their selling spaces or expand their production.

Lack of marketing strategies: 60% acknowledged that they have not implemented promotional strategies to attract new customers.

Difficulties in distribution and logistics: 50% mentioned that transport and distribution of their products to other markets is a challenge, as they do not have accessible or cheap shipping channels.

Dependence on local customers and festive seasons: 45%. indicated that their sales are unstable and depend on specific dates, such as local festivities or traditional celebrations.

Other limitations of the artisans in Nacajuca are their academic level, as they are generally people who have only finished primary school and have no knowledge of how to use technological tools.

Opportunities and Alternatives for Growth: Despite the challenges, the artisans identify opportunities to improve the marketing of their products.

Implementation of better selling spaces: 70% consider that improving their points of sale in their homes or creating a community space for product display could attract more customers.

Increased participation in national and international fairs: 60% expressed interest in attending trade events outside the region, provided they have logistical and financial support.

Training in sales and marketing strategies: 55% expressed that they would like to receive training in marketing and management to improve their income.

Access to funding or institutional support: 50% of the craftswomen believe that with the support of government programmes or organisations they could expand their production and improve their working conditions.

The results obtained show that the craftswomen of Nacajuca have developed a marketing system based on direct sales from their homes, which has allowed them to maintain their economic activity, although with limitations in terms of scope and growth.

Despite this, there is great interest in expanding their markets, improving their marketing strategies and receiving training in key areas.

In order to strengthen their competitiveness and sustainability, it is necessary to design strategies that allow them to access new markets without compromising their cultural and artisanal identity. The implementation of support programmes, marketing training and access to trade fairs could represent a key step in the consolidation and growth of their businesses.

Current Marketing Strategies

Indigenous women in Nacajuca mainly use traditional marketing channels, such as local markets and craft fairs, to sell their products. Selling through intermediaries is common, which limits their profit margins and their direct contact with the final customer. However, they have also started to explore online platforms, although the use of these tools is limited due to lack of training in digital technologies.

Marketing Challenges

The main challenges identified in the commercialisation process are:

Limited access to national and international markets: craftswomen rely heavily on local markets and, although they participate in fairs, their reach is limited.

Lack of training in marketing and digital commerce: Many craftswomen lack knowledge on how to use online platforms to promote and sell their products.

Dependence on intermediaries: Marketing through intermediaries reduces direct profits and limits control over the sales process.

Logistical difficulties: Limited access to international shipping services and lack of adequate infrastructure hinder expansion into international markets.

Marketing Opportunities

Several opportunities were identified to improve the marketing of handicrafts:

E-commerce: Social networks, Mercado Libre and other online shops offer a direct channel to the consumer, which would allow artisans to reduce dependence on intermediaries and increase their profits.

International fairs and cultural events: Participating in international events where indigenous crafts are valued can be an excellent opportunity to expand the market.

Partnerships with fair trade brands: Partnering with brands that promote fair trade and sustainable development could open doors to wider markets.

Digital marketing: Creating a social media marketing strategy [Instagram, Facebook, etc.] would help increase the visibility of the handicrafts, connecting with global consumers interested in authentic and sustainable products.

Website: Creation of a website, where they can promote the different types of handicrafts they make.

Proposed Solutions

E-commerce and digital marketing training: It is recommended to offer workshops and training programmes for craftswomen in the use of online sales platforms, social media management and digital marketing techniques.

Development of a local sales platform: Create an exclusive online platform for Nacajuca artisans, where they can offer their products directly to consumers without intermediaries.

Strengthening distribution networks: Establish agreements with logistics and distribution companies to facilitate the shipment of products to international markets.

Regional brand promotion: Develop a branding strategy for Nacajuca's handicrafts, highlighting the authenticity and cultural value of products made by indigenous women.

Fostering strategic alliances: Seek partnerships with fair trade organisations and companies that are willing to promote handicrafts globally.

Indigenous women in the municipality of Nacajuca face significant challenges in marketing their handicrafts, especially in terms of access to national and international markets and lack of training in digital tools. However, the opportunities to overcome these obstacles are significant, especially through the adoption of e-commerce, participation in international fairs and the strengthening of distribution networks. Implementing appropriate strategies to address these challenges will not only increase the visibility of their products, but will also contribute to the long-term economic sustainability of their ventures.

Recommendations

Implement training programmes on digital tools for women artisans.

Facilitate access to e-commerce platforms and secure payment methods.

Strengthen cooperation networks with governmental and private entities to improve logistical infrastructure.

Promote the creation of a collective brand that identifies and values Nacajuca's handicrafts.

This project provides a solid basis for the improvement of marketing strategies for handicrafts made by indigenous women of Nacajuca, opening new possibilities for their inclusion in wider and sustainable markets.

Conclusion

The research on the marketing strategies of indigenous women's handicrafts in Nacajuca, Tabasco, highlights the rich cultural heritage of these women and the significant potential they possess to contribute to the economic development of their communities. However, the value of their products faces significant challenges that limit their access to wider markets. A detailed analysis of their business practices reveals the need to implement specific measures that not only address existing barriers, but also enhance opportunities for growth.

A multidimensional approach to support these craftswomen is considered essential. Training in digital marketing and e-commerce is crucial; it would not only provide them with the necessary tools to promote and sell their products effectively, but also allow them to have more direct control over their income. In addition, the promotion of regional fairs and the creation of an exclusive sales platform for their products can be key strategies to improve both the visibility of their crafts and their connection with consumers interested in authentic products. Likewise, promoting a collective brand that highlights the uniqueness of Nacajuca's handicrafts can be a vital step towards their recognition in national and international markets. Such initiatives would not only help improve the competitiveness of their products, but also strengthen cultural identity and community cohesion.

The road to economic sustainability for women artisans in Nacajuca is paved with innovation, collaboration and empowerment. Recognising and valuing their work contributes not only to their individual well-being, but also to the enrichment of the cultural and economic diversity of society as a whole. Investing in their future is ultimately investing in a cultural legacy that deserves to be preserved and celebrated.

Declarations

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest in relation to their work. There are no financial interests or personal relationships that could have influenced this research.

Author's contributions

Arias-Rodríguez, Catalina: I contribute to the project idea and the research development process.

Suárez-Vida, Laura Elena: Contributed with research, development and data analysis.

Thompson-Hernández, Elsy Leticia: Contributor to the revision and editing of the manuscript.

Santiago-Pérez Maximiliano: Contributed to research method and data analysis.

Availability of data and materials obtained in this research:

The information and resources used in the development of this study can be made available by the corresponding author upon duly substantiated and justified request.

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Their participation was essential to understand the richness of their practices and the opportunities that can be generated for the commercialisation of their products. Thank you for opening the doors of your communities and for your valuable collaboration, which not only enriched the research, but also inspired the development of strategies that seek to improve your conditions and promote the inclusion of your handicrafts in national and international markets.

This project would not have been possible without everyone's collaboration and effort. Thank you all for your support and participation.

Abbreviations

UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

WEB: Global network of Internet sites.

Annexes

Survey for the Analysis of Crafts Marketing Strategies

Objective of the survey: To collect information on marketing strategies used by indigenous women in the municipality of Nacajuca, in order to identify challenges and opportunities in their access to local, national and international markets.

Section 1: Demographic Information

1.- Age: What is your age?

- 25-30
- 31-40
- 41-50
- 51-58

2.- Years of Experience: How many years have you worked in handicraft making?

- Less than 1 year.
- 1-5 years
- 6-10 years
- More of 10 years

3.- Means of Marketing: What is the main means you use to market your products?

- Home sales.
- Local fairs and markets.
- Intermediaries
- Online platforms

Section 2: Marketing Strategies

4.- Marketing Techniques: What techniques do you use to promote your products? [Select all that apply]

- Social media advertising
- Local fairs
- Word of mouth
- Others: _____

5.- Promotions: Do you run any promotions to attract customers?

- Yes
- No
- - If you answered "Yes", please describe:

Section 3: Barriers to Commercialisation

6.- Difficulties: What are the main difficulties you face in marketing your products? [Please select all that apply]

- Lack of marketing training
- Dependence on intermediaries
- Economic difficulties
- Others: _____

7.- Use of intermediaries: How often do you use intermediaries to sell your handicrafts??

- Always
- Sometimes
- Never

Section 4: Opportunities and Sustainability

8.- Growth Opportunities: What opportunities do you see for your business? [Please select all that apply].

- Improving retail space
- Participation in national/international fairs
- Sales training
- others: _____

9.- Training: Would you like to receive training in marketing and management strategies?

- Yes
- No

Section 5: Projections and Future

10.- Future Vision: What is your vision for the future of your handicraft business?

- - Open response: _____

11.- Interest in Expansion: Are you interested in expanding your market nationally or internationally?

- Yes
- No

12.- Tools Needed: What tools do you think you would need to achieve this expansion?

- - Open response: _____

Ethical Considerations

Participation is voluntary and the confidentiality of responses is guaranteed. Informed consent will be requested from each participant.

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Measurement of the work environment of the staff of technological higher education institutions in Campeche, Mexico

Medición del clima laboral del personal de las instituciones de educación superior tecnológica de Campeche, México

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Abstract

The objective of the research was to measure the work environment of teachers and administrators of the technological schools of Campeche, due to the change of administrative authorities. It is a quantitative study, of explanatory scope, with a non-experimental and cross-sectional design. The tool that was used is the survey modified to the IMCOC method. The results could be observed that the variables leadership, objectives, motivation, decision making, work area, work stress, change and salary obtained a percentage between 60% and 75%, which means little acceptable, this indicates the need to implement improvement strategies for the work environment. Regarding the variables of communication, relationship between colleagues and control, percentages of 76% and 85% were obtained, indicating that they are acceptable. It is recommended to implement improvement strategies focused on teachers and strategies to ensure the physical and mental well-being of the staff at Campeche's technological institutes.

Objectives:

- Work environment
- Factors
- Higher education staff



Results:

- Poor work environment.
- Lack of motivation.
- Communication, control and relationships between colleagues are 60 to 75 % acceptable.

Contributions:



Work environment, Improvement strategies, IMCOC method

Resumen

El objetivo de la investigación fue medir el clima laboral de profesores y administrativos de los tecnológicos de Campeche, debido al cambio de autoridades administrativas. Es un estudio cuantitativo, de alcance explicativo, con un diseño no experimental y transversal. La herramienta que se utilizó es la encuesta modificada al método IMCOC. Los resultados se pudieron observar que las variables liderazgo, objetivos, motivación, toma de decisiones, área de trabajo, estrés laboral, cambio y salario obtuvieron un porcentaje entre el 60% y el 75%, significa poco aceptable, esto indica la necesidad de implementar estrategias de mejora para el clima laboral. En cuanto a las variables de comunicación, relación entre compañeros y control, se obtuvieron porcentajes de 76% y el 85%, indica que son aceptables. Se recomienda implementar estrategias de mejora enfocadas para los docentes y estrategias para cuidar el bienestar físico y mental del personal de los tecnológicos de Campeche.

Objetivos:

- Clima laboral
- Factores
- Personal de educación superior



Resultados:

- Clima laboral deficiente.
- Falta de motivación.
- Comunicación, control y relaciones entre compañeros 60 y 75 % aceptable.



Clima laboral, Estrategias de mejora, método IMCOC

Area: Dissemination of and universal access to science

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Peer review under the responsibility of the Scientific Committee MARVID[®] - in the contribution to the scientific, technological and innovation Peer Review Process through the training of Human Resources for continuity in the Critical Analysis of International Research.



Introduction

The work environment emerged in 1930 with Kurt Lewin's field theory and focuses on the perception that employees have in accordance with the place where they perform their work tasks Fabara Núñez [2020 a:5].

Barajas cited in Santana et al [2022:57], work environment is composed of a series of tasks, dynamics and circumstances that occur within an organization, influencing the level of employee satisfaction in their workplace.

Litwin and Stringer cited in Santana et al [2022:58], state that the purpose of the work environment is to analyze employees' perception of their work environment. This environment is made up of different characteristics that can be captured consciously or unconsciously, influencing their performance, motivation and their interactions within the company.

Padilla and Gonzales, cited in Amasifuen et al. [2022:93], say job satisfaction arises from the relationship between an employee's expectations about their job and their actual experience in their work environment.

Bernel and Flores, cited in Hernando [2024:21], assert that a person achieves job satisfaction if they find themselves in a pleasant work environment, with support from their colleagues, and where their efforts are valued.

According to Warr, cited in Serrano et al. [2024:11], they assert that teacher well-being is essential in the workplace; this requires considering decision-making, professional fulfillment, and participation.

Simbróm and Sanabría, cited in Amasifuen [2022:92], say the work environment is a factor that influences the elements of the organizational system and the motivations of employees, which influences their behaviors and impacts the organization.

Iglesias and Torres, cited in Amasifuen [2022:91], say the organizational climate refers to the perceptions employees have about the characteristics of the company, influencing their behaviors and the psychosocial environment in which they carry out their work activities.

Lewin, cited in Castillo [2019:113], indicates that personal characteristics, such as motivation, attitudes, satisfaction, perception of the work environment, and organizational structure influence employee behavior, impacting their productivity and performance in the company.

According to Tziner et al cited in Alvarado [2024:32], work involvement is a positive state in which employees perform their duties with enthusiasm, strive in their tasks and remain focused, and it is also considered that this commitment depends on the work and personal environment.

Taylor cited in Domínguez [2023:14], proposed a study to improve working conditions and increase employee productivity, pointing out the problems due to the use of empirical methods such as the inefficient use of machines and the need to improve relations between employees.

According to Palma cited in Flores Ruiz [2023:6], the dimensions of job satisfaction are working conditions, significance of tasks, benefit and recognition.

According to Palma cited in Montoya [2023:15], the work environment is made up of 5 elements such as self-realization, involvement, supervision, working conditions and communication.

According to Moost et al cited in Galvan and Grande [2024:35], relationships refer to the level of interest and commitment shown towards them work rather than the support that employees receive from the organization.

Robbins cited in Velasquez [2023:46], defines that motivation is the process by which a person's efforts are driven, directed and sustained with the objective of achieving a goal, defining the aspects of direction, energy and perseverance.

Brunet, cited in Almeida [2024:12], states that interpersonal relationships offer opportunities to share ideas that benefit the company.

Minda et al [2019:91], states that an environment that satisfies expectations is characterized by specific features that are perceived by the members of the company.

Leyva cited in Murillo and Murillo [2024:10], mentions that in human resources it is important to apply strategies and create a stable work environment to ensure good performance, taking care of the physical, social and emotional health of employees.

Hall cited in Castillo [2019:114], states that the work environment is characteristics of the work environment that collaborators perceive, which influence their behavior and productivity.

Brunet states that organizational climate has been widely studied over time due to its importance for the internal functioning of organizations Morquecho et al., [2019: 23].

According to Méndez, the evaluation of the work climate focuses on identifying the internal aspects, both formal and informal, of an organization, with the goal of understanding how it influences employee behavior and motivation, based on their attitudes and perceptions Cuadra et al., [2016: 4].

Casana cited in Olaya [2023a:13], assures that teachers' job satisfaction is how the staff feels, that is, they perceive positive or negative energy about the work experience, the institution must have a relationship with charismatic leadership to develop the potential of collaborators and achieve the objectives of the institution's website.

Cordero cited in Olaya [2023b:14y15], ensures that charismatic leadership increases the self-esteem of employees, the desire to work increases, improving commitment to work, and promoting good relationships between colleagues.

Likert [2007] and McGregor [1960], cited in Fabara [2020b:4], suggested organizational behavior as an area of knowledge that emerged in the 1960s.

Brunet cited in Graduño [2014:33], indicates the importance of examining the work environment within companies:

- Detect conflicts that arise within the company.
- Implement improvement strategies for your growth.

- Find solutions to the problems, so that Colmenares is finished.

Garzón cited in Fabara [2020c:21], organizational development arises from how indispensable the human resource is within organizations so that they can achieve success, for this it is essential to form work teams to establish human relationships, one of the The greatest interests of organizational development are to transform the culture of the organization through values, beliefs, life systems and personal relationships, with the aim of creating a sense of belonging.

Gray cited in Yalila., [2019a:16], indicates that there are 8 dimensions in the organizational climate:

- Freedom to express ideas.
- Freedom to express concerns.
- Take part to define the objectives.
- Question.
- Innovation.
- Intentional warning.
- Environmental warning.
- Satisfaction with work.

Zeas & Granda [2012:44-45], point out the following points that should be evaluated about the work environment:

- Self-sufficiency.
- Physical environment.
- Leadership.
- Relationship between colleagues.
- Sense of relevance.
- Remuneration.
- Organization.
- Equality.

In the 80s, Dr. Carlos Méndez, advisor for graduate work at the research center of the Universidad del Rosario, created the IMCOC tool, belonging to Colombia, to measure the work environment [Yalila., 2019:19].

Bravo et al cited in Lizcano [2022:21], the IMCOC model developed by Méndez can be adapted with questions according to the needs of the different research, without affecting its validity, it is governed by the methodology of recognized authors.

Méndez cited in Lizcano [2022:21-23], the model measures 7 dimensions and consists of 45 questions, which are objectives that refer to employees identifying with the company's objectives, the second dimension is cooperation, leadership, decision-making, interpersonal relationships, motivation and control.

According to Méndez Alvares cited in Yalila., [2019b:20 and 21], the IMCOC instrument has the following variables:

- Goals.
- Personal relationships.
- Interpersonal relationships.
- Leadership.
- Decision making.
- Salary connotation.
- Control.

Therefore, this research focused on measuring the work environment of teachers and administrators of the technological schools of Campeche, with the following hypotheses: The change of managers within the technological schools caused the tension in the work environment to increase due to that there was resistance to change, the new administration caused teachers to have a greater workload due to the new job assignments, the change in administration caused teachers and administrators to present frustrated behaviors because it caused dilemmas between teachers and administrative.

In the Campeche technology companies, a change of directors was made in 2023, where a new vision and youth philosophy entered, breaking with old paradigms, resulting in a new way of managing and leading. With this, it could be observed that there was resistance to change, many disagreements and dilemmas between staff, teachers and administrators due to the positions that were reassigned, a new form of management and a paradigm shift within the institution.

This leads to the following research question: How is the work environment of teachers and administrators at the Campeche technology schools? The objective is to diagnose the work environment within the Campeche technology schools, as well as describe the factors that affect the work environment. within institutions, to establish improvement strategies.

This research was developed within the framework of SECIHTI's focus on impact and attention to national issues.

Methodology

Explanatory in scope with a non-experimental design.

It focused on measuring the work environment of teachers and administrators of the technological schools of Campeche, the IMCOC method was used.

Modified because it was adapted to the needs. Information was obtained through the application of surveys to the teaching and administrative staff of the Campeche technology institutes, it was applied virtually through the institutional email account.

Technique and tools

The tool that was used is the modified survey, the IMCOC method measures the variables, objectives, communication, leadership, relationship between colleagues, control, decision making and salary, due to the needs that arise in the project, four change variables are added, work area, work stress and motivation.

The questionnaire consisted of 54 questions designed to obtain precise information, covering the different variables established for the analysis of the project. It had a section for personal data, followed by questions with a Likert scale with 5 possible answers.

The variables for this questionnaire are objectives, communication, leadership, relationship between colleagues, motivation, control, decision making, work area, work stress, change and salary.

In the IMCOC methodology, information was first collected through the survey, then the questions were classified, assigning the number of questions and total questions for each corresponding variable, as can be seen in Table 1 classification of variables with their respective questions.

Box 1**Table 1**

Variables with their respective questions

	Variables	Question	Numbers
1	Objectives	35,36,37 y 39	4
2	Communication	25, 26	2
3	Leadership	9,10,11 y 14	4
4	Relationships between colleagues	15,16	2
5	Motivation	12,13,38	3
6	Control	27,29,33,32,34	5
7	Decision making	28,30,31	3
8	Work area	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8	8
9	Work stress	17,18,19	3
10	Change	40,41,42,43,44, 45,46,47,48	9
11	Salaries	20,21,22,23 y 24	5

*Source: own elaboration***Information development**

- The percentage of positive responses is rated between 1% and 100%. Results close to 100% indicate greater satisfaction in the person's appreciation.
- Positive percentage of each variable belongs to the group of questions corresponding to the variable and is rated between 1% and 100%. Results close to 100% indicate greater appreciation by the person.
- The percentage of responses associated with each question, scored between 1% and 100%. Results close to 100% indicate greater reliability.
- Average per question is rated from 1 to 5. Values close to 5 indicate a greater satisfaction rate in the question.

Analysis of response positivity

In the IMCOC instrument, positive values will be taken and classified as follows

- 1 and 2 negative.
- 3 neutral.
- 4 and 5 positives.

Total analysis of responses.

- Average per question: the total responses of the 5 options that each question has are obtained in a weighted manner.

- Average per variable: the results show a total average that makes up each variable in options 1 to 5.
- The ranges are the following that can be seen in table 2 acceptance percentages.

Box 2**Table 2**

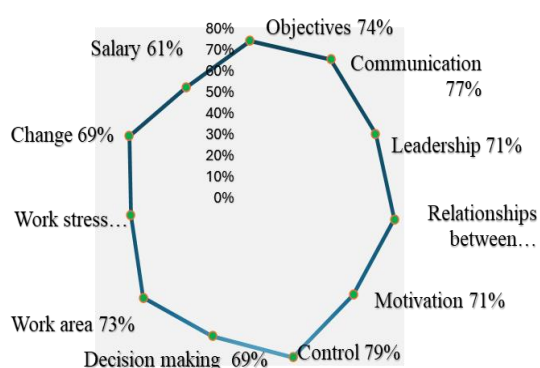
Modified acceptance percentages

Acceptance percentage
- Between 60% and 75% are unacceptable and require an action plan
- Between 76% and 85% acceptable but requires follow-up.
- Between 86% and 95% satisfactory.
- Greater than 96%, very satisfactory

At the end of the surveys, the information was emptied into a database that was created with the Microsoft Excel program, subsequently the SPSS version 23 program was used for analysis, classified by variables and captured in the spider graph.

Results

From the research measuring the work environment of teachers and administrators of the technological schools of Campeche, the following results were obtained; the results of the variables can be seen in graph 1.

Box 3**Figure 1**

The results of the variables

*Source: Own elaboration***Variable objectives**

The variable allowed us to measure the information provided to technology personnel about organizational objectives, organization chart, mission, vision. This variable is made up of 4 questions.

- 74% was obtained, indicating that it is not very acceptable, and it is necessary to implement an action plan so that the structure and philosophy of the Campeche technology companies are known.
- The teaching and administrative staff of the technological institutions do not know the objectives, mission, vision and organizational structure of the institution.

Taking the variable as a reference, the lack of information and induction and training courses for new personnel is evident.

Communication

The variable allowed us to measure the communication that exists in the technological centers of Campeche, a reference for the teaching and administrative staff within the work team. This variable is made up of 2 questions.

- 77% was obtained indicating that it is acceptable however, it requires follow-up to improve the communication plan within the technology.
- According to the results obtained there is clarity in the functions to be performed within the technological ones.

Leadership

The variable allowed us to know the empowerment of area leaders, as well as to know the impact that leadership has on teaching and administrative staff. This variable is made up of 4 questions.

- 71% was obtained, indicating that it was not acceptable, and an action plan was required to be implemented.
- The teaching and administrative staff of the technological schools consider that the leader helps them achieve the objectives established with the new administration that was implemented within the technological school with the change of administrative authorities.

Relationships between colleagues

The variable allowed us to measure the interpersonal relationships of the technological teaching and administrative staff, knowing how they work as a team, taking advantage of the skills, knowledge and creativity of each of them to achieve the established objectives. This variable is made up of 2 questions.

- A total of 76% was obtained, considered acceptable, however, improvement strategies must be implemented.
- It could be observed in the results obtained that the teaching and administrative staff of the technology departments share information among colleagues so that they support each other when doing their work.

Motivation

The variable allowed us to measure the motivation of the teaching and administrative staff of the technology to know the recognition of the work of the employees, the promotion of teamwork and to listen to the needs of the staff that affect performance. This variable is made up of 3 questions.

- A 71% was obtained, considered unacceptable and an action plan is required to be established so that the staff.
- Technology teachers and administrators feel motivated, thus increasing the performance and well-being of the staff.
- The technological administrators provide them with the necessary tools for their work.
- Technology managers have a stake in achieving the technology's objectives; however, management needs to be improved to be solid.

Control

The variable allowed us to measure how the teaching and administrative staff of the technology departments feel about their way of working. The variable is made up of 5 questions.

Article

- 79% was obtained, considering it acceptable, however, improvement strategies must be implemented.
- In the results it was observed that the teaching and administrative staff of technological institutions would like to assume new responsibilities, in addition to those they perform at work, because they allow them to learn new things to exploit their creativity and knowledge.
- The teaching and administrative staff of the technology schools ensured that their work is evaluated at every given time to verify the effectiveness of their performance and in this way meet the technological objectives.

Decision making

The variable allowed us to know about the decisions made by the teaching and administrative staff within the technological field and in their work area. This variable is made up of 3 questions.

- A 69% was obtained, considering it not very acceptable and an action plan for improvements is required to be implemented.
- In the results, it was observed that the teaching and administrative staff of the technological institutions participate in making decisions that influence their work, so that they feel comfortable and will make known their strengths as well as weaknesses for improvement.
- The teaching and administrative staff are assured that when working they can do it their own way.

Work area

The variable allowed us to know the area in which the technological teaching and administrative staff carry out their work tasks, considering the conditions of the area, ergonomics and furniture so that they feel comfortable working. This variable is made up of 8 questions.

- 73% was obtained, which is considered unacceptable, and an action plan is required to be established to improve the working conditions of technological teaching and administrative staff. In the results, it was observed that the teaching and administrative staff of the technology companies assured that the workplace where they carry out their activities is safe, because the security measures are present, the electricity inlets are taken care of, and there are fire extinguishers. and drills are carried out at every certain time.
- In the results it was observed that there is no infirmary in case of an accident with the emergency kit that contains the necessary medications and tools.

Work stress

The variable allowed us to know if the teaching and administrative staff of the technology schools are stressed when doing their work, affecting their physical and emotional health. This variable is made up of 3 questions.

- There was a percentage of 62% considered to be unacceptable and requiring implementation to improve the emotional well-being of teaching and administrative staff.
- In the results, it was observed that the teaching and administrative staff of the technology schools feel stress when doing their work, due to the work schedule and the number of tasks they must perform in a day, sometimes they do not have a break to consume food.
- Leaders and bosses do not care about the physical and emotional well-being of teachers and administrators; therefore, recreational activities are not implemented for teachers and administrators and thus do not have the routine of the week.

Change

The variable allowed us to know the resistance to change that the teaching and administrative staff had, as well as the attitudes they presented with the change of direction for the incorporation of the new general direction of technology. This variable is made up of 9 questions.

- A percentage of 69% was obtained, which is considered unacceptable, and an action plan is required because there is resistance to change.
- In the results it was observed that the teaching and administrative staff assure us that with the new administration external communication improved, because each day's notices are reported through the school's official website and provide information highlighting the strengths of the school. Technologically, to strengthen the relationship with people who are looking for an institution to pursue their professional studies. They consider that the image of the institution has improved because the projects being carried out are made known, important dates are commemorated and the activities carried out within the technological fields are made known, such as: Christmas posada, the anniversary of the technological ones and on February 14, however, it is necessary to promote activities aimed at teachers and administrators.

Salary

The variable allowed us to know if the teaching and administrative staff of the technology schools feel satisfied, as well as to know if they receive the corresponding benefits. This variable is made up of 5 questions.

- A 61 was obtained, considering it not very acceptable and an action plan for improvements is required to be implemented.
- The teaching and administrative staff of the technology schools consider that the salary they receive for their work does not cover economic expectations.
- The teaching and administrative staff of the technology schools are given non-monetary incentives, this helps them increase their work performance.

Discussion

In the research, measurement of the work environment of teachers and administrators of the technological ones of Campeche, had the objective of diagnosing the work environment within the technological ones, and thus detect needs, for this a survey was applied in accordance with the modified IMCOC method, where it measures the following objective variables, communication, leadership, relationship between colleagues, motivation, control, decision making, work area, work stress, change and salary, as results it was found that the work environment of the teaching and administrative staff of the technological ones are acceptable, but monitoring is required, it is essential to implement strategies to improve the physical and emotional well-being of staff.

It is similar to the research of Molina [2019:783-798], where transformational leadership is considered as a tool to improve the work environment of teachers to improve the quality of their teaching, as well as taking care of their Health, in its transformational leadership model, emphasizes the importance of the sense of relevance in the institution, shared decision-making and promoting communication among staff because this contributes to staff motivation, for which it emphasizes the importance of applying a transformational leadership model, and that managers and teachers are committed to achieving it, for this it is based on Kotter's model [2006], indicating the following elements discussion about the elements of transformational leadership, formulating the vision, promote agreement, apply actions to achieve transformational leadership and finally create an educational culture that bases transformational leadership.

Another research is by Andrade et al [2022:1-9], called analysis of the work environment of the teaching staff of the National Technology of Mexico campus in Ciudad Juárez, communication, work team and climate were measured.

Participatory, with the result that teachers consider that the work environment is unfavorable, however in their work they have a high perception, for this they must work on the factors that prevent teachers from having a low perspective on the institution.

Also the research of Orozco [2010: 24-34], nominated academic quality and social relevance of higher education in Latin America, although it does not focus on the labor market, sought to define strategies to improve the quality of education, institutions of higher education are also constantly undergoing changes that influence their administration and image to know how it is reflected in the academic field, which is why IES consider revisions to the formal preparation schemes of students, expand the educational offer and that the curricula are flexible and invest in science and technology, at the same time considering that having quality higher education is reflected in the growth of society.

Conclusions

The research on the measurement of the work environment of teachers and administrators of the technological ones of Campeche, 8 variables were obtained, resulting in 60% and 75% being poorly acceptable. It is necessary to implement strategies to improve the work environment, including decision making, work area, work stress, change, salary, objectives, communication, leadership and motivation.

While the variables of communication, relationships between colleagues and control obtained positive percentages between 76% and 85%, which indicates that they are acceptable, strategies are needed for the physical and mental well-being of the staff.

Regarding the hypotheses, the first hypothesis is accepted that the change in leadership within the technological increased tension in the work environment, according to the research findings.

The second hypothesis that the new administration increased the workload of teachers is rejected, since the workload did not increase, but evaluations were performed more frequently to ensure quality work.

The third hypothesis that the change in administration led to frustration among teachers and administrative staff is rejected, since they feel freedom to choose how to organize their work, such as lesson planning, and there is better communication and collaboration between colleagues.

Proposals

For teaching staff:

- a) Implement training and professional development programs to improve their pedagogical skills and their ability to adapt to changes.
- b) Create interdisciplinary work groups to encourage collaboration and exchange of knowledge among teachers.
- c) Establish a feedback system to receive comments and suggestions from students and apply them to improve the quality of teaching.
- d) Implement strategies to reduce work stress, such as recreational activities relaxation workshops and emotional support programs.

For administrative staff:

- a) Establish clear and efficient processes for decision-making, to avoid uncertainty and lack of direction.
- b) Create a performance evaluation system that includes clear and measurable objectives, and a system of rewards and recognition for achievements.
- c) Implement training and professional development programs to improve the technical and leadership skills of administrative and customer service staff.
- d) Create an effective internal communication system to ensure timely and efficient communication between departments and areas of the institution.

Declarations

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest. They have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have influenced the article reported in this article.

Authors' contribution

Cruz-Doriano, Sacramento: Research, programs, data analysis supervision, writing and editing of the manuscript.

Article

Chi-Chan, María Teresita de Jesús: Research, programs, data analysis and supervision.

Sánchez-Ucan, Herminia Guadalupe: Research, conceptualization, writing and editing of the manuscript.

López-Ponce, María Eugenia: Conceptualization, editing of the manuscript.

Availability of data and materials

The data from this study are confidential and not publicly available. They can be requested from the authors under specific conditions via.

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To the National Technological Institute of Mexico - Calkini Campus. RED ICALC. RED RGIIT. CACE.

Abbreviations

IES: Higher education institutions.

IMCOC: Instrument for Measuring Climate in Colombian Organizations.

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Basics

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Prevalence of language disorders in children aged 2 to 6 years treated at the Durango Regional Child Development Center in 2023

Prevalencia de los trastornos de lenguaje, en infantes de 2 a 6 años atendidos en el Centro Regional De Desarrollo Infantil Durango [CEREDI] en el año 2023

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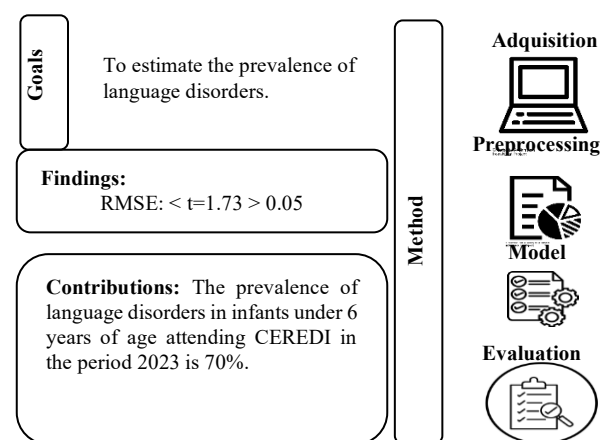
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Abstract

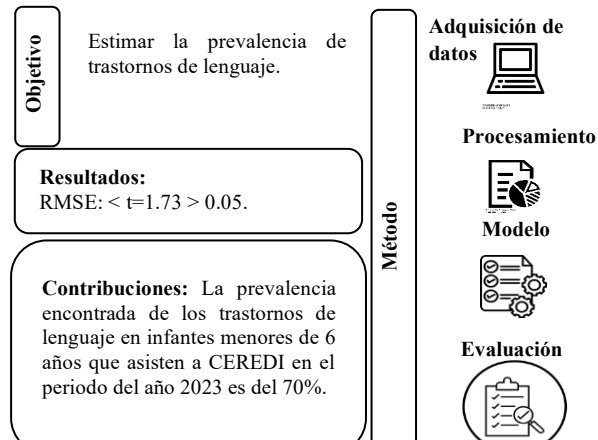
Language development is a significant process in neurodevelopment since it allows us to express ourselves and understand others. Most of the communication disorders occur in the preschool age. Methodology: non-experimental, exploratory, observational research. Contribution: in a sample of 1047 participants, the results show that the highest prevalence is simple language delay with 43.73%, followed by anarthric language delay with 26.14%. This is followed by Autism Spectrum Disorder with 7.51%. Then, to a lesser extent, aphasic language delay at .9%. Finally, audiogenic language delay was found to be .6%. In addition, 18% were found to be within normal parameters, with a $p=0.05$.



Language, Prevalence, Neurodevelopment

Resumen

El desarrollo del lenguaje es un proceso significativo en el neurodesarrollo ya que permite expresarnos y comprender a los demás, la mayoría de las afecciones de la comunicación ocurren en la edad preescolar. En el presente artículo se aborda sobre la prevalencia de los trastornos de lenguaje en infantes. Metodología: investigación de tipo no experimental, exploratorio, observación. Contribución: en una muestra integrada por 1047 participantes, los resultados muestran que la mayor prevalencia es el retardo de lenguaje simple con un 43.73%. Le continúa el retardo de lenguaje anártrico con el 26.14%. En seguida, continúa el Trastorno del Espectro Autista con el 7.51%. Posteriormente, en menor medida, el retardo de lenguaje afásico .9%. Finalmente, el retardo de lenguaje audiogénico .6%. además, se encontró que el 18% se encuentran dentro de parámetros normales, con un $p=0.05$.



Lenguaje, Prevalencia, Neurodesarrollo

Area: Promotion of frontier research and basic science in all fields of knowledge.

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Introduction

Pediatric growth is based on biological, psychological and social progression, being a multifaceted and changing phenomenon that begins at gestation, marked by the acquisition of skills such as postural control, locomotion, interaction with the environment, communication and verbal language development [Reyes, 2021].

Language development is a significant process in neurodevelopment since it allows us to express ourselves and understand others, most communication disorders occur in preschool age, language and speech difficulties are the most prevalent in this population, therefore, it is important to evaluate it from the early stages of life to promote cognitive development. It is essential in this age group to know the level of language development, especially for those who are close to the formal start of their school education, since the overall development of their social relationships, affective life, acquisition of cognitive skills and later school learning depends on this factor [Nouraei, 2021].

For Vigotsky, the first years of life constitute “the most saturated and richest in content, the most dense and full of value period of development in general”. Therefore, knowledge of the periods, stages or phases of language evolution is essential to understand the importance and the need for early detection of any deviation or alteration in language development, being essential to be alert, especially if there are risk factors. [Salguero, 2015].

Language disorders consist of four aspects: phonological, syntactic, semantic and pragmatic, and may affect one, several or all the levels that make up language, which differ in their etiology, prognosis, as well as the educational needs they generate. [Bishop, 2017]. Knowing the prevalence of language disorders helps to ensure that the necessary resources and services are available to provide appropriate and timely interventions to children in need.

Justification

The prevalence of language disorders is present in 7% of children between the ages of 2 and 5 years.

Language disorders in the infant population can have serious consequences for the quality of life of children, affecting their emotional, social, academic and professional development. It is essential to conduct epidemiological studies to understand the magnitude of the problem and to take appropriate preventive and intervention measures to improve the well-being of these children.

This study can provide crucial information to understand the burden of language disorders in vulnerable children, such as those served at the Regional Child Development Center. This information can provide evidence to those responsible for the center itself for the formulation of policies that contribute to the timely detection of this type of conditions, as well as to be able to allocate resources more effectively. The Regional Child Development Center of Durango has a special area to offer speech therapy. Likewise, the principal investigator and advisors of this proposal have clinical and scientific experience to develop this study.

Patients aged 6 years cannot be included in this study, since at this age they are referred to an institution other than ours.

Problem

The incidence of language disorders affects 7% of children between 2 and 5 years of age, with half of them facing persistent language difficulties at later stages. [UNAM, 2022].

It is essential that the pediatrician has knowledge of linguistic developmental milestones and the ability to identify risk factors, given his or her crucial role in the prevention, detection, diagnosis and treatment of such disorders. In our pediatric care center, we lack data on the prevalence of different types of communication disorders. This study aims to address this unknown using patient data from the Durango Regional Child Development Center to better understand the behavior of language disorders in a local setting, which would allow early identification of children with language disorders, facilitate us timely and effective intervention, as well as provide concrete data on the frequency and types of language disorders present in the child population served, which would help health professionals to improve both the diagnosis and treatment of these disorders.

Morales-Gutiérrez, Camila, Ontiveros-Vargas, Angel Adrián, Vázquez-Ríos, Elda Raquel and Santiesteban-Contreras, María Tereza. [2025]. Prevalence of language disorders in children aged 2 to 6 years treated at the Durango Regional Child Development Center in 2023. *Journal of Contemporary Sociology*. 12[31]1-10: e31231110. <https://doi.org/10.35429/JOCS.2025.12.31.3.1.10>

Hypothesis

Hi: Simple language delay is the most prevalent in children aged 2 to 6 years at the Durango Regional Child Development Center.

Ho: Simple language delay is not the most prevalent in children 2 to 6 years of age at the Durango Regional Child Development Center.

Objectives

General objective: To estimate the prevalence of language disorders in infants aged 2 to 6 years who were attended at the Centro Regional de Desarrollo Infantil Durango [CEREDI] in the year 2023.

Specific objectives

- To evaluate language development by means of the “Detekto” test.
- To identify the type of language disorder in the study population.

Theoretical framework

Background:

Trastornos del lenguaje

Language and speech are two fundamental domains in neurodevelopment accompanied by fine and gross motor skills, personal skills, social skills, and cognition. Language provides conceptualization, reasoning and comprehension, while speech is the way of expressing language by combining sounds. Studies in the United States estimate a mean prevalence of 6% with a range of 5 to 12% among children aged two to five years with language disorders, who are at increased risk of learning and literacy disabilities predisposing to variations in behavior and psychosocial adjustment that may persist into adulthood. [Julien, 2021].

Classification and diagnosis

The study of language development problems encounters epistemological problems derived from the canonical use imposed by the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders [DSM] and the International Classification of Diseases [ICD].

Although it is true that both systems tend to converge, they differ in diagnostic terms, classification and diagnostic model, which generates semantic confusion. What in the ICD-10 is grouped as developmental speech or language disorders, in the DSM-5 is called communication disorders. [Pallares, 2022].

ICD-10, or the International Classification of Diseases, 11th revision, classifies speech disorders in the specific chapter F80-F89, within the block of neurodevelopmental disorders. This chapter includes disorders such as specific language disorder [disorder that significantly affects language acquisition and development, but is not explained by other disorders such as intellectual disability, hearing loss or autism spectrum disorders], dyspraxia of speech [motor speech disorder that impairs the planning and coordination of movements necessary to produce speech sounds], and other unspecified speech and language disorders. [This category may include a variety of disorders that affect verbal communication, but do not meet the specific criteria of other classifications within ICD-10]. [Pallares, 2022]

The fifth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders [DSM-5], chapter on neurodevelopmental disorders, deals with communication disorders, describing [Cooper, 2019]:

Generalized language disorder 315.32 [F80.2]

- Persistent impairment in the acquisition and use of language in all its modalities: reduced vocabulary, limited grammatical structure and speech impairment.
- Language ability below what is expected for age from a quantifiable point of view causing restrictions in effective communication, social participation, academic achievement and work performance individually or in combination.
- Symptoms begin in the early stages of development.
- The cause cannot be attributed to hearing or other sensory impairment, motor dysfunction or other medical condition and is not best explained by intellectual disability or global developmental delay. [Cooper, 2019].

Phonological disorder 315.39 [F80.0]

- Persistent phonological production compromise causing speech intelligibility or making verbal communication impossible.
- Causes restrictions in effective communication that hinder social participation, academic achievement, job performance individually or in combination.
- Symptoms begin in the early stages of development.
- Such impairment cannot be attributed to congenital or acquired defects. [Cooper, 2019].

Childhood-onset fluency disorder 315.35 [F80.81]

- Alteration in the normal timing and fluency of speech for age and language ability, lasting over time associated with one or more of the following: reiteration of sounds and syllables, enlargement of consonant and vowel sounds, fragmented words, audible or silent blocking, circumlocutions, physical strain in uttering words, as well as repetition of monosyllabic whole words.
- The disorder causes anxiety when speaking, hinders effective communication, social participation, academic or work productivity individually or in combination.
- Symptoms begin in the early stages of development.
- It is not possible to assign its cause to a motor or sensory speech deficit, dysfluency associated with neurological damage, medical pathology and not explained by another mental condition [Cooper, 2019].

Social communication disorder [pragmatic] 315.39 [F80.89]

- Permanent impairment in the social use of verbal and nonverbal communication accompanied by: impairment in communicating for social purposes, sharing information appropriate to the social context, reduced ability to change communication to suit the needs of the receiver, difficulty following conversational and narrative rules, and

difficulty understanding what is not explicitly said.

- Causes restrictions in effective communication that hinder social participation, academic achievement, job performance individually or in combination.
- Symptoms begin in the early stages of development.
- This impairment cannot be attributed to any other medical or neurological condition. [Cooper, 2019].

Unspecified communication disorder 307.9 [F80.9]

- It is applied when there is a communication disorder causing significant discomfort, social, occupational or other areas impairment without being possible to integrate it into previously described categories. [Cooper, 2019].

When we refer to communication disorders according to the DSM-5 classification, we are referring to the different facets that make up language, such as phonetics, semantics, prosody and pragmatics. These dimensions overlap, generating a wide variety of heterogeneous dysfunctions that go beyond the categories established in the manuals. This set forms a multidimensional spectrum in which each individual is affected qualitatively and quantitatively.

There are multiple instruments for language assessment such as the Ages and Stages of Communication Scope Questionnaire, the Battelle Inventory, the Brigance Preschool Screen, the Davis Texas Observation Checklist [9] or the Detekto test [10]. [Aragón, 2022]

The Detekto test is an instrument that enables an accurate assessment of articulatory skills in children from 36 months of age.

Through a series of activities, this test facilitates the identification of possible delays in the acquisition of speech sounds, as well as the specific type of impairment present.

Risk Factors

Increasing evidence suggests that plausible risk factors include a family history of speech and language disorders, lower parental education and/or socioeconomic status [SES], male gender, and prenatal or perinatal circumstances such as preterm delivery or low birth weight. [Friedman, 2019]. However, the potential contribution of these variables to screening remains unclear, as numerous investigations have examined heterogeneous populations with various forms of retardation or disorder [Sansavini, 2021].

In addition to risk factors, numerous studies have focused on identifying early prognostic factors for Developmental Language Disorder [DLD], such as restricted expressive vocabulary, lack of word combinations, poor comprehension and absence of gestures during the second and third year of life. However, consensus on the prognostic efficacy of these early markers remains elusive. [Brignell, 2022].

Language delay and “late talkers” vs. language disorder

The variability in language development poses difficulties in distinguishing between language delay and language disorder, with the latter presenting more persistent symptoms. Late language onset, which is observed in 10% to 20% of 2-year-olds, with boys being three times more susceptible, does not usually culminate in a language disorder. [Vandormael, 2019].

When there are risk factors for language disorders, such as autism spectrum disorder [ASD], global developmental delay or hearing impairment, direct speech and language intervention is often recommended. For children at lower risk, periodic follow-up is advised along with parental guidance to facilitate indirect language stimulation. Persistent delays or emerging developmental problems may require extensive evaluation and direct intervention. [Nair, 2023].

Evaluation

The patient's history should include an assessment not only of language development and achievement, but also of any concurrent delays, challenging behaviors, mood disturbances, anxiety, and instances of trauma that could precipitate developmental setbacks. [Conti-Ramsden, 2012].

In language disorders, progress usually shows a slow trajectory from the beginning, with regression being an infrequent occurrence, in contrast to Autism Spectrum Disorder [ASD]. Although language delays may often coincide, they are not a defining feature of ASD. [Mountford, 2022].

Coexisting deficits in both receptive and expressive language are common, and particular challenges in comprehension serve as a significant indicator of persistent language difficulties. [Gagnon, 2021]. During the mental status examination, attention should be paid to the structure, function and use of language, including articulation, fluency, intonation, comprehension, frequency and complexity of verbal exchanges, vocabulary, patterns of social interaction, and use of and responsiveness to nonverbal communication cues, including gestures, body language and facial expressions. [Rakhlín, 2021].

Hearing impairment: Early consideration of this possibility is crucial during the evaluation. For children with Intellectual Disability [ID] and concurrent language disorders, there is a risk of progressive hearing loss over time, which requires ongoing monitoring. [Marrus, 2017].

Intellectual disability [ID]: Intellectual disability is often accompanied by language delays, although only a subset of individuals have deficits consistent with a formal language disorder. Significant language difficulties in people with ID warrant comprehensive assessment and therapeutic intervention. [Marrus, 2017].

Language disorders

Language and speech are two fundamental domains in neurodevelopment accompanied by fine and gross motor skills, personal skills, social skills, and cognition. Language provides conceptualization, reasoning and comprehension, while speech is the way of expressing language by combining sounds. Studies in the United States estimate a mean prevalence of 6% with a range of 5 to 12% among children aged two to five years with language disorders, who are at increased risk of learning and literacy disabilities predisposing to variations in behavior and psychosocial adjustment that may persist into adulthood. [Julien, 2021].

Morales-Gutiérrez, Camila, Ontiveros-Vargas, Angel Adrián, Vázquez-Ríos, Elda Raquel and Santiesteban-Contreras, María Tereza. [2025]. Prevalence of language disorders in children aged 2 to 6 years treated at the Durango Regional Child Development Center in 2023. *Journal of Contemporary Sociology*. 12[31]1-10: e31231110. <https://doi.org/10.35429/JOCS.2025.12.31.3.1.10>

Methodology

A minimum of 351 records of children aged 2 to 5 years 11 months will be included in this study. The sampling will be carried out randomly. A database that includes an identifier of the total number of records of the children attended at CEREDI during the year 2023 will be created in the SPSS statistical program and the program will randomly select the 351 records corresponding to the calculated sample.

Type of study: Observational, cross-sectional and retrospective descriptive.

Study design: Clinical epidemiological.

Universe of study, all patient files of the Regional Child Development Center of Durango.

Records of children aged 2 to 5 years 11 months attending the Regional Child Development Center of Durango.

The sample was calculated using the formula for estimating proportions adjusted to finite populations [29] taking into account a known history of language disorders of 7% [28] with a confidence level of 95% and a power of 80%, in a total population of 799 children aged 2 to 5 years attended during 2023.

Procedure

The protocol was submitted for approval to the Ethics Committee and Research Committee of the General Hospital of Durango.

After authorization, the CEREDI clinical file was requested from the CEREDI clinical archive for the registry of children between 2 and 6 years of age attended for any cause in 2023. Using the SPSS statistical program SPSS ver 26 in Spanish, 351 files corresponding to the calculated sample were taken randomly.

Data will be collected to identify whether or not the infant had a diagnosis of language disorder [according to the pertinent evaluation by the corresponding specialist] as well as the data that will allow us to carry out a sociodemographic and clinical characterization adequate for the purposes of this study.

Inclusion criteria

- Patient records for infants 2 to 6 years old
- Male and female
- Who visited CEREDI for any cause during the year 2023

Exclusion criteria

- Que no cuenten con evaluación de lenguaje

Elimination criteria

- N/A

Results

The following is a description of the results of the sample, which consisted of a total of 1047 participants who attended the Regional Child Development Center [CEREDI] in Durango in the year 2023, of which 739 [70%] attended the language area.

Of the total number of patients attending the language area, 434 belonged to the male gender and 305 to the female gender, as shown in: [Figure 1].

Box 1

Percentage of patients attended to in the language area

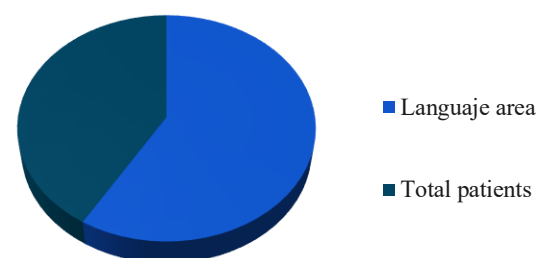


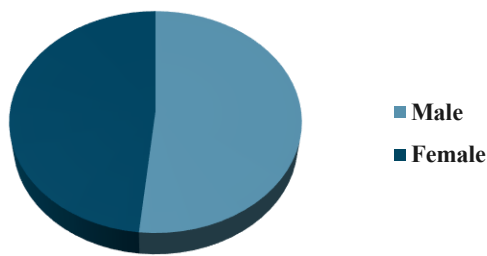
Figure 1

Percentage of patients seen in the language area classified into male and female.

However, the research study population focused on patients aged 2 to 5 years 11 months, of whom 315 belonged to the male gender and 295 to the female gender [Figure 2].

Box 2

Patients served from 2 to 5 years 11 months

**Figure 2**

Patients attended in the Language Area specifically from 2 to 5 years 11 months

Next, the language disorders are classified according to their classification by the ICD-10, in which, it can be observed that simple language delay with a total of 143 patients representing 43.73%. This is followed by anarthric language delay with a total of 80 patients representing 26.14%. This is followed by Autism Spectrum Disorder with language or speech communication problems with a total of 23 patients representing 7.51%. Then, to a lesser extent, with the registration of 3 patients with aphasic language delay representing .9%. Finally, audiogenic language delay with a total of 2 patients representing 0.6%. [Table 1]

Box 3

Diagnosis icd-10		Sex		Totals
		F	M	
F800	Simple lenguaje delay [SLR]	49	94	143
F801	Anarthric lenguaje delay [ALR]	22	58	80
F803	Aphasic lenguaje delay	1	2	3
H903	Hearing loss	1	1	2
F840	Autism Spectrum Disorder [ASD]	5	18	23
Z001	Healthy patient	22	33	55
		100	206	306

Table 1

Patients attended in the Language Area specifically from 2 to 5 years 11 months

It is worth mentioning that of the total number of patients who come to the language area for presenting language development disorders, 306, at the time of being evaluated, it was found that 18% do not present difficulties in language development, but are within normal parameters, they are only kept under surveillance for healthy development. It is shown in: [Figure 4]

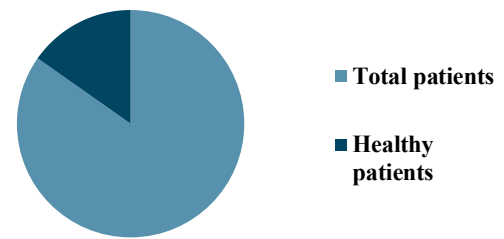
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Box 4

Healthy patients who attended the speech and language area

**Figure 4**

Total number of patients who attended the language area, 18% of whom are healthy.

Conclusion

Language delays are a very common child development disorder in early childhood, however, in very few places they are evaluated correctly. It is worth mentioning that parents worry and do not know if it is normal or not. At the Durango Regional Child Development Center there are Human Communication professionals who support the timely diagnosis as well as the multidisciplinary intervention. Of 1047 patients who attended in 2023, 739 attended for language difficulties, 70% of the population.

In the sample studied, the most common language disorder was found to be Simple Language Delay with 43.73% and 18% of healthy patients.

Language stimulation during infancy is of utmost importance as it allows better communication with their environment and learning, since they start hand in hand with their preschool educational process. Failure to address difficulties in language development directly affects the learning process, since they do not consolidate what they have learned and begin to have difficulties in reading, writing and arithmetic.

Declarations**Conflict of interest**

Morales Gutierrez, Camila.

Ontiveros Vargas, Angel Adrián.

Vázquez Ríos, Elda Raquel.

Santiesteban Contreras, María Tereza.

We declare that we have no conflicts of interest, either competitive or financial. In addition, we have no interest in personal relationships that could have influenced the article.

In addition, we declare that we have no conflict of interest with the publisher, the members of the editorial and arbitration board or committee.

Authors' Contribution

The contribution of each researcher in each of the points developed in this research, was defined based on:

Morales-Gurierrez, Camila: Contributed to the project idea, research method and technique. He supported the design of the field instrument. He carried out the data analysis and systematisation of results, as well as writing the article.

Ontiveros-Vargas, Angel Adrián: Carried out the systematisation of the background for the state of the art. She supported the design of the field instrument. She also contributed to the writing of the article.

Vázquez-Ríos, Elda Raquel: contributed to the research design, the type of research, the approach, the method and the writing of the article.

Santiesteban-Contreras, María Tereza: She supported the design of the field instrument.

Availability of data and materials

The data obtained were previously authorized by the geriatric center called “taking care of those who gave us life” in the city of Durango, as well as from the participants in this research by means of informed consent.

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Abbreviations

CEREDI	Regional Child Development Center
CIE	International classification of diseases [comunicación]
DI	Intellectual disability

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DSM-V	Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders [language]
NSE	Socioeconomic level
TDL	Developmental language disorder
TEA	Autism spectrum disorder

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Coalitions as a source of presidential power

Coaliciones como una fuente de poder presidencial

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Abstract

This article analyzes the electoral results of the two coalitions: "Sigamos Haciendo Historia" [Morena-PT-PVEM] and "Fuerza y Corazón por México" [PAN-PRI-PRD], which participated in the 2024 Mexican electoral process, and also shows their impact on presidential power. The main argument is that the coalition led by Morena was more effective, electorally speaking, which not only allowed it to remain in the country's presidency but also to obtain absolute majorities in the Legislative Power and in almost all Mexican states, winning governorships and gaining control of state congresses. These results show a return to political control, as in the past, of the president in Mexico, but not through a party, now through a coalition.

Resumen

El artículo contiene un análisis de los resultados electorales de las dos coaliciones: "Sigamos Haciendo Historia" [Morena-PT-PVEM] y "Fuerza y Corazón por México" [PAN-PRI-PRD], que estuvieron en el proceso electoral de 2024 en México, además de mostrar las repercusiones de estos en el poder presidencial. El argumento principal es que la coalición liderada por Morena fue más efectiva, electoralmente hablando, que no sólo le permitió continuar en la presidencia del país, sino además obtener las mayorías absolutas en el Poder Legislativo y en casi todos los estados de la República mexicana, ganando las gubernaturas y consiguiendo el control de los congresos estatales. Estos resultados muestran un regreso del control político, como en el pasado, del presidente [a] en México, pero ya no por un partido, sino por una coalición.

Coalitions as a Source of Presidential Power		
Objectives	Methodology	Contribution
Determine the relevance of political party coalitions for winning elections in Mexico.	Descriptive methodology.	Advocacy and attention to national problems.
Analyze the 2024 electoral results in Mexico.	Analysis of electoral results.	Contribution to existing theories on party coalitions and presidentialism.
Observe the existence of Mexican presidentialism based on the 2024 elections	Analysis of legislation related to electoral matters.	Generation of potential new lines of research.

Morena, AMLO, Coalitions, Presidentialism.

Coaliciones como una fuente de poder presidencial		
Objetivos	Metodología	Contribución
Determinar la relevancia de las coaliciones de partidos políticos para ganar elecciones en México.	Metodología descriptiva.	Defensa y atención de problemas nacionales.
Análisis de los resultados electorales de 2024 en México	Análisis de resultados electorales.	Contribución a teorías existentes de coaliciones de partidos y presidencialismo.
Observar la existencia del presidencialismo mexicano a partir de las elecciones de 2024.	Análisis de legislación en materia electoral.	Generación de posibles nuevas líneas de investigación.

Morena, AMLO, Coaliciones, Presidencialismo.

Area: Advocacy and attention to the national problems

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Introduction

This article aims to highlight how coalitions in Mexico have been strengthening in recent years. However, since 2018, they have been formed not only to win elections but also to gain control of both federal and local legislative power. In this regard, Andrés Manuel López Obrador recognised the importance of these coalitions in 2006 in order to become president of the republic, subsequently to gain control of the legislature and, finally, to achieve victory in most of the states of the republic. As a result, the Morena political party and its allies won the presidency in the 2018 elections. In the 2021 midterm elections, Andrés Manuel managed to maintain a relative majority in both chambers, and it was not until 2024 that he achieved, through the coalition he led, an absolute majority in the Legislative Branch and in local legislatures, which are necessary to carry out constitutional reforms.

In Mexico, coalitions have not been widely studied. However, due to the electoral reforms that have taken place, mainly since 1988, it was thought that it would not be possible for the president to regain control of the federal and local legislative branches, in addition to the governorships.

However, Andrés Manuel López Obrador saw that this power could be regained, but no longer through a party but through a coalition. He therefore promoted an electoral coalition, which in 2018 enabled him to win the elections and obtain a simple majority in the federal legislature, as well as some governorships and municipalities throughout the country.

However, it is not until the 2024 elections that this coalition manages to win not only the presidency but also an absolute majority in the federal legislature, most local legislatures, governorships in Mexico, and municipal presidencies.

One issue that will generate further research in the future is that the ‘Sigamos Haciendo Historia’ coalition, led by Andrés Manuel in 2024, will no longer be just an electoral coalition but also a legislative one, both at the federal and local levels. With this practice, presidentialism in this country will not only be revived but also strengthened.

The research question for this paper is: in which electoral spaces was the ‘Sigamos Haciendo Historia’ coalition more effective than ‘Fuerza y Corazón por México’ during the 2024 elections, and to what extent could these results strengthen the power of the presidential figure in Mexico? To this end, the hypothesis that guides this work is: Although the ‘Sigamos Haciendo Historia’ coalition did not consolidate its position in all federal, state and municipal spaces, it did achieve high effectiveness in those where it competed, obtaining an absolute majority in the federal Congress, in local congresses and in numerous municipal presidencies.

These results mark the return of presidential control in Mexico, no longer through a political party, but through a coalition of parties.

The overall objective is to demonstrate the effectiveness of the ‘Sigamos Haciendo Historia’ coalition in the 2024 elections against the opposition ‘Fuerza y Corazón por México’ coalition.

To this end, we propose the following specific objectives: a) to analyse the federal election results of the two electoral coalitions; b) to ascertain the state election results of the two electoral coalitions; c) to study the municipal election results of the two electoral coalitions; d) to analyse the political control that the president has regained in Mexico.

The methodology used for this research is descriptive, based on the election results of the two coalitions observed at the federal level in the 2024 presidential, Chamber of Deputies and Senate elections, as well as their counterparts at the local level in gubernatorial, local congress and municipal presidential elections: ‘Let’s Keep Making History’ of the National Regeneration Movement [Morena], Labour Party [PT] and Green Ecologist Party of Mexico [PVEM], and ‘Strength and Heart for Mexico’ of the National Action Party [PAN], Institutional Revolutionary Party [PRI] and Party of the Democratic Revolution [PRD].

To this end, a review was conducted of all the agreements of the two coalitions mentioned in the election for the presidency of the republic, 300 deputies and 64 senators by relative majority at the federal level and 9 governorships, 31 local congresses and 1,802 municipal presidencies, showing their distribution by federal entity, classified into formulas for the case of the Senate of the Republic, electoral districts for the Chamber of Deputies, local districts for state congresses and the number of municipalities to be elected according to each entity, generating a database with all the electoral successes of the two coalitions at the federal, state and local levels.

In turn, an analysis of national electoral legislation is carried out, namely the General Law on Electoral Institutions and Procedures [LGIPE] and the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States [CPEUM], in order to determine how the results obtained at the federal and state levels have led to an increase in the power of the president, based on the main theories of study of party coalitions and presidentialism in the Mexican case.

To develop this proposal, the article consists of a brief state of the art on previous work on coalitions in Mexico; their importance in the 2018 and 2021 elections; and, finally, the 2024 electoral process, which will be divided into the results of the ‘Sigamos Haciendo Historia’ and ‘Fuerza y Corazón por México’ coalitions in the presidential and gubernatorial elections, followed by the federal legislative elections and, finally, the state and municipal congresses.

Studies of coalitions in Mexico

The study of coalitions in Mexico is a topic that has been gaining relevance, with various authors contributing to the debate.

Méndez [2012] makes an initial distinction between the types of political party coalitions, both governmental and electoral, the latter being the most prevalent in Mexico, whose main objective is to win elections. The author highlights the little attention that had been paid to this electoral phenomenon until then [pp. 148-150].

Another study that provides an overview of the future of coalitions is that of Paoli Bolio [2012], The author assesses the relative strength of parties in federal elections between 1988 and 2012, mentioning the importance of coalitions in a competitive system in which political parties in Mexico, individually, are proving insufficient to win elections. In addition to the ideological weakening of these parties, he points to the pragmatism of these political institutions. Bolio [2012] makes it clear that the turning point where the importance of coalitions in winning elections in Mexico can be seen is from 1988 onwards.

For Méndez [2012], the 2000 election is another turning point in understanding the importance of coalitions in a competitive system, as it was from this date onwards that political alternation was achieved. It should be remembered that the ‘Alliance for Change’ coalition formed by the PAN and the PVEM gave victory to Vicente Fox, ending more than 70 years of PRI hegemony [Méndez, 2012, p. 152]. In this election, the PRI ran alone, as did the DS, PCD and PARM parties, and the opposition coalition ‘Alianza por México’ [PRD, PT, Convergencia, PAS and PSN] had no strength or electoral success. It is important to note that, unlike other elections, the ‘Alliance for Change’ coalition won, among other reasons, because Vicente Fox promoted the so-called ‘useful vote’, i.e. voting for political change rather than for the strength of the coalition.

Reynoso and Espinoza [2017] point out that when there is greater party fragmentation and a smaller margin of victory in previous elections, coalitions are likely to form, which will reduce the number of candidates. In addition to the above, Hernández and Mares [2020] point out that, in a highly competitive electoral landscape, it is advantageous for candidates to have greater public resources for their political campaigns. In this case, in the Mexican legislature, it is noted that when these institutions form coalitions, they can draw on the resources of each of their members, which can lead them to structure broader campaigns that allow them to win in a competitive electoral system. In addition to the above, these authors mention that when these electoral figures take shape, their members also gain access to radio and television airtime, which gives them the opportunity to run a more homogeneous campaign at the national level in these media spaces [2020, p. 36].

The study of coalitions in the Mexican context is also mentioned by Cruz and Devoto [2019], who agree that coalitions appear when there is high electoral competition [p. 280]. The importance of their research lies in the study of coalitions not only at the national level but also at the subnational level [p. 290]. This issue is important for this article because, although alliances and/or coalitions in Mexico initially had the main objective of winning seats at the federal level, coalitions now also seek seats at the state and municipal levels.

As we can see, the authors cited above agree [Méndez, 2012; Bolio, 2012; Hernández and Mares, 2020], first, that the 1988 elections marked the beginning of coalitions with the emergence of the National Democratic Front [FDN]. Secondly, that coalitions in a competitive party system lead to greater chances of electoral success. Thirdly, this electoral model allows for greater public resources and more space on state-regulated radio and television; these elements are fundamental, not only in competitive elections but also when it is necessary to win more electoral seats, such as in the federal legislature. This point is important to note, as it must be remembered that one of the sources of Mexican presidentialism is unified government[1].

Results of the 2018 and 2021 elections

Hernández and Mares [2020, 2022] point out that Andrés Manuel López Obrador realised, while he was in the PRD, the importance of coalitions in winning presidential elections; for this reason, he always ran for office through this electoral mechanism: 2006 'Coalition for the Good of All' [PRD, PT, Convergencia]; 2012 'Progressive Movement' [PRD, PT, MC]; and 2018 'Together We Will Make History' [Morena, PT, PES].

It should be noted that, in this last election, López Obrador succeeded, unlike in previous elections, in ensuring that the coalition he led was legally established throughout the country, which, among other factors, led him to the presidency: "Morena's political achievement... was to formulate more homogeneous scenarios at the national level with great effectiveness, as there were few places where the coalition with its strategic allies PT and PES failed to materialise" [Hernández and Mares, 2020, p. 45].

It should also be remembered that, in this election, this leader promoted voting not only for the president but also for the legislature, as he was clear that, in order to fulfil his campaign commitments, the president had to have control of the legislative branch. However, he did not obtain an absolute majority, only a relative one, which would prevent him from carrying out constitutional reforms.

In this context, Andrés Manuel faced the challenge of winning more seats in the federal legislature in the 2021 midterm elections in order to obtain an absolute majority. To this end, he formed the 'Together We Make History' coalition, which now includes the PVEM, PT and Morena [the PES lost its registration in 2018]. It should be noted that these parties do not have polarised ideologies[2], and Andrés Manuel's leadership has earned the trust of the electorate, something that was not seen with the opposition coalition, which brought together three ideologically distant parties: the PAN, PRI and PRD:

...this coalition does have serious ideological differences, as the PAN is right-wing, the PRD has left-wing origins and the PRI, although centrist, is burdened by corruption and mistrust among the population due to its many years in government. However, due to electoral competitiveness, these parties decided to form a coalition to win federal seats, despite their ideological and electoral differences... [Bolívar, 2022, p. 92].

In 2021, the 'Juntos Hacemos Historia' coalition failed to win a majority of federal electoral districts, and although it was the most effective of the two coalitions [Hernández and Mares, 2022], it did not obtain enough seats to secure an absolute majority in the legislature. In fact, its results were lower than in the previous election. In contrast, the 'Va por México' coalition [PAN, PRI and PRD], although it did win more legislative seats than in 2018, was unable to consolidate its position in most electoral districts, nor did it win in all the districts where it ran:

Of the 300 federal districts, the Va por México coalition [PAN, PRD, PRI] won in a greater number of districts [219], unlike the Juntos Hacemos Historia coalition [Morena, PT, PVEM], which only won 182 districts.

However, the latter was more successful, winning 119 of the districts in which it ran, i.e., it won in 65% of the districts where it participated, while the Va por México coalition won in 219 districts and only triumphed in 65, in other words, only 30% of its candidates were successful. These results can be analysed in two ways: despite not winning their coalition districts, the PRD, PAN and PRI did achieve better results than in 2018... [Hernández and Mares, 2022, p. 248].

Despite these results, Morena and its allies managed to retain a relative majority in the Federal Chamber of Deputies, and if we add the legislators from the 'Juntos Hacemos Historia' [Together We Make History] coalition [PT, PVEM, Morena], the president won 278 seats, representing 55.6% of the seats [see Table 3]. The same was true in the Senate, where Morena had 59 seats, PT 6 and PVEM 7, for a total of 72 seats, which is still less than in 2018, since it must be taken into account that the senators who entered through the PES in 2018 were counted as without a party because the latter lost its registration. However, even adding these seats, Andrés Manuel did not achieve a qualified majority in this chamber [see Table 4].

Although they did not manage to increase their seats in the federal congress, Morena and its coalition won the election in 11 more states: Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Colima, Guerrero, Michoacán, Nayarit, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tlaxcala and Zacatecas, to which we can add San Luis Potosí, where the PVEM and PT coalition [Morena's allies in both the elections and the legislature] won the governorship. It should be remembered that in 2018, Andrés Manuel began his term with five states: Mexico City, Chiapas, Tabasco, Veracruz and Morelos [in coalition with the Social Encounter Party, which nominated the candidate, and the Social Democratic Party of Morelos], while in Puebla, with the death of Martha Érika Alonso, the PAN governor elected in 2018, special elections were called in 2019 and Morena won, thus adding six governorships. In other words, by 2021, Andrés Manuel and his coalition governed 18 of 32 states.

As can be seen, in the 2021 midterm elections, Morena and its allies failed to gain more seats in the Legislative Branch, which will therefore become one of the priorities for the 2024 election: to obtain an absolute majority.

Despite these results, it should be noted that the 'Juntos Hacemos Historia' [Together We Make History] coalition [Morena, PT, PVEM] was more effective than the opposition, which, despite being present in more districts, did not achieve the expected electoral success.

It should be noted that the Morena, PT, PVEM coalition has proven since 2018 to be more effective than its counterpart, a trend that will continue in the 2024 presidential election.

The achievements of the 2024 federal elections

1. Presidential and gubernatorial results

First, the presidential results were overwhelming, with the 'Sigamos Haciendo Historia' coalition winning 59.76% of the vote against 27.45% for the 'Fuerza y Corazón por México' coalition, which came in second [see Table 1].

[1] Jeffrey Weldon [2002] points out the importance of a unified government, requiring that one party control the presidency and both houses of Congress, since otherwise party discipline and the president's leadership over his party are weakened, and no president can force compliance from a chamber controlled by a party other than his own [Weldon, 2002: 177].

[2] Ideological distance [Sartori, 1980: 159]. For more information, see <https://cnnespanol.cnn.com/2024/03/04/coalicion-fuerza-corazon-por-mexico-ideologia-historia-orix>.

Box 1

Table 1

Election results of the presidential elections in 2024.

Coalitions [parties]	Candidates	Electoral percentage
Strength and Heart for Mexico [PAN-PRI-PRD]	Bertha Xochitl Galvez Ruiz	27.45%
Let's Keep Making History [Morena-PT-PVEM]	Claudia Sheinbaum Pardo	59.76%
Citizens' Movement	Jorge Álvarez Maynez	10.32%

Source: own elaboration. National Electoral Institute.

Of the candidates for 9 governorships, the coalition led by Andrés Manuel won again in Chiapas, Mexico City, Morelos, Puebla, Tabasco and Veracruz, won for the first time in Yucatán and lost only in Jalisco [Movimiento Ciudadano] and Guanajuato [Fuerza y Corazón por México] [see table 2].

Box 2

Table 2

Gubernatorial elections, 2024

State	Winning Formula
Chiapas	"Let's Continue Making History in Chiapas" Morena-PT-PVEM-PESC-RSP-PCU-PMC-FMC-PPCH
Mexico City	"Let's Continue Making History in Mexico City" Morena-PT-PVEM
Guanajuato	"Strength and Heart for Guanajuato".PAN-PRI-PRD
Jalisco	Citizens' Movement
Morelos	"Let's Continue Making History in Morelos" Morena-PT-PVEM-NAM-PESM-MAS
Puebla	"Let's Keep Making History in Puebla". Morena-PT-PVEM-NAP-FxMP
Tabasco	"Let's Keep Making History in Tabasco".Morena-PT-PVEM
Veracruz	"Let's Keep Making History in Veracruz". Morena-PT-PVEM-FxMV
Yucatán	"Let's Keep Making History" Morena-PT-PVEM

Source: Own elaboration based on official counts of the Local Public Electoral Bodies. [OPLES].

With these results Morena and its allies in 2024 went on to govern 24 of 32 states in the country: Mexico City, Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Chiapas, Colima, Guerrero, Hidalgo, State of Mexico, Michoacán, Morelos, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Puebla, Quintana Roo, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Veracruz, Yucatán, Zacatecas and San Luis Potosí [PVEM-PT].

2. Election results for seats in the Legislative branch of government

In the case of the legislative branch elections, both coalitions were present in a greater number of federal districts; however, the coalition with the greatest success was "Sigamos Haciendo Historia", which only lost the districts of Aguascalientes, and where it tied the number of winning districts with the opposition coalition "Fuerza y corazón por México" was in Nuevo León and Querétaro; in all other states it won the majority of districts.

As can be seen in Table 1 [see Annex], when Morena considered it could win alone, it did not seek the coalition, as in the case of Baja California where it won in 8 districts, as well as 2 in Chiapas, 6 in Hidalgo, 1 in Jalisco, 6 in the State of Mexico, 1 in Michoacán, 3 in Oaxaca, 1 in Quintana Roo, 2 in Sinaloa, 6 in Tabasco and 1 in Veracruz, in all of them Morena had electoral success.

Thus, Morena and its allies won 256 of 300 deputies of relative majority, and if we add to these the deputies of proportional representation, this coalition won 364 deputies, far surpassing the 333 deputies necessary for the qualified majority, which points to the strength of the coalition in the elections of 2024, compared to those of 2018 and 2021 [see table 3].

Box 3

Table 3

Composition of the Chamber of Deputies 2018-2024

P. Político	2018	2021	2024
Morena	191	198	236
PT	61	37	51
PES	56	N/A	N/A
PVEM	16	43	77
PRI	45	70	35
PAN	81	114	72
PRD	21	15	1
MC	27	23	27
PANAL	2	N/A	N/A
Independiente	0	0	1
Total	500	500	500

Note: The number shows the composition of the Chamber of Deputies at the beginning of the legislature.

Source: Prepared by the authors. National Electoral Institute.

For the seats in the Senate, the coalition "Sigamos Haciendo Historia" was also successful, as can be seen in the following table, where the majority of the formulas were won by this coalition. Again, as in the Chamber of Deputies, when Morena thought it could win without a coalition, it did so alone, as can be seen in the cases of Baja California, Chiapas, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Oaxaca, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas and Tlaxcala, winning 20 senators out of a possible 24, while the coalition won 38 senators out of 40 [see Annex, table 2].

In the Senate, the coalition "Sigamos Hacemos Historia" won 83 seats [Morena 60, PT 9, PVEM 14], just three senators short of a qualified majority; however, Morena sought two votes from PRD deputies and one from the PAN to achieve it, thus obtaining the necessary votes to approve one of the most publicised reforms of Andrés Manuel's presidential term: the reform of the judiciary. This clearly shows Andrés Manuel's political ability to achieve a unified government and the party discipline of both Morena and its allies [PT and PVEM].

It is worth noting that Morena's senators did not increase significantly in the 2024 election, but rather those of the PT and PVEM, mainly the latter party, which, as the table shows, went from 7 to 14 senators, which again shows the importance of the coalition.

Box 4

Table 4

Composition of the Senate of the Republic 2018-2024

P. Político	2018	2021	2024
Morena	55	59	60
PT	6	6	9
PES	8	N/A	N/A
PVEM	7	7	14
PRI	13	13	16
PAN	23	18	22
PRD	8	3	2
MC	7	12	5
SP	1	10	0
Total	128	128	128

Note: The number shows the composition of the Senate at the beginning of the legislature.

Source: own elaboration. National Electoral Institute Table 4

With these election results, President Andrés Manuel López Obrador leaves his successor, Claudia Sheinbaum, with an absolute majority in the Chamber of Deputies, with 364 legislators, a number that would give the government the unified power necessary to achieve any constitutional change, as well as in the Senate, in addition to electoral success in 24 of 32 states. These results show a return to the presidential control of the past [Carpizo, 1978; Weldon, 2002], but no longer based on a single party, but now on a coalition.

As a sign of the president's political power, before the end of his presidential term, Andrés Manuel achieved constitutional reform to transform the judiciary [1]. This reform had been proposed since the beginning of the six-year term, but the number of seats in the legislature did not allow for its approval [2]. The last time a reform of this magnitude had been carried out was in 1994, when the PRI still maintained absolute hegemony in the legislature.

This reform marks a return to party discipline in the legislature vis-à-vis the president, as in the era of the hegemonic party, but now not only among the deputies of the president's party, but also among those who make up the coalition. This explains why it was essential for Andrés Manuel to achieve electoral success in the federal districts. It should be remembered that the current electoral law no longer allows a single party to have more than 300 deputies under both principles, and that each political party separately cannot have a number of deputies under both principles that represents a percentage in the chamber that exceeds by more than eight points its percentage of the vote [Article 54, sections IV and V of the Constitution and Article 15, paragraph 3 of the General Law on Electoral Institutions and Procedures][3]. With this new legislation, Andrés Manuel worked hard to form a coalition at the national level, as this would not only give him more public resources and more media space for the national campaign, but was also the only way to obtain a qualified majority in the Legislative Branch.

3. 2024 state and municipal elections: success and political control.

This section will analyse the results of both coalitions to see whether 'Let's Keep Making History' was more effective in the state and municipal election results than the 'Strength and Heart for Mexico' coalition.

A] 'Let's Keep Making History' coalition.

The Morena party and the parties that make up the coalition not only won the majority of governorships, but also gained control of the state congresses, which is necessary for constitutional reforms, since, as stated in Article 135[4] of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, at least 17 of the 32 are required to approve reform proposals.

In this regard, as shown in Table 3 [see Annex], for local deputies, the 'Let's Keep Making History' coalition won two coalitions, three flexible coalitions, 17 partial coalitions and four common candidacies.

Looking at the results column, we see that the majority were won, and in states such as Baja California, Baja California Sur, Colima, Hidalgo, Oaxaca and Quintana Roo, all the candidates nominated were successful. These data show the electoral victory of the Morena-PT-PVEM coalition, as they won 21 local congresses in the country, meeting the number required for the approval of constitutional reforms.

In the case of municipal coalitions, this coalition won 0 total coalitions, 5 flexible coalitions, 12 partial coalitions and 2 common candidacies throughout the country. As can be seen, this level was not as consistent, and only in Quintana Roo and Zacatecas did the coalition win in all categories, while in some cases it fell well short of the required number of nominations, as was the case in Jalisco, Morelos, Nuevo León and Guerrero. Despite this, the coalition won 445 of the 579 municipalities in which it competed, which shows that, at the municipal level, the 'Sigamos Haciendo Historia' coalition was also very effective, electorally speaking [see Annex, Table 3].

However, it should be noted that on this occasion, the 'Sigamos Haciendo Historia' coalition was very clear that it had to win the districts necessary to gain control of the federal congress, as well as a majority of the states, in order to have the legal conditions to carry out constitutional reforms, a goal that was achieved. Although the coalition was not as careful at the municipal level as it was at the federal level, 'Sigamos Haciendo Historia' still achieved greater success than the opposition coalition, as will be seen below.

B] 'Fuerza y Corazón por México' coalition.

In the case of the 'Fuerza y Corazón por México' coalition, it did not achieve the expected success for various reasons. First, it was not homogeneous throughout the country, as there were states such as Guanajuato where the coalition was not formed, and in others, it disintegrated, as was the case in Coahuila, among other factors, due to a scandal over the distribution of candidacies [5].

We can also mention Yucatán, where the coalition did not consolidate due to a lack of internal agreements.[6]

Secondly, the coalition presented a real ideological challenge, as the three parties that made it up had historically competed against each other and were characterised by their ideological differences [the PRD on the left, the PRI in the centre and the PAN on the right], meaning that the coalition lacked its own identity. The only objective that united them was to snatch electoral success from Morena, especially in the Chamber of Deputies.

Thirdly, Xóchilt Gálvez's presidential candidacy for this coalition did not succeed in uniting the three parties, due not only to the incompatibility of ideologies, but also to Xóchilt's weak leadership in establishing a single agenda. In fact, during the election campaign, there were constant confrontations between the different agendas of the leaders of each of the parties that made up this coalition. With these strategic and ideological problems, the 'Fuerza y Corazón por México' coalition in the local congressional elections achieved only 10 total coalitions, 1 flexible, 13 partial and 5 joint candidacies. Furthermore, the level of effectiveness is low, as we can see in the results column of Table 4, where there are few successes. In fact, after the 2024 election, this coalition only controls four local congresses: Aguascalientes, Chihuahua and Nuevo León, with Aguascalientes being the only state where this coalition won all the districts where it ran. On the other hand, there are states where it did not win any seats, such as Baja California Sur, Oaxaca, Puebla, Quintana Roo, Sinaloa and Tlaxcala.

At the municipal level, the 'Corazón por México' coalition won a total of six coalitions, three flexible, 12 partial and 12 common candidacies, again with little effectiveness, since, if we look at the results column, there are once again states where it did not win any seats, such as Campeche, Quintana Roo and Tabasco. This resulted in only 299 of the 918 municipalities in which it competed, and as Table 4 shows, there are states where it did not win a single municipality: Campeche, Quintana Roo and Tabasco. In other words, these data show that this coalition was present in more municipalities than the 'Sigamos Haciendo Historia' coalition, but as in previous cases, it proved to be largely unsuccessful [see Annex, Table 4].

All of the above allows us to see how Andrés Manuel López Obrador managed to see the importance of coalitions in guaranteeing not only the presidency of the Republic, but also governorships, local legislatures and municipalities, thus obtaining political control very similar to the past when the PRI ruled as the hegemonic party. Therefore, the study of coalitions today is no longer just about winning elections, but about regaining the power of the president in Mexico.

Methodology

The methodology used for this research is descriptive, based on the election results of the two coalitions observed at the federal level in the 2024 presidential, Chamber of Deputies and Senate elections, as well as their counterparts at the local level in elections for governors, local congresses and municipal presidencies:

‘Let's Keep Making History’ by the National Regeneration Movement [Morena], the Labour Party [PT] and the Green Ecologist Party of Mexico [PVEM], and ‘Strength and Heart for Mexico’ by the National Action Party [PAN], the Institutional Revolutionary Party [PRI] and the Party of the Democratic Revolution [PRD].

To this end, a review was conducted of all the agreements of the two coalitions mentioned in the election for the presidency of the republic, 300 deputies and 64 senators by relative majority at the federal level and 9 governorships, 31 local congresses and 1,802 municipal presidencies, showing their distribution by federal entity, classified into formulas for the case of the Senate of the Republic, electoral districts for the Chamber of Deputies, local districts for state congresses and the number of municipalities to be elected according to each entity, generating a database with all the electoral successes of the two coalitions at the federal, state and local levels.

In turn, an analysis of national electoral legislation is carried out, namely the General Law on Electoral Institutions and Procedures [LGIPE] and the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States [CPEUM], in order to determine how the results obtained at the federal and state levels have led to an increase in the power of the president, based on the main theories of study of party coalitions and presidentialism in the Mexican case.

Results

Studies of coalitions in Mexico

As we can see, the authors cited in this section show, first, that the 1988 elections marked the beginning of electoral coalitions with the emergence of the National Democratic Front [FDN]. Second, that coalitions in a competitive party system lead to greater chances of electoral success. Thirdly, this electoral phenomenon allows for greater public resources and more space on state-regulated radio and television; these elements are fundamental, not only in competitive elections but also when it is necessary to win more electoral space, as is the case with the federal legislature. This point is important to note, as it must be remembered that one of the sources of Mexican presidentialism is unified government.

Results of the 2018 and 2021 elections

It should be remembered that in 2018, Andrés Manuel began his term with five states, and in 2019, another state was added, in addition to obtaining a simple majority in the Federal Congress. By 2021, Andrés Manuel and his coalition governed 18 of 32 states. However, Morena and its allies failed to gain more seats in the Legislative Branch, which will become one of the priorities for the 2024 election: obtaining an absolute majority. It should be noted that the coalitions led by Morena have proven since 2018 to be more effective at the polls than their counterparts, a trend that will continue in the 2024 presidential election.

The achievements of the 2024 federal elections.

However, by 2024, Morena and its allies manage to strengthen the coalition at the national level and with great effectiveness, finally obtaining a qualified majority in the Legislative Branch with 364 deputies and 83 senators, in addition to governing 24 of 32 states and controlling 21 local legislatures and 444 municipalities in the country. On the other hand, the opposition coalition ‘Fuerza y Corazón por México’ [Strength and Heart for Mexico], despite winning more districts at the federal level and for the Senate, as well as at the state and municipal levels than the winning coalition, did not achieve the expected results, obtaining only 39 deputies, 4 senators and 1 governorship, in addition to obtaining a majority in only 4 local congresses and 299 municipalities.

Therefore, forming a broader coalition across the country does not guarantee electoral success.

With these results, it is clear that Morena's coalition today serves to give one party total control of the country, despite electoral reforms made in 1996, which sought to prevent any party from having majority political power.

However, Andrés Manuel López Obrador realised that through a united and disciplined coalition, he could gain the support that the PRI had during its years as the hegemonic party, thereby strengthening presidential power, an issue that opens the door to future research.

Conclusions

This research shows that the coalition led by Andrés Manuel López Obrador, which began in 2006, achieved one of its greatest successes in 2018 by winning the presidency of the republic. Although it won a relative majority in the legislature, this was not enough to make changes to the constitution, and it only won five governorships.

For the 2021 election, Andrés Manuel reformed the coalition and was only able to maintain a relative majority in the federal legislature, although he did win more states, gaining control of 18, including those previously won.

However, by 2024, Morena and its allies managed to strengthen the coalition at the national level and, with great effectiveness, finally obtained a qualified majority in the Legislative Branch with 364 deputies and 83 senators, in addition to governing 24 of 32 states and controlling 21 local legislatures and 444 municipalities in the country.

On the other hand, the opposition coalition 'Fuerza y Corazón por México' [Strength and Heart for Mexico], despite winning more districts at the federal level and for the Senate, as well as at the state and municipal levels than the winning coalition, did not achieve the expected results, obtaining only 39 deputies, 4 senators and 1 governorship, in addition to obtaining a majority in only 4 local congresses and 299 municipalities. Therefore, forming a broader coalition across the country does not guarantee electoral success.

With these results, it is clear that Morena's coalition today serves to give one party total control of the country, despite electoral reforms made in 1996, which sought to prevent any party from having majority political power.

However, Andrés Manuel López Obrador realised that through a united and disciplined coalition, he could gain the support that the PRI had during its years as the hegemonic party, thereby strengthening presidential power, an issue that opens the door to future investigations.

[7] Among the changes that the judiciary would undergo are: reducing the number of ministers of the SCJN from 11 to 9 and their term of office from 15 to 12 years; eliminating the lifetime pension for current and future ministers of the SCJN, in addition to adjusting their remuneration to the maximum limit established for the president of the republic; the Judicial Disciplinary Tribunal would be created to replace the Federal Judiciary Council; the ministers of the Supreme Court of Justice, magistrates of the Federal Electoral Tribunal and magistrates of the Disciplinary Tribunal would be elected nationally in ordinary elections from a list of 30 candidates proposed by the three branches of government, with the executive branch proposing up to 10 candidates; the legislative branch will propose up to five candidates per chamber of deputies and chamber of senators by a qualified majority; the judicial branch will propose up to ten candidates through the plenary session of the Supreme Court of Justice by a majority of six votes; in the case of the 1,633 circuit magistrates and district judges, they shall be elected in each of the 32 judicial circuits in ordinary elections from 6 equal nominations per position, 2 for each branch of government.

Annexes

Box 5

Table 5

Coalition agreements and election results of the 2024 Federal Deputies elections.

Coalition agreements					Election results									
Federal Districts Deputation		Agreements reached			Winning coalition		Elected formula							
State	Total de distritos	"Si gamos Hacien do Historia"	"V a por Mé xico"	"Si gamos Hacien do Historia"	"V a por Mé xico"	MC	MORENA	PT	PVEM	PAN	PRI	PRD	INDEPENDIENTE	
Aguascalientes	3	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Baja California	9	1	9	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Baja California Sur	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Campeche	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Coahuila	8	8	8	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Colima	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chiapas	13	11	13	11	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chihuahua	9	9	9	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ciudad de México	22	22	22	18	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Durango	4	4	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Guajuato	15	15	12	8	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	
Guerrero	8	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hidalgo	7	1	7	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Jalisco	20	18	20	14	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Estado de México	40	34	38	33	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Michoacán	11	10	11	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Morelos	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nayarit	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nuevo León	14	14	14	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Oaxaca	10	7	10	7	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Puebla	16	16	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Queretaro	6	3	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Quintana Roo	4	3	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
San Luis Potosí	7	7	7	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sinaloa	7	5	7	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sonora	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tabasco	6	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tamaulipas	8	8	8	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tlaxcala	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Veracruz	19	18	19	17	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Yucatán	6	6	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Zacatecas	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Totales	300	260	294	219	39	1	37	0	0	3	0	0	1	

Source: Prepared by the authors based on official tallies of the National Electoral Institute and coalition agreements of the political parties.

Box 6

Table 6

Coalition agreements and electoral results of the 2024 Senate elections.

Coalition agreements					Election results									
Senators		Agreements reached			Winning coalition		Elected formula							
State	Formulas	"Let's Keep Making History"	"Going for Mexico".	"Let's Keep Making History"	"Going for Mexico".	MC	MORENA	PT	PVEM	PAN	PRI	PRD		
Aguascalientes	2	2 [Morena - PAN]	2 [PAN - PAN]	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Baja California	2	N/A	2 [PAN - PRI]	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0		
Baja California Sur	2	2 [PT - Morena]	2 [PAN - PRI]	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Campeche	2	2 [Morena - Morena]	2 [PRI - PRI]	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Coahuila	2	2 [Morena - Morena]	2 [PRI - PRI]	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Colima	2	2 [PVEM - PT]	2 [PRI - PRD]	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Chiapas	2	N/A	2 [PRD - PRI]	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0		
Chihuahua	2	2 [Morena - Morena]	2 [PAN - PAN]	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Ciudad de México	2	2 [Morena - Morena]	2 [PRI - PRD]	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Durango	2	2 [PT - Morena]	2 [PAN - PRI]	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Guanajuato	2	2 [Morena - PVEM]	N/A	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Guerrero	2	N/A	2 [PRI - PRD]	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0		
Hidalgo	2	N/A	2 [PRI - PRD]	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0		
Jalisco	2	2 [Morena - PVEM]	2 [PAN - PRI]	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Estado de México	2	2 [Morena - Morena]	2 [PAN - PRI]	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Michoacán	2	2 [PT - Morena]	2 [PRD - PAN]	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Morelos	2	2 [Morena - PVEM]	2 [PRI - PRD]	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Nayarit	2	2 [PVEM - Morena]	2 [PAN - PRI]	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Nuevo León	2	2 [PVEM - PT]	2 [PAN - PAN]	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Oaxaca	2	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0		
Puebla	2	2 [Morena - PT]	2 [PRI - PAN]	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Queretaro	2	N/A	2 [PAN - PAN]	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Quintana Roo	2	2 [Morena - Morena]	2 [PAN - PRD]	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
San Luis Potosí	2	N/A	2 [PAN - PRI]	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0		
Sinaloa	2	N/A	2 [PRI - PAN]	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0		
Sonora	2	N/A	2 [PRI - PAN]	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0		
Tabasco	2	N/A	2 [PRD - PRI]	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0		
Tamaulipas	2	N/A	2 [PAN - PRI]	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0		
Tlaxcala	2	N/A	2 [PRI - PRD]	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0		
Veracruz	2	2 [Morena - PT]	2 [PAN - PRD]	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Yucatán	2	2 [Morena - PVEM]	2 [PRI - PAN]	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Zacatecas	2	2 [Morena - Morena]	2 [PRI - PRD]	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Totales	64	40	60	38	4	0	20	0	2	0	0	0		

Source: Prepared by the authors based on official tallies of the National Electoral Institute and coalition agreements of the political parties.

Box 7

Table 7

Coalition agreements and electoral results of "Let's Make History" at local level in the 2024 elections.

States	LOCAL DEPUTIES		TOWN HALLS	
	Agreements reached	Results	Agreements reached	Results
Aguascalientes	THERE WAS NO COALITION		NO HUBO THERE WAS NO COALITION	
Baja California	FLEXIBLE 8/17 Morena-PVEM-FxMBC	8/8	FLEXIBLE 3/7 Morena-PVEM-FxMBC	3/3
Baja California Sur	JOINT CANDIDACY 16/16 Morena-PT-PVEM-NA	16/16	JOINT CANDIDACY 5/5 Morena-PT-PVEM-NA	4/5
Campeche	PARTIAL 20/21 Morena-PT-PVEM	13/20	PARTIAL 12/13 Morena-PT-PVEM	8/12
Coahuila	THERE WAS NO ELECTION		PARTIAL 33/38 Morena-PT	
Colima	PARTIAL 14/16 Morena-PT-PVEM	14/14	PARTIAL 9/10 Morena-PT-PVEM	5/9
Chiapas	PARTIAL 22/24 Morena-PT-PVEM-RSP- PCHU-PMCH-PES- FxM-PPCH	18/22	PARTIAL 6/124 Morena-PT-PVEM- RSP-PCHU-PMCH- PES-FxM-PPCH	4/6
Chihuahua	FLEXIBLE 12/22 Morena-PT	8/12	FLEXIBLE 36/67 Morena-PT	21/36
Ciudad de México	PARTIAL 29/33 Morena-PT-PVEM	27/29	PARTIAL 15/16 Morena-PT-PVEM	11/15
Durango	PARTIAL 9/15 Morena-PVEM	8/9	THERE WAS NO ELECTION	
Guanajuato	PARTIAL 11/22 Morena-PT-PVEM	8/11	THERE WAS NO COALITION	
Guerrero	PARCIAL 24/28 Morena-PT-PVEM CANDIDATURE COMMUNE 2/28 Morena-PT-PVEM	23/26	PARTIAL 43/85 Morena-PT- PVEM	21/43
Hidalgo	JOINT CANDIDACY 18/18 Morena-PANALH	18/18	JOINT CANDIDACY 84/84 Morena- PANALH	71/84
Jalisco	TOTAL 20/20 Morena- PT-PVEM-HAG-FUT	13/20	PARTIAL 92/125 Morena-PT-PVEM- HAG-FUT	30/92
Estado de México	PARTIAL 32/45 Morena-PT-PVEM JOINT CANDIDACY 9/45 Morena-PT-PVEM	40/41	PARTIAL 73/125 Morena-PT- PVEM	51/73
Michoacán	PARTIAL 23/24 Morena-PT-PVEM	21/23	PARTIAL 78/112 Morena-PT- PVEM	50/78
Morelos	FLEXIBLE 4/12 Morena-PANAL- PES-MAS	2/4	FLEXIBLE 11/36 Morena-PANAL- PES-MAS	3/11
Nuevo León	PARTIAL 14/26 Morena-PVEM	5/14	PARTIAL 28/51 Morena-PVEM	11/28
Oaxaca	PARTIAL 21/25 Morena-PVEM-FxM	21/21	JOINT CANDIDACIES *	
Puebla	TOTAL 26/26 Morena- PT-PVEM-FxM- PANAL	26/26	JOINT CANDIDACIES *	
Querétaro	THERE WAS NO COALITION		THERE WAS NO COALITION	
Quintana Roo	PARTIAL 14/15 Morena-PT-PVEM	14/14	PARTIAL 10/11 Morena-PT- PVEM	10/10
San Luis Potosí	PARTIAL 14/15 Morena-PT-PVEM	13/14	PARTIAL 41/58 Morena-PT- PVEM	35/41
Sinaloa	THERE WAS NO COALITION		THERE WAS NO COALITION	
Sonora	PARTIAL 20/21 Morena-PT-PVEM	16/20	JOINT CANDIDACY 63/72 Morena-PT- PVEM	36/63
Tabasco	JOINT CANDIDACY 5/21 Morena-PVEM	5/5	JOINT CANDIDACY 4/17 Morena-PVEM	¼
Tamaulipas	PARTIAL 21/22 Morena-PT-PVEM	21/21	PARTIAL 41/43 Morena-PT- PVEM	27/41
Tlaxcala	COMMUNAL CANDIDACY 11/15 Morena-PVEM- PANAL-FxM-RSP	11/11	THERE WAS NO COALITION	
Veracruz	PARTIAL 28/30 Morena-PT-PVEM	28/28	THERE WAS NO ELECTION	
Yucatán	THERE WAS NO COALITION		THERE WAS NO COALITION	
Zacatecas	PARTIAL 14/18 Morena-PVEM	11/14	FLEXIBLE 18/58 Morena-PVEM	18/18

*Candidacies from Oaxaca and Puebla were very diverse

Source: Prepared by the authors on the basis of official tallies of the Local Public Electoral Bodies. [OPLES]

Box 8

Table 8

Coalition agreements and electoral results of "Fuerza y Corazón por México" at the local level in the 2024 elections.

States	LOCAL DEPUTIES		TOWN HALLS	
	Agreements reached	Results	Agreements reached	Results
Aguascalientes	THERE WAS NO COALITION		THERE WAS NO COALITION	
Baja California	FLEXIBLE 8/17 Morena-PVEM- FxMBC	8/8	FLEXIBLE 3/7 Morena-PVEM- FxMBC	3/3
Baja California Sur	JOINT CANDIDACY 16/16 Morena-PT- PVEM-NA	16/16	JOINT CANDIDACY 5/5 Morena-PT- PVEM-NA	4/5
Campeche	PARTIAL 20/21 Morena-PT-PVEM	13/20	PARTIAL 12/13 Morena-PT-PVEM	8/12
Coahuila	THERE WAS NO ELECTION		PARTIAL 33/38 Morena-PT	
Colima	PARCIAL 14/16 Morena-PT-PVEM	14/14	PARCIAL 9/10 Morena-PT-PVEM	5/9
Chiapas	PARTIAL 22/24 Morena-PT-PVEM- RSP-PCHU-PMCH- PES-FxM-PPCH	18/22	FLEXIBLE 6/124 Morena-PT-PVEM- RSP-PCHU-PMCH- PES-FxM-PPCH	4/6
Chihuahua	FLEXIBLE 12/22 Morena-PT	8/12	FLEXIBLE 36/67 Morena-PT	21/36
Ciudad de México	PARTIAL 29/33 Morena-PT- PVEM	27/29	PARTIAL 15/16 Morena-PT- PVEM	11/15
Durango	PARTIAL 9/15 Morena- PVEM	8/9	THERE WAS NO ELECTION	
Guanajuato	PARTIAL 11/22 Morena-PT- PVEM	8/11	THERE WAS NO ELECTION	
Guerrero	PARCIAL 24/28 Morena-PT- PVEM JOINT CANDIDACY 2/28 Morena-PT-PVEM	23/26	PARTIAL 43/85 Morena-PT- PVEM	21/43
Hidalgo	JOINT CANDIDACY 18/18 Morena- PANALH	18/18	JOINT CANDIDACY 84/84 Morena- PANALH	71/84
Jalisco	TOTAL 20/20 Morena- PT-PVEM-HAG-FUT	13/20	PARCIAL 92/125 Morena-PT-PVEM- HAG-FUT	30/92
Estado de México	PARTIAL 32/45 Morena-PT- PVEM CANDIDATURA COMÚN 9/45 Morena-PT-PVEM	40/41	PARTIAL 73/125 Morena-PT- PVEM	51/73
Michoacán	PARTIAL 23/24 Morena-PT- PVEM	21/23	PARTIAL 78/112 Morena-PT- PVEM	50/78
Morelos	FLEXIBLE 4/12 Morena-PANAL- PES-MAS	2/4	FLEXIBLE 11/36 Morena-PANAL- PES-MAS	3/11
Nuevo León	PARTIAL 14/26 Morena-PVEM	5/14	PARTIAL 28/51 Morena-PVEM	11/28
Oaxaca	PARTIAL 21/25 Morena-PVEM-FxM	21/21	JOINT CANDIDACIES*.	
Puebla	TOTAL 26/26 Morena- PT-PVEM-FxM- PANAL	26/26	JOINT CANDIDACIES*.	
Querétaro	THERE WAS NO COALITION		THERE WAS NO COALITION	
Quintana Roo	PARTIAL 14/15 Morena-PT- PVEM	14/14	PARTIAL 10/11 Morena-PT- PVEM	10/10
San Luis Potosí	PARTIAL 14/15 Morena-PT- PVEM	13/14	PARTIAL 41/58 Morena-PT- PVEM	35/41
Sinaloa	THERE WAS NO COALITION		THERE WAS NO COALITION	
Sonora	PARTIAL 20/21 Morena-PT- PVEM	16/20	JOINT CANDIDACY 63/72 Morena-PT- PVEM	36/63
Tabasco	JOINT CANDIDACY 5/21 Morena-PVEM	5/5	JOINT CANDIDACY 4/17 Morena-PVEM	¼
Tamaulipas	PARTIAL 21/22 Morena-PT- PVEM	21/21	PARTIAL 41/43 Morena-PT- PVEM	27/41
Tlaxcala	COMMUNAL CANDIDACY 11/15 Morena-PVEM- PANAL-FxM-RSP	11/11	THERE WAS NO COALITION	
Veracruz	PARTIAL 28/30 Morena-PT- PVEM	28/28	THERE WAS NO ELECTION	
Yucatán	THERE WAS NO COALITION		THERE WAS NO COALITION	
Zacatecas	PARTIAL 14/18 Morena-PVEM	11/14	FLEXIBLE 18/58 Morena-PVEM	18/18

*Candidacies from Oaxaca and Puebla were very diverse

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The authors declare that they have no financial or personal conflicts of interest that could have unduly influenced the preparation of this article.

Contributions of the authors

Hernández-García, Ma. Aidé: Her contribution includes the initial conceptualisation of the article, supervision of the research process, analysis and interpretation of the data, and organisation and writing of the manuscript.

Torres-Palacios, Juan José: He collaborated in the collection and systematisation of data, the construction of databases and the preparation of tables, as well as supporting the data analysis process.

Availability of data and materials

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Abbreviations

PRI – Institutional Revolutionary Party
 PAN – National Action Party
 PRD – Party of the Democratic Revolution
 PVEM – Green Ecologist Party of Mexico
 Panal – New Alliance Party
 MC – Citizen Movement
 Morena – National Regeneration Movement
 PT – Labour Party
 PES – Social Encounter Party
 PARM – Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution
 PAS – Social Alliance Party
 PSN – Nationalist Society Party
 Convergence – Convergence for Democracy
 DS – Social Democracy

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PCD – Democratic Centre Party

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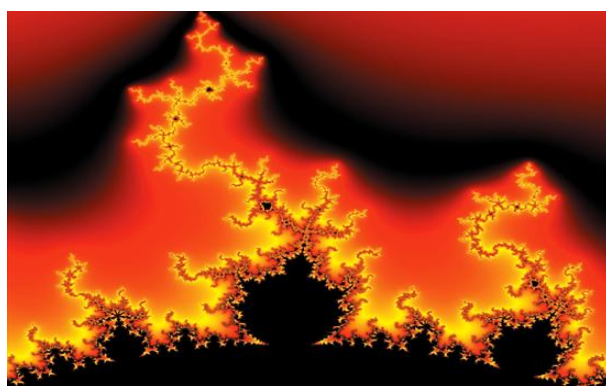


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Editor Responsibilities

The Publisher undertakes to guarantee the confidentiality of the evaluation process, it may not disclose to the Arbitrators the identity of the Authors, nor may it reveal the identity of the Arbitrators at any time.

The Editor assumes the responsibility to properly inform the Author of the stage of the editorial process in which the text is sent, as well as the resolutions of Double-Blind Review.

The Editor should evaluate manuscripts and their intellectual content without distinction of race, gender, sexual orientation, religious beliefs, ethnicity, nationality, or the political philosophy of the Authors.

The Editor and his editing team of ECORFAN® Holdings will not disclose any information about Articles submitted to anyone other than the corresponding Author.

The Editor should make fair and impartial decisions and ensure a fair Double-Blind Review.

Responsibilities of the Editorial Board

The description of the peer review processes is made known by the Editorial Board in order that the Authors know what the evaluation criteria are and will always be willing to justify any controversy in the evaluation process. In case of Plagiarism Detection to the Article the Committee notifies the Authors for Violation to the Right of Scientific, Technological and Innovation Authorization.

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The Arbitrators undertake to notify about any unethical conduct by the Authors and to indicate all the information that may be reason to reject the publication of the Articles. In addition, they must undertake to keep confidential information related to the Articles they evaluate.

Any manuscript received for your arbitration must be treated as confidential, should not be displayed or discussed with other experts, except with the permission of the Editor.

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The Arbitrators should not evaluate manuscripts in which they have conflicts of interest and have been notified to the Editor before submitting the Article for Double-Blind Review.

Responsibilities of the Authors

Authors must guarantee that their articles are the product of their original work and that the data has been obtained ethically.

Authors must ensure that they have not been previously published or that they are not considered in another serial publication.

Authors must strictly follow the rules for the publication of Defined Articles by the Editorial Board.

The authors have requested that the text in all its forms be an unethical editorial behavior and is unacceptable, consequently, any manuscript that incurs in plagiarism is eliminated and not considered for publication.

Authors should cite publications that have been influential in the nature of the Article submitted to arbitration.

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