Starting from scratch:
the National Statistical Information Subsystem on Governance, Crime and Justice in Mexico

29 May, 2017
Pattaya, Thailand
Challenges before 2009

Lack of...

1. Statistical information
2. Coordination among institutions
3. Comparable and consistent data
4. Statistical culture
5. Empirical/Statistical Evidence-based Public Policies
Situation

Victims & Offenders

Unreported Crime

Law enforcement & Justice Staff
Institutional Framework

- Creation of the National Information System on Statistics & Geography (2008)
- Creation of the National Statistical Sub-System on Governance, Crime and Justice (2008)
- To create a specialized unit within INEGI with specific resources and budget
Coordination Needs/ New Stakeholders & Networking

UNODC Center of Excellence

Federal
32 States
2,457 Municipalities

INEGI

INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADÍSTICA Y GEOGRAFÍA
### Technical Committees

- **GOVERNMENT, Ministry of Finance**
- **PROSECUTION, General Attorney’s Office**
- **PUBLIC SECURITY, National Security Commission**
- **JUSTICE, Federal Judicial Council**
- **CRIME PREVENTION, Vice Ministry of Interior**
- **OPEN DATA, Presidency of the Republic**

### Executive Committee

- **Executive Committee for the National Subsystem**
### Government, Public Security & Justice Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Censuses</th>
<th>Surveys</th>
<th>Administrative records</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Government (State &amp; Municipal)</td>
<td>• Victimization (Households &amp; Business)</td>
<td>• Homicide statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Prosecution System</td>
<td>• Violence against Women</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Judicial System</td>
<td>• Crime prevention and Social Cohesion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Prison System</td>
<td>• Quality of Government &amp; Corruption</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Urban Public Security</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2009 - 2017**
## Compatible & Comparable data

### National Crime Classification System (2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Files</th>
<th>3,492,330</th>
<th>1,722,656</th>
<th>293,701</th>
<th>622,730</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Victims</td>
<td>763,284</td>
<td>1,485,384</td>
<td>234,645</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offenders</td>
<td>786,138</td>
<td>1,237,450</td>
<td>246,931</td>
<td>218,373</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Surveys

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample size</th>
<th>Victimization</th>
<th>Violence against</th>
<th>Quality of Government &amp; Corruption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>95,810 Households</td>
<td>33,479 Economic Units</td>
<td>128,000 Households</td>
<td>33,000 Households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>Biennial</td>
<td>Quinquennially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographical scope</td>
<td>National, State &amp; Cities</td>
<td>National &amp; State</td>
<td>National &amp; State</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Victimization and Perception National Survey (ENVIPE) 2016

Basic composition

September 30, 2013
ENVIE: Main objectives

- Estimate the number and gender of victims.
- Estimate the number of crimes throughout the last natural year.
- Estimate the “dark figure” of crime and its causes.
- Measure citizens’ perception about the safety level of where they live and where they go about their daily activities.
- Measure citizens’ confidence in public security institutions and their perception of the authorities’ effectiveness.
- Identify and measure changes in citizen activities and habits due to fear of crime.
- Estimate the costs of crime on citizens and households.
- Estimate the number of households with victims and personal victimization.
- Estimate the consequences of crime for victims.
- Identify and measure the victims’ behavior and experiences with public safety institutions and public attorneys.
## ENVIPE: Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference period</th>
<th>Last natural year (January- December)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Periodicity</strong></td>
<td>Every year (since 2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sample design</strong></td>
<td>Probabilistic: cross sectional, multistaged, statified and clustered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sample unit</strong></td>
<td>Selected households, household residents and the household selected person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target population</strong></td>
<td>18 years and older</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Sample size</strong></td>
<td>95,000 households approx.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Geographic scope</strong></td>
<td>National level, Urban-National, Rural-national, by state and city of interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Crimes measured</strong></td>
<td>Car theft, auto-part theft, vandalism, house breaking/burglary, theft, robbery, bank fraud, consumer fraud, extortion, threats, physical assault, kidnaping, sexual assault, rape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of incidents for follow-up questions</strong></td>
<td>The 5 most recent, of each type of crime</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thank you!
Questions?

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