Telling a story – the Mexican context

- **74.3%** perception of insecurity
- **93.6%** dark figure
- **28,788** victims per 100,000 people
- **34.2%** households victims of crime
- **31.1** million crimes
- **1.1%** of GDP lost in cost of crime

Source: INEGI-ENVIPE, 2017
More than a story – Using statistical data on crime

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planning</th>
<th>Administering</th>
<th>Policy research &amp; analysis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Understanding the current situation</td>
<td>• Effective and efficient use of resources</td>
<td>• Internal analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Identifying alternative approaches</td>
<td>• Resource allocation</td>
<td>• External analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Determining consequences</td>
<td>• Decision-making aligned with institutional needs and priorities</td>
<td>• Policy simulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Implementing the planned approach</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Monitoring</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Planning – Making use of data

Recorded crimes in Queretaro

Source: Queretaro’s Police Forces
Planning – Making use of data

Incidence rate in Queretaro

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Incidence Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>19,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>21,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>24,002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>23,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>25,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>28,128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: INEGI-ENVIPE, 2011-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Crime</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extortion</td>
<td>23.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraud</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total or parcial car theft</td>
<td>17.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery in streets/public transport</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threats</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Planning – Making use of data

Geo-referenced recorded crimes

Source: Queretaro’s Police Forces
Administering – Putting data to work

Geo-referenced social centers

Source: Queretaro’s Police Forces
Administering – Putting data to work

Geo-referenced surveillance video-cameras

Source: Queretaro’s Police Forces
National prison population

- 2010: 183,247
- 2011: 208,172
- 2012: 202,319
- 2013: 213,682
- 2014: 223,656
- 2015: 217,595
- 2016: 188,262

Alternative justice requests

2014: 137,864
2016: 218,248
2017: 223,413

Research & analysis – Finding the evidence

Alternative mechanisms of justice (by type)

- **Mediation**
  - 2017: 167,713
  - 2016: 127,263
  - 2014: 81,985

- **Reconciliation**
  - 2017: 37,274
  - 2016: 60,836
  - 2014: 24,836

- **Restorative Justice**
  - 2017: 10,150
  - 2016: 5,934

- **Other kind of conclusion**
  - 2017: 8,276
  - 2016: 7,239
  - 2014: 20,815

**Restorative Justice**

**Mediation**

**Reconciliation**

**Other kind of conclusion**
National overcrowding of Mexican prisons

THE ROAD MAP TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY AND AVAILABILITY OF CRIME STATISTICS AT THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS (E/CN.3/2013/11)

Statistical Commission (UNSC)

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)

New Standards & Methodologies

Improving data collection

Strengthening capacities
Scope and content

Crime

Offender

Victim

Criminal Justice System

Police
Prosecutors
Courts
Prisons
Alternative measures
Thank you

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Centro de Excelencia (UNODC-INEGI)

@CdE_UNODC
## Planning – Making use of data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEVEL</th>
<th>SOURCE</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>National Victimization Survey (ENVIPE)</td>
<td>Insecurity perception 45.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Urban Security Survey (ENSU)</td>
<td>Insecurity perception 60.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Quantitative Data

- **State**
  - National Victimization Survey (ENVIPE)
  - **Insecurity perception**: 45.2%
  - **Lack of trust in authorities**: 38.8%

### Qualitative Data

- **Community**
  - Focus Groups/Community Surveys
  - It's not safe. We wouldn't recommend to live here. There are too many assaults.
  - The transit of Central American immigrants makes the community unsafe.
  - The local police is colluded with the train robbers. They exchange and trade illegal merchandise. They provide firearms to the thieves.
  - We call the police and they never show up.