



World Justice
Project



World Justice Project

**Mexico States
Rule of Law Index
2021-2022**

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Table of contents

Preface

7 Preface

1

Introduction

9 Introduction

10 Summary Table: Scores and Rankings

12 Rule of Law by Factor

16 Executive Summary

18 What is the Rule of Law and How is it Measured?

19 Factors and sub-factors of the Rule of Law

23 Sources of information

2

State profiles

27 How to Read the State Profiles

28 State profiles

3

Methodology

61 Methodology

66 Notes on the Mexico States Rule of Law Index

68 Contributing experts

93 Acknowledgments

94 About the World Justice Project

95 Previous results of the Mexico States Rule of Law Index



The Index presents new data, organized in eight factors that frame the concept of the rule of law:

Constraints on Government Powers



Absence of Corruption



Open Government



Fundamental Rights



Order and Security



Regulatory Enforcement



Civil Justice



Criminal Justice



“This exercise would not be possible without the contribution of more than 12,800 people from all over the country and more than 2,100 specialists, who shared their perspectives and experiences on the subjects analyzed, which we integrated and validated with quantitative data from highly reliable sources.”

Alejandro González Arreola
DIRECTOR OF RULE OF LAW PROJECTS



Preface

At the WJP we are convinced that the rule of law is a precondition for development in Mexico. Without public policies to strengthening it, it will be more difficult for us to live in communities of equality, opportunities, and peace in the future. Our contribution towards achieving this vision is the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* (the Index), which we present in its fourth edition in this report.

In its 2021-2022 edition, the Index continues to be the most complete tool for measuring the rule of law in Mexico's 32 states, offering updated and structured data on the eight factors that frame this concept: constraints on government powers, absence of corruption, open government, fundamental rights, order and security, regulatory enforcement, civil justice, and criminal justice. The fourth edition of the Index includes scores and trends for these eight factors for each state.

This exercise would not be possible without the contribution of more than 12,800 people from all over the country and the more than 2,100 specialists, who shared their perspectives and experiences on the subjects analyzed, which we integrated and validated with quantitative data from highly reliable sources such as the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI). Behind each score, there is a rigorous technical analysis, supported by a robust capacity for data collection, verification, and validation.

The results of the 2021-2022 edition show a deterioration in the rule of law in a large part of the states. This year, more states show setbacks than those that advanced. This deterioration contrasts with patterns in previous editions and is explained by three trends: the weakening of institutional checks and balances to state governments with a contraction of the civic space, the deterioration of criminal justice systems, and the lack of progress in anti-corruption efforts.

After the renewal of the executive powers in 21 states during the 2021-2022 period, and the following policy procedures, we hope that this edition will serve to continue informing the diagnoses, strategies and programmatic instruments aimed at strengthening the rule of law, and to monitor states' progress over time.

Any effective action to strengthen the rule of law in Mexico must include a shared understanding of the situation and a collaboration between the stakeholders: authorities, citizens, civil society organizations, academia, and the private sector. Our hope is that the Index starts and informs these conversations.

Alejandro González Arreola
DIRECTOR OF RULE OF LAW PROJECTS



Introduction

Introduction

The Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2021-2022 captures the experiences and perceptions of over 12,800 citizens and 2,100 experts in the 32 states of the country.

Over more than a decade, the World Justice Project® (WJP) has conducted interviews in over 130 countries to measure adherence to the rule of law from the citizen's point of view, producing information regarding the experiences and perceptions of people on issues such as corruption, contact with authorities, perception of safety, victimization, fundamental rights, and access to justice. The *WJP Rule of Law Index*® has become a leading tool to identify institutional strengths and weaknesses in countries and to promote evidence-based decision making.

The *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2021-2022* is the fourth edition of the only subnational index produced by the WJP and is one of the most complete measurements of institutional performance in the country. The *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* uses the same conceptual framework and methodology to measure adherence to the rule of law in each of Mexico's 32 states that the WJP has used around the globe.

The Index presents new data organized into 42 sub-factors and eight factors: i) Constraints on Government Powers, ii) Absence of Corruption, iii) Open Government, iv) Fundamental Rights, v) Order and Security, vi) Regulatory Enforcement, vii) Civil Justice, and viii) Criminal Justice. These factors summarize different components of the rule of law, provide information regarding the institutional strengths and weaknesses of each state, and serve as reference points to evaluate the performance of state

authorities over time or in comparison to other states. This is the fourth edition of the Index, which allows to identify developments and persistent challenges on topics related to the rule of law, compared to previous editions.

This Index is unique in its kind. It uses information obtained first-hand from citizens to capture the voices of thousands of people in urban and rural areas in the 32 states of the country. Specifically, the Index uses over 600 variables generated from answers to a General Population Poll (GPP) of 12,800 people, answers to Qualified Respondents' Questionnaires (QRQs) administered to over 2,100 attorneys and specialists in criminal law, civil law, labor law, and public health, and information produced by other institutions (third-party sources). For more details on the methodology used by the WJP, please refer to "Sources of information" (page 23) and "Methodology" (page 61).

The Index is aimed at a wide audience that includes decision-makers at the state and federal level, legislators, civil society organizations, academia, and the media, among others. The *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* has become a key decision-making tool, as it is cited in multiple official planning documents of the federal and different state governments in the country. Our intention is that this tool is used to identify strengths and weaknesses in each state and promote public policies that strengthen the rule of law in Mexico.

Box 1. Main features of the Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2021-2022

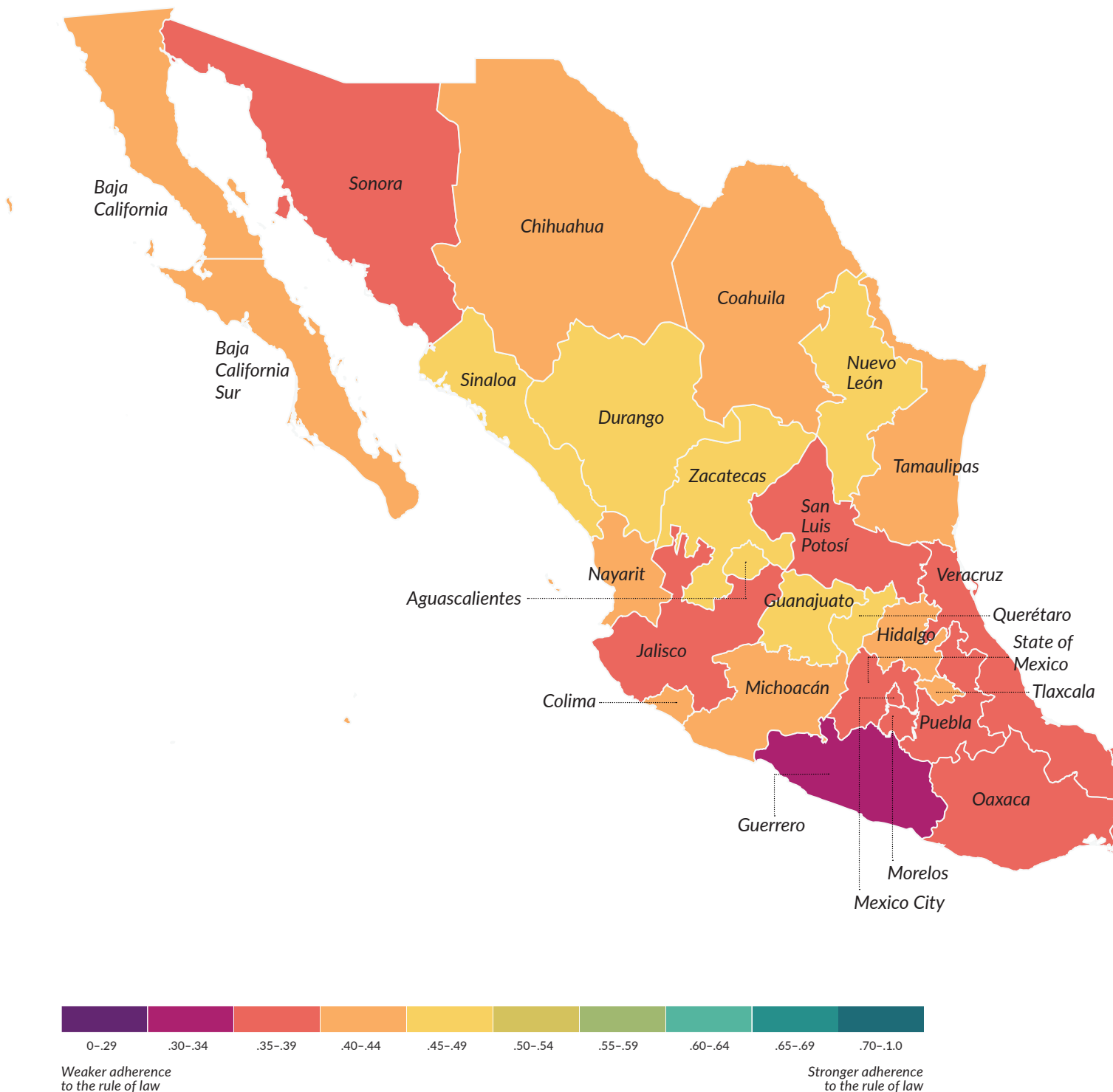
There are several features that differentiate the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2021-2022* from other measurements and indices:

- 1. Rule of Law in Practice:** The Index measures adherence to the rule of law by looking at policy outcomes, such as whether people have access to courts or whether crime is effectively controlled. This stands in contrast to other efforts that focus on written legal code, or the institutional means by which a society may seek to achieve these policy outcomes.
- 2. Comprehensive and Multi-Dimensional Theoretical Framework:** While other indices cover particular aspects of the rule of law, such as absence of corruption or human rights, they do not yield a full picture of the status of the rule of law. The *WJP Mexico States Rule of Law Index* is the only tool that takes a comprehensive look at the rule of law in Mexico.
- 3. Perspective of Ordinary People:** The *WJP Mexico States Rule of Law Index* puts people at its core. The Index examines practical, everyday situations, such as whether people can access public services and whether a dispute among neighbors can be resolved peacefully and cost-effectively by an independent adjudicator.
- 4. New Data Anchored in Actual Experiences:** The Index is based on primary data obtained from the assessments of the general population and experts. This ensures that the findings reflect the conditions experienced by actual people from different segments of the population, including those from marginalized sectors of society.
- 5. Adapted to the Reality in Mexico:** Lastly, even though the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* uses the same conceptual framework and methodology that the *WJP Rule of Law Index* uses on a global level, the surveys and third-party sources have been adapted to reflect the institutional architecture in Mexico, the competences of the different government levels, and the availability of data.

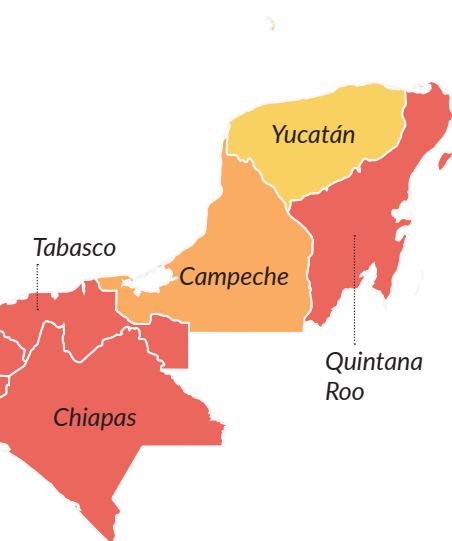
Summary Table: Scores and Rankings

The following map and table present the scores and rankings of the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2021-2022*.

Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law. No state has a perfect score. In fact, the highest score is 0.49 by Querétaro, which shows that all states face important challenges in different aspects of the rule of law. The results of the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2021-2022* cannot be compared to those of the *WJP Rule of Law Index*, even though it is based on the methodology that the WJP has used on an international level for many years, due to adaptations of the conceptual framework and methodology, to strengthen the measurement at the sub-national level and reflect the national context. A section that summarizes the differences between the global and the Mexico Index is on page 63.

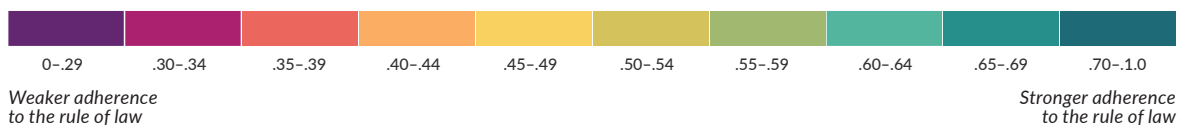


Rank	State	Score*	Change 2020-2021—2021-2022**
1	Querétaro	0.49	0.02
2	Yucatán	0.47	0.00
3	Guanajuato	0.46	0.01
4	Aguascalientes	0.46	0.00
5	Sinaloa	0.46	0.01
6	Durango	0.45	0.01
7	Nuevo León	0.45	0.01
8	Zacatecas	0.45	0.00
9	Baja California Sur	0.44	0.00
10	Coahuila	0.44	-0.02
11	Campeche	0.43	-0.02
12	Chihuahua	0.42	0.00
13	Nayarit	0.42	-0.02
14	Hidalgo	0.42	-0.02
15	Tamaulipas	0.42	0.01
16	Baja California	0.41	0.00
*	Average of the 32 states	0.41	
17	Colima	0.40	-0.02
18	Michoacán	0.40	-0.01
19	Tlaxcala	0.40	0.00
20	Oaxaca	0.39	-0.01
21	San Luis Potosí	0.38	-0.02
22	Sonora	0.38	-0.03
23	Veracruz	0.38	0.00
24	Jalisco	0.38	0.00
25	Chiapas	0.38	-0.01
26	Tabasco	0.37	-0.02
27	Puebla	0.37	0.00
28	State of Mexico	0.36	0.00
29	Mexico City	0.36	-0.01
30	Quintana Roo	0.36	0.00
31	Morelos	0.35	-0.02
32	Guerrero	0.34	-0.01



*Scores are rounded to two decimal places

**Refer to the methodology section for more details on calculating changes in scores.



Rule of Law by Factor

Scores and rankings

Factor 1

Constraints on Government Powers



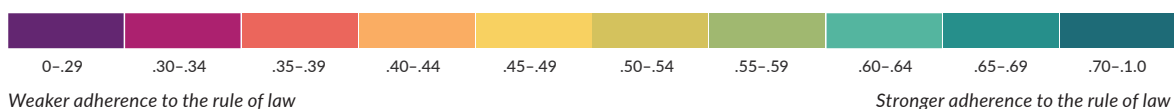
Factor 2

Absence of Corruption



Rank	State	Score*
1	Nuevo León	0.51
2	Querétaro	0.51
3	Guanajuato	0.48
4	Durango	0.47
5	Yucatán	0.47
6	Chihuahua	0.47
7	Tlaxcala	0.46
8	Aguascalientes	0.46
9	Sinaloa	0.45
10	Baja California Sur	0.44
11	Zacatecas	0.43
12	Tamaulipas	0.43
13	Campeche	0.42
14	Hidalgo	0.42
*	Average of the 32 states	0.42
15	Jalisco	0.42
16	San Luis Potosí	0.41
17	Nayarit	0.41
18	Baja California	0.41
19	Sonora	0.41
20	Morelos	0.40
21	Michoacán	0.40
22	Colima	0.39
23	Oaxaca	0.39
24	Guerrero	0.39
25	Tabasco	0.39
26	State of Mexico	0.39
27	Puebla	0.38
28	Mexico City	0.38
29	Coahuila	0.37
30	Chiapas	0.37
31	Veracruz	0.36
32	Quintana Roo	0.35

Rank	State	Score*
1	Querétaro	0.49
2	Zacatecas	0.45
3	Guanajuato	0.43
4	Nuevo León	0.42
5	Aguascalientes	0.41
6	Sinaloa	0.40
7	Yucatán	0.39
8	Tamaulipas	0.38
9	Coahuila	0.38
10	Nayarit	0.37
11	Baja California	0.37
12	Campeche	0.37
13	Colima	0.37
14	Chihuahua	0.36
*	Average of the 32 states	0.36
15	Baja California Sur	0.36
16	Hidalgo	0.35
17	Durango	0.35
18	Sonora	0.35
19	Michoacán	0.34
20	Veracruz	0.34
21	Oaxaca	0.33
22	Tabasco	0.33
23	San Luis Potosí	0.33
24	Puebla	0.33
25	Tlaxcala	0.32
26	Chiapas	0.32
27	Jalisco	0.32
28	Guerrero	0.31
29	Quintana Roo	0.31
30	Mexico City	0.30
31	State of Mexico	0.30
32	Morelos	0.30



*Scores are rounded to two decimal places.

Factor 3

Open Government



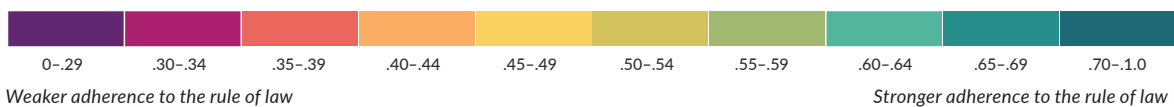
Rank	State	Score*
1	Guanajuato	0.66
2	Aguascalientes	0.57
3	Mexico City	0.55
4	Baja California	0.55
5	Sinaloa	0.55
6	Hidalgo	0.54
7	Chihuahua	0.53
8	Quintana Roo	0.52
9	Sonora	0.52
10	Puebla	0.51
11	Durango	0.50
12	Zacatecas	0.50
13	Coahuila	0.49
14	Nayarit	0.49
15	State of Mexico	0.49
16	Querétaro	0.49
*	Average of the 32 states	0.48
17	Jalisco	0.48
18	Tabasco	0.48
19	Colima	0.48
20	Tamaulipas	0.47
21	Baja California Sur	0.47
22	San Luis Potosí	0.47
23	Michoacán	0.46
24	Morelos	0.46
25	Veracruz	0.46
26	Campeche	0.45
27	Nuevo León	0.44
28	Yucatán	0.44
29	Tlaxcala	0.39
30	Chiapas	0.39
31	Oaxaca	0.37
32	Guerrero	0.35

Factor 4

Fundamental Rights



Rank	State	Score*
1	Querétaro	0.57
2	Nuevo León	0.56
3	Sinaloa	0.55
4	Chihuahua	0.52
5	Baja California	0.52
6	Baja California Sur	0.52
7	Aguascalientes	0.52
8	Coahuila	0.52
9	Yucatán	0.51
10	Colima	0.51
11	Tlaxcala	0.51
12	Durango	0.51
13	Tamaulipas	0.50
14	Tabasco	0.49
15	Hidalgo	0.49
16	Michoacán	0.48
*	Average of the 32 states	0.48
17	Guanajuato	0.48
18	Zacatecas	0.48
19	San Luis Potosí	0.47
20	Campeche	0.47
21	Nayarit	0.47
22	Mexico City	0.47
23	Jalisco	0.47
24	Oaxaca	0.45
25	State of Mexico	0.45
26	Morelos	0.44
27	Sonora	0.44
28	Chiapas	0.44
29	Quintana Roo	0.44
30	Guerrero	0.41
31	Puebla	0.41
32	Veracruz	0.39



*Scores are rounded to two decimal places.

Factor 5

Order and Security



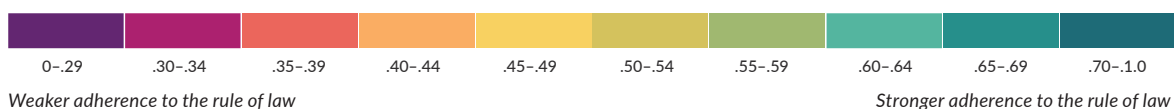
Rank	State	Score*
1	Yucatán	0.82
2	Durango	0.64
3	Chiapas	0.60
4	Baja California Sur	0.60
5	Coahuila	0.59
6	Campeche	0.58
7	Nayarit	0.58
8	Veracruz	0.53
9	Hidalgo	0.51
10	Sinaloa	0.51
11	Oaxaca	0.49
12	Aguascalientes	0.49
13	Tamaulipas	0.49
14	Querétaro	0.46
15	Michoacán	0.45
*	Average of the 32 states	0.43
16	Tlaxcala	0.43
17	Zacatecas	0.42
18	Nuevo León	0.40
19	Chihuahua	0.36
20	Guerrero	0.35
21	San Luis Potosí	0.33
22	Jalisco	0.33
23	Guanajuato	0.32
24	Colima	0.32
25	Puebla	0.32
26	Baja California	0.31
27	Sonora	0.29
28	Mexico City	0.27
29	Quintana Roo	0.26
30	Morelos	0.26
31	State of Mexico	0.26
32	Tabasco	0.25

Factor 6

Regulatory Enforcement



Rank	State	Score*
1	Guanajuato	0.49
2	Querétaro	0.47
3	Zacatecas	0.43
4	Campeche	0.42
5	Nuevo León	0.41
6	Tamaulipas	0.40
7	Aguascalientes	0.40
8	Baja California Sur	0.39
9	Puebla	0.39
10	Chihuahua	0.38
11	Sinaloa	0.38
12	Colima	0.38
13	Baja California	0.38
14	Durango	0.38
15	Yucatán	0.38
16	Veracruz	0.38
17	State of Mexico	0.37
*	Average of the 32 states	0.37
18	Tlaxcala	0.36
19	San Luis Potosí	0.36
20	Coahuila	0.35
21	Oaxaca	0.35
22	Morelos	0.35
23	Hidalgo	0.34
24	Michoacán	0.34
25	Sonora	0.34
26	Jalisco	0.34
27	Nayarit	0.34
28	Quintana Roo	0.33
29	Guerrero	0.32
30	Tabasco	0.30
31	Mexico City	0.30
32	Chiapas	0.26



*Scores are rounded to two decimal places.

Factor 7

Civil Justice



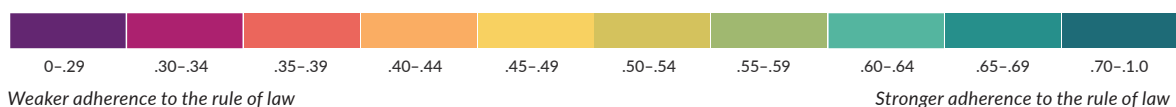
Factor 8

Criminal Justice



Rank	State	Score*
1	Guanajuato	0.45
2	Zacatecas	0.44
3	Nuevo León	0.43
4	Coahuila	0.42
5	Durango	0.41
6	Aguascalientes	0.40
7	Colima	0.40
8	Chihuahua	0.40
9	Querétaro	0.40
10	Campeche	0.38
11	Sinaloa	0.38
12	San Luis Potosí	0.37
13	Sonora	0.37
14	Baja California	0.37
15	Hidalgo	0.36
*	Average of the 32 states	0.36
16	Baja California Sur	0.36
17	Michoacán	0.36
18	State of Mexico	0.35
19	Tabasco	0.35
20	Yucatán	0.35
21	Nayarit	0.35
22	Tlaxcala	0.35
23	Morelos	0.34
24	Tamaulipas	0.34
25	Quintana Roo	0.33
26	Puebla	0.33
27	Jalisco	0.32
28	Chiapas	0.31
29	Mexico City	0.31
30	Oaxaca	0.30
31	Guerrero	0.30
32	Veracruz	0.28

Rank	State	Score*
1	Querétaro	0.51
2	Sinaloa	0.44
3	Yucatán	0.42
4	Zacatecas	0.42
5	Aguascalientes	0.41
6	Guanajuato	0.41
7	Oaxaca	0.40
8	Baja California Sur	0.39
9	Baja California	0.39
10	Coahuila	0.39
11	Nuevo León	0.39
12	Nayarit	0.38
13	Colima	0.38
14	Chihuahua	0.37
15	Tabasco	0.37
16	Tamaulipas	0.37
*	Average of the 32 states	0.36
17	Tlaxcala	0.36
18	Hidalgo	0.35
19	Durango	0.35
20	Michoacán	0.35
21	Sonora	0.34
22	Jalisco	0.34
23	San Luis Potosí	0.34
24	Campeche	0.33
25	Chiapas	0.32
26	Quintana Roo	0.31
27	Guerrero	0.31
28	State of Mexico	0.30
29	Mexico City	0.29
30	Veracruz	0.29
31	Morelos	0.29
32	Puebla	0.27



*Scores are rounded to two decimal places.

Executive Summary

The *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2021-2022* is the fourth edition of the most comprehensive measurement of the rule of law in Mexico's 32 states.

The Index presents data organized into eight factors of the rule of law: 1) Constraints on Government Powers, 2) Absence of Corruption, 3) Open Government, 4) Fundamental Rights, 5) Order and Security, 6) Regulatory Enforcement, 7) Civil Justice, and 8) Criminal Justice. The scores of the eight factors are disaggregated into 42 sub-factors, which reflect the perspectives and experiences of more than 12,800 citizens from all over the country and more than 2,100 specialists in civil justice, criminal justice, labor justice, and public health, as well as the results of a variety of surveys and databases on topics related to the rule of law (third-party sources).

The Index uses a scale from 0 to 1, where 1 indicates the highest adherence to the rule of law. Like in the previous edition, no state is close to the ideal score, and none reached a score higher than 0.5, which means that all states face challenges to strengthen the rule of law.¹ The states with the highest scores in the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2021-2022* are Querétaro (0.49), Yucatán (0.47), and Guanajuato (0.46). This is the first time that Querétaro and Guanajuato are in the top of the Index, while Yucatán was in first place in the three previous editions. The states with the lowest scores are Quintana Roo (0.36), Morelos (0.35), and Guerrero (0.34).

The scores of this edition continue to show a stagnation, and even a deterioration, regarding the rule of law in different states of the country. The general scores decreased in 14 states (Campeche, Chiapas, Coahuila, Colima, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Mexico City, Michoacán, Morelos, Nayarit, Oaxaca, San Luis Potosí, Sonora and Tabasco), increased in six (Durango, Guanajuato, Nuevo León, Querétaro, Sinaloa and Tamaulipas), and did not change in 12 (Aguascalientes, Baja California, Baja California Sur, Chihuahua, Jalisco, Puebla, Quintana Roo, State of Mexico, Tlaxcala, Veracruz, Yucatán and Zacatecas).² These changes are broadly explained by three trends. The first is a weakening of institutional checks and balances to state governments with a contraction of the civic space. The second is a deterioration in criminal justice systems. The third is the lack of progress in anti-corruption efforts.

A. Weakening of institutional checks and balances and contraction of civic space.

The results of this edition show a deterioration of the checks and balances to the state executive powers. The score for Factor 1: Constrains on Government Powers decreased in 17 states (Aguascalientes, Baja California, Coahuila, Colima, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Mexico City, Morelos, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Sonora, State of Mexico, Tabasco, and Zacatecas) and had no changes in 9 (Baja California Sur, Campeche, Chiapas, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Michoacán, Nuevo León, Puebla, and Tlaxcala). These decreases are explained by two trends. The first is the weakening of the local legislatures and the judiciaries to act as effective checks and balances to state government powers (sub-factors 1.1 and 1.2, with decreases in 23 and 22 states, respectively). The second is the contraction of civic space, reflected in decreases in 15 states in the indicator that measures the effectiveness of civil society, political parties, and the press in acting as an effective check to executive power. In this aspect, 5 states have no change and 12 increased their score.

B. Deterioration of justice systems

This edition also shows a deterioration in the performance of the justice systems. In the criminal area, scores for Factor 8: Criminal Justice decreased in 14 states (Aguascalientes, Campeche, Chihuahua, Colima, Coahuila, State of Mexico, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Morelos, Nayarit, Puebla, San Luis Potosí, Sonora, and Tabasco), had no changes in 10 (Chiapas, Mexico City, Guanajuato, Michoacán, Nuevo León, Oaxaca, Quintana Roo, Tamaulipas, Yucatán, and Zacatecas), and increased in 8 (Baja California, Baja California Sur, Durango, Jalisco, Queretaro, Sinaloa, Tlaxcala, and Veracruz). These results are like the previous edition, in which 16 states decreased their score. Of the 14 states that decreased this year, six decreased in the previous edition.

The indicators with decreases in most states were (a) the guarantee of victims' rights (sub-factor 8.3, with decreases in 21 states), (b) adherence to due process (sub-factor 8.4, with decreases in 19 states); and (c) the impartiality, independence, and absence of corruption in the criminal justice system (sub-factor 8.5, with decreases in 18 states).

The effectiveness of the investigations by the police and the Prosecutor's Office (Ministerio Público) continues to

1 Scores are rounded to two decimal places.

2 Check the methodology section for details on the measurement and calculation of score changes.

be the greatest challenge in Criminal Justice (sub-factor 8.1, with decreases in 18 states and had already decreased in 15), with all states having their lowest scores in this aspect of Factor 8. This is largely due to the 'dark figure', or the number of crimes that are not reported or recorded by the police. INEGI estimates this figure at 93.3% nationally, according to the National Survey on Victimization and Perception of Public Security (ENVIPE) 2021.

In the civil and administrative area, Factor 7: Civil Justice decreased in 18 states (Campeche, Chiapas, Mexico City, Colima, Durango, State of Mexico, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Michoacán, Morelos, Oaxaca, Puebla, San Luis Potosí, Sonora, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, and Yucatán). In this area, the indicator with more decreases is sub-factor 7.6, which measures whether the civil justice system is timely, which decreased in 18 states (Baja California, Campeche, Chiapas, Mexico City, Durango, State of Mexico, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Michoacán, Morelos, Oaxaca, Puebla, Querétaro, Sinaloa, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, and Yucatán). On the other hand, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms continue to be an attractive alternative to improve access to justice. Within Factor 7, the scores of sub-factor 7.8 are the highest in most states.

C. Stagnation in the fight against corruption

As in previous years, this edition of the Index shows a lack of progress in Factor 2: Absence of Corruption, with decreases in 16 states (Baja California Sur, Campeche, Chihuahua, Colima, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Michoacán, Morelos, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosí, State of Mexico, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, and Yucatán), and no changes in 11 (Aguascalientes, Baja California, Chiapas, Coahuila, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Mexico City, Puebla, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Tlaxcala). The aspects with most decreases were absence of corruption in the judiciary (sub-factor 2.2, with decreases in 21 states), absence of corruption in the security and law enforcement systems (sub-factor 2.3, with decreases in 17 states) and absence of corruption in the state executive branch (sub-factor 2.1, with decreases in 17 states and no changes in 6).

D. Security

Finally, data from the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2021-2022* show that, even though the country still faces a severe security crisis, there has been slight progress. Factor 5 scores increased in 19 states (Aguascalientes, Baja California, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Jalisco, Mexico City, Michoacán, Morelos, Nuevo León, Oaxaca, Puebla, Querétaro, Quintana Roo, Sinaloa, State of Mexico, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Veracruz, and Zacatecas), with perceptions of security (sub-factor 5.3) increasing in 24 states.

What is the Rule of Law and How is it Measured?

What is the Rule of Law?

The rule of law is a principle of governance in which the government as well as private actors are accountable under the law and the laws are clear, publicized, stable, and just, applied evenly, and protect fundamental rights. The rule of law is a guiding principle that connects authorities and citizens through the establishment of rights, obligations, and constraints in order for people to live in harmony, access better opportunities, participate in the decisions made by their communities, and enjoy a safe life and property. The rule of law is one of the pillars for societies to promote equality of opportunities, sustainable development, effective democracy, and peace.

The rule of law is an essential element of sustainable development and was recognized by the international community and made part of Goal 16 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, approved by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly in 2015. Goal 16 aims to promote fair, peaceful, and inclusive societies, and target 16.3 specifically invites countries to “promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.”

How is the Rule of Law Measured? Conceptual Framework of the Mexico States Rule of Law Index

The rule of law as a concept is notoriously difficult to define and measure. The *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2021-2022* approaches this challenge by building a series of indicators that capture multiple outcomes of the rule of law in everyday life, defined using the four universal principles highlighted in Box 2.

The *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* uses a conceptual framework and methodology that are very similar to those used by WJP around the world, but has adapted the concepts, surveys, and third-party sources to the Mexican context in order to provide a comprehensive summary of the rule of law situation in each of the states and respond to the national reality, availability of data, institutional architecture, and competencies of the different levels of government. The *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2021-2022* is comprised of 42 sub-factors, which are organized in eight factors: Constraints on Government Powers, Absence of Corruption, Open Government, Fundamental Rights, Order and Security, Regulatory Enforcement, Civil Justice, and Criminal Justice. The conceptual framework connecting these indicators is based on two main principles regarding the relationship between the government and the citizens. First, the law imposes limits on the exercise of power by the state and its agents, as well as by individuals and private entities. This is measured in factors 1, 2, 3, and 4. Second, the state limits the actions of members of society and fulfills its basic duties towards its population so that the public interest is served, people are protected from violence, and all members of society have access to dispute resolution and grievance mechanisms. This is measured in factors 5, 6, 7, and 8.

Box 2. Four Universal Principles of the Rule of Law

The WJP uses a working definition of the rule of law based on four universal principles, derived from internationally accepted standards. The rule of law is a system where the following four universal principles are upheld:

- 1. Accountability:** The government as well as private actors are accountable under the law.
- 2. Just Laws:** The laws are clear, publicized, stable, and just; are applied evenly; and protect fundamental rights, including the security of persons and property and certain core human rights.
- 3. Just Process:** The processes by which the laws are enacted, administered, and enforced are accessible, fair, and efficient.
- 4. Accessible & Impartial Dispute Resolution:** Justice is delivered timely by competent, ethical, and independent representatives and neutrals who are accessible, have adequate resources, and reflect the makeup of the communities they serve.

3 UN, A/RES/70/1, Resolution approved by the General Meeting on September 25th, 2015: Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. October 21st, 2015, pp. 2. Available from: un.org/es/comun/docs/?symbol=A/RES/70/1.

4 Refer to the Methodology section for detailed information on the differences between the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2021-2022* and the global *WJP Rule of Law Index*.

5 Each of the 42 sub-factors are written as a statement that reflects concrete aspects of the rule of law and that fulfill certain characteristics, such as providing a clear interpretation of the concept for measurement, measuring progress towards a specific goal of the rule of law, providing a balanced measurement of each concept, and being sensitive to changes over time [Vera Institute of Justice (2003), *Measuring Progress toward Safety and Justice: A Global Guide to the Design of Performance Indicators across the Justice Sector*].

Factors and Sub-Factors of the Mexico States Rule of Law Index⁶

Factor 1.

Constraints on Government Powers: Factor 1 measures the extent to which those who govern are bound by law. It comprises the means, both constitutional and institutional, by which the powers of the government, mayors, and other authorities in the state's executive branch are limited and held accountable under the law for their actions. This factor also considers the role played by the non-governmental checks on the government's power, such as the press, civil society organizations, and political parties. Specifically, the factor is comprised of the following six sub-factors:

1.1 Government powers are effectively limited by the local legislature

Measures whether local legislative bodies have the ability in practice to exercise effective checks on and oversight of the government. It also measures whether legislators in the opposition can express their opinions against government policies without fear of retaliation.

1.2 Government powers are effectively limited by the local judiciary

Measures whether the judiciary has the independence and the ability in practice to exercise effective checks on the state government and whether authorities comply with the decisions of courts.

1.3 Government powers are effectively limited by independent auditing and review

Measures whether comptrollers or auditors, as well as human rights ombudsman agencies, have sufficient independence and the ability to exercise effective checks on and oversight of the state government and apply penalties in practice.

1.4 State government officials are penalized when they abuse their powers or fail to comply with regulations

Measures whether government officials who abuse their powers or fail to comply with regulations are punished in practice. It considers officials in the executive, legislative and judicial branches, as well as police officers.

1.5 State government powers are subject to non-governmental checks from civil society, political parties and the press

Measures whether journalists, civil society organizations, political parties, activists and individuals are free to report and comment on government policies without fear of retaliation. It also measures whether people can speak freely and protest peacefully against

the government or whether they can present petitions to the government.

1.6 Elections are free, clean and transparent

Measures the integrity of the electoral process, including access to the ballot, the absence of intimidation, and public scrutiny of election results.

Factor 2.

Absence of Corruption: This factor measures absence of corruption, defined as the use of public power to obtain private benefits in the local executive branch, the judiciary, the legislature, and the safety and law enforcement systems. This factor considers three types of corruption: bribery, improper influence, and misappropriation of public funds and is divided in four sub-factors.

2.1 Government officials in the state executive branch do not commit acts of corruption

Measures the integrity of officials in the state executive branch through the absence of bribery, informal payments and other inducements in the delivery of public services, and the enforcement of regulations. It also measures the transparency of bidding processes and whether the government officials refrain from embezzling public funds.

2.2 Government officials in the judicial branch do not use public office for private gain

Measures whether judges and judicial officials refrain from soliciting and accepting bribes to perform duties or expedite processes, and whether the judiciary and judicial rulings are free of improper influence by the government, private interests, and criminal organizations.

2.3 Government officials in the safety and law enforcement systems do not use public office for private gain

Measures whether police officers and criminal investigators refrain from soliciting and accepting bribes, and whether they are free from improper influence by private interests or criminal organizations. It also measures the absence of corruption in the army and navy.

2.4 Government officials in the legislative branch do not use public office for private gain

Measures whether members of the legislature refrain from soliciting or accepting bribes or other inducements in exchange for political favors or favorable votes on legislation.

⁶ For more information regarding each factor and sub-factor in the global WJP Rule of Law Index, visit the website worldjusticeproject.org.

Factor 3.

Open Government: Factor 3 measures the openness of government, defined by the extent to which the government shares information, empowers people with tools to hold it accountable, and fosters citizen participation in policy decision-making. In other words, it measures whether citizens can know about the actions of the government and whether they can influence the decision-making process. The factor presents information from the Open Government Metric, developed by the National Institute of Access to Information (INAI) and the Center for Economic Research and Teaching (CIDE), which uses an extremely robust conceptual framework and methodology and is transparent and public. The Open Government Metric incorporates two fundamental aspects of open government: citizen participation (3.1) and transparency (3.2).

3.1 Civic participation in decision-making

Measures whether citizens can effectively participate in the public policy process.

3.2 The right to public information is effectively guaranteed

Measures whether citizens have access to public information and open data, including availability of information (active transparency) and the response to requests for information (passive transparency). It also measures how feasible it is for citizens to obtain public information in a prompt and complete manner.

Factor 4.

Fundamental Rights: Factor 4 measures the effective protection of human rights, recognizing that a governance system that does not guarantee the fundamental rights established by international law is not a rule of law system. This factor focuses on civil and individual rights established under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which are most closely related to the rule of law (first-generation rights), leaving aside the second- and third-generation rights (economic, social, and solidarity rights), which are measured, directly or indirectly, by other metrics. Currently, in Mexico there is no adequate data to measure sub-factor 4.2 on a state level, and it cannot be properly quantified through surveys. Therefore, it has been left as an empty value that has no effect on scores.

4.1 Equal treatment and absence of discrimination

Measures whether, in practice, people are free from discrimination, which is understood as a distinction, exclusion, restriction, or preference based on socio-economic status, gender, race, ethnicity, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, or educational level, with respect to public services or everyday experiences.

4.2 The right to life and security of the person is effectively guaranteed

Measures the absence of extrajudicial executions, forced disappearances, and whether political dissidents or activists are subjected to unjustified detentions, threats, abusive treatment, or violence.

4.3 Due process of the law and rights of the accused are effectively guaranteed

Measures respect for investigation rules and due process. It measures whether the basic rights of criminal suspects are respected, including the presumption of innocence, the freedom from arbitrary arrest and unreasonable pre-trial detention, the right not to be tortured, to have a fair and public trial before an independent, competent, and impartial court, and the right to adequate legal assistance. In addition, it measures whether the principle of equality is respected in the criminal process.

4.4 Freedom of opinion and expression is effectively guaranteed

Measures whether journalists, civil society organizations, political parties, and individuals are free to report and comment on government policies without fear of retaliation. The sub-factor also measures whether people may speak freely and protest peacefully against the government and whether they may present petitions to the government.

4.5 Freedom of belief and religion is effectively guaranteed

Measures whether people can worship and conduct religious practices freely and publicly, without fear of retaliation.

4.6 The right to privacy is effectively guaranteed

Measures whether the police or other government officials spy on activists and the opposition or by intercepting electronic communications, and whether they conduct physical searches without warrants.

4.7 Freedom of assembly and association is effectively guaranteed

Measures whether people can freely attend peaceful protests, community meetings, sign petitions, and join political organizations without fear of retaliation.

4.8 Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed

Measures the effective enforcement of fundamental labor rights, including the right to social security, safety and health conditions at work, freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining, the absence of discrimination with respect to employment, and the freedom from forced labor and child labor.

Factor 5.

Order & Security: Factor 5 measures whether the state effectively guarantees the safety of people and property. Security is one of the defining aspects of any society with rule of law and is a fundamental function of the state. It is also a precondition for the realization of rights and freedoms that the rule of law seeks to advance. This factor does not include crimes such as drug trafficking, organized crime, money laundering, theft of fuel, and human trafficking, among others, because these crimes are not suitable for measurement through surveys and there is currently no consistent, uniform, high-quality data for them in the country. The violence caused by organized crime is indirectly captured by the number of homicides and perceptions of security.

5.1 Absence of homicidess

Measures the homicide rate for every 100,000 people as an approximation of peace by recognizing that the state is responsible for protecting people's lives.

5.2 Absence of crime

Measures the absence of crimes that directly affect people and homes. It incorporates measurements of the incidence and prevalence of crimes.

5.3 Perception of security

Measures whether people feel safe and secure in their state and in spaces such as their homes, work, streets, schools, markets, parks, malls, banks, ATMs, public transport, cars, and roads. It also measures the perception of security of businesses in the state.

Factor 6.

Regulatory Enforcement: Factor 6 measures the extent to which regulations are enforced fairly and effectively. Factor 6 does not assess which activities a government chooses to regulate, nor does it consider how much regulation of a particular activity is appropriate. Rather, it examines how regulations are implemented and enforced in aspects such as public health, workplace safety, environmental protection, and commercial activities.

6.1 Government regulations are effectively enforced

Measures whether government regulations such as labor, environmental, commercial, and public health are effectively enforced and whether authorities investigate and penalize those that don't comply with regulations.

6.2 Government regulations are applied and enforced without corruption

Measures whether the enforcement of regulations and processes such as payments are subject to corruption and improper influences.

6.3 Administrative proceedings are conducted effectively and efficiently

Measures whether administrative procedures are conducted effectively, efficiently, and without unreasonable delay.

6.4 Due process is respected in administrative proceedings

Measures whether due process of the law is respected in administrative proceedings.

6.5 The state government does not expropriate without lawful process and adequate compensation

Measures whether the government respects the property rights of people and corporations, refrains from the illegal expropriation of private property, and provides adequate compensation when property is legally expropriated without delays. This sub-factor considers direct and indirect expropriation and also measures the respect of intellectual property.

Factor 7.

Civil Justice: Factor 7 measures whether people can resolve their grievances peacefully and effectively through the civil justice system. To guarantee access to civil justice, people need to know and trust the formal mechanisms to resolve legal problems (7.1), that there is availability of adequate and affordable counsel (7.2), and that civil justice does not impose barriers through expenses or bureaucratic processes (7.3). The effective application of civil justice also requires that the system is impartial, independent, and free of corruption and undue influences (7.4); that respects due process (7.5); with procedures that are performed in a timely matter and without unreasonable delay (7.6); and judicial resolutions that are applied effectively (7.7). Lastly, this factor measures the accessibility, impartiality, and effectiveness of mediation and arbitration systems that allow dispute resolution (7.8).

7.1 People know their rights and trust civil justice institutions

Measures whether people are aware of their rights, know what to do and where to go when faced with a civil legal problem, and whether they trust the formal mechanisms to solve disputes. It also includes a measurement of the difficulties faced by people due to lack of information.

7.2 People have access to information and affordable quality legal counsel when facing legal problems or disputes

Measures whether people have access to adequate, affordable, and quality legal counsel when facing civil and labor legal problems, including free legal assistance if they lack the means to pay for it.

7.3 People can resolve their legal problems easily and without high costs or bureaucratic procedures
Measures whether people can access the civil justice system without facing high costs or problems caused by the complexity of requirements and procedures.

7.4 The civil justice system is impartial, independent, and free of corruption
Measures whether the civil justice system is free of discrimination, corruption, and improper influences. The sub-factor includes measurements on the use of bribery to rush processes or favor a particular party, as well as the use of improper influence in the designation and promotion of court personnel. It also quantifies whether judges solve cases independently and objectively.

7.5 The civil justice system guarantees a quality process
Measures whether the civil justice system respects due process and guarantees quality processes and resolutions. It also includes variables regarding the adequate education and professionalization of mediators and judges.

7.6 The civil justice system is not subject to unreasonable delay
Measures whether civil justice proceedings are conducted in a timely manner and without unreasonable delay during the resolution of disputes.

7.7 Resolutions of civil and administrative courts are effectively enforced
Measures whether the civil justice system effectively solves disputes and if civil justice decisions are effectively and efficiently enforced.

7.8 Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms are accessible, impartial and effective
Measures whether alternative dispute resolution mechanisms are accessible, efficient, enforceable, timely, and free of corruption.

Factor 8.

Criminal Justice: Factor 8 evaluates the effectiveness and quality of the criminal justice system. An effective criminal justice system is a key aspect of the rule of law, as it constitutes the conventional mechanism to redress grievances. A quality criminal justice system must respect the rights of victims and the accused. Therefore a comprehensive assessment of the criminal justice system must take into consideration the actions of all participants in the system, including the police, lawyers, legal counsels for victims, prosecutors, judges, and prison personnel.

8.1 The police and the public ministry investigate crimes effectively
Measures whether the justice system is effective at solving crimes and respecting due process. It includes structural variables such as resources, equipment and technology, sufficiency of personnel, training, and education of agents in charge of the investigation of crimes, the sufficiency of crime information systems, and indicators of outcomes regarding the effectiveness of investigations.

8.2 The criminal adjudication system is timely and effective
Measures whether the criminal adjudication system is timely and effective, including whether it can solve cases effectively and without unreasonable delays.

8.3 Victim's rights are effectively guaranteed
Measures whether the criminal justice system respects victims' rights. It includes medical and psychological assistance, legal counsel, restitution, protection, and the effectiveness of alternative mechanisms to solve disputes in criminal matters.

8.4 Due process of the law for the accused is effectively guaranteed
Measures whether due process of the law is respected, including the presumption of innocence, the principle of equality in the criminal process, absence of discrimination, the treatment received by detained people, the right to an adequate defense, and the right to a public trial before a competent and impartial judge.

8.5 Criminal justice system is impartial, independent, and free of corruption
Measures whether the police and criminal judges are impartial, independent, and free of corruption and improper influence. The sub-factor includes measurements of the use of bribery and the improper influence of political powers, economic powers, and organized crime to favor a party in the criminal process. It also includes measurements for the use of bribery and improper influence in the recruiting and promotion processes.

8.6 The prison system guarantees the safety and rights of detained people
Measures whether the prison system guarantees conditions of safety and order and respects the rights of the detained. It also measures the absence of corruption and the effectiveness of the prison system in reducing recidivism.

Sources of information

The indicators presented in the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2021-2022* measure the adherence to the rule of law through 42 sub-factors that reflect the experiences and perceptions of people in Mexico's 32 states.

The Index uses three different sources of information: i) a General Population Poll (GPP), ii) Qualified Respondents' Questionnaires (QRQs) for experts and attorneys who practice in each of the 32 states, and iii) official statistics and databases compiled by other institutions (or third-party sources). The use of three sources allows WJP to measure the rule of law from different complementary perspectives, use a large number of questions, and use the best sources for measurement of the different concepts, which reduces the bias that could come from a single method of data collection.

The *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* is the result of a long process of development, validation, and consultation. The surveys, designed by the WJP, are the result of a comprehensive consultation with academia and experts and of feedback from different forums and meetings. Third-party sources were selected by the WJP team after reviewing over 30 databases and surveys. The indicators were built following strict methodological criteria, reviewed for their conceptual consistency, validated using other metrics and indices, and subjected to a sensitivity analysis to guarantee their reliability. The objective of this Index is to provide reliable information that can be compared over time and used for public policy design in Mexico.

1. General Population Poll

The general population poll for the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2021-2022* was administered to a representative sample of 400 adults in each state, yielding a total of 12,800 surveyed individuals. The GPP was applied in a coordinated manner by six leading public opinion companies in Mexico from September to October 2021.

The GPP was designed by WJP and includes questions regarding the perception and experience of issues such as fundamental rights, civic participation, knowledge of the law, discrimination, contact with police and armed forces, corruption, safety, institutional performance, ordinary justice, and elections. The interviews were conducted face-to-face using tablets and smartphones. In order to guarantee the quality of the information, traditional *in-situ* supervision techniques were applied by the field personnel and remote supervision techniques were applied in real time by the survey monitoring company.

2. Qualified Respondents' Questionnaires

WJP designed four Qualified Respondents' Questionnaires (QRQs), aimed at attorneys specialized in: i) civil, administrative, and commercial law; ii) criminal law; and iii) labor law; as well as health personnel specialized in iv) public health. The QRQs include questions regarding the perception of the performance of state authorities, focused specifically on the performance of justice authorities in the specialized fields of each surveyed individual. WJP collected more than 20,000 attorney and specialist contacts across the entire country and invited them to respond the questionnaires. Finally, WJP administered the online surveys from October 2021 and January 2022 and obtained 2,196 complete surveys.

Box 3. Citizens hearing citizens: experiences during fieldwork

The WJP works with leading polling companies in Mexico to apply the General Population Poll to 12,800 respondents throughout the country. This is an exercise of citizens listening to other citizens, in which translation services or interpreters were used when necessary. Pollsters sought to generate empathy and gain people's trust to ask about potentially sensitive issues and were exposed to situations of insecurity and violence, such as threats and robbery, but managed to capture the perception and experience of the general population in Mexico about rule of law matters.

The survey companies that worked with WJP for the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* were:

1. **Data Opinión Pública y Mercados:** Coordination and monitoring of fieldwork.
2. **BGC:** Fieldwork in Chiapas, Guerrero, Mexico City, Nuevo León, Oaxaca, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, and Zacatecas.
3. **Buendía & Márquez:** Fieldwork in Baja California, Baja California Sur, Chihuahua, Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, and Sonora.
4. **Ipsos:** Fieldwork in Aguascalientes, Campeche, Colima, Durango, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Nayarit, and Veracruz.
5. **Olivares Plata Consultores:** Fieldwork in Michoacán, Morelos, Querétaro, and State of Mexico.
6. **Pulso Mercadológico:** Fieldwork in Hidalgo, Puebla, Quintana Roo, and Yucatán.

3. Third-party sources

The WJP compiled administrative information and state representative surveys about rule of law topics to complement the WJP's other sources of information. The WJP used five criteria to select and include the data. The data had to be: i) conceptually valid, ii) timely, iii) disaggregated by state, iv) representative at the state level, and v) compiled using a transparent and robust methodology.

In total, 56 variables from 12 third-party sources were included in the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2021-2022*: administrative records of murder rates by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), the National Survey on Victimization and Perception of Public Safety (ENVIPE) by INEGI, the National Survey of Population Deprived of Liberty (ENPOL) by INEGI, the National Survey on the Dynamics of Relationships in Homes (ENDIREH) by INEGI, the National Survey of Occupation and Employment (ENOE) by INEGI, the National Survey on Government Impact and Quality (ENCIG) by INEGI, the National Survey on Discrimination (ENADIS) by the National Council to Prevent Discrimination (CONAPRED) and INEGI, the National Survey on Victimization of Companies (ENVE) by INEGI, the record of murdered journalists (Article 19), INAI and CIDE Open Government Metric, the database of the National Diagnosis of Prison Supervision (DNSP) by the National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH), and prison statistics journals taken by the Secretariat of Security and Citizen Protection (SSPC).⁷

⁷ Refer to the Methodology section to find more details about third-party sources.

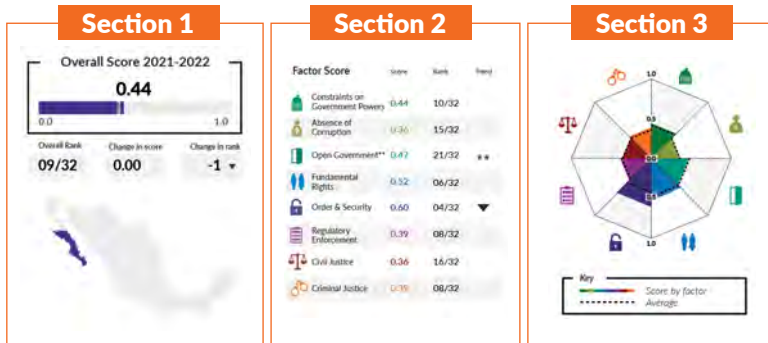


2

State Profiles

How to read the State Profiles

The state profiles show scores for each of the factors and sub-factors in the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2021-2022*. Scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 indicates the highest adherence to the rule of law. Each profile consists of four sections, outlined below.



Section 1

Displays the state's overall score for the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2021-2022*, the state's ranking, and a map that shows where the state is located. It also includes the change of score and position of the state with respect to the previous edition of the Index, as well as arrows indicating the direction of the change.

Section 2

Displays the state's individual factor scores for the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2021-2022* and compares the state's ranking to other states. It also includes arrows indicating changes in the scores of the factors with respect to the previous edition of the Index.



Section 3

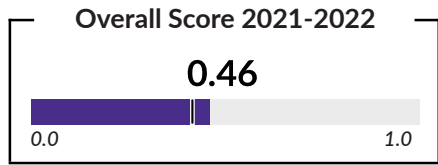
Displays the state's scores for each of the eight factors of the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2021-2022*. The center of the circle represents the lowest score (0) and the outside of the circle represents the highest score (1). The color area shows the state's scores, while the black dotted line shows the average score for the 32 states.

Section 4

Presents the state's disaggregated scores for each of the 42 sub-factors of the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2021-2022*. The black line shows the average score for the 32 states. Sub-factor 4.2 is not included in the measurement because there are no current systematized records to measure the concept in the country. Refer to the Methodology section for more details.

Aguascalientes

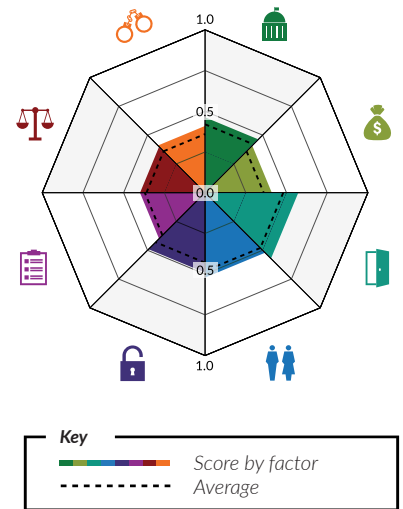
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall Rank	Change in score	Change in rank
04/32	0.00	1 ▲



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.46	08/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.41	05/32	
Open Government**	0.57	02/32	* *
Fundamental Rights	0.52	07/32	
Order & Security	0.49	12/32	▲
Regulatory Enforcement	0.40	07/32	
Civil Justice	0.40	06/32	
Criminal Justice	0.41	05/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

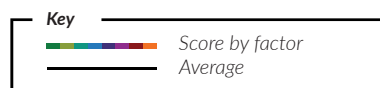
1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.40
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.54
1.3	Independent auditing	0.34
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.43
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.55
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.48

Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.35
2.2	In the judiciary	0.52
2.3	In police/military	0.43
2.4	In the legislature	0.33

Open Government**

3.1	Civic participation	0.42
3.2	Right to information	0.71



Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.46
4.2	Right to life and security*	-
4.3	Due process of law	0.43
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.55
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.74
4.6	Right to privacy	0.48
4.7	Freedom of association	0.59
4.8	Labor rights	0.38

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.58
5.2	Absence of crime	0.38
5.3	Perception of safety	0.51

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.41
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.38
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.39
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.41
6.5	Property rights	0.40

Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.35
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.45
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.38
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.51
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.41
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.30
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.37
7.8	Accessible, impartial, and prompt ADRs	0.48

Criminal Justice

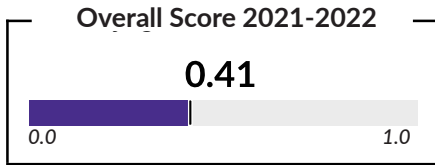
8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.21
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.37
8.3	Rights of victims	0.48
8.4	Due process of law	0.43
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.46
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.50

*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more about the measurement and estimation of changes of Factor 3.

Baja California

Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law

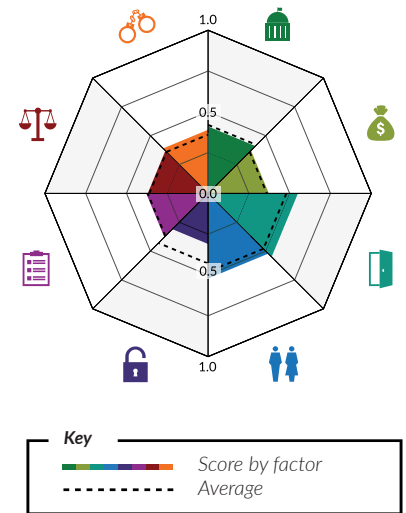


Overall Rank	Change in score	Change in rank
16/32	0.00	4 ▲



Factor Score

	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.41	18/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.37	11/32	
Open Government**	0.55	04/32	* *
Fundamental Rights	0.52	05/32	
Order & Security	0.31	26/32	▲
Regulatory Enforcement	0.38	13/32	
Civil Justice	0.37	14/32	
Criminal Justice	0.39	09/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.35
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.49
1.3	Independent auditing	0.28
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.38
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.48
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.47

Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.36
2.2	In the judiciary	0.47
2.3	In police/military	0.35
2.4	In the legislature	0.31

Open Government**

3.1	Civic participation	0.41
3.2	Right to information	0.69



Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.48
4.2	Right to life and security*	-
4.3	Due process of law	0.47
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.48
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.76
4.6	Right to privacy	0.41
4.7	Freedom of association	0.61
4.8	Labor rights	0.43

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.00
5.2	Absence of crime	0.50
5.3	Perception of safety	0.44

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.39
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.51
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.35
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.32
6.5	Property rights	0.31

Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.35
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.40
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.27
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.48
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.40
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.25
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.34
7.8	Accessible, impartial, and prompt ADRs	0.44

Criminal Justice

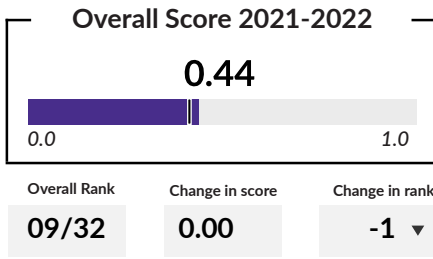
8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.25
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.32
8.3	Rights of victims	0.49
8.4	Due process of law	0.47
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.39
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.44

*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

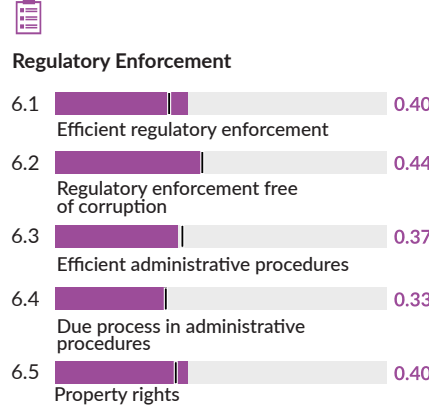
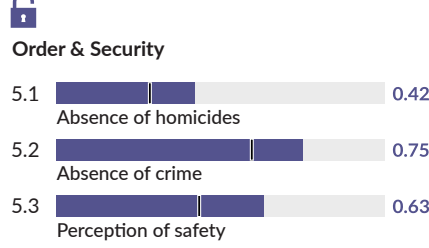
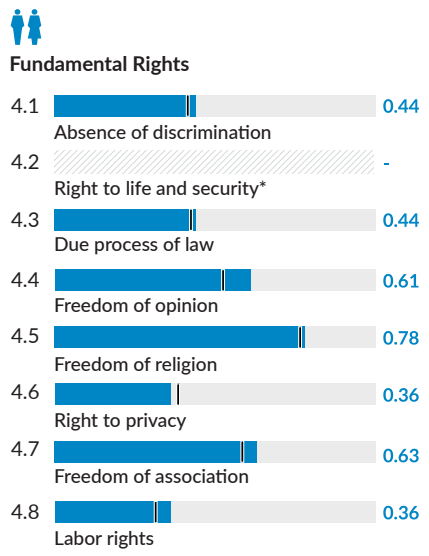
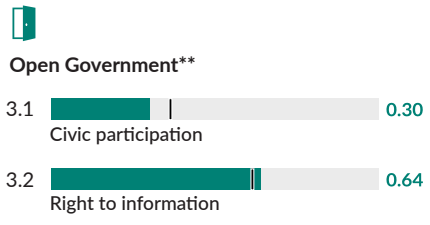
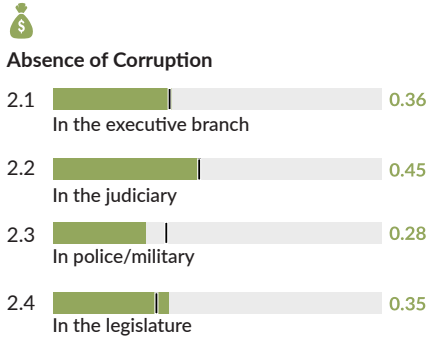
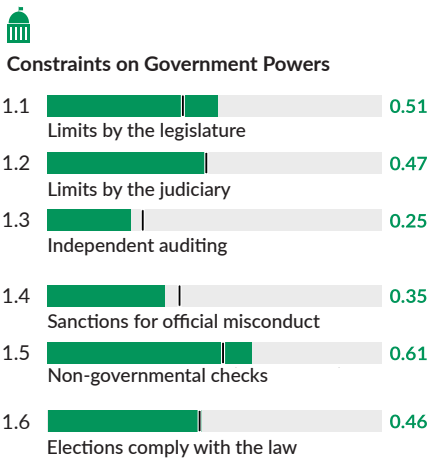
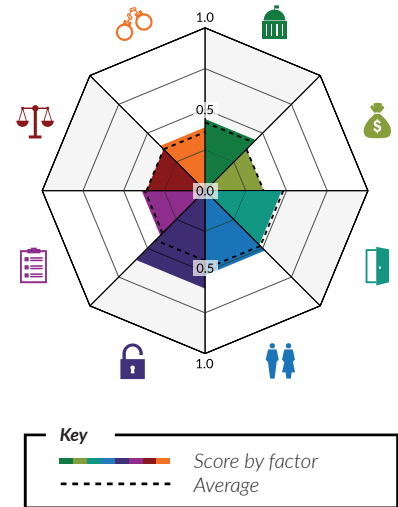
**Refer to the methodology section to know more about the measurement and estimation of changes of Factor 3.

Baja California Sur

Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



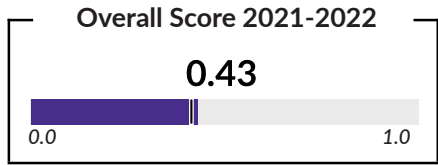
Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.44	10/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.36	15/32	
Open Government**	0.47	21/32	* *
Fundamental Rights	0.52	06/32	
Order & Security	0.60	04/32	▼
Regulatory Enforcement	0.39	08/32	
Civil Justice	0.36	16/32	
Criminal Justice	0.39	08/32	



*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.
 **Refer to the methodology section to know more about the measurement and estimation of changes of Factor 3.

Campeche

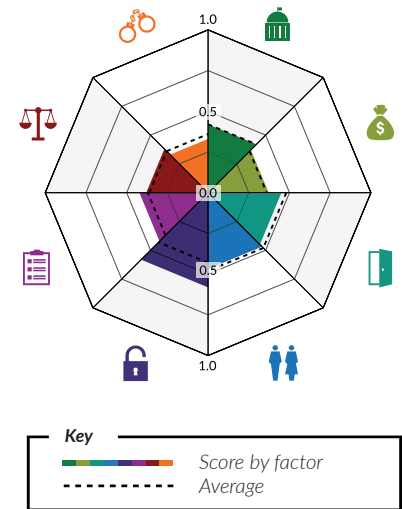
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



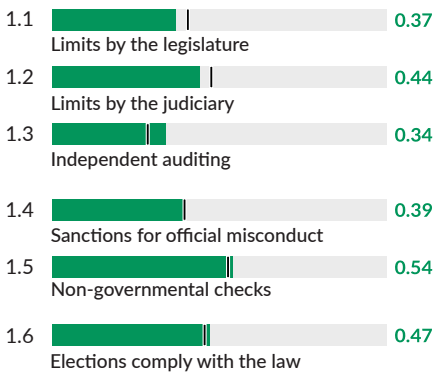
Overall Rank: **11/32**
 Change in score: **-0.02**
 Change in rank: **-8**



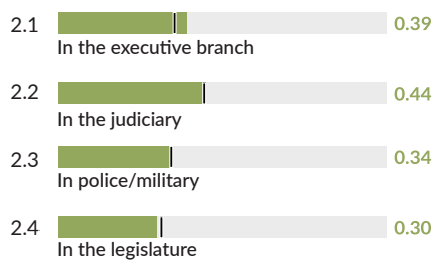
Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.42	13/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.37	12/32	▼
Open Government**	0.45	26/32	* *
Fundamental Rights	0.47	20/32	
Order & Security	0.58	06/32	▼
Regulatory Enforcement	0.42	04/32	
Civil Justice	0.38	10/32	
Criminal Justice	0.33	24/32	



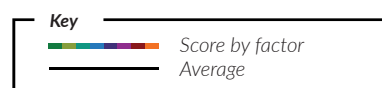
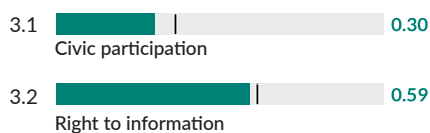
Constraints on Government Powers



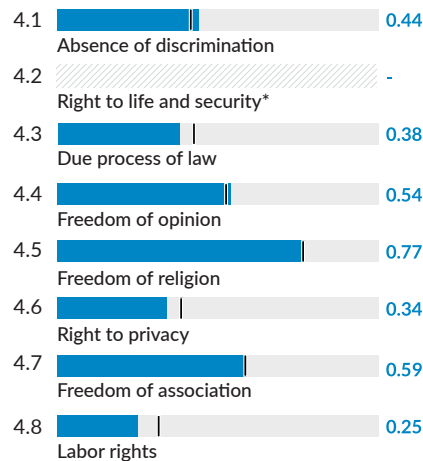
Absence of Corruption



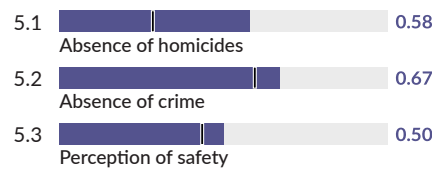
Open Government**



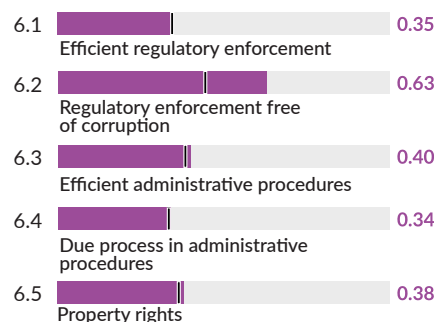
Fundamental Rights



Order & Security



Regulatory Enforcement



Civil Justice



Criminal Justice

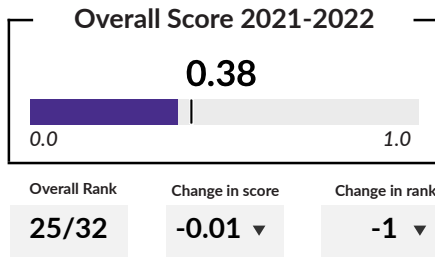


*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

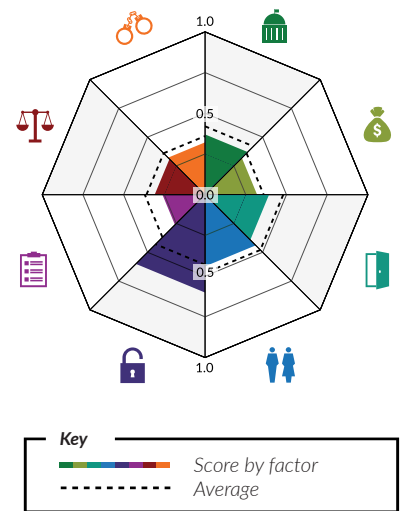
**Refer to the methodology section to know more about the measurement and estimation of changes of Factor 3.

Chiapas

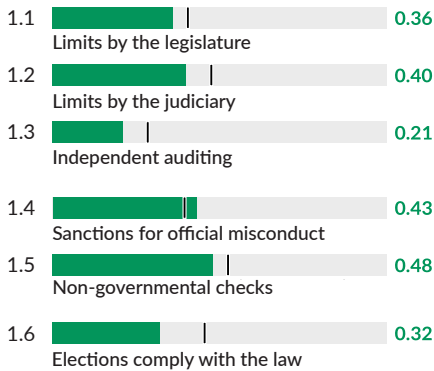
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



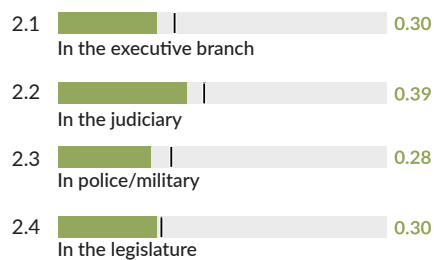
Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.37	30/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.32	26/32	
Open Government**	0.39	30/32	* *
Fundamental Rights	0.44	28/32	
Order & Security	0.60	03/32	▼
Regulatory Enforcement	0.26	32/32	
Civil Justice	0.31	28/32	
Criminal Justice	0.32	25/32	



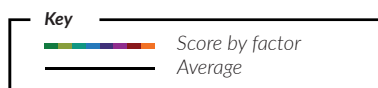
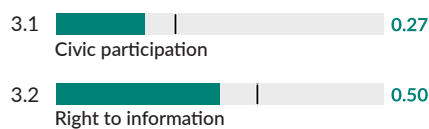
Constraints on Government Powers



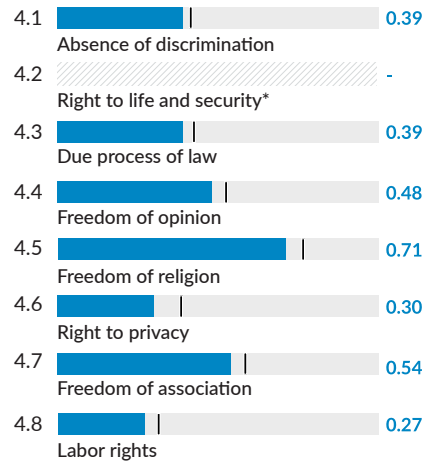
Absence of Corruption



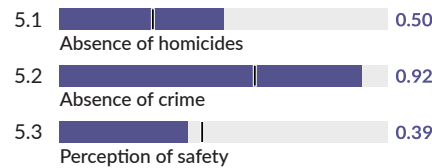
Open Government**



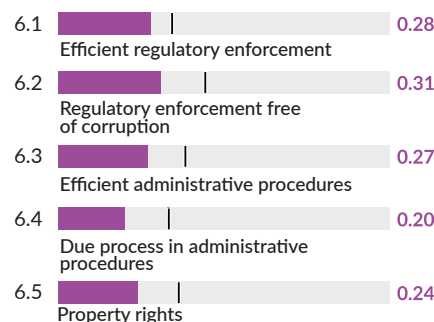
Fundamental Rights



Order & Security



Regulatory Enforcement



Civil Justice



Criminal Justice

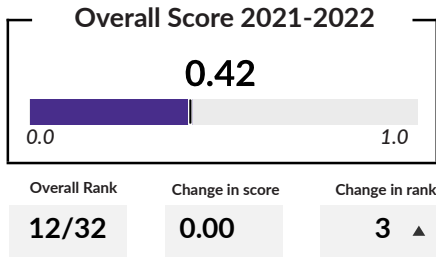


*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

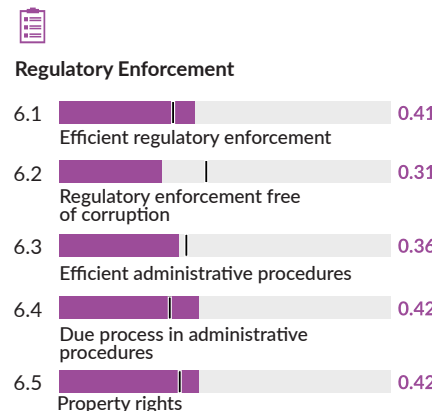
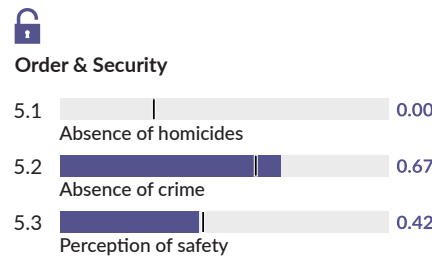
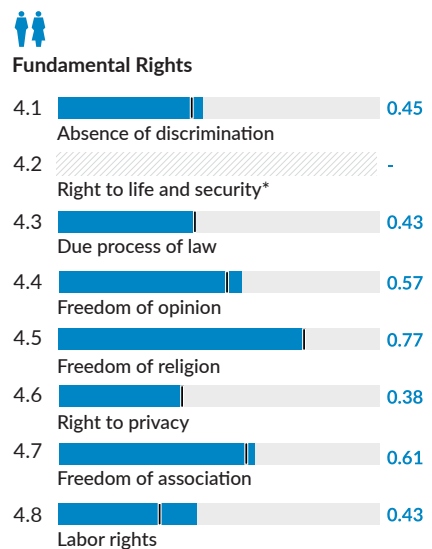
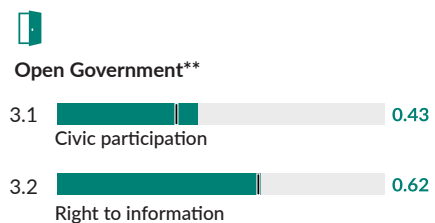
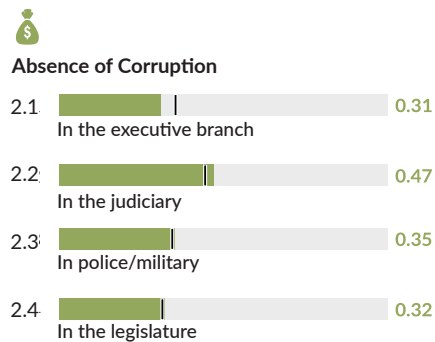
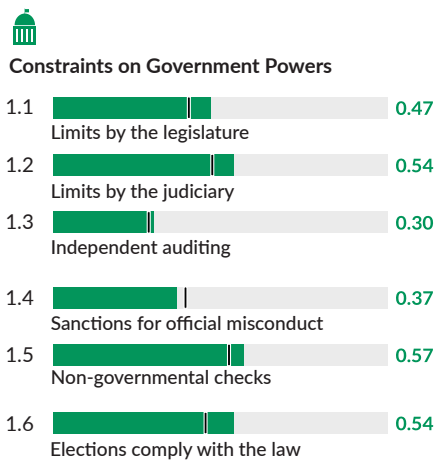
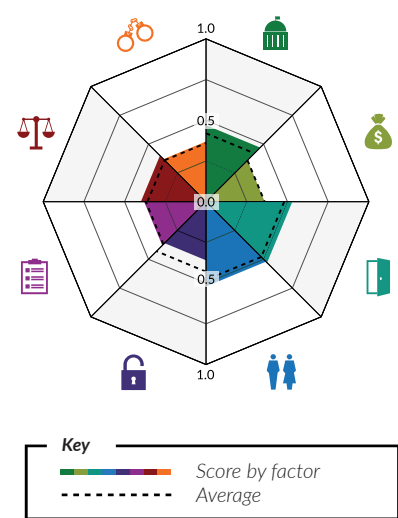
**Refer to the methodology section to know more about the measurement and estimation of changes of Factor 3.

Chihuahua

Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.47	06/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.36	14/32	
Open Government**	0.53	07/32	* *
Fundamental Rights	0.52	04/32	
Order & Security	0.36	19/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.38	10/32	
Civil Justice	0.40	08/32	
Criminal Justice	0.37	14/32	

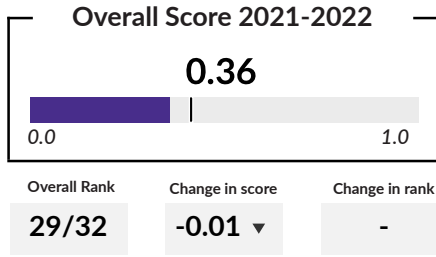


*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

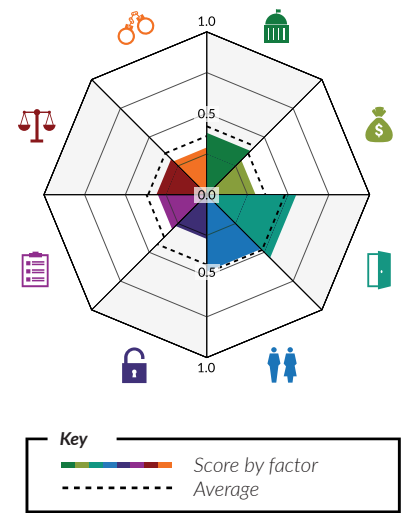
**Refer to the methodology section to know more about the measurement and estimation of changes of Factor 3.

Ciudad de México

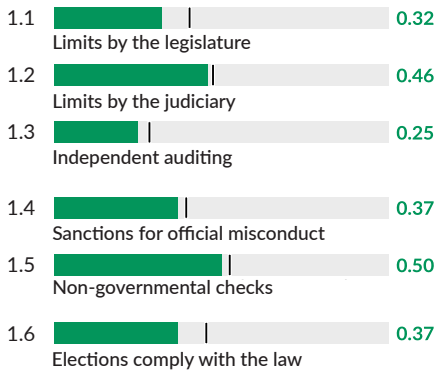
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



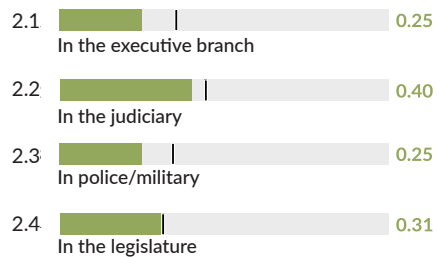
Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.38	28/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.30	30/32	
Open Government**	0.55	03/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.47	22/32	
Order & Security	0.27	28/32	▲
Regulatory Enforcement	0.30	31/32	
Civil Justice	0.31	29/32	
Criminal Justice	0.29	29/32	



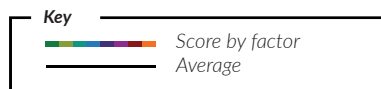
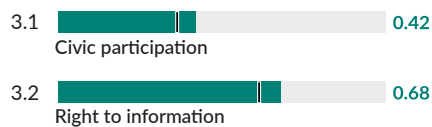
Constraints on Government Powers



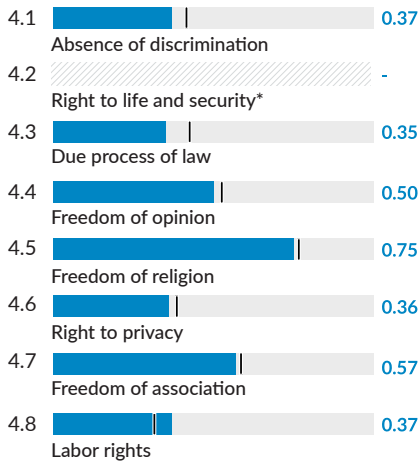
Absence of Corruption



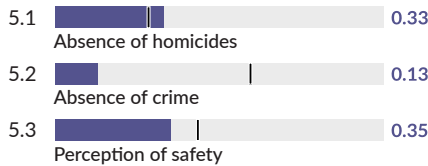
Open Government**



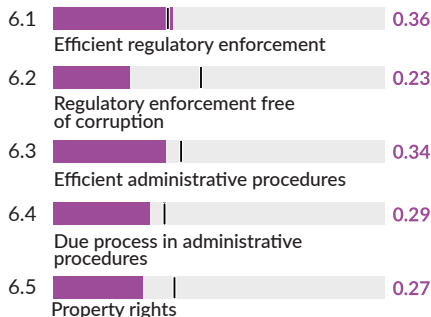
Fundamental Rights



Order & Security



Regulatory Enforcement



Civil Justice



Criminal Justice

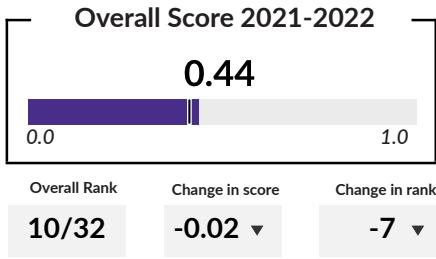


*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

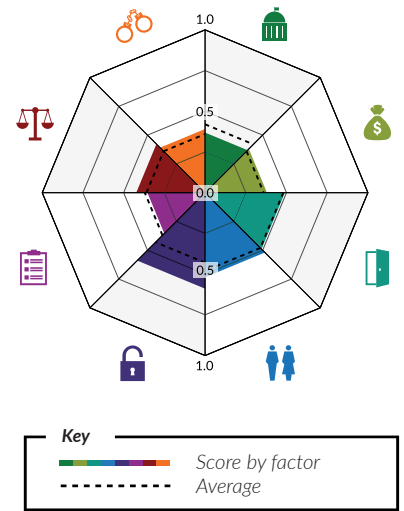
**Refer to the methodology section to know more about the measurement and estimation of changes of Factor 3.

Coahuila

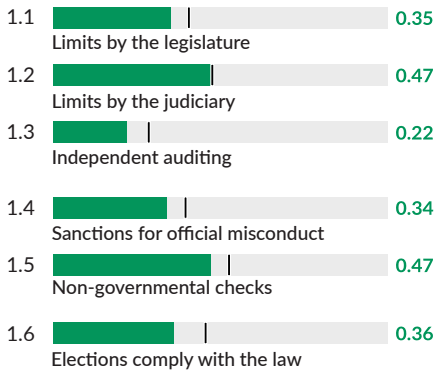
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



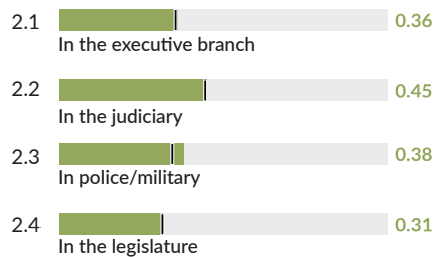
Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.37	29/32	▼
Absence of Corruption	0.38	09/32	
Open Government**	0.49	13/32	* *
Fundamental Rights	0.52	08/32	
Order & Security	0.59	05/32	▼
Regulatory Enforcement	0.35	20/32	▼
Civil Justice	0.42	04/32	
Criminal Justice	0.39	10/32	



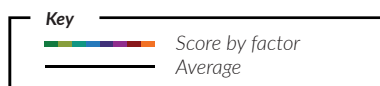
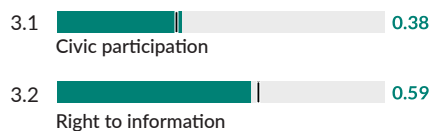
Constraints on Government Powers



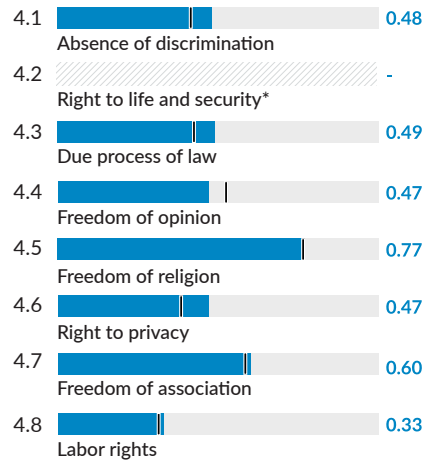
Absence of Corruption



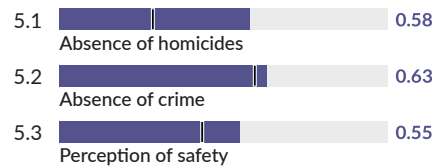
Open Government**



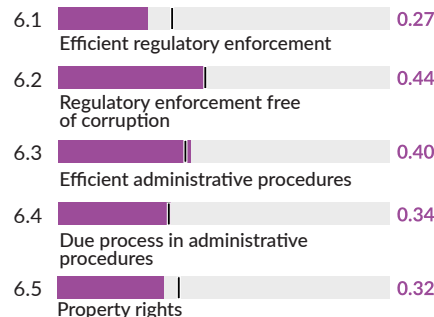
Fundamental Rights



Order & Security



Regulatory Enforcement



Civil Justice



Criminal Justice

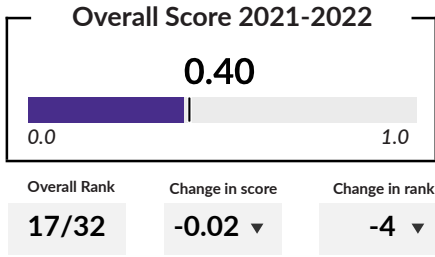


*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

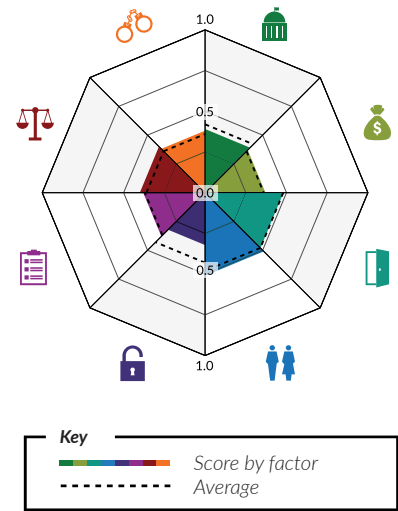
**Refer to the methodology section to know more about the measurement and estimation of changes of Factor 3.

Colima

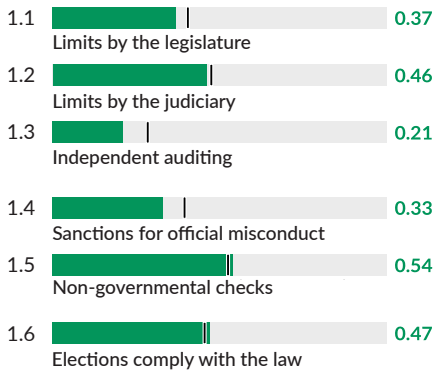
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



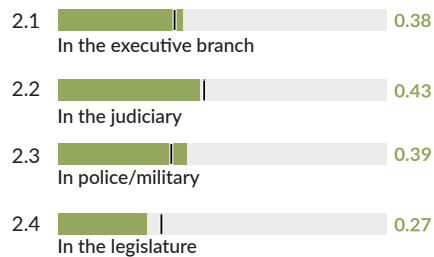
Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.39	22/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.37	13/32	
Open Government**	0.48	19/32	* *
Fundamental Rights	0.51	10/32	
Order & Security	0.32	24/32	▼
Regulatory Enforcement	0.38	12/32	
Civil Justice	0.40	07/32	
Criminal Justice	0.38	13/32	



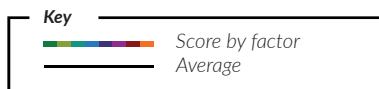
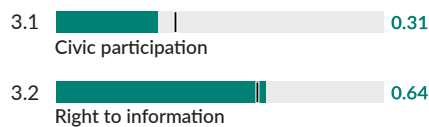
Constraints on Government Powers



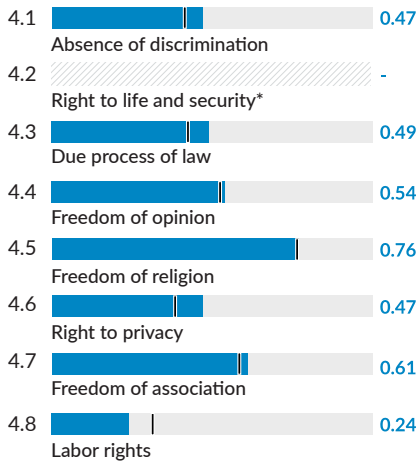
Absence of Corruption



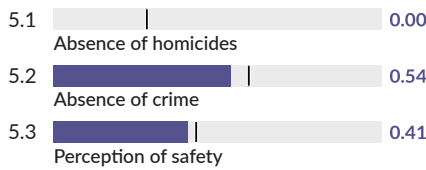
Open Government**



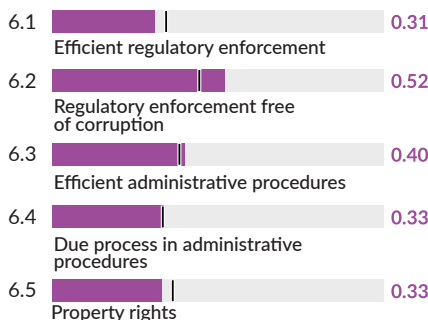
Fundamental Rights



Order & Security



Regulatory Enforcement



Civil Justice



Criminal Justice

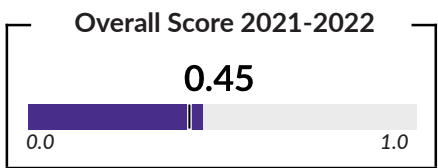


*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more about the measurement and estimation of changes of Factor 3.

Durango

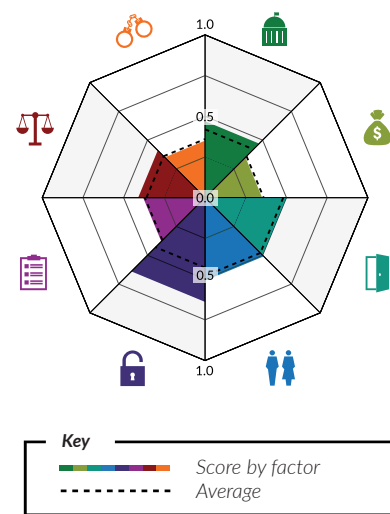
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall Rank	Change in score	Change in rank
06/32	0.01 ▲	3 ▲



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.47	04/32	▲
Absence of Corruption	0.35	17/32	▲
Open Government**	0.50	11/32	* *
Fundamental Rights	0.51	12/32	
Order & Security	0.64	02/32	▼
Regulatory Enforcement	0.38	14/32	
Civil Justice	0.41	05/32	
Criminal Justice	0.35	19/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

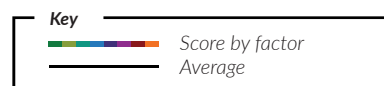
1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.49
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.52
1.3	Independent auditing	0.34
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.44
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.57
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.48

Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.32
2.2	In the judiciary	0.45
2.3	In police/military	0.28
2.4	In the legislature	0.35

Open Government**

3.1	Civic participation	0.38
3.2	Right to information	0.61



Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.48
4.2	Right to life and security*	-
4.3	Due process of law	0.44
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.57
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.80
4.6	Right to privacy	0.33
4.7	Freedom of association	0.60
4.8	Labor rights	0.33

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.58
5.2	Absence of crime	0.79
5.3	Perception of safety	0.54

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.37
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.32
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.41
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.40
6.5	Property rights	0.38

Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.35
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.44
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.32
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.51
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.42
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.36
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.38
7.8	Accessible, impartial, and prompt ADRs	0.47

Criminal Justice

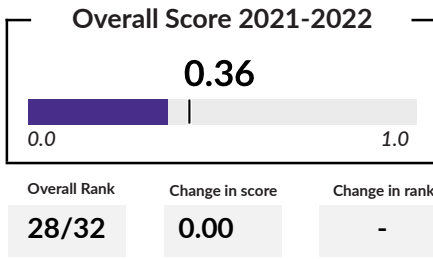
8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.20
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.33
8.3	Rights of victims	0.39
8.4	Due process of law	0.44
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.32
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.43

*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

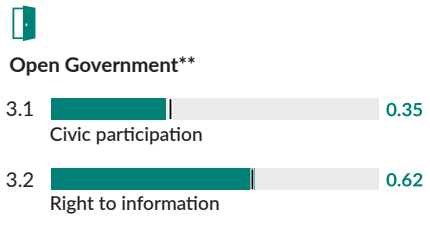
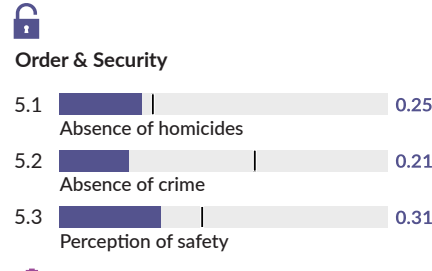
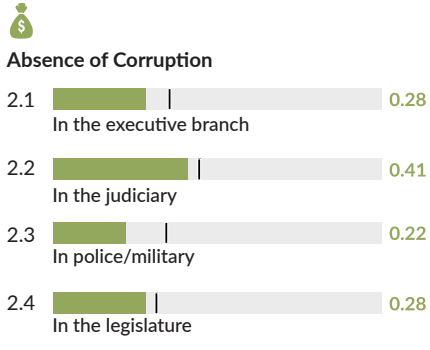
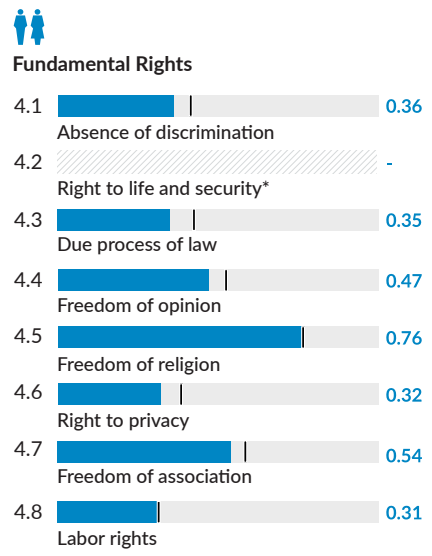
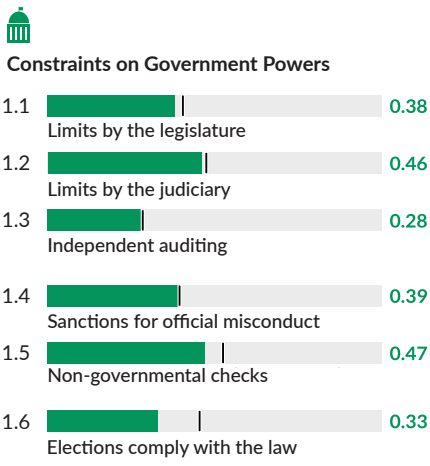
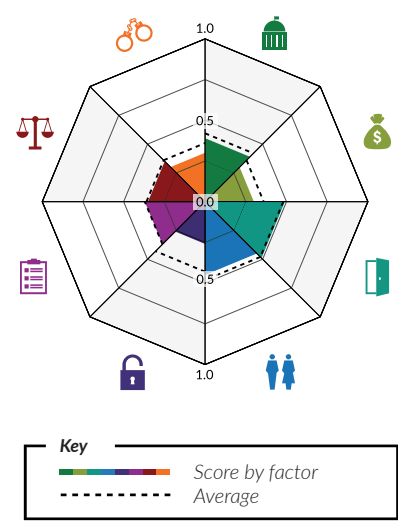
**Refer to the methodology section to know more about the measurement and estimation of changes of Factor 3.

Estado de México

Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



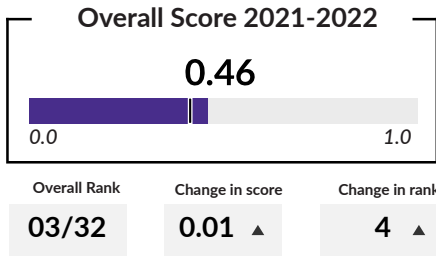
Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.39	26/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.30	31/32	
Open Government**	0.49	15/32	* *
Fundamental Rights	0.45	25/32	
Order & Security	0.26	31/32	▲
Regulatory Enforcement	0.37	17/32	
Civil Justice	0.35	18/32	
Criminal Justice	0.30	28/32	



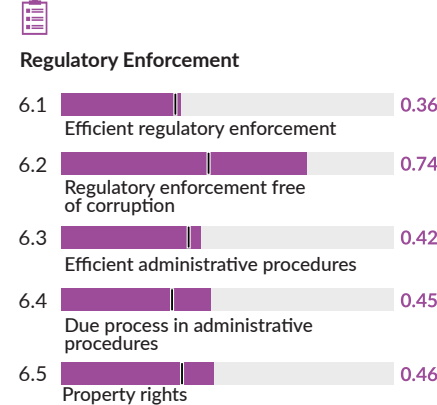
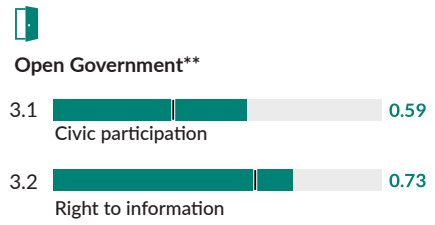
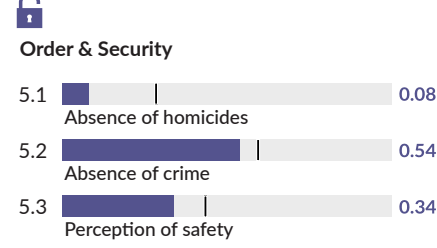
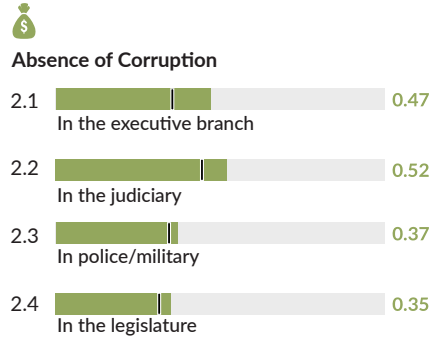
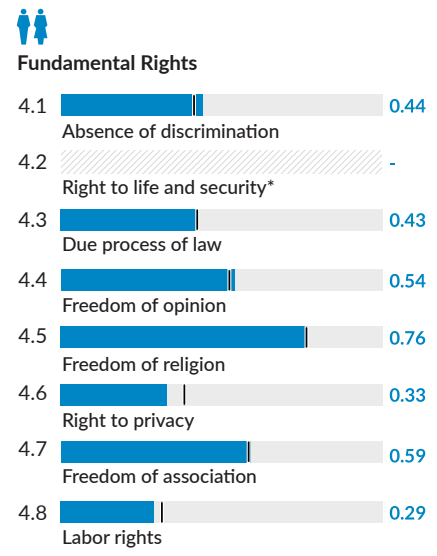
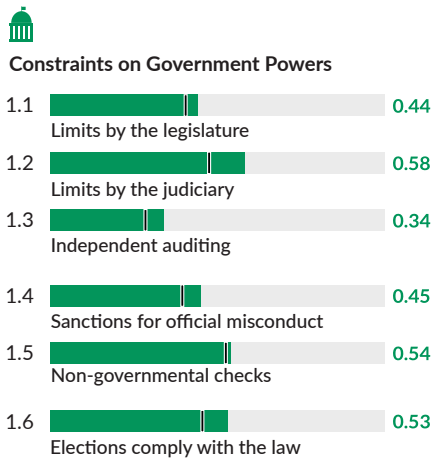
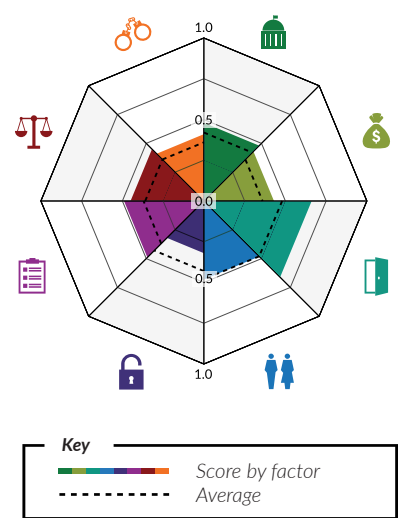
*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.
 **Refer to the methodology section to know more about the measurement and estimation of changes of Factor 3.

Guanajuato

Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



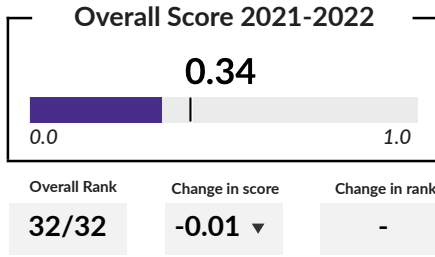
Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.48	03/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.43	03/32	
Open Government**	0.66	01/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.48	17/32	
Order & Security	0.32	23/32	▲
Regulatory Enforcement	0.49	01/32	
Civil Justice	0.45	01/32	
Criminal Justice	0.41	06/32	



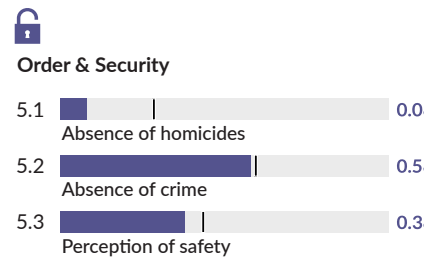
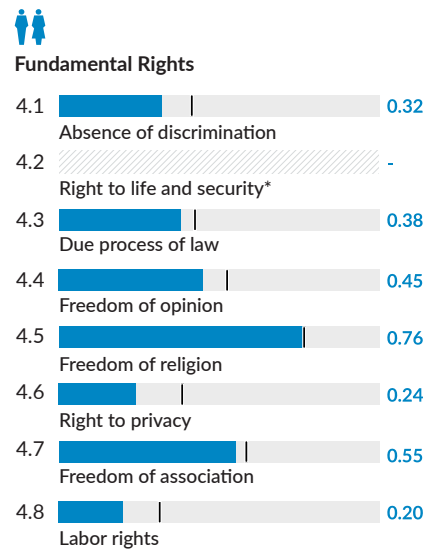
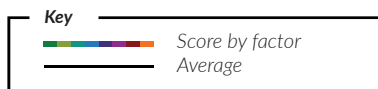
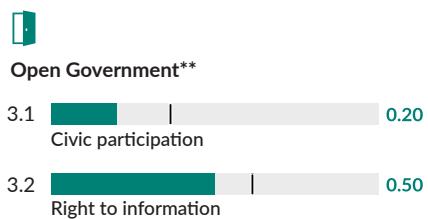
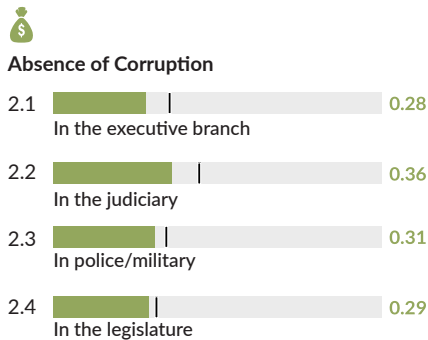
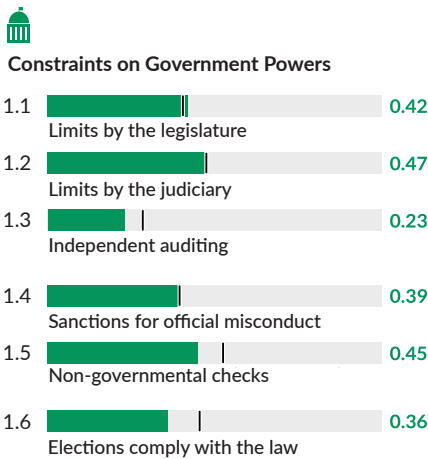
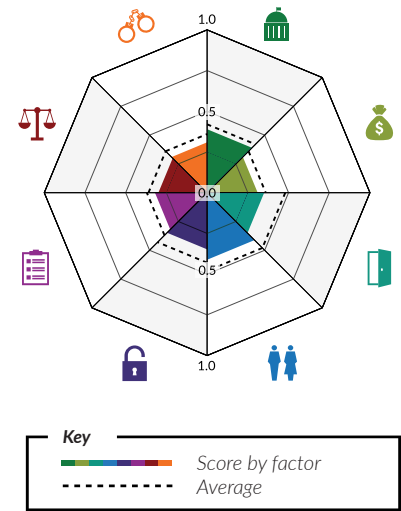
*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.
 **Refer to the methodology section to know more about the measurement and estimation of changes of Factor 3.

Guerrero

Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.39	24/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.31	28/32	
Open Government**	0.35	32/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.41	30/32	
Order & Security	0.35	20/32	▲
Regulatory Enforcement	0.32	29/32	
Civil Justice	0.30	31/32	
Criminal Justice	0.31	27/32	

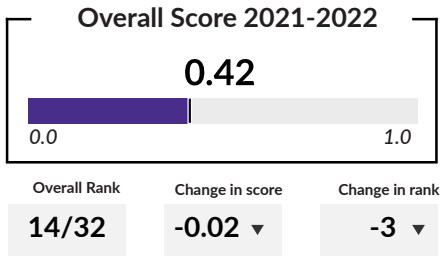


*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

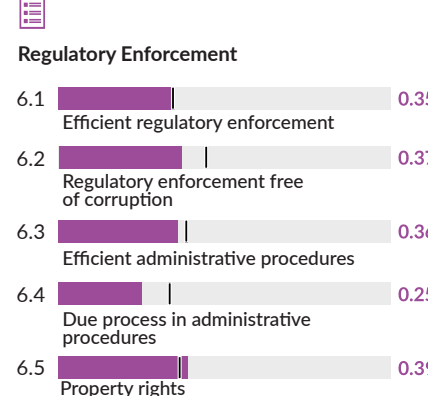
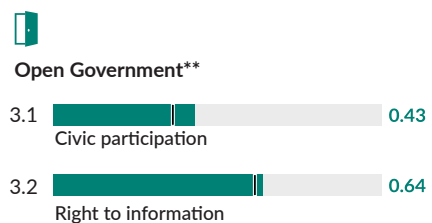
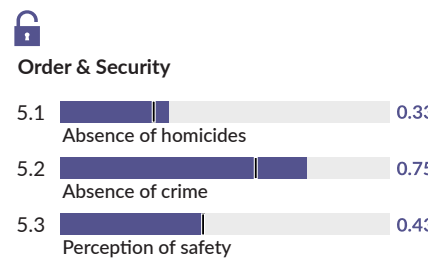
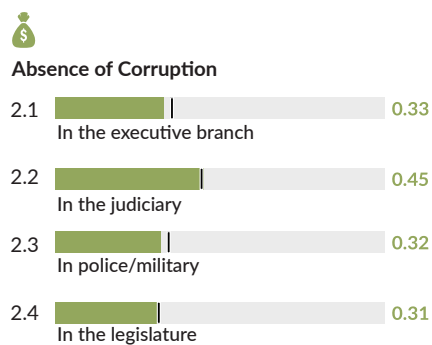
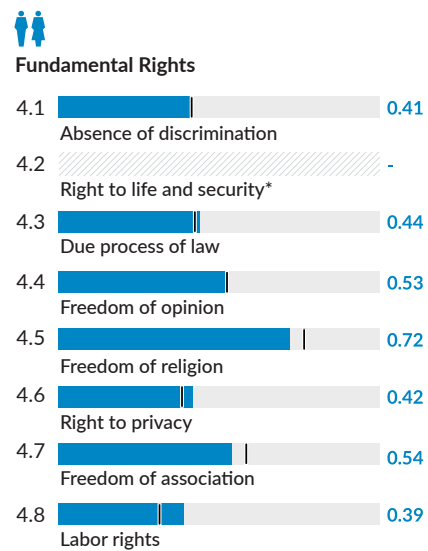
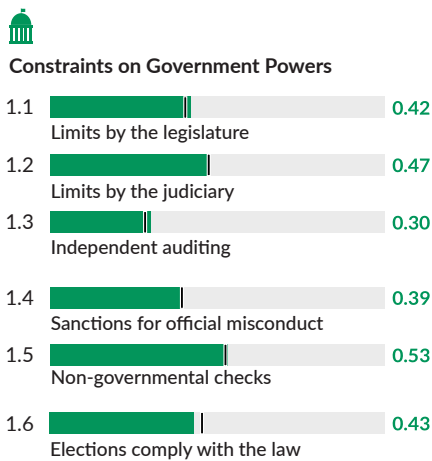
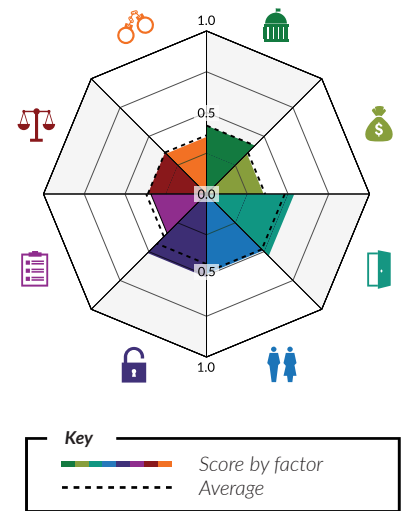
**Refer to the methodology section to know more about the measurement and estimation of changes of Factor 3.

Hidalgo

Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.42	14/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.35	16/32	
Open Government**	0.54	06/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.49	15/32	
Order & Security	0.51	09/32	▼
Regulatory Enforcement	0.34	23/32	
Civil Justice	0.36	15/32	
Criminal Justice	0.35	18/32	▼

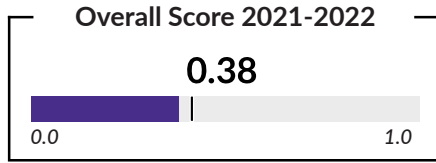


*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more about the measurement and estimation of changes of Factor 3.

Jalisco

Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law

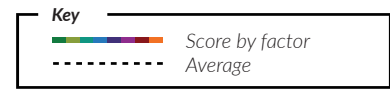
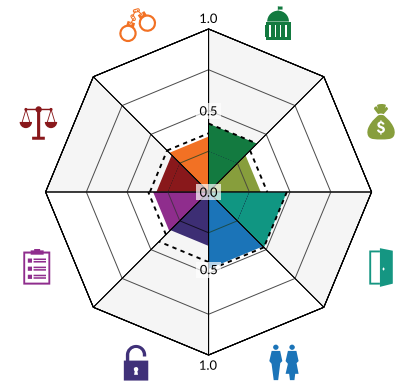


Overall Rank	Change in score	Change in rank
24/32	0.00	4 ▲



Factor Score

Factor	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.42	15/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.32	27/32	
Open Government**	0.48	17/32	* *
Fundamental Rights	0.47	23/32	
Order & Security	0.33	22/32	▲
Regulatory Enforcement	0.34	26/32	
Civil Justice	0.32	27/32	
Criminal Justice	0.34	22/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

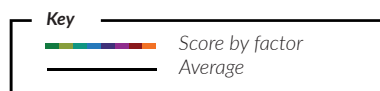
1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.42
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.40
1.3	Independent auditing	0.29
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.36
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.52
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.50

Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.33
2.2	In the judiciary	0.36
2.3	In police/military	0.27
2.4	In the legislature	0.31

Open Government**

3.1	Civic participation	0.35
3.2	Right to information	0.61



Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.37
4.2	Right to life and security*	-
4.3	Due process of law	0.39
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.52
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.77
4.6	Right to privacy	0.36
4.7	Freedom of association	0.57
4.8	Labor rights	0.28

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.17
5.2	Absence of crime	0.38
5.3	Perception of safety	0.43

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.34
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.34
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.31
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.33
6.5	Property rights	0.38

Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.29
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.36
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.26
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.38
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.32
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.22
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.30
7.8	Accessible, impartial, and prompt ADRs	0.44

Criminal Justice

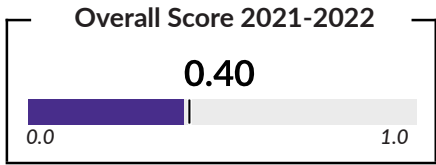
8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.18
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.25
8.3	Rights of victims	0.45
8.4	Due process of law	0.39
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.30
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.48

*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more about the measurement and estimation of changes of Factor 3.

Michoacán

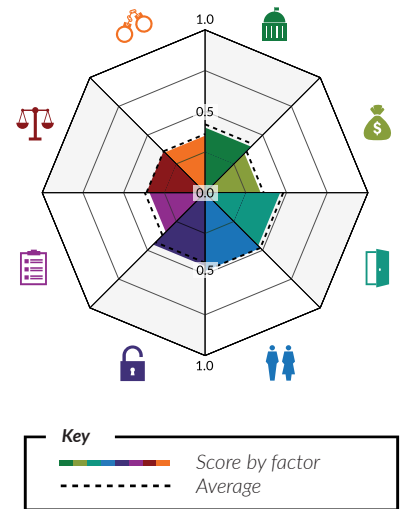
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



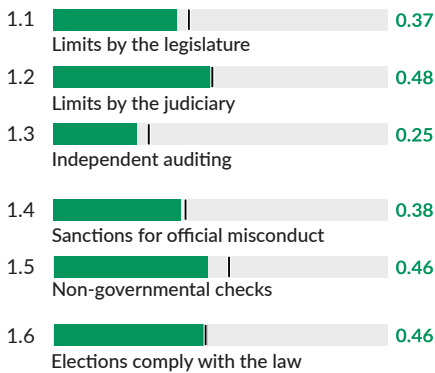
Overall Rank: **18/32**
 Change in score: **-0.01** ▼
 Change in rank: **1** ▲



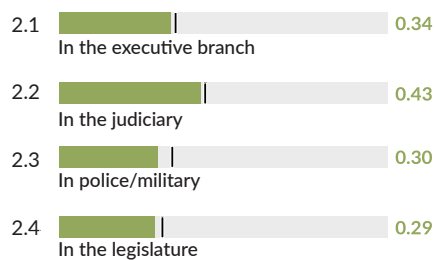
Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.40	21/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.34	19/32	
Open Government**	0.46	23/32	* *
Fundamental Rights	0.48	16/32	
Order & Security	0.45	15/32	▲
Regulatory Enforcement	0.34	24/32	
Civil Justice	0.36	17/32	
Criminal Justice	0.35	20/32	



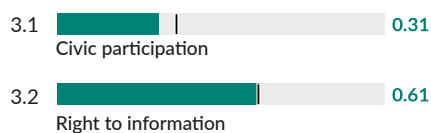
Constraints on Government Powers



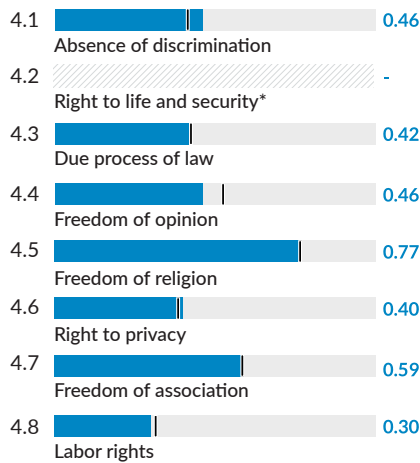
Absence of Corruption



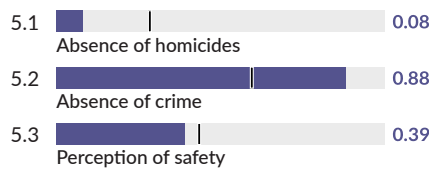
Open Government**



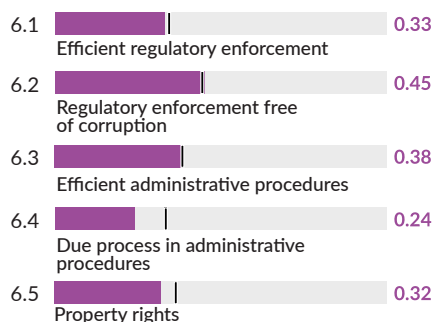
Fundamental Rights



Order & Security



Regulatory Enforcement



Civil Justice



Criminal Justice

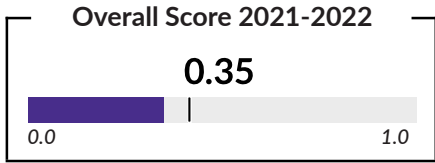


*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more about the measurement and estimation of changes of Factor 3.

Morelos

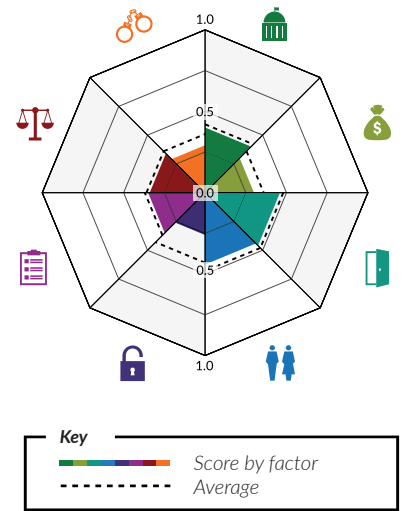
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall Rank	Change in score	Change in rank
31/32	-0.02 ▼	-1 ▼



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.40	20/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.30	32/32	▼
Open Government**	0.46	24/32	* *
Fundamental Rights	0.44	26/32	
Order & Security	0.26	30/32	▲
Regulatory Enforcement	0.35	22/32	
Civil Justice	0.34	23/32	
Criminal Justice	0.29	31/32	▼



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.40
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.42
1.3	Independent auditing	0.31
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.39
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.51
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.38

Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.28
2.2	In the judiciary	0.38
2.3	In police/military	0.25
2.4	In the legislature	0.28

Open Government**

3.1	Civic participation	0.37
3.2	Right to information	0.54



Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.38
4.2	Right to life and security*	-
4.3	Due process of law	0.35
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.51
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.71
4.6	Right to privacy	0.30
4.7	Freedom of association	0.53
4.8	Labor rights	0.33

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.08
5.2	Absence of crime	0.38
5.3	Perception of safety	0.31

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.30
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.31
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.48
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.33
6.5	Property rights	0.30

Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.29
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.39
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.26
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.39
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.38
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.31
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.28
7.8	Accessible, impartial, and prompt ADRs	0.45

Criminal Justice

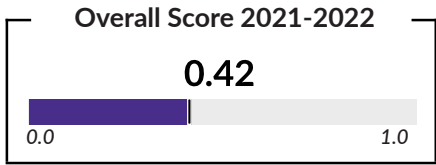
8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.18
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.26
8.3	Rights of victims	0.35
8.4	Due process of law	0.35
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.28
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.31

*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more about the measurement and estimation of changes of Factor 3.

Nayarit

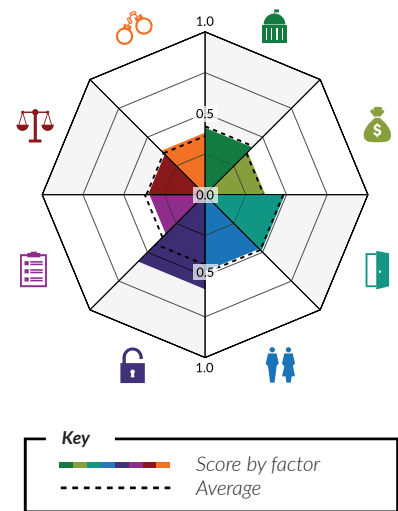
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall Rank	Change in score	Change in rank
13/32	-0.02 ▼	-1 ▼



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.41	17/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.37	10/32	
Open Government**	0.49	14/32	* *
Fundamental Rights	0.47	21/32	▼
Order & Security	0.58	07/32	▼
Regulatory Enforcement	0.34	27/32	
Civil Justice	0.35	21/32	
Criminal Justice	0.38	12/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

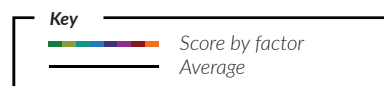
1.1		0.37
Limits by the legislature		
1.2		0.48
Limits by the judiciary		
1.3		0.27
Independent auditing		
1.4		0.38
Sanctions for official misconduct		
1.5		0.52
Non-governmental checks		
1.6		0.44
Elections comply with the law		

Absence of Corruption

2.1		0.33
In the executive branch		
2.2		0.44
In the judiciary		
2.3		0.42
In police/military		
2.4		0.31
In the legislature		

Open Government**

3.1		0.38
Civic participation		
3.2		0.59
Right to information		



Fundamental Rights

4.1		0.37
Absence of discrimination		
4.2		-
Right to life and security*		
4.3		0.41
Due process of law		
4.4		0.52
Freedom of opinion		
4.5		0.75
Freedom of religion		
4.6		0.38
Right to privacy		
4.7		0.63
Freedom of association		
4.8		0.22
Labor rights		

Order & Security

5.1		0.33
Absence of homicides		
5.2		0.83
Absence of crime		
5.3		0.57
Perception of safety		

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1		0.36
Efficient regulatory enforcement		
6.2		0.44
Regulatory enforcement free of corruption		
6.3		0.34
Efficient administrative procedures		
6.4		0.26
Due process in administrative procedures		
6.5		0.28
Property rights		

Civil Justice

7.1		0.32
People know their rights		
7.2		0.40
Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice		
7.3		0.27
Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes		
7.4		0.41
Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption		
7.5		0.34
Quality civil justice		
7.6		0.28
No unreasonable delay in civil justice		
7.7		0.35
Effective enforcement of civil decisions		
7.8		0.41
Accessible, impartial, and prompt ADRs		

Criminal Justice

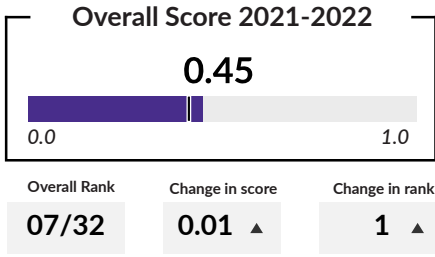
8.1		0.22
Effective criminal investigations		
8.2		0.43
Effective and efficient criminal adjudication		
8.3		0.44
Rights of victims		
8.4		0.41
Due process of law		
8.5		0.42
Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption		
8.6		0.39
Safe prison systems that respect human rights		

*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

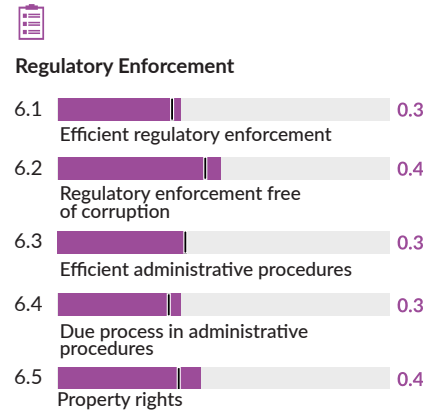
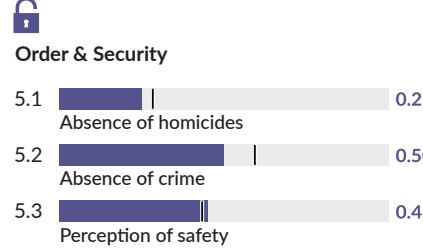
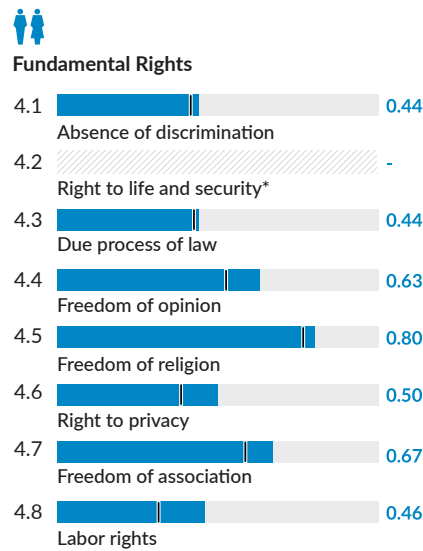
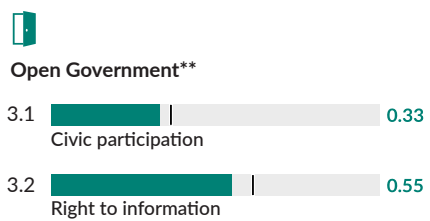
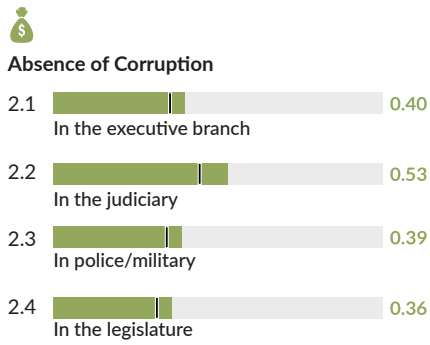
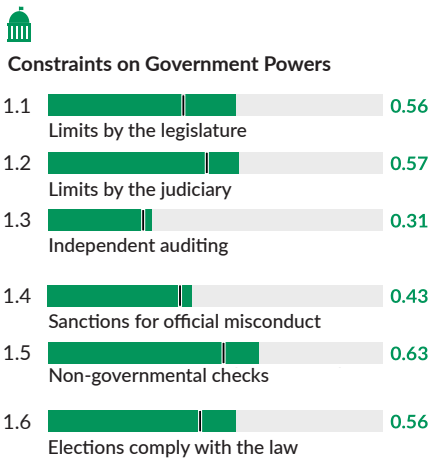
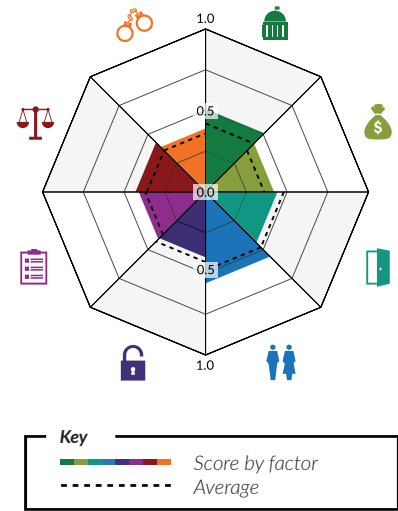
**Refer to the methodology section to know more about the measurement and estimation of changes of Factor 3.

Nuevo León

Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.51	01/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.42	04/32	
Open Government**	0.44	27/32	* *
Fundamental Rights	0.56	02/32	
Order & Security	0.40	18/32	▲
Regulatory Enforcement	0.41	05/32	
Civil Justice	0.43	03/32	
Criminal Justice	0.39	11/32	

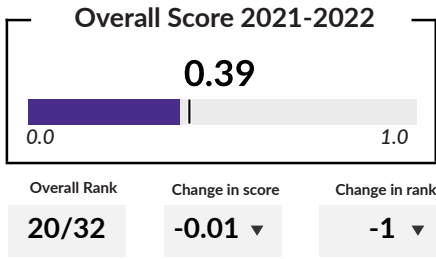


*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

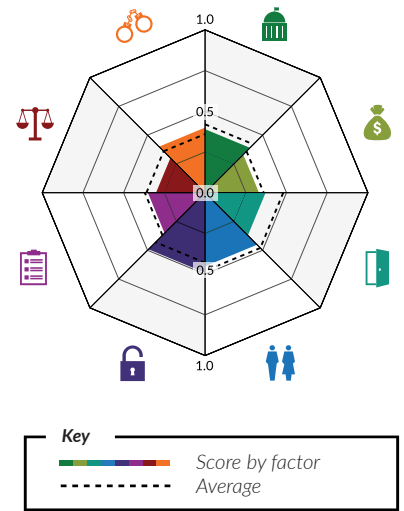
**Refer to the methodology section to know more about the measurement and estimation of changes of Factor 3.

Oaxaca

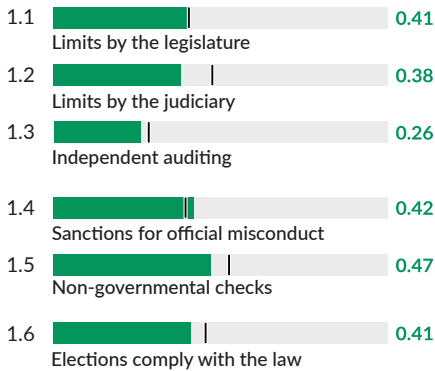
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



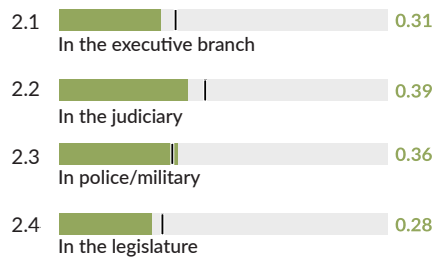
Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.39	23/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.33	21/32	▼
Open Government**	0.37	31/32	* *
Fundamental Rights	0.45	24/32	
Order & Security	0.49	11/32	▲
Regulatory Enforcement	0.35	21/32	
Civil Justice	0.30	30/32	
Criminal Justice	0.40	07/32	



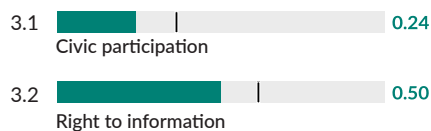
Constraints on Government Powers



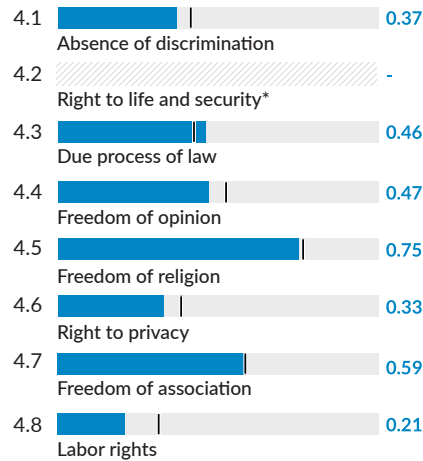
Absence of Corruption



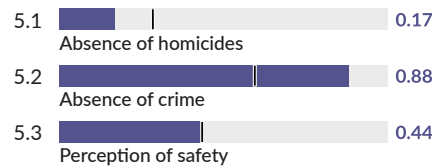
Open Government**



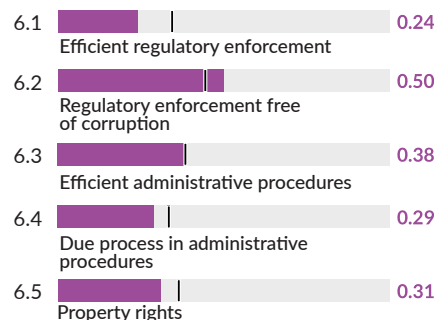
Fundamental Rights



Order & Security



Regulatory Enforcement



Civil Justice



Criminal Justice

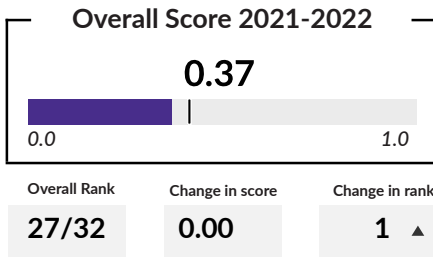


*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

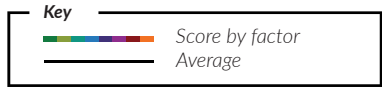
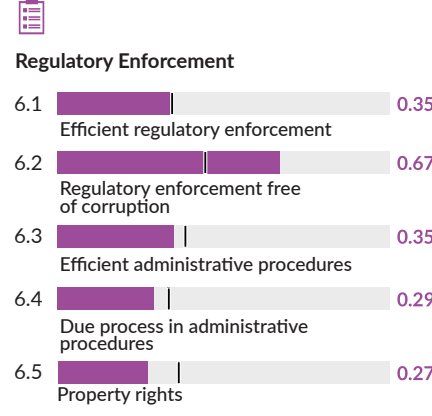
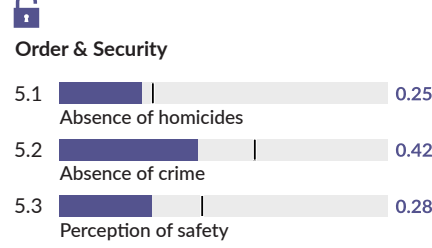
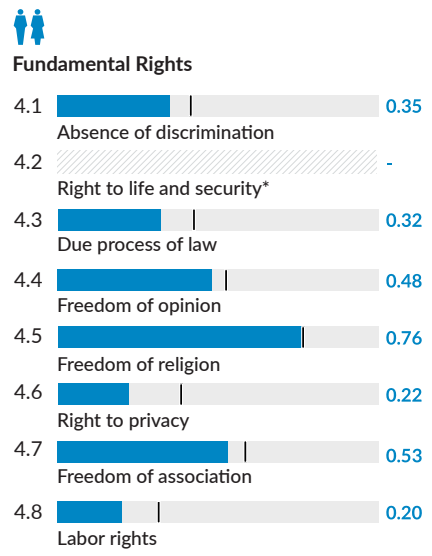
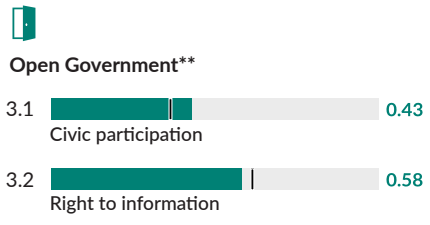
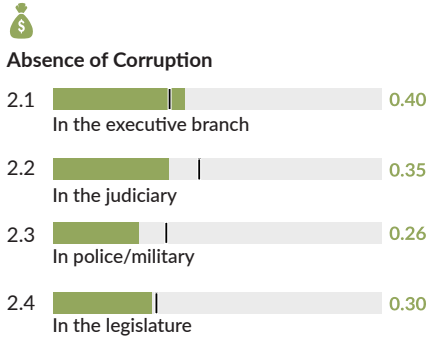
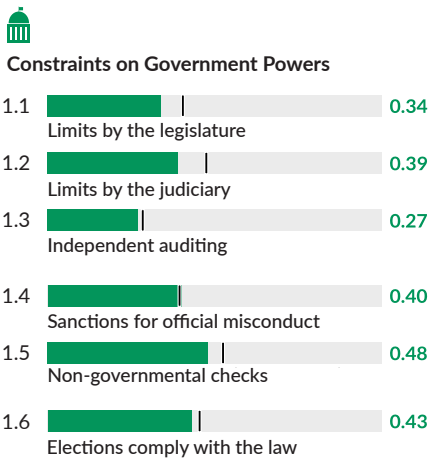
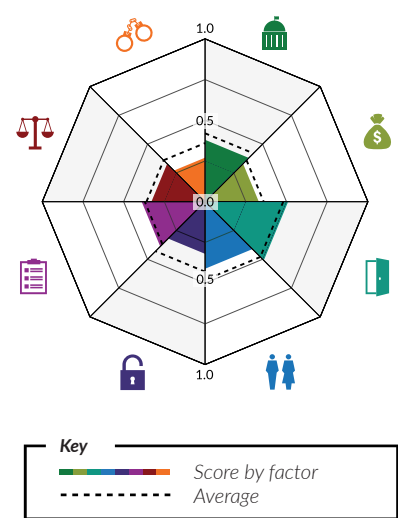
**Refer to the methodology section to know more about the measurement and estimation of changes of Factor 3.

Puebla

Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



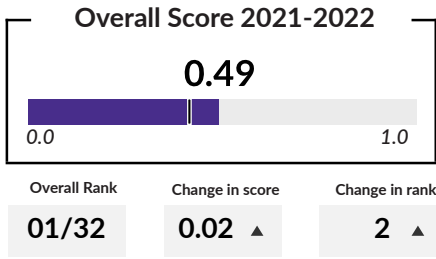
Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.38	27/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.33	24/32	
Open Government**	0.51	10/32	* *
Fundamental Rights	0.41	31/32	
Order & Security	0.32	25/32	▲
Regulatory Enforcement	0.39	09/32	
Civil Justice	0.33	26/32	
Criminal Justice	0.27	32/32	



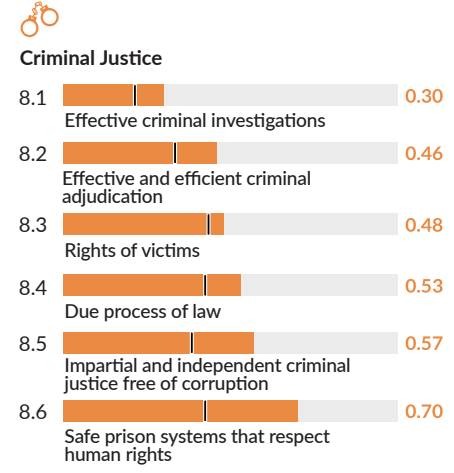
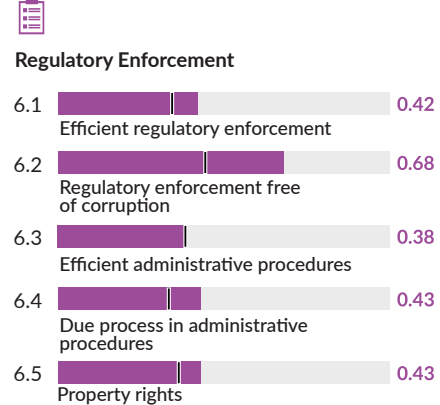
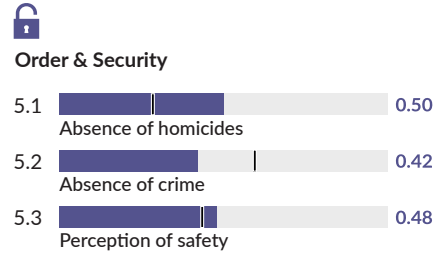
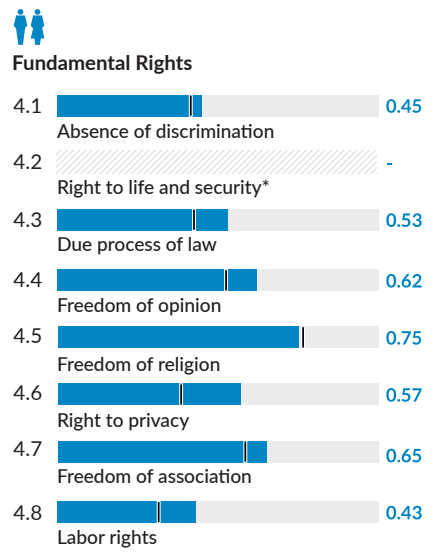
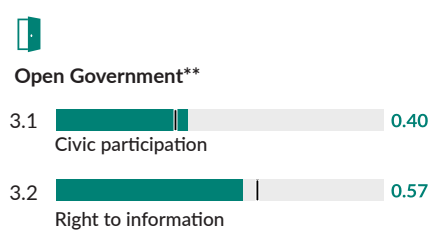
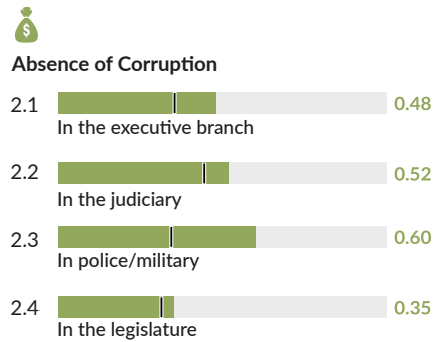
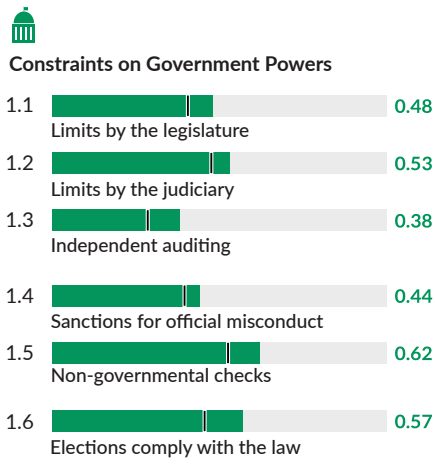
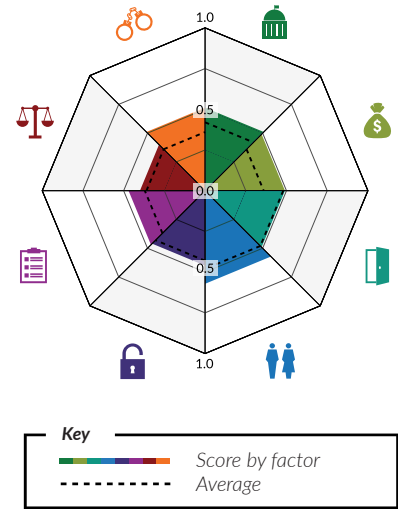
*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.
 **Refer to the methodology section to know more about the measurement and estimation of changes of Factor 3.

Querétaro

Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.51	02/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.49	01/32	
Open Government**	0.49	16/32	* *
Fundamental Rights	0.57	01/32	
Order & Security	0.46	14/32	▲
Regulatory Enforcement	0.47	02/32	
Civil Justice	0.40	09/32	
Criminal Justice	0.51	01/32	

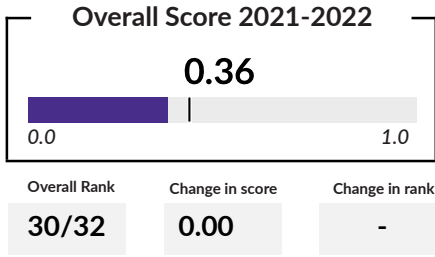


*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

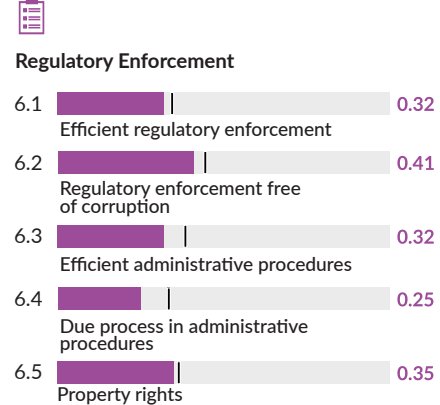
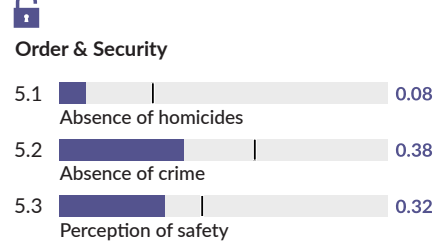
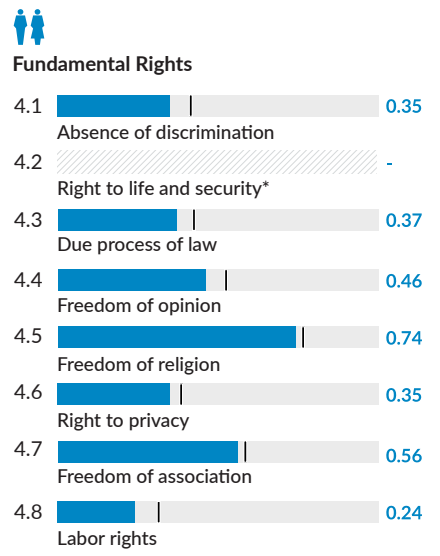
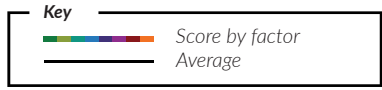
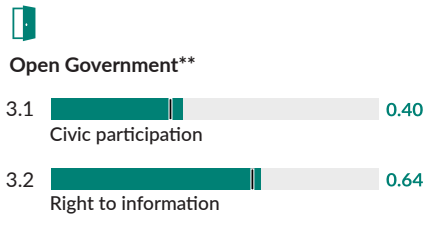
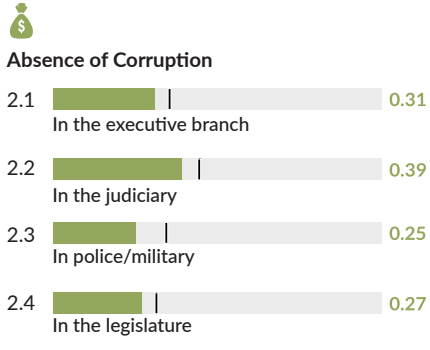
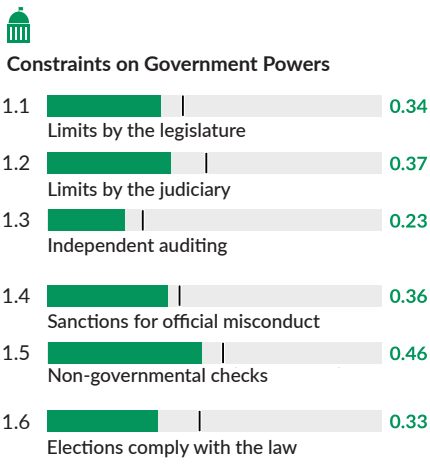
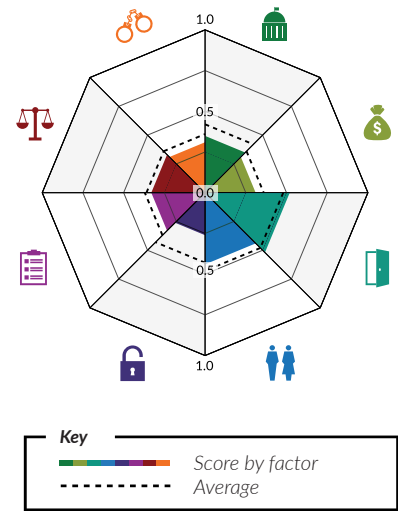
**Refer to the methodology section to know more about the measurement and estimation of changes of Factor 3.

Quintana Roo

Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.35	32/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.31	29/32	
Open Government**	0.52	08/32	* *
Fundamental Rights	0.44	29/32	
Order & Security	0.26	29/32	▲
Regulatory Enforcement	0.33	28/32	
Civil Justice	0.33	25/32	
Criminal Justice	0.31	26/32	

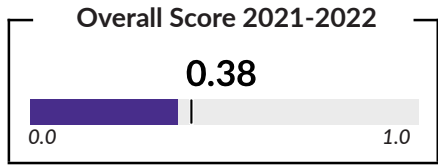


*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more about the measurement and estimation of changes of Factor 3.

San Luis Potosí

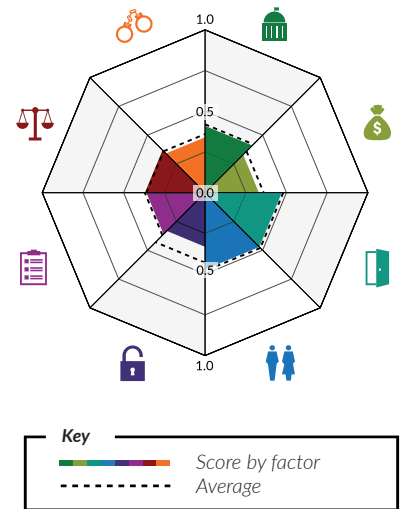
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



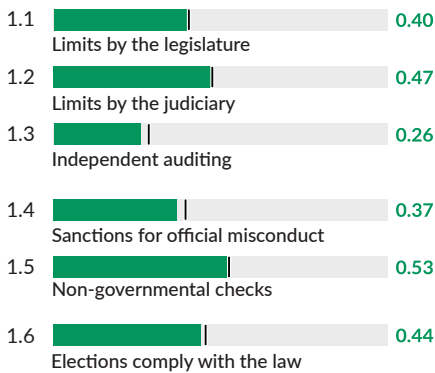
Overall Rank: **21/32** | Change in score: **-0.02** | Change in rank: **-1**



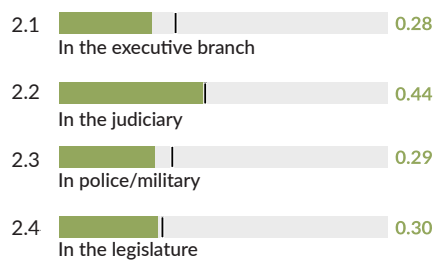
Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.41	16/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.33	23/32	
Open Government**	0.47	22/32	* *
Fundamental Rights	0.47	19/32	
Order & Security	0.33	21/32	▼
Regulatory Enforcement	0.36	19/32	
Civil Justice	0.37	12/32	
Criminal Justice	0.34	23/32	



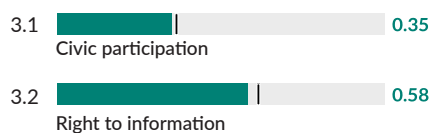
Constraints on Government Powers



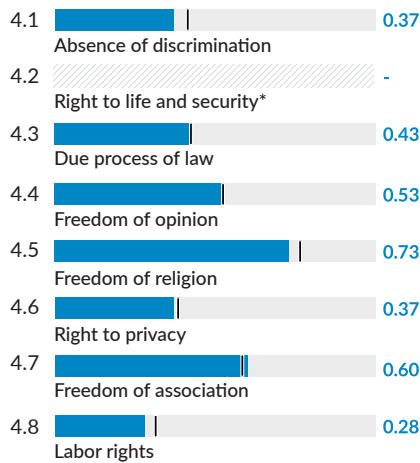
Absence of Corruption



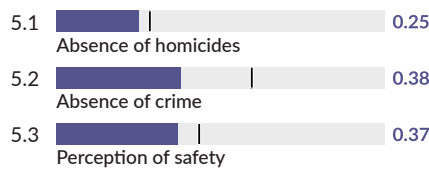
Open Government**



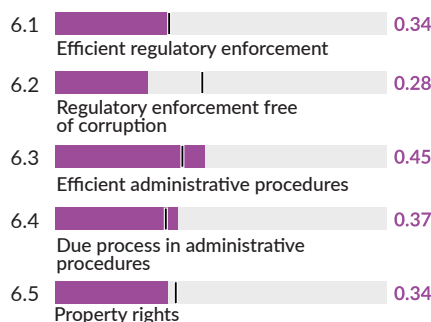
Fundamental Rights



Order & Security



Regulatory Enforcement



Civil Justice



Criminal Justice

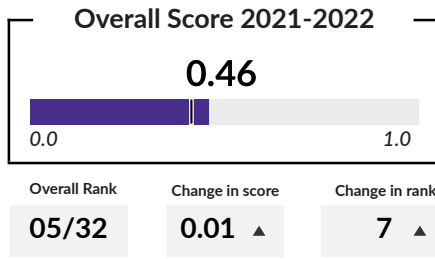


*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

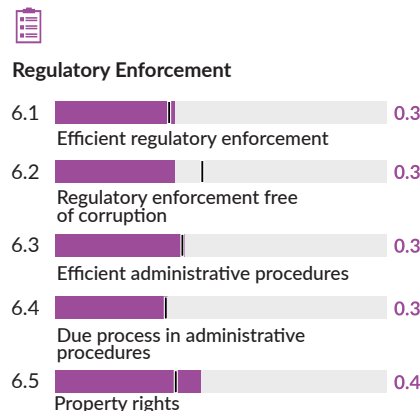
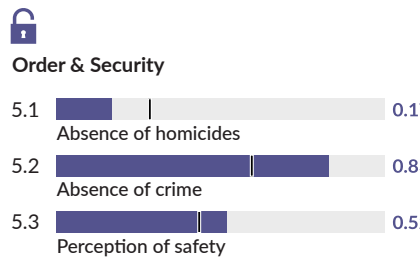
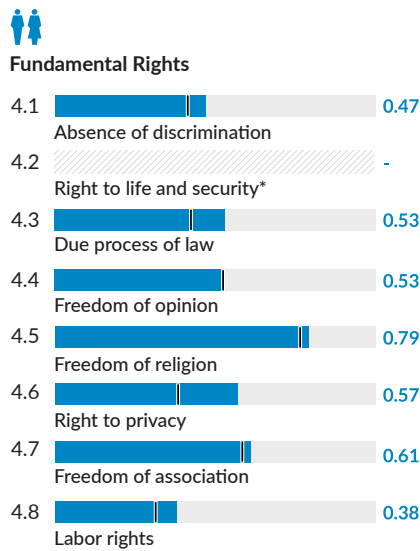
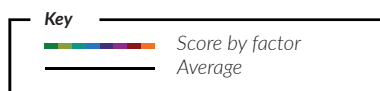
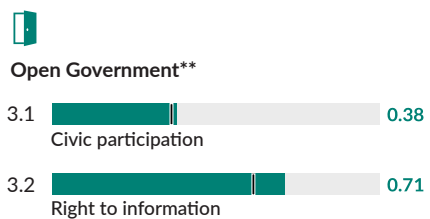
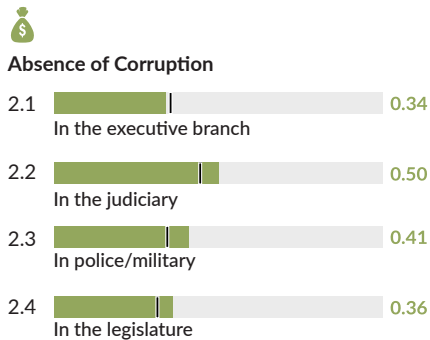
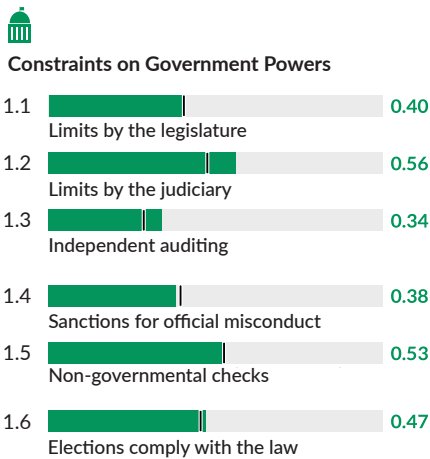
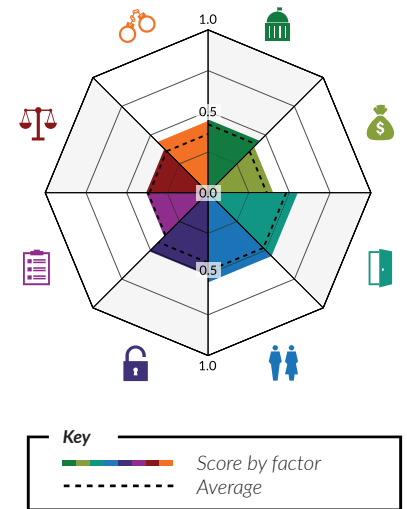
**Refer to the methodology section to know more about the measurement and estimation of changes of Factor 3.

Sinaloa

Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.45	09/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.40	06/32	
Open Government**	0.55	05/32	* *
Fundamental Rights	0.55	03/32	
Order & Security	0.51	10/32	▲
Regulatory Enforcement	0.38	11/32	
Civil Justice	0.38	11/32	
Criminal Justice	0.44	02/32	

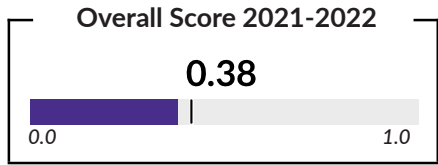


*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more about the measurement and estimation of changes of Factor 3.

Sonora

Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law

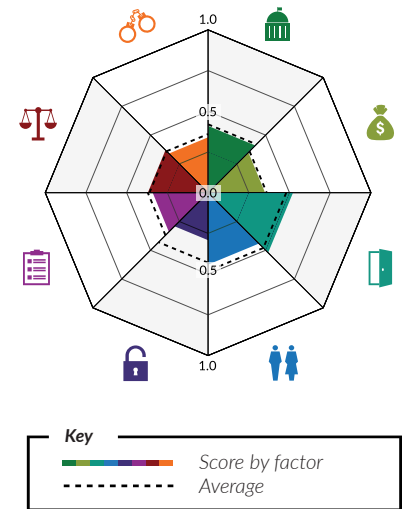


Overall Rank: **22/32**
 Change in score: **-0.03**
 Change in rank: **-8**

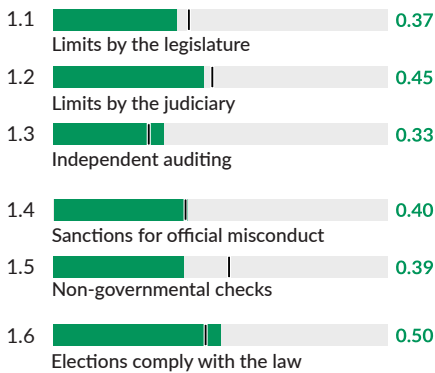


Factor Score Score Rank Trend

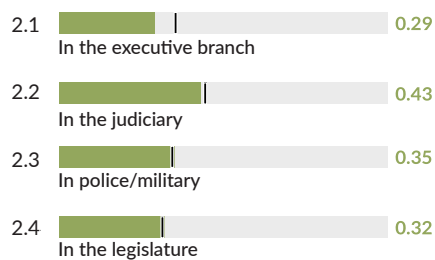
	Constraints on Government Powers	0.41	19/32	
	Absence of Corruption	0.35	18/32	
	Open Government**	0.52	09/32	* *
	Fundamental Rights	0.44	27/32	▼
	Order & Security	0.29	27/32	▼
	Regulatory Enforcement	0.34	25/32	
	Civil Justice	0.37	13/32	
	Criminal Justice	0.34	21/32	



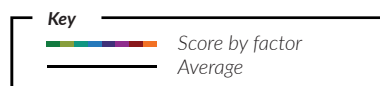
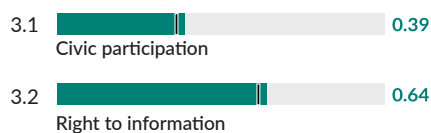
Constraints on Government Powers



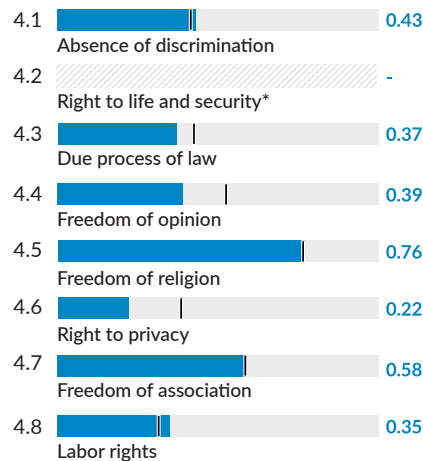
Absence of Corruption



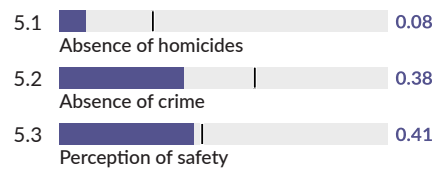
Open Government**



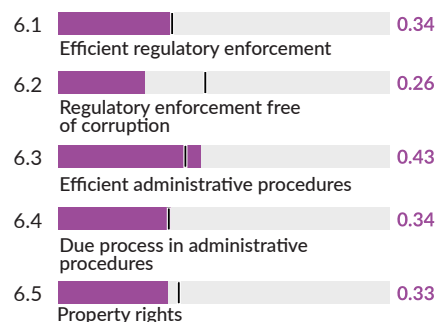
Fundamental Rights



Order & Security



Regulatory Enforcement



Civil Justice



Criminal Justice

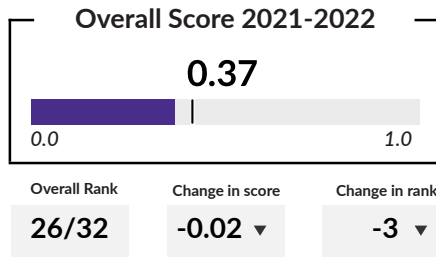


*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

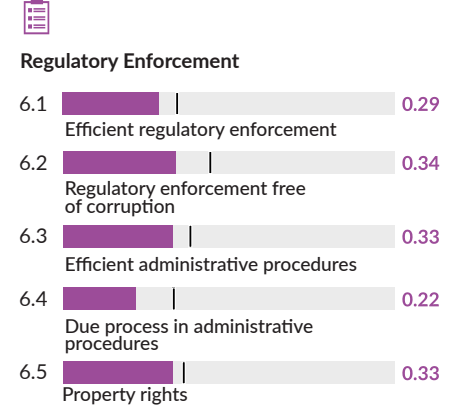
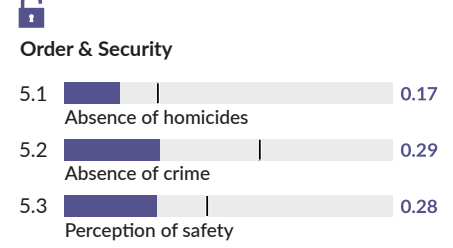
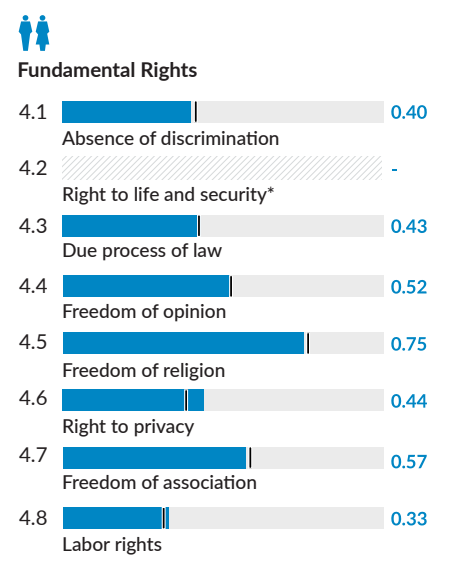
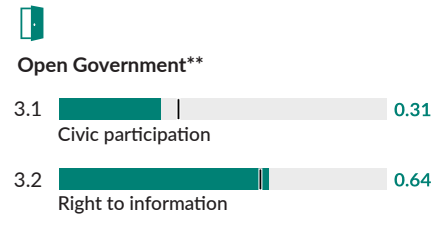
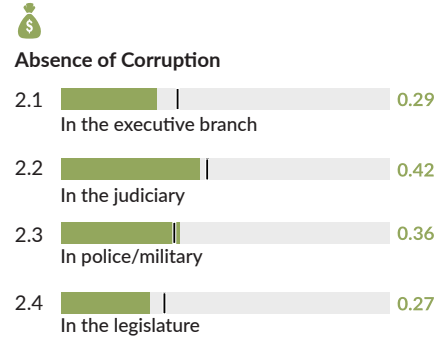
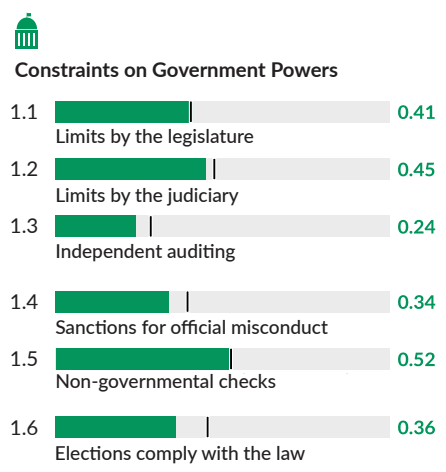
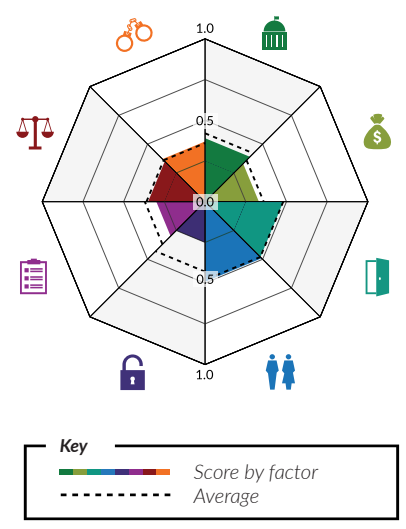
**Refer to the methodology section to know more about the measurement and estimation of changes of Factor 3.

Tabasco

Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



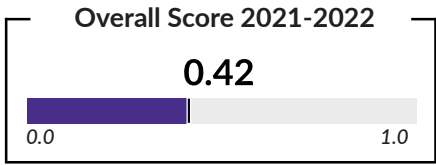
Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.39	25/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.33	22/32	
Open Government**	0.48	18/32	* *
Fundamental Rights	0.49	14/32	
Order & Security	0.25	32/32	▼
Regulatory Enforcement	0.30	30/32	
Civil Justice	0.35	19/32	
Criminal Justice	0.37	15/32	



*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.
 **Refer to the methodology section to know more about the measurement and estimation of changes of Factor 3.

Tamaulipas

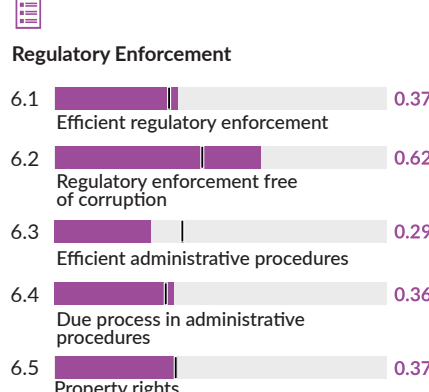
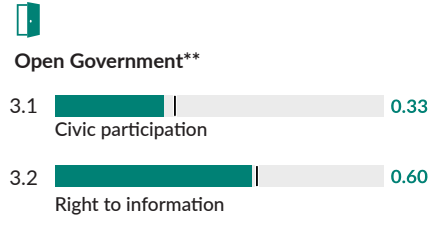
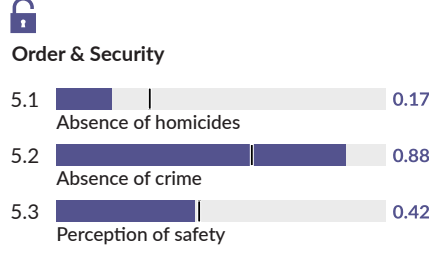
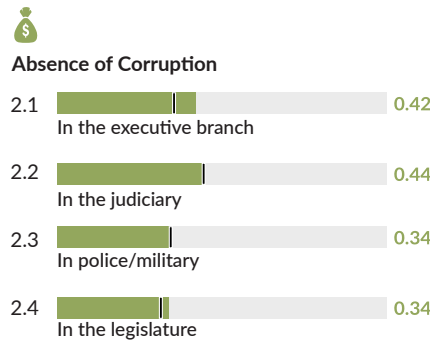
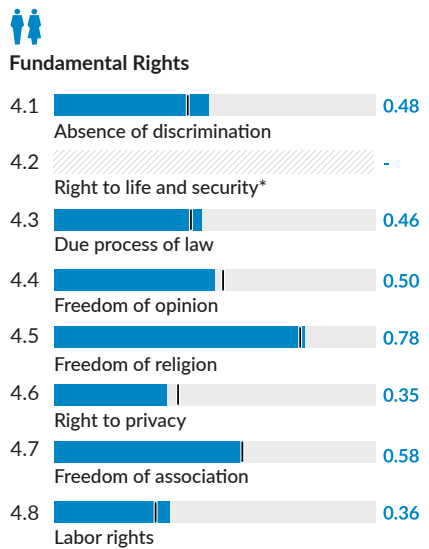
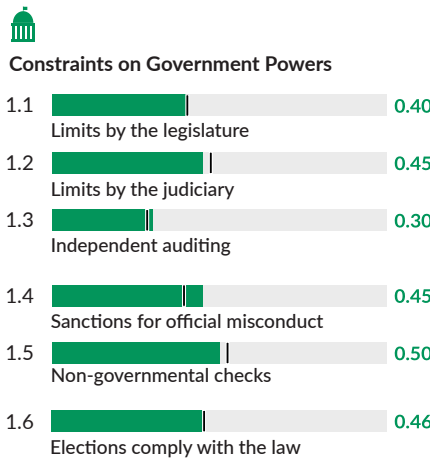
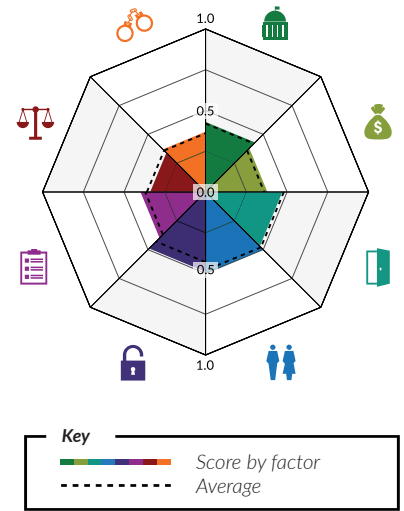
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall Rank	Change in score	Change in rank
15/32	0.01 ▲	3 ▲



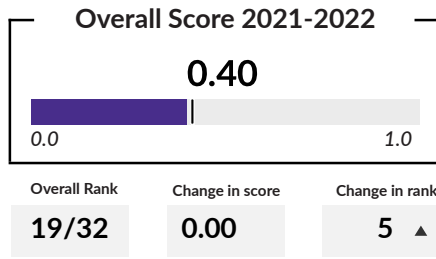
Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.43	12/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.38	08/32	
Open Government**	0.47	20/32	***
Fundamental Rights	0.50	13/32	
Order & Security	0.49	13/32	▲
Regulatory Enforcement	0.40	06/32	
Civil Justice	0.34	24/32	
Criminal Justice	0.37	16/32	



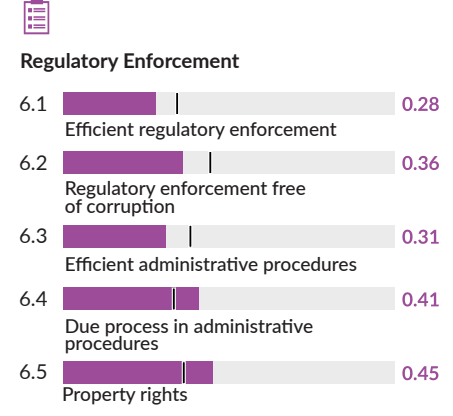
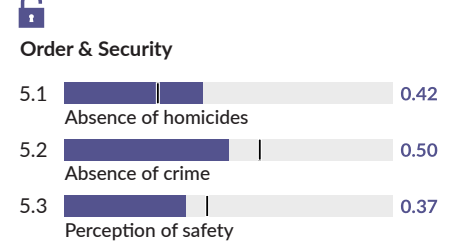
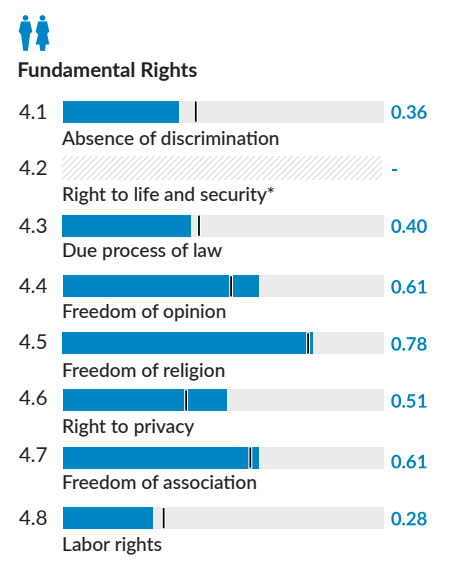
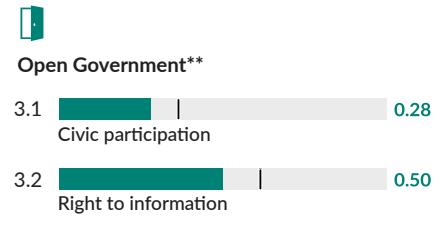
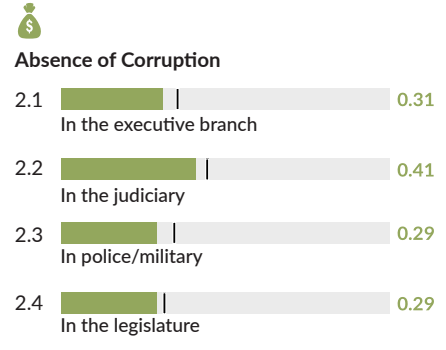
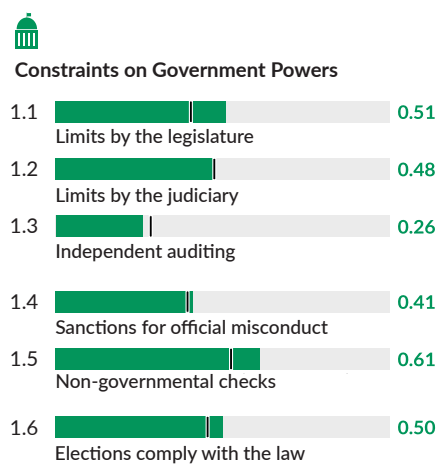
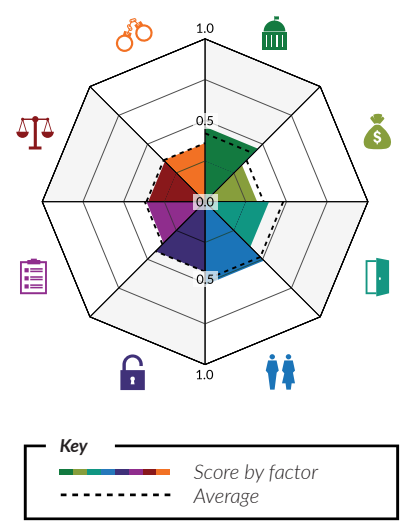
*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.
 **Refer to the methodology section to know more about the measurement and estimation of changes of Factor 3.

Tlaxcala

Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.46	07/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.32	25/32	
Open Government**	0.39	29/32	* *
Fundamental Rights	0.51	11/32	
Order & Security	0.43	16/32	▲
Regulatory Enforcement	0.36	18/32	
Civil Justice	0.35	22/32	
Criminal Justice	0.36	17/32	

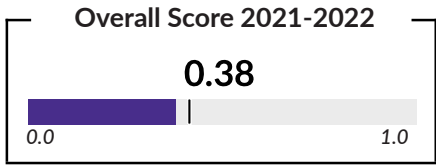


*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more about the measurement and estimation of changes of Factor 3.

Veracruz

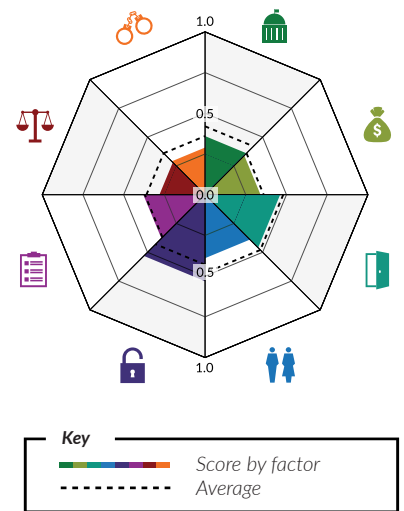
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall Rank	Change in score	Change in rank
23/32	0.00	2 ▲



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.36	31/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.34	20/32	
Open Government**	0.46	25/32	* *
Fundamental Rights	0.39	32/32	
Order & Security	0.53	08/32	▲
Regulatory Enforcement	0.38	16/32	
Civil Justice	0.28	32/32	▼
Criminal Justice	0.29	30/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1		0.32
Limits by the legislature		
1.2		0.38
Limits by the judiciary		
1.3		0.28
Independent auditing		
1.4		0.39
Sanctions for official misconduct		
1.5		0.39
Non-governmental checks		
1.6		0.39
Elections comply with the law		

Absence of Corruption

2.1		0.38
In the executive branch		
2.2		0.37
In the judiciary		
2.3		0.28
In police/military		
2.4		0.31
In the legislature		

Open Government**

3.1		0.34
Civic participation		
3.2		0.57
Right to information		



Fundamental Rights

4.1		0.33
Absence of discrimination		
4.2		-
Right to life and security*		
4.3		0.30
Due process of law		
4.4		0.39
Freedom of opinion		
4.5		0.73
Freedom of religion		
4.6		0.22
Right to privacy		
4.7		0.51
Freedom of association		
4.8		0.22
Labor rights		

Order & Security

5.1		0.33
Absence of homicides		
5.2		0.92
Absence of crime		
5.3		0.35
Perception of safety		

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1		0.32
Efficient regulatory enforcement		
6.2		0.59
Regulatory enforcement free of corruption		
6.3		0.39
Efficient administrative procedures		
6.4		0.30
Due process in administrative procedures		
6.5		0.28
Property rights		

Civil Justice

7.1		0.27
People know their rights		
7.2		0.30
Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice		
7.3		0.18
Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes		
7.4		0.35
Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption		
7.5		0.33
Quality civil justice		
7.6		0.20
No unreasonable delay in civil justice		
7.7		0.21
Effective enforcement of civil decisions		
7.8		0.41
Accessible, impartial, and prompt ADRs		

Criminal Justice

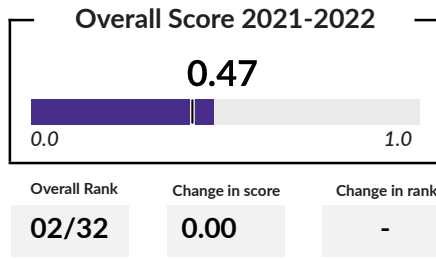
8.1		0.17
Effective criminal investigations		
8.2		0.21
Effective and efficient criminal adjudication		
8.3		0.40
Rights of victims		
8.4		0.30
Due process of law		
8.5		0.30
Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption		
8.6		0.38
Safe prison systems that respect human rights		

*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

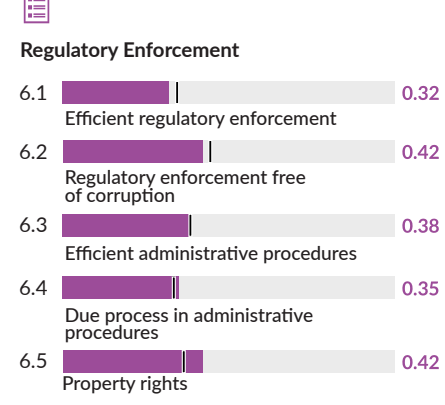
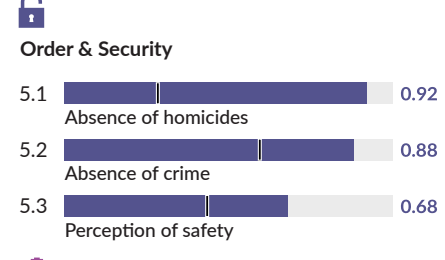
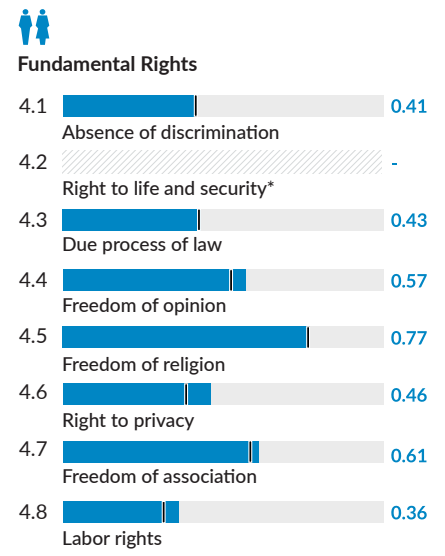
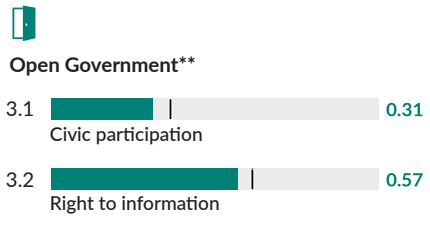
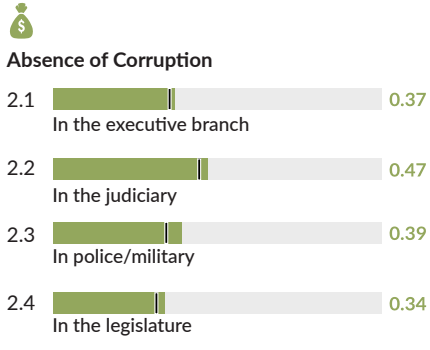
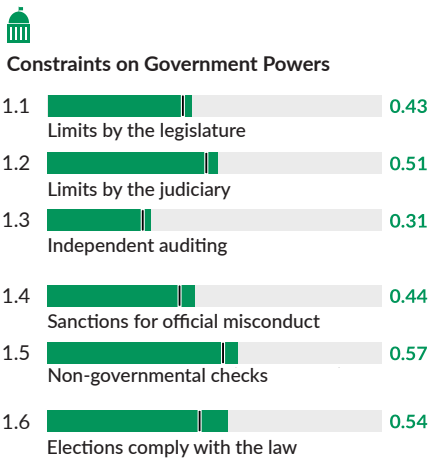
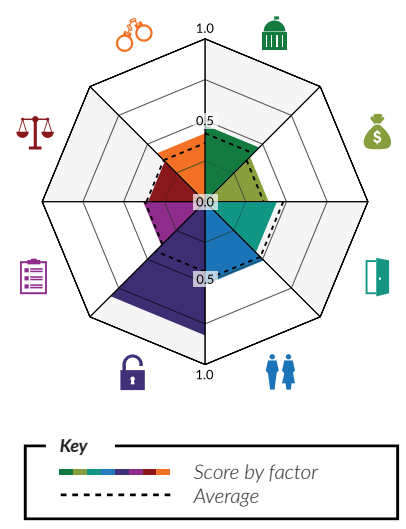
**Refer to the methodology section to know more about the measurement and estimation of changes of Factor 3.

Yucatán

Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.47	05/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.39	07/32	
Open Government**	0.44	28/32	* *
Fundamental Rights	0.51	09/32	
Order & Security	0.82	01/32	▼
Regulatory Enforcement	0.38	15/32	
Civil Justice	0.35	20/32	
Criminal Justice	0.42	03/32	

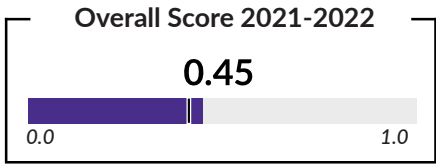


*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more about the measurement and estimation of changes of Factor 3.

Zacatecas

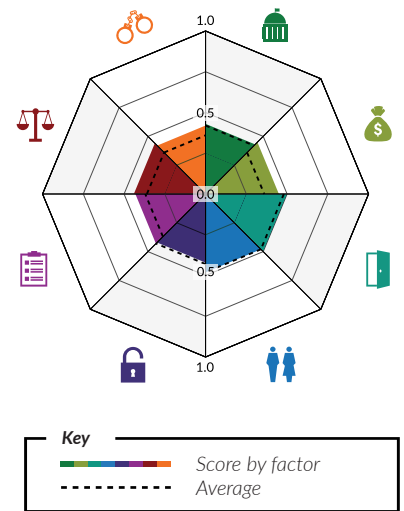
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall Rank	Change in score	Change in rank
08/32	0.00	-2



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.43	11/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.45	02/32	
Open Government**	0.50	12/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.48	18/32	
Order & Security	0.42	17/32	▲
Regulatory Enforcement	0.43	03/32	
Civil Justice	0.44	02/32	
Criminal Justice	0.42	04/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

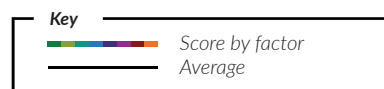
1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.37
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.62
1.3	Independent auditing	0.33
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.34
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.48
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.44

Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.44
2.2	In the judiciary	0.58
2.3	In police/military	0.46
2.4	In the legislature	0.31

Open Government**

3.1	Civic participation	0.37
3.2	Right to information	0.62



Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.40
4.2	Right to life and security*	-
4.3	Due process of law	0.47
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.48
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.72
4.6	Right to privacy	0.53
4.7	Freedom of association	0.56
4.8	Labor rights	0.20

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.08
5.2	Absence of crime	0.83
5.3	Perception of safety	0.34

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.32
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.66
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.49
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.33
6.5	Property rights	0.35

Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.29
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.46
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.38
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.54
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.48
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.38
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.46
7.8	Accessible, impartial, and prompt ADRs	0.54

Criminal Justice

8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.22
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.41
8.3	Rights of victims	0.45
8.4	Due process of law	0.47
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.52
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.44

*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more about the measurement and estimation of changes of Factor 3.



3

Methodology

Methodology

The indicators presented in the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2021-2022* are organized into eight factors and 42 sub-factors.

These indicators are formed with three sources of information: i) the General Population Poll (GPP), ii) Qualified Respondents Questionnaires (QRQs) for attorneys who practice law in each of the 32 states, and iii) official statistics and databases compiled by other institutions (or third-party sources). The scores presented in each of the state profiles are calculated using the following procedure:

1. Conceptual Framework and Surveys

- The WJP developed the conceptual framework and surveys to quantify the rule of law based on the framework developed for the global Index and adapted it to the subnational Mexican context.
- The WJP team designed five surveys based on the surveys developed for the global Rule of Law Index: the GPP and the four QRQs for professionals specialized in civil, administrative, or commercial law; criminal law; labor law; and public health. The WJP adapted the surveys to reflect the institutional architecture in Mexico, competencies of the different government levels, and availability of data. The five surveys benefited from exhaustive consultation with academia and experts.

2. Data Collection

-General Population Poll (GPP):

The WJP contracted with five leading opinion polling companies to administer the GPP and a sixth to coordinate and supervise the fieldwork. The survey used in this edition was administered from September to October of 2021. The WJP developed the methodological framework with the survey companies and selected the target population, sample frame, sample selection process, geographic coverage, and size of the sample.

The survey was administered to a representative sample of 400 people in every state, for a total of 12,800 surveyed individuals. The sample was probabilistic, stratified, cluster, multistage, and proportional to the size of the target population. The sampling frame was the Population and Housing Census 2020 (INEGI). In the first stage, 40 Primary Sampling Units (PSU) systematically and with probability proportional to the size of the target population for each state. The basic geostatistical areas (AGEB) in urban and rural areas were selected, using quotas of sex and age. In the second stage, blocks or clusters of homes were selected using simple random sampling. In urban areas, three blocks or clusters of households were selected; in rural areas, clusters of households concentrated in communities selected by the sample were identified. These places were the starting point for the selection of households. In the third stage, homes were selected using systematic methods based on the number of homes visible on each block. Finally, in the last stage,

the person to be interviewed was selected based on gender and age quotas from adults who live in the country and who permanently live in the home where the survey took place. The GPP has a 95% confidence level and a margin of error of +/- 0.61% at the national level and +/- 4.9% at the state level.

The interviews were conducted face-to-face in households, with a structured questionnaire using tablets or smartphones. The survey was programmed in the Survey-ToGo (STG) application. Before conducting fieldwork, the pollsters completed a training program, and the survey companies performed a pilot exercise. In order to guarantee the quality of the information, traditional in-situ supervision techniques were applied by field personnel, and remote supervision was applied in real time to validate the interviews through the STG console.

-Qualified Respondent Questionnaires:

The WJP collected more than 20,000 records from attorneys specialized in civil, commercial, administrative, criminal, and labor matters across the entire country, as well as professionals specialized in public health, from all over the country using phone books in over 100 cities, websites, databases from Centro de Estudios para la Enseñanza y el Aprendizaje del Derecho, A.C. (CEEAD), and references from other specialists in our network. In addition, the WJP mapped more than 71 associations, bars, foundations, and networks of lawyers and experts of the health sector, as well as civil society organizations throughout the country, in order to invite more specialists to collaborate in the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2021-2022*. After establishing contacts and extending invitations, the support of 14 of these was obtained, with presence in different states and with different areas of expertise. These allies provided contact information of their members or dissemination of the project, which helped to increase the scope and diversification of the specialists' profiles.

The WJP programmed the surveys using an online platform and invited the specialists to participate. Data was collected using Alchemer. The WJP administered the online survey between October 6, 2021, and January 4, 2022, and kept constant communication with the respondents to increase response rates. The WJP obtained 2,196 effective complete interviews: 35% were lawyers specialized in civil, administrative, or commercial law, 30% were lawyers specialized in criminal law, 19% were lawyers specialized in labor law, and 16% were public health experts.

-Third-party sources:

The third-party sources strengthen the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2021-2022* by providing specialized information on the situation of the country on issues related to the rule of law. The WJP used five criteria to select and

include third-party sources. The data had to be: i) conceptually valid, ii) timely, iii) disaggregated by state, iv) representative at the state level, and v) compiled using a transparent and robust methodology. The WJP includes third-party sources in its most recent version. However, due to restrictions from the COVID-19 pandemic, some of these sources were not updated. The WJP included 12 third-party sources, which were published before February 28, 2022: →

- National Survey on Discrimination (ENADIS) 2017 → INEGI
- National Survey of Population Deprived of Liberty (ENPOL) 2021 → INEGI
- National Survey on Government Impact and Quality (ENCIG) 2019 → INEGI
- National Survey on the Dynamics of Relationships in Homes (ENDIREH) 2016 → INEGI
- National Survey on Victimization and Perception of Public (ENVIPE) 2021 → INEGI
- National Survey on Victimization of Companies (ENVE) 2021 → INEGI
- National Survey of Occupation and Employment (ENOE) 2021-iv → INEGI
- Records of murder rates 2020 → INEGI
- Records of murdered journalists → Article 19
- National Diagnosis of Prison Supervision (DNSP) 2020 → National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH)
- Open Government Metric 2021 → INAI y CIDE
- Prison Statistics Journals 2021 → Secretariat of Security and Citizen Protection (SSPC)

3. Data Cleaning and Score Computation

Once collected, the WJP carefully cleaned and processed the data. Any incomplete answers and answers with atypical values detected through the Z-score method ($X \pm 2SD$) were excluded. Then, the WJP calculated the scores for every state (disaggregated into eight factors and 42 sub-factors), according to the following steps: i) First, the responses to each of the interviews completed in the general population survey, qualified respondent questionnaires, and third-party sources were codified to produce numerical values ranging from 0 to 1, where 0 represents lower adherence to the rule of law and 1 represents higher adherence to the rule of law. ii) Then, average scores

were calculated for every state to produce statistical data for each question. iii) Intervals were created for categorical variables so that the transformed variables were located between 0 and 1. The categorical variables are the records of murdered journalists (Article 19), incidence and perception of corruption by the ENCIG (INEGI), prevalence of violence against women by the ENDIREH (INEGI), discrimination experiences by the ENADIS (INEGI), mistreatment in arrest and detention in the Prosecutor's Office by the ENPOL (INEGI), child labor by the ENOE (INEGI), deaths by murders (INEGI), crime prevalence and incidence in the ENVIPE (INEGI), and the National Diagnosis of Prison Supervision (CNDH). For the rest of the variables, WJP decided not to normalize the variables and instead use the original measurement scale where, for each question, 0 represents the total absence of rule of law and 1 represents the ideal rule of law. This was to facilitate comparisons over time and to prevent the transmission of erroneous messages suggesting that leading states in the country had reached perfection in the rule of law. iv) Next, scores of the categories in the sub-factors were calculated and used to calculate sub-factor scores. Sub-factor scores were then aggregated using simple averages to produce the factor scores.⁸ v) Lastly, the scores of the factors were combined to produce a state score, and the final rankings were calculated.

4. Validation and Visualization of Data

- The data was validated through comparisons with over 20 quantitative and qualitative indicators produced by other organizations to identify possible mistakes and inconsistencies and through trends presented in the news media and qualitative reports. The WJP also validated the final results with a diverse group of experts from a variety of fields.

- Lastly, the data was organized into tables and graphs in the state profiles in order to facilitate the data's presentation and interpretation.

5. Tracking Changes Over Time

This year's report includes a measure to illustrate whether the rule of law in a state, as measured through the factors of the WJP Rule of Law Index, changed since the previous year. This measure is presented in the form of arrows and represents a summary of rigorous statistical testing, based on bootstrapping procedures, to generate 150 samples of all the variables of the Index in order to estimate the standard deviations of each of the factors by state. The upward (or downward) arrow means that the score of that factor increased (or decreased) more than 1.96 standard deviations. If there was no statistically significant change, the arrow is not included.

⁸ The variable map and the exact formulas used to calculate each score are available at worldjusticeproject.com and worldjusticeproject.mx

Differences Between WJP's Global Index and the Mexico Index

As noted, the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2020-2021* uses the same conceptual framework and methodology as WJP's global Index to quantify the adherence for the rule of law, with some adaptations made to reflect the institutional architecture in Mexico, competences of the different government levels, and availability of data. Specifically, i) some sub-factors were modified; ii) surveys were reviewed, adapted, and expanded to reflect the multiple situations, manifestations, and problems associated with the rule of law in Mexico; and iii) 12 third-party sources were added to capture some concepts included in the Index in a reliable, systematic, and precise manner. In total, the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2020-2021* was prepared using 607 variables, while the global Index has 550.

Below is a summary of the main changes, organized by the factors of the Index. A full map of all the sub-factors and variables is available at WJP's website.

→ **Factor 1. Constraints on Government Powers**

In the global *Rule of Law Index*, sub-factor 1.6 refers to the transition of power according to the law. In Mexico, the transition of power requires elections that are free and transparent. Therefore, sub-factor 1.6 has been retitled "Elections are free, clean, and transparent."

→ **Factor 2. Absence of Corruption**

Sub-factor 2.3, previously titled "Government officials in the police and the military do not use public office for private gain," was renamed "Government officials in the safety and law enforcement systems do not use public office for private gain" to include the absence of corruption in the Prosecutor's Office.

→ **Factor 3. Open Government**

The global Index uses four sub-factors: publicized laws and government data (3.1), right to information (3.2), civic participation (3.3), and complaint mechanisms (3.4). The Mexico Index uses only two sub-factors: civic participation (3.1) and transparency (3.2) and employs the Open Government Metric 2017 published by the INAI and CIDE, because it is considered robust and reliable. This measurement includes an analysis of the regulations that apply to each required subject, a review of websites, and a simulated user exercise.

→ **Factor 5. Order & Security**

The global Index uses three sub-factors: crime is effectively controlled (5.1), civil conflict is effectively limited (5.2), and people do not resort to violence to redress personal grievances (5.3). In contrast, the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* uses three different sub-factors to measure Factor 5: absence of homicides (5.1), absence of crime (5.2), and the perception of safety by people and companies in the state (5.3). These changes better reflect the security situation in Mexico by giving more weight to murders, incorporating data of crime prevalence and incidence from INEGI, and including security perceptions.

→ **Factor 7. Civil Justice**

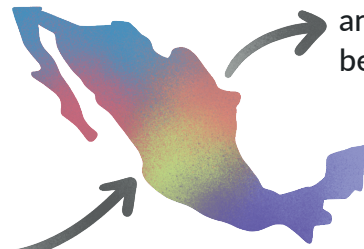
Factor 7 of the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* includes the same measurements used in the global Index but redistributes them to give more weight and specificity to the concept of accessibility, which is now split into sub-factors 7.1, 7.2, and 7.3. The global Index comprises seven sub-factors to measure civil justice: people can access and afford civil justice (7.1); civil justice is free of discrimination (7.2); civil justice is free of corruption (7.3); civil justice is free of improper government influence (7.4); civil justice is not subject to unreasonable delay (7.5); civil justice is effectively enforced (7.6); and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms are accessible, impartial, and effective (7.7). By contrast, the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2018* measures civil justice by taking into consideration whether people know of and trust the formal mechanisms to solve their legal problems (7.1); whether there is adequate and affordable legal counsel (7.2); whether people can easily solve their legal problems without high costs and bureaucratic processes (7.3); whether the civil justice system is impartial, independent and free of corruption (7.4); whether the civil justice system guarantees a quality process (7.5); whether the civil justice system conducts procedures promptly and without unreasonable delays (7.6); whether judicial decisions in civil courts are effectively enforced (7.7); and whether alternative mechanisms to solve disputes are accessible, impartial, and timely.

→ **Factor 8. Criminal Justice**

Factor 8 of the global Index comprises seven sub-factors: criminal investigation system is effective (8.1), criminal adjudication system is timely and effective (8.2), correctional system is effective in reducing criminal behavior (8.3), criminal justice system is impartial (8.4), criminal justice system is free of corruption (8.5), criminal justice system is free of improper government influence (8.6), and due process of the law and rights of the accused (8.7). Factor 8 of the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* incorporates the protection of victims' rights and reorganizes the other sub-factors into six sub-factors: effective criminal investigation (8.1), effective and efficient criminal adjudication system (8.2), guarantee of the rights of victims (8.3), guarantee of the right to due process of law for the accused (8.4), impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption (8.5), and the prison system guarantees the safety and human rights of people deprived of their liberty (8.6).

The Mexico States Rule of Law Index is an adaptation of the global Rule of Law Index.

Indicators were adapted to reflect the distinctive characteristics of the Mexican context



and the differences between the 32 states.



An exhaustive consultation was carried out with the academic sector and specialists to design 5 questionnaires: 1 for the general population and 4 for specialists.



STEP 1

Data Collection

3 data sources

General Population Poll (GPP)

12,800 interviews



400 people by state
(representative sample of the 18+ population)

5 leading polling companies



1 company coordinate and supervise the fieldwork

Qualified Respondents Questionnaires (QRQs)

14 organizations of attorneys and public health specialists collaborated with the WJP to invite

+20,000 specialists in:

civil, administrative and commercial justice

criminal justice

labor justice

public health

2,196 answered anonymously online

In some cases, there was a follow-up by phone.

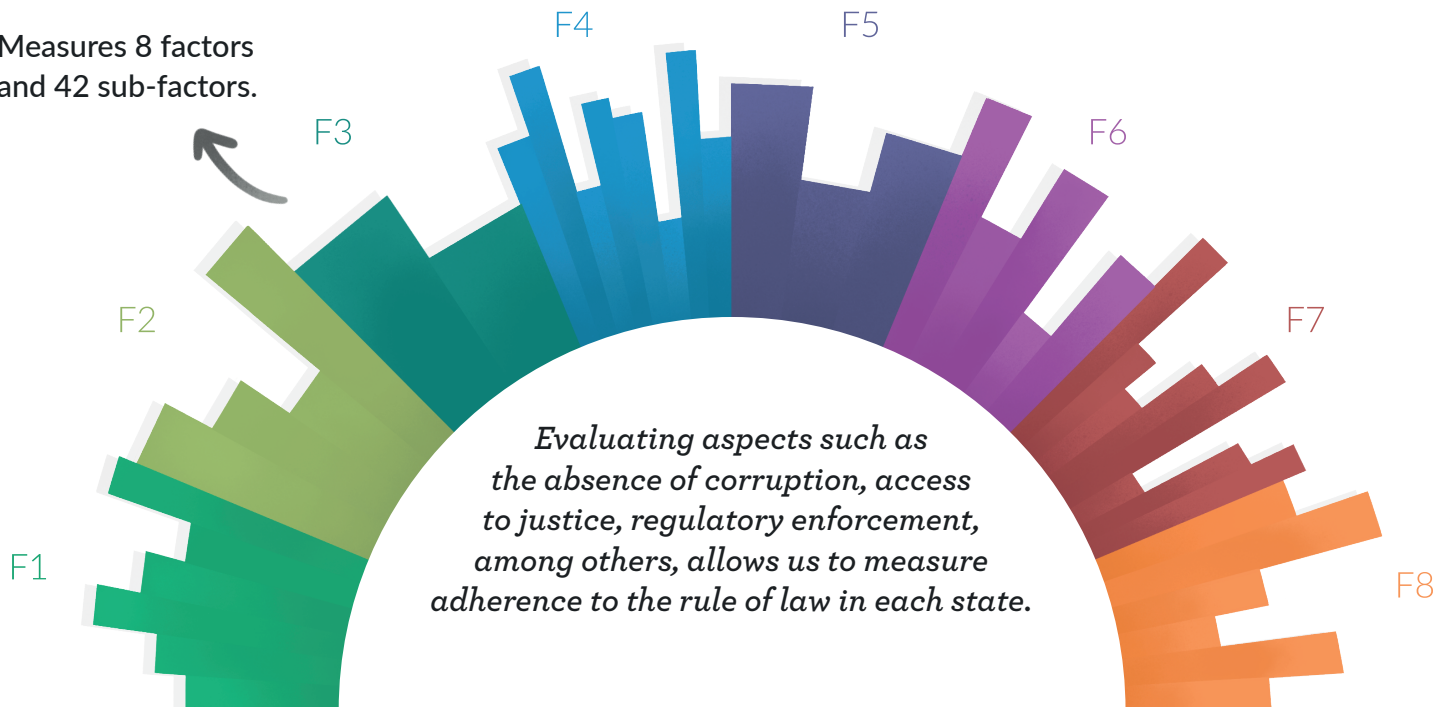
Third-party sources

12 indicators of administrative and polling data representative at the state-level.

Public, periodically updated, and with a robust and transparent methodology.



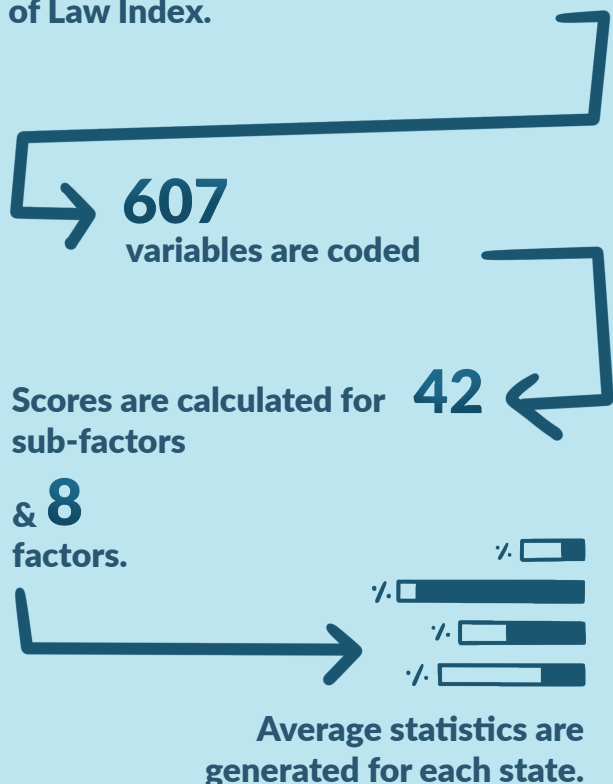
Measures 8 factors and 42 sub-factors.



STEP 2

Data cleaning and score estimation

Scores are averaged and are aggregated by factor to calculate the Mexico States Rule of Law Index.



STEP 3

Data validation

Behind each score, there is a rigorous technical analysis, supported by capacities for robust data collection, verification, validation and consistency analysis.

- ✓ 20+ indicators from other organizations
- ✓ Media and qualitative reports
- ✓ Specialists in diverse areas



Notes on the Mexico States Rule of Law Index

The *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2021-2022* uses a conceptual framework and methodology similar to those used by the WJP to measure the adherence to the rule of law around the world from the citizens' perspective. However, the conceptual framework and methodology were adapted to reflect the national context and institutional architecture of Mexico. Additionally, more third-party sources were included to measure some concepts. As a result, the scores in the global Index and in the Index in Mexico are not comparable. The *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2021-2022* seeks to identify the strengths and weaknesses of each state in order to provide useful and timely information to decision-makers, companies, civil society organizations, academia, and any person interested in strengthening the rule of law in Mexico.

The Index, like any other analysis tool, has strengths and weaknesses. On one hand, it summarizes complex information into very few indicators, is robust and relatively easy to communicate, and allows comparisons across states and over time. On the other hand, the Index presents a simplified image of reality. It may hide details that would be obvious when analyzing certain individual indicators and may lead to simplified interpretations of data. Likewise, the Index does not establish causality or contextualize the results. Therefore, it is necessary to use it with other quantitative and qualitative instruments to obtain a comprehensive picture of the situation in a state. Additionally, the scores in the Index may be sensitive to specific events that took place while the data was collected or may be subject to measurement errors due to the limited number of experts interviewed in some states, which produces less precise estimations. To mitigate this, WJP works to continuously expand the network of experts that contribute to this project with their knowledge and time.

Lastly, it is worth mentioning that indices and indicators are subject to possible abuse and misinterpretation. Once released to the public, they can take on a life of their own and be used for purposes unanticipated by their creators. If data are taken out of context, it can lead to unintended or incorrect policy decisions.

Other Considerations

Regarding Factor 4.2 (Right to Life and Security), Mexico currently lacks adequate data to measure sub-factor 4.2 on a state level, and it cannot be properly quantified through surveys. Therefore, it has been left as an empty value that has no effect on scores. Nonetheless, WJP recognizes the importance of guaranteeing this right for the rule of law, so it is working to find sources of information that can accurately measure this phenomenon, and it is therefore included in the conceptual framework of the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index*.

The WJP compiles the latest version of the third-party sources, which are administrative records and state representative surveys related to rule of law topics. The third-party sources that were updated since the previous edition of the Mexico States Rule of Law Index are: administrative records of murder rates by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), the National Survey of Population Deprived of Liberty (ENPOL) by INEGI, the National Survey on Victimization and Perception of Public Safety (ENVIPE) by INEGI, the National Survey of Occupation and Employment (ENOE) by INEGI, the record of murdered journalists (Article 19), the database of the National Diagnosis of Prison Supervision (DNSP) by the National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH), and prison statistics journals by the Secretariat of Security and Citizen Protection (SSPC).

Changes on the methodology of the Open Government Metric and its implications on comparability.

The *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* incorporates the Open Government Metric (OGM) of the INAI/ CIDE as a third-party source because of its robust methodology and publicly accessible data. The Open Government Metric incorporates two fundamental aspects of open government: citizen participation (3.1) and transparency (3.2) and is the most complete and comprehensive measuring tool on the subject in Mexico.

In line with its objective of providing the best possible information, the Metric made changes to its methodology for its 2019 edition. The changes responded, on the one hand, to the technical recommendations of the practical community, and on the other, to methodological innovations to obtain the indicators in an automated manner. However, with these changes and with the information available, it was not possible to generate an analysis to measure the effect or magnitude of the changes, affecting the comparability of the metric over time.

9 Refer to the Methodology section to find more details about the year of third-party sources.

After a thorough analysis, conversations with the developers, and a series of comparative exercises, the WJP decided to prioritize comparability over time to the detriment of a more accurate measurement of open government and decided to use the results of the 2017 edition of the Metric, which were used in the Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2018, 2019-2020, and 2020-2021.¹⁰

Despite the complications, the Open Government Metric continues to be the best available tool to know the situation of the states, for this reason, the WJP worked together with INAI to promote the development of the 2021 edition of the metric and guarantee comparability in the Factor 3 scores in subsequent editions.

This edition of the Mexico States Rule of Law Index updates the data of the Open Government Metric to the 2021 version, which are part of Factor 3: Open Government. By including them, the results for this factor and the total score are not strictly comparable with the past editions. To stabilize the variation in the data and be able to make valid comparisons of the general score across time, the Mexico States Rule of Law 2021-2022 was also calculated with the data from the 2017 version. This stabilized score is used to calculate changes between years. Any comparison over time should use these stabilized estimates.

Scores for Factor 3 and Total Scores, taking into consideration the Open Government Metric (OGM) of 2017 and 2021.

	Factor 3	Factor 3	Total	Total	Change
	Open Government	Open Government	Score	Score	2020-2021 – 2021-2022
	OGM 2017	OGM 2021	OGM 2017	OGM 2021	OMG 2017
Aguascalientes	0.43	0.57	0.44	0.46	0
Baja California	0.41	0.55	0.39	0.41	0
Baja California Sur	0.35	0.47	0.43	0.44	0
Campeche	0.37	0.45	0.42	0.43	-0.02
Chiapas	0.35	0.39	0.37	0.38	-0.01
Chihuahua	0.38	0.53	0.41	0.42	0
Mexico City	0.51	0.55	0.35	0.36	-0.01
Coahuila	0.41	0.49	0.43	0.44	-0.02
Colima	0.35	0.48	0.39	0.4	-0.02
Durango	0.38	0.5	0.44	0.45	0.01
State of Mexico	0.44	0.49	0.36	0.36	0
Guanajuato	0.48	0.66	0.44	0.46	0.01
Guerrero	0.37	0.35	0.35	0.34	-0.01
Hidalgo	0.36	0.54	0.4	0.42	-0.02
Jalisco	0.45	0.48	0.37	0.38	0
Michoacán	0.41	0.46	0.39	0.4	-0.01
Morelos	0.38	0.46	0.34	0.35	-0.02
Nayarit	0.33	0.49	0.4	0.42	-0.02
Nuevo León	0.38	0.44	0.44	0.45	0.01
Oaxaca	0.33	0.37	0.38	0.39	-0.01
Puebla	0.34	0.51	0.35	0.37	0
Querétaro	0.27	0.49	0.46	0.49	0.02
Quintana Roo	0.4	0.52	0.34	0.36	0
San Luis Potosí	0.36	0.47	0.37	0.38	-0.02
Sinaloa	0.42	0.55	0.44	0.46	0.01
Sonora	0.42	0.52	0.37	0.38	-0.03
Tabasco	0.4	0.48	0.36	0.37	-0.02
Tamaulipas	0.34	0.47	0.41	0.42	0.01
Tlaxcala	0.29	0.39	0.38	0.4	0
Veracruz	0.41	0.46	0.37	0.38	0
Yucatán	0.38	0.44	0.47	0.47	0
Zacatecas	0.43	0.5	0.44	0.45	0
Promedio de los 32 estados	0.38	0.48	0.4	0.41	

10 The score of Querétaro in the Open Government Metric of 2017 is not strictly comparable with the rest of the country's states, because, during its preparation, the National Transparency Platform (essential for making public information requests) presented technical problems. Consequently, some of the results of the state are the product of an imputation.

Contributing experts

The *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2021-2022* was made possible by the generous contributions of academics and practitioners who contributed their time and expertise by answering the surveys sent by the WJP. The names of those experts wishing to be acknowledged individually are listed in the following pages. This report was also made possible by the work of the survey companies who conducted fieldwork and administered the General Population Poll and by the thousands of individuals who responded to the survey in the 32 states of the country.

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Historical results of the Mexico States Rule of Law Index

The following tables show the data from the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index*, from its 2019–2020, 2020–2021, and 2021–2022 editions, for the 32 states, disaggregated by factor.

2018									
State	Score								
Aguascalientes	0.44	0.46	0.41	0.43	0.56	0.46	0.40	0.39	0.43
Baja California	0.43	0.46	0.41	0.41	0.51	0.25	0.49	0.46	0.42
Baja California Sur	0.35	0.31	0.32	0.35	0.48	0.29	0.35	0.34	0.37
Campeche	0.43	0.47	0.38	0.37	0.49	0.53	0.41	0.41	0.36
Chiapas	0.39	0.39	0.32	0.35	0.47	0.59	0.30	0.36	0.35
Chihuahua	0.39	0.41	0.36	0.38	0.52	0.27	0.36	0.37	0.42
Mexico City	0.37	0.40	0.27	0.51	0.51	0.27	0.30	0.35	0.32
Coahuila	0.43	0.36	0.35	0.41	0.48	0.61	0.37	0.44	0.39
Colima	0.39	0.43	0.37	0.35	0.52	0.28	0.40	0.37	0.41
Durango	0.42	0.43	0.32	0.38	0.47	0.59	0.37	0.42	0.36
State of Mexico	0.36	0.37	0.28	0.44	0.45	0.21	0.39	0.37	0.33
Guanajuato	0.41	0.40	0.42	0.48	0.51	0.28	0.38	0.40	0.41
Guerrero	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.37	0.35	0.19	0.29	0.28	0.30
Hidalgo	0.42	0.44	0.38	0.36	0.48	0.57	0.38	0.39	0.38
Jalisco	0.37	0.42	0.31	0.45	0.46	0.29	0.35	0.34	0.33
Michoacán	0.40	0.40	0.35	0.41	0.49	0.39	0.35	0.39	0.39
Morelos	0.37	0.42	0.36	0.38	0.51	0.23	0.27	0.33	0.42
Nayarit	0.37	0.40	0.35	0.33	0.48	0.44	0.28	0.31	0.35
Nuevo León	0.42	0.48	0.39	0.38	0.54	0.39	0.41	0.39	0.36
Oaxaca	0.39	0.44	0.34	0.33	0.49	0.42	0.35	0.33	0.39
Puebla	0.36	0.38	0.33	0.34	0.44	0.37	0.40	0.32	0.31
Querétaro	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.27	0.53	0.51	0.43	0.36	0.46
Quintana Roo	0.36	0.41	0.31	0.40	0.46	0.31	0.37	0.33	0.33
San Luis Potosí	0.39	0.41	0.34	0.36	0.50	0.44	0.34	0.33	0.37
Sinaloa	0.41	0.41	0.35	0.42	0.51	0.42	0.35	0.38	0.41
Sonora	0.36	0.40	0.33	0.42	0.46	0.28	0.24	0.36	0.36
Tabasco	0.38	0.41	0.36	0.40	0.49	0.28	0.34	0.35	0.37
Tamaulipas	0.38	0.37	0.39	0.34	0.45	0.42	0.36	0.37	0.36
Tlaxcala	0.38	0.40	0.33	0.29	0.49	0.49	0.29	0.34	0.38
Veracruz	0.37	0.34	0.31	0.41	0.42	0.47	0.38	0.31	0.30
Yucatán	0.45	0.42	0.38	0.38	0.51	0.77	0.38	0.33	0.42
Zacatecas	0.44	0.43	0.42	0.43	0.51	0.39	0.42	0.46	0.44

NOTE



Factor 1: Constraints on Government Power



Factor 2: Absence of Corruption



Factor 3: Open Government



Factor 4: Fundamental Rights



Factor 5: Order and Security



Factor 6: Regulatory Enforcement



Factor 7: Civil Justice



Factor 8: Criminal Justice

2019-2020

	Score								
Aguascalientes	0.45	0.46	0.41	0.43	0.53	0.49	0.41	0.41	0.44
Baja California	0.40	0.48	0.38	0.41	0.54	0.19	0.43	0.41	0.37
Baja California Sur	0.39	0.44	0.36	0.35	0.51	0.39	0.38	0.33	0.37
Campeche	0.43	0.46	0.39	0.37	0.49	0.53	0.43	0.41	0.35
Chiapas	0.38	0.39	0.30	0.35	0.46	0.56	0.32	0.32	0.33
Chihuahua	0.40	0.44	0.36	0.38	0.51	0.30	0.39	0.40	0.39
Mexico City	0.36	0.41	0.28	0.51	0.49	0.22	0.32	0.34	0.29
Coahuila	0.43	0.40	0.35	0.41	0.50	0.60	0.38	0.37	0.41
Colima	0.41	0.47	0.41	0.35	0.52	0.29	0.41	0.39	0.40
Durango	0.43	0.43	0.31	0.38	0.51	0.60	0.37	0.42	0.39
State of Mexico	0.36	0.41	0.30	0.44	0.49	0.21	0.37	0.37	0.33
Guanajuato	0.42	0.44	0.43	0.48	0.52	0.21	0.43	0.44	0.44
Guerrero	0.33	0.39	0.30	0.37	0.44	0.23	0.34	0.29	0.29
Hidalgo	0.42	0.45	0.40	0.36	0.51	0.52	0.35	0.36	0.41
Jalisco	0.37	0.43	0.31	0.45	0.48	0.27	0.34	0.32	0.33
Michoacán	0.39	0.41	0.34	0.41	0.47	0.41	0.34	0.33	0.38
Morelos	0.36	0.43	0.33	0.38	0.53	0.19	0.33	0.35	0.34
Nayarit	0.40	0.42	0.38	0.33	0.51	0.45	0.33	0.33	0.41
Nuevo León	0.43	0.50	0.40	0.38	0.54	0.39	0.40	0.42	0.39
Oaxaca	0.40	0.44	0.36	0.33	0.49	0.45	0.38	0.34	0.41
Puebla	0.35	0.39	0.32	0.34	0.44	0.25	0.40	0.33	0.29
Querétaro	0.43	0.45	0.45	0.27	0.53	0.41	0.45	0.38	0.47
Quintana Roo	0.35	0.37	0.31	0.40	0.46	0.26	0.34	0.34	0.34
San Luis Potosí	0.38	0.43	0.34	0.36	0.51	0.34	0.34	0.36	0.38
Sinaloa	0.42	0.44	0.39	0.42	0.49	0.39	0.38	0.40	0.45
Sonora	0.38	0.43	0.34	0.42	0.50	0.27	0.32	0.37	0.38
Tabasco	0.37	0.45	0.36	0.40	0.51	0.24	0.31	0.34	0.39
Tamaulipas	0.39	0.40	0.38	0.34	0.48	0.41	0.37	0.33	0.37
Tlaxcala	0.37	0.45	0.32	0.29	0.50	0.36	0.36	0.33	0.35
Veracruz	0.38	0.36	0.35	0.41	0.44	0.48	0.38	0.33	0.30
Yucatán	0.46	0.47	0.40	0.38	0.54	0.73	0.39	0.38	0.39
Zacatecas	0.43	0.46	0.44	0.43	0.51	0.34	0.41	0.40	0.46

NOTE



Factor 1: Constraints on Government Power



Factor 2: Absence of Corruption



Factor 3: Open Government



Factor 4: Fundamental Rights



Factor 5: Order and Security



Factor 6: Regulatory Enforcement



Factor 7: Civil Justice



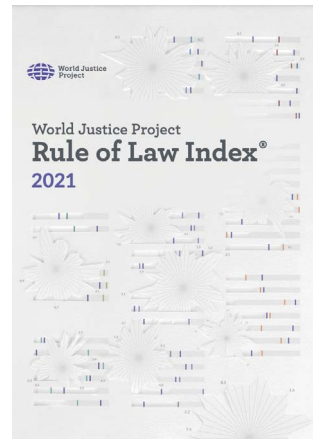
Factor 8: Criminal Justice

2020-2021

	Score								
Aguascalientes	0.44	0.48	0.41	0.43	0.52	0.42	0.43	0.40	0.42
Baja California	0.39	0.43	0.37	0.41	0.53	0.23	0.41	0.37	0.38
Baja California Sur	0.43	0.44	0.38	0.35	0.53	0.65	0.40	0.34	0.36
Campeche	0.44	0.42	0.41	0.37	0.48	0.67	0.42	0.41	0.36
Chiapas	0.38	0.37	0.32	0.35	0.44	0.63	0.27	0.34	0.32
Chihuahua	0.41	0.46	0.38	0.38	0.53	0.36	0.35	0.40	0.39
Mexico City	0.36	0.40	0.30	0.51	0.48	0.24	0.32	0.33	0.29
Coahuila	0.45	0.44	0.38	0.41	0.53	0.66	0.43	0.37	0.42
Colima	0.41	0.44	0.39	0.35	0.52	0.33	0.42	0.41	0.39
Durango	0.43	0.44	0.31	0.38	0.48	0.65	0.39	0.42	0.33
State of Mexico	0.36	0.42	0.31	0.44	0.47	0.22	0.37	0.37	0.31
Guanajuato	0.43	0.48	0.43	0.48	0.51	0.22	0.49	0.45	0.41
Guerrero	0.36	0.39	0.33	0.37	0.43	0.31	0.36	0.34	0.34
Hidalgo	0.42	0.45	0.39	0.36	0.51	0.54	0.33	0.37	0.41
Jalisco	0.37	0.43	0.32	0.45	0.49	0.27	0.36	0.34	0.33
Michoacán	0.40	0.40	0.35	0.41	0.47	0.44	0.37	0.39	0.35
Morelos	0.36	0.43	0.33	0.38	0.48	0.23	0.35	0.36	0.33
Nayarit	0.42	0.45	0.40	0.33	0.51	0.60	0.35	0.34	0.39
Nuevo León	0.43	0.51	0.41	0.38	0.56	0.38	0.42	0.42	0.39
Oaxaca	0.39	0.43	0.37	0.33	0.47	0.48	0.36	0.32	0.40
Puebla	0.35	0.38	0.33	0.34	0.43	0.30	0.42	0.34	0.29
Querétaro	0.44	0.48	0.46	0.27	0.56	0.42	0.46	0.39	0.49
Quintana Roo	0.34	0.37	0.33	0.40	0.46	0.24	0.34	0.31	0.31
San Luis Potosí	0.39	0.42	0.35	0.36	0.48	0.42	0.35	0.38	0.36
Sinaloa	0.43	0.49	0.40	0.42	0.53	0.44	0.36	0.38	0.41
Sonora	0.40	0.44	0.35	0.42	0.49	0.39	0.36	0.38	0.38
Tabasco	0.38	0.41	0.36	0.40	0.52	0.27	0.33	0.35	0.39
Tamaulipas	0.40	0.41	0.39	0.34	0.50	0.48	0.38	0.36	0.37
Tlaxcala	0.38	0.46	0.32	0.29	0.53	0.40	0.35	0.33	0.35
Veracruz	0.37	0.34	0.33	0.41	0.41	0.51	0.40	0.32	0.27
Yucatán	0.47	0.46	0.41	0.38	0.51	0.84	0.39	0.38	0.42
Zacatecas	0.44	0.46	0.43	0.43	0.51	0.40	0.46	0.41	0.42

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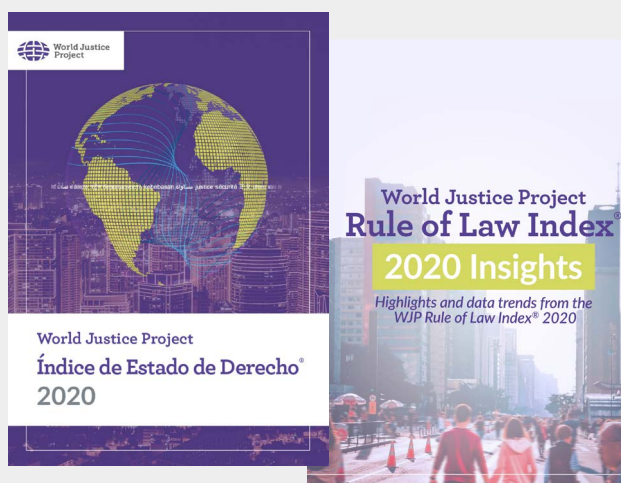
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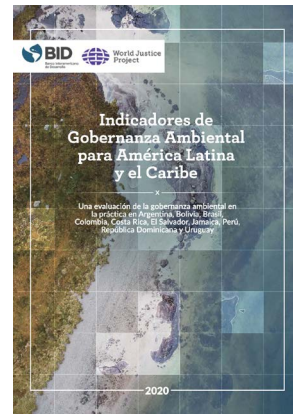
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