World Justice Project

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Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2018

Perceptions and experiences in 32 states

The *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* 2018 was prepared by a team led by Alejandro Ponce and Leslie Solís, under the executive direction of Juan Carlos Botero and Elizabeth Andersen.

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Preface

The rule of law is internationally recognized as fundamental in guaranteeing peace, justice, human rights, effective democracy, and sustainable development. It affects essential aspects of everyday life and helps societies to collectively organize. However, in Mexico, the strengthening of the rule of law continues to be a pending issue. Violence, corruption and impunity affect millions of Mexicans and are a testament to the lack of mechanisms to guarantee the fulfillment of norms for an effectively organized society and government. Mexico was ranked 92nd in the *WJP Rule of Law Index* 2017-2018®, which ranks 113 countries according to their adherence to the rule of law— a decline of four ranks from its position in 2016.

Today Mexico has the unique opportunity to guide its public policies and consolidate its institutions, especially at the local level. With this in mind, the World Justice Project (WJP) created the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* 2018, the first comprehensive, citizen-based measurement of the rule of law in Mexico's 32 states. The Index presents new data organized into eight factors of the rule of law: constraints on government powers, absence of corruption, open government, fundamental rights, order and security, regulatory enforcement, civil justice and criminal justice. The scores for these factors reflect the perceptions and experiences of over 25,000 citizens across the entire country and over 1,500 specialists, in addition to a variety of third-party survey databases related to rule of law topics.

The results of this report show that Mexico's performance is not entirely uniform across states when it comes to rule of law. Even though the distance between first and last place is relatively small, a closer look at the indicators shows differences that are the result of different realities, challenges, and successes of public policies, which must be analyzed to identify contextual factors, experiences, failures, innovations, and possible areas of action.

The *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* 2018 is the first state-level measurement undertaken by our organization. Behind every indicator is a detailed academic analysis supported by experts in each subject and a significant effort to collect, verify, and validate the data. Our goal is for the scores published here to provide information to inform the design of public policies, and to be used as a reference to evaluate the performance of state authorities over time or in comparison with other states, motivating actions aimed at strengthening the rule of law in Mexico.

Mexico must become a country where law prevails and where everyone complies with it and respects it. Its people demand and long for this. We must not miss the opportunity to strengthen the rule of law and leave a better country for future generations. This transformation is complex, but possible, and we all must work to make it happen.

Dr. Alejandro Ponce
Chief Research Officer, World Justice Project

The Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2018 captures the experiences and perceptions of over 25,000 people in the 32 states of the country.

Photo Source: Miguel Tovar / Bambú Audiovisual

Introduction

The *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* 2018 captures the experiences and perceptions of over 25,000 people in the 32 states of the country.

Over the past decade, the World Justice Project® (WJP) has conducted interviews in over 100 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* 2018 is the first sub-national 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* 2018 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 *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* 2018 presents new data and indicators, which are organized into eight factors and 42 sub-factors:

1 Constraints on Government Powers
2 Absence of Corruption
3 Open Government
4 Fundamental Rights
5 Order & Security
6 Regulatory Enforcement
7 Civil Justice
8 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 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 25,600 people, answers to Qualified Respondents' Questionnaires (QRQs) administered to over 1,500 attorneys and experts in criminal law, civil law, labor law, and public health, and information produced by other institutions (third-party sources).

The Index is aimed at a wide audience that includes legislators, civil society organizations, academia, and the media, among others. Our intention is that this tool can be 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 2018

There are several features that differentiate the Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2018 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 efforts that focus on the 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 state of the rule of law. The WJP *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2018* is the only instrument that looks at the rule of law comprehensively in Mexico.

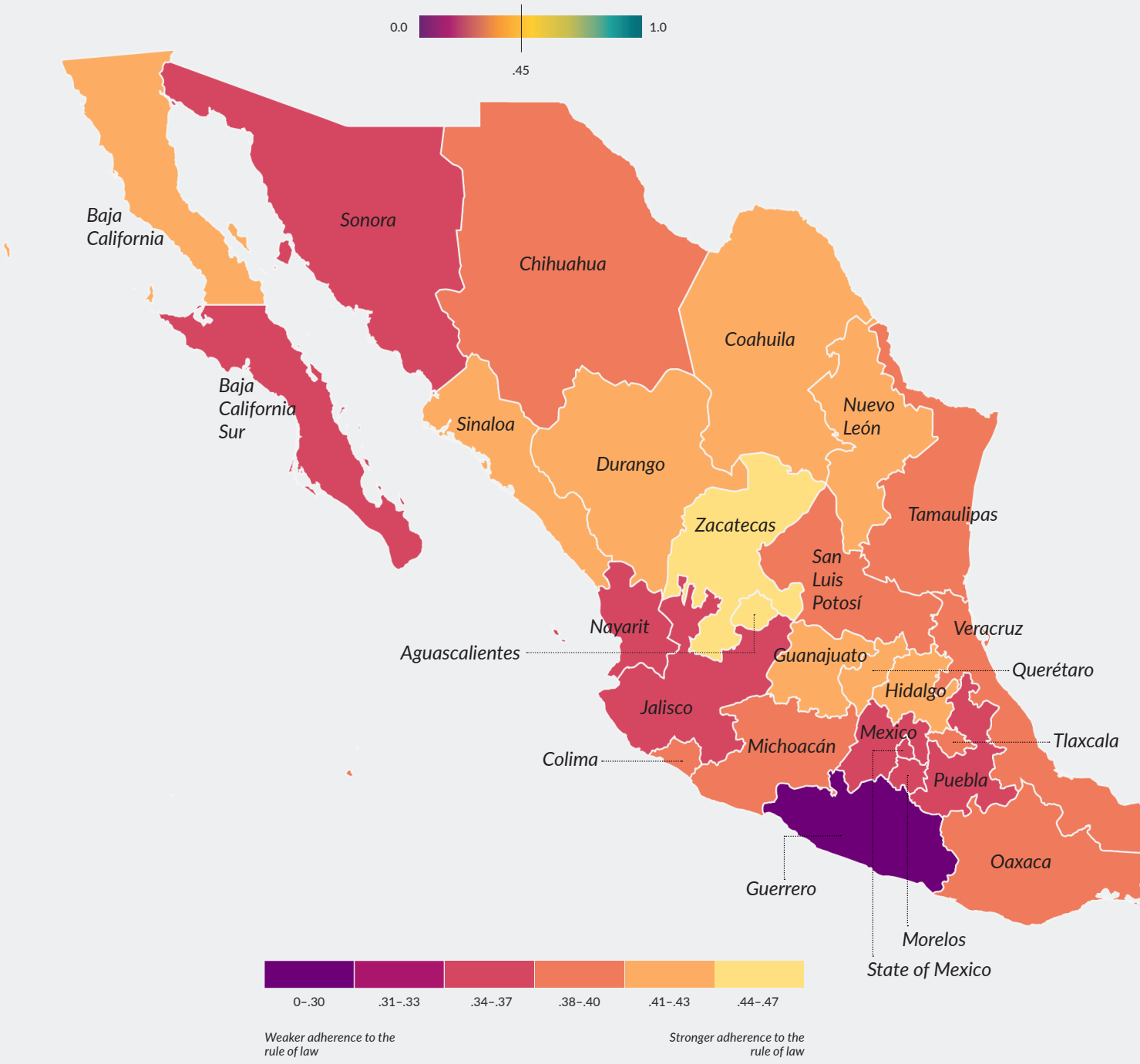
3. Perspective of Ordinary People: The WJP *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2018* puts people at its core. It looks at a country's adherence to the rule of law from the perspective of ordinary individuals and their experiences with the rule of law. The Index examines practical, everyday situations, such 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 residents from marginalized sectors of society.

5. Adapted to the Reality in Mexico: Lastly, even though the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* 2018 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.

The Mexico States Rule of Law Index

The following map and table present the scores and rankings of the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* 2018. 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 0.45, which implies that all states face important challenges. Even though the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* 2018 is based on the methodology that the *WJP Rule of Law Index* has used on a global level for many years, its scores cannot be compared to those found in global Index due to adaptations of the conceptual framework and methodology applied to the Mexico Index to strengthen local measurement and reflect the national context.



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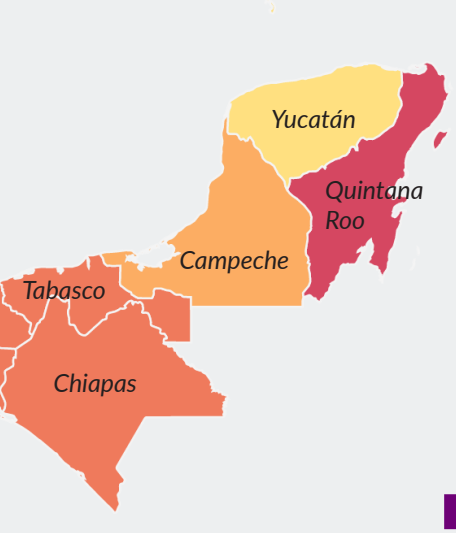
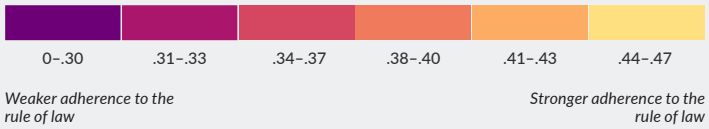
Rank	State	Score*
1	Yucatán	0.45
2	Aguascalientes	0.44
3	Zacatecas	0.44
4	Campeche	0.43
5	Querétaro	0.43
6	Coahuila	0.43
7	Baja California	0.43
8	Hidalgo	0.42
9	Durango	0.42
10	Nuevo León	0.42
11	Sinaloa	0.41
12	Guanajuato	0.41
13	Michoacán	0.40
14	Chiapas	0.39
15	Colima	0.39
*	*National Average*	0.39
16	Oaxaca	0.39
17	San Luis Potosí	0.39
18	Chihuahua	0.39
19	Tamaulipas	0.38
20	Tlaxcala	0.38
21	Tabasco	0.38
22	Nayarit	0.37
23	Jalisco	0.37
24	Veracruz	0.37
25	Mexico City	0.37
26	Morelos	0.37
27	Quintana Roo	0.36
28	Puebla	0.36
29	Sonora	0.36
30	State of Mexico	0.36
31	Baja California Sur	0.35
32	Guerrero	0.29



*Scores are rounded to two decimal places.



Weaker adherence to the rule of law

Stronger adherence to the rule of law

Rule of Law by Factor

Scores and Rankings

Factor 1

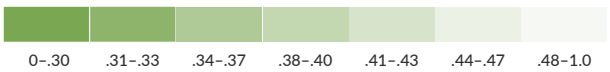
Constraints on Government Powers

Rank	State	Score*
1	Nuevo León	0.48
2	Campeche	0.47
3	Aguascalientes	0.46
4	Baja California	0.46
5	Oaxaca	0.44
6	Hidalgo	0.44
7	Querétaro	0.43
8	Zacatecas	0.43
9	Durango	0.43
10	Colima	0.43
11	Yucatán	0.42
12	Jalisco	0.42
13	Morelos	0.42
14	Chihuahua	0.41
15	Tabasco	0.41
*	*National Average*	0.41
16	San Luis Potosí	0.41
17	Quintana Roo	0.41
18	Sinaloa	0.41
19	Nayarit	0.40
20	Sonora	0.40
21	Guanajuato	0.40
22	Tlaxcala	0.40
23	Michoacán	0.40
24	Mexico City	0.40
25	Chiapas	0.39
26	Puebla	0.38
27	Tamaulipas	0.37
28	State of Mexico	0.37
29	Coahuila	0.36
30	Veracruz	0.34
31	Baja California Sur	0.31
32	Guerrero	0.28

Factor 2

Absence of Corruption

Rank	State	Score*
1	Querétaro	0.42
2	Zacatecas	0.42
3	Guanajuato	0.42
4	Aguascalientes	0.41
5	Baja California	0.41
6	Nuevo León	0.39
7	Tamaulipas	0.39
8	Campeche	0.38
9	Yucatán	0.38
10	Hidalgo	0.38
11	Colima	0.37
12	Chihuahua	0.36
13	Morelos	0.36
14	Tabasco	0.36
15	Sinaloa	0.35
*	*National Average*	0.35
16	Nayarit	0.35
17	Coahuila	0.35
18	Michoacán	0.35
19	San Luis Potosí	0.34
20	Oaxaca	0.34
21	Tlaxcala	0.33
22	Puebla	0.33
23	Sonora	0.33
24	Durango	0.32
25	Chiapas	0.32
26	Baja California Sur	0.32
27	Veracruz	0.31
28	Jalisco	0.31
29	Quintana Roo	0.31
30	State of Mexico	0.28
31	Guerrero	0.28
32	Mexico City	0.27



**Scores are rounded to two decimal places.*

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Factor 3

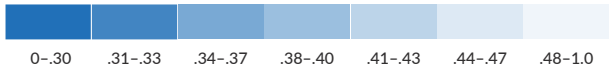
Open Government

Rank	State	Score*
1	Mexico City	0.51
2	Guanajuato	0.48
3	Jalisco	0.45
4	State of Mexico	0.44
5	Zacatecas	0.43
6	Aguascalientes	0.43
7	Sinaloa	0.42
8	Sonora	0.42
9	Coahuila	0.41
10	Michoacán	0.41
11	Baja California	0.41
12	Veracruz	0.41
13	Tabasco	0.40
14	Quintana Roo	0.40
15	Durango	0.38
*	*National Average*	0.38
16	Nuevo León	0.38
17	Morelos	0.38
18	Chihuahua	0.38
19	Yucatán	0.38
20	Guerrero	0.37
21	Campeche	0.37
22	Hidalgo	0.36
23	San Luis Potosí	0.36
24	Colima	0.35
25	Chiapas	0.35
26	Baja California Sur	0.35
27	Puebla	0.34
28	Tamaulipas	0.34
29	Oaxaca	0.33
30	Nayarit	0.33
31	Tlaxcala	0.29
32	Querétaro	0.27

Factor 4

Fundamental Rights

Rank	State	Score*
1	Aguascalientes	0.56
2	Nuevo León	0.54
3	Querétaro	0.53
4	Colima	0.52
5	Chihuahua	0.52
6	Baja California	0.51
7	Yucatán	0.51
8	Morelos	0.51
9	Mexico City	0.51
10	Guanajuato	0.51
11	Sinaloa	0.51
12	Zacatecas	0.51
13	San Luis Potosí	0.50
14	Tlaxcala	0.49
15	Campeche	0.49
*	*National Average*	0.49
16	Michoacán	0.49
17	Tabasco	0.49
18	Oaxaca	0.49
19	Coahuila	0.48
20	Nayarit	0.48
21	Hidalgo	0.48
22	Baja California Sur	0.48
23	Chiapas	0.47
24	Durango	0.47
25	Sonora	0.46
26	Jalisco	0.46
27	Quintana Roo	0.46
28	State of Mexico	0.45
29	Tamaulipas	0.45
30	Puebla	0.44
31	Veracruz	0.42
32	Guerrero	0.35



*Scores are rounded to two decimal places.

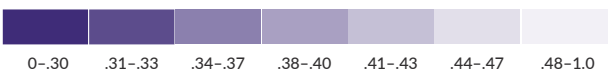
Rule of Law by Factor

Scores and Rankings

Factor 5

Order & Security

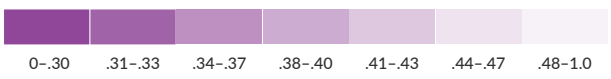
Rank	State	Score*
1	Yucatán	0.77
2	Coahuila	0.61
3	Durango	0.59
4	Chiapas	0.59
5	Hidalgo	0.57
6	Campeche	0.53
7	Querétaro	0.51
8	Tlaxcala	0.49
9	Veracruz	0.47
10	Aguascalientes	0.46
11	San Luis Potosí	0.44
12	Nayarit	0.44
13	Sinaloa	0.42
14	Oaxaca	0.42
15	Tamaulipas	0.42
*	*National Average*	0.40
16	Michoacán	0.39
17	Nuevo León	0.39
18	Zacatecas	0.39
19	Puebla	0.37
20	Quintana Roo	0.31
21	Baja California Sur	0.29
22	Jalisco	0.29
23	Tabasco	0.28
24	Sonora	0.28
25	Guanajuato	0.28
26	Colima	0.28
27	Mexico City	0.27
28	Chihuahua	0.27
29	Baja California	0.25
30	Morelos	0.23
31	State of Mexico	0.21
32	Guerrero	0.19



Factor 6

Regulatory Enforcement

Rank	State	Score*
1	Baja California	0.49
2	Querétaro	0.43
3	Zacatecas	0.42
4	Campeche	0.41
5	Nuevo León	0.41
6	Aguascalientes	0.40
7	Puebla	0.40
8	Colima	0.40
9	State of Mexico	0.39
10	Guanajuato	0.38
11	Veracruz	0.38
12	Hidalgo	0.38
13	Yucatán	0.38
14	Durango	0.37
15	Quintana Roo	0.37
16	Coahuila	0.37
*	*National Average*	0.36
17	Tamaulipas	0.36
18	Chihuahua	0.36
19	Jalisco	0.35
20	Oaxaca	0.35
21	Sinaloa	0.35
22	Baja California Sur	0.35
23	Michoacán	0.35
24	San Luis Potosí	0.34
25	Tabasco	0.34
26	Mexico City	0.30
27	Chiapas	0.30
28	Guerrero	0.29
29	Tlaxcala	0.29
30	Nayarit	0.28
31	Morelos	0.27
32	Sonora	0.24

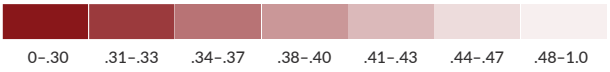


*Scores are rounded to two decimal places.

Factor 7

Civil Justice

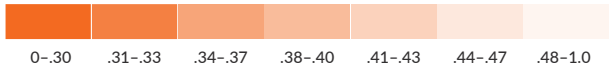
Rank	State	Score*
1	Baja California	0.46
2	Zacatecas	0.46
3	Coahuila	0.44
4	Durango	0.42
5	Campeche	0.41
6	Guanajuato	0.40
7	Hidalgo	0.39
8	Aguascalientes	0.39
9	Nuevo León	0.39
10	Michoacán	0.39
11	Sinaloa	0.38
12	Chihuahua	0.37
13	State of Mexico	0.37
14	Tamaulipas	0.37
15	Colima	0.37
*	*National Average*	0.36
16	Chiapas	0.36
17	Sonora	0.36
18	Querétaro	0.36
19	Mexico City	0.35
20	Tabasco	0.35
21	Tlaxcala	0.34
22	Jalisco	0.34
23	Baja California Sur	0.34
24	Yucatán	0.33
25	Oaxaca	0.33
26	Morelos	0.33
27	Quintana Roo	0.33
28	San Luis Potosí	0.33
29	Puebla	0.32
30	Veracruz	0.31
31	Nayarit	0.31
32	Guerrero	0.28



Factor 8

Criminal Justice

Rank	State	Score*
1	Querétaro	0.46
2	Zacatecas	0.44
3	Aguascalientes	0.43
4	Yucatán	0.42
5	Morelos	0.42
6	Baja California	0.42
7	Chihuahua	0.42
8	Colima	0.41
9	Sinaloa	0.41
10	Guanajuato	0.41
11	Michoacán	0.39
12	Oaxaca	0.39
13	Coahuila	0.39
14	Tlaxcala	0.38
15	Hidalgo	0.38
*	*National Average*	0.38
16	Baja California Sur	0.37
17	Tabasco	0.37
18	San Luis Potosí	0.37
19	Sonora	0.36
20	Tamaulipas	0.36
21	Nuevo León	0.36
22	Campeche	0.36
23	Durango	0.36
24	Chiapas	0.35
25	Nayarit	0.35
26	Jalisco	0.33
27	State of Mexico	0.33
28	Quintana Roo	0.33
29	Mexico City	0.32
30	Puebla	0.31
31	Veracruz	0.30
32	Guerrero	0.30



Scores are rounded to two decimal places.

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. It also requires that the process by which the laws are enacted, administered, and enforced is accessible, fair, and efficient, and that justice is delivered in a timely manner by competent, ethical, and independent representatives and neutrals who are accessible, have adequate resources, and reflect the makeup of the communities they serve. 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 estate. 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."[1]

How is the Rule of Law Measured? Conceptual Framework of the Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2018

The rule of law as a concept is notoriously difficult to define and measure. The *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* 2018 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* 2018 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, the availability of data, the institutional architecture, and the competencies of the different levels of government.[2] The *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* 2018 is comprised of eight factors and 42 sub-factors[3]:

1 Constraints on Government Powers
2 Absence of Corruption
3 Open Government
4 Fundamental Rights
5 Order & Security
6 Regulatory Enforcement
7 Civil Justice
8 Criminal Justice

The conceptual framework connecting these indicators is based on two main principles regarding the relationship between the government and the citizens. First, that the law imposes limits on the exercise of power by the state and its agents, as well as individuals and private entities. This is measured in factors 1, 2, 3, and 4. Second, that 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. Open Government: 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.

Factors and Sub-Factors of the Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2018[4]

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

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 State 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 Government officials are sanctioned for misconduct

Measures whether government officials who abuse their powers or fail to comply with regulations are punished in practice. The sub-factor 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. The sub-factor 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.

1 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 at: un.org/es/comun/docs/?symbol=A/RES/70/1.

2 Refer to the Methodology section for detailed information on the differences between the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* 2018 and the global *WJP Rule of Law Index*.

3 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].

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

Factor 2

Absence of Corruption

This factor measures the 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 into 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.

Factor 3

Open Government

Factor 3 measures the openness of government, defined by the extent to which government shares information, empowers people with tools to hold the government accountable, and fosters citizen participation in public policy deliberations. In other words, it measures whether citizens can know the actions of the government and whether they can influence their deliberations. The factor presents information from the Open Government Metric 2017, performed 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, public, and regularly performed. The Open Government Metric incorporates two fundamental aspects of open government: citizen participation (3.1) and transparency (3.2)[5]

3.1 Civic participation in decision-making

Measures whether citizens can effectively participate in the formulation of public policies.

3.2 The right to public information is effectively guaranteed

Measures whether citizens have access to public information and open data, including the 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 is focused on the 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 and social rights and solidarity rights), which are measured, directly or indirectly, by other metrics. Among the rights included in this factor are the freedom from discrimination (4.1), the right to life and security (4.2), the right to due process of the law (4.3), the freedom of opinion (4.4), the freedom of belief and religion (4.5), the right to privacy (4.6), the freedom of assembly and association (4.7), and labor rights (4.8).

4.1 Equal treatment and absence of discrimination

Measures whether individuals are free from discrimination in practice, 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.[6]

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 to not 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 or intercept electronic communications of activists and the opposition, and whether they conduct physical searches without warrants.

4.7 Freedom of assembly and association is effectively guaranteed

Measures whether people can freely attend 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.

5 Refer to the Methodology section to find more details regarding how Factor 3 is measured.

6 Refer to the Methodology section to find more details regarding the measurement of sub-factor 4.2.

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 includes three scores: the absence of homicides (5.1), the absence of criminal incidence and prevalence that directly affects people and their homes (5.2), and the perception of safety of people and businesses in the state (5.3). The factor includes the perception of insecurity and the fear of victimization because this affects the behavior of people and companies. 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 murders and perceptions of insecurity.

5.1 Absence of homicides

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 safety

Measures whether people feel safe 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 safety of businesses in the state.

Factor 6

Regulatory Enforcement

Factor 6 measures the extent to which regulations are fairly and effectively implemented (6.1), without improper influences (6.2), with respect for due process in administrative procedures (6.3), and without any unreasonable delays (6.4). This factor also measures whether there is expropriation of private property without fair compensation (6.5). 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 seizure 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 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, it is necessary for people to know and trust the formal mechanisms to solve legal problems (7.1), for adequate and affordable counsel to be available (7.2), and for civil justice to not impose barriers through cost or bureaucratic processes (7.3). The effective application of civil justice also requires that the system be impartial, independent, and free of corruption and improper influences (7.4); that judicial procedures respect due process (7.5); that procedures be performed promptly and without unreasonable delay (7.6); and that judicial resolutions be applied effectively (7.7). Lastly, this factor measures the accessibility, impartiality, and effectiveness of mediation and arbitration systems that allow parties to resolve disputes (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. This is why 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 officers. Therefore, Factor 8 measures whether the police and the Prosecutor's Office (Ministerio Público) investigate crimes efficiently (8.1); whether the criminal adjudication system is timely and effective (8.2); whether victims' rights are effectively guaranteed (8.3); whether due process of the law for the accused is effectively guaranteed (8.4); whether the criminal justice system is impartial, independent, and free of corruption (8.5); whether the prison system guarantees the safety and respect of the rights of detained people; and whether the system is effective in reducing recidivism (8.6).

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.

The criminal adjudication system is timely and effective

Measures whether the criminal adjudication system is timely and effective, including whether it is capable of solving cases effectively and without unreasonable delays.

8.3 Victim's rights are effectively guaranteed

Measures whether the criminal justice system as a whole 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* 2018 measure adherence to the rule of law through 42 indicators that reflect the experiences and perceptions of people who live in Mexico. The Index shows the citizens' view of the rule of law in the 32 Mexican states, and is focused on outcomes rather than on the written legal code.

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* 2018 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 feedback from various forums and meetings. Third-party information was 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 purpose of this Index is to provide reliable information that can be compared over time and used to design public policies in Mexico.

General Population Poll (GPP)

The general population poll for the Index was administered to a representative sample of 800 adults in each state, yielding a total of 25,600 surveyed individuals. 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 GPP was applied in a coordinated manner by five leading public opinion companies in Mexico during the fall of 2017. 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 a sixth survey monitoring company.

Qualified Respondents' Questionnaires

WJP designed four Qualified Respondents' Questionnaires (QRQs), aimed at attorneys specialized in: i) civil, administrative, and commercial law; ii) criminal law; iii) labor law; and to 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 12,500 attorney contacts across the entire country, using phone books in over 100 cities, websites, databases from organizations that work directly with attorneys, academia, and references from other attorneys. Once identified, WJP was helped by two telecommunication companies (AXTEL and Two Way Solutions) and the Center for the Studies of Teaching and Learning of Law, A.C. (CEEAD) to contact potential respondents by phone and personally invite them to participate. WJP administered the survey online from October 2017 to April 2018 and obtained 1,503 complete surveys.

Third-party sources

The WJP compiled administrative information and state representative surveys addressing rule of law issues 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, 12 third-party sources were included in the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* 2018: 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 on Government Impact and Quality (ENCIG) by INEGI, the National Survey on Discrimination (ENADIS) by INEGI, the National Survey on Victimization of Companies (ENVE) by INEGI, the record of murdered journalists (Article 19), INAI/CIDE's Open Government Metric, the data base of the National Diagnosis of Prison Supervision (DNSP) by the National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH) and prison statistics journals taken by the Department of Interior (Segob).

Box 3. Citizens listening to citizens: experiences during field work

The WJP hired leading survey companies in Mexico to conduct interviews of 25,600 people across the entire country. Translators and interpreters were used at times. This was an exercise in which citizens heard other citizens. The survey field teams worked to produce empathy and win the trust of respondents in order to ask questions regarding subjects that could be sensitive. Survey teams were exposed to unsafe and violent situations, such as threats and theft, but managed to capture the perception and experience of the general population in Mexico on the rule of law.

Data Opinión Pública y Mercados: Coordination and monitoring of fieldwork

Ipsos: Fieldwork in Aguascalientes, Coahuila, Oaxaca, Queretaro, Sonora, and Tlaxcala

Nodo Investigación Estratégica: Fieldwork in Chihuahua, Durango, Nayarit, Nuevo Leon, Quintana Roo, and Yucatan

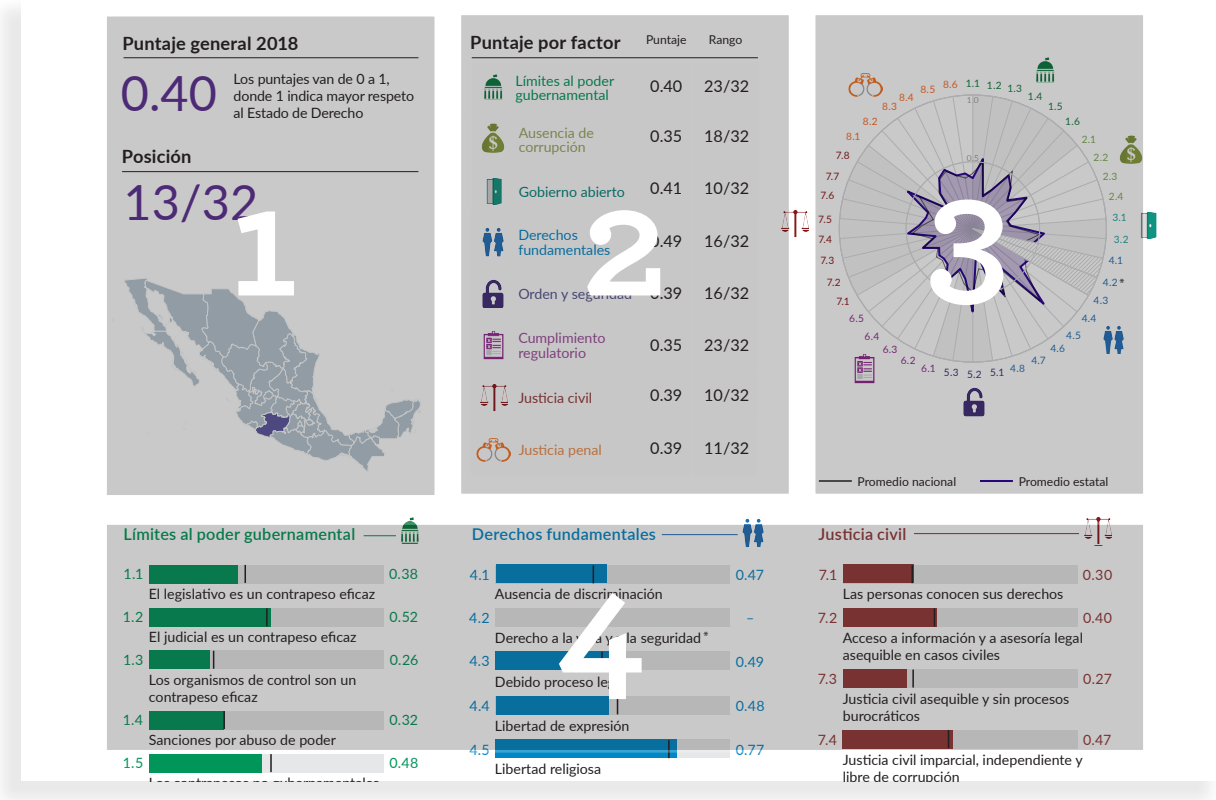
Parametría: Fieldwork in Mexico City, Guerrero, the state of Mexico, Morelos, Puebla, and Zacatecas

Pulso Mercadológico: Fieldwork in Campeche, Chiapas, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, Sinaloa, Tabasco, and Tamaulipas

Sistemas de Inteligencia en Mercados y Opinión (SIMO): Fieldwork in Baja California, Baja California Sur, Colima, Jalisco, Michoacan, and San Luis Potosi

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* 2018. 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* 2018, the state's ranking, and a map that shows where the state is located.

Section 2

Displays the state's individual factor scores for the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* 2018 and compares the state's ranking to other states.

Section 3

Displays the state's scores for each of the 42 sub-factors of the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* 2018. The center of the circle represents the lowest score (0) and the outside of the circle represents the highest score (1). The purple line shows the state's scores, while the black line shows the national average score. Sub-factor 4.2 is not included in the measurement because there are no current systematized records to measure the concept in the country. Consult the Methodology for more details.

Section 4

Presents the state's disaggregated scores for each sub-factor in the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* 2018. The national average, which may be found on page 25, is shown as a black line.

LEER: Por favor dígame si está muy de acuerdo, de acuerdo, en desacuerdo, o muy en desacuerdo con las siguientes frases.
[ENTRÉGUELE AL ENTREVISTADO LA TARJETA "A"]

Part 2
State-Level Data

National Average 27
State Profiles 28
Opinions on the Rule of Law 60

Photo Source: Miguel Tovar / Bambú Audiovisual

National Average in the Global WJP Rule of Law Index and in the Mexico States Rule of Law Index

The national average of the Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2018 is 0.39 on a scale that ranges from 0 to 1, where 1 indicates the highest adherence to the rule of law. The following page shows the average score for the 32 states in each of the eight factors and 42 sub-factors included in the Index.

Even though the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* 2018 employs a conceptual framework and a methodology similar to those used by WJP to measure adherence to the rule of law around the world, the results of this instrument (with information for the 32 states in Mexico) cannot be compared to the results of the 2017-2018 WJP *Rule of Law Index* (which includes information for 113 countries) for five reasons:

1. **Differences in sub-factors:** The global Index is comprised of eight factors and 44-sub-factors. The Index in Mexico is comprised of the same eight factors but 42 sub-factors. Of these, 29 sub-factors are identical in both instruments. Eight of them measure similar concepts but are organized differently, and five of them are new: 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 7.5, and 8.3 (the changes are described in the Methodology). Taking advantage of the opportunity provided by the development of a new instrument, these changes were introduced to the Mexico Index in order to incorporate the lessons learned in global exercises, include several new concepts, and leave aside others that don't apply to the Mexican context. These changes were not incorporated into the global Index because they would limit the ability to compare scores over time.

2. **Changes in surveys**: Even though the GPP and QRQs administered in Mexico are based on the versions that are used in the global Index, the surveys in Mexico were modified to reflect the institutional architecture in the country and the competencies of the different levels of government. Additionally, the Mexico surveys omitted some questions that were included in the global instruments due to the existence of third-party sources that better captured the information.

3. **Use of third-party sources available only in Mexico:** In order to improve the precision of the scores and take advantage of the availability of high-quality data published by various Mexican institutions, the Index in Mexico uses 12 third-party sources, which are described in the Methodology. This data is not available on a global level.

4. **Differences in the calculation of scores:** Even though the conceptual frameworks of the Index in Mexico and the global Index are the same, there are some differences in the way the scores are calculated. These differences derive from changes in some sub-factors (see section 1) and from the higher number of variables used in the Mexico Index (sections 2 and 3), with 607 variables used in Mexico compared to 389 used in the global exercise.

5. **Changes in the way variables are normalized:** The Index in Mexico and the global Index use different ways to normalize the variables that comprise them. The global Index uses the Max-Min methodology, which transforms the original variables to lie within a 0 to 1 interval, assigning 1 to the country with the highest score and 0 to the country with the lowest score. This produces relative measurements. In contrast, the Index in Mexico only transforms the variables with scales other than those that range from 0 to 1, leaving all other variables intact. In this case, 0 indicates the minimum adherence possible to the rule of law and 1 indicates the maximum adherence, which produces absolute measurements.*

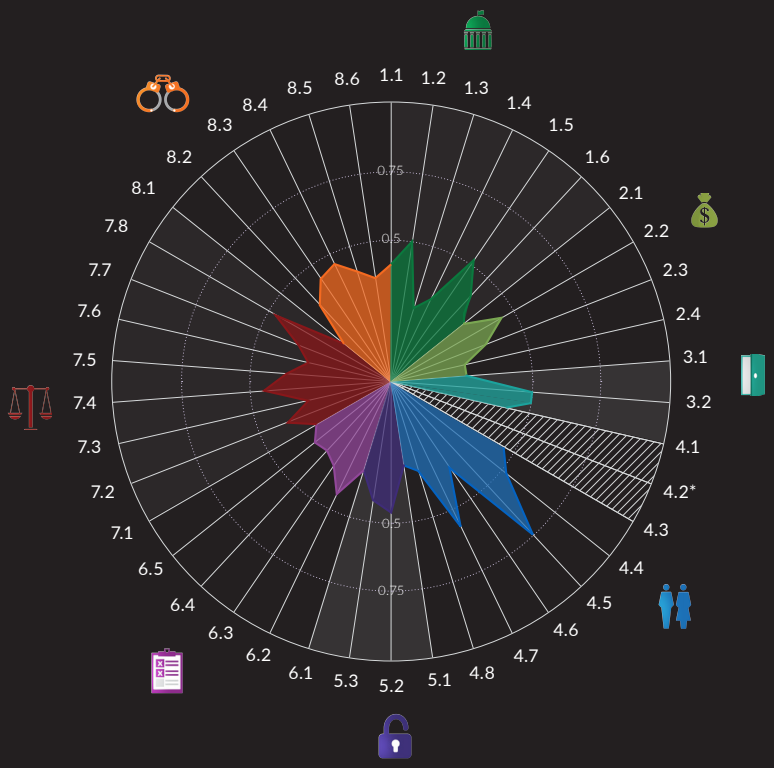
**The Max-Min method is simple and homogenizes the data so that it is more easily comparable. However, it may transmit erroneous messages because it assigns the value of 1 even when the states or countries don't show an optimal performance. In order to prevent these problems, simplify the public policy message, and facilitate comparisons over time, the Index in Mexico primarily uses the initial codification of variables without any additional normalization.*

National Average of the Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2018

0.39

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

No information



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.41
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.50
1.3	Independent auditing	0.27
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.32
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.52
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.41

National average 0.41

Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.33
2.2	In the judiciary	0.45
2.3	In police/military	0.36
2.4	In the legislature	0.27

National average 0.35

Open Government

3.1	Civic Participation	0.27
3.2	Right to Information	0.50

National average 0.38

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.42
4.2	Right to life and security	*****
4.3	Due process of law	0.46
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.52
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.74
4.6	Right to privacy	0.37
4.7	Freedom of association	0.57
4.8	Labor rights	0.33

National average 0.49

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.30
5.2	Absence of crime	0.47
5.3	Perception of safety	0.42

National average 0.40

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.33
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.44
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.36
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.33
6.5	Property rights	0.34

National average 0.36

Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.30
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.39
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.30
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.45
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.37
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.30
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.35
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.47

National average 0.36

Criminal Justice

8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.21
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.37
8.3	Rights of victims	0.44
8.4	Due process of law	0.46
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.41
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.37

National average 0.38

*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.

Aguascalientes

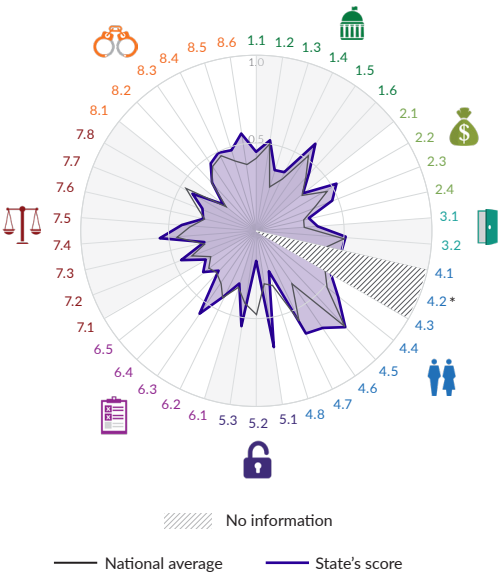
Overall Score 2018

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

Overall Rank

02/32

Factor Scores	Score	Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	0.46	03/32
Absence of Corruption	0.41	04/32
Open Government	0.43	06/32
Fundamental Rights	0.56	01/32
Order & Security	0.46	10/32
Regulatory Enforcement	0.40	06/32
Civil Justice	0.39	08/32
Criminal Justice	0.43	03/32



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.45
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.52
1.3	Independent auditing	0.36
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.37
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.60
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.45

Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.34
2.2	In the judiciary	0.53
2.3	In police/military	0.47
2.4	In the legislature	0.31

Open Government

3.1	Civic Participation	0.35
3.2	Right to Information	0.51

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.50
4.2	Right to life and security	*
4.3	Due process of law	0.49
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.60
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.75
4.6	Right to privacy	0.67
4.7	Freedom of association	0.65
4.8	Labor rights	0.24

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.67
5.2	Absence of crime	0.17
5.3	Perception of safety	0.55

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.32
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.42
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.57
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.31
6.5	Property rights	0.38

Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.33
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.46
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.30
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.55
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.43
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.31
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.33
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.42

Criminal Justice

8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.24
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.37
8.3	Rights of victims	0.46
8.4	Due process of law	0.49
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.48
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.56

*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.

Baja California

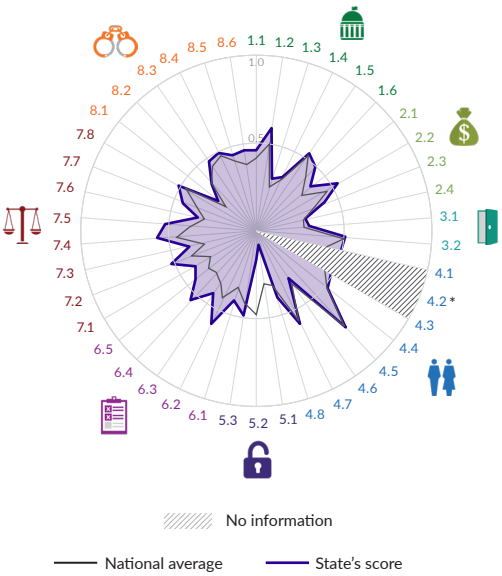
Overall Score 2018

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

Overall Rank

07/32

Factor Scores	Score	Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	0.46	04/32
Absence of Corruption	0.41	05/32
Open Government	0.41	11/32
Fundamental Rights	0.51	06/32
Order & Security	0.25	29/32
Regulatory Enforcement	0.49	01/32
Civil Justice	0.46	01/32
Criminal Justice	0.42	06/32



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.46
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.59
1.3	Independent auditing	0.31
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.34
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.53
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.50

Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.40
2.2	In the judiciary	0.54
2.3	In police/military	0.42
2.4	In the legislature	0.29

Open Government

3.1	Civic Participation	0.30
3.2	Right to Information	0.51

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.50
4.2	Right to life and security	*
4.3	Due process of law	0.49
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.53
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.75
4.6	Right to privacy	0.33
4.7	Freedom of association	0.59
4.8	Labor rights	0.40

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.08
5.2	Absence of crime	0.17
5.3	Perception of safety	0.49

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.43
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.59
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.43
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.54
6.5	Property rights	0.44

Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.40
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.52
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.39
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.57
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.52
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.34
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.45
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.51

Criminal Justice

8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.27
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.37
8.3	Rights of victims	0.48
8.4	Due process of law	0.49
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.45
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.46

*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.

Baja California Sur

Overall Score 2018

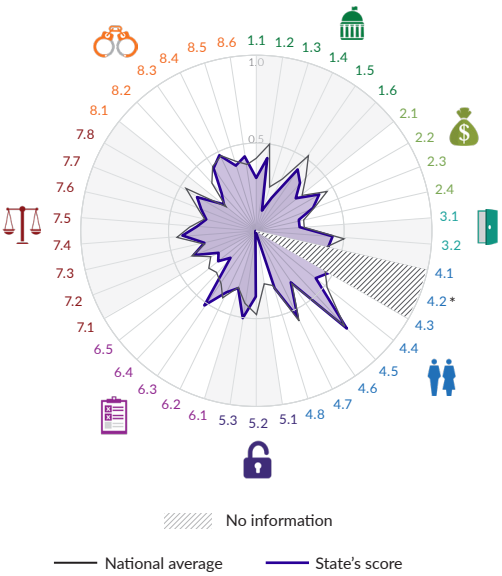
0.35 Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law

Overall Rank

31/32

Factor Scores

	Score	Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	0.31	31/32
Absence of Corruption	0.32	26/32
Open Government	0.35	26/32
Fundamental Rights	0.48	22/32
Order & Security	0.29	21/32
Regulatory Enforcement	0.35	22/32
Civil Justice	0.34	23/32
Criminal Justice	0.37	16/32



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.30
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.42
1.3	Independent auditing	0.12
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.21
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.43
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.37

Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.29
2.2	In the judiciary	0.41
2.3	In police/military	0.35
2.4	In the legislature	0.25

Open Government

3.1	Civic Participation	0.25
3.2	Right to Information	0.44

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.42
4.2	Right to life and security	*
4.3	Due process of law	0.48
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.43
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.76
4.6	Right to privacy	0.36
4.7	Freedom of association	0.55
4.8	Labor rights	0.34

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.00
5.2	Absence of crime	0.38
5.3	Perception of safety	0.50

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.34
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.39
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.52
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.21
6.5	Property rights	0.28

Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.25
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.38
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.30
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.42
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.34
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.29
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.34
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.39

Criminal Justice

8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.24
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.29
8.3	Rights of victims	0.43
8.4	Due process of law	0.48
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.39
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.42

*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.

Campeche

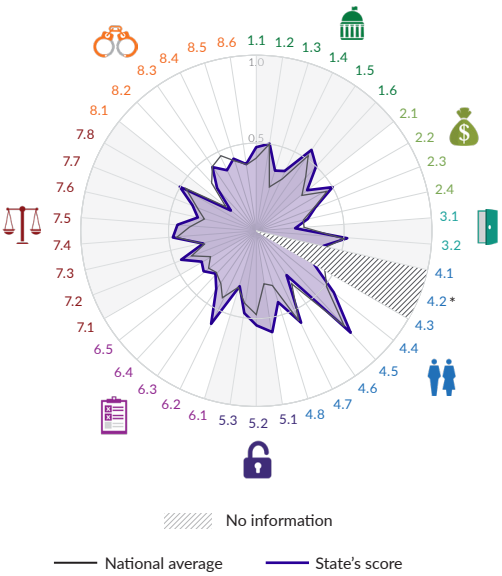
Overall Score 2018

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

Overall Rank

04/32

Factor Scores	Score	Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	0.47	02/32
Absence of Corruption	0.38	08/32
Open Government	0.37	21/32
Fundamental Rights	0.49	15/32
Order & Security	0.53	06/32
Regulatory Enforcement	0.41	04/32
Civil Justice	0.41	05/32
Criminal Justice	0.36	22/32



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.48
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.50
1.3	Independent auditing	0.36
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.38
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.56
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.50

Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.37
2.2	In the judiciary	0.50
2.3	In police/military	0.36
2.4	In the legislature	0.30

Open Government

3.1	Civic Participation	0.22
3.2	Right to Information	0.52

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.39
4.2	Right to life and security	*
4.3	Due process of law	0.38
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.56
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.79
4.6	Right to privacy	0.31
4.7	Freedom of association	0.58
4.8	Labor rights	0.43

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.58
5.2	Absence of crime	0.54
5.3	Perception of safety	0.47

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.33
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.59
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.40
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.34
6.5	Property rights	0.38

Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.36
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.46
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.31
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.47
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.45
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.34
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.39
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.50

Criminal Justice

8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.19
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.33
8.3	Rights of victims	0.44
8.4	Due process of law	0.38
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.43
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.38

*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.

Coahuila

Overall Score 2018

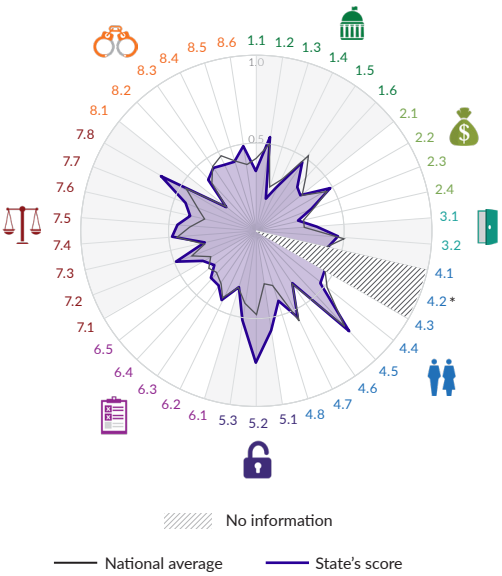
0.43 Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law

Overall Rank

06/32

Factor Scores

	Score	Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	0.36	29/32
Absence of Corruption	0.35	17/32
Open Government	0.41	09/32
Fundamental Rights	0.48	19/32
Order & Security	0.61	02/32
Regulatory Enforcement	0.37	16/32
Civil Justice	0.44	03/32
Criminal Justice	0.39	13/32



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.34
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.54
1.3	Independent auditing	0.19
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.27
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.47
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.34

Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.33
2.2	In the judiciary	0.49
2.3	In police/military	0.34
2.4	In the legislature	0.25

Open Government

3.1	Civic Participation	0.35
3.2	Right to Information	0.47

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.40
4.2	Right to life and security	*
4.3	Due process of law	0.42
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.47
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.78
4.6	Right to privacy	0.36
4.7	Freedom of association	0.54
4.8	Labor rights	0.42

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.58
5.2	Absence of crime	0.75
5.3	Perception of safety	0.51

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.34
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.44
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.38
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.37
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	0.49
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.30
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.48
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.45
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.38
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.43
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.63

Criminal Justice

8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.21
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.39
8.3	Rights of victims	0.43
8.4	Due process of law	0.42
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.41
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.49

*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.

Colima

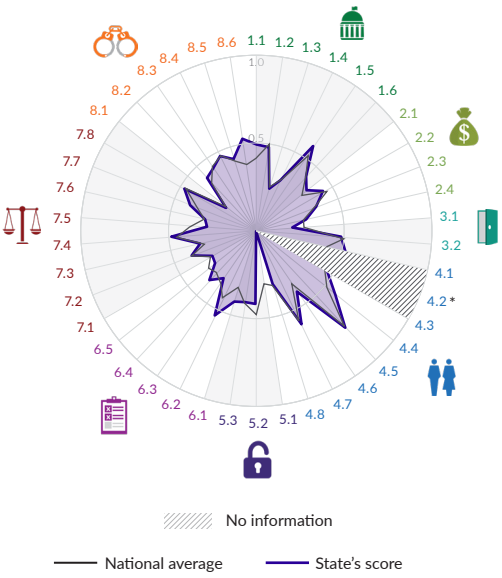
Overall Score 2018

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

Overall Rank

15/32

Factor Scores	Score	Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	0.43	10/32
Absence of Corruption	0.37	11/32
Open Government	0.35	24/32
Fundamental Rights	0.52	04/32
Order & Security	0.28	26/32
Regulatory Enforcement	0.40	08/32
Civil Justice	0.37	15/32
Criminal Justice	0.41	08/32



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.49
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.48
1.3	Independent auditing	0.25
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.32
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.58
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.42

Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.37
2.2	In the judiciary	0.44
2.3	In police/military	0.37
2.4	In the legislature	0.29

Open Government

3.1	Civic Participation	0.21
3.2	Right to Information	0.49

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.52
4.2	Right to life and security	*
4.3	Due process of law	0.47
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.58
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.75
4.6	Right to privacy	0.42
4.7	Freedom of association	0.59
4.8	Labor rights	0.32

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.00
5.2	Absence of crime	0.42
5.3	Perception of safety	0.41

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.42
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.54
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.33
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.39
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	0.33
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.49
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.28
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.30
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.40
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.47

Criminal Justice

8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.22
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.41
8.3	Rights of victims	0.43
8.4	Due process of law	0.47
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.43
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.53

*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.

Chiapas

Overall Score 2018

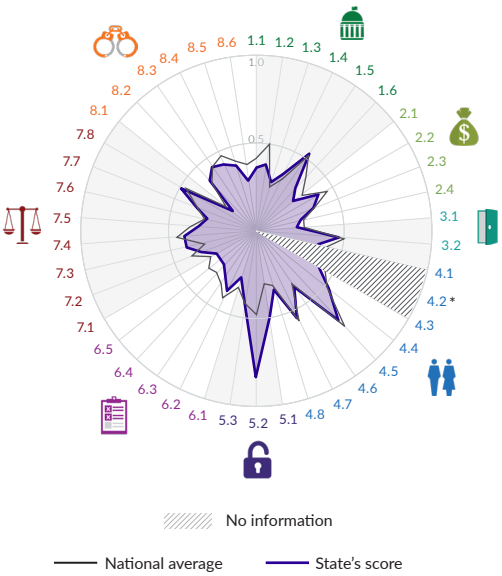
0.39 Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law

Overall Rank

14/32

Factor Scores

	Score	Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	0.39	25/32
Absence of Corruption	0.32	25/32
Open Government	0.35	25/32
Fundamental Rights	0.47	23/32
Order & Security	0.59	04/32
Regulatory Enforcement	0.30	27/32
Civil Justice	0.36	16/32
Criminal Justice	0.35	24/32



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.36
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.48
1.3	Independent auditing	0.29
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.36
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.53
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.33

Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.27
2.2	In the judiciary	0.41
2.3	In police/military	0.35
2.4	In the legislature	0.26

Open Government

3.1	Civic Participation	0.23
3.2	Right to Information	0.47

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.36
4.2	Right to life and security	*
4.3	Due process of law	0.42
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.53
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.69
4.6	Right to privacy	0.39
4.7	Freedom of association	0.55
4.8	Labor rights	0.35

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.50
5.2	Absence of crime	0.83
5.3	Perception of safety	0.43

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.28
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.37
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.32
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.27
6.5	Property rights	0.26

Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.26
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.34
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.41
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.41
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.33
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.29
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.36
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.49

Criminal Justice

8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.18
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.39
8.3	Rights of victims	0.44
8.4	Due process of law	0.42
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.39
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.29

*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.

Chihuahua

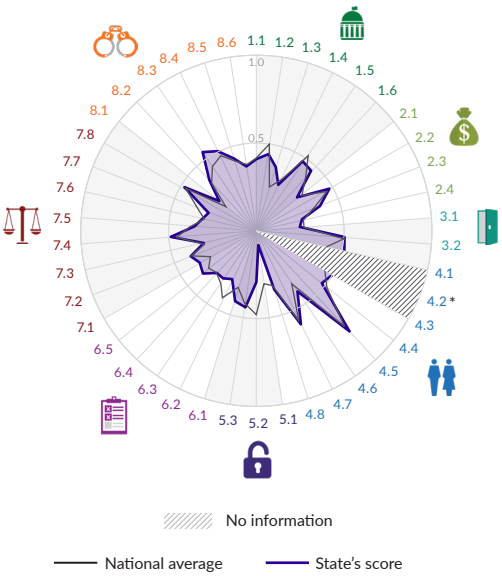
Overall Score 2018

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

Overall Rank

18/32

Factor Scores	Score	Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	0.41	14/32
Absence of Corruption	0.36	12/32
Open Government	0.38	18/32
Fundamental Rights	0.52	05/32
Order & Security	0.27	28/32
Regulatory Enforcement	0.36	18/32
Civil Justice	0.37	12/32
Criminal Justice	0.42	07/32



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.41
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.44
1.3	Independent auditing	0.38
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.29
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.48
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.46

Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.30
2.2	In the judiciary	0.48
2.3	In police/military	0.39
2.4	In the legislature	0.27

Open Government

3.1	Civic Participation	0.25
3.2	Right to Information	0.50

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.51
4.2	Right to life and security	*
4.3	Due process of law	0.50
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.48
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.78
4.6	Right to privacy	0.42
4.7	Freedom of association	0.59
4.8	Labor rights	0.35

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.08
5.2	Absence of crime	0.29
5.3	Perception of safety	0.44

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.42
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.31
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.33
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.33
6.5	Property rights	0.39

Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.37
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.40
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.31
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.49
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.35
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.29
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.32
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.47

Criminal Justice

8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.27
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.39
8.3	Rights of victims	0.54
8.4	Due process of law	0.50
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.43
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.37

*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.

Ciudad de México (Mexico City)

Overall Score 2018

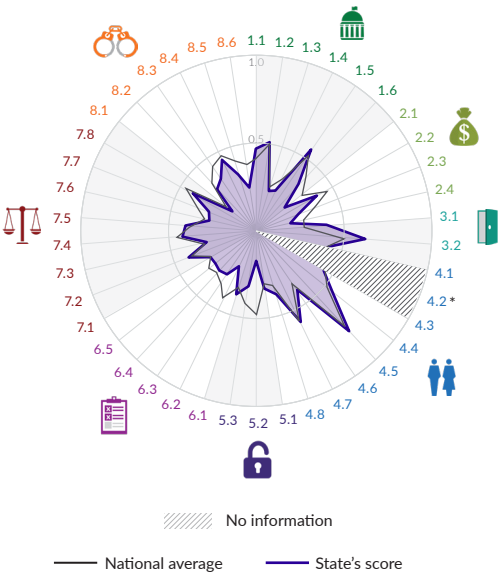
0.37 Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law

Overall Rank

25/32

Factor Scores

	Score	Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	0.40	24/32
Absence of Corruption	0.27	32/32
Open Government	0.51	01/32
Fundamental Rights	0.51	09/32
Order & Security	0.27	27/32
Regulatory Enforcement	0.30	26/32
Civil Justice	0.35	19/32
Criminal Justice	0.32	29/32



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.47
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.51
1.3	Independent auditing	0.24
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.25
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.56
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.36

Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.21
2.2	In the judiciary	0.40
2.3	In police/military	0.26
2.4	In the legislature	0.20

Open Government

3.1	Civic Participation	0.40
3.2	Right to Information	0.62

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.42
4.2	Right to life and security	*
4.3	Due process of law	0.45
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.56
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.78
4.6	Right to privacy	0.41
4.7	Freedom of association	0.58
4.8	Labor rights	0.38

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.33
5.2	Absence of crime	0.17
5.3	Perception of safety	0.32

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.38
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.22
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.30
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.31
6.5	Property rights	0.30

Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.30
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.41
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.29
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.42
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.40
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.27
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.29
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.42

Criminal Justice

8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.18
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.33
8.3	Rights of victims	0.36
8.4	Due process of law	0.45
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.34
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.25

*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.

Durango

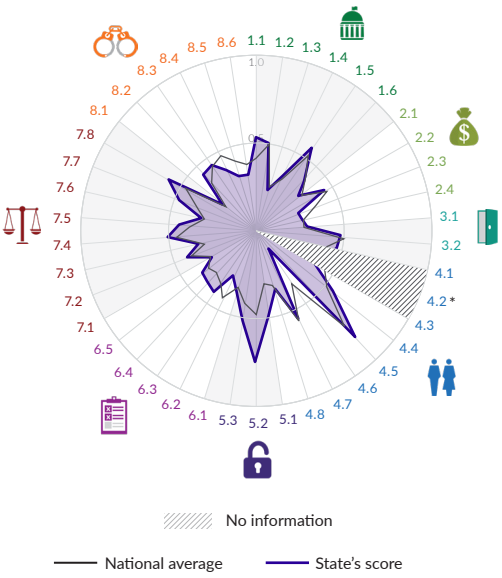
Overall Score 2018

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

Overall Rank

09/32

Factor Scores	Score	Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	0.43	09/32
Absence of Corruption	0.32	24/32
Open Government	0.38	15/32
Fundamental Rights	0.47	24/32
Order & Security	0.59	03/32
Regulatory Enforcement	0.37	14/32
Civil Justice	0.42	04/32
Criminal Justice	0.36	23/32



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.53
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.50
1.3	Independent auditing	0.24
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.35
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.57
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.39

Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.31
2.2	In the judiciary	0.45
2.3	In police/military	0.26
2.4	In the legislature	0.27

Open Government

3.1	Civic Participation	0.29
3.2	Right to Information	0.48

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.47
4.2	Right to life and security	*
4.3	Due process of law	0.38
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.57
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.83
4.6	Right to privacy	0.13
4.7	Freedom of association	0.55
4.8	Labor rights	0.35

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.50
5.2	Absence of crime	0.75
5.3	Perception of safety	0.52

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.37
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.29
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.43
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.40
6.5	Property rights	0.39

Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.29
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.42
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.34
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.50
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.44
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.32
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.47
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.57

Criminal Justice

8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.23
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.44
8.3	Rights of victims	0.45
8.4	Due process of law	0.38
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.32
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.32

*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.

Guanajuato

Overall Score 2018

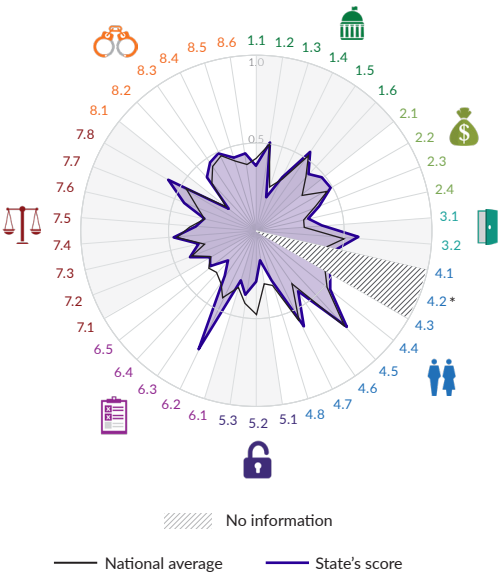
0.41 Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law

Overall Rank

12/32

Factor Scores

	Score	Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	0.40	21/32
Absence of Corruption	0.42	03/32
Open Government	0.48	02/32
Fundamental Rights	0.51	10/32
Order & Security	0.28	25/32
Regulatory Enforcement	0.38	10/32
Civil Justice	0.40	06/32
Criminal Justice	0.41	10/32



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.37
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.51
1.3	Independent auditing	0.20
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.34
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.54
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.44

Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.48
2.2	In the judiciary	0.49
2.3	In police/military	0.39
2.4	In the legislature	0.31

Open Government

3.1	Civic Participation	0.37
3.2	Right to Information	0.58

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.46
4.2	Right to life and security	*
4.3	Due process of law	0.49
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.54
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.75
4.6	Right to privacy	0.43
4.7	Freedom of association	0.61
4.8	Labor rights	0.30

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.17
5.2	Absence of crime	0.29
5.3	Perception of safety	0.37

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.29
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.75
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.31
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.23
6.5	Property rights	0.33

Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.30
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.41
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.34
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.47
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.34
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.31
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.44
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.58

Criminal Justice

8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.19
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.42
8.3	Rights of victims	0.47
8.4	Due process of law	0.49
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.43
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.44

*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.

Guerrero

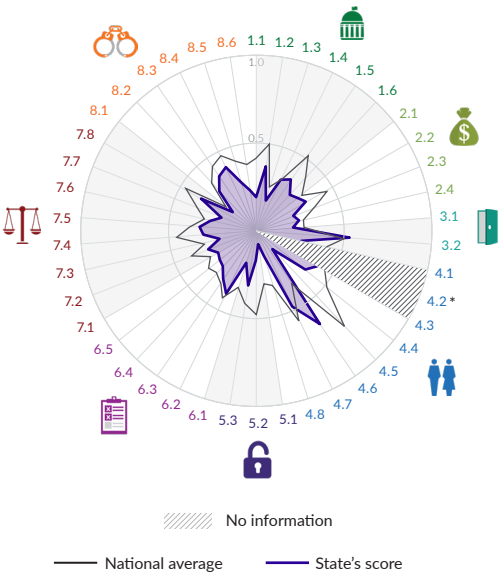
Overall Score 2018

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

Overall Rank

32/32

Factor Scores	Score	Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	0.28	32/32
Absence of Corruption	0.28	31/32
Open Government	0.37	20/32
Fundamental Rights	0.35	32/32
Order & Security	0.19	32/32
Regulatory Enforcement	0.29	28/32
Civil Justice	0.28	32/32
Criminal Justice	0.30	32/32



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.19
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.37
1.3	Independent auditing	0.18
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.32
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.36
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.28

Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.30
2.2	In the judiciary	0.33
2.3	In police/military	0.23
2.4	In the legislature	0.25

Open Government

3.1	Civic Participation	0.21
3.2	Right to Information	0.53

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.26
4.2	Right to life and security	*
4.3	Due process of law	0.40
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.36
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.65
4.6	Right to privacy	0.14
4.7	Freedom of association	0.48
4.8	Labor rights	0.15

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.08
5.2	Absence of crime	0.17
5.3	Perception of safety	0.32

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.19
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.40
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.33
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.27
6.5	Property rights	0.26

Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.25
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.29
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.21
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.30
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.32
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.27
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.21
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.37

Criminal Justice

8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.17
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.31
8.3	Rights of victims	0.37
8.4	Due process of law	0.40
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.29
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.23

*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.

Hidalgo

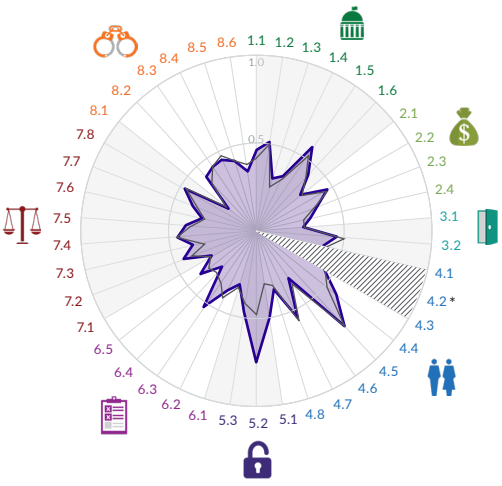
Overall Score 2018

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

Overall Rank

08/32

Factor Scores	Score	Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	0.44	06/32
Absence of Corruption	0.38	10/32
Open Government	0.36	22/32
Fundamental Rights	0.48	21/32
Order & Security	0.57	05/32
Regulatory Enforcement	0.38	12/32
Civil Justice	0.39	07/32
Criminal Justice	0.38	15/32



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.46
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.51
1.3	Independent auditing	0.31
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.35
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.58
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.43

Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.33
2.2	In the judiciary	0.47
2.3	In police/military	0.38
2.4	In the legislature	0.32

Open Government

3.1	Civic Participation	0.27
3.2	Right to Information	0.46

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.39
4.2	Right to life and security	*
4.3	Due process of law	0.45
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.58
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.74
4.6	Right to privacy	0.33
4.7	Freedom of association	0.55
4.8	Labor rights	0.35

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.50
5.2	Absence of crime	0.75
5.3	Perception of safety	0.47

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.32
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.38
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.53
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.28
6.5	Property rights	0.40

Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.29
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.44
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.37
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.45
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.40
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.32
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.39
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.48

Criminal Justice

8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.20
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.42
8.3	Rights of victims	0.44
8.4	Due process of law	0.45
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.41
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.34

*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.

Jalisco

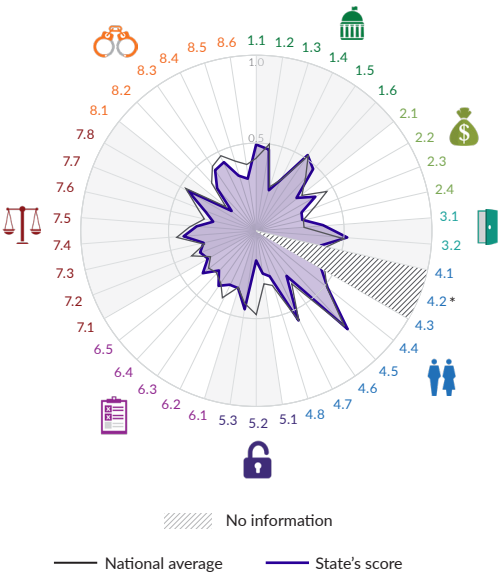
Overall Score 2018

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

Overall Rank

23/32

Factor Scores	Score	Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	0.42	12/32
Absence of Corruption	0.31	28/32
Open Government	0.45	03/32
Fundamental Rights	0.46	26/32
Order & Security	0.29	22/32
Regulatory Enforcement	0.35	19/32
Civil Justice	0.34	22/32
Criminal Justice	0.33	26/32



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.49
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.47
1.3	Independent auditing	0.24
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.32
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.52
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.48

Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.30
2.2	In the judiciary	0.39
2.3	In police/military	0.28
2.4	In the legislature	0.27

Open Government

3.1	Civic Participation	0.38
3.2	Right to Information	0.52

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.38
4.2	Right to life and security	*
4.3	Due process of law	0.43
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.52
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.76
4.6	Right to privacy	0.31
4.7	Freedom of association	0.56
4.8	Labor rights	0.27

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.25
5.2	Absence of crime	0.17
5.3	Perception of safety	0.45

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.34
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.34
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.38
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.31
6.5	Property rights	0.39

Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.32
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.34
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.31
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.41
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.33
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.25
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.30
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	0.33
8.3	Rights of victims	0.41
8.4	Due process of law	0.43
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.33
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.30

*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.

Estado de México (State of Mexico)

Overall Score 2018

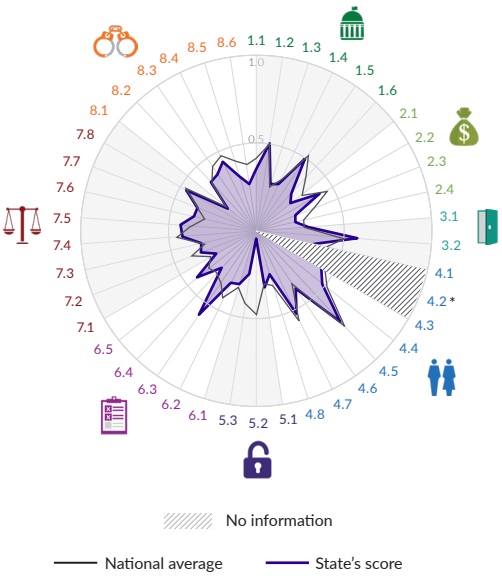
0.36 Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law

Overall Rank

30/32

Factor Scores

	Score	Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	0.37	28/32
Absence of Corruption	0.28	30/32
Open Government	0.44	04/32
Fundamental Rights	0.45	28/32
Order & Security	0.21	31/32
Regulatory Enforcement	0.39	09/32
Civil Justice	0.37	13/32
Criminal Justice	0.33	27/32



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.34
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.50
1.3	Independent auditing	0.28
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.29
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.49
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.29

Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.25
2.2	In the judiciary	0.42
2.3	In police/military	0.24
2.4	In the legislature	0.23

Open Government

3.1	Civic Participation	0.30
3.2	Right to Information	0.58

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.34
4.2	Right to life and security	*
4.3	Due process of law	0.43
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.49
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.71
4.6	Right to privacy	0.40
4.7	Freedom of association	0.53
4.8	Labor rights	0.26

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.33
5.2	Absence of crime	0.04
5.3	Perception of safety	0.26

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.32
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.33
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.58
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.29
6.5	Property rights	0.43

Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.26
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.34
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.32
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.42
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.43
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.37
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.36
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.46

Criminal Justice

8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.20
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.38
8.3	Rights of victims	0.39
8.4	Due process of law	0.43
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.32
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.26

*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.

Michoacán

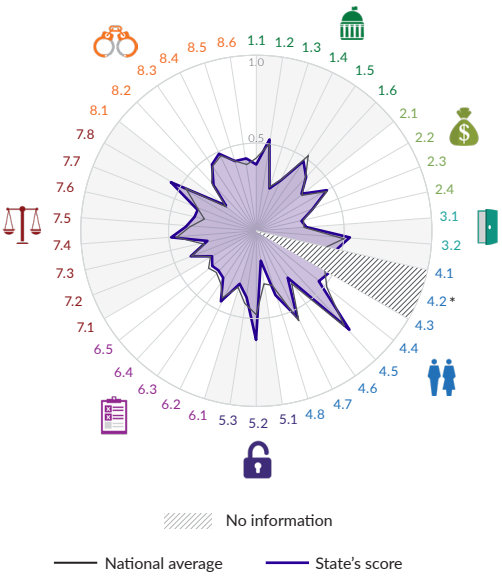
Overall Score 2018

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

Overall Rank

13/32

Factor Scores	Score	Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	0.40	23/32
Absence of Corruption	0.35	18/32
Open Government	0.41	10/32
Fundamental Rights	0.49	16/32
Order & Security	0.39	16/32
Regulatory Enforcement	0.35	23/32
Civil Justice	0.39	10/32
Criminal Justice	0.39	11/32



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.38
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.52
1.3	Independent auditing	0.26
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.32
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.48
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.42

Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.33
2.2	In the judiciary	0.46
2.3	In police/military	0.34
2.4	In the legislature	0.26

Open Government

3.1	Civic Participation	0.29
3.2	Right to Information	0.53

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.47
4.2	Right to life and security	*
4.3	Due process of law	0.49
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.48
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.77
4.6	Right to privacy	0.32
4.7	Freedom of association	0.54
4.8	Labor rights	0.38

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.17
5.2	Absence of crime	0.62
5.3	Perception of safety	0.39

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.31
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.45
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.33
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.31
6.5	Property rights	0.32

Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.30
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	0.47
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.40
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.36
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.35
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	0.36
8.3	Rights of victims	0.46
8.4	Due process of law	0.49
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.41
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.41

*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.

Morelos

Overall Score 2018

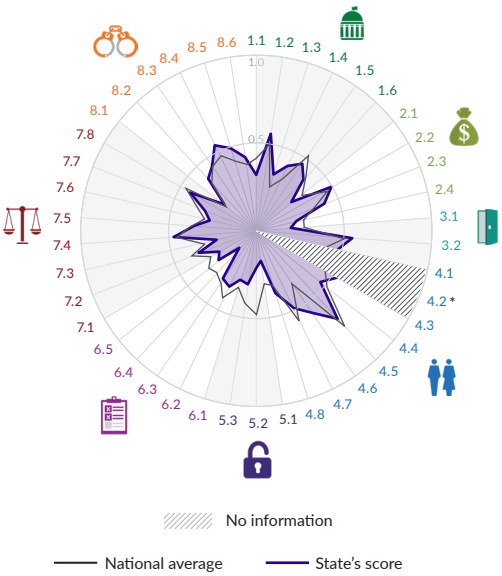
0.37 Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law

Overall Rank

26/32

Factor Scores

	Score	Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	0.42	13/32
Absence of Corruption	0.36	13/32
Open Government	0.38	17/32
Fundamental Rights	0.51	08/32
Order & Security	0.23	30/32
Regulatory Enforcement	0.27	31/32
Civil Justice	0.33	26/32
Criminal Justice	0.42	05/32



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.32
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.56
1.3	Independent auditing	0.34
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.41
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.47
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.40

Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.26
2.2	In the judiciary	0.50
2.3	In police/military	0.42
2.4	In the legislature	0.24

Open Government

3.1	Civic Participation	0.20
3.2	Right to Information	0.55

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.48
4.2	Right to life and security	*
4.3	Due process of law	0.54
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.47
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.68
4.6	Right to privacy	0.56
4.7	Freedom of association	0.49
4.8	Labor rights	0.37

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.17
5.2	Absence of crime	0.21
5.3	Perception of safety	0.31

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.29
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.35
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.33
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.13
6.5	Property rights	0.27

Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.24
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.35
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.23
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.47
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.35
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.27
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.31
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.43

Criminal Justice

8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.23
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.41
8.3	Rights of victims	0.44
8.4	Due process of law	0.54
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.49
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.42

*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.

Nayarit

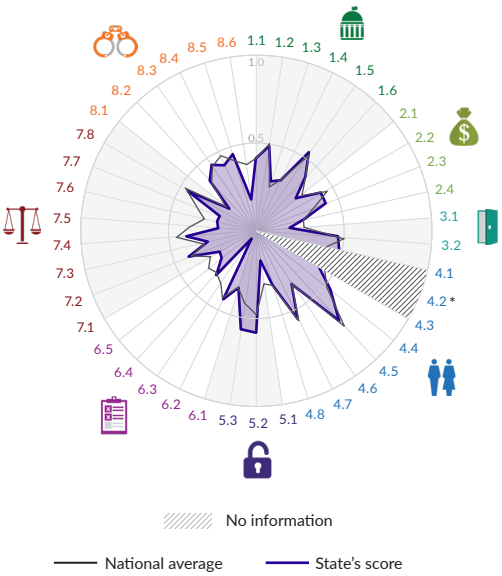
Overall Score 2018

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

Overall Rank

22/32

Factor Scores	Score	Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	0.40	19/32
Absence of Corruption	0.35	16/32
Open Government	0.33	30/32
Fundamental Rights	0.48	20/32
Order & Security	0.44	12/32
Regulatory Enforcement	0.28	30/32
Civil Justice	0.31	31/32
Criminal Justice	0.35	25/32



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.41
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.44
1.3	Independent auditing	0.29
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.32
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.54
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.41

Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.29
2.2	In the judiciary	0.43
2.3	In police/military	0.43
2.4	In the legislature	0.28

Open Government

3.1	Civic Participation	0.19
3.2	Right to Information	0.47

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.49
4.2	Right to life and security	*
4.3	Due process of law	0.42
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.54
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.70
4.6	Right to privacy	0.36
4.7	Freedom of association	0.55
4.8	Labor rights	0.32

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.17
5.2	Absence of crime	0.58
5.3	Perception of safety	0.57

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.34
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.43
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.05
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.34
6.5	Property rights	0.25

Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.24
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.41
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.28
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.40
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.22
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.23
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.22
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.45

Criminal Justice

8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.20
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.39
8.3	Rights of victims	0.46
8.4	Due process of law	0.42
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.46
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.18

*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.

Nuevo León

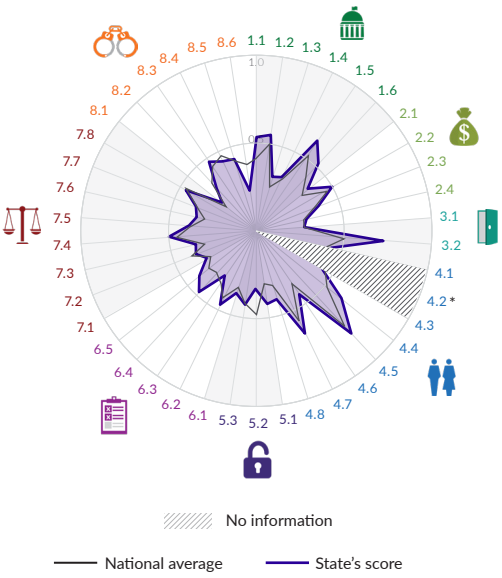
Overall Score 2018

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

Overall Rank

10/32

Factor Scores	Score	Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	0.48	01/32
Absence of Corruption	0.39	06/32
Open Government	0.38	16/32
Fundamental Rights	0.54	02/32
Order & Security	0.39	17/32
Regulatory Enforcement	0.41	05/32
Civil Justice	0.39	09/32
Criminal Justice	0.36	21/32



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.53
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.55
1.3	Independent auditing	0.32
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.33
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.62
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.52

Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.38
2.2	In the judiciary	0.50
2.3	In police/military	0.38
2.4	In the legislature	0.30

Open Government

3.1	Civic Participation	0.27
3.2	Right to Information	0.49

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.44
4.2	Right to life and security	*
4.3	Due process of law	0.44
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.62
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.80
4.6	Right to privacy	0.44
4.7	Freedom of association	0.65
4.8	Labor rights	0.41

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.42
5.2	Absence of crime	0.33
5.3	Perception of safety	0.43

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.37
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.47
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.31
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.48
6.5	Property rights	0.41

Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.32
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.37
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.35
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.50
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.38
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.35
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.37
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.46

Criminal Justice

8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.25
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.33
8.3	Rights of victims	0.48
8.4	Due process of law	0.44
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.43
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.23

*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.

Oaxaca

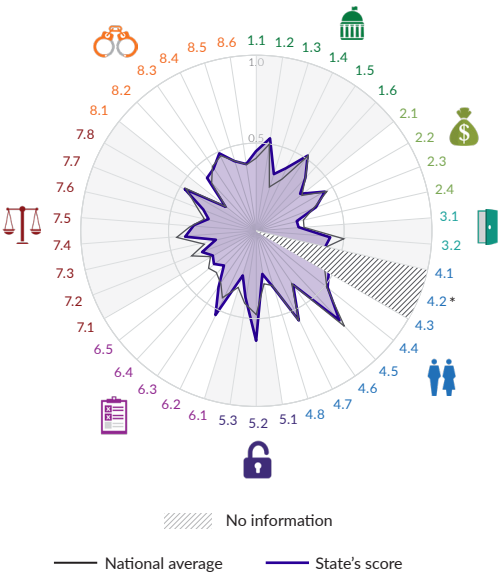
Overall Score 2018

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

Overall Rank

16/32

Factor Scores	Score	Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	0.44	05/32
Absence of Corruption	0.34	20/32
Open Government	0.33	29/32
Fundamental Rights	0.49	18/32
Order & Security	0.42	14/32
Regulatory Enforcement	0.35	20/32
Civil Justice	0.33	25/32
Criminal Justice	0.39	12/32



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.45
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.53
1.3	Independent auditing	0.34
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.40
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.52
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.41

Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.32
2.2	In the judiciary	0.44
2.3	In police/military	0.36
2.4	In the legislature	0.23

Open Government

3.1	Civic Participation	0.24
3.2	Right to Information	0.42

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.41
4.2	Right to life and security	*
4.3	Due process of law	0.48
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.52
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.70
4.6	Right to privacy	0.38
4.7	Freedom of association	0.57
4.8	Labor rights	0.35

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.25
5.2	Absence of crime	0.63
5.3	Perception of safety	0.39

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.27
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.53
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.38
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.27
6.5	Property rights	0.31

Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.28
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.33
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.23
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.41
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.35
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.28
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.32
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.47

Criminal Justice

8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.22
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.41
8.3	Rights of victims	0.43
8.4	Due process of law	0.48
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.41
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.39

*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.

Puebla

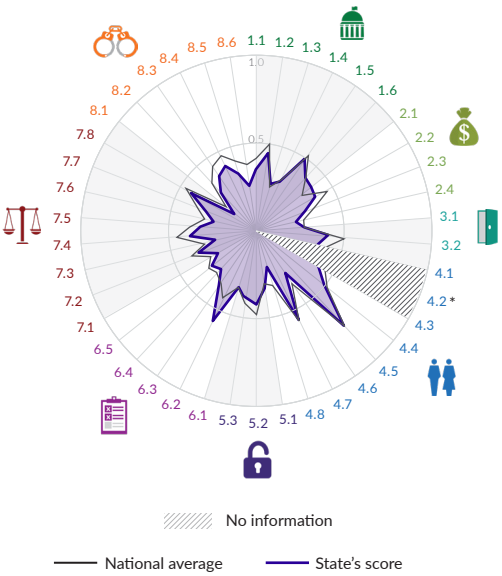
Overall Score 2018

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

Overall Rank

28/32

Factor Scores	Score	Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	0.38	26/32
Absence of Corruption	0.33	22/32
Open Government	0.34	27/32
Fundamental Rights	0.44	30/32
Order & Security	0.37	19/32
Regulatory Enforcement	0.40	07/32
Civil Justice	0.32	29/32
Criminal Justice	0.31	30/32



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.35
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.45
1.3	Independent auditing	0.28
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.31
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.50
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.41

Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.40
2.2	In the judiciary	0.39
2.3	In police/military	0.30
2.4	In the legislature	0.23

Open Government

3.1	Civic Participation	0.27
3.2	Right to Information	0.41

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.36
4.2	Right to life and security	*
4.3	Due process of law	0.41
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.50
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.73
4.6	Right to privacy	0.29
4.7	Freedom of association	0.56
4.8	Labor rights	0.21

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.33
5.2	Absence of crime	0.42
5.3	Perception of safety	0.37

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.33
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.67
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.37
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.30
6.5	Property rights	0.32

Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.25
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.35
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.24
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	0.25
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.31
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.43

Criminal Justice

8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.16
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.30
8.3	Rights of victims	0.38
8.4	Due process of law	0.41
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.34
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.26

*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.

Querétaro

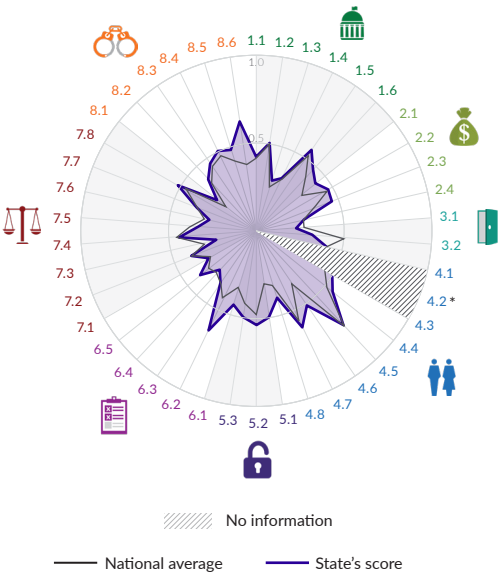
Overall Score 2018

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

Overall Rank

05/32

Factor Scores	Score	Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	0.43	07/32
Absence of Corruption	0.42	01/32
Open Government	0.27	32/32
Fundamental Rights	0.53	03/32
Order & Security	0.51	07/32
Regulatory Enforcement	0.43	02/32
Civil Justice	0.36	18/32
Criminal Justice	0.46	01/32



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.42
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.50
1.3	Independent auditing	0.30
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.33
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.56
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.48

Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.44
2.2	In the judiciary	0.48
2.3	In police/military	0.47
2.4	In the legislature	0.28

Open Government

3.1	Civic Participation	0.23
3.2	Right to Information	0.32

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.41
4.2	Right to life and security	*
4.3	Due process of law	0.50
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.56
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.74
4.6	Right to privacy	0.51
4.7	Freedom of association	0.61
4.8	Labor rights	0.40

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.50
5.2	Absence of crime	0.54
5.3	Perception of safety	0.50

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.44
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.63
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.35
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.30
6.5	Property rights	0.41

Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.31
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.39
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.23
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.44
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.33
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.28
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.36
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.51

Criminal Justice

8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.28
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.40
8.3	Rights of victims	0.46
8.4	Due process of law	0.50
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.48
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.63

*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.

Quintana Roo

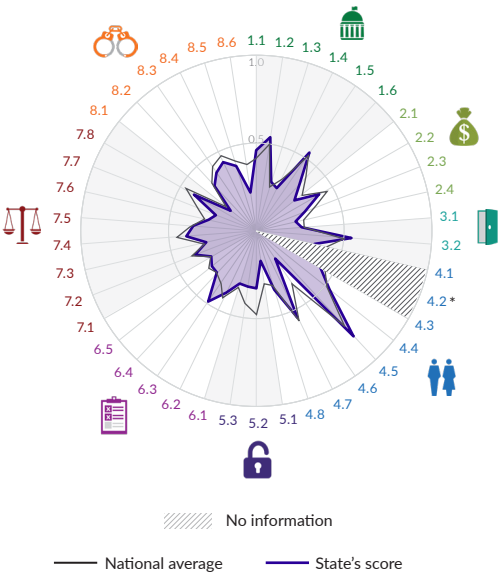
Overall Score 2018

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

Overall Rank

27/32

Factor Scores	Score	Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	0.41	17/32
Absence of Corruption	0.31	29/32
Open Government	0.40	14/32
Fundamental Rights	0.46	27/32
Order & Security	0.31	20/32
Regulatory Enforcement	0.37	15/32
Civil Justice	0.33	27/32
Criminal Justice	0.33	28/32



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.46
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.54
1.3	Independent auditing	0.29
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.27
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.54
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.36

Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.28
2.2	In the judiciary	0.42
2.3	In police/military	0.30
2.4	In the legislature	0.23

Open Government

3.1	Civic Participation	0.26
3.2	Right to Information	0.54

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.34
4.2	Right to life and security	*
4.3	Due process of law	0.43
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.54
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.82
4.6	Right to privacy	0.19
4.7	Freedom of association	0.55
4.8	Labor rights	0.35

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.17
5.2	Absence of crime	0.33
5.3	Perception of safety	0.42

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.31
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.39
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.49
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.33
6.5	Property rights	0.32

Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.30
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.37
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.29
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.40
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.36
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.28
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.25
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.41

Criminal Justice

8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.19
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.35
8.3	Rights of victims	0.40
8.4	Due process of law	0.43
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.38
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.22

*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.

San Luis Potosí

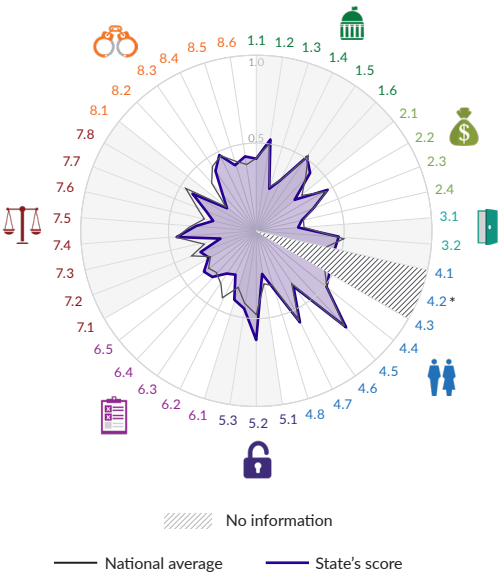
Overall Score 2018

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

Overall Rank

17/32

Factor Scores	Score	Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	0.41	16/32
Absence of Corruption	0.34	19/32
Open Government	0.36	23/32
Fundamental Rights	0.50	13/32
Order & Security	0.44	11/32
Regulatory Enforcement	0.34	24/32
Civil Justice	0.33	28/32
Criminal Justice	0.37	18/32



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.41
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.52
1.3	Independent auditing	0.25
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.32
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.51
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.45

Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.28
2.2	In the judiciary	0.47
2.3	In police/military	0.35
2.4	In the legislature	0.27

Open Government

3.1	Civic Participation	0.24
3.2	Right to Information	0.47

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.46
4.2	Right to life and security	*
4.3	Due process of law	0.48
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.51
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.75
4.6	Right to privacy	0.39
4.7	Freedom of association	0.58
4.8	Labor rights	0.34

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.25
5.2	Absence of crime	0.62
5.3	Perception of safety	0.45

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.41
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.28
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.30
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.36
6.5	Property rights	0.37

Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.31
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.34
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.21
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.45
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.34
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.25
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.30
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.42

Criminal Justice

8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.21
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.28
8.3	Rights of victims	0.41
8.4	Due process of law	0.48
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.39
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.43

*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.

Sinaloa

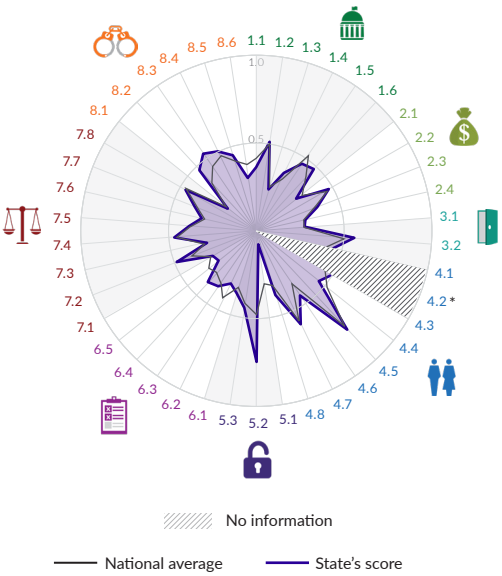
Overall Score 2018

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

Overall Rank

11/32

Factor Scores	Score	Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	0.41	18/32
Absence of Corruption	0.35	15/32
Open Government	0.42	07/32
Fundamental Rights	0.51	11/32
Order & Security	0.42	13/32
Regulatory Enforcement	0.35	21/32
Civil Justice	0.38	11/32
Criminal Justice	0.41	09/32



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.37
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.52
1.3	Independent auditing	0.25
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.37
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.46
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.48

Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.29
2.2	In the judiciary	0.48
2.3	In police/military	0.38
2.4	In the legislature	0.28

Open Government

3.1	Civic Participation	0.28
3.2	Right to Information	0.56

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.45
4.2	Right to life and security	*
4.3	Due process of law	0.50
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.46
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.77
4.6	Right to privacy	0.44
4.7	Freedom of association	0.59
4.8	Labor rights	0.38

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.08
5.2	Absence of crime	0.75
5.3	Perception of safety	0.44

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.37
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.33
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.38
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.40
6.5	Property rights	0.27

Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.29
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.49
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.29
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.47
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.38
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.32
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.38
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.46

Criminal Justice

8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.21
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.47
8.3	Rights of victims	0.53
8.4	Due process of law	0.50
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.45
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.31

*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.

Sonora

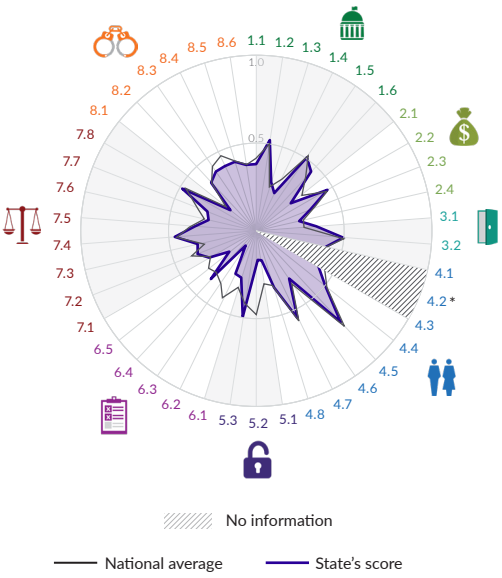
Overall Score 2018

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

Overall Rank

29/32

Factor Scores	Score	Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	0.40	20/32
Absence of Corruption	0.33	23/32
Open Government	0.42	08/32
Fundamental Rights	0.46	25/32
Order & Security	0.28	24/32
Regulatory Enforcement	0.24	32/32
Civil Justice	0.36	17/32
Criminal Justice	0.36	19/32



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.38
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.52
1.3	Independent auditing	0.29
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.24
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.51
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.46

Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.25
2.2	In the judiciary	0.47
2.3	In police/military	0.33
2.4	In the legislature	0.25

Open Government

3.1	Civic Participation	0.34
3.2	Right to Information	0.50

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.41
4.2	Right to life and security	*
4.3	Due process of law	0.41
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.51
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.71
4.6	Right to privacy	0.33
4.7	Freedom of association	0.55
4.8	Labor rights	0.34

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.17
5.2	Absence of crime	0.17
5.3	Perception of safety	0.50

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.28
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.27
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.10
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.38
6.5	Property rights	0.19

Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.31
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.36
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.34
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.46
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.36
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.28
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.30
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.49

Criminal Justice

8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.19
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.38
8.3	Rights of victims	0.41
8.4	Due process of law	0.41
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.41
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.38

*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.

Tabasco

Overall Score 2018

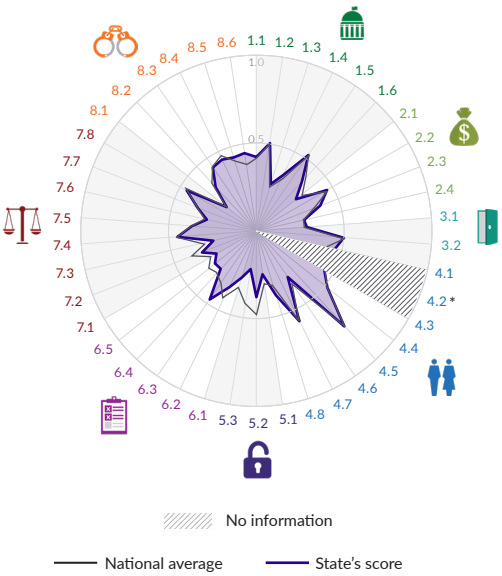
0.38 Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law

Overall Rank

21/32

Factor Scores

	Score	Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	0.41	15/32
Absence of Corruption	0.36	14/32
Open Government	0.40	13/32
Fundamental Rights	0.49	17/32
Order & Security	0.28	23/32
Regulatory Enforcement	0.34	25/32
Civil Justice	0.35	20/32
Criminal Justice	0.37	17/32



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.42
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.50
1.3	Independent auditing	0.28
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.35
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.52
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.38

Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.29
2.2	In the judiciary	0.46
2.3	In police/military	0.39
2.4	In the legislature	0.28

Open Government

3.1	Civic Participation	0.31
3.2	Right to Information	0.50

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.46
4.2	Right to life and security	*
4.3	Due process of law	0.45
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.52
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.74
4.6	Right to privacy	0.32
4.7	Freedom of association	0.57
4.8	Labor rights	0.38

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.25
5.2	Absence of crime	0.38
5.3	Perception of safety	0.22

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.28
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.36
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.47
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.30
6.5	Property rights	0.30

Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.26
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.33
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.25
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.45
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.37
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.29
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.36
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.46

Criminal Justice

8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.22
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.34
8.3	Rights of victims	0.44
8.4	Due process of law	0.45
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.44
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.35

*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.

Tamaulipas

Overall Score 2018

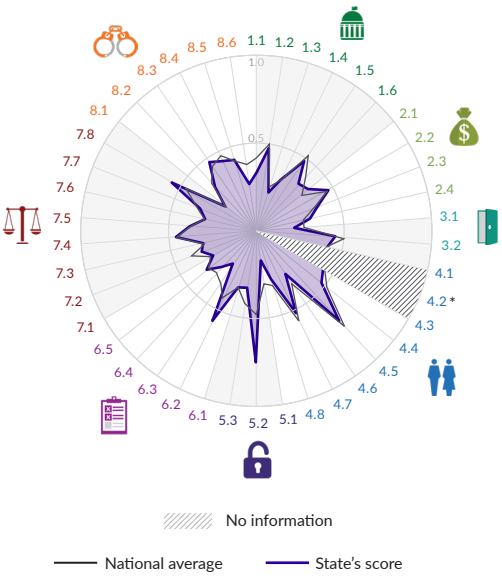
0.38 Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law

Overall Rank

19/32

Factor Scores

	Score	Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	0.37	27/32
Absence of Corruption	0.39	07/32
Open Government	0.34	28/32
Fundamental Rights	0.45	29/32
Order & Security	0.42	15/32
Regulatory Enforcement	0.36	17/32
Civil Justice	0.37	14/32
Criminal Justice	0.36	20/32



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.33
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.48
1.3	Independent auditing	0.23
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.32
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.48
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.36

Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.38
2.2	In the judiciary	0.47
2.3	In police/military	0.38
2.4	In the legislature	0.31

Open Government

3.1	Civic Participation	0.22
3.2	Right to Information	0.45

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.42
4.2	Right to life and security	*
4.3	Due process of law	0.44
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.48
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.69
4.6	Right to privacy	0.30
4.7	Freedom of association	0.52
4.8	Labor rights	0.29

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.17
5.2	Absence of crime	0.75
5.3	Perception of safety	0.33

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.34
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.57
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.23
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.29
6.5	Property rights	0.36

Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.28
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.33
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.31
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.46
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.38
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.30
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.34
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.55

Criminal Justice

8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.23
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.34
8.3	Rights of victims	0.47
8.4	Due process of law	0.44
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.42
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.27

*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.

Tlaxcala

Overall Score 2018

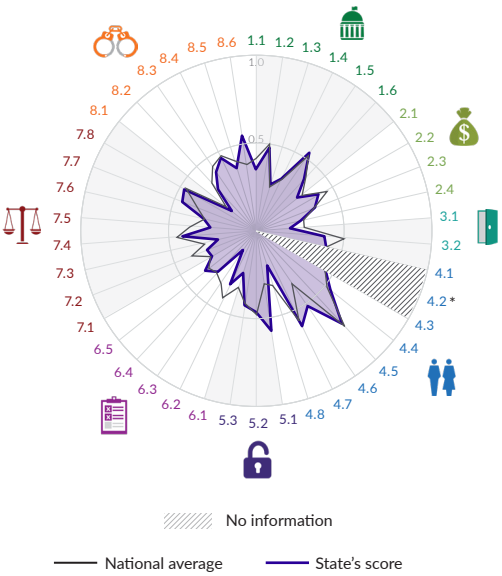
0.38 Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law

Overall Rank

20/32

Factor Scores

	Score	Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	0.40	22/32
Absence of Corruption	0.33	21/32
Open Government	0.29	31/32
Fundamental Rights	0.49	14/32
Order & Security	0.49	8/32
Regulatory Enforcement	0.29	29/32
Civil Justice	0.34	21/32
Criminal Justice	0.38	14/32



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.35
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.48
1.3	Independent auditing	0.28
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.33
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.54
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.40

Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.30
2.2	In the judiciary	0.41
2.3	In police/military	0.36
2.4	In the legislature	0.26

Open Government

3.1	Civic Participation	0.19
3.2	Right to Information	0.39

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.41
4.2	Right to life and security	*
4.3	Due process of law	0.46
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.54
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.72
4.6	Right to privacy	0.52
4.7	Freedom of association	0.60
4.8	Labor rights	0.21

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.58
5.2	Absence of crime	0.46
5.3	Perception of safety	0.43

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.25
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.34
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.13
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.32
6.5	Property rights	0.37

Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.29
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.30
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.22
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.42
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.26
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.31
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.45
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.47

Criminal Justice

8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.18
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.32
8.3	Rights of victims	0.40
8.4	Due process of law	0.46
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.37
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.55

*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.

Veracruz

Overall Score 2018

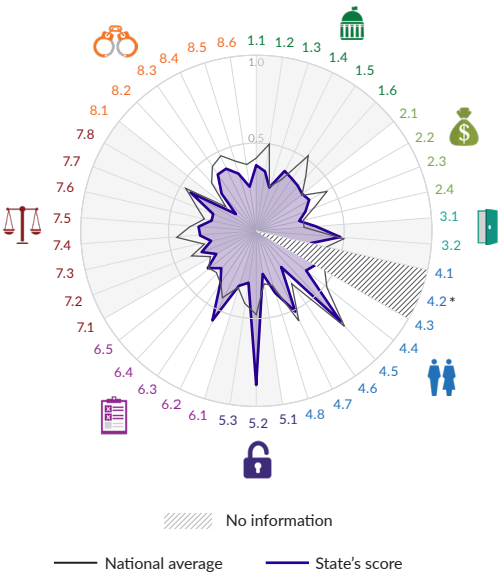
0.37 Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law

Overall Rank

24/32

Factor Scores

	Score	Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	0.34	30/32
Absence of Corruption	0.31	27/32
Open Government	0.41	12/32
Fundamental Rights	0.42	31/32
Order & Security	0.47	09/32
Regulatory Enforcement	0.38	11/32
Civil Justice	0.31	30/32
Criminal Justice	0.30	31/32



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.37
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.34
1.3	Independent auditing	0.26
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.38
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.36
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.35

Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.34
2.2	In the judiciary	0.35
2.3	In police/military	0.30
2.4	In the legislature	0.25

Open Government

3.1	Civic Participation	0.34
3.2	Right to Information	0.48

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.32
4.2	Right to life and security	*
4.3	Due process of law	0.39
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.36
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.71
4.6	Right to privacy	0.25
4.7	Freedom of association	0.51
4.8	Labor rights	0.37

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.25
5.2	Absence of crime	0.88
5.3	Perception of safety	0.30

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.33
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.57
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.36
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.29
6.5	Property rights	0.35

Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.26
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.33
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.26
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.32
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.33
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.26
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.26
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.43

Criminal Justice

8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.15
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.29
8.3	Rights of victims	0.39
8.4	Due process of law	0.39
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.34
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.25

*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.

Yucatán

Overall Score 2018

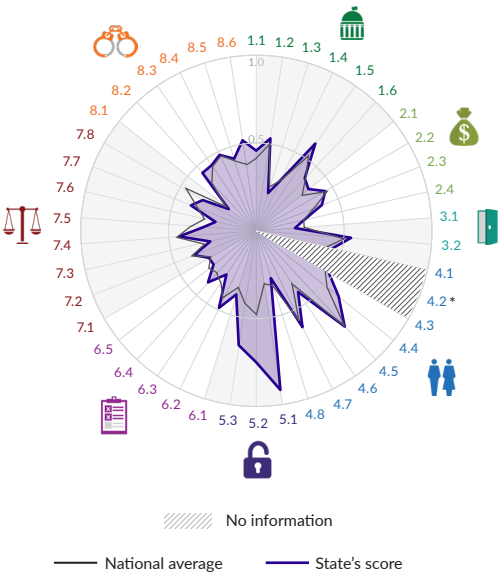
0.45 Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law

Overall Rank

01/32

Factor Scores

	Score	Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	0.42	11/32
Absence of Corruption	0.38	09/32
Open Government	0.38	19/32
Fundamental Rights	0.51	07/32
Order & Security	0.77	01/32
Regulatory Enforcement	0.38	13/32
Civil Justice	0.33	24/32
Criminal Justice	0.42	04/32



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.46
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.53
1.3	Independent auditing	0.23
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.32
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.60
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.41

Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.38
2.2	In the judiciary	0.45
2.3	In police/military	0.40
2.4	In the legislature	0.28

Open Government

3.1	Civic Participation	0.22
3.2	Right to Information	0.54

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.45
4.2	Right to life and security	*
4.3	Due process of law	0.48
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.60
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.75
4.6	Right to privacy	0.42
4.7	Freedom of association	0.61
4.8	Labor rights	0.28

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.92
5.2	Absence of crime	0.75
5.3	Perception of safety	0.66

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.38
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.49
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.30
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.40
6.5	Property rights	0.31

Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.31
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.38
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.27
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.44
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.30
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.24
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.40
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.35

Criminal Justice

8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.20
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.45
8.3	Rights of victims	0.45
8.4	Due process of law	0.48
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.43
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.52

*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.

Zacatecas

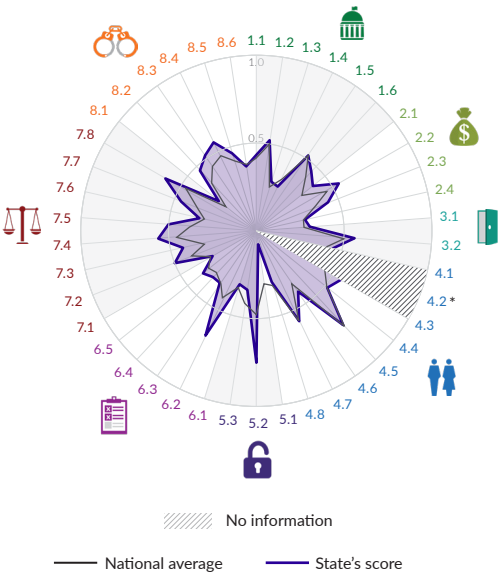
Overall Score 2018

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

Overall Rank

03/32

Factor Scores	Score	Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	0.43	08/32
Absence of Corruption	0.42	02/32
Open Government	0.43	05/32
Fundamental Rights	0.51	12/32
Order & Security	0.39	18/32
Regulatory Enforcement	0.42	03/32
Civil Justice	0.46	02/32
Criminal Justice	0.44	02/32



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.43
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.62
1.3	Independent auditing	0.29
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.28
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.52
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.46

Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.41
2.2	In the judiciary	0.54
2.3	In police/military	0.44
2.4	In the legislature	0.29

Open Government

3.1	Civic Participation	0.31
3.2	Right to Information	0.56

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.45
4.2	Right to life and security	*
4.3	Due process of law	0.56
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.52
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.73
4.6	Right to privacy	0.42
4.7	Freedom of association	0.57
4.8	Labor rights	0.30

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.08
5.2	Absence of crime	0.75
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	0.36
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.36
6.5	Property rights	0.39

Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.29
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.50
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.43
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.56
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.50
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.33
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.46
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.60

Criminal Justice

8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.27
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.47
8.3	Rights of victims	0.52
8.4	Due process of law	0.56
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.46
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.36

*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.

Opinions on the Rule of Law

In the General Population Poll administered to 25,600 citizens, Mexicans over 18 years old were asked for words they associated with the phrase "rule of law."

52.1% of the respondents don't know what the rule of law is.

A map and table on this page show the most frequent answers provided by people who did answer the question.

Three main words per state

State	
Aguascalientes	Justice, Equality, Freedom
Baja California	Respect, Rights, Justice
Baja California Sur	Respect, Rights, Freedom
Campeche	Respect, Rights, Equality
Chiapas	Respect, Freedom, Equality
Mexico City	Justice, Respect, Rights
Chihuahua	Rights, Respect, Justice
Coahuila	Rights, Respect, Justice
Colima	Rights, Respect, Justice
Durango	Rights, Respect, Justice
Guanajuato	Respect, Justice, Freedom
Guerrero	Respect, Rights, Justice
Hidalgo	Respect, Rights, Justice
Jalisco	Respect, Justice, Freedom
State of Mexico	Respect, Justice, Rights
Michoacán	Respect, Rights, Justice
Morelos	Respect, Rights, Justice
Nayarit	Rights, Respect, Justice
Nuevo León	Rights, Respect, Justice
Oaxaca	Respect, Equality, Justice
Puebla	Rights, Respect, Freedom
Querétaro	Respect, Justice, Rights
Quintana Roo	Respect, Rights, Justice
San Luis Potosí	Rights, Respect, Equality
Sinaloa	Respect, Justice, Freedom
Sonora	Respect, Justice, Rights
Tabasco	Respect, Justice, Rights
Tamaulipas	Respect, Justice, Rights
Tlaxcala	Rights, Respect, Laws
Veracruz	Respect, Rights, Justice
Yucatán	Rights, Respect, Freedom
Zacatecas	Solution, Respect, Rights

World Justice Project (WJP), General Population Poll, 2018

Part 3
Behind the Data

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Photo Source: Miguel Tovar / Bambú Audiovisual

Methodology

The indicators presented in the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* 2018 are organized into eight factors and 42 sub-factors. These indicators are built using 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, the competencies of the different government levels, and the availability of data. The five surveys benefited from exhaustive consultation with academia and experts.

2. Data Collection

-**General Population Poll:** The WJP hired five leading companies in public opinion surveys to administer the survey to the general population and a sixth company to supervise fieldwork. 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 800 people in every state, for a total of 25,600 surveyed individuals, using multi-stage sampling, with data from the Population and Housing Census 2010 (INEGI) used as the sampling frame. In the first stage, 80 Primary Sampling Units (PSU) were selected, comprised of basic geostatistical areas (AGEB) in urban and rural areas, using quotas of sex and age. In the second stage, blocks or clusters of homes were selected using simple random sampling. 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 interviews were conducted face-to-face using tablets or smartphones. The survey was programmed in the SurveyToGo (STG) application. 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. Before conducting full fieldwork, the survey companies performed two pilot exercises. The surveys were administered in the fall of 2017.

-**Qualified Respondent Questionnaires:** The WJP collected 12,500 records from attorneys specialized in civil, commercial, administrative, criminal, and labor matters across the entire country, using phone books in over 100 cities, websites, databases from the Center for the Studies of Teaching and Learning of Law, A.C. (CEEAD), and references from other attorneys. Once identified, WJP was helped by two telecommunication companies (Axtel and Two Way Solutions) and CEEAD in contacting potential respondents by phone, explaining the project, requesting an email address, and personally inviting them to participate. The WJP programmed the surveys using an online platform and invited the experts to participate. The WJP administered the online survey between October 2017 and April 2018 and kept in constant communication with the surveyed individuals to increase response rates. The WJP obtained 1,503 complete interviews.

-**Third-party sources:** The WJP compiled administrative information and survey databases representative at the state level on rule of law topics to complement the WJP's other sources of information. The WJP used five criteria to select and include third-party 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 the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* 2018, the WJP included 12 third-party sources: seven INEGI surveys (ENPOL, ENDIREH, ENOE, ENCIG, ENADIS, ENVE and ENVIPE), an administrative base of INEGI (administrative records of murder rates), the record of murdered journalists of Article 19, the Metrics of Government of the INAI/CIDE, the data base of the

National Diagnosis of Prison Supervision (DNSP) of CNDH, and the statistics journals taken by the Segob.

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+/-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, expert survey, 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 Public Ministry 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 to not 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 inside 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.[7]

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.

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

Notes on the Mexico States Rule of Law Index

The *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* 2018 employs a conceptual framework and methodology similar to those used by the WJP to measure adherence to the rule of law around the world from the citizens' perspective. For the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* 2018, however, the conceptual framework and methodology were adapted to reflect the national context and the institutional architecture in 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* 2018 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 anyone interested in strengthening the rule of law in Mexico.

The Index, like any analysis tool, has strengths and weaknesses. On one hand, it summarizes complex information into very few indicators, it is robust and relatively easy to communicate, and it 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 and the problems faced by the state in public policy matters. 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 mistakes 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 their knowledge and time to this project.

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 erroneous policy decisions.

Other Considerations

Regarding Factor 3 (Open Government). WJP decided to incorporate the Open Government Metric of the INAI/CIDE into the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* 2018 for several reasons: first, because of its robust methodology and publicly-accessible data; second, because the Open Government Metric will be done every two years, facilitating the comparability of Factor 3 (Open Government) in later Index measurements; and finally, because the results of this Metric uniquely measure aspects related to Factor 3 on a subnational level. It is worth mentioning that the measurement for the state of Queretaro in the Open Government Metric of 2017 is not strictly comparable to the rest of the states in the country because, during its preparation, the National Transparency Platform (fundamental to submitting information requests) had technical problems. Therefore, the scores of certain mandatory subjects in this state are a product of imputation.

Regarding Factor 4.2 (Right to Life and Security of the Person). 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. Nonetheless, WJP recognizes the importance of guaranteeing this right for the rule of law, and it is therefore included in the conceptual framework of the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* 2018.

Differences Between WJP's Global Index and the Index in Mexico

As noted before, the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* 2018 follows the same conceptual framework and methodology as WJP's global Index to quantify respect for the rule of law, with some adaptations made to reflect the institutional architecture in Mexico, the competences of the different government levels, and the 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* 2018 was prepared using 607 variables, 218 more than the global Index.

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 worldjusticeproject.org.

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 Index in Mexico uses only two sub-factors: civic participation (3.1) and transparency (3.2), and employs the Open Government Metric 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* 2018 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* 2018 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* 2018 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).

Contributing Experts

The *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* 2018 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.
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Two Way Solutions

About the World Justice Project

The World Justice Project® (WJP) is an independent, international, and multi-disciplinary organization working to advance the rule of law around the world. The rule of law is the foundation for communities of equity, opportunity, and peace - underpinning development, accountable government, and respect for fundamental rights. The rule of law helps fight poverty and protects people from injustices.

Founded by William H. Neukom in 2006 as a presidential initiative of the American Bar Association (ABA), and with the initial support of 21 other strategic partners, the World Justice Project transitioned into an independent 501(c)(3) non-profit organization in 2009. Its offices are located in Washington DC, Seattle, Singapore, and Mexico City.

Our Approach

Traditionally, the rule of law has been viewed as the domain of lawyers and judges. But everyday issues of safety, rights, justice, and governance affect us all; everyone is a stakeholder in the rule of law. Based on this, WJP's mutually-reinforcing lines of business employ a multi-disciplinary approach through original research and data, an active and global network, and practical, locally-led programs to advance the rule of law worldwide. To find more information, visit our websites: worldjusticeproject.org and worldjusticeproject.mx.

Honorary Chairs

The WJP has the support of outstanding leaders representing a range of disciplines around the world. The Honorary Chairs of the WJP are:

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Interactive Data

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