

Hallazgos 2020

Assessment of the Criminal Justice
System in Mexico



Mexican context: Insecurity, crime and trust in justice

Victims

21.2 millions of victims and 28% of households with at least 1 victim in 2020

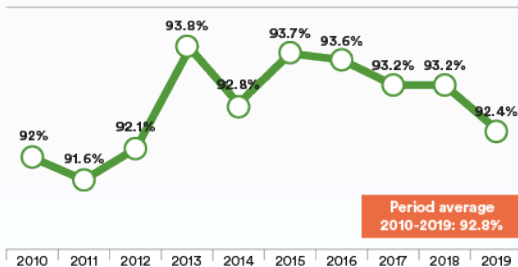
Lethal violence

36,579 homicides in 2020: 29 per 100,000 inhabitants and 3,874 homicides of women in 2020

Dissappearances

There is almost 100,000 missing people, more than 20,000 were dissappeared in 2020

Evolution of the dark figure



Source: Prepared by the authors based on data from Hallazgos 2019 and Enveipe 2020.

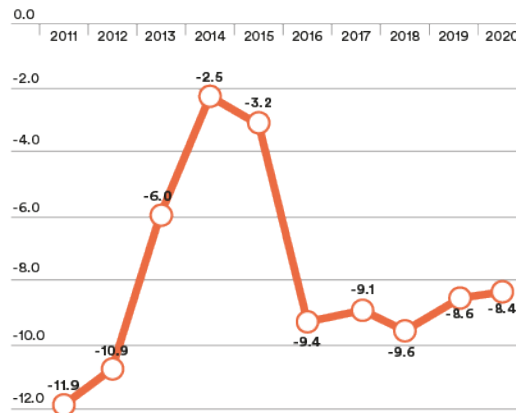
Dark figure

Dark figure has not changed in 10 years and went from 92.4% to 93.3%

Gender violence

Gender violence crimes increased in 27% and domestic violence in 5%

Trust Index for the Criminal Justice System



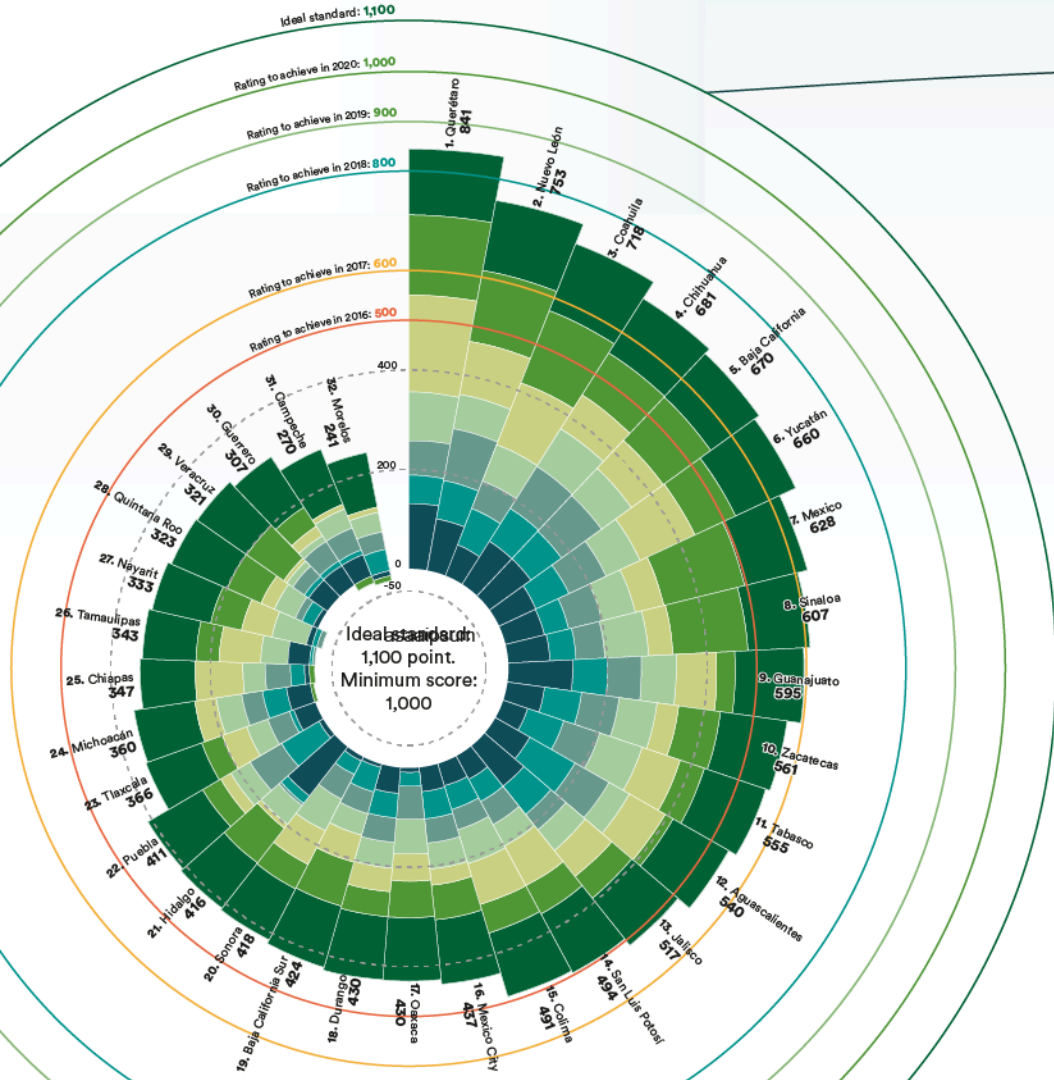
Source: Prepared by the authors based on the different editions of Enveipe.

Public trust in justice

33.9% did not report crime because they considered it a waste of time and 14.2% because they did not trust the authority



Ranking



- **Item 1.** National technical coordination system
- **Item 2.** Institutional technical coordination system
- **Item 3.** Comprehensive, continuous and public planning process
- **Item 4.** Information recording, processing and reporting systems
- **Item 5.** Adequate projection and efficient use of financial resource
- **Item 6.** Publicity, transparency, accountability, citizen participation
- **Item 7.** Institutional symmetry

- From the full validity of the criminal justice reform, 5 years were foreseen to establish the minimum conditions to operate. For 2020, years of delay are observed at the national level, with heterogeneous efforts in the states.
- While there are notable cases such as Querétaro, Nuevo León and Coahuila, there are cases with a greater lag like Veracruz, Guerrero, Campeche and Morelos.



Budget asymmetry, installed capacity and workload

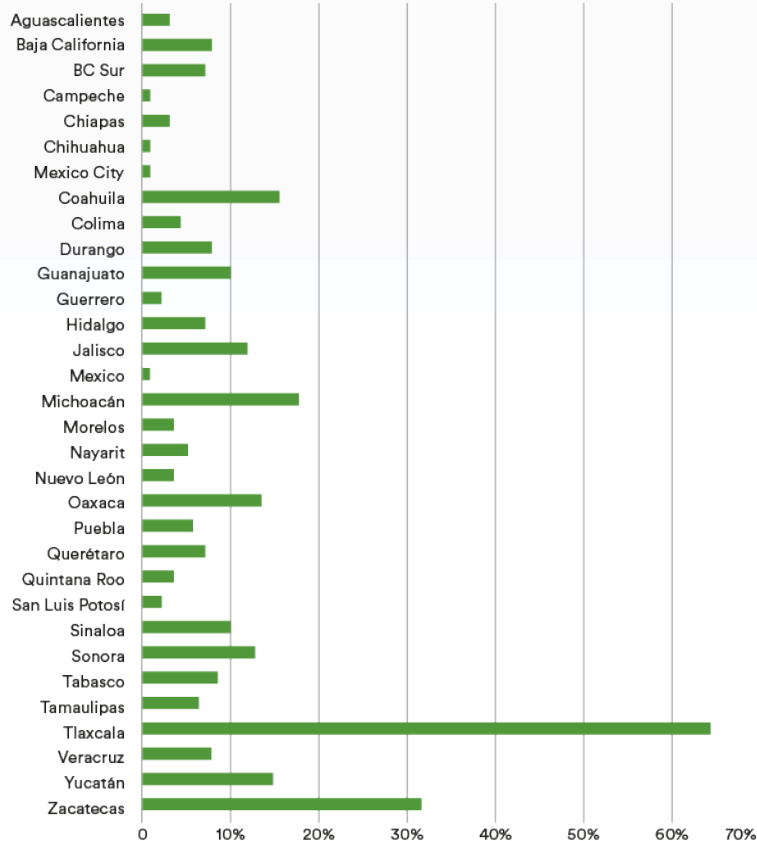
	Budget asymmetry	Installed capacity <i>Rate of personnel per 100,000 inhabitants</i>	Workload <i>Cases or persons represented by each one</i>
Public prosecutors	-	11 (Chihuahua 33 – Nuevo Leon & Sonora 3)	145 (Nuevo Leon 456, Sonora 326)
Expert and forensic personnel	-	9.7 (BCS 24 – Puebla, Veracruz & SLP 4)	448
Public defender	<i>8 cents per 1 peso received by Prosecutors</i>	6.5	37 (Nuevo Leon 196, State of Mexico 107)
Victims legal advisor	<i>32 cents per 1 peso received by Public Defenders</i>	1.3 (Colima 7 – 11 states with less than 1)	152 (Veracruz 381, Sonora 379, Zacatecas 272)
Judges	-	4.5	33 (Nuevo Leon 129, Aguascalientes 86)



Prosecutorial and judiciary congestion rates vs Alternative justice mechanisms

- Prosecutorial congestion rate: **55.4%**
- Judiciary congestion rate: **52.05%**
- It means that only 1 out of 2 cases may have some institutional response, regardless of the type of response
- At the prosecution stage only **6.1%** of cases are referred to alternative justice mechanisms, but at least from **40% to 60%** cases could be resolved with a restorative approach

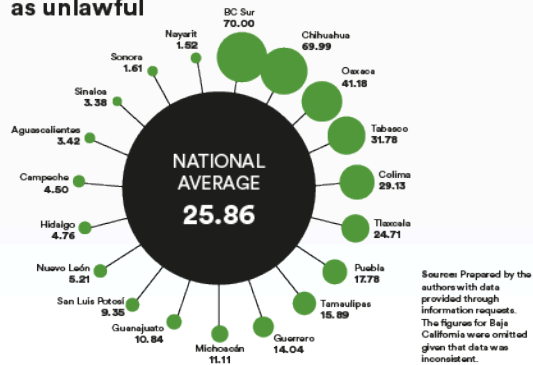
Forwarded cases to the Specialized Body for Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms



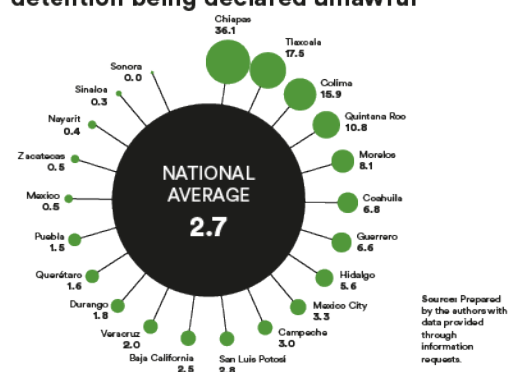


Unlawful detentions, releases and pretrial detention

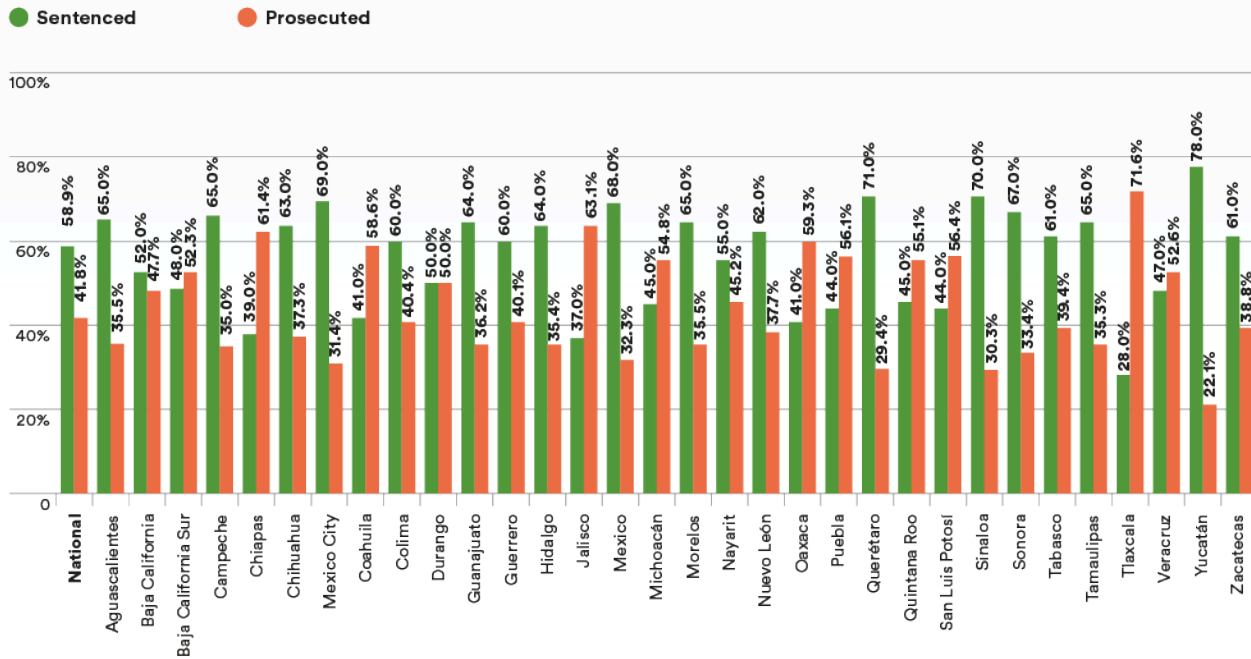
Percentage of detentions classified as unlawful



Persons represented by the public defender's office released due to their detention being declared unlawful

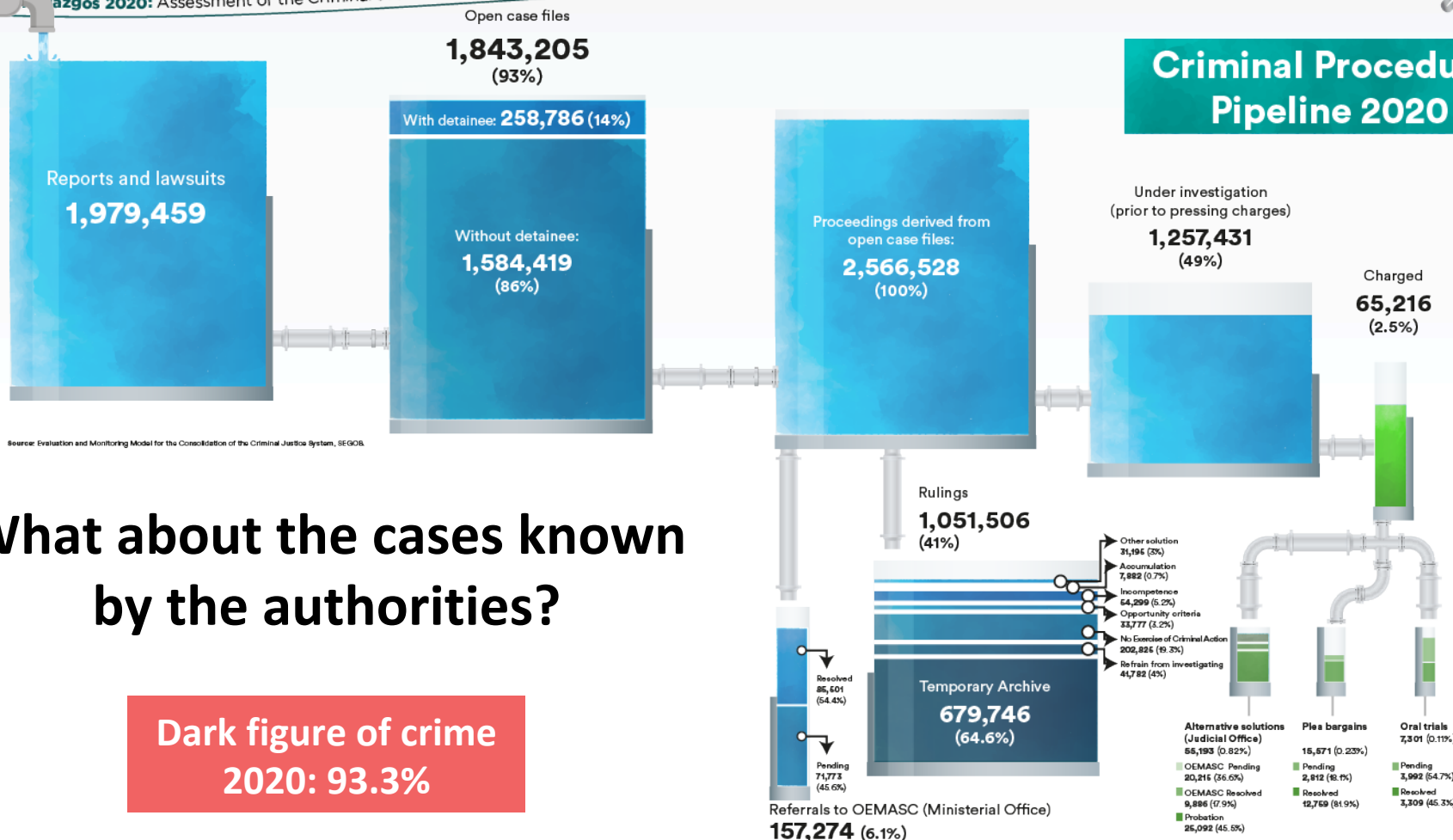


Percentage of sentenced and convicted prison population





Criminal Procedural Pipeline 2020



What about the cases known by the authorities?

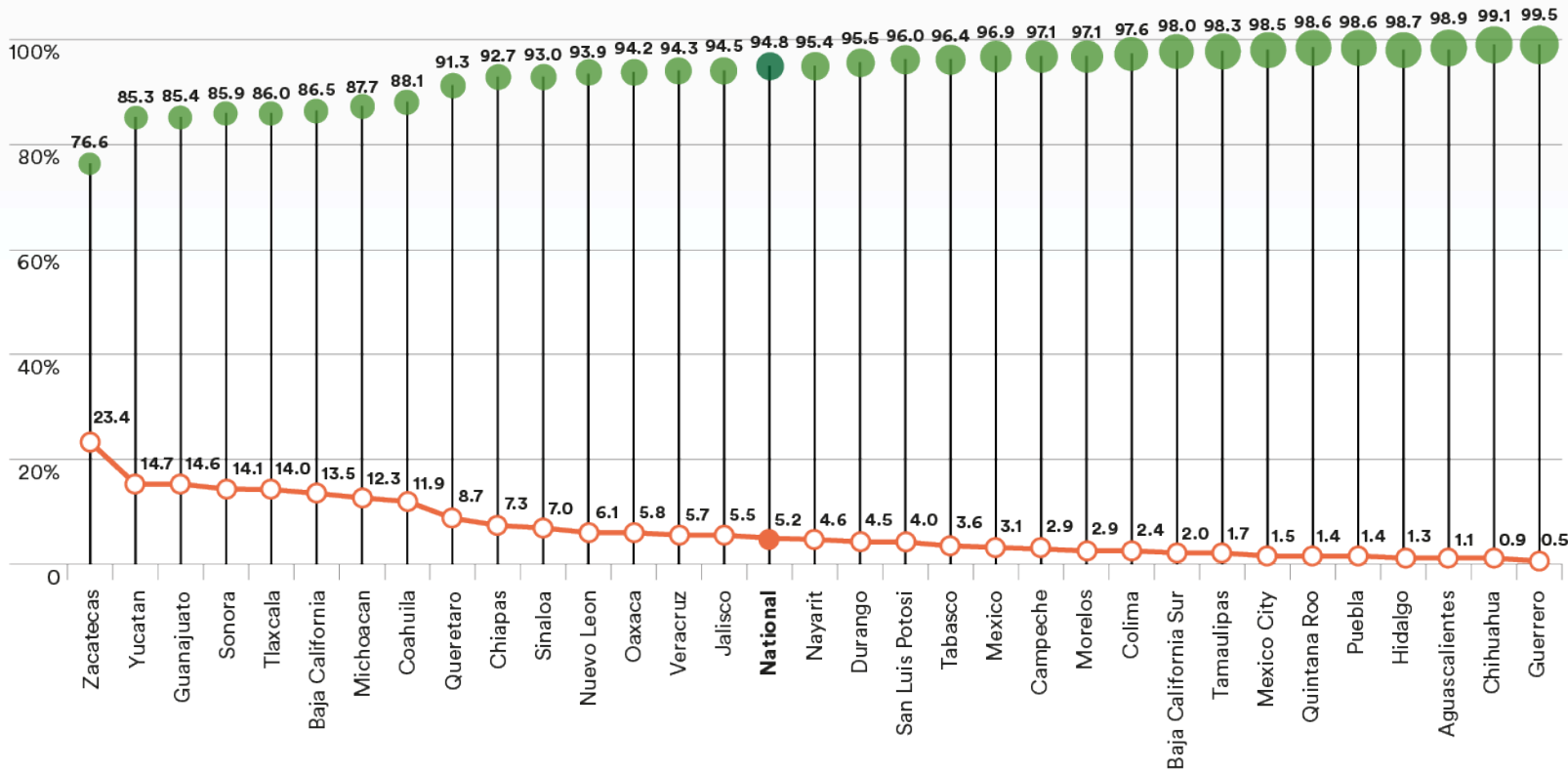
Dark figure of crime
2020: 93.3%



State Impunity Index and effectiveness

● Impunity

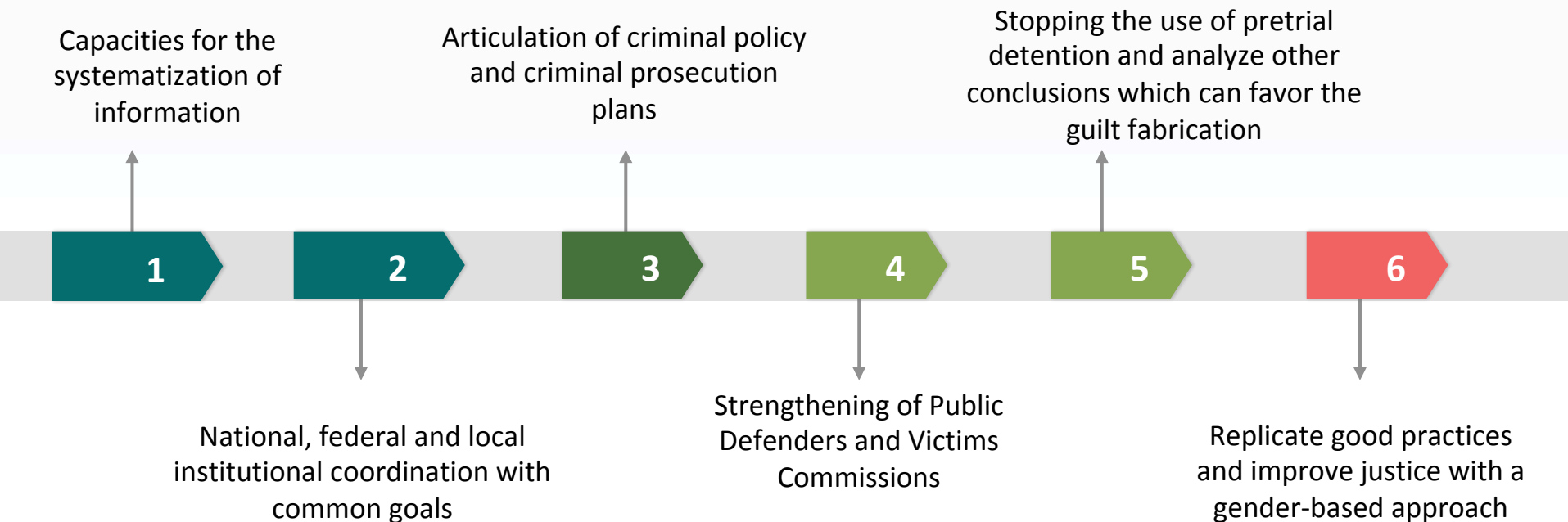
○ Effectiveness

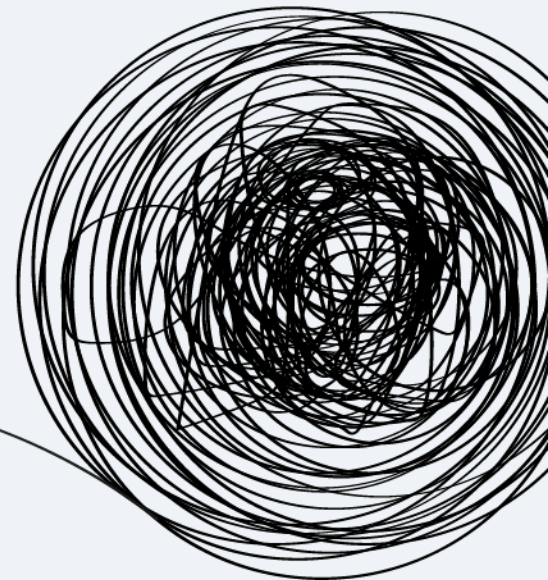
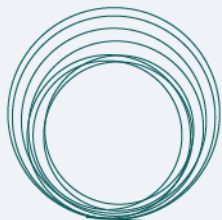


Source: Prepared by the authors with data from the Evaluation and Monitoring Model of the Consolidation of the Criminal Justice System, SEGOB and from information requests, 2020.



Our recommendations





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