

**Measuring the SDG´s Goal 16. Are we ready?
The Mexican context**

Adrian Franco Barrios
National Institute of Statistics and Geography, Mexico (INEGI)
711 Patriotismo Avenue, Mexico City, Mexico, 03730
Phone: 552781000 ext: 1271, 1454
E-mail: adrian.franco@inegi.org.mx

Abstract:

In light to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, the indicators of each target must be attended with technical expertise. The National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) of Mexico have the experience, tools, and statistical projects to gather information on several indicators of Goal 16. The next paper gives a glance of the projects developed by INEGI and the requirements of information needed to measure the Goal 16. The purpose of this paper is to give a glimpse of the data produced by INEGI to share the experience and challenges in collecting the information to address phenomena such as the problem of violence, crime and institutional performance.

Keywords: Goal 16, Indicators, Statistics, INEGI, Surveys, Censuses.

1. United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 16

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is placed as an optimal route to transform and improve the situation our world faces today. It implicates facing challenges such as extreme poverty, reduction of inequities, conservation of the environment and build better institutions. To address this challenges and respecting national realities and priorities, 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have been created as a path to attend primary areas of improvement and guide decisions towards a more prosper future. Sustainable development encompasses facing all type of issues, from poverty to environment, and for the first time includes institutions and crime, every one of them is fundamental to improve the situation of communities across the world [16].

One of the main global crisis faced today is violence, crime, and insecurity. Those are not only a practice that must be stopped, but also shows important fractures and fails on institutional performance and governance to secure justice, to implement rule of law and overall lack of capability to assure safety and legal protection by governments. Goal 16 called “Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels”, seeks to guide the efforts of governments to attend violence, crime and insecurity which result in diverse types of social and economic costs, and general rupture of social structures. It also picks up the promotion of inclusive institutions to preserve peace, justice and rule of law in order to diminish common institutional practices that encourage or allows criminal acts.

Specifically, Goal 16 take into account 12 targets to strength institutions and reduce crime and violence. The targets consider elements such as reducing all forms of violence and deaths related, the protection of children from acts of abuse, exploitation, traffic and torture, accountability and transparency in institutions at all levels, among others. The implementation of the Agenda 2030 and the SDG’s must consider a series of indicators and statistical data to measure and monitor the progress. For Goal 16 there are indicators presented for every target to gather relevant information that depicts an accurate picture of the situation faced. On March 24th, 2016, the UN Statistical Commission published 230 indicators for all Goals and for Goal 16 the number of indicators is 23 [17].

2. Statistical projects of INEGI related to Goal 16 indicators

During the establishment of the indicators to measure Goal 16, it raised a challenge. Many NSO’s, International Organizations and Civil Society Organizations realized the lack of information to measure the fulfilment of the objectives. Giving the absence of data, the difficult to measure certain phenomena (as conflict-related deaths or corruption) and no international standards, the indicators proposed also have a *Tier* to explain the data availability and easiness to be generated at international level [18].

The experience, technical expertise and mechanisms of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) of Mexico on surveys, censuses and general statistics of crime, victimization, perception on public safety and government quality is traduced on the production of a number of statistical projects. Since 2011, INEGI produces continuous projects such as surveys and censuses on government, victimization, public safety,

corruption, public services and justice prosecution. It also has administrative records on homicide and human rights. Table 1 shows INEGI's projects related to Goal 16 indicators.

Table 1. Statistical projects related to Goal 16 indicators

As is shown in the table above, INEGI has many projects, which provide the necessary data to measure the Goal 16. The statistics produced by those projects are:

National Censuses on:

- Government, Public Safety & State Prison Systems: Generates information on performance of public administration by State, public safety and prison systems. It focuses on the structure of public administration, intervention of police bodies; quantity and characteristics of alleged crimes, victims and aggressors; infrastructure, population incarcerated, among others [6].
- State Prosecution: Generates information on operation and performance of the prosecutor office by State. Its target is justice procurement, alternative justice, prosecution authorities, inquiries and investigation process [8].
- State Justice: Produces information on operation and performance of the High Court of Justice and the Judicial Council and courts by State. It aims justice procurement, alternative justice, files, records and cases on criminal and common law crimes [7].
- Federal Justice: Recollects information of the Judiciary branch. It stress the structure, resources, number of legal procedures on common and criminal law, administrative and work matters [4].
- Federal Prosecution: Gathers information of the Office of the General Attorney particularly on resources, open cases, type of crimes, victims, defendants and accused population, and number of arrest warrants [5].

National Surveys on:

- Victimization and Perception of Public Safety (ENVIPE): Generates estimates of crime prevalence, crime incidence, and dark figure; characteristic of crime, victimization context and economical and social impact of crime [14].
- Urban Public Safety (ENSU): Produces estimates at national level of perception on public safety in 54 cities across the country. It focus on perception of police bodies, government performance, and criminal conducts [13].
- Governmental Quality & Impact (ENCIG): Collects information of experiences, perceptions and evaluations of formalities and services provided by different levels of government. It stress on corruption experiences [10].
- National survey on Regulatory Quality & Governmental Impact on Businesses (ENCRIGE): Gathers information of experiences, perceptions and evaluations of business while performing formalities and services provided by the government [11].
- Crime against Business (ENVE): Generates estimates on crime prevalence, incidence and dark figures; characteristic of crimes, impact of crime, perception of public safety and experiences with public safety institutions for economic units of the private sector [9].
- Violence against Women (ENDIREH): Generates information on prevalence, frequency, and magnitude of violence against women by their couple, at work, school, community and family environments, particularly on physical, emotional, sexual and economic violence and the total number of female victims [15].

- Social Cohesion & Crime Prevention (ECOPRED): Measures risk factors and exposure to situations of violence and crime that increase the possibility of young population (aged 12 to 29 years old) to replicate those situations in the society. It focus on characteristics of violence experiences and context, development of community, social cohesion programs and police bodies' performance [12].

Administrative records:

- Homicide Statistics: Gathers information of homicide related deaths by place of registry and occurrence; cause of death; date and time, relation to the offender, educational level of the victim, among others [1].
- Human Rights Statistics: Collects information of public institutions of Human Rights in Mexico, particularly on resources and activities to promote, defend and disseminate Human Rights [2].

3. Examples on measuring SDG #16

In this section are shown examples of how the statistical projects produced by INEGI and mentioned in section 2, are used to measure Goal 16. The effort of INEGI to retrieved information on crime, violence, corruption and government performance allows matching it with the proposed indicators.

For example, for target 16.1.1 “Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere”, the information for indicator 16.1.1 (number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age) can be obtained from the Homicide Statistics. The data contains information of victims by sex and age, and helps to determinate national homicide rates and population at risk [1].

Figure 1. 16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population

In addition, for indicator 16.1.3, the National Survey on Victimization and Perception of Public Safety is useful to determine the percentage of the population that has been a victim of crimes of physical violence or another type of violence by year [14]. For indicator 16.1.4, proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live, the data can be obtained from the National Survey on Urban Public Safety [13]. The data produce can be disaggregated by sex and age, and this information is quarterly-based.

Figure 2. 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population

For target 16.2, “End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children”, information for indicators 16.2.1 and 16.2.3 can be retrieved from the National Survey on Social Cohesion & Crime Prevention [12]. There is the data for children who have experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers and the percentage of young women and men who have experienced sexual violence by aged 18. For target 16.b, “Promote and enforce non-discriminatory law and policies for sustainable development”, National Survey on Social Cohesion & Crime Prevention contributes to indicator 16.b.1 by registering the victims, by sex and age, of exclusion, harassment, and bullying from 12 to 29 years [12].

Figure 3. 16.2.1 Proportion of men and women aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

The National Census on State Prosecution is useful to gather information to detect victims of human trafficking by year and sex, indicator 16.2.2. The National Survey and Perception of Public Safety can be used to measure indicator 16.3.1: proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities [14]. This Survey estimates the victims of violence by sex and age, which report the victimization to law enforcement agencies. For the indicator 16.3.2, there is data on the rate of not sentenced detainees for common crime law and federal crime law provided respectively by the National Censuses on Government, Public Safety & State Prison Systems [6] and by the Ministry of Interior.

Target 16.5, “substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms”, and for indicator 16.5.1, data from the National Survey on Governmental Quality and Impact is provided [10]. To measure the population satisfied with their last experience of public services, target, 16.6.2, the National Survey on Governmental Quality and Impact also gathers data. This survey collects information on corruption experiences by type of authority and the victims of corruption, and on the population satisfied with the experience of public services by public service [10].

Figure 4. 16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services

The National Censuses on Government, Prosecution and Justice are helpful to measure the proportions of positions by sex and age in public institutions to fulfil the target 16.7.1 [6] [7] [8]. Finally, INEGI also produces information to know the proportion of children under 5 years of age, whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age [18]. This data measures target 16.9.1 [3].

Figure 5. 16.7.1 Proportion of position in public institutions compared to national distribution

4. Conclusions

To achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, indicators are extremely important because they outline the general overview of the situation in each country. Goal 16 indicators must be fulfilled with official data and official statistics with conceptual, methodology and technical expertise. To increase the statistical tools and, therefore, provide the policy-making process of data and relevant information so governmental actions against crime and violence can be traduced on wellness, National Statistical Systems must be improved and strengthened for measuring SDG 16. Finally, close work between National Statistical Systems and UNODC is fundamental, to provide guidelines, tools and feedback on the efforts taken place in each country.

Acknowledgments

We would like to show our gratitude to UNODC, OECD, PARIS21, and INECV, whose constant support and encouragement have become essential to keep developing and improving statistical data on issues of national and international relevance such as governance statistics. Continuous and accurate work of all institutions has become fundamental to generate statistical information with deep impacts on the improvement of the well-being of societies.

References

- [1] INEGI, Homicide Statistics, 1990-2015.
- [2] INEGI, Human Rights Statistics, 2014-2015.
- [3] INEGI, Intercensal Survey, 2015.
- [4] INEGI, National Census on Federal Justice, 2011-2015.
- [5] INEGI, National Census on Federal Prosecution, 2014.
- [6] INEGI, National Census on Government, Public Safety & State Prison Systems, 2011-2015.
- [7] INEGI, National Census on State Justice, 2011-2015.
- [8] INEGI, National Census on State Prosecution, 2011-2015.
- [9] INEGI, National Survey on Crime against Business (ENVE), 2012-2014.
- [10] INEGI, National Survey on Governmental Quality & Impact (ENCIG), 2011-2015.
- [11] INEGI, National Survey on Regulatory Quality & Governmental Impact on Businesses (ENCRIGE), 2017 (next to be published).
- [12] INEGI, National Survey on Social Cohesion & Crime Prevention (ECOPRED), 2014.
- [13] INEGI, National Survey on Urban Public Safety (ENSU), 2013-2015 (quarterly).
- [14] INEGI, National Survey on Victimization and Perception of Public Safety (ENVIPE) 2011-2016.
- [15] INEGI, National Survey on Violence against Women (ENDIREH), 2011.
- [16] Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators, Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goals Indicators, United Nations Statistical Commission E/CN.3/2016/Rev.1, 2016.
- [17] United Nations General Assembly, Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, UN A/RES/70/1, 2015.
- [18] United Nations Statistics Division, Provisional Proposed Tiers for Global SDG Indicators, UN, 2016.

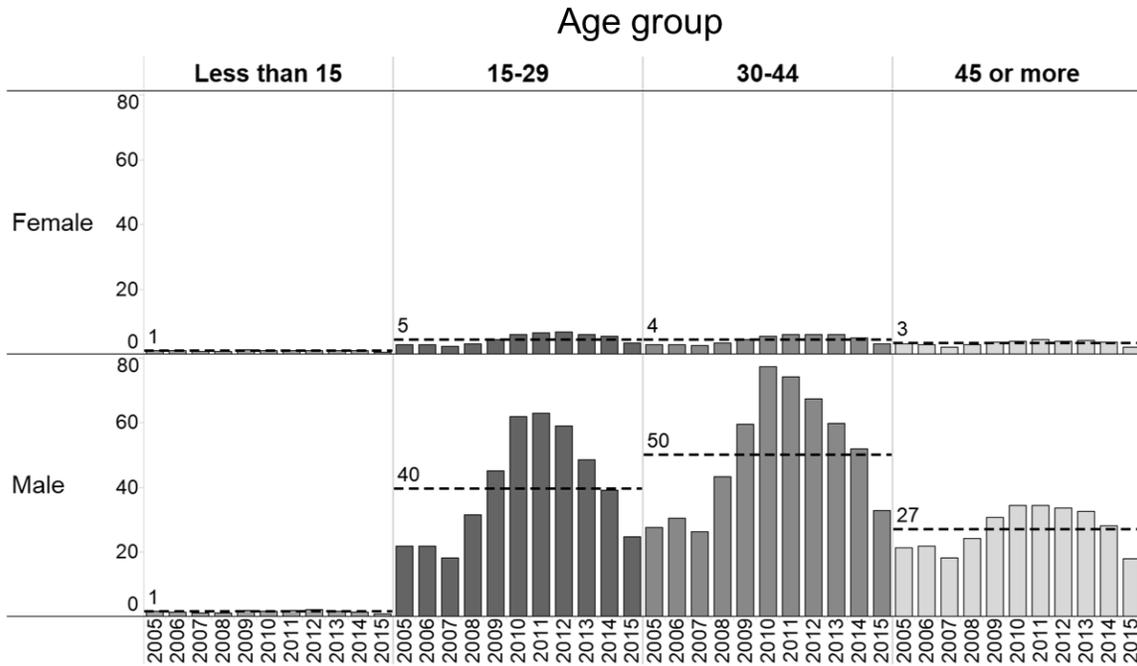
Tables

Table 1. Statistical projects related to Goal 16 indicators

Projects	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
National Censuses on: Government, Public Safety & State Prison Systems	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	❖
State Prosecution	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	❖
State Justice	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	❖
Municipal Governments	✓		✓		✓	
Federal Justice			✓	✓	✓	❖
Federal Prosecution					✓	❖
National Surveys on: Victimization and Perception of Public Safety (ENVIPE)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Urban Public Safety (ENSU) <i>Quarterly</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓
Governmental Quality & Impact (ENCIG)	✓		✓		✓	
Regulatory Quality & Governmental Impact on Businesses (ENCRIGE)						❖
Crime Against Business (ENVE)		✓		✓		❖
Violence against Women (ENDIREH)	✓					❖
Social Cohesion & Crime Prevention (ECOPRED)				✓		
Homicide Statistics (Yearly & Biannual)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	❖
Human Rights Statistics (Public institutions & data)				✓	✓	❖

Figures

Figure 1. 16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population



INEGI, Homicide Statistics.

*Homicide data for 2015 is preliminary and partial

Figure 2. 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population

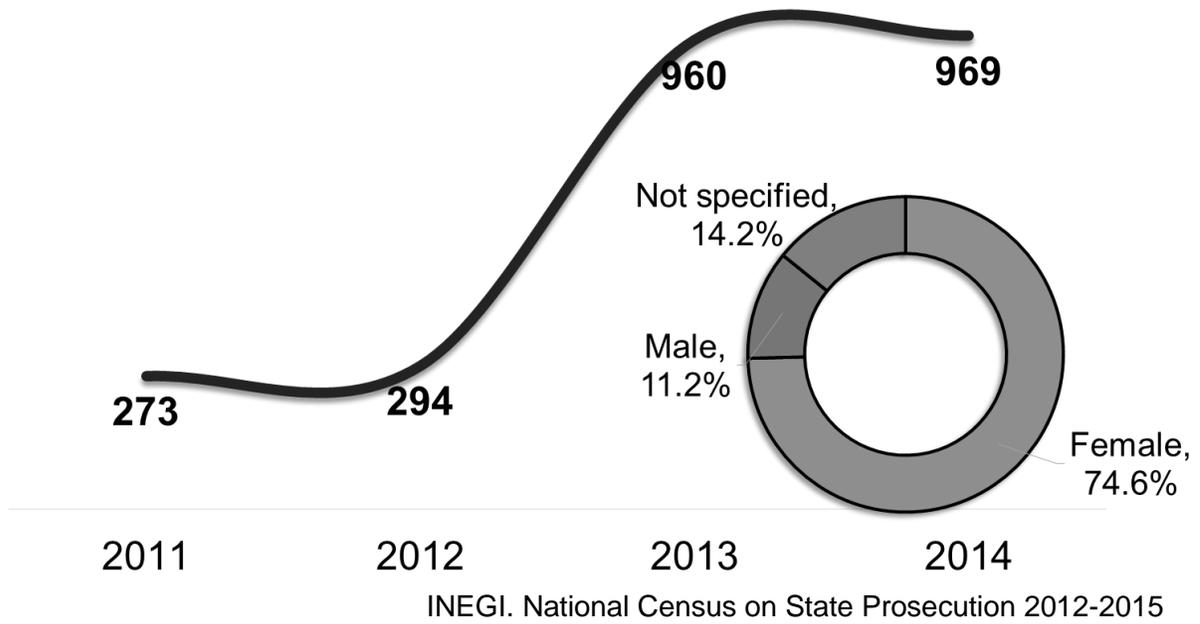
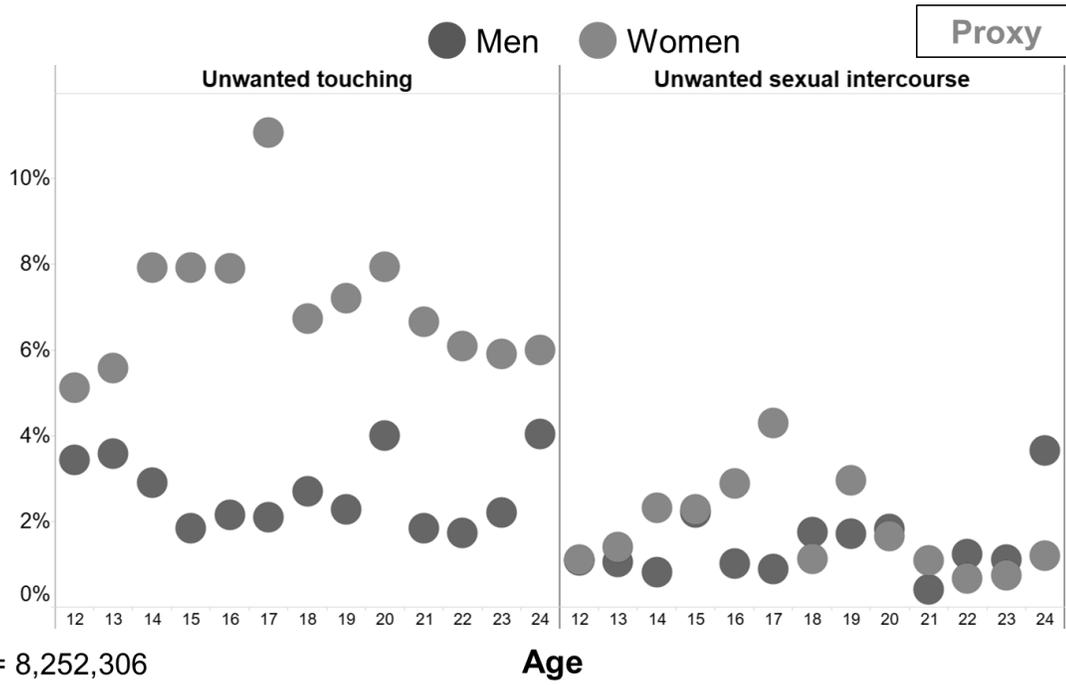


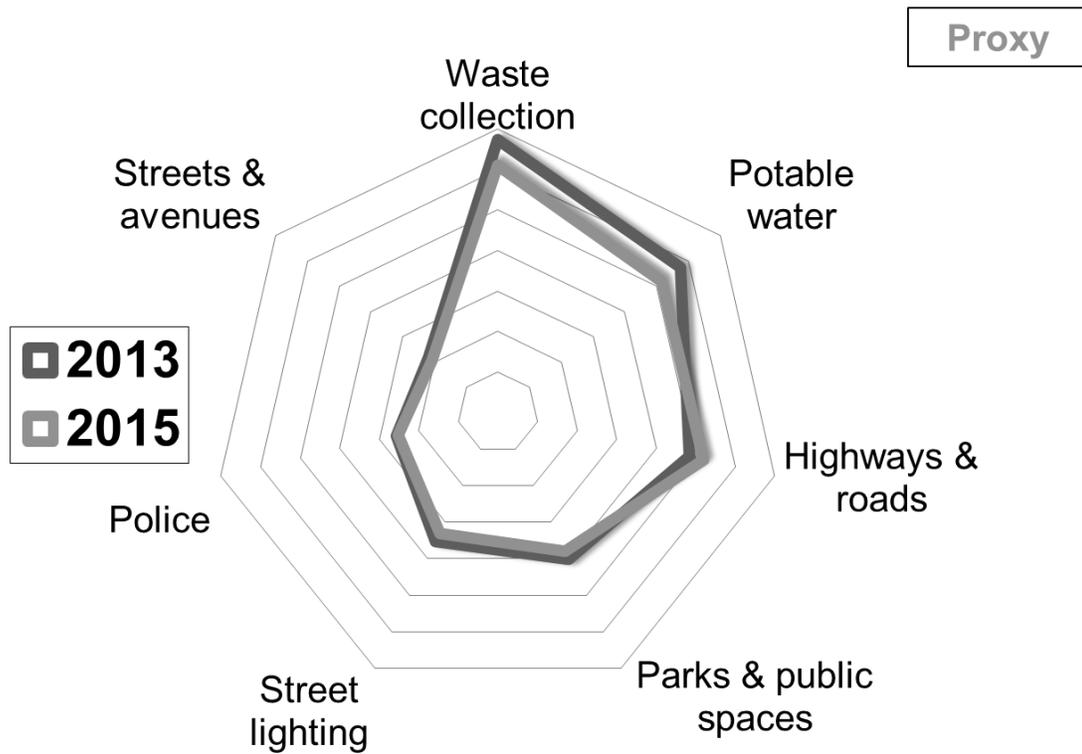
Figure 3. 16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experiences sexual violence by age 18



N = 8,252,306
 Representative for young people
 living in 47 urban locations

INEGI. National Survey on Social Cohesion & Crime Prevention (ECOPRED) 2014.

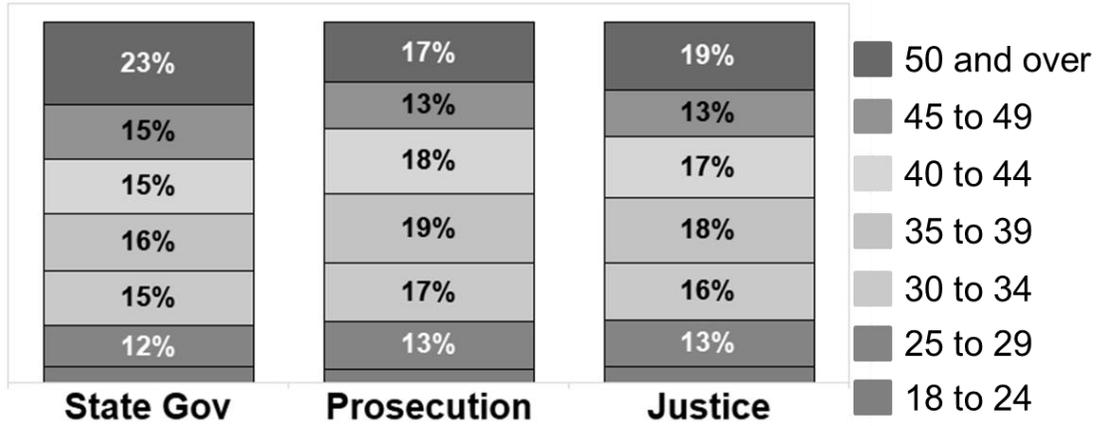
Figure 4. 16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services



INEGI. National Survey on Governmental Quality & Impact 2013-2015.

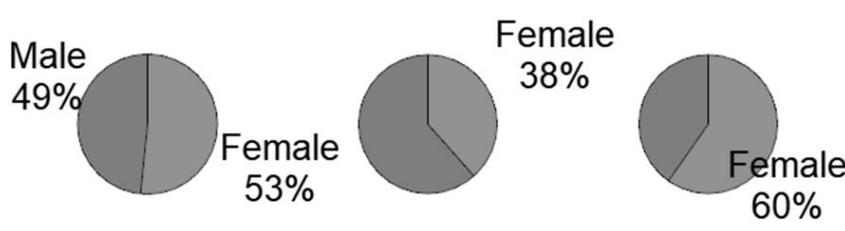
Figure 5. 16.7.1 Proportion of position in public institutions compared to national distribution

Distribution by age (State level)



Distribution by sex (State level)

State Gov Prosecution Justice



INEGI. National Census on Government / Prosecution / Justice 2012-2015