



World Justice
Project



World Justice Project

Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2020-2021

The *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2020-2021* was prepared by a team led by Alejandro Ponce, Alejandro González Arreola, and Leslie Solís, under the executive direction of Elizabeth Andersen and the regional direction of Tim Kessler.

The conceptual framework and methodology of the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* were developed by Camilo Gutiérrez, Alejandro Ponce, and Leslie Solís, with the help of Alicia Evangelides, Daniel Gamboa, Roberto Hernández, Rachel Martin, Layda Negrete, and Pablo Parás, based on the conceptual framework and methodology of the *WJP Rule of Law Index*, developed by Mark David Agrast, Juan Carlos Botero, and Alejandro Ponce.

The data collection for the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2020-2021* was coordinated by Eréndira González Portillo.

The data analysis for the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2020-2021* was performed by Eréndira González Portillo and Alejandro Ponce.

The research, data collection, analysis, and final report production was done by Estefany Caudillo, Alejandro González Arreola, Lucía Estefanía González, Eréndira González Portillo, Alejandro Ponce, Mario Rodríguez Viguera, and Leslie Solís, with the help of Andrea Aguilar Álvarez, César Reséndiz, and Erin Campbell.

Graphic design was done by Courtney Babcock, Irene Heras, and Priyanka Khosla.

English translation was done by Mario Rodríguez Viguera with assistance from Emma Frerichs and layout done by Abigail Broussard.

The research team received administrative support from Miguel Contreras, Jason Murray, Shakhlo Hasanova, and Richard Schorr.

The production of communication and interactive products was done by Estefany Caudillo, Michelle Esquivel, Amir Galván, Alejandro González Arreola, Lucía Estefanía González Medel, Eréndira González Portillo, Matthew Harman, Irene Heras, Natalia Jardón, Osvaldo Jiménez, Tim Kessler, Rafael Lozano, Fernando Omedé, Alejandro Ponce, Mario Rodríguez Viguera, and Leslie Solís, with the help of Juan Manuel Alcántara, María Chavarría, Michael Cormier, Issa Guerra, Eduardo Monroy, Luis Montalvo, Paulina del Paso, Christina Ramiro, Mayte Ramos and Paulina Vega.

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Alejandro Ponce
World Justice Project
1025 Vermont Avenue NW, Suite 1200
Washington DC, 20005, USA

Email: aponce@worldjusticeproject.org

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WASHINGTON, DC

1025 Vermont Avenue NW, Suite 1200
Washington, DC 20005

T 202 407 9330 | F 202 747 5816

MEXICO CITY

Avenida Michoacán 22
Condesa, 06100 CDMX, México


SEATTLE, WA

1424 4th Avenue, Suite 828
Seattle, WA 98101

T 206 792 7676 | F 202 747 5816

ASIA PACIFIC

8 Robinson Road
#03-00 ASO Building, 048544, Singapore

 worldjusticeproject.org

 worldjusticeproject.mx

 facebook.com/thewjp

 twitter.com/theWJP

 twitter.com/theWJP_mx



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**Mexico States
Rule of Law
Index 2020-2021**

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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 & Security



Regulatory Enforcement



Civil Justice



Criminal Justice



“The scores for these factors are comparable over time for each state. They reflect the perspectives and experiences of more than 25,000 citizens and of more than 2,300 specialists from all over Mexico, combined and validated with quantitative data from highly reliable third-party sources [...]”

Alejandro González Arreola
DIRECTOR OF RULE OF LAW PROJECTS

Preface

On September 24, 2012, the High-level Meeting of the 67th Session of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels was held at the United Nations (UN). Its Member States and a large, high-level representation of civil society organizations reached a historic joint declaration by consensus in which the rule of law and development were recognized as closely interrelated variables with mutual feedback. This declaration establishes that “the advancement of the rule of law at the national and international levels is essential for sustained and inclusive economic growth, sustainable development, the eradication of poverty and hunger, and the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms.”¹

This way of understanding the rule of law and its importance in people’s lives, as well as for the prosperity of countries, has been our leitmotif at the World Justice Project (WJP) in developing the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index*, which we present in its third edition. We believe that the advancement of the rule of law must be based on a shared understanding, as well as a systematic, comprehensive, and actionable assessment, in order to identify its main strengths, areas of opportunity, improvements, and setbacks.

In its 2020-2021 edition, the Index reaffirms its place as the most complete tool for measuring the rule of law in Mexico’s 32 states, offering updated and structured data on eight factors: 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 are comparable over time for each state. They reflect the perspectives and experiences of more than 25,000 citizens and of more than 2,300 specialists from all over Mexico, combined and validated with quantitative data from highly reliable third-party sources such as the National Institute of Statistics and

Geography (INEGI). Behind each score, there is a rigorous technical analysis, supported by a robust capacity for data collection, verification, and validation.

The results of the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2020-2021* show persistent challenges in all the aspects of the rule of law, although the main gaps continue to be in the areas of justice, security, corruption, and regulatory enforcement. However, there are important differences in performance and progress between the states. The general scores increased in 17 states, decreased in 5, and stayed the same in 10.

This edition of the Index also shows the first local effects on the rule of law caused by the global COVID-19 pandemic. The ongoing health emergency that began in 2020 has disrupted every possible dimension of our lives in both the private and public spheres, and the rule of law has not been the exception, for example, in the paralysis of justice services. In the absence of provisions from Open and Digital Justice, some states were forced to suspend their operation for a long period of time, despite the fact that all federal and local jurisdictional activity was defined as essential by the country’s health authorities.² Sixteen states decreased their scores in criminal justice as a result of this unfortunate situation.

However, 2021 offers a significant opportunity to generate political and programmatic commitments towards strengthening of the rule of law at the highest level, since there will be elections for governors and local congresses in at least 15 states. The results of the Index provide an outlook on the rule of law in these places. It is not only possible but highly desirable that new development plans and programs identify public policy priorities based on evidence. We hope that the data, scores, and findings that we present here serve as a reference to inform the diagnostics and strategies for strengthening the rule of law in programmatic instruments, as well as to evaluate the progress of state authorities over time.

Alejandro González Arreola
DIRECTOR OF RULE OF LAW PROJECTS

¹ UN, A/RES/67/1, General Assembly resolution 67/1, Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels. November 30th, 2012. Available from: undocs.org/en/A/RES/67/1 undocs.org/A/RES/67/1.

² Agreement establishing extraordinary actions to address the health emergency generated by COVID-19, published on March 31, 2020 in the Official Gazette of the Federation (Diario Oficial de la Federación). Available from: https://dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5590914&fecha=31/03/2020 (Retrieved January 29, 2021).

1 Introduction

Introduction

The *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2020-2021* captures the experiences and perceptions of over 25,000 citizens and 2,300 experts in the 32 states of the country.

Over more than a decade, the World Justice Project® (WJP) has conducted interviews in over 120 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 2020-2021* is the third edition of the only subnational index produced by the WJP and is one of the most complete measurements of institutional performance in the country. The *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* uses the same conceptual framework and methodology to measure adherence to the rule of law in each of Mexico's 32 states that the WJP has used around the globe.

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

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

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 2,300 attorneys and specialists in criminal law, civil law, labor law, and public health, and information produced by other institutions (third-party sources). For more details on the methodology used by the WJP, please refer to "Sources of information" (page 23) and "Methodology" (page 60).

The Index is aimed at a wide audience that includes decision-makers at the state and federal level, legislators, civil society organizations, academia, and the media, among others. Its potential as a decision-making tool is highlighted by the citations of the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* in multiple planning documents of state governments and the national government. Our intention is that this tool is used to identify strengths and weaknesses in each state and promote public policies that strengthen the rule of law in Mexico.

Box 1. Main features of the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index*

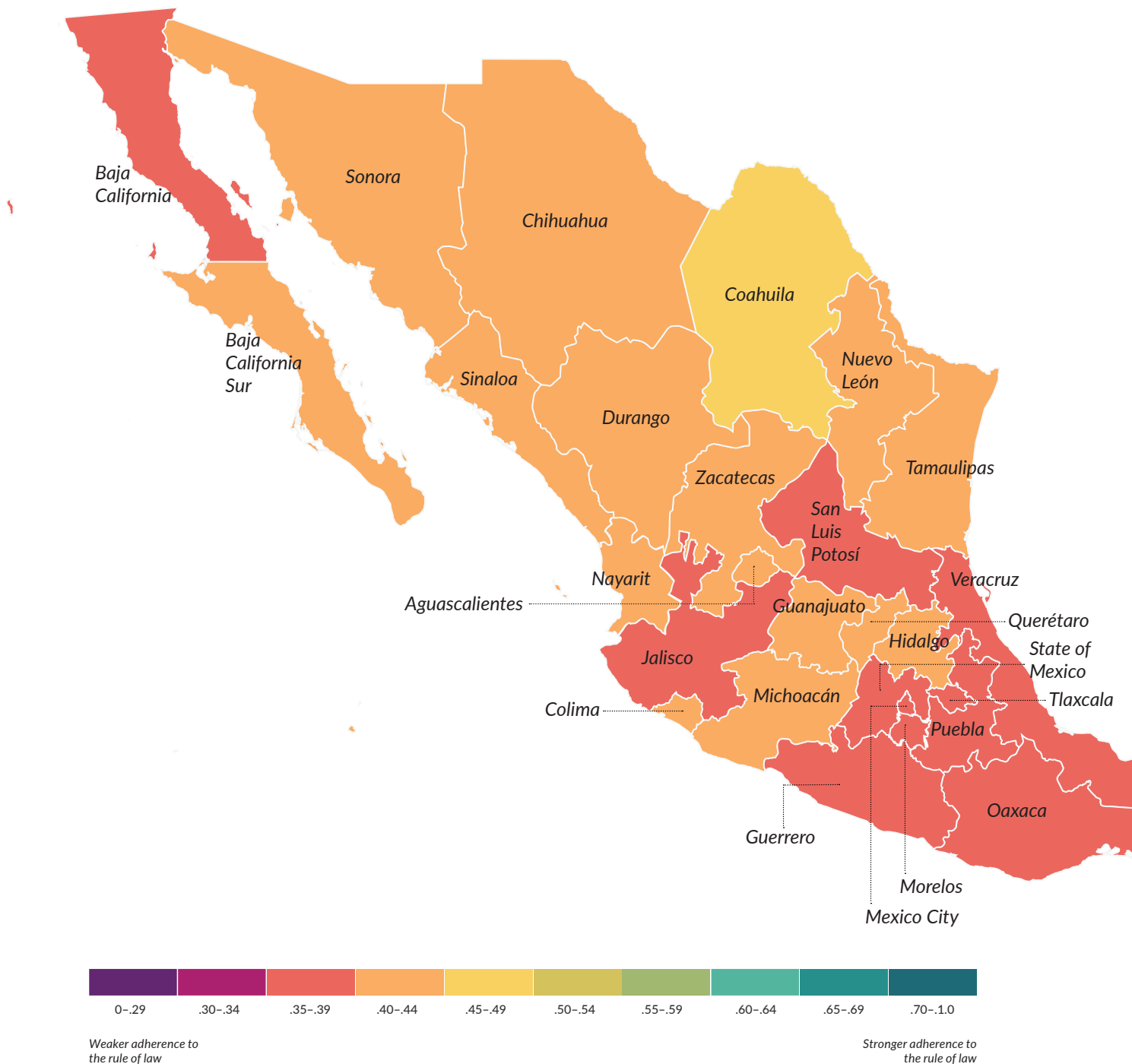
There are several features that differentiate the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* from other measurements and indices:

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

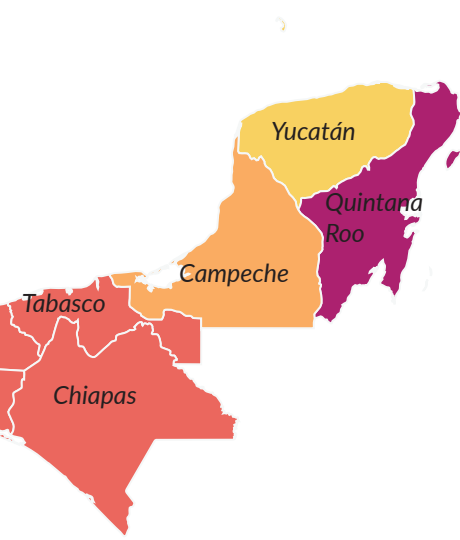
Summary Table: Scores and Rankings

The following map and table present the scores and rankings of the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2020-2021*.

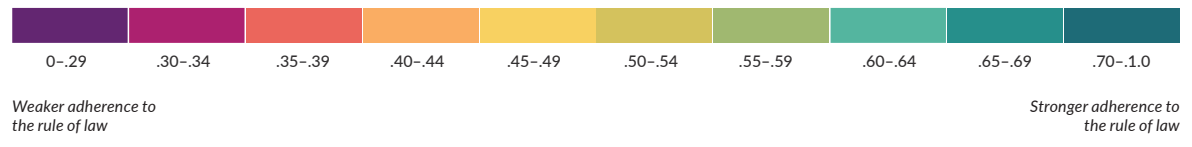
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law. No state has a perfect score. In fact, the highest score is 0.47 by Yucatán, which implies that all states face important challenges in different aspects of the rule of law. Even though the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2020-2021* 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. A section that summarizes the differences between the Global Index and that of Mexico is found on page 64.



Rank	State	Score*	Change 2019-2020— 2020-2021*
1	Yucatán	0.47	0.01
2	Coahuila	0.45	0.02
3	Campeche	0.44	0.01
4	Querétaro	0.44	0.01
5	Zacatecas	0.44	0.01
6	Aguascalientes	0.44	-0.01
7	Nuevo León	0.43	0.00
8	Guanajuato	0.43	0.01
9	Baja California Sur	0.43	0.04
10	Sinaloa	0.43	0.01
11	Durango	0.43	0.00
12	Hidalgo	0.42	0.00
13	Nayarit	0.42	0.02
14	Colima	0.41	0.00
15	Chihuahua	0.41	0.01
16	Tamaulipas	0.40	0.01
*	<i>Average</i>	0.40	
17	Sonora	0.40	0.02
18	Michoacán	0.40	0.01
19	Oaxaca	0.39	-0.01
20	Baja California	0.39	-0.01
21	San Luis Potosí	0.39	0.01
22	Chiapas	0.38	0.00
23	Tabasco	0.38	0.01
24	Tlaxcala	0.38	0.01
25	Jalisco	0.37	0.00
26	Veracruz	0.37	-0.01
27	State of Mexico	0.36	0.00
28	Mexico City	0.36	0.00
29	Guerrero	0.36	0.03
30	Morelos	0.36	0.00
31	Puebla	0.35	0.00
32	Quintana Roo	0.34	-0.01



*Scores are rounded to two decimal places



Executive Summary

The Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2020-2021 is the third edition of the most comprehensive measurement of the rule of law in Mexico's 32 states.

The results of the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2020-2021* show a stagnation in the country's progress towards strengthening the rule of law, with marginal changes in the general scores of most states since the 2019-2020 edition of the Index. Notwithstanding the above, the data show some changes in some aspects of the rule of law. The COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent response measures disrupted the functioning of government institutions. In most states, judicial institutions were particularly affected by this situation, as shown by decreases in the scores of Factor 8. The data also show a weakening of freedom of the press and a shrinking civic space in most states (with decreases in sub-factor 1.5 scores), continuing a trend that began before the pandemic and deepened during the public health crisis. As in previous editions, public safety continues to be one of the greatest challenges in Mexico, although many states recorded a decrease in crime incidence and prevalence rates (with increases in sub-factor 5.2 scores).

The Index presents data organized into eight factors of the rule of law: i) Constraints on Government Powers, ii) Absence of Corruption, iii) Open Government, iv) Fundamental Rights, v) Order and Security, vi) Regulatory Enforcement, vii) Civil Justice, and viii) Criminal Justice. The scores of the eight factors are disaggregated into 42 sub-factors, which reflect the perspectives and experiences of more than 25,000 citizens from all over the country and more than 2,300 specialists in civil justice, criminal justice, labor justice, and public health (which were polled between July and October of 2020), as well as the results of a variety of surveys and databases on topics related to the rule of law (third-party sources).

The gap between the states' scores and the ideal score (the Index uses a scale from 0 to 1, where 1 indicates the highest adherence to the rule of law) is still substantial, which implies that all states face challenges to strengthen the rule of law. The states with the highest scores in the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2020-2021* are Yucatán (0.47), Coahuila (0.45), and Campeche (0.44). Yucatán has been at the top of the ranking in the three editions of the Index, while Coahuila and Campeche improved from the 6th and 4th place from the previous edition, respectively. The states with the lowest scores are Quintana Roo (0.34), Puebla (0.35), and Morelos (0.36).³

Since the last edition of the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* (2019-2020), the scores of the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* modestly increased in 17 states (Baja California Sur, Campeche, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Michoacán, Nayarit, Querétaro, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Yucatán and Zacatecas), decreased in 5 (Aguascalientes, Baja California, Oaxaca, Quintana Roo and Veracruz) and remained unchanged in 10 (Chiapas, Colima, Durango, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Mexico City, Morelos, Nuevo León, Puebla and State of Mexico).

On the other hand, four states stand out for showing significant progress in general scores of the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index*, in the three editions since 2018: Baja California Sur (from 0.35 in 2018 to 0.43 in 2020-2021), Guerrero (from 0.29 to 0.36), Sonora (from 0.36 to 0.40), and Nayarit (from 0.37 to 0.42).

³ Scores are rounded to two decimal places.

Improvements and Setbacks of the Rule of Law in Mexico

The main challenge of the rule of law during the public health crisis was undoubtedly the criminal justice system. The score for Factor 8: Criminal Justice, decreased in 16 states since the previous edition of the Index (Aguascalientes, Baja California Sur, Chiapas, Colima, Durango, Guanajuato, Michoacán, Morelos, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, State of Mexico, Veracruz and Zacatecas). The sub-factors with the highest decreases in scores were sub-factor 8.2, which measures the efficiency and effectiveness of the systems of prosecution and administration of justice, sub-factor 8.3, which measures the rights of victims, and sub-factor 8.4, which measures whether due process of law for the accused is effectively guaranteed (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). With unique data collected during the pandemic, this finding reflects the experiences and perspectives of criminal justice specialists across the country.

The data suggest that criminal justice systems were affected by the lack of timely and appropriate Open and Digital Justice measures, to enable access to citizens by remote and collaborative means. In fact, most of the country's jurisdictional bodies were forced to suspend their operation over a long period of time,⁴ despite that all federal and local judicial activity was categorized as essential by health authorities.⁵

The country still faces challenges in criminal investigation. In the three editions of the Index, most states have their lowest scores in sub-factor 8.1, which measures whether the police and the Prosecutor's Office (Ministerio Público) investigate crimes efficiently. This is largely due to the 'dark figure', or the number of crimes that are not reported or recorded by the police. INEGI estimates this figure at 92.4% nationally, according to the National Survey on Victimization and Perception of Public Security (ENVIPE) 2020.

Security continues to be one of the greatest challenges in Mexico, highlighted by the homicide rates (sub-factor 5.1), the perceptions of insecurity (sub-factor 5.3), and the decrease in scores in absence of corruption in the safety and law enforcement systems (sub-factor 2.3) in 20 states, according to the experiences of specialists polled during 2020. However, there were improvements in crime incidence and prevalence indicators in most states. Scores of sub-factor 5.2, which measures absence of crime, improved in 26 states, due to decreases in crime incidence and prevalence rates of ENVIPE 2020, which measures crimes that occurred in 2019.

Finally, the Index data show a continuous weakening of the freedom of the press and a shrinking civic space, reflected in the decreases of sub-factor 1.5 scores in 16 states. Despite this decline, civil society and the press are the most effective checks and balances of state governments for the third time, well above the legislative branch, the judiciary, oversight and control agencies, and human rights commissions.

⁴ A study from Transparencia Mexicana and Tojil, to monitor plans, programs and budgets in the framework of COVID-19, monitored the delivery of eight justice services in the 32 states during the pandemic: reception and processing of demands; receipt of non-initial promotions; consultation of agreements; notification; holding hearings; electronic court; digital signature for online services; and publicity of criminal hearings in real time. Of the 16 states that decreased their Factor 8 scores, 12 provided three or fewer justice services through digital means during the pandemic, and they were those that suffered the most substantial decreases. Study available at: <https://www.tm.org.mx/justiciadigitalpostcovid-episodio2/>. For more details on the justice services provided by each state and their Factor 8 score, refer to the *WJP Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2020-2021* Insights report.

⁵ Agreement establishing extraordinary actions to address the health emergency generated by COVID-19, published on March 31, 2020 in the Official Gazette of the Federation (Diario Oficial de la Federación). Available at: https://dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5590914&fecha=31/03/2020.

Rule of Law by Factor

Scores and rankings of the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2020–2021*

Factor 1

Constraints on Government Powers



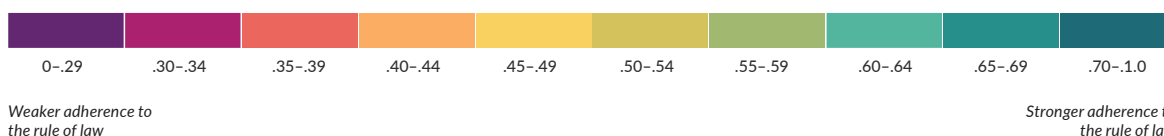
Factor 2

Absence of Corruption



Rank	State	Score*
1	Nuevo León	0.51
2	Sinaloa	0.49
3	Aguascalientes	0.48
4	Guanajuato	0.48
5	Querétaro	0.48
6	Tlaxcala	0.46
7	Yucatán	0.46
8	Zacatecas	0.46
9	Chihuahua	0.46
10	Hidalgo	0.45
11	Nayarit	0.45
12	Sonora	0.44
13	Baja California Sur	0.44
14	Colima	0.44
15	Durango	0.44
16	Coahuila	0.44
*	Average	0.43
17	Jalisco	0.43
18	Baja California	0.43
19	Oaxaca	0.43
20	Morelos	0.43
21	State of Mexico	0.42
22	Campeche	0.42
23	San Luis Potosí	0.42
24	Tabasco	0.41
25	Tamaulipas	0.41
26	Michoacán	0.40
27	Mexico City	0.40
28	Guerrero	0.39
29	Puebla	0.38
30	Chiapas	0.37
31	Quintana Roo	0.37
32	Veracruz	0.34

Rank	State	Score*
1	Querétaro	0.46
2	Guanajuato	0.43
3	Zacatecas	0.43
4	Campeche	0.41
5	Yucatán	0.41
6	Aguascalientes	0.41
7	Nuevo León	0.41
8	Nayarit	0.40
9	Sinaloa	0.40
10	Hidalgo	0.39
11	Colima	0.39
12	Tamaulipas	0.39
13	Baja California Sur	0.38
14	Chihuahua	0.38
15	Coahuila	0.38
16	Oaxaca	0.37
*	Average	0.37
17	Baja California	0.37
18	Tabasco	0.36
19	Michoacán	0.35
20	San Luis Potosí	0.35
21	Sonora	0.35
22	Guerrero	0.33
23	Puebla	0.33
24	Veracruz	0.33
25	Quintana Roo	0.33
26	Morelos	0.33
27	Tlaxcala	0.32
28	Jalisco	0.32
29	Chiapas	0.32
30	State of Mexico	0.31
31	Durango	0.31
32	Mexico City	0.30



*Scores are rounded to two decimal places

Factor 3

Open Government



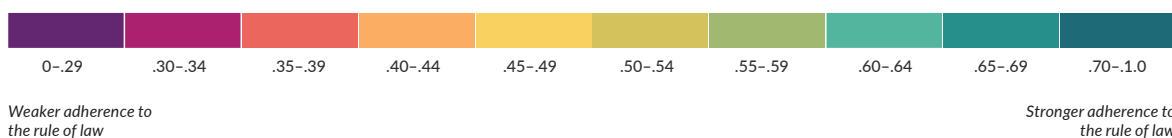
Rank	State	Score*
1	Mexico City	0.51
2	Guanajuato	0.48
3	Jalisco	0.45
4	State of Mexico	0.44
5	Zacatecas	0.43
6	Aguascalientes	0.43
7	Sinaloa	0.42
8	Sonora	0.42
9	Coahuila	0.41
10	Michoacán	0.41
11	Baja California	0.41
12	Veracruz	0.41
13	Tabasco	0.40
14	Quintana Roo	0.40
15	Durango	0.38
16	Nuevo León	0.38
*	Average	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	Querétaro	0.56
2	Nuevo León	0.56
3	Sinaloa	0.53
4	Baja California	0.53
5	Chihuahua	0.53
6	Coahuila	0.53
7	Baja California Sur	0.53
8	Tlaxcala	0.53
9	Aguascalientes	0.52
10	Colima	0.52
11	Tabasco	0.52
12	Hidalgo	0.51
13	Guanajuato	0.51
14	Yucatán	0.51
15	Zacatecas	0.51
16	Nayarit	0.51
17	Tamaulipas	0.50
*	Average	0.49
18	Jalisco	0.49
19	Sonora	0.49
20	Morelos	0.48
21	San Luis Potosí	0.48
22	Mexico City	0.48
23	Campeche	0.48
24	Durango	0.48
25	Oaxaca	0.47
26	State of Mexico	0.47
27	Michoacán	0.47
28	Quintana Roo	0.46
29	Chiapas	0.44
30	Guerrero	0.43
31	Puebla	0.43
32	Veracruz	0.41



*Scores are rounded to two decimal places

Factor 5

Order & Security



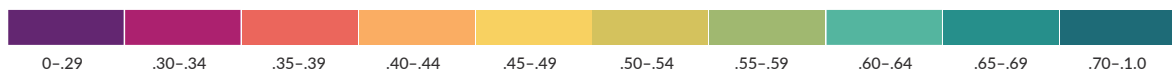
Rank	State	Score*
1	Yucatán	0.84
2	Campeche	0.67
3	Coahuila	0.66
4	Durango	0.65
5	Baja California Sur	0.65
6	Chiapas	0.63
7	Nayarit	0.60
8	Hidalgo	0.54
9	Veracruz	0.51
10	Tamaulipas	0.48
11	Oaxaca	0.48
12	Michoacán	0.44
13	Sinaloa	0.44
*	<i>Average</i>	0.43
14	Aguascalientes	0.42
15	Querétaro	0.42
16	San Luis Potosí	0.42
17	Zacatecas	0.40
18	Tlaxcala	0.40
19	Sonora	0.39
20	Nuevo León	0.38
21	Chihuahua	0.36
22	Colima	0.33
23	Guerrero	0.31
24	Puebla	0.30
25	Jalisco	0.27
26	Tabasco	0.27
27	Mexico City	0.24
28	Quintana Roo	0.24
29	Morelos	0.23
30	Baja California	0.23
31	State of Mexico	0.22
32	Guanajuato	0.22

Factor 6

Regulatory Enforcement



Rank	State	Score*
1	Guanajuato	0.49
2	Zacatecas	0.46
3	Querétaro	0.46
4	Aguascalientes	0.43
5	Coahuila	0.43
6	Puebla	0.42
7	Nuevo León	0.42
8	Campeche	0.42
9	Colima	0.42
10	Baja California	0.41
11	Baja California Sur	0.40
12	Veracruz	0.40
13	Yucatán	0.39
14	Durango	0.39
15	Tamaulipas	0.38
*	<i>Average</i>	0.38
16	State of Mexico	0.37
17	Michoacán	0.37
18	Oaxaca	0.36
19	Jalisco	0.36
20	Sonora	0.36
21	Sinaloa	0.36
22	Guerrero	0.36
23	Chihuahua	0.35
24	Tlaxcala	0.35
25	San Luis Potosí	0.35
26	Morelos	0.35
27	Nayarit	0.35
28	Quintana Roo	0.34
29	Hidalgo	0.33
30	Tabasco	0.33
31	Mexico City	0.32
32	Chiapas	0.27



Weaker adherence to the rule of law

Stronger adherence to the rule of law

*Scores are rounded to two decimal places

Factor 7

Civil Justice



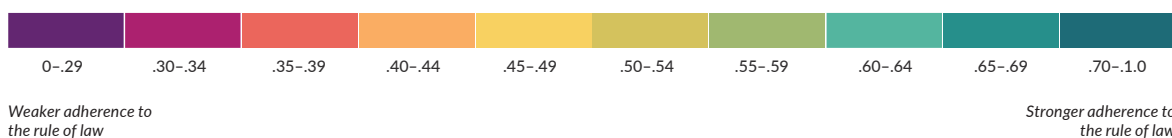
Rank	State	Score*
1	Guanajuato	0.45
2	Durango	0.42
3	Nuevo León	0.42
4	Colima	0.41
5	Campeche	0.41
6	Zacatecas	0.41
7	Chihuahua	0.40
8	Aguascalientes	0.40
9	Querétaro	0.39
10	Michoacán	0.39
11	Sinaloa	0.38
12	San Luis Potosí	0.38
13	Sonora	0.38
14	Yucatán	0.38
15	Baja California	0.37
16	State of Mexico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

Factor 8

Criminal Justice



Rank	State	Score*
1	Querétaro	0.49
2	Coahuila	0.42
3	Zacatecas	0.42
4	Yucatán	0.42
5	Aguascalientes	0.42
6	Sinaloa	0.41
7	Hidalgo	0.41
8	Guanajuato	0.41
9	Oaxaca	0.40
10	Nuevo León	0.39
11	Tabasco	0.39
12	Chihuahua	0.39
13	Colima	0.39
14	Nayarit	0.39
15	Baja California	0.38
16	Sonora	0.38
*	Average	0.37
17	Tamaulipas	0.37
18	San Luis Potosí	0.36
19	Campeche	0.36
20	Baja California Sur	0.36
21	Tlaxcala	0.35
22	Michoacán	0.35
23	Guerrero	0.34
24	Durango	0.33
25	Morelos	0.33
26	Jalisco	0.33
27	Chiapas	0.32
28	State of Mexico	0.31
29	Quintana Roo	0.31
30	Mexico City	0.29
31	Puebla	0.29
32	Veracruz	0.27



*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. 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.”⁶

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

The rule of law as a concept is notoriously difficult to define and measure. *The Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2020-2021* 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 2020-2021* uses a conceptual framework and methodology that are very similar to those used by WJP around the world, but has adapted the concepts, surveys, and third-party sources to the Mexican context in order to provide a comprehensive summary of the rule of law situation in each of the states and respond to the national reality, availability of data, institutional architecture, and competencies of the different levels of government.⁷ The *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2020-2021* is comprised of 42 sub-factors, which are organized in eight factors: Constraints on Government Powers, Absence of Corruption, Open Government, Fundamental Rights, Order and Security, Regulatory Enforcement, Civil Justice, and Criminal Justice.⁸ The conceptual framework connecting these indicators is based on two main principles regarding the relationship between the government and the citizens. First, the law imposes limits on the exercise of power by the state and its agents, as well as by individuals and private entities. This is measured in factors 1, 2, 3, and 4. Second, the state limits the actions of members of society and fulfills its basic duties towards its population so that the public interest is served, people are protected from violence, and all members of society have access to dispute resolution and grievance mechanisms. This is measured in factors 5, 6, 7, and 8.

Box 2. Four Universal Principles of the Rule of Law

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

- 1. Accountability:** The government as well as private actors are accountable under the law.
- 2. Just Laws:** The laws are clear, publicized, stable, and just; are applied evenly; and protect fundamental rights, including the security of persons and property and certain core human rights.
- 3. 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.

⁶ UN, A/RES/70/1, Resolution approved by the General Meeting on September 25th, 2015: Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. October 21st, 2015, pp. 2. Available from: <http://www.un.org/es/comun/docs/?symbol=A/RES/70/1>

⁷ Refer to the Methodology section for detailed information on the differences between the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2020-2021* and the global WJP Rule of Law Index.

⁸ Each of the 42 sub-factors are written as a statement that reflects concrete aspects of the rule of law and that fulfill certain characteristics, such as providing a clear interpretation of the concept for measurement, measuring progress towards a specific goal of the rule of law, providing a balanced measurement of each concept, and being sensitive to changes over time [Vera Institute of Justice (2003), *Measuring Progress toward Safety and Justice: A Global Guide to the Design of Performance Indicators across the Justice Sector*].

Factors and Sub-Factors of the Mexico States Rule of Law Index⁹

Factor 1.

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

1.1 Government powers are effectively limited by the local legislature

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

1.2 Government powers are effectively limited by the local judiciary

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

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

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

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

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

people can speak freely and protest peacefully against the government or whether they can present petitions to the government.

1.6 Elections are free, clean and transparent

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

Factor 2.

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

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

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

2.2 Government officials in the judicial branch do not use 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.

⁹ For more information regarding each factor and sub-factor in the global *WJP Rule of Law Index*, visit the website www.worldjusticeproject.org.

Factor 3.

Open Government: Factor 3 measures the openness of government, defined by the extent to which the government shares information, empowers people with tools to hold it accountable, and fosters citizen participation in policy decision-making. In other words, it measures whether citizens can know about the actions of the government and whether they can influence the decision-making process. The factor presents information from the Open Government Metric 2017, developed by the National Institute of Access to Information (INAI) and the Center for Economic Research and Teaching (CIDE), which uses an extremely robust conceptual framework and methodology and is transparent and public. The Open Government Metric incorporates two fundamental aspects of open government: citizen participation (3.1) and transparency (3.2).¹⁰

3.1 Civic participation in decision-making

Measures whether citizens can effectively participate in public policy design.

3.2 The right to public information is effectively guaranteed.

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

Factor 4.

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

4.1 Equal treatment and absence of discrimination

Measures whether, in practice, individuals are free from discrimination, which is understood as a distinction, exclusion, restriction, or preference based on socio-economic status, gender, race, ethnicity, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, or

educational level, with respect to public services or everyday experiences.

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

Measures the absence of extrajudicial executions, forced disappearances, and whether political dissidents or activists are subjected to unjustified detentions, threats, abusive treatment, or violence.¹¹

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

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

4.4 Freedom of opinion and expression is effectively guaranteed

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

4.5 Freedom of belief and religion is effectively guaranteed

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

4.6 The right to privacy is effectively guaranteed

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

4.7 Freedom of assembly and association is effectively guaranteed

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

4.8 Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed

Measures the effective enforcement of fundamental labor rights, including the right to social security, safety

¹⁰ For this edition of the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index*, it was decided to use the Open Government Metric 2017, due to the adjustments made to its methodology in the 2019 version. Consult the Methodology section for more details.

¹¹ Refer to the Methodology section to find more details regarding the measurement of sub-factor 4.2.

and health conditions at work, freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining, the absence of discrimination with respect to employment, and the freedom from forced labor and child labor.

Factor 5.

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

5.1 Absence of 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 security

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

Factor 6.

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

6.1 Government regulations are effectively enforced

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

6.2 Government regulations are applied and enforced without corruption

Measures whether the enforcement of regulations and

processes such as payments are subject to corruption and improper influences.

6.3 Administrative proceedings are conducted effectively and efficiently

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

6.4 Due process is respected in administrative proceedings

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

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

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

Factor 7.

Civil Justice: Factor 7 measures whether people can resolve their grievances peacefully and effectively through the civil justice system. To guarantee access to civil justice, it is necessary for people to know and trust the formal mechanisms to resolve 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 personnel.

8.1 The police and the public ministry investigate crimes effectively

Measures whether the justice system is effective at solving crimes and respecting due process. It includes structural variables such as resources, equipment

and technology, sufficiency of personnel, training and education of agents in charge of the investigation of crimes, the sufficiency of crime information systems, and indicators of outcomes regarding the effectiveness of investigations.

8.2 The criminal adjudication system is timely and effective.

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

8.3 Victim's rights are effectively guaranteed

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

8.4 Due process of the law for the accused is effectively guaranteed

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

8.5 Criminal justice system is impartial, independent and free of corruption

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

8.6 The prison system guarantees the safety and rights of detained people

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

Sources of Information

The indicators presented in the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2020-2021* measure the adherence to the rule of law through 42 sub-factors that reflect the experiences and perceptions of people in Mexico's 32 states.

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

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

1. General Population Poll

The general population poll for the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2020-2021* was administered to a representative sample of 800 adults in each state, yielding a total of 25,600 surveyed individuals. The GPP was applied in a

coordinated manner by five leading public opinion companies in Mexico from May to July 2019. The GPP was designed by WJP and includes questions regarding the perception and experience of issues such as fundamental rights, civic participation, knowledge of the law, discrimination, contact with police and armed forces, corruption, safety, institutional performance, ordinary justice, and elections. The interviews were conducted face-to-face using tablets and smartphones. In order to guarantee the quality of the information, traditional in-situ supervision techniques were applied by the field personnel and remote supervision techniques were applied in real time by the survey monitoring company.

2. Qualified Respondents' Questionnaires

WJP designed four Qualified Respondents' Questionnaires (QRQs), aimed at attorneys specialized in: i) civil, administrative, and commercial law; ii) criminal law; and iii) labor law 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 16,361 attorney contacts across the entire country and invited them to respond the questionnaires. Finally, WJP administered the online surveys from July to October 2020 and obtained 2,351 complete surveys.

3. Third-party sources

The WJP compiled administrative information and state representative surveys addressing rule of law issues to

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 potentially sensitive subjects. 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.

The survey companies that worked with WJP for the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2020-2021* were:

- 1. Data Opinión Pública y Mercados:** coordination and monitoring of fieldwork.
- 2. Buendía & Laredo:** Fieldwork in Mexico City, Durango, Guerrero, State of Mexico, Michoacán, Nayarit, Querétaro, San Luis Potosí, and Tlaxcala.
- 3. Parametría:** Fieldwork in Baja California, Baja California Sur, Chihuahua, Quintana Roo, Sonora, Tamaulipas, Yucatán, and Zacatecas.
- 4. Pulso Mercadológico:** Fieldwork in Campeche, Chiapas, Coahuila, Morelos, Oaxaca, Puebla, Sinaloa and Tabasco.
- 5. Sistemas de Inteligencia en Mercados y Opinión (SIMO):** Fieldwork in Aguascalientes, Colima, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Nuevo León and Veracruz.

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 2020-2021*: administrative records of murder rates by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), the National Survey on Victimization and Perception of Public Safety (ENVIPE) by INEGI, the National Survey of Population Deprived of Liberty (ENPOL) by INEGI, the National Survey on the Dynamics of Relationships in Homes (ENDIREH) by INEGI, the National Survey of Occupation and Employment (ENOE) by INEGI, the National Survey on Government Impact and Quality (ENCIG) by INEGI, the National Survey on Discrimination (ENADIS) by the National Council to Prevent Discrimination (CONAPRED) and INEGI, the National Survey on Victimization of Companies (ENVE) by INEGI, the record of murdered journalists (Article 19), INAI and CIDE Open Government Metric, the database of the National Diagnosis of Prison Supervision (DNSP) by the National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH), and prison statistics journals taken by the Department of Interior (Segob).¹²

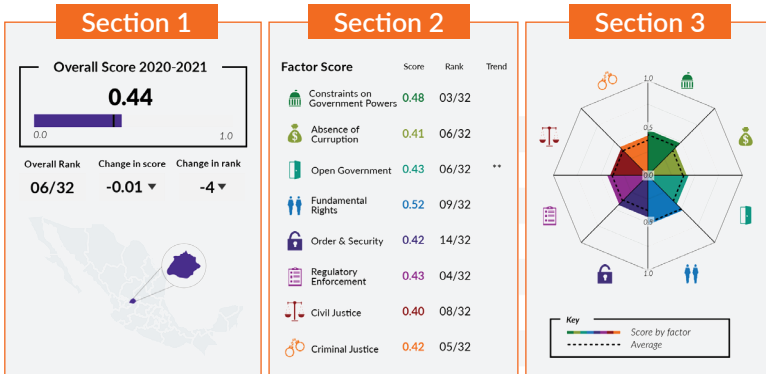
¹² Refer to the Methodology section to find more details about third-party sources.



2 State Profiles

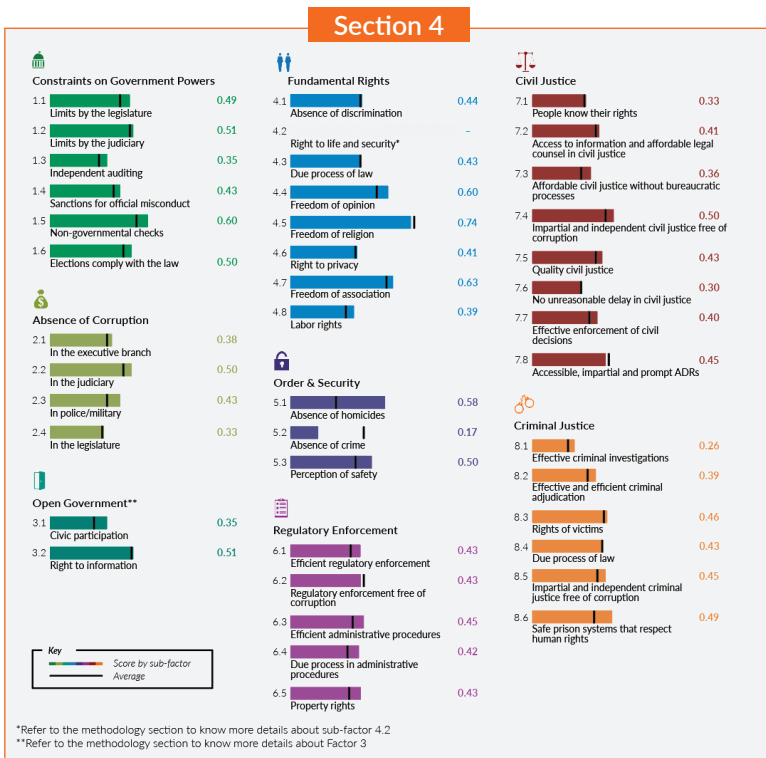
How to read the State Profiles

The state profiles show scores for each of the factors and sub-factors in the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2020-2021*. 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 2020-2021*, the state's ranking, and a map that shows where the state is located. It also includes the change of score and position of the state with respect to the previous edition of the Index, as well as arrows indicating the direction of the change.



Section 2

Displays the state's individual factor scores for the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2020-2021* and compares the state's ranking to other states. It also includes arrows indicating changes in the scores of the factors with respect to the previous edition of the Index.

Section 3

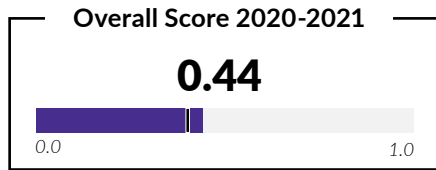
Displays the state's scores for each of the eight factors of the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2020-2021*. The center of the circle represents the lowest score (0) and the outside of the circle represents the highest score (1). The color area shows the state's scores, while the black dotted line shows the average score for the 32 states.

Section 4

Presents the state's disaggregated scores for each of the 42 sub-factors of the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2020-2021*. The black line shows the average score for the 32 states. Sub-factor 4.2 is not included in the measurement because there are no current systematized records to measure the concept in the country. Refer to the Methodology section for more details.

Aguascalientes

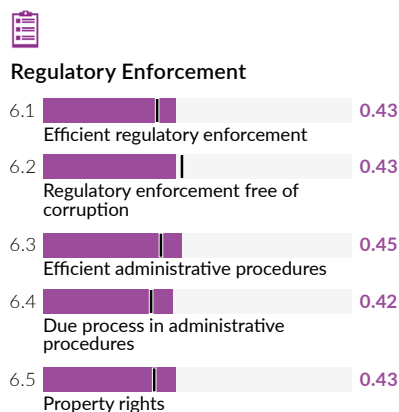
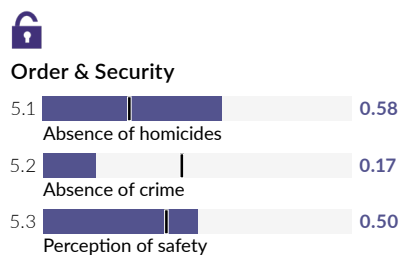
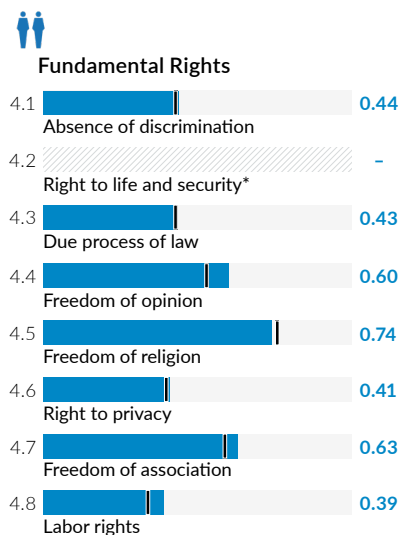
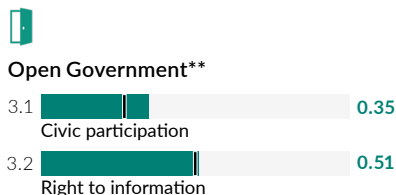
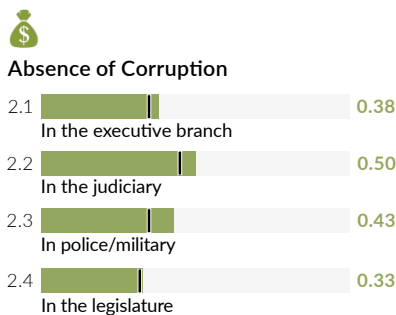
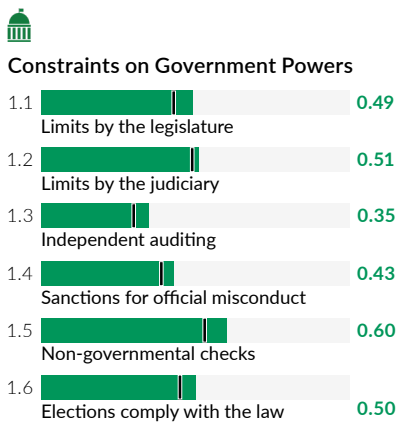
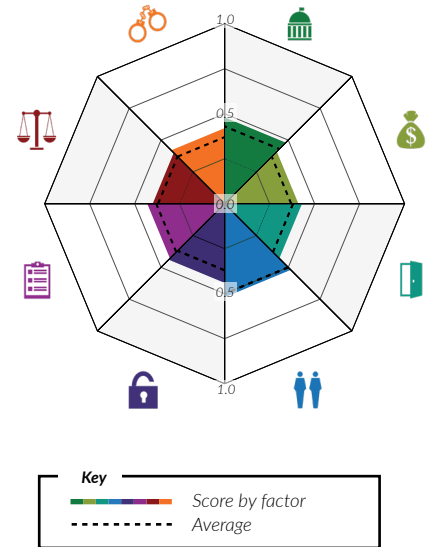
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall Rank	Change in score	Change in rank
06/32	-0.01 ▼	-4 ▼



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.48	03/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.41	06/32	
Open Government	0.43	06/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.52	09/32	
Order & Security	0.42	14/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.43	04/32	
Civil Justice	0.40	08/32	
Criminal Justice	0.42	05/32	

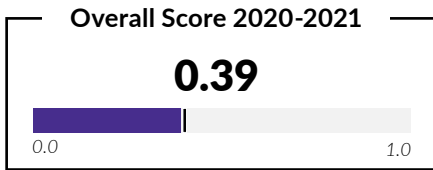


*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3

Baja California

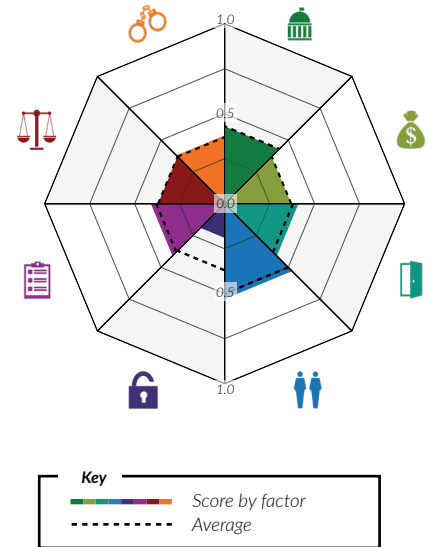
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall Rank	Change in score	Change in rank
20/32	-0.01 ▼	-7 ▼



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.43	18/32	▼
Absence of Corruption	0.37	17/32	
Open Government	0.41	11/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.53	04/32	
Order & Security	0.23	30/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.41	10/32	
Civil Justice	0.37	15/32	▼
Criminal Justice	0.38	15/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.37
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.51
1.3	Independent auditing	0.29
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.44
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.50
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.48



Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.36
2.2	In the judiciary	0.47
2.3	In police/military	0.35
2.4	In the legislature	0.30



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	0.47
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.50
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.75
4.6	Right to privacy	0.46
4.7	Freedom of association	0.60
4.8	Labor rights	0.44



Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.00
5.2	Absence of crime	0.25
5.3	Perception of safety	0.43



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.42
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.58
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.32
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.39
6.5	Property rights	0.32



Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.32
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.42
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.29
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.49
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.42
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.27
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.35
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.42



Criminal Justice

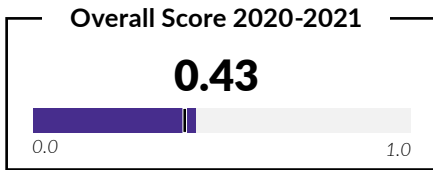
8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.24
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.35
8.3	Rights of victims	0.46
8.4	Due process of law	0.47
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.39
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.38

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

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3

Baja California Sur

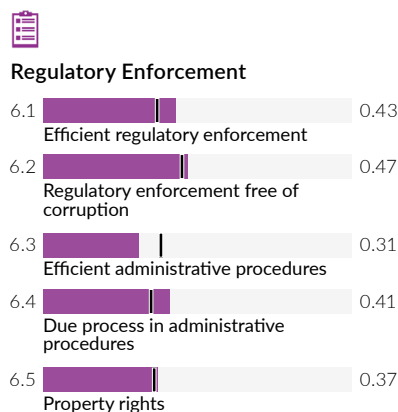
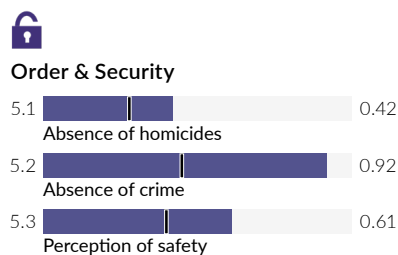
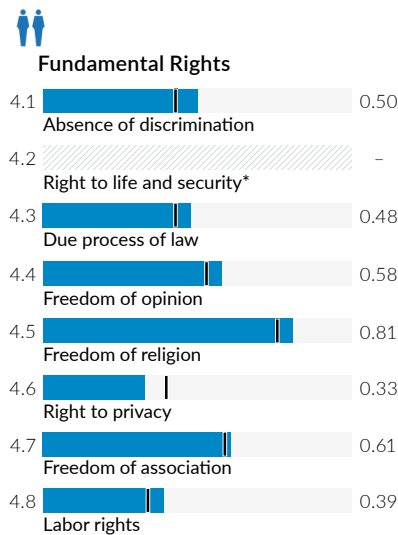
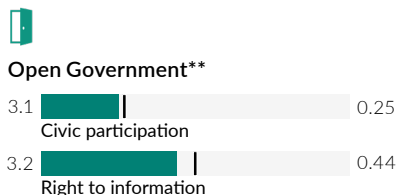
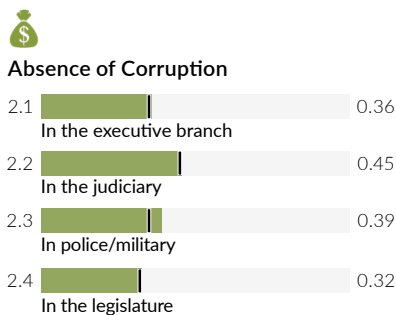
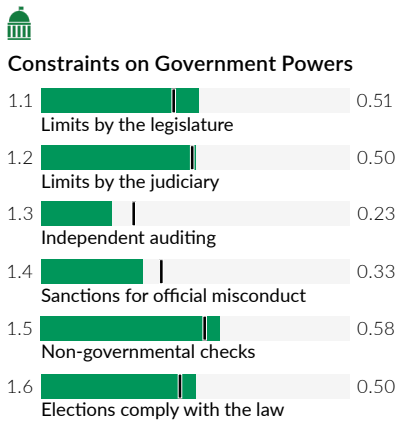
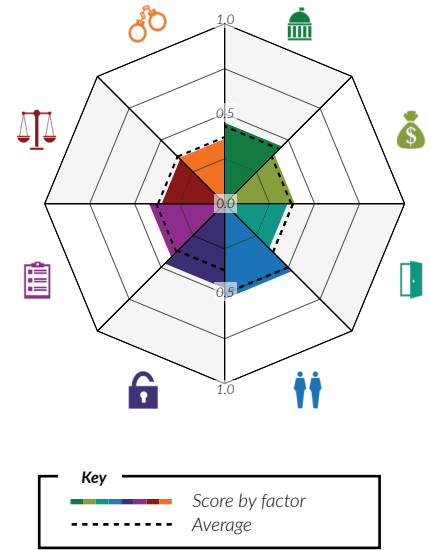
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall Rank	Change in score	Change in rank
09/32	0.04 ▲	8 ▲



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.44	13/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.38	13/32	
Open Government	0.35	26/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.53	07/32	
Order & Security	0.65	05/32	▲
Regulatory Enforcement	0.40	11/32	
Civil Justice	0.34	24/32	
Criminal Justice	0.36	20/32	

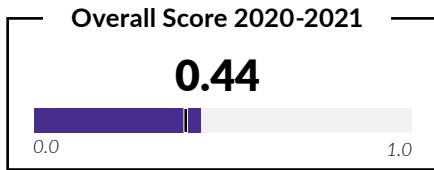


*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3

Campeche

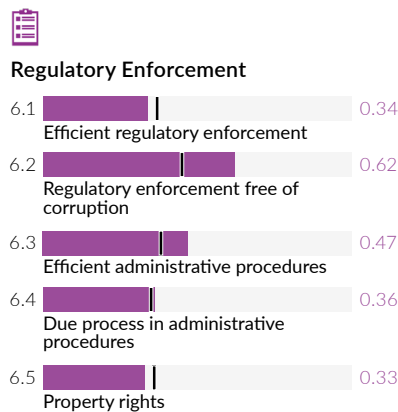
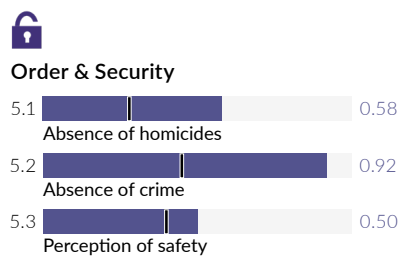
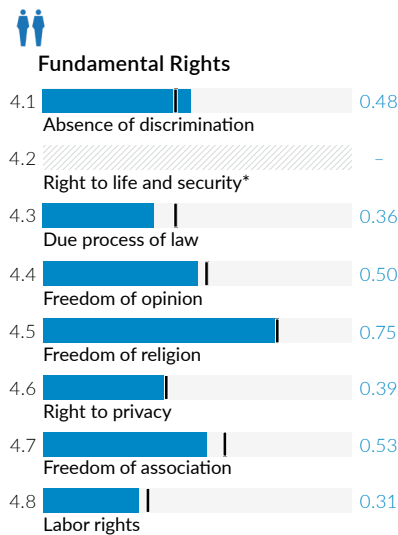
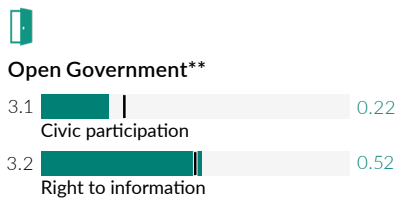
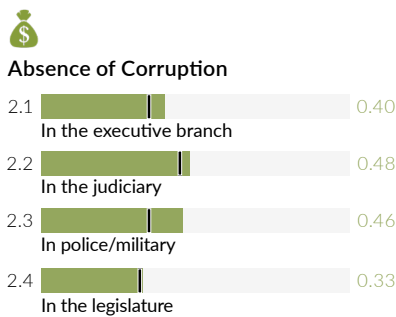
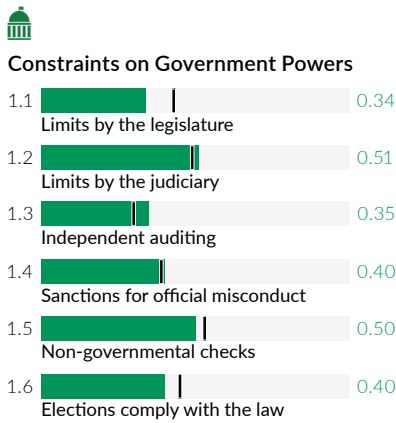
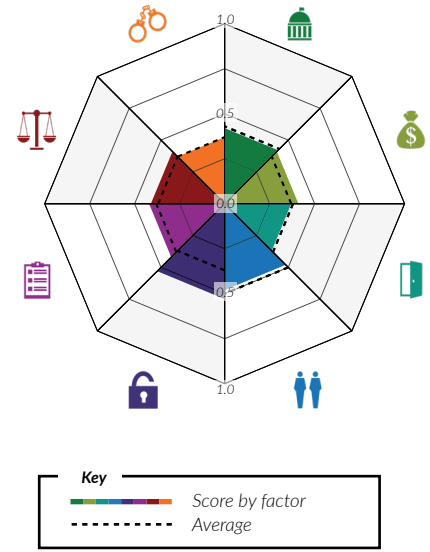
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall Rank	Change in score	Change in rank
03/32	0.01 ▲	1 ▲



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.42	22/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.41	04/32	
Open Government	0.37	21/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.48	23/32	
Order & Security	0.67	02/32	▲
Regulatory Enforcement	0.42	08/32	
Civil Justice	0.41	05/32	
Criminal Justice	0.36	19/32	

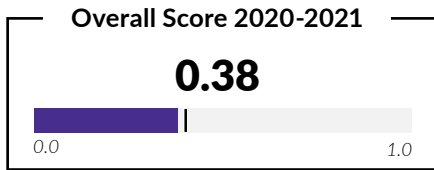


*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3

Chiapas

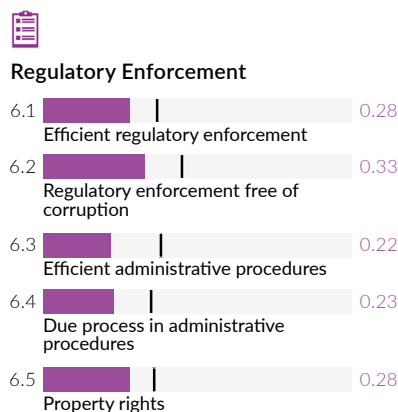
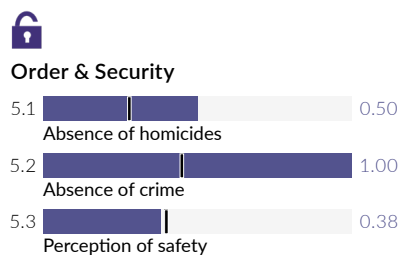
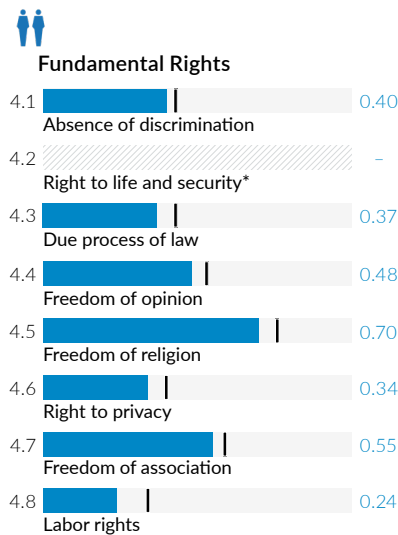
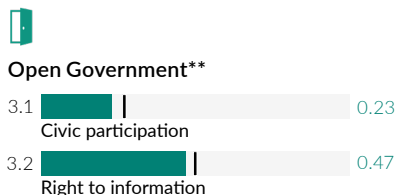
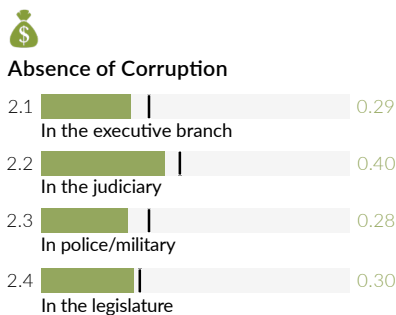
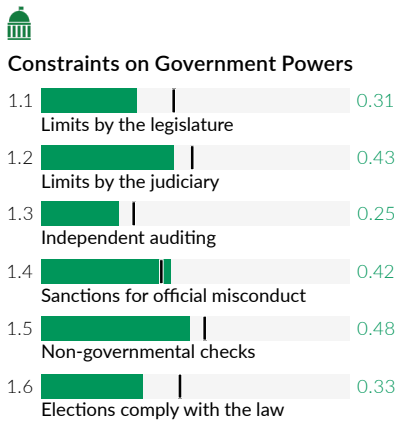
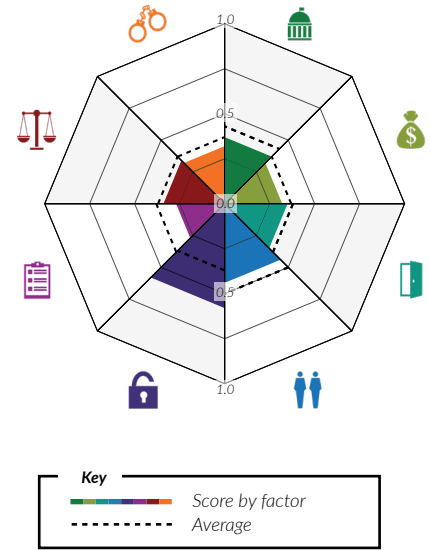
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall Rank	Change in score	Change in rank
22/32	0.00	1 ▲



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.37	30/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.32	29/32	
Open Government	0.35	25/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.44	29/32	
Order & Security	0.63	06/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.27	32/32	▼
Civil Justice	0.34	23/32	
Criminal Justice	0.32	27/32	

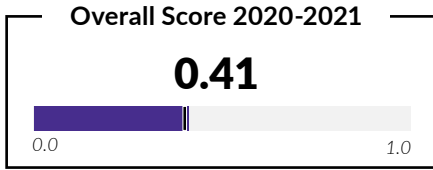


*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3

Chihuahua

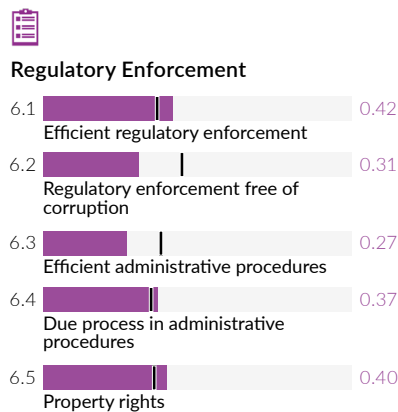
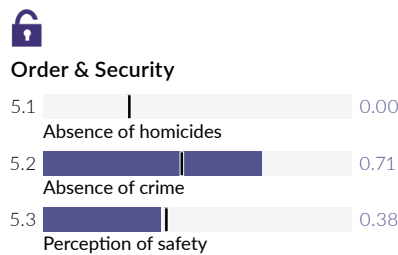
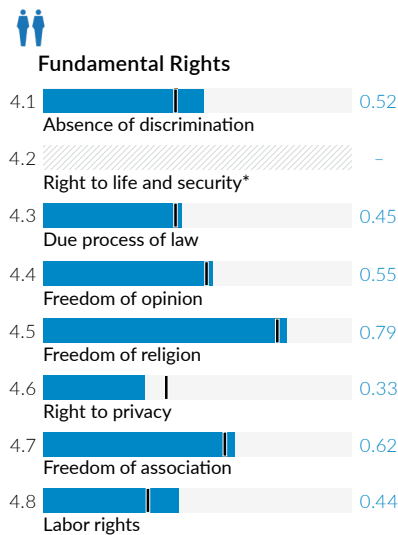
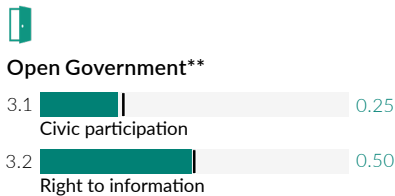
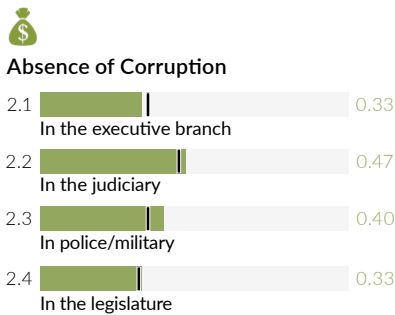
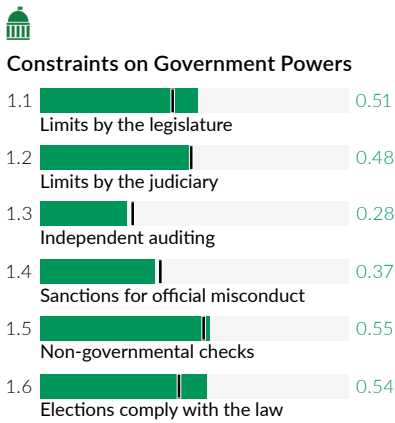
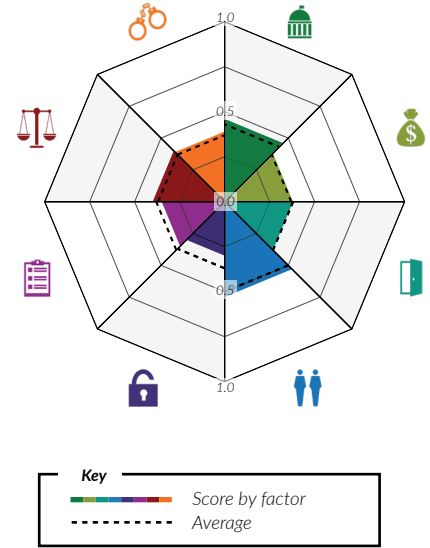
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall Rank	Change in score	Change in rank
15/32	0.01	-



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.46	09/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.38	14/32	
Open Government	0.38	18/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.53	05/32	
Order & Security	0.36	21/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.35	23/32	
Civil Justice	0.40	07/32	
Criminal Justice	0.39	12/32	

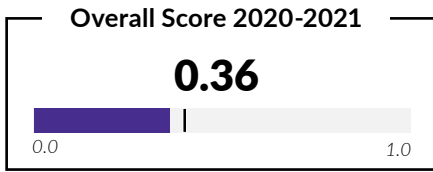


*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3

Mexico City

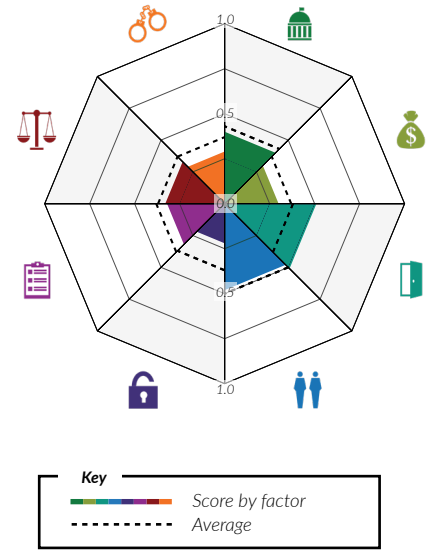
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall Rank	Change in score	Change in rank
28/32	0.00	-



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.40	27/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.30	32/32	
Open Government	0.51	1/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.48	22/32	▼
Order & Security	0.24	27/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.32	31/32	
Civil Justice	0.33	28/32	
Criminal Justice	0.29	30/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.37
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.48
1.3	Independent auditing	0.26
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.39
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.51
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.38



Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.26
2.2	In the judiciary	0.40
2.3	In police/military	0.24
2.4	In the legislature	0.29



Open Government**

3.1	Civic participation	0.40
3.2	Right to information	0.62



Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.39
4.2	Right to life and security*	-
4.3	Due process of law	0.39
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.51
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.78
4.6	Right to privacy	0.32
4.7	Freedom of association	0.59
4.8	Labor rights	0.37



Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.33
5.2	Absence of crime	0.08
5.3	Perception of safety	0.32



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.38
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.25
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.34
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.34
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	0.35
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.29
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.41
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.36
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.26
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.30
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.43



Criminal Justice

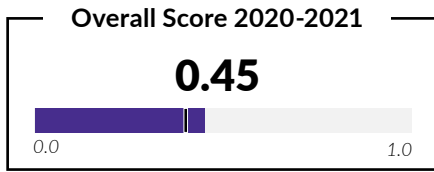
8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.16
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.25
8.3	Rights of victims	0.37
8.4	Due process of law	0.39
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.31
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.29

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

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3

Coahuila

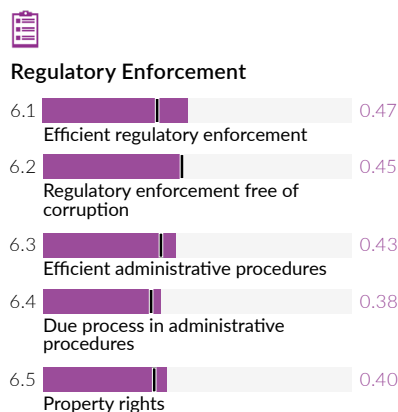
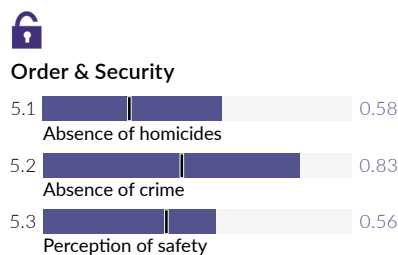
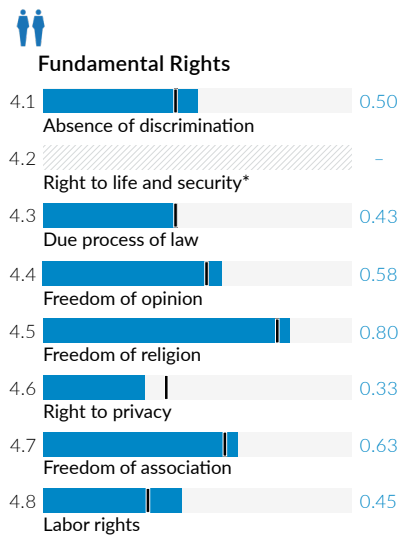
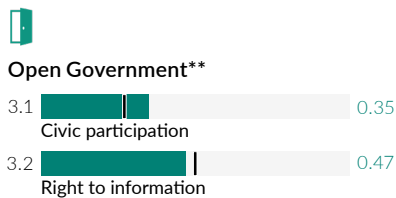
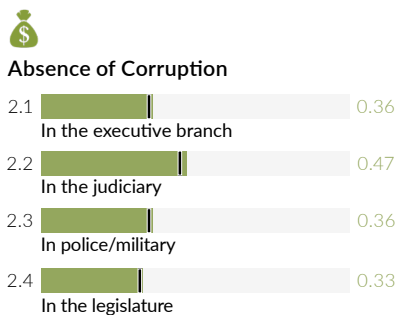
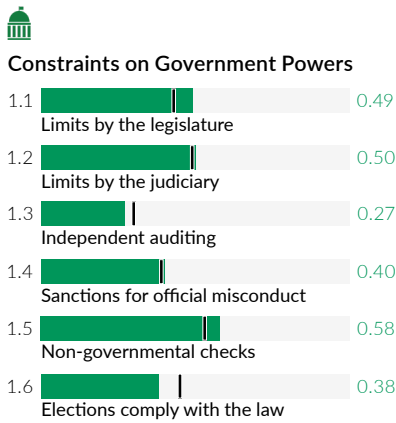
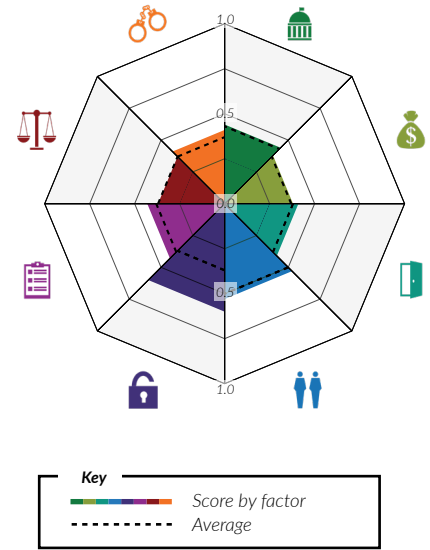
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall Rank	Change in score	Change in rank
02/32	0.02 ▲	4 ▲



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.44	16/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.38	15/32	
Open Government	0.41	09/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.53	06/32	
Order & Security	0.66	03/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.43	05/32	
Civil Justice	0.37	18/32	
Criminal Justice	0.42	02/32	

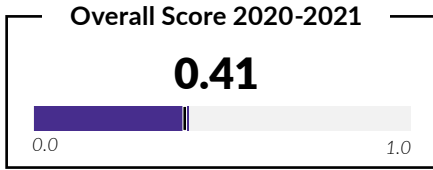


*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3

Colima

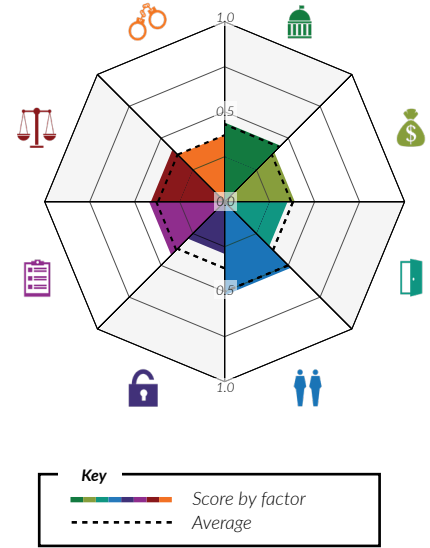
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall Rank	Change in score	Change in rank
14/32	0.00	-2 ▼



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.44	14/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.39	11/32	
Open Government	0.35	24/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.52	10/32	
Order & Security	0.33	22/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.42	09/32	
Civil Justice	0.41	04/32	
Criminal Justice	0.39	13/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.42
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.49
1.3	Independent auditing	0.34
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.37
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.53
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.48



Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.42
2.2	In the judiciary	0.45
2.3	In police/military	0.38
2.4	In the legislature	0.31



Open Government**

3.1	Civic participation	0.21
3.2	Right to information	0.49



Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.46
4.2	Right to life and security*	-
4.3	Due process of law	0.46
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.53
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.71
4.6	Right to privacy	0.58
4.7	Freedom of association	0.58
4.8	Labor rights	0.32



Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.00
5.2	Absence of crime	0.58
5.3	Perception of safety	0.42



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.36
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.58
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.47
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.42
6.5	Property rights	0.27



Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.38
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.44
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.31
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.44
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.43
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.30
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.41
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.58



Criminal Justice

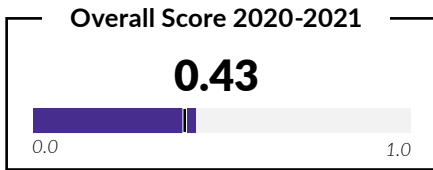
8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.31
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.31
8.3	Rights of victims	0.50
8.4	Due process of law	0.46
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.42
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.33

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

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3

Durango

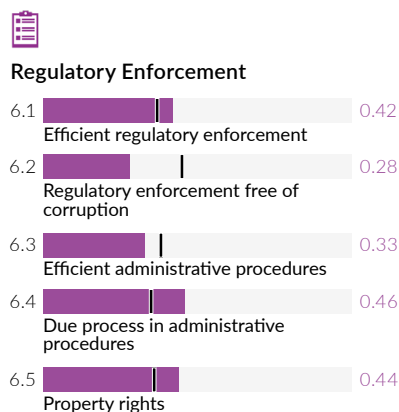
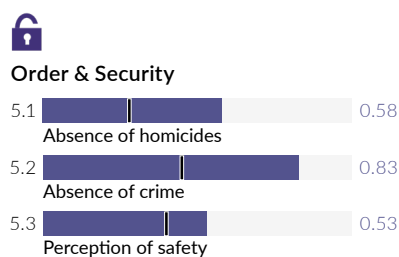
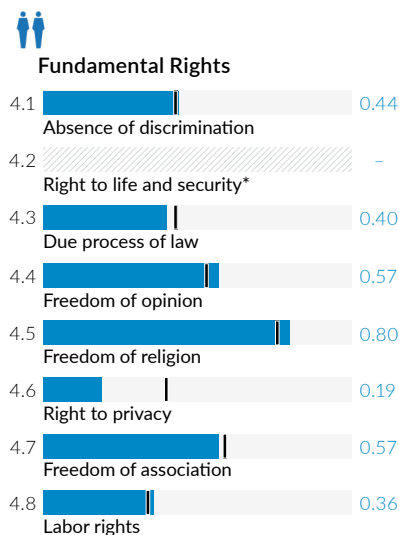
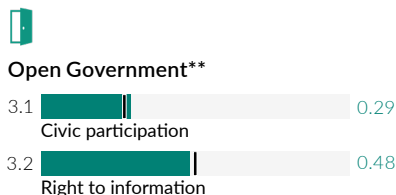
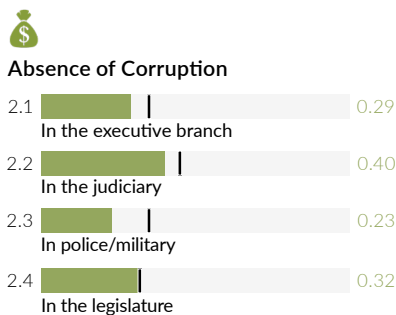
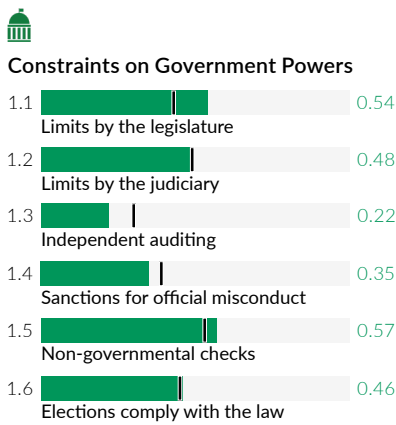
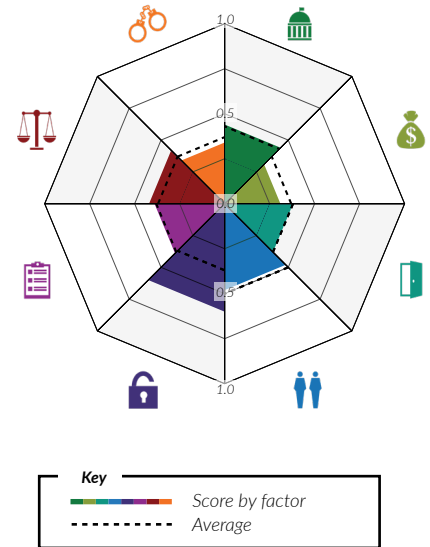
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall Rank	Change in score	Change in rank
11/32	0.00	-3 ▼



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.44	15/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.31	31/32	
Open Government	0.38	15/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.48	24/32	
Order & Security	0.65	04/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.39	14/32	
Civil Justice	0.42	02/32	
Criminal Justice	0.33	24/32	

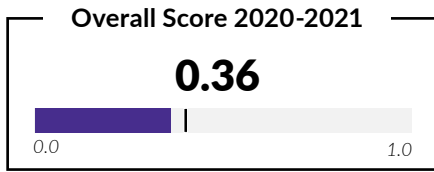


*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3

State of Mexico

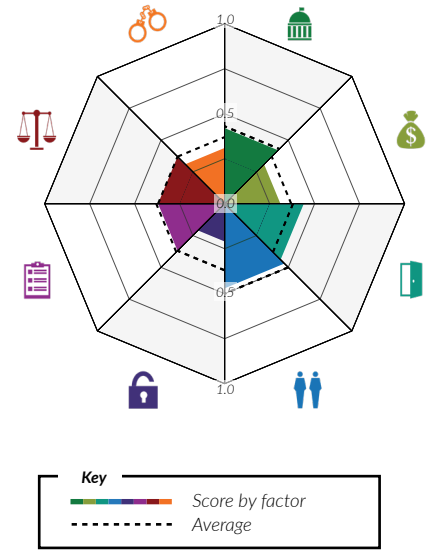
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall Rank	Change in score	Change in rank
27/32	0.00	-



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.42	21/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.31	30/32	
Open Government	0.44	04/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.47	26/32	
Order & Security	0.22	31/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.37	16/32	
Civil Justice	0.37	16/32	
Criminal Justice	0.31	28/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.49
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.50
1.3	Independent auditing	0.33
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.36
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.52
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.33



Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.30
2.2	In the judiciary	0.43
2.3	In police/military	0.24
2.4	In the legislature	0.28



Open Government**

3.1	Civic participation	0.30
3.2	Right to information	0.58



Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.35
4.2	Right to life and security*	-
4.3	Due process of law	0.38
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.52
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.76
4.6	Right to privacy	0.36
4.7	Freedom of association	0.56
4.8	Labor rights	0.32



Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.25
5.2	Absence of crime	0.13
5.3	Perception of safety	0.28



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.40
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.36
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.37
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.37
6.5	Property rights	0.38



Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.30
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.38
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	0.42
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.32
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.36
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.47



Criminal Justice

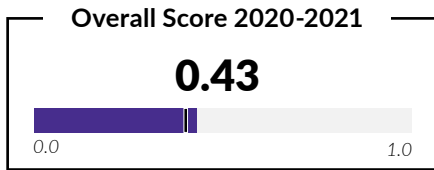
8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.19
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.30
8.3	Rights of victims	0.38
8.4	Due process of law	0.38
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.33
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.31

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

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3

Guanajuato

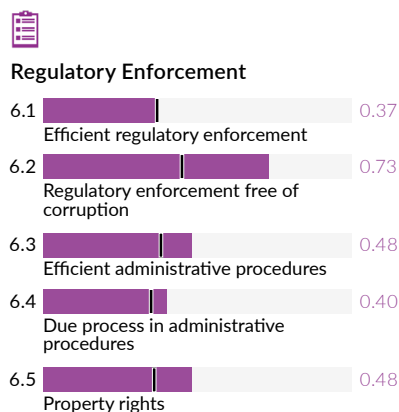
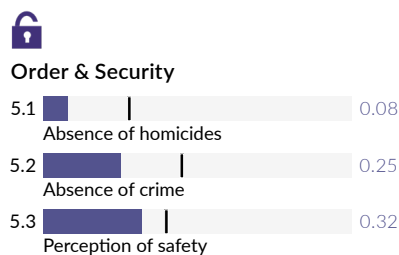
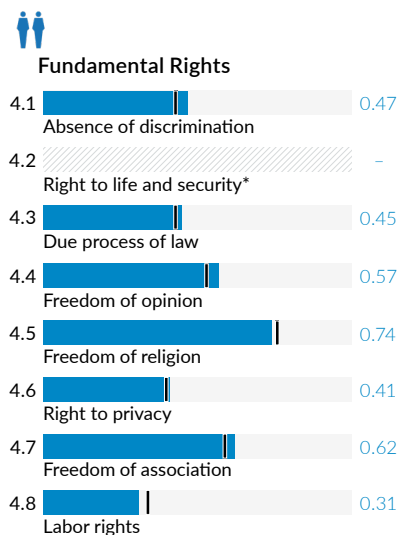
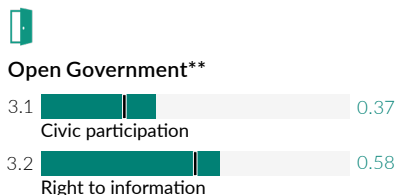
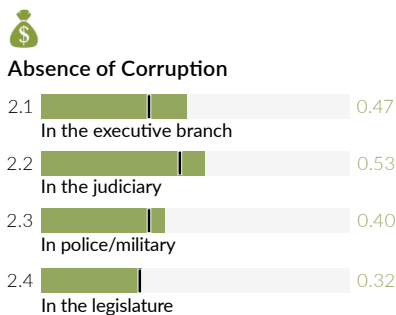
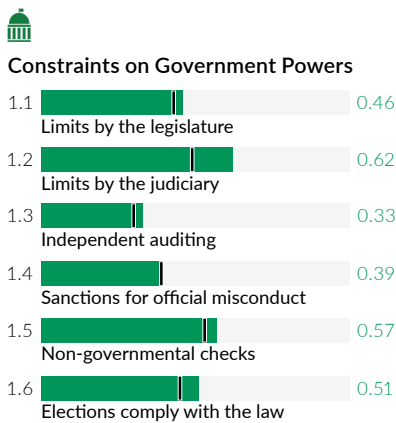
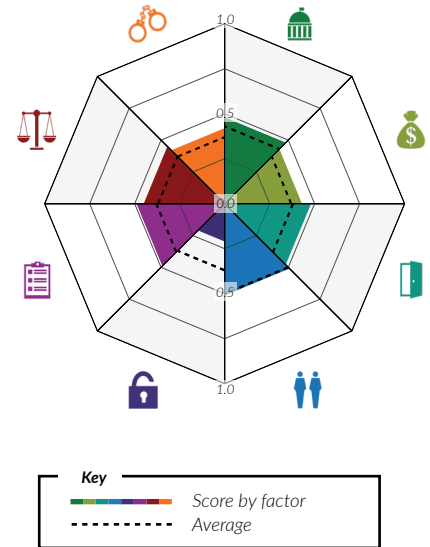
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall Rank	Change in score	Change in rank
08/32	0.01 ▲	1 ▲



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.48	04/32	▲
Absence of Corruption	0.43	02/32	
Open Government	0.48	02/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.51	13/32	
Order & Security	0.22	32/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.49	01/32	▲
Civil Justice	0.45	01/32	
Criminal Justice	0.41	08/32	

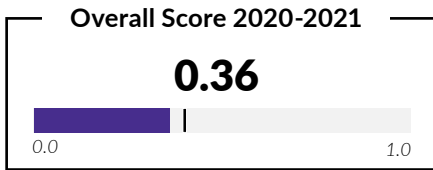


*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3

Guerrero

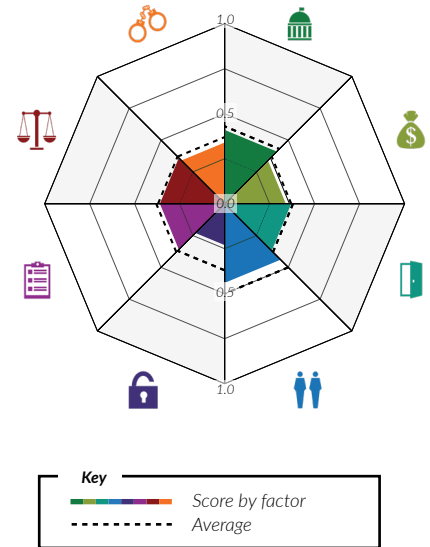
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall Rank	Change in score	Change in rank
29/32	0.03 ▲	3 ▲



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.39	28/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.33	22/32	
Open Government	0.37	20/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.43	30/32	
Order & Security	0.31	23/32	▲
Regulatory Enforcement	0.36	22/32	
Civil Justice	0.34	25/32	
Criminal Justice	0.34	23/32	▲



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.43
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.39
1.3	Independent auditing	0.26
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.41
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.46
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.39



Absence of Corruption

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



Open Government**

3.1	Civic participation	0.21
3.2	Right to information	0.53



Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.36
4.2	Right to life and security*	-
4.3	Due process of law	0.38
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.46
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.73
4.6	Right to privacy	0.25
4.7	Freedom of association	0.58
4.8	Labor rights	0.24



Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.08
5.2	Absence of crime	0.54
5.3	Perception of safety	0.32



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.32
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.42
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.37
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.28
6.5	Property rights	0.39



Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.25
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.33
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.35
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.35
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.33
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.30
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.33
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.47



Criminal Justice

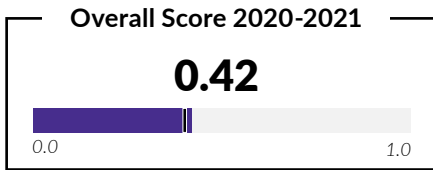
8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.26
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.32
8.3	Rights of victims	0.44
8.4	Due process of law	0.38
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.35
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.30

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

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3

Hidalgo

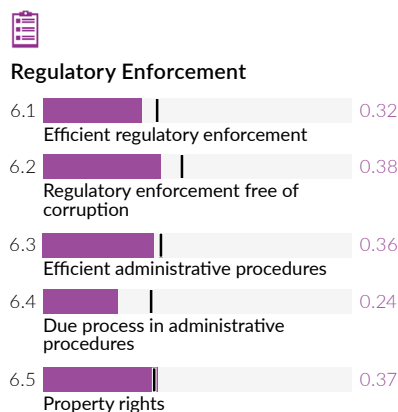
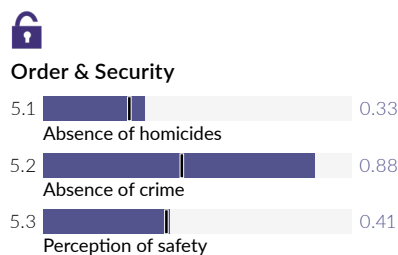
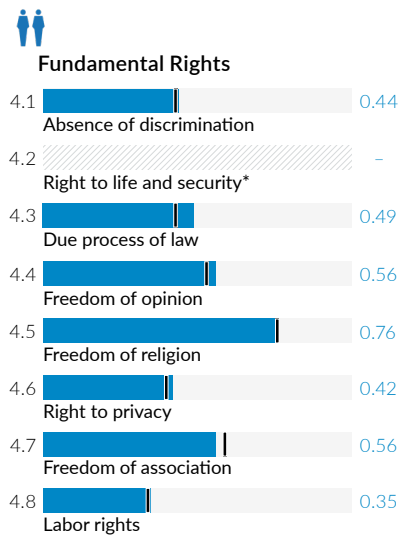
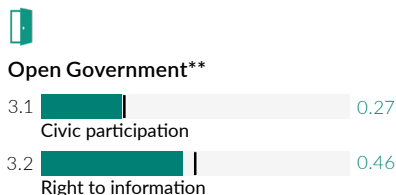
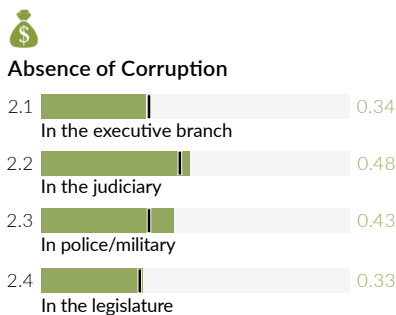
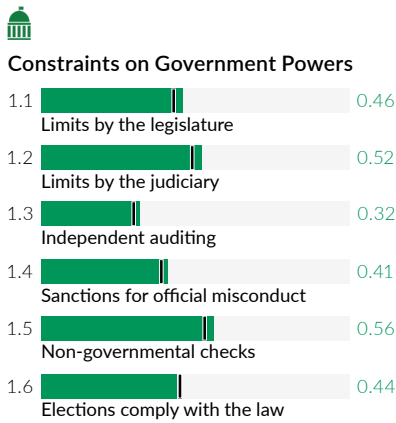
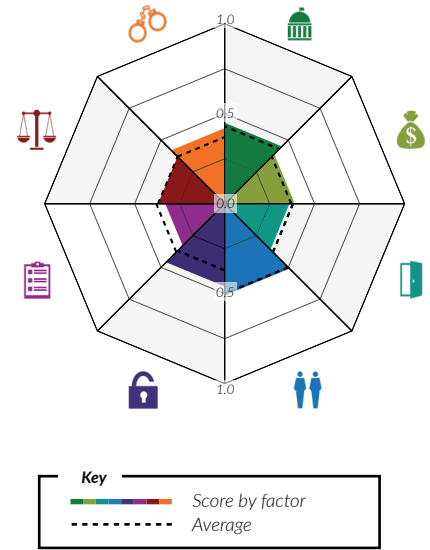
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall Rank	Change in score	Change in rank
12/32	0.00	-2 ▼



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.45	10/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.39	10/32	
Open Government	0.36	22/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.51	12/32	
Order & Security	0.54	08/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.33	29/32	
Civil Justice	0.37	17/32	
Criminal Justice	0.41	07/32	

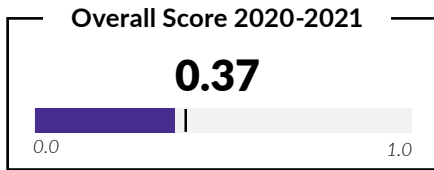


*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3

Jalisco

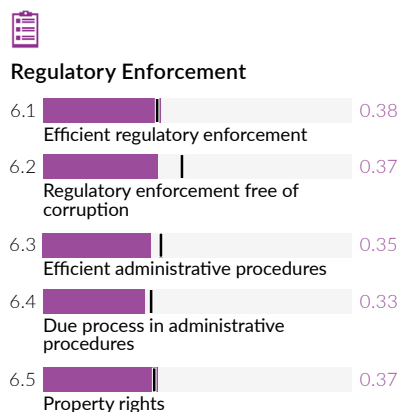
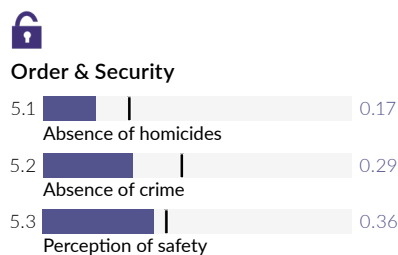
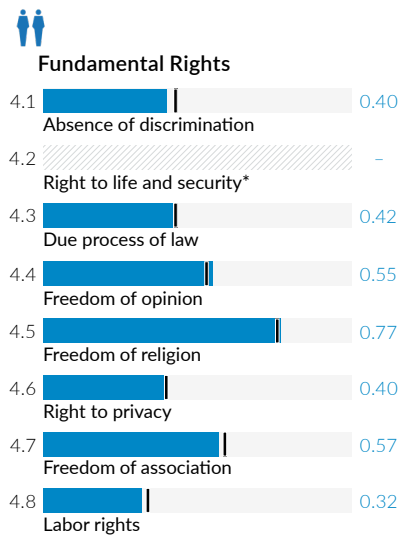
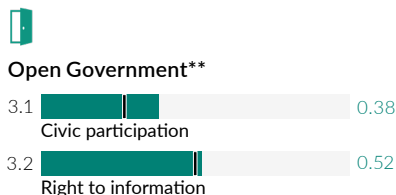
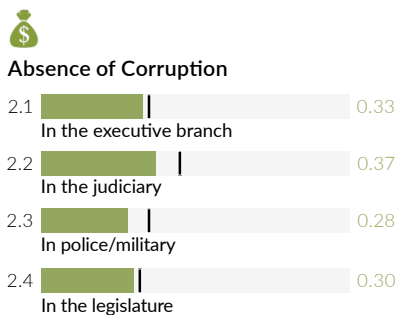
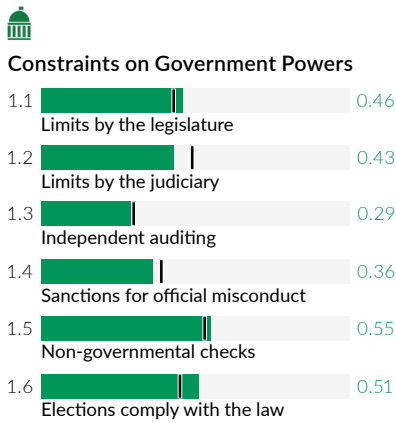
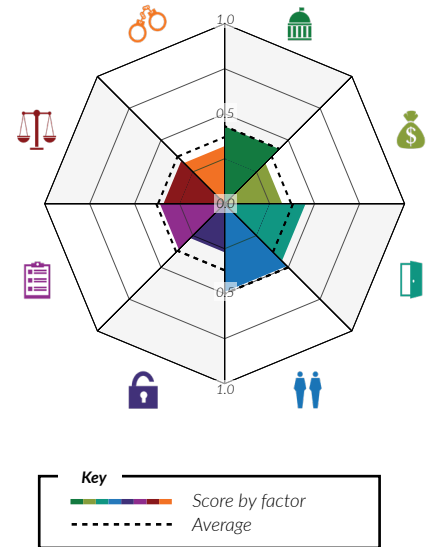
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall Rank	Change in score	Change in rank
25/32	0.00	1 ▲



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.43	17/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.32	28/32	
Open Government	0.45	03/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.49	18/32	
Order & Security	0.27	25/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.36	19/32	
Civil Justice	0.34	22/32	
Criminal Justice	0.33	26/32	

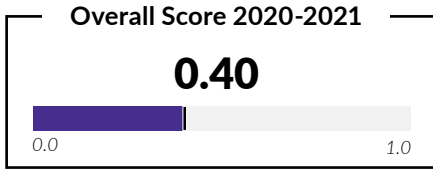


*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3

Michoacán

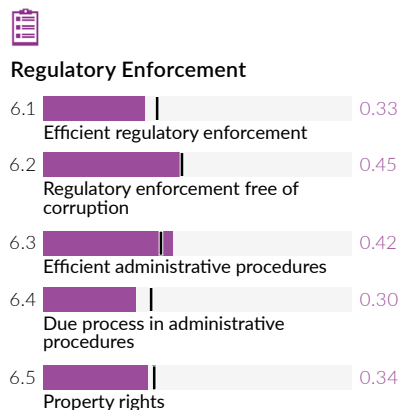
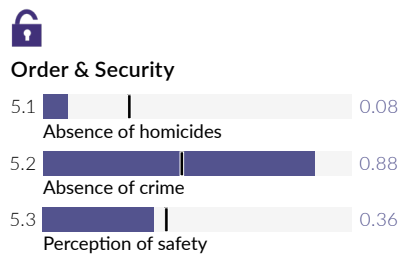
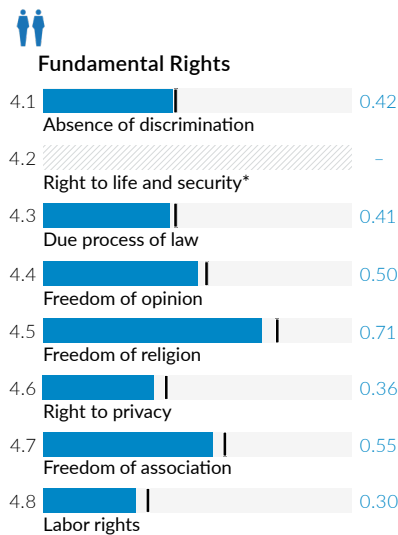
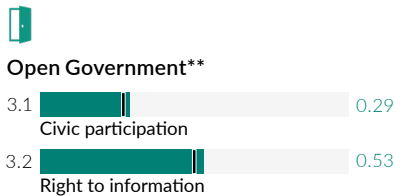
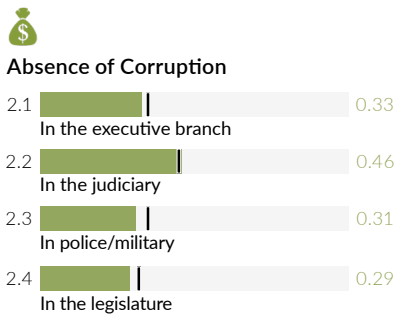
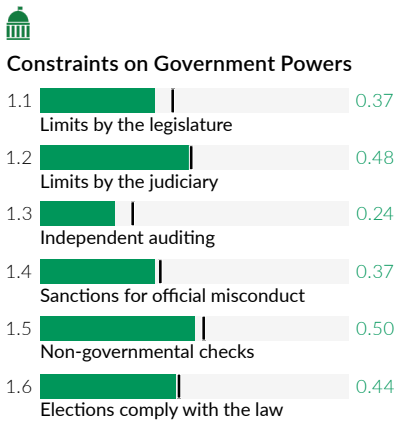
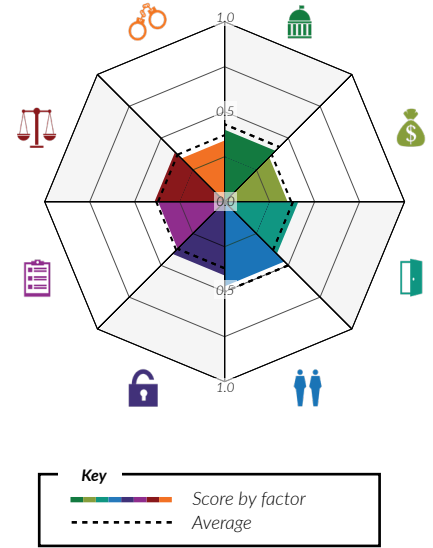
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall Rank	Change in score	Change in rank
18/32	0.01 ▲	-



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.40	26/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.35	19/32	
Open Government	0.41	10/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.47	27/32	
Order & Security	0.44	12/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.37	17/32	
Civil Justice	0.39	10/32	▲
Criminal Justice	0.35	22/32	▼

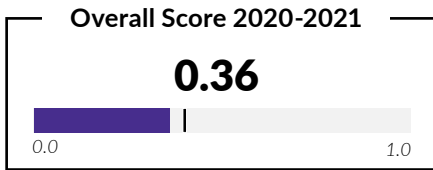


*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3

Morelos

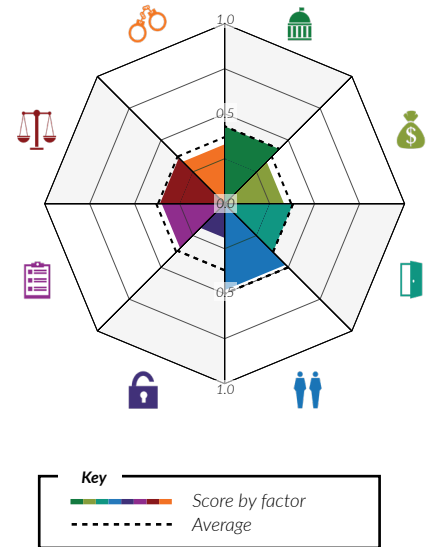
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall Rank	Change in score	Change in rank
30/32	0.00	-1 ▼



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.43	20/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.33	26/32	
Open Government	0.38	17/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.48	20/32	▼
Order & Security	0.23	29/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.35	26/32	
Civil Justice	0.36	20/32	
Criminal Justice	0.33	25/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.42
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.51
1.3	Independent auditing	0.32
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.40
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.50
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.41



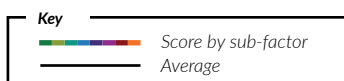
Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.29
2.2	In the judiciary	0.43
2.3	In police/military	0.30
2.4	In the legislature	0.29



Open Government**

3.1	Civic participation	0.20
3.2	Right to information	0.55



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	0.50
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.75
4.6	Right to privacy	0.45
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	0.29
5.3	Perception of safety	0.32



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.33
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.33
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.44
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.26
6.5	Property rights	0.37



Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.33
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.34
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.27
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.43
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.36
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.34
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.32
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.46



Criminal Justice

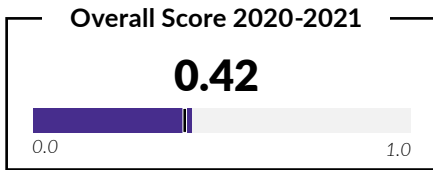
8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.22
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.31
8.3	Rights of victims	0.39
8.4	Due process of law	0.41
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.35
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.29

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

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3

Nayarit

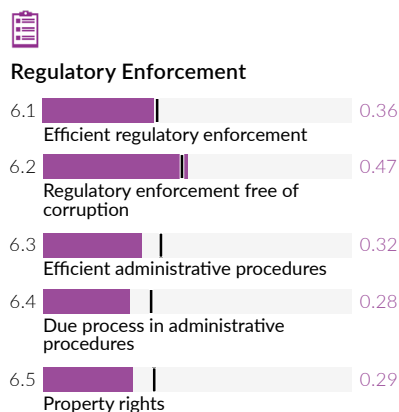
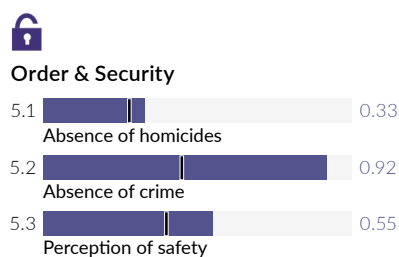
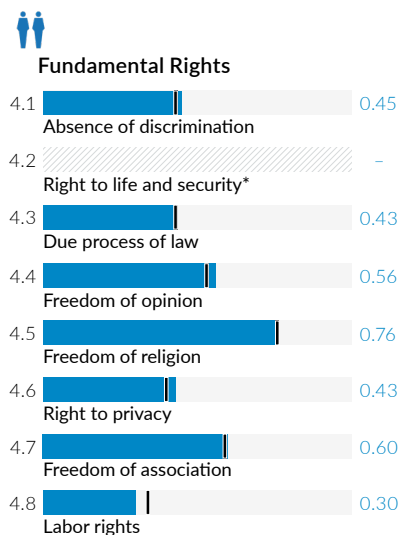
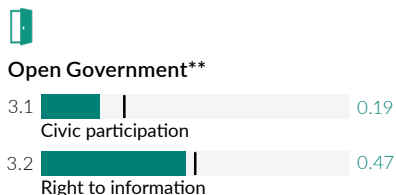
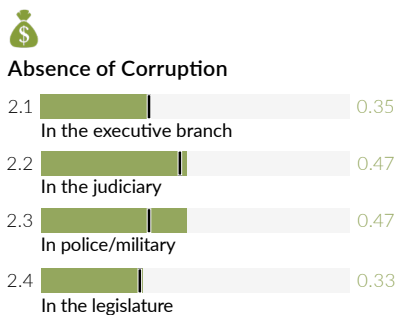
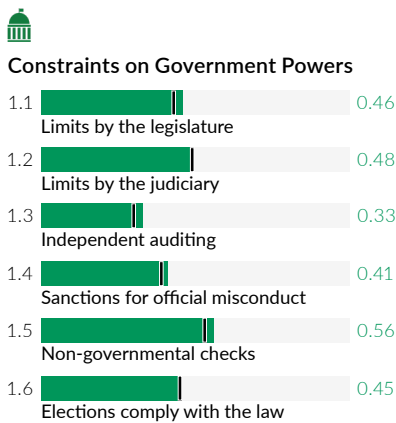
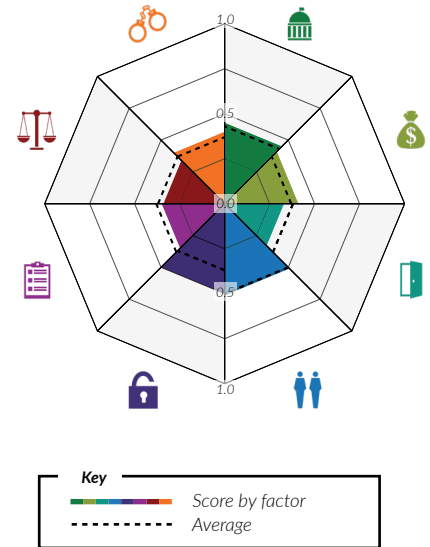
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall Rank	Change in score	Change in rank
13/32	0.02 ▲	3 ▲



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.45	11/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.40	08/32	
Open Government	0.33	30/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.51	16/32	
Order & Security	0.60	07/32	▲
Regulatory Enforcement	0.35	27/32	
Civil Justice	0.34	27/32	
Criminal Justice	0.39	14/32	

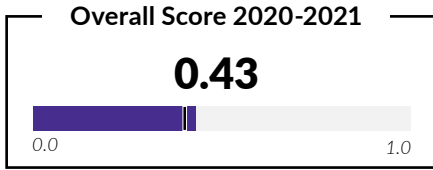


*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3

Nuevo León

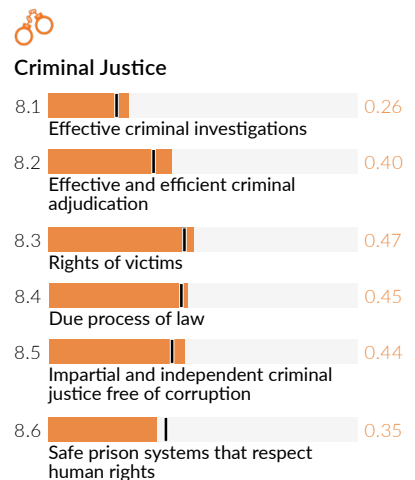
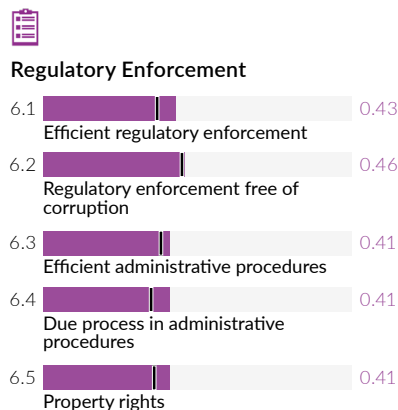
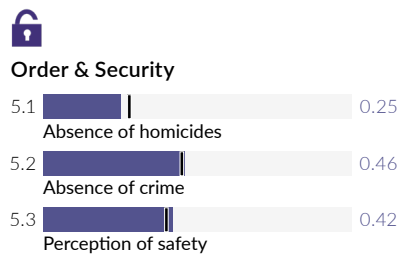
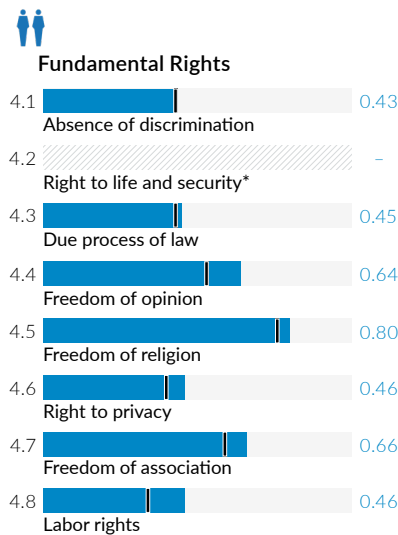
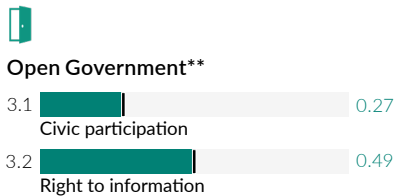
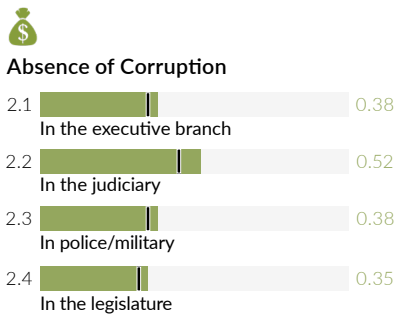
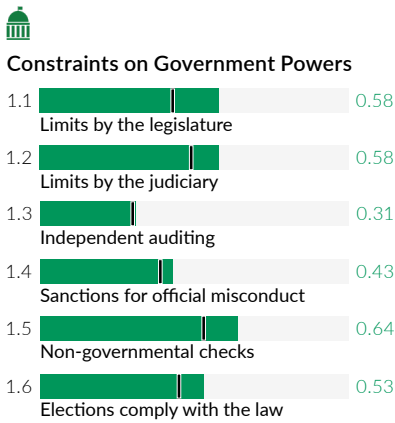
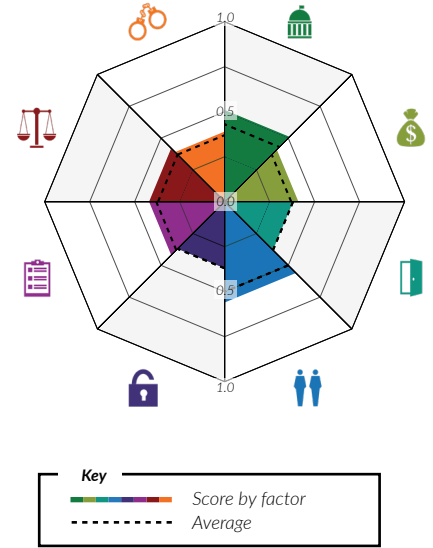
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall Rank	Change in score	Change in rank
07/32	0.00	-



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.51	01/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.41	07/32	
Open Government	0.38	16/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.56	02/32	
Order & Security	0.38	20/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.42	07/32	
Civil Justice	0.42	03/32	
Criminal Justice	0.39	10/32	

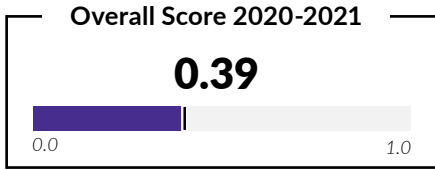


*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3

Oaxaca

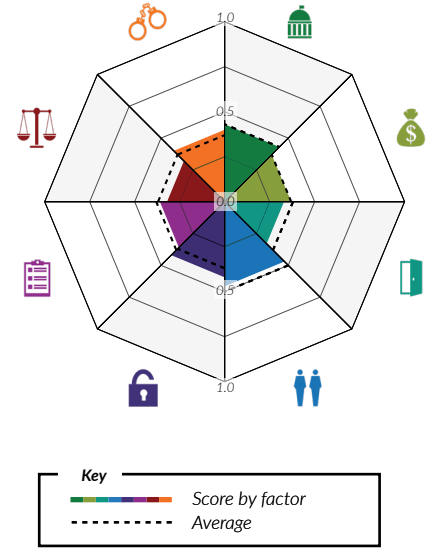
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall Rank	Change in score	Change in rank
19/32	-0.01 ▼	-5 ▼



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.43	19/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.37	16/32	
Open Government	0.33	29/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.47	25/32	
Order & Security	0.48	11/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.36	18/32	
Civil Justice	0.32	31/32	
Criminal Justice	0.40	09/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.41
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.49
1.3	Independent auditing	0.34
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.45
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.47
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.42



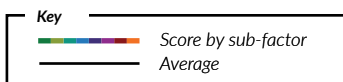
Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.35
2.2	In the judiciary	0.43
2.3	In police/military	0.38
2.4	In the legislature	0.31



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	0.46
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.47
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.74
4.6	Right to privacy	0.40
4.7	Freedom of association	0.58
4.8	Labor rights	0.20



Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.17
5.2	Absence of crime	0.88
5.3	Perception of safety	0.39



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.30
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.52
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.39
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.29
6.5	Property rights	0.32



Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.28
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.30
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.30
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	0.23
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.28
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.39



Criminal Justice

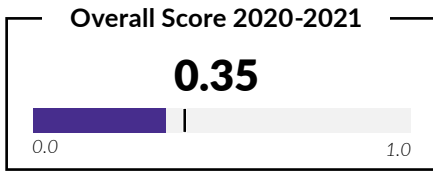
8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.21
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.43
8.3	Rights of victims	0.44
8.4	Due process of law	0.46
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.42
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.42

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

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3

Puebla

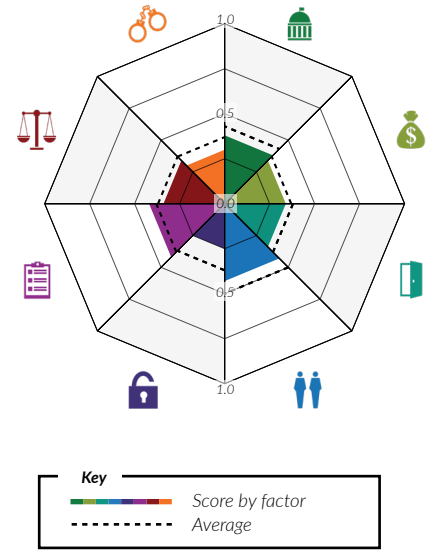
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall Rank	Change in score	Change in rank
31/32	0.00	-



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.38	29/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.33	23/32	
Open Government	0.34	27/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.43	31/32	
Order & Security	0.30	24/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.42	06/32	
Civil Justice	0.34	26/32	
Criminal Justice	0.29	31/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.32
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.43
1.3	Independent auditing	0.24
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.37
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.47
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.42



Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.41
2.2	In the judiciary	0.37
2.3	In police/military	0.26
2.4	In the legislature	0.28



Open Government**

3.1	Civic participation	0.27
3.2	Right to information	0.41



Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.38
4.2	Right to life and security*	-
4.3	Due process of law	0.37
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.47
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.73
4.6	Right to privacy	0.30
4.7	Freedom of association	0.54
4.8	Labor rights	0.20



Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.25
5.2	Absence of crime	0.37
5.3	Perception of safety	0.27



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.36
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.65
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.42
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.35
6.5	Property rights	0.34



Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.27
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.36
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.27
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.39
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.35
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.27
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.32
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.47



Criminal Justice

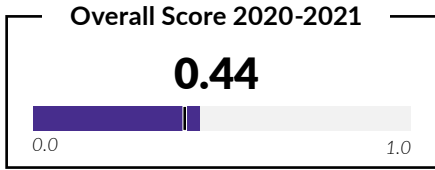
8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.16
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.25
8.3	Rights of victims	0.39
8.4	Due process of law	0.37
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.32
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.28

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

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3

Querétaro

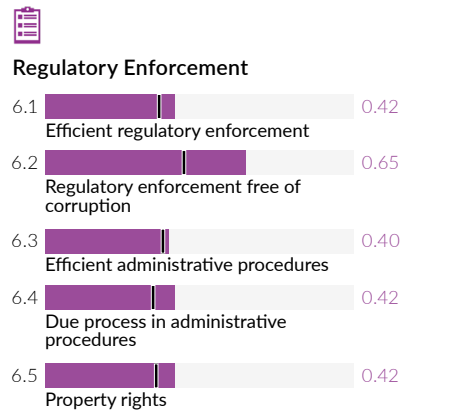
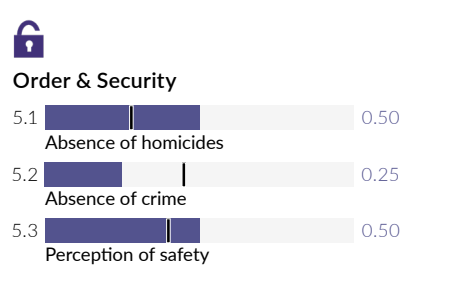
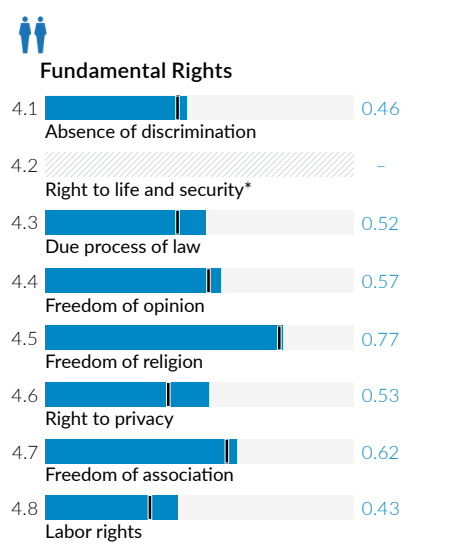
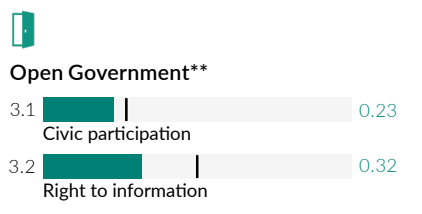
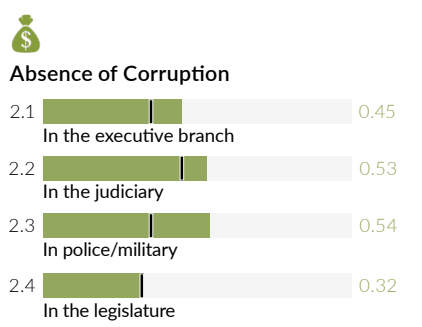
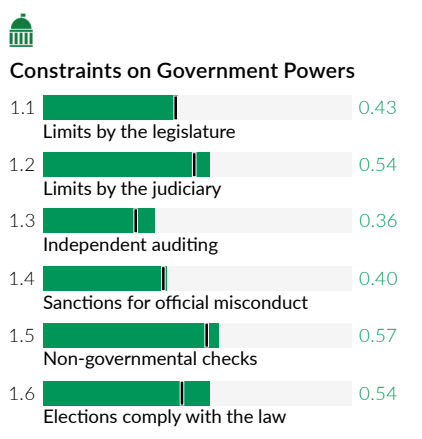
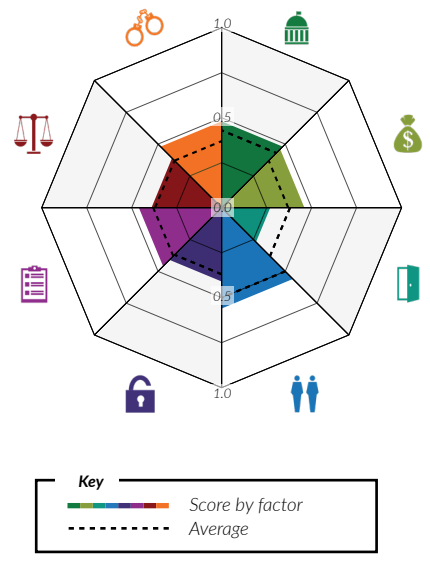
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall Rank	Change in score	Change in rank
04/32	0.01▲	1▲



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.48	05/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.46	01/32	
Open Government	0.27	32/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.56	01/32	
Order & Security	0.42	15/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.46	03/32	
Civil Justice	0.39	09/32	
Criminal Justice	0.49	01/32	

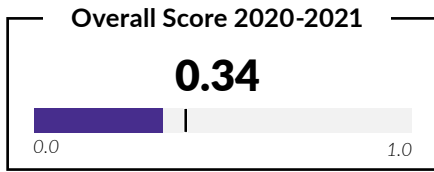


*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3

Quintana Roo

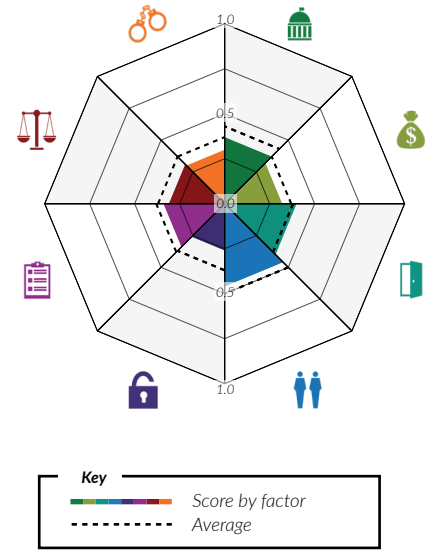
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall Rank	Change in score	Change in rank
32/32	-0.01 ▼	-2 ▼



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.37	31/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.33	25/32	
Open Government	0.40	14/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.46	28/32	
Order & Security	0.24	28/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.34	28/32	
Civil Justice	0.31	32/32	
Criminal Justice	0.31	29/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.35
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.47
1.3	Independent auditing	0.29
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.35
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.43
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.34



Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.32
2.2	In the judiciary	0.42
2.3	In police/military	0.27
2.4	In the legislature	0.29



Open Government**

3.1	Civic participation	0.26
3.2	Right to information	0.54



Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.42
4.2	Right to life and security*	-
4.3	Due process of law	0.40
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.43
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.75
4.6	Right to privacy	0.42
4.7	Freedom of association	0.58
4.8	Labor rights	0.24



Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.08
5.2	Absence of crime	0.33
5.3	Perception of safety	0.29



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.33
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.44
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.35
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	0.26
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.25
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.42
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.33
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.25
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.28
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.43



Criminal Justice

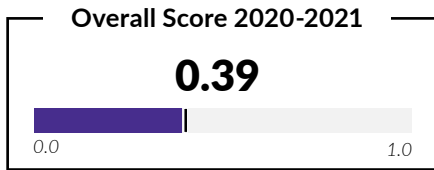
8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.17
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.21
8.3	Rights of victims	0.41
8.4	Due process of law	0.40
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.32
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.31

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

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3

San Luis Potosí

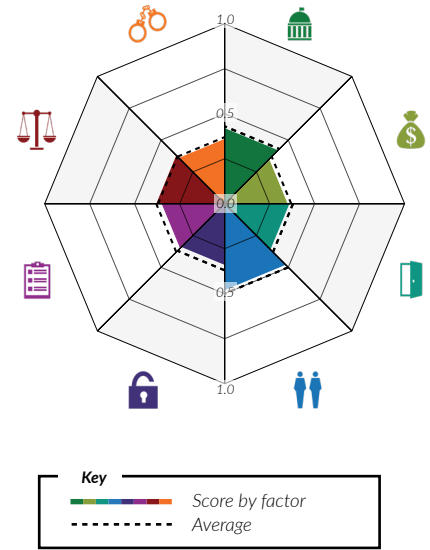
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall Rank	Change in score	Change in rank
21/32	0.01 ▲	-1 ▼



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.42	23/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.35	20/32	
Open Government	0.36	23/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.48	21/32	
Order & Security	0.42	16/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.35	25/32	
Civil Justice	0.38	12/32	
Criminal Justice	0.36	18/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.42
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.49
1.3	Independent auditing	0.23
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.36
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.52
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.49

Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.31
2.2	In the judiciary	0.47
2.3	In police/military	0.32
2.4	In the legislature	0.30

Open Government**

3.1	Civic participation	0.24
3.2	Right to information	0.47



Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.39
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	0.35
4.7	Freedom of association	0.56
4.8	Labor rights	0.36

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.25
5.2	Absence of crime	0.63
5.3	Perception of safety	0.38

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.34
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.31
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.44
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.32
6.5	Property rights	0.33

Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.34
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.37
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.37
7.4	Impartial and independent civil justice free of corruption	0.46
7.5	Quality civil justice	0.35
7.6	No unreasonable delay in civil justice	0.33
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.37
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.43

Criminal Justice

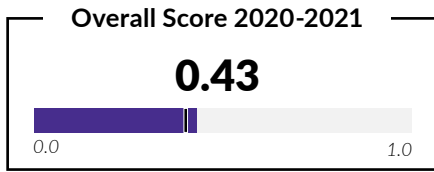
8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.23
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.30
8.3	Rights of victims	0.44
8.4	Due process of law	0.43
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.36
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.41

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

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3

Sinaloa

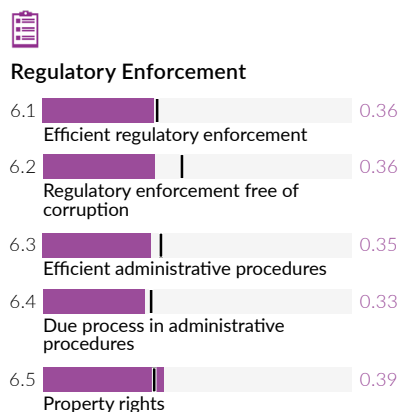
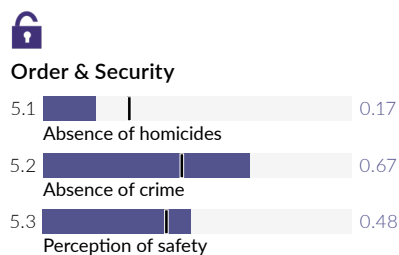
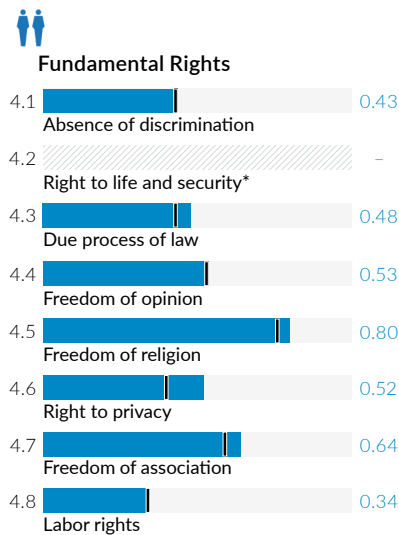
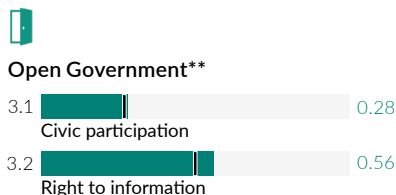
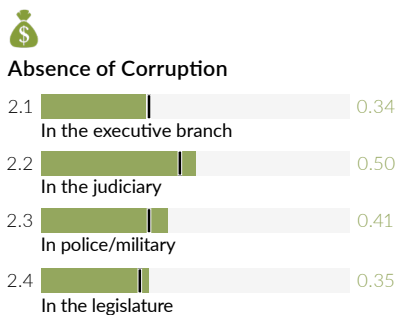
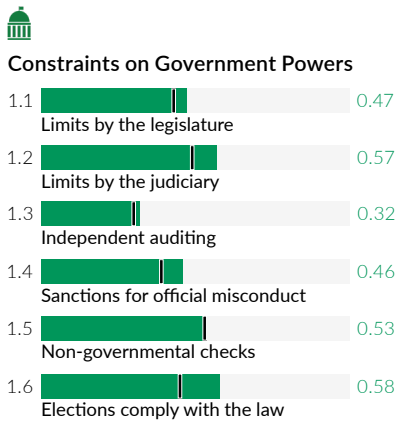
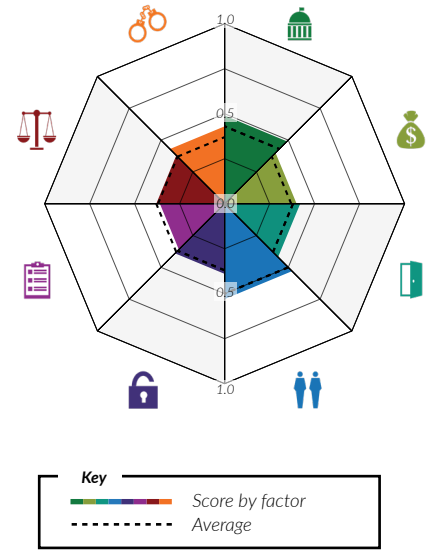
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall Rank	Change in score	Change in rank
10/32	0.01 ▲	1 ▲



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.49	02/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.40	09/32	
Open Government	0.42	07/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.53	03/32	
Order & Security	0.44	13/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.36	21/32	
Civil Justice	0.38	11/32	
Criminal Justice	0.41	06/32	

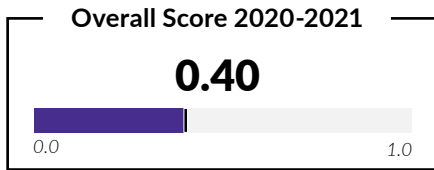


*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3

Sonora

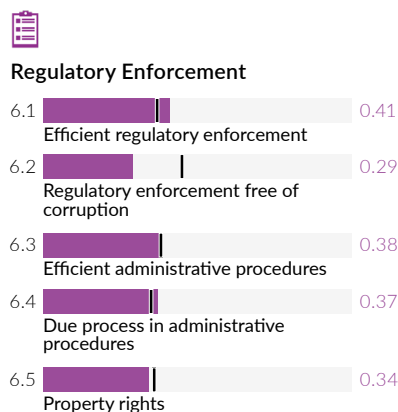
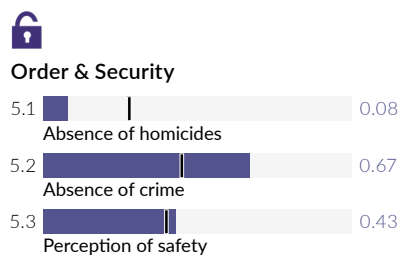
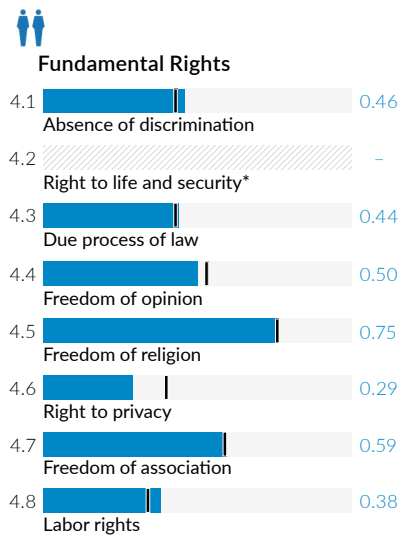
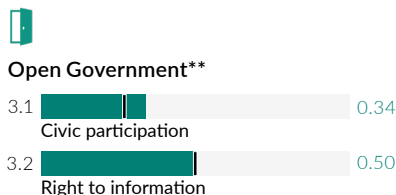
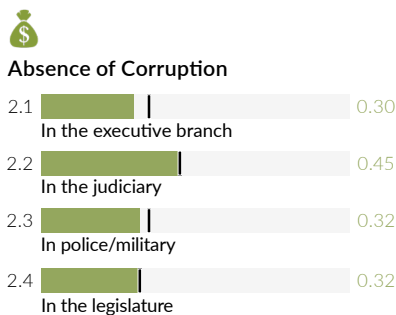
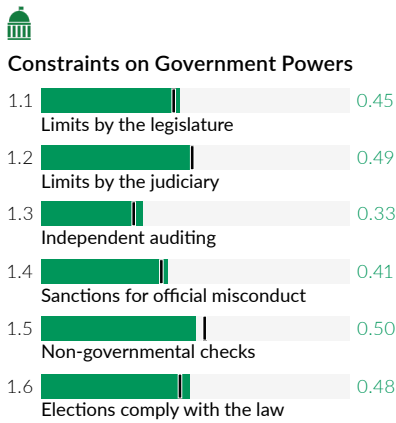
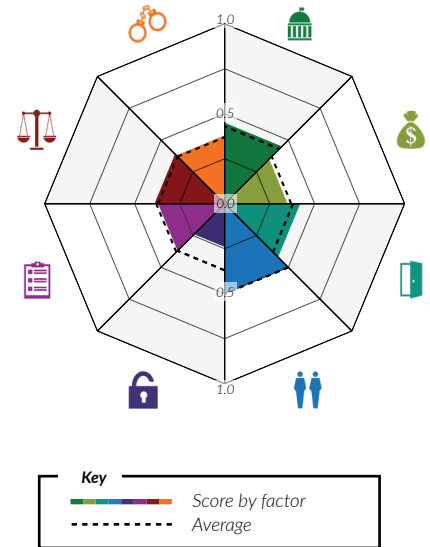
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall Rank	Change in score	Change in rank
17/32	0.02 ▲	4 ▲



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.44	12/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.35	21/32	
Open Government	0.42	08/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.49	19/32	
Order & Security	0.39	19/32	▲
Regulatory Enforcement	0.36	20/32	
Civil Justice	0.38	13/32	
Criminal Justice	0.38	16/32	

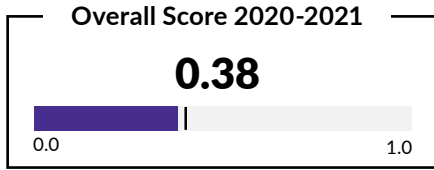


*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3

Tabasco

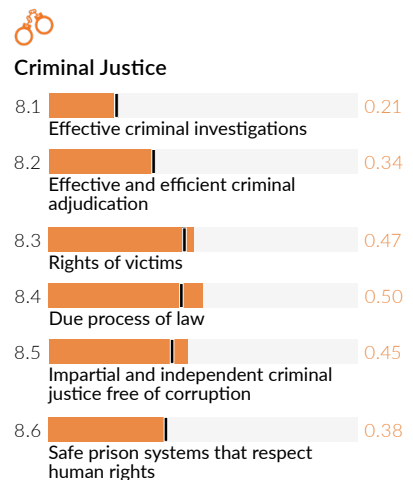
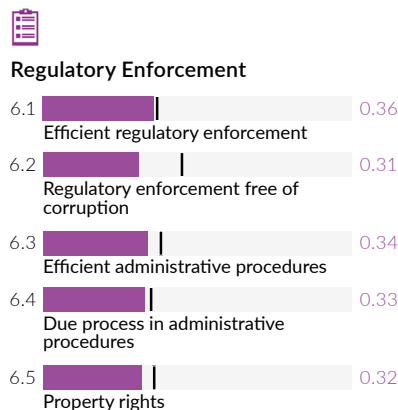
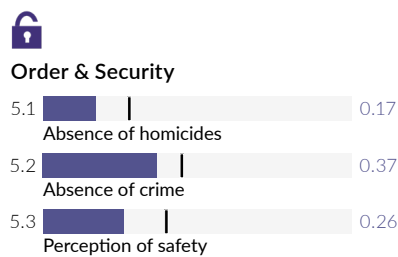
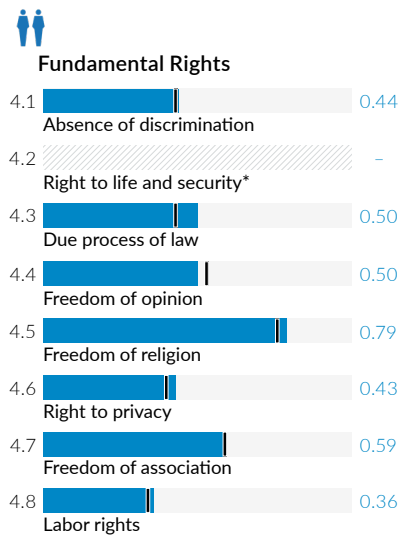
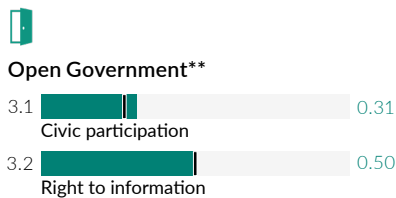
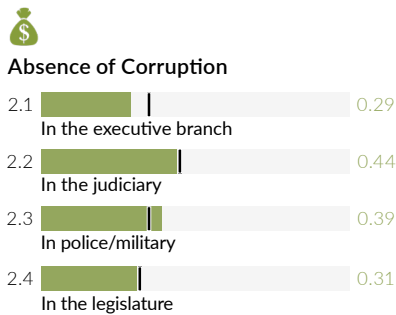
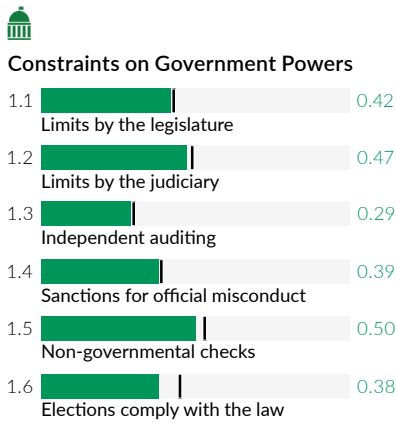
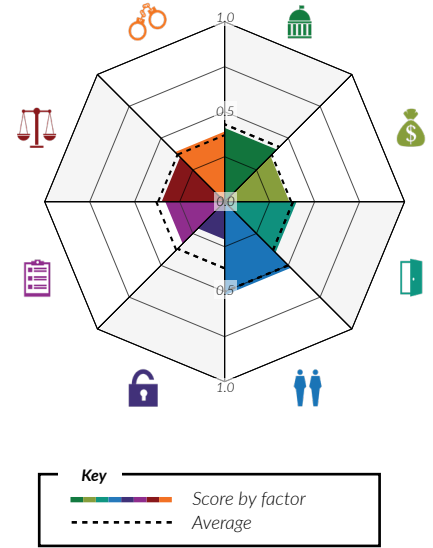
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall Rank	Change in score	Change in rank
23/32	0.01 ▲	1 ▲



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.41	24/32	▼
Absence of Corruption	0.36	18/32	
Open Government	0.40	13/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.52	11/32	
Order & Security	0.27	26/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.33	30/32	
Civil Justice	0.35	21/32	
Criminal Justice	0.39	11/32	

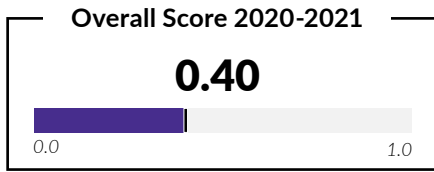


*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3

Tamaulipas

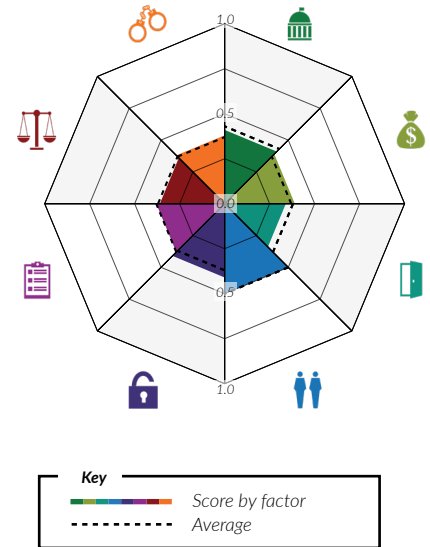
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall Rank	Change in score	Change in rank
16/32	0.01▲	3 ▲



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.41	25/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.39	12/32	
Open Government	0.34	28/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.50	17/32	
Order & Security	0.48	10/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.38	15/32	
Civil Justice	0.36	19/32	
Criminal Justice	0.37	17/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.35
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.47
1.3	Independent auditing	0.28
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.40
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.47
1.6	Elections comply with the law	0.46



Absence of Corruption

2.1	In the executive branch	0.40
2.2	In the judiciary	0.45
2.3	In police/military	0.35
2.4	In the legislature	0.35



Open Government**

3.1	Civic participation	0.22
3.2	Right to information	0.45



Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.41
4.2	Right to life and security*	-
4.3	Due process of law	0.47
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.47
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.77
4.6	Right to privacy	0.40
4.7	Freedom of association	0.56
4.8	Labor rights	0.39



Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.17
5.2	Absence of crime	0.88
5.3	Perception of safety	0.40



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.32
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.58
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.27
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.34
6.5	Property rights	0.40



Civil Justice

7.1	People know their rights	0.33
7.2	Access to information and affordable legal counsel in civil justice	0.37
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	0.36
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	0.51



Criminal Justice

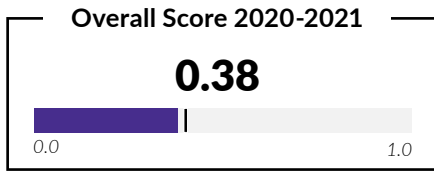
8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.22
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.36
8.3	Rights of victims	0.45
8.4	Due process of law	0.47
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.41
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.33

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

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3

Tlaxcala

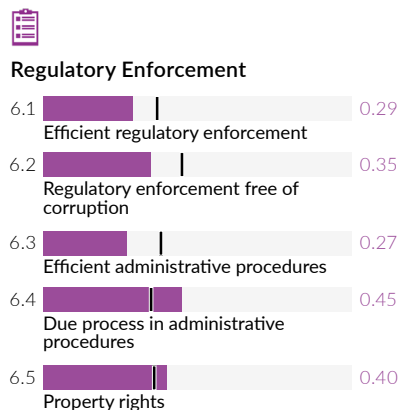
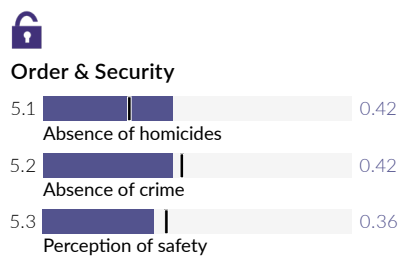
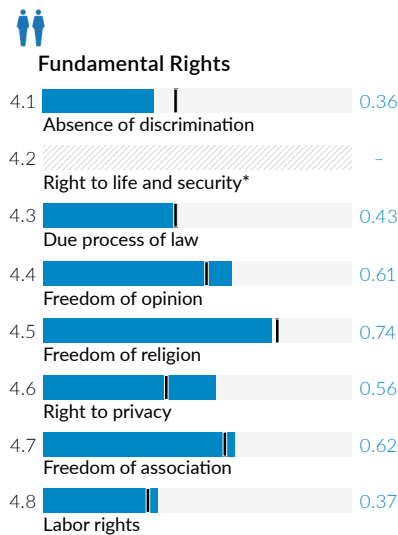
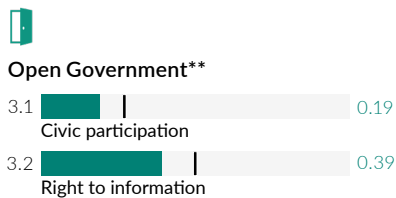
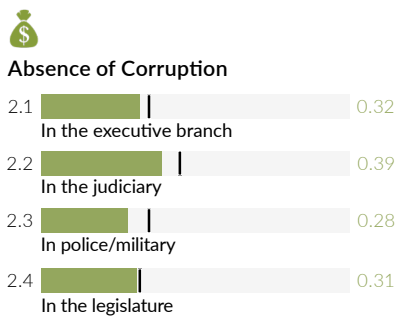
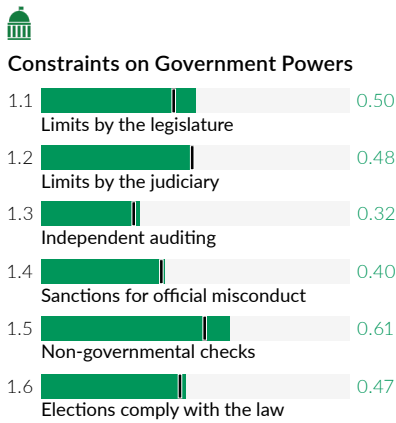
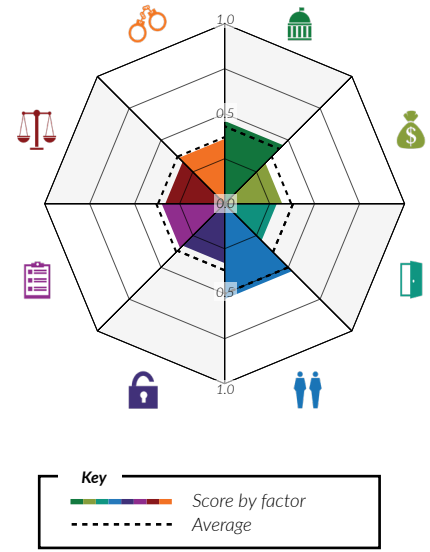
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall Rank	Change in score	Change in rank
24/32	0.01 ▲	1 ▲



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.46	06/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.32	27/32	
Open Government	0.29	31/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.53	08/32	
Order & Security	0.40	18/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.35	24/32	
Civil Justice	0.33	29/32	
Criminal Justice	0.35	21/32	

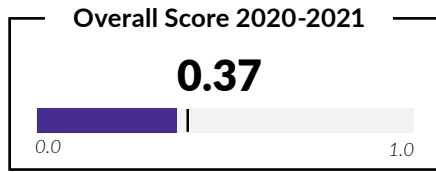


*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3

Veracruz

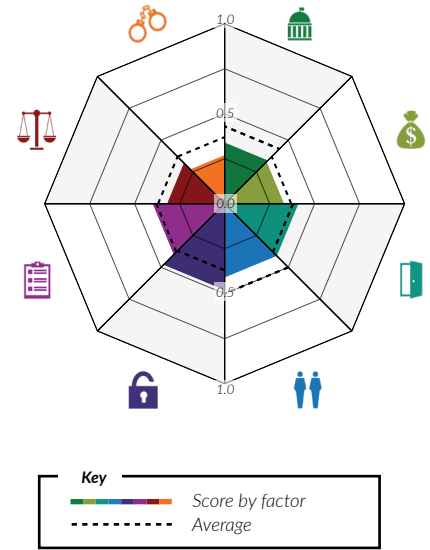
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall Rank	Change in score	Change in rank
26/32	-0.01 ▼	-4 ▼



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.34	32/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.33	24/32	
Open Government	0.41	12/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.41	32/32	
Order & Security	0.51	09/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.40	12/32	
Civil Justice	0.32	30/32	
Criminal Justice	0.27	32/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by the legislature	0.31
1.2	Limits by the judiciary	0.39
1.3	Independent auditing	0.24
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.34
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.36
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	0.38
2.3	In police/military	0.27
2.4	In the legislature	0.29



Open Government**

3.1	Civic participation	0.34
3.2	Right to information	0.48



Fundamental Rights

4.1	Absence of discrimination	0.36
4.2	Right to life and security*	-
4.3	Due process of law	0.34
4.4	Freedom of opinion	0.36
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.75
4.6	Right to privacy	0.22
4.7	Freedom of association	0.52
4.8	Labor rights	0.30



Order & Security

5.1	Absence of homicides	0.33
5.2	Absence of crime	0.88
5.3	Perception of safety	0.32



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Efficient regulatory enforcement	0.31
6.2	Regulatory enforcement free of corruption	0.60
6.3	Efficient administrative procedures	0.45
6.4	Due process in administrative procedures	0.35
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	0.35
7.3	Affordable civil justice without bureaucratic processes	0.21
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	0.24
7.7	Effective enforcement of civil decisions	0.29
7.8	Accessible, impartial and prompt ADRs	0.43



Criminal Justice

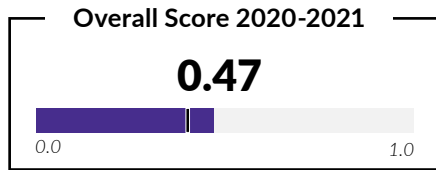
8.1	Effective criminal investigations	0.15
8.2	Effective and efficient criminal adjudication	0.19
8.3	Rights of victims	0.38
8.4	Due process of law	0.34
8.5	Impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption	0.29
8.6	Safe prison systems that respect human rights	0.28

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

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3

Yucatán

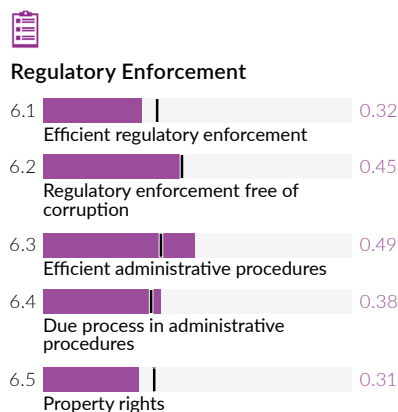
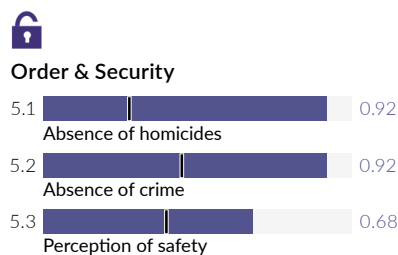
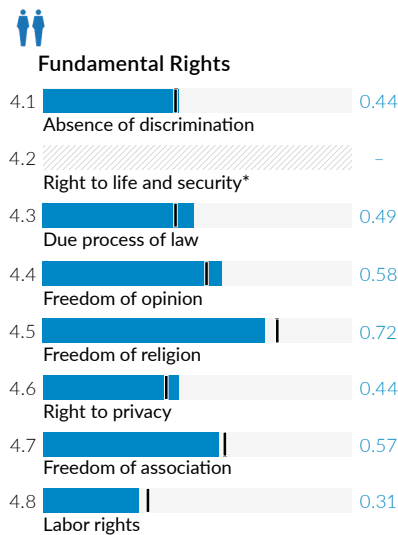
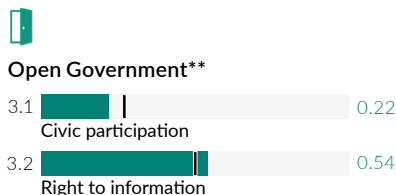
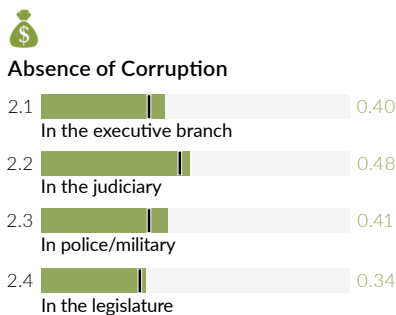
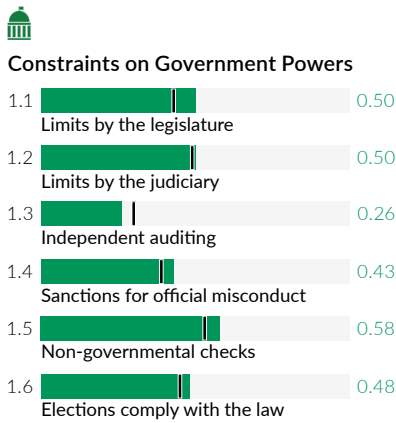
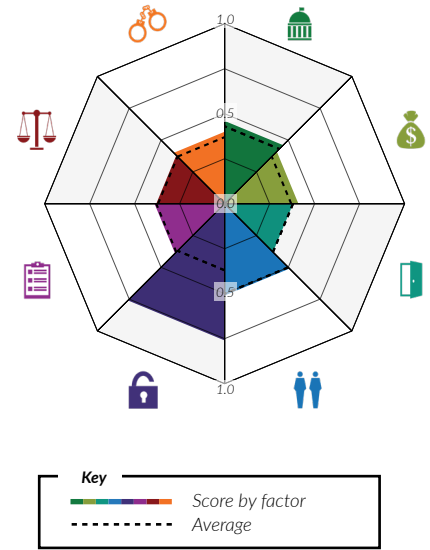
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall Rank	Change in score	Change in rank
01/32	0.01 ▲	-



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.46	07/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.41	05/32	
Open Government	0.38	19/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.51	14/32	
Order & Security	0.84	01/32	▲
Regulatory Enforcement	0.39	13/32	
Civil Justice	0.38	14/32	
Criminal Justice	0.42	04/32	

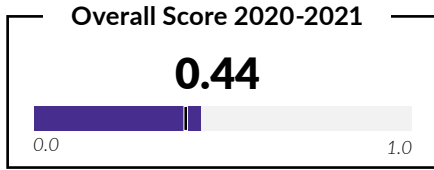


*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3

Zacatecas

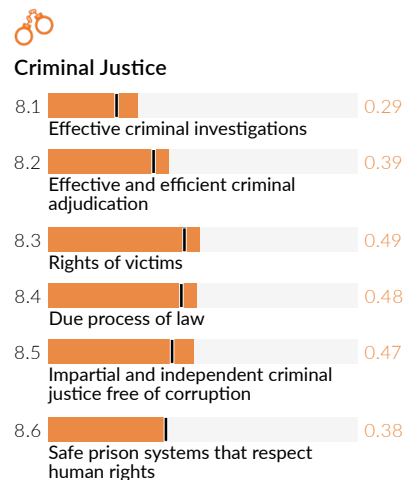
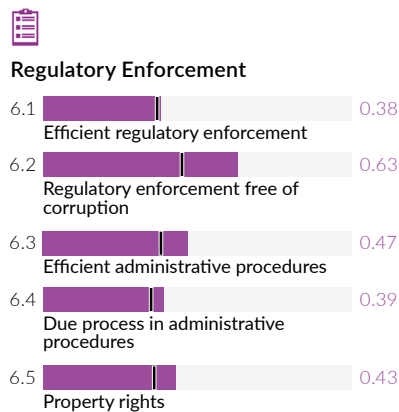
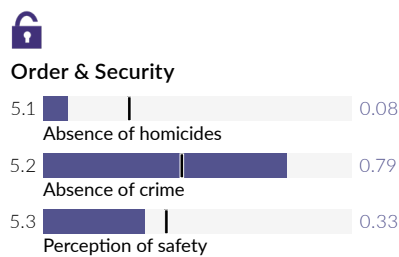
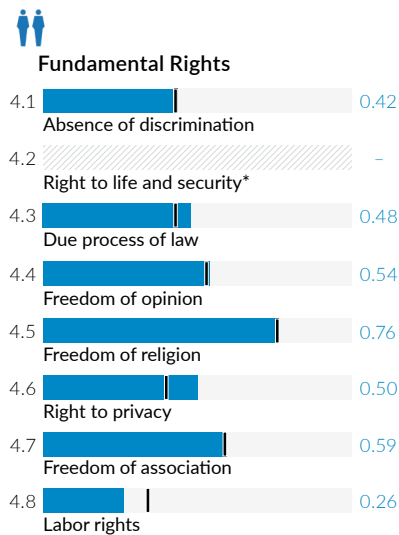
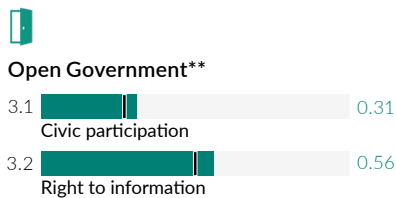
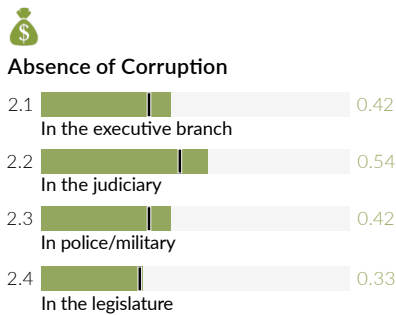
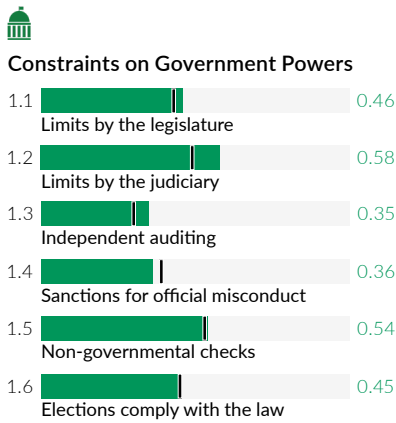
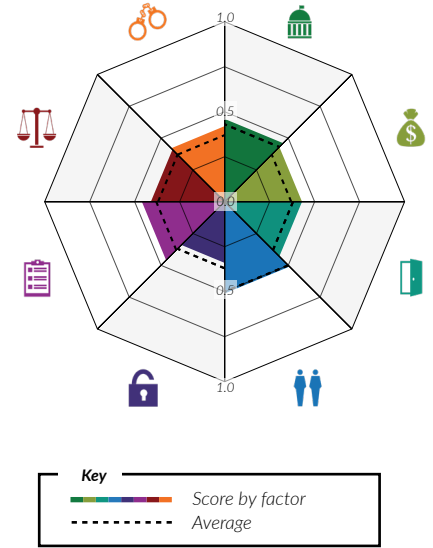
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall Rank	Change in score	Change in rank
05/32	0.01 ▲	-2 ▼



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.46	08/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.43	03/32	
Open Government	0.43	05/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.51	15/32	
Order & Security	0.40	17/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.46	02/32	▲
Civil Justice	0.41	06/32	
Criminal Justice	0.42	03/32	



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

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3



3 Methodology

Methodology

The indicators presented in the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2020-2021* are organized into eight factors and 42 sub-factors.

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

1. Conceptual Framework and Surveys

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

2. Data Collection

- ▶ *General Population Poll (GPP):* The *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2020-2021* uses data from the GPP that was administered from May 11 to July 27, 2019 by five leading companies in public opinion surveys. 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 GPP has a 95% confidence level and a margin of error of +/- 0.61% at the national level and +/- 3.46% at the state level.

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

- ▶ *Qualified Respondent Questionnaires:* The WJP collected more than 16,000 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 Centro de Estudios para la Enseñanza y el Aprendizaje del Derecho, A.C. (CEEAD), and references from other attorneys. In addition, the WJP mapped more than 50 associations, bars, foundations, and networks of lawyers and experts of the health sector, as well as civil society organizations throughout the country, in order to invite more specialists to collaborate in the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2020-2021*. After establishing contacts and extending invitations, the support of 15 of these was obtained, with presence in different states and with different areas of expertise. These allies provided contact information of their members or dissemination of the project, which helped to increase the scope and diversification of the specialists' profiles.

The WJP programmed the surveys using an online platform and invited the experts to participate. Data was collected using SurveyGizmo. The WJP administered the online survey between July 22 and October 19, 2020 and kept constant communication with the respondents to increase response rates. The WJP obtained 2,351 effective complete interviews: 36% were lawyers specialized in civil, administrative, or commercial law, 29% were lawyers specialized in criminal law, 19% were lawyers specialized in labor law, and 16% were public health experts.

- ▶ *Third-party sources:* The third-party sources strengthen the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2020-2021* by providing specialized information on the situation of the country on issues related to the rule of law. The WJP used five criteria to select and include third-party sources. The data had to be: i) conceptually valid, ii) timely, iii) disaggregated by state, iv) representative at the state level, and v) compiled using a transparent and robust methodology.

1. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND SURVEYS



The *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2020-2021* uses a conceptual framework and methodology that are very similar to those used by WJP around the world, but has adapted the concepts and surveys to the Mexican context in order to provide a comprehensive summary of the rule of law situation in each of the states

The WJP team conducted an exhaustive consultation with academia and experts to design five surveys: one General Population Poll (GPP) and four Qualified Respondent Questionnaires (QRQs).



2. DATA COLLECTION

Three sources of information were used:

I. GENERAL POPULATION POLL

25,600 face-to-face interviews

800 interviews in each state

Representative sample of the population of 18 years and above.



II. QUALIFIED RESPONDENT QUESTIONNAIRES

2,351 interviews with experts in:

- Civil Justice
- Criminal Justice
- Labor Justice
- Public Health



WJP invited more than 16,000 experts to take an online poll.



In some states, a telephone follow-up was performed.



Their responses were received.

III. THIRD-PARTY SOURCES

12 indicators of administrative information and survey databases representative at the state level



3. DATA CLEANING AND SCORE COMPUTATION

WJP cleaned and processed the data:



607 variables were codified



Average scores were calculated for every state



Scores for the eight factors and 42 sub-factors were calculated



Scores for the factors were aggregated to calculate the scores for the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2020-2021*



4. VALIDATION

Data were validated with:



- Over 20 quantitative and qualitative indicators from other organizations
- News media and qualitative reports.
- Review with a diverse group of experts from a variety of fields

In the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2020-2021*, the WJP included 12 third-party sources, which were published before November 30, 2020:

- ▶ National Survey on Discrimination (ENADIS) 2017 → INEGI
- ▶ National Survey of Population Deprived of Liberty (ENPOL) 2016 → INEGI
- ▶ National Survey on Government Impact and Quality (ENCIG) 2019 → INEGI
- ▶ National Survey on the Dynamics of Relationships in Homes (ENDIREH) → INEGI
- ▶ National Survey on Victimization and Perception of Public (ENVIPE) 2020 → INEGI
- ▶ National Survey on Victimization of Companies (ENVE) 2018 → INEGI
- ▶ National Survey of Occupation and Employment (ENOE) 2019 → INEGI
- ▶ Records of murder rates 2019 → INEGI
- ▶ Records of murdered journalists → Article 19
- ▶ National Diagnosis of Prison Supervision (DNSP) 2019 → National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH)
- ▶ Open Government Metric 2017 → INAI and CIDE
- ▶ Prison Statistics Journals 2019-2020 → Department of Interior (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 ($X \pm 2SD$) were excluded. Then, the WJP calculated the scores for every state (disaggregated into eight factors and 42 sub-factors), according to the following steps:

- i. First, the responses to each of the interviews completed in the general population survey, qualified respondent questionnaires, and third-party sources were codified to produce numerical values ranging from 0 to 1, where 0 represents lower adherence to the rule of law and 1

represents higher adherence to the rule of law.

- ii. Then, average scores were calculated for every state to produce statistical data for each question.
- iii. Intervals were created for categorical variables so that the transformed variables were located between 0 and 1. The categorical variables are the records of murdered journalists (Article 19), incidence and perception of corruption by the ENCIG (INEGI), prevalence of violence against women by the ENDIREH (INEGI), discrimination experiences by the ENADIS (INEGI), mistreatment in arrest and detention in the 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 not to normalize the variables and instead use the original measurement scale where, for each question, 0 represents the total absence of rule of law and 1 represents the ideal rule of law. This was to facilitate comparisons over time and to prevent the transmission of erroneous messages suggesting that leading states in the country had reached perfection in the rule of law.
- iv. Next, scores of the categories in the sub-factors were calculated and used to calculate sub-factor scores. Sub-factor scores were then aggregated using simple averages to produce the factor scores.¹³
- 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.

¹³ The variable map and the exact formulas used to calculate each score are available at worldjusticeproject.com and worldjusticeproject.mx

5. Tracking Changes Over Time

- ▶ This year's report includes a measure to illustrate whether the rule of law in a state, as measured through the factors of the *WJP Rule of Law Index*, changed since the previous year. This measure is presented in the form of arrows and represents a summary of rigorous statistical testing, based on bootstrapping procedures, to generate 150 samples of all the variables of the Index in order to estimate the standard deviations of each of the factors by state. The upward

(or downward) arrow means that the score of that factor increased (or decreased) more than 1.96 standard deviations. If there was no statistically significant change, the arrow is not included.

Notes on the Mexico States Rule of Law Index

The *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2020-2021* uses a conceptual framework and methodology similar to those used by the WJP to measure the adherence to the rule of law around the world from the citizens' perspective.

However, the conceptual framework and methodology were adapted to reflect the national context and institutional architecture of Mexico. Additionally, more third-party sources were included to measure some concepts. As a result, the scores in the global Index and in the Index in Mexico are not comparable. The *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2020-2021* seeks to identify the strengths and weaknesses of each state in order to provide useful and timely information to decision-makers, companies, civil society organizations, academia, and any person interested in strengthening the rule of law in Mexico.

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

Lastly, it is worth mentioning that indices and indicators are subject to possible abuse and misinterpretation. Once released to the public, they can take on a life of their own

and be used for purposes unanticipated by their creators. If data are taken out of context, it can lead to unintended or incorrect policy decisions.

Other Considerations

Regarding Factor 3 (Open Government), WJP decided to incorporate the Open Government Metric of the INAI/CIDE into the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* because of its robust methodology and publicly accessible data. The Open Government Metric incorporates two fundamental aspects of open government: citizen participation (3.1) and transparency (3.2) and is the most complete and comprehensive measuring tool on the subject in Mexico.

In line with its objective of providing the best possible information, the Metric made changes to its methodology for its 2019 edition. These included changes in the sources of information and in the construction of the indicators. These changes were substantial, affecting the comparability of its scores over time. After a thorough analysis, conversations with the developers, and a series of comparative exercises, the WJP decided to prioritize comparability over time to the detriment of a more accurate measurement of open government in 2019 and decided to use the results of the 2017 edition of the Metric, which were used in the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2018*.¹⁴ If the Open Government Metric 2019 had been incorporated into the Index, it would have been impossible to determine whether the changes observed in the scores were due to changes in the openness of the state governments or changes in the methodology, which would have been especially problematic in a year in which many states have new governments. To ensure the comparability of Factor 3 in future Index editions, WJP is in a process of collaboration with INAI to produce the next editions of the Open Government Metric.

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

The WJP compiles the latest version of the third-party sources, which are administrative records and state representative surveys related to rule of law topics. However, some of these sources were not updated due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The third-party sources that were updated since the previous edition of the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* are: administrative records of murder rates by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), the National Survey on Victimization and Perception of Public Safety (ENVIPE) by INEGI, the National Survey on Government Impact and Quality (ENCIG) by INEGI, the record of murdered journalists (Article 19), the database of the National Diagnosis of Prison Supervision (DNSP) by the National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH), and prison statistics journals taken by the Department of Interior (Segob).¹⁵

During the 2019 update of the ENCIG, it was identified that the encoding in two variables of small-scale corruption (which are used in sub-factors 2.1 and 6.2) is very sensitive to small changes. Therefore, it produces changes in the scores that are not consistent with the magnitude of change of the rest of the variables. For this reason, these two variables (ENCIG_Q1 and ENCIG_Q2) maintain the indicators of the last edition of the Index. The rest of the variables that use the ENCIG were updated with the results of the new version.

Differences Between WJP's Global Index and the Mexico Index

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

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

► Factor 1. Constraints on Government Powers

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

► Factor 2. Absence of Corruption

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

► Factor 3. Open Government

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

► Factor 5. Order & Security

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

► Factor 7. Civil Justice

Factor 7 of the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* includes the same measurements used in the global Index but redistributes them to give more weight and specificity to the concept of accessibility, which is now split into sub-factors 7.1, 7.2, and 7.3. The global Index comprises seven sub-factors to measure civil justice: people can access and afford civil justice (7.1);

¹⁴ The score of Querétaro in the Open Government Metric of 2017 is not strictly comparable with the rest of the country's states, because, during its preparation, the National Transparency Platform (essential for making public information requests) presented technical problems. Consequently, some of the results of the state are the product of an imputation.

¹⁵ Refer to the Methodology section to find more details about third-party sources.

civil justice is free of discrimination (7.2); civil justice is free of corruption (7.3); civil justice is free of improper government influence (7.4); civil justice is not subject to unreasonable delay (7.5); civil justice is effectively enforced (7.6); and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms are accessible, impartial, and effective (7.7). By contrast, the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2018* measures civil justice by taking into consideration whether people know of and trust the formal mechanisms to solve their legal problems (7.1); whether there is adequate and affordable legal counsel (7.2); whether people can easily solve their legal problems without high costs and bureaucratic processes (7.3); whether the civil justice system is impartial, independent and free of corruption (7.4); whether the civil justice system guarantees a quality process (7.5); whether the civil justice system conducts procedures promptly and without unreasonable delays (7.6); whether judicial decisions in civil courts are effectively enforced (7.7); and whether alternative mechanisms to solve disputes are accessible, impartial, and timely.

► *Factor 8. Criminal Justice*

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

Word Clouds

What do you associate with the phrase “Rule of Law”?

In the general population survey, administered to 25,600 people throughout the country, respondents were asked about the three words they associate with the phrase “Rule of Law.”

The most common answers are presented below, by age range.

18 TO 35
YEARS OLD



A → A

***Simulated text to show proportion of mentions through text size.



48% DON'T KNOW

36 TO 59
YEARS OLD



52% DON'T KNOW

60 OR MORE
YEARS OLD



59% DON'T KNOW

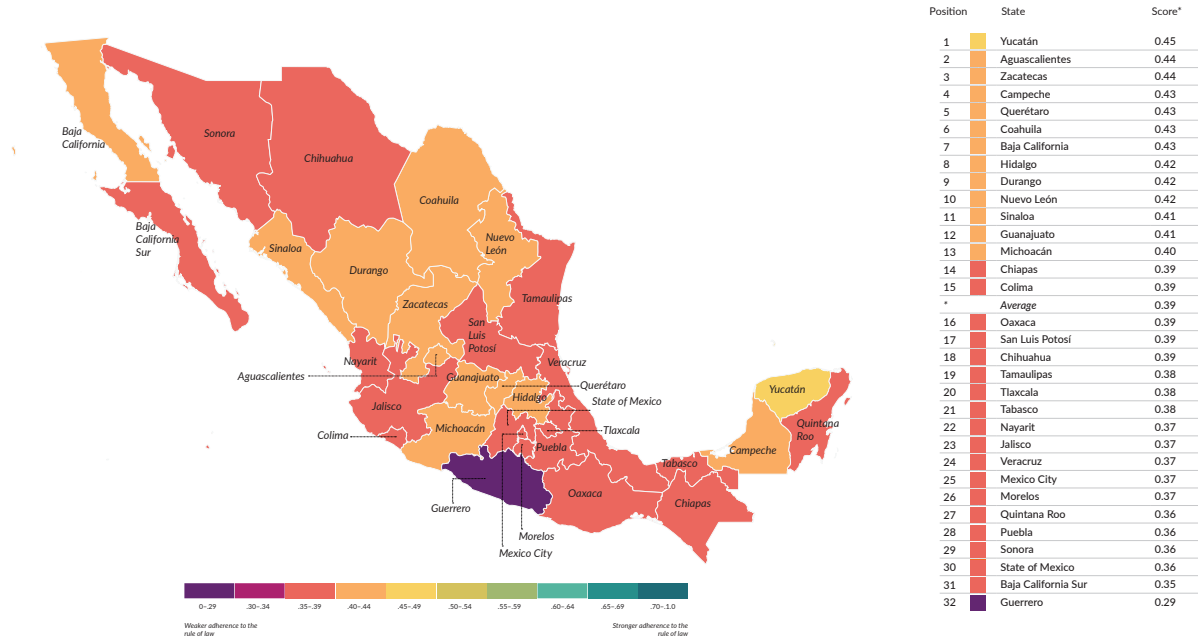
Changes in the color scale of the summary table and the results map

The *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2020-2021* changed the color scale of the results map and the summary tables of the overall score and the eight factors.

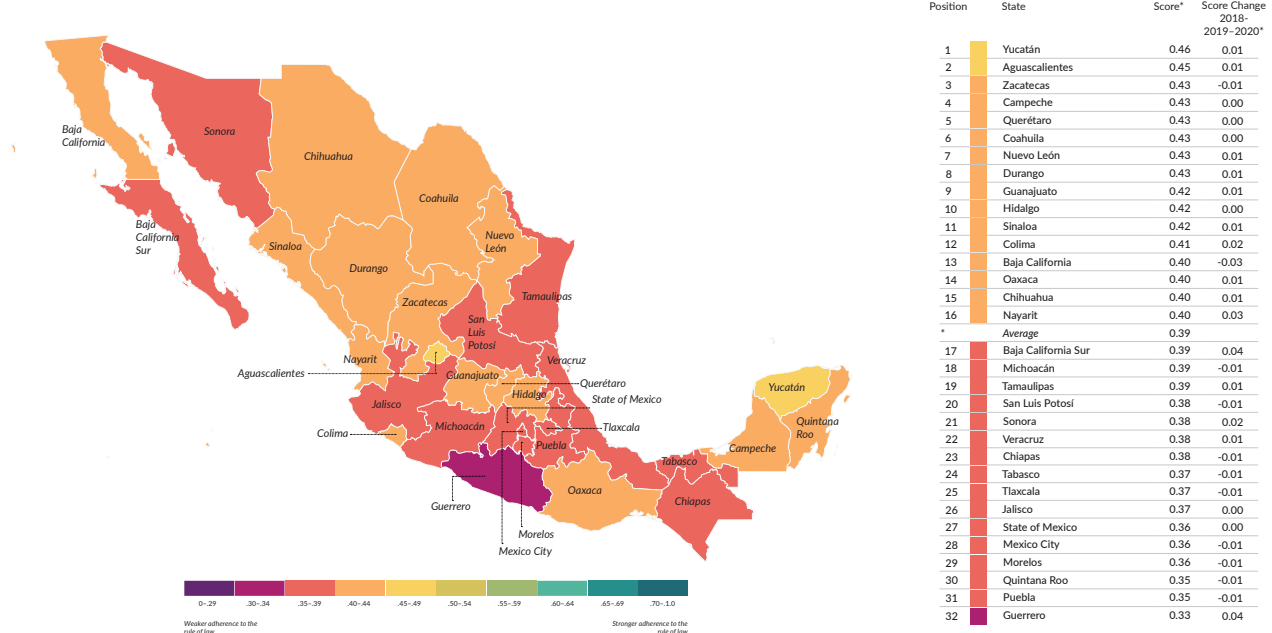
In the 2018 and 2019-2020 editions of the Index, a scale of six or seven colors was used and ranges were assigned from the average of the 32 states, so each edition required a different assignment of colors. In this edition, a scale of ten colors is used, which are assigned to the scores for each range based on the full scale from 0 to 1, with the objective of simplifying the visual comparability of the data over the years and between the factors, regardless of the different results. The results are new visual references to better communicate the situation of the rule of law and its factors, the changes over time, as well as the differences and similarities between states.

The following maps show the results of the 2018 and 2019-2020 editions with the new color scale.

2018:



2019-2020:



Contributing Experts

The *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2020-2021* was made possible by the generous contributions of academics and practitioners who contributed their time and expertise by answering the surveys sent by the WJP. The names of those experts wishing to be acknowledged individually are listed in the following pages. This report was also made possible by the work of the survey companies who conducted fieldwork and administered the General Population Poll and by the thousands of individuals who responded to the survey in the 32 states of the country.

Aguascalientes

Alan Gerardo Arias Flores

Alejandro Carlos Ríos Guerrero
Soluciones Abogados Especialistas

Alejandro Ríos Godínez
Tecnología y Derecho

Ana Lilia Muñoz Armenta
Asociación de Abogadas, Profesionistas y Estudiantes en Defensa de Niños, Mujeres y Adultos Mayores, A.C.

Andrea Elizabeth Martínez Santillán
Despacho Romero de la Torre, Abogados

Andrés Gerardo Rodríguez de Alba
Protege, Centro de Estudios en Derechos Humanos A.C.

Briseida Rodríguez Zamarripa.
Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes

Carolina Velasco Preciado

Cecilia Palomo IJF

Christian Adrián Lozano Muñoz
IDEGAL

Claudio Antonio Granados Macías
Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes

Daniel Alberto Tiscareño Trujillo
David Vizcaya López
Instituto de Educación de Aguascalientes

Elizabeth Tello García

Fernando Vázquez
Soluciones Jurídicas Velázquez Asociados

Irving Tafoya Dávila
Tafoya & Abogados Asesoría Jurídica Integral

Ivan Torres Quiroz
Torres y Martínez Abogados Asociados S.C.

Jesus Guillermo Espinoza Contreras
Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes; Hospital Starmedica; HGZ 2 IMSS

Jorge Humberto Yzar Domínguez
Yzar & Asociados, Firma Legal

Jorge Manuel Aguirre Hernández
Universidad Panamericana

José Antonio Valdez López

José Francisco Rivera Rodríguez
Rivera Gallegos Consultores S.C.

José Luis Eloy Morales Brand
Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes

Juan José Rico
Instituto Legaltech

Juan Manuel Rosales Padilla
Universidad Panamericana

Lluvia Verónica Bernal Ramírez

Luis Fernando Méndez Beltrán
Universidad Panamericana

Luz Trinidad Rosales Hernández

María del Pilar Velázquez Villafaña
Soluciones Jurídicas Velvil

María Guadalupe Marquez Algara
Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes

María Luisa Coronel Rugarcía

Miguel Angel Marmolejo Cervantes
Universidad Panamericana

Miguel Angel Montoya Landeros

Miguel Angel Rendon Gonzalez
Serna Ventura & Asociados

Montserrat Abogado Martínez
Vega, Guerrero & Asociados

Oscar Alberto Hernández Valdés
Hernández & Muñoz - Consorcio Legal

Paula Estrella Ríos Godínez
R&Barcunsky

Paulina Andrade Lozano
Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes

René Miguel Rico Moctezuma
RM Lex

Richard Ramirez Diaz de León
RAMLE Abogados Peritos-Valuadores& Medidores

Rodrigo Gutierrez Alvarez
Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social

Ruben Herrera Hernández
Martinez Estebanez y Abogados Asociados

Sadí Kuri Martínez

Salvador Bueno Valenzuela
Universidad Cuauhtémoc

Teresita de Jesús Urzúa Salas
Bufete de Asesoría Laboral Empresarial, S.C.

Anonymous Contributors

Baja California

Alba Lizzet López González

Alberto Romo Salcedo
Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

Alfredo Balbuena Placier
Logística y Defensa Jurídica

Alfredo Carrillo Arce

Alma Irma Laines Rosas
Colegio de Mujeres Profesionales del Derecho en Ensenada A.C.

Andrés López Romero
López Romero y Asociados

Antonio P. Ávila
Muñoz Mérida & Asociados

Aurora Baltazar Hernández Universidad Vizcaya de las Américas	Gonzalo Manrique IDBConsultores	Jose Encarnacion Aguilar Moya	Marcos Guillermo Robertson Andrade Comisión Internacional de Derechos Humanos	Veronica Guzman Ramos UDCI Internacional
Beatriz Juárez Marmolejo	Gustavo Martínez Coronilla Universidad Autónoma de Baja California	Juan Francisco Medina de La Rocha Despacho Jurídico Soluciones Laborales	Maribel Avilez Osuna Corporativo Avilez	Victor Hugo Saldaña Guevara Universidad Autónoma de Baja California
Carlos Ariel Lim Acosta Universidad Autónoma de Baja California	Hector H. Meillon Huelga HMeillon Abogados	Juan Manuel Serratos García CENYCA Superior Universidad	Mario Alberto Barreras Perez Barreras & Asociados	Virginia Bosdet Bosdet y Asociados
Christian Norberto Hernández Aguirre Universidad Autónoma de Baja California	Heriberto Hernández	Juan Manuel Talamantes Verdugo GOT Abogados	Mauro Muñoz Evila Mauro Legal S.C.	Xenia Xiomara Pinzón Cervantes López, Pinzón & Baca Abogados
Eduardo Elías Gutiérrez López Universidad Autónoma de Baja California	Hortencia Amada Ángeles Zepeda Universidad Autónoma de Baja California	Karla Elizabeth Casillas Meza El Colegio de la Frontera Norte	Miriam Lizbeth Felix Diarte Universidad Autónoma de Baja California	Yolanda Sosa y Silva García Universidad Autónoma de Baja California
Eleazar Peinado Velarde Consultores y Auditores Jurídicos de Baja California S.C.	Jaime Dávila Galvan Despacho Dávila y Asociados S.C.	Katya Michelle León Morales Ryal Legal Management and Consulting Firm	Mónica Juliana Vega Aguirre	Anonymous Contributors
Fernando Bárcenas de Robles De la Peña y Rivera S.C.	Jessica Mendivil Torres Universidad Autónoma de Baja California	Luis Carlos Castro Vizcarra Universidad Autónoma de Baja California	Omar A. Dávalos M.	Baja California Sur
Fernando González Castro Universidad Autónoma de Baja California	Jesús Antonio Lepe Flores	Luis Enrique Perea Alvarez Corporativo Jurídico Fiscal	Omar B Sanchez	Alejandro Aguirre Chávez BCSICLETOS A.C.
Fortino Hernández Bravo Facultad de Medicina Mexicali	Jesús Enrique Urías Soto	Luis Fernando Rucobo Valenzuela	Raúl Díaz Molina Universidad Autónoma de Baja California	Alejandro Maldonado Soluciones Jurídicas BCS
Francisco Ballesteros Gallegos	Jesús Héctor Grijalva Tapia Centro de Estudios Superiores en Ciencias Penales	Luis Fernando Zepeda Garcia Universidad Autónoma de Baja California	Raúl Ramírez Baena Comisión Ciudadana de Derechos Humanos del Noroeste, A.C.	Antonio de Jesús Guillin Álvarez Universidad del Desarrollo Profesional
Francisco Javier Meza Legy Universidad Vizcaya de las Américas	Jesus Rodriguez Cebrenos Universidad Autónoma de Baja California	M.d. Martha Patricia Borquez Dominguez Universidad Autónoma de Baja California	René Bartolo Mireles Tejeda Mireles Abogados	Armando Méndez Méndez
Giancarlo Covelli Gómez	Jesus Vargas Flores	Manuel Alonso Vera Vidal Manuel Alonso Vera Vidal	Rodolfo J. Salgado P. Barra de Abogados de Tijuana, A.C.	Arturo Rubio Ruiz Consejo Ciudadano para la Atención a Víctimas de Delito, CCAVID, A.C.
Gilberto Martínez Quintero Despacho de Asesores Legales e Impuestos	Jorge Mario Aguirre Carreon Krasovsky y Asociados S.C.	Manuel Alonso Vera Vidal	Rosa Alicia Luna V. Gomez Universidad Autónoma de Baja California	Azucena Zamudio Gallegos Notaría Pública Número 17
	José de Jesús Rodríguez Uribe Estratto Asesores	Marco Polo Hernández Alvarado Treu™ Legal & Business	Sergio Gilberto Capito Mata Universidad Autónoma de Baja California	Beatriz Adriana Robles García

Carlos Arturo Rubio Hernández
Consejo Ciudadano para la Atención a Víctimas del Delito en BCS, A.C.

Carlos Eduardo Vergara Monroy
Comisión Estatal de los Derechos Humanos de Baja California Sur

David Rodolfo Esqueda Sedano
Abecorp S.C.

Eduwiges Cecilia Flores Jiménez

Felisa Lebrero Hernández
Universidad del Golfo de California

Gustavo A. Echeveste
Echeveste Abogados, S.C.

Héctor Sosa Corral
Tax Care & Legal Procedures, S.C.

Javier Troncoso
Bufete Troncoso

Joaquín Tello de Meneses Amparán
Intelligent Planning Consultants, S. de R.L. de C.V.

José del Carmen Flores Castillo
ISSSTE

Jose Luis de la Torre Ramírez
D L T Abogados S.C.

Luis Eduardo Ruiz Ceseña
ER Consultores

Mario Castilla Garza
Central de Especialidades Médicas de la Paz

Michelle Tuchmann Montaño
Barra de Abogados de Sudcalifornia

Nelson Solares Hernández

Octavio Edmundo Inzunza Romero

Reyes Alfredo Machado García
MR Abogados

Samuel Lozano Sotres
Plascencia Sotres & Asociados

Anonymous Contributors

Campeche

Adriana Berenice Villacís Fernández
INDESALUD

América Sáenz García
Universidad Interamericana Para el Desarrollo

Benjamín Junco Cruz
Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social; SSA

Claudia Alejandra Aguilar
Universidad Autónoma del Carmen

Daniel Antonio González Hernández
Universidad Autónoma de Carmen

Domingo Samuel Medina Góngora
Universidad Autónoma de Campeche

Doris Marlene Cambranis Díaz
INDESALUD

Fabian Coba Rosado
Colegio de Abogados de Ciudad del Carmen A. C.

Francisco Javier Tejero Bolón
Universidad Autónoma del Carmen

Guadalupe Duarte Guillén

Gustavo Quiroz Hernández

Ignacio Mendoza Rivera
Consortio de Servicios Integrales del Golfo, S. C.

Jaqueline Guadalupe Guerrero Ceh
Universidad Autónoma de Campeche

Jorge Durán Dehesa
IVDIJOR

José Alfredo Cardeña Vásquez
Colegio de la Barra de Licenciados en Derecho de Campeche A.C.

José Luis Zavala Roldán

Karina Ivett Maldonado León
Universidad Autónoma de Campeche

Luis Alberto Cervera Hernández
Asesoría Jurídica Integral Cervera & Asociados

Luis Roberto Silva Pérez
Notaría 16

Luisa Nidelvia Martínez Sosa

Mariana R. de La Gala Hurtado
Universidad Autónoma de Campeche

Mario Humberto Aranda Gómez.
Aranda y Asociados - Abogados Laborales

Pedro Elías Zetina Medina
Facultad de Medicina Campeche

Raúl Abraham Carrillo Navarrete
Soluciones Jurídicas y Empresariales

Raymundo Heredia Escalante
Heredia Escalante Abogados

Rolando Bolón Arias
RB/Abogados

Anonymous Contributors

Chiapas

Aben Amar Rabanales Guzmán
Diálogos de las Juventudes Por Un México Mejor A.C.

Alfonso Jaime Martínez Lazcano
Colegio de Abogados Procesalistas Latinoamericanos

Amín López Santos
Despacho Jurídico Losa y Asociados

Andrés Cigarroa Cruz

Apolinar Sancho Martínez
Centro Demócrata Cristiano en Derechos Subjetivos Públicos A. C.

Braulio Eduardo Salazar Gordillo
Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas

Carlos Javed Arciniega Martínez
Firma Legal Iusta Lex

Christian Maythe Santiago Bartolomé
Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas

Diana Leslie Mendoza Robles
Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas

Eliceo Muñoz Mena

Esaú Adalberto Enríquez Díaz
Universidad de Ciencias y Derechos Humanos

Fabiana Ortega Pinto

Fernando de Arcia Mendoza

Gerardo Alberto González Figueroa
El Colegio de La Frontera Sur

Hilda María Jiménez Acevedo
Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas

Hugo Jesahel Anzueto Escobar & Lizbeth Morales Juárez
M&A Morales Anzueto Abogados Asociados

Itzel Viridiana Urbina Coutiño
Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas

Jesús Iván Robles González
Robles González y Asociados

Jorge Fonseca Zea Sociedad de Criminología del Estado de Chiapas, S. C.	Omar David Jiménez Ojeda Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas	Carlos Argeniz Peña del Río Grupo Peña, Servicios Especializados	Gamaliel Chávez Rentería	Luis Javier Casanova Cardiel Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez
José Antonio Canseco Pérez	Oscar A. Gordillo Guerra	Carlos Mondragón Rosas	Gerardo Gonzalez Rentería Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez	Manuel C. Porras-Betancourt Pensiones Civiles del Estado de Chihuahua
Jose Guadalupe Arias Bustos	Oscar Aurelio Zepeda Núñez	César Ramón Aguilar Torres Universidad Autónoma de Chihuahua	Guadalupe Durán Ríos	Martha Rebeca Fernández Calleja Instituto de Resultados Rápidos
José Luis Valdés Maza	Rodolfo Alejandro Torres Guillén Universidad Intercultural de Chiapas	Diego Terrazas Ochoa FICOSEC	Imelda G. Alcalá-Sánchez Universidad Autónoma de Chihuahua	Miguel Angel Mendoza Ramirez Escárcega Consultores, S.C.
Karla Trejo Gutierrez	Rodolfo Guerrero Espinosa Hospital de Especialidades Pediátricas	Dora Corral Yáñez Hechem	Indira Torres Baca STM Abogados	Mónica Ferreiro Aguilar
Laura Eloyna Moreno Nango Instituto de Investigaciones Jurídicas de la UNACH	Rubén Darío Alcázar Paniagua Universidad Intercultural de Chiapas	Edgar Omar García Cardona	Javier Ignacio Camargo Nassar Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez	Óscar Altamirano Piña
Luis Jonathan Castillo	Anonymous Contributors	Eduardo Luevano Flores Hospital Ángeles Chihuahua	Jesús Eduardo Vargas Jiménez.	Rogelio Sanchez Cortes EC Legal México, S.C.
Manuel Gustavo Ocampo Muñoa Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas	Chihuahua	Eduardo Medrano Flores Universidad Autónoma de Chihuahua	Joel Fernando Villagrana Carrasco Counselors International Abogados, S.C.	Rubén Trejo Ortega Unión Social de Empresarios de México, A.C.
Marco Antonio Arevalo Grajales	Adolfo Copas Villalobos CSU Corporativo Legal	Fanny Montserrat Esquivel Padilla Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social	José Armando Rocha Acosta	Santiago de la Garza García Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
Marilin Ocaña Cigarroa Iusta Lex	Alberto Navarrete Rivero	Felipe de Jesus Salamanca Sanchez	Juan Antonio Olague Barraza Despacho Jurídico Olague Barraza y Asociados	Sergio Alberto Campos Chacón Foro-Colegio de Abogados de Chihuahua, A.C.
Martín Cruz Cruz Instituto de Estudios Superiores de Chiapas	Alejandro Espino Gonzalez ECOLEGAL	Fernando Ávila Gonzalez Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez	Juan Pablo Sánchez Pérez Saga Consultores Jurídicos, S.C.	Silvia Y. Villasana Ramírez Universidad Autónoma de Chihuahua
Martina Bell Jiménez Aparicio Secretaría de Salud	Alma Lorena Escárcega Acosta Escárcega Consultores, S.C.	Fernando Enrique Ulloa Schaefer Copas, Sánchez & Ulloa S.C.	Lila Maguregui Alcaraz Universidad Autónoma de Chihuahua	Ubaldo Humberto García Trujillo Universidad Autónoma de Chihuahua
Merly Martínez Hernández Colegio de Abogados Procesalistas Latino-americanos	Andrés Sánchez Verín Mendoza Saga Consultores Jurídicos, S.C.	Francisco Flores F. Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social; Christus Mugerza	Lilia Martha Burrola Almanza Íntegra Soluciones Legales	Víctor Hugo Vique Gutiérrez Viquedesp@ Forense
Miguel Buenrostro Ruiz Buenrostro Abogados	Arcadio Fontes Martínez	Francisco Javier Miranda Castañón Christus Mugerza Hospital del Parque	Luis Armendáriz CAAM Legal	Anonymous Contributors
Néstor Rodolfo García Chong Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas	Carla Palacios Flores Centro de Derechos Humanos Paso del Norte			

Mexico City

Aalan A. Medina González

Alager M&G Asociados

Abner A. Contreras Serrano

Deloitte

Abril Martínez Gómez

Martínez López y Asociados, S.C

Adrián Alcalá Méndez

Adriana Greaves

TOJIL

Agustín Castellanos González

Castellanos Abogados

Aida Enríquez Ostría

Red de Abogadas Violeta

Alberto del Río-Azuara

Alberto Gómez García

Alberto Salles Vizcayno

Salles Vizcayno Abogados

Alejandro Alayola Sansores

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Alejandro Sánchez Cañas

Basham, Ringe y Correa S.C.

Alejandro Trimmer Siliceo

Consultoría Jurídica Trimmer y Asociados

Alejandro Vega López

Vega López Abogados

Alfonso Armesto Santos

Salud Femenina Integral

Alicia Beatriz Azzolini Bincaz

Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana

Alicia Saldívar Garduño

Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana

Alix A. Trimmer Espinosa

Von Wobeser y Sierra

Alma Elena Rueda Rodríguez

Alvarado Watla David Alejandro

Álvaro Adame

Gonzalez de Castilla & Besil Abogados

Álvaro J. Altamirano

Altamirano y Estudillo S.C.

Amado J. Benavides

Amador Toca Gutiérrez

Toca Abogados

Amparo Vera Cerda

Asamblea Nacional de Médicos Residentes; Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública

Ana Karen Aguilar Pérez

Propuesta Cívica A.C.

Ana Micaela Alterio

Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México

Andrés Cruz Mejía

Andrew Richrd Grepoe Stockdale

GLZ Abogados

Angélica Ortiz Dorantes

Dra. Angélica Ortiz y Asociados, S.C.

Anny Rebeca Lara Gutiérrez

Federación Mexicana de Abogados

Araceli Edith Reyes Montes

CESCIJUC

Araceli M Olivos Portugal

Instituto de Justicia Procesal Penal

Ariel Ortiz Macias

Notaría 103

Armando Juárez Bribiesca

Armando Vicencio Álvarez

Vicencio Tovar y Asociados, Abogados

Arturo Boisseauneau Pastor

Guilar Barroso Y Asociados, S.C.

Arturo Mancebo Hernández

Centro de Salud TIII Dr. Manuel Martínez Báez; Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Balam Quitze Salas Monroy

Beatriz Mondragón de La Peña

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Bernardo Espinosa Aranda

Creel Abogados, S.C.

Brenda Noemí Mendoza García

Carlos Dominguez Antuna

Jurídico Empresarial

Carlos Domínguez Hernández

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Carlos Eduardo Viñamata Paschkes

Colegio Nacional de Abogados Foro de México, A.C.

Carlos F. Portilla Robertson

Portilla, Ruy-Díaz y Aguilar, S.C.

Carlos G. Guerrero Orozco

López Melih y Estrada, S.C.

Carlos María Pelayo Moller

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Carlos Mora Villalpando

Mora, Roman Quiroz & Abogados

Carmen Patricia López Olvera

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Carolina Gómez

Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública

Caroline Deschamps

MLAGlobal

Cecilia Mondragón Herrada

Cesar Alejandro Leal Garcia

América Legal Bufete, S.C.

César Contreras León

César O. Baptista Torres

Baptista Firma Legal

Cesar T. Diaz Sacal

Atlas Renewable Energy México

Christian Aarón Ramírez Hernández

Genera

Christian Basurto R.

V5 Consultores

Clara Santos Melo

Instituto Mexicano para la Competitividad A.C.

Claudia E. de Buen Unna

Bufete de Buen, S.C.

Claudia G Gómez Díaz

Gómez & Asociados, Abogados

Claudia María Villalobos Maya

Clemente Romero Olmedo

Cronem Consultores

Cristian Eduardo Juan Zamarripa

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Cristina Cázares Sánchez

Cristina Lozano de la Garza

IDHEAS, Litigio Estratégico en Derechos Humanos, A.C.

Cristina Rocha Cito

Bufete Rocha S.C.

Daniel Cecilio Garibaldi Galicia

Daniel Vergara Arias

Daniela Vergara Sánchez Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública	Eduardo Acosta Arreguin Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México	Enrique Morones Becerril Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México	Francisco Áureo Acevedo Castro IMJUS	Gustavo Garduño H. Gardu&O Abogados
David Sánchez Mejía Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México	Eduardo Guerrero Hernández De la Vega & Martínez Rojas, S.C.	Enrique Rueda Santillán El Abogado de México	Francisco Fernando Martínez Sanchez	Gustavo González Leyva
Diana Pluma Mendoza Asociación Nacional Mexicana de Grupos Unidos de Seguridad Privada, A.C.	Eduardo Ramos Parra Basham, Ringe y Correa, S.C.	Erick Tavares Robledo Tavares & Tavares Law Firm	Francisco Jose Huber Olea Contro Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México	Gustavo Monroy Navarro Justicia Segura
Diego Esteban López Gómez	Eduardo Reyes Ruiz GBI	Ericka Beatriz Peña Ayala Clye Abogados	Francisco López González Academia Mexicana de Derecho y Sociedad, A.C.	Haidy González Lezama
Diego Fernando Martínez Hernández Martínez Hernández Abogados	Edwin Roa Casas Roa-Fuentes Asociados	Escobar Reyes Isaac Yomar Federación Mexicana de Abogados	Frania Colmenero Segura	Haydeé García Cortés Hospital Juárez de México
Domenico Lozano-Woolrich Lozano-Woolrich y Castillo, Abogados-mediadores	Efrén Bárcenas Zamora Abogados Unidos por la Familia	Fabian Diaz Ledesma Littler México S.C.	Frida Romay Hidalgo Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México	Héctor Alberto Pérez Rivera Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México
Eder Gurrutía Hitos Cervantes Sainz Abogados	Efrén Rangel Martínez	Fabiola Navarro Luna Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México	Gabriel Eduardo González Benavides González Zebadúa Abogados	Heriberto Ramírez Neri
Edgar Eduardo Barrera Lara B&B Abogados S.C.	Elan González Álvarez Elan Legal	Federico Cervantes Gutiérrez Cervantes Anaya Abogados, S.C.	Gabriela Ángel Navarro Garza Tello - Clyde & Co	Hermann Muggenburg MAN
Edgar Evaristo Olvera Ruiz Estrali Olvera Abogados	Eleazar Brian Castillo Martínez Federación Mexicana de Abogados; Universidad Humanitas	Fernando Cano Valle Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México	Gabriela Peregrina Espino Deforest Abogados	Hugo Alejandro Concha Cantú Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
Edgar Iván Rodríguez Brambila RB Soluciones Laborales	Elisa Araque Espinosa	Fernando Elizondo García Comisión de Búsqueda de Personas de la Ciudad de México	Gerardo Enrique Ruiz Espinosa Gerardo Ruiz Abogados	Hugo Murillo Zermeno
Edgar Tonatiuh Moreno Villanueva MRS Consultores Jurídicos	Elizabeth Salas	Fernando Garzón Abreu	Gerardo García Aguirre Asociación Mexicana de Retina	Ignacio Madero Gutiérrez
Edith Gutierrez Zamora Medina Universidad Mexicana	Enrique A. Hernández Villegas Solución de Conflictos Legales, S.C.	Fernando Rodrigo López Torres López Chávez, Castillo y Abogados Asociados, S.C.	Germán Martínez Hernández Colegio Universitario Brima	Isaac Alejandro Mejía Méndez Natividad Abogados S. C.
	Enrique Cáceres Nieto Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México	Flor de María España Gómez Secretaría de Salud CDMX	Guadalupe Martínez Valdés	Isis Lizbeth Hernández Pichardo Cavazos Flores, S.C
	Enrique Cruz Villegas C&C Abogados		Guadalupe Sánchez Flores	Itzel Hernández Romero
				Itzel Karina Yerena Enriquez Federación Mexicana de Abogados
				Ivan Oropeza

Jacobo Rueda Hogan Lovells	Jorge Herrera Palafox Ditta Legal	José R. Cossío Barragán CC&S, S.C.; DPTA, S.C.	Juana Patlán Pérez Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México	Luis Erick Emmanuel Cruz Ramírez Federación Mexicana de Abogados
Jacqueline L'Hoist Tapia	Jorge Iván Navarro Govea N & N Abogados	José Rafael Grijalva Eternod Universidad Iberoamericana	Julio César Muñoz Mendiola Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México	Luis Fernando de la Cabada Hurrel
Jaime Alberto Tovar Villegas NTD Abogados	Jorge Luis Villanueva Rangel AGB	Jose Raúl Fernández Castro Fernández Castro y Asociados, S.C.	Karla Ivonne Vázquez Barrera Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México	Luis Fernando Vargas Agúndez VRC Abogados
Jaime Alberto Valdez Ramirez Despacho Iuris Lexis	Jorge M. Fernández Dada	Juan Carlos Gámez Sagredo JCGamez & Asociados Abogados	Laura Erika González Pizaña Legistic Abogados	Luis Guillermo Díaz López Instituto Nacional de Neurología y Neurocirugía
Jaime Higuera Ricoy Beristain Abogados S.C.	Jorge Madariaga Granados Madariaga & Asociados	Juan Carlos Izaza Arteaga Barra Mexicana de Abogados, A. C.	Laura Mercedes Velázquez Arroyo Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México	Luis Hernández Ríos Herrí Legal
Janeth Escamilla Monarrez	José Antonio Garibay de la Cruz	Juan Carlos Quintero Rico QRS Consultores	Laura Patricia Padrón Rodríguez de San Miguel Just Justice Standards	Luis Javier Calderón Rivera Acierta, Solución de Controversias S.C.
Jazmin Labra Montes	José Clemente Poblano García Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México	Juan Manuel Alejandro Ramírez Ibarra RI Abogados, S.C.	Leninn Escudero Irra Escudero Irra & Asociados, S.C.	Luis Manuel Jardón Piña Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas
Jeant Chiu Núñez Tu Juicio Abogados en Línea	José Damián Cadena Fiscal Servicios de Salud Pública CDMX	Juan Manuel Nava Castillo Red de Abogados Laborales	León del Castillo Pons	Luis Ricardo Sánchez Ramos Bufete Sánchez Ramos, S.C.
Jennifer Hamed Kassian	José Luis Castellón Sosa	Juan Manuel Pérez Palomares Colegio Nacional de Abogados Penalistas	Lía Eréndira Nava Nájera	Luis Rodrigo Vargas Gil Grupo Vonwolf de México
Jérémy Renaux IDHEAS, Litigio Estratégico en Derechos Humanos, A.C.	José Luis Gabriel Contreras Aguirre	Juan Pablo Estrada Michel	López Chávez y Abogados Asociados, S.C.	Luz María de la Palma Nolasco Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
Jessica Vallarino Godínez	José Luis Soberanes Fernández Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México	Juan Rivas Contreras	Luis A. Madrigal Pereyra Madrigal y Madrigal, S.C.	Ma. Alejandra Gómez Massud GLZ Abogados
Jesús Manuel Soledad Terrazas Facha y Soledad, Abogados	José Oropeza García García Herrera, Valdez & Asociados	Juan Sanchez Jiménez Abogados Penalistas de la Ciudad de México	Luis Alberto Retana Hernández Retana Abogados	Mabel Díaz Martínez Flores Chao & Asociados
Jesus Ramirez Olvera Roes Abogados, S.C.	José Pablo Abreu Sacramento Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey	Juan Sergio Aaron Campos Reynoso Colegio Nacional de Victimología y Ciencias Jurídicas Penales	Luis Arturo Calvo Hernández Jurídico Calvo y Asociados	Manuel Diaz Rojas de Silva. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
Jorge Alberto Lara Rivera Fundación Miguel Estrada Iturbide, A.C.	Jose Pedro Silva Juárez		Luis Castillejos TBYA	

Manuel Godinez Necochea Colegio de Abogados del Estado de México A.C.; Universidad Insurgentes	Mariel Correa Rivera	Mónica Roldán Bautista Basham, Ringe y Correa, S.C.	Paulina Ojesto Martínez Manzur	Rodrigo D Vivar Campos García De Liux Abogados
Marco A. Zavaleta Guerra GLZ Abogados	Mario Francisco Espinosa Jiménez Espinosa y Asociados	Montserrat Pérez Rubio Federación Mexicana de Abogados	Pedro Antonio Reyes Florentino	Rodrigo Frola C Notaría Pública
María del Carmen Dávila Rico Despacho Jurídico y Consultoría Dávila Velazco y Asociados	Mario S. Rivas	Nancy Estephanie Valdez Hinojosa Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México	Perla Dalia Arreola Carbajal EC Legal Rubio Villegas	Rodrigo Josué Gascón Quintana Guerra González & Asociados, S.C.
María Edith López Hernández	Marlene Lechuga Castanedo Bufete Jurídico Vieyra Aguilar	Nayely C. Álvarez N. Federación Mexicana de Abogados	Priscila Aguilar Buergo	Rodrigo Rivera Díaz
María Elisa Franco Martín del Campo Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México	Martha Patricia Sánchez Rivas Hospital Juárez de México	Nicolás Fernández Mezo	Quetzalcóatl Luna Ruíz Lunaquino Abogados	Rolando Cabrera López Cabrera Campos y Asociados, Consultores Jurídicos, S.C.
María Elizabeth Reyes Barthel	Max Jalife Bochi	Octavio F. Pérez Paz y Puente. Silva, Pérez Paz y Puente, Abogados, S.C.	Rafael Castro Castro Sanchez Abogados, S.C.	Roldán A. Rocha Hernández Marván y Muñoz Abogados S.C.; Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey
María Esther Estrada Marquez Federación Mexicana de Jiu Jitsu A.C.	Michel Hernández Tafoya	Oscar Cruz Barney Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México	Rafael Torres Raba Taxpertise, S.C.	Rosa M. Rojas Vértiz
María Teresa Orozco Escobedo Coalición Contra la Trata de Personas en América y el Caribe, A.C.; Barra Nacional de Abogados	Miguel Ángel Fitta Zavala Barra Mexicana de Abogados, A. C.	Oscar Fernando Vázquez Cardozo Vázquez Cardozo Abogados, S.C.	Raúl Alberto Trejo Sciandra Sciandra Abogados	Rubén Moya Bocanegra Sabag, Becker & Gerit Cohen
Mariana Arrieta Maza Basham, Ringe y Correa, S.C.	Miguel Ángel Hernández de Alba Asociación Nacional de Abogados de Empresa, Colegio de Abogados, A.C.	Oscar Flores Molina	Raúl Armano Várela González	Ruth Sarai Aldana Vergara Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México; Academia Mexicana de Pediatría
Mariana Gil Bartomeu Oficina de Defensoría de los Derechos de la Infancia	Miguel Angel Ramirez García Insigne Colegio Superior de Certificación	Oscar Hernández Consejería Ejecutiva Jurídica	Raúl Torres Jiménez Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México	Salomón Borbón Flores Lechuga Abogados, S.C.
Maricruz Berenice Díaz Flores Academia de Peritos en Ciencias Forenses y Consultoría Técnica Legal A.C.	Miguel Gallardo Guerra BGBG	Oscar Jiménez Vega Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México	Ricardo Contreras Gómez García Gonzalez y Barradas Abogados	Samuel Hernández Lira Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México; Secretaría de Salud
	Miguel Ruelas Rosas	Pascual Virgilio Hernández Universidad Tepantlatlo	Ricardo Corona Real Koalsulting México	Samuel Mondragón
	Miroslava Rivera Castillo	Patricia Lucila González Rodríguez Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México	Ricardo M. Jiménez Rodríguez	Sandro García Rojas Castillo
	Monica Campos Lozada Cabrera, Campos, y Asoc. Consultores Jurídicos.	Patricia Sandra Vázquez Padilla	Roberto Martinez Ramirez	
	Monica Mijangos Montalbán		Rodolfo Aceves Jiménez	
			Rodolfo Rodríguez Cuervo. Flag Assist	

Santiago Meza Fernández del Valle
Marvan Lizardi Abogados

Santiago Rodríguez Santoyo
Bufete Jurídico Rodríguez y Asociados

Saúl Guerrero González

Sergio Ismael Román Hernández
Claustro Jurídico

Sergio Santiago Pedro

Silverio Sandate Morales
Von Wobeser y Sierra

Sofía Charvel
Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México

Sonia Rios Celiseo
Tec Milenio

Teresa Carrizales
Universidad del Valle de Atemaja

Thelma Johana Trujillo Mosser
Corporativo Natru

Valentín Valladares Vázquez

Valeria Cutipa

Víaney Escobar Rojas
ISSSTE

Víctor Carrillo Estrada
Soluciones Jurídicas

Victor Manuel Palacios Hidalgo
Palacios, Certucha y Asociados, S.C.

Xitlali Mares Palacios

Yaira Sthefany Orozco Velazquez
Red de Abogadas Violeta

Anonymous Contributors

Coahuila

Alberto Campos Olivo
Universidad Autónoma de Coahuila

Alberto Lara Fernández
Bac Instituto de Ciencias Jurídicas

Alma Yuvisela Espinoza Aguirre
Troncoso & Abogados

Ana Laura Carrillo Cervantes
Universidad Autónoma de Coahuila

Anabel Gutiérrez López

Carlos Emmanuel Jaime Castro
Clínica Jurídica Inocente; Despacho Delta Abogados

Carlos Ernesto Martínez Robledo

Claudia Janette Carrillo Mendoza
Universidad Autónoma de Coahuila

David Valdés Álvarez
Consultoría Jurídica DVA

Diego Heriberto Fuentes

Esmeralda Leija Casas

Florentino Cepeda Muñoz

Grace Fernández Moran
Buscando Desaparecidos México Búscame

H. Miguel Hernández G.
Abogados Heras

Héctor de León Rodríguez

Ibett Estrada Gazga
Universidad Ius Semper

Irene Spigno
Academia Interamericana de Derechos Humanos

Jaime Luna Silva
Organización de las Naciones Unidas

Jean Paul Huber Olea y Contró

Jesus Alberto Narvaez

José Antonio Olivas Muruaga

José Luis Leal Espinoza
Universidad Autónoma de Coahuila

Juan Enrique Martínez Requenes
Centro Diocesano para los Derechos Humanos Fray Juan de Larios A.C.

Juan Francisco Reyes Robledo
Academia Interamericana de Derechos Humanos

Margarita Guajardo Fuentes
Universidad Autónoma de Coahuila

María Teresa Alvarado de Alba
Universidad Autónoma de Coahuila

Marina Lilia Isabel Carrillo Mendoza
Universidad Autónoma de Coahuila

Mario Alfredo Carvallo García

Mónica Flores Almaraz

Nuvia Aguillón

Óscar Daniel Rodríguez Fuentes
Universidad Autónoma de Coahuila

Paul Ramos Vivanco

Pedro Pablo Gamez Herrera
Asesores Legales Laguna, Sociedad Civil de Abogados

Raúl Alejandro Lazalde Kalinchuk

Raúl Soberón Rábago

Ricardo Acevedo Barea
Barra de Abogados de Coahuila; Instituto de Ciencias Jurídicas

Ricardo Giovanni Hernández Espitia
Universidad Autónoma de Coahuila

Ricardo Silverbauer
Guerra González y Asociados

Ricardo Vergara Lagunas
Vergara & Abogados

Roberto Antonio Gutiérrez Ramírez
Universidad Autónoma de Coahuila

Rodrigo Cárdenas Salinas
Centro Diocesano para los Derechos Humanos Fray Juan de Larios A. C.

Rolando Anaya Araujo
Corporativo Jurídico

Anonymous Contributors

Colima

Ángel Durán Pérez
Duran Integración Jurídica A. C.

Ángel Gabriel Alexo Rodríguez
Asesoría Jurídica Personalizada

Angel Gabriel Hilerio López
Universidad de Colima

Arianna Sánchez Espinosa
Universidad de Colima

Carlos Delgado Amezcua
Universidad de Colima

Carlos Garibay Paniagua
Universidad de Colima

Enrique Covarrubias Moreno

Eric Ricardo Ramírez Álvarez
Sociedad de Exalumnos de la Facultad de Derecho de la UNAM

Fernando Ojeda Martínez
Centro de Estudios Universitarios del Valle de Tecomán, A. C.

Francisco Espinoza Gómez
Universidad de Colima; Secretaría de Salud de Colima

Héctor Javier Peña Meza
SERJURI

J. Armando Estrella Sánchez

José Ángel Méndez Rivera
Universidad de Colima

José Antonio Cabrera Contreras
Universidad Univer Colima

Julián Jesús Gudiño Galindo
Grupo Interdisciplinario de Consultoría; Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey

Lizbeth Xóchitl Padilla Sanabria
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Manuel Alejandro Espinosa Medina

Martha Patricia Victorica Alejandre
Kybernus Colima

Mayra Jannine Ramírez Valle

Ramon Alejandro Larios Quiroz

Roberto Moreno Bejar
Fundación Lo Mejor de Colima

Rosa Edith Sandoval Chacón
Sandoval Chacón & Arreola Abogados

Silvia Verónica Bernal Rincón
Bernal&Abogados

Ulises Alvarez Alcántar
Universidad de Colima

Víctor Hugo Manzo Sánchez
Colegio de Abogados de Armería A.C.

Anonymous Contributors

Durango

Abelardo Camacho Luis
Universidad Juárez del Estado de Durango

Beatriz A. Prado Duarte

Claudia Elisa Martínez Castillo
Universidad Juárez del Estado de Durango

Daniel Cortés
Corsa Lagam y Asociados Abogados, S.C.

Dimna M. Rodríguez
Círculo Feminista de Análisis Jurídico A.C.

Edgar Alán Arroyo Cisneros
Universidad Juárez del Estado de Durango

Ernesto Galindo Sifuentes
Universidad Juárez del Estado de Durango

Gustavo Mijares Estrada
Mijares & Asociados Jurídico

Jesús Alberto Frayre Valles
Universidad Juárez del Estado de Durango

Jorge Ontiveros Sarmiento
Abogados Asociados

Laura E. Barragán Ledesma
Universidad Juárez del Estado de Durango

Liliana Rodríguez Sarmiento
Universidad Juárez del Estado de Durango

Luis Ignacio Covarrubias

Miguel Ángel Hernández Casatrellón

Minea del Carmen Ávila González
Colegio Académico de Abogadas de Durango, A.C.

Omar Gómez Salas
Centro de Conciliación Minera y Siderúrgica S.A. de C.V.

Rosa Erendira Sierra Puente
Universidad Juárez del Estado de Durango

Zitlally Flores Fernández
Universidad Juárez del Estado de Durango

Anonymous Contributors

State of Mexico

Agustín Rojo A.
Grupo Juristas de México

Alba Luz Robles Mendoza
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Alejandra Villalpando Mota

Alejandro A. Ortiz Solorio
Acción Educativa en Diabetes, Obesidad Y Sobrepeso, A.C.

Alejandro Hernández Trejo
Hernández Asociados

Alfonso González Garzón

Álvaro Galindo Sánchez
Industria Farmacéutica Transnacional

Ana Beatriz Romero Ocegüera

Ana Karen de Jesús Flores

Ana Laura Velázquez Moreno
Círculo Feminista de Análisis Jurídico

Carlos Arturo Bravo Rivas
CABR Abogados

Carlos Francisco Dávila García

Carlos Gonzalo Blanco Rodríguez
Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey

Carmelo Santos Martínez
Universidad Autónoma Benito Juárez

Carolina León Bastos
Universidad Anáhuac
Cecilia López Lázaro

César David Montoya Solís

César Felipe González García, Abogado
"AXIO", Gestoría, Consultoría y Representación Legal

César Gonzalo Jaloma Yañez
ISSSTE

Cesár Salero Director General
Salbhez Bufete Jurídico

César Ulises Soto Bretzfelder

Claudia Anahí Saldivar Dolores

Claudia González Jiménez
Escuela Judicial del Estado de México

Diego Adrián Gallardo Trujillo
D&C Soluciones Legales

Eduardo Márquez Hernández
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Elena Lara Paura
Gesomex, A.C.

Eréndira Salgado Ledesma
Universidad Anáhuac

Faustino Carrillo Ahumada

Gonzalo Levi Obregón Salinas.
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

J. Edmundo Bravo Núñez
Barrister Abogados S.C.

Javier Augusto de Jesús Contreras Vázquez Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México	Leonor Quiroz Carrillo Comité de Participación Ciudadana del Sistema Anticorrupción del Estado de México	Miguel Ramirez Maldonado Ruiz, Moncada & Ramirez	Ana María Rodríguez Márquez	Gilberto León Olvera Instituto Politécnico Nacional
Jesús Abraham Ruiz Morales Bufete Jurídico Ruiz Morales & Arroyo	López Rubio Deicy Federación Mexicana de Abogados	Miriam Ivonne Quintero Cortés Red de Abogadas Feministas de México	Antonio Mazas García Hospital Regional ISSSTE León	J. Javier Leuchter I. Wayac Servicios de Salud
Jose Angel Vilchis Uribe	Luis Felipe Cuenca Martínez Federación Mexicana de Abogados	Nancy Lara Hernández Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México	Astrid Márquez del Campo	Jorge Alvarez Gil Kardyo, Centro de Estudios Cardiológicos
José Iván Rojas León	Luis Hernández Martínez Alta Dirección Jurídica	Olga Elena Yautentzi Gomez Hospital Futura	Cuitlahuac Castillo Camarena Universidad de Guanajuato	Jorge Luis Ramirez Cabrera Barra Guanajuatense Colegio de Abogados A.C.
Jose Santos Solano Ocampo	Ma. del Carmen Osornio Sanchez Soluciones Legales. Osornio, Salazar Mejía	Ricardo J. Sepúlveda I	Daniel Delgado Ávila	José Alfredo Martínez Reyes. Martínez Reyes Abogados
Juan Antonio Maruri Jiménez Academia de Peritos en Ciencias Forenses y Consultoría Técnica Legal A.C.	Magdalena Alcocer Universidad Anáhuac	Ricardo Reyes Antunez Zenutna S.C.	Daniela Rocío Franco Gordillo	José Alfredo Martínez Reyes. Martínez Reyes Abogados
Juan Jesús Repetto Tinoco Corporetto	María Elena Malvaez Martínez Iurisdictio Abogados	Ricardo Rosales Navarro Servicios Legales Rosales Hernández	Diana Guadalupe Ramírez García	José Antonio Veloz Aranda Hospital Regional ISSSTE León
Juan José Velasco Meza	María Elisa Godínez Necochea	Sarah Rebeca Rosales Baca Acción Educativa en Diabetes, Obesidad y Sobrepeso, A. C.	Diego León y Rábago Universidad de Guanajuato	Jose Carlos Guerra Aguilera
Juan Manuel Grosso Espinosa Centro Médico Santa Teresa	María Virginia Aguilar AB Abogados Internacional	Suleyka Arlet Rebollo Olivares	Dionisio Baruch Zavala López Universidad de León	José Cervantes Herrera Universidad de Guanajuato
Julieta Mercedes Zuppa Barajas ZB&A Zuppa Barajas & Abogados	Maricela Medina Zamudio Centro Universitario Los Ángeles	Vicente Delgado Gómez Servicios Legales y Corporativos México S.C.	Edgar Alejandro Cervantes González	José Guadalupe Martínez Sixtos
Karime Haua Navarr Scientia Nutrición	Mauricio Reséndiz Zamudio	Anonymous Contributors	Edith Valtierra Méndez Despacho Jurídico Laboral	José Juan Barrientos Romero Hospital Ángeles León
Karlo Montané Varela De Anda & Montané Abogados	Miguel Ángel Arteaga Sandoval Universidad Anáhuac	Guanajuato	Elliot Quiroz Juárez Lex Servicios Jurídicos	José Miguel Cortés Lara Cortés Defensa Legal
Laura Aída Pastrana Aguirre Colegio de Estudios Jurídicos de México	Miguel Ángel Mundo Sánchez Despacho Mundo y Asociados	Alan Canedo García BCR Corporativo Legal	Emmanuel Briones Reyes Baker Tilly México, S.C.; Siasa Air Interior Services, S.A. de C.V.; Colegio Aeronáutico del Bajío, S.A. de C.V.	José Raymundo Sandoval Bautista Plataforma por la Paz y la Justicia en Guanajuato
		Alfredo Cuevas Orozco Kirchner Abogados, S. C.	Felipe Eduardo Zarate Lopez Universidad de León	Juan Carlos Pérez Macías Universidad EPCA
			Francisco Gerardo Villegas Rodríguez Colegio de Mediadores Privados del Estado de Guanajuato	Juan Carlos Sepúlveda Montiel Heineken México

Juan Francisco Sánchez Contreras
Universidad de Guajalajara

Juan Ignacio Ayala Padilla
Ayala Padilla. Firma Legal

Juan René Segura Ricaño
Universidad de Guajalajara

Juan Tomás Acevedo López.
Despacho Jurídico "Acevedo&Hernández"

Julián Beltrán González
Asistencia Integral Jurídica

Katya Morales Prado
Comité de Participación Ciudadana Guajalajara

Laura Rosario Frias Godoy
Hospital Materno de Irapuato

Leandro Eduardo Astrain Bañuelos
Universidad de Guajalajara

Luis Eduardo Vázquez Cárdenas
Vázquez Cárdenas Abogado Fiscalista / Tax Attorney

Luis Manuel Orozco Arroyo

Manuel Acosta Gómez
Le Hibou - Abogados

Manuel Vidaurri Arechiga
Universidad La Salle

Marcelino Balboa Alcocer
BA Consultoría Jurídica

Michell Gutiérrez Padilla

Miguel Angel Gómez González
Universidad Iberoamericana

Miguel Magdaleno García
UCMABAJO; International Hernia Center; Hospital Ángeles León

Miriam Susana Téllez Cabrera
TJCorporativo

Natalia Estrada Castillo

Noe Ortiz Rojas
Jurídico Orna

Norma Leticia Noriega Velázquez
Universidad de Guajalajara

Pascual Palomares Anda
Hospital General León

Pedro Andrés Felisart Legorreta
Fortis Consultoría

Raquel Gutiérrez Marín
Colegio de Psicólogos de León (COPLE)

Raúl Isai Galindo Sanchez
GG Lex. Estrategia Legal para Emprendedores

René Urrutia de la Vega
Urrutia Consulting

Rubén Ayala Padilla
AP. Firma Legal

Tobías García Tovar
Universidad de Guajalajara

Anonymous Contributors

Guerrero

Alejandro Moctezuma Niño
Universidad Loyola del Pacífico

Angel Ascencio Romero
Universidad Autónoma de Guerrero

Antonio Palazuelos Rosenzweig
Palazuelos Abogados

Carlos Ortuño Pineda
Universidad Autónoma de Guerrero

Cristian Ortega Barrera

Daysi Navez González
Universidad Autónoma de Guerrero

Evelia Chávez
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Ewry Arvid Zárate Nahón

Francisco Enrique Valdovinos Elizalde
Barra Nacional de Abogados

Gerardo Huerta-Beristain
Universidad Autónoma de Guerrero

Guadalupe Maldonado Meza
Colegio de Abogados del Estado de Guerrero

Irving Israel Moctezuma Rendón
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Joaquin Reyes Añorve
Universidad Autónoma de Guerrero

Jose Ramon Gonzalez
Consultoría, Capacitación y Estudios Especializados CESPE

Julian Lobato Pineda
Lobato & Moctezuma- Abogados

Kenia Jarizeth Gonzalez Herrera
Universidad Autónoma de Guerrero

Kenya Hernández Vinalay
Universidad Autónoma de Guerrero

Manuel Zurita Allec
Barra de Abogados de Zihuatanejo A.C.

Marcial Rodríguez Saldaña
Universidad Autónoma de Guerrero

Meridión Estrada Damián
Universidad Autónoma de Guerrero

Mirandelli Reyes Navarrete
Universidad Autónoma de Guerrero

Mirian Anel Lopez Basilio

Noemi Ascencio López
Universidad Autónoma de Guerrero

Osiris Macías Peredo

Rocío Ramírez Jiménez

Salvador Muñoz Barrios
Universidad Autónoma de Guerrero

Saúl López-Silva
Universidad Autónoma de Guerrero

Silvia Peralta García
Universidad Hipócrates

Verónica Mayren Rodríguez Herrera
Universidad Autónoma de Guerrero

Victor Hugo Martínez Martínez
Tecnológico Nacional de México

Yolanda Beltrán Arancibia
Instituto de Estudios Superiores del Pacífico Sur, A. C.

Centro de Derechos Humanos de la Montaña "Tlachinollan" A.C.

Anonymous Contributors

Hidalgo

Adrián Anaya Ángeles
Anaya Abogados

Alfonso Herrera Roldán
Descorp Abogados

Alfredo Olguín Hernández

Carlo Eduardo Medina Solis
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo

Daniela Catalina Ceron Cabañas Asesoría Jurídica JC	Juan Manuel Ruiz Alvarado Forensic Consulting Services	Rubicely Yarabith Mera Santiago Federación Mexicana de Abogados	Angel Edoardo Ruiz Buenrostro Universidad de Guadalajara	Cibeles Margarita Ciboney Sánchez Roque Hospital Civil de Guadalajara
Eduardo Trejo Lino	Luis Carlos Trejo Maldonado Bufete Jurídico Lic. Luis Carlos Trejo Maldonado y Asoc.	Víctor Manuel López Cerón Colegio de Abogados del Distrito Judicial	Anna Karolina Chimiak Centro de Justicia para la Paz y el Desarrollo A.C. (CEPAD)	Cuellar Espinoza Laura Marcela Universidad de Guadalajara
Efrain Magueyal Baxcajay RM Abogados	Luis Manuel Ruiz Velazco Forensic Consulting Services	Anonymous Contributors	Antonio Jiménez Díaz Universidad de Guadalajara	Daniel Fernández
Emmanuel G. Rosales Guerrero GMT Abogados, S.C.	Luis Martín Bernal Lechuga Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo	Jalisco	Anuar S. García Gutiérrez SOS Jalisco	David Leopoldo Arechiga Moran
Francisco Gibran Aguilar Ceron Despacho Jurídico "A&P Abogados"	Marco Antonio Becerril Flores Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo	Aaron Vázquez Arquitectura Legal	Arturo Orduña Padilla Colegio de Notarios del Estado de Jalisco	Domingo Ruiz López Capítulo Occidente del Ilustre y Nacional Colegio de Abogados de México
Gabriel López Ricalde Escuela Libre de Derecho	María de la Luz Ramírez Quiroz	Adrián Rangel Garcia	Ary Alejandro Ramos Plascencia Corporativo Jurídico Destra	Edgar Alejandro Vázquez Llamas Ochoa y Asociados, Abogados
Genaro Juárez Cortés Firma Jurídica Díaz	Mariano Alejandro Gállego Sorzano Soluciones Legales Corporativas MX	Adriana Paulina Loza Castellanos	Ary Josué Ruiz Alcaraz Lepanto Abogados	Edgar Daniel Castillo Ortega Correduría Pública 78
Gloria Lizette Bustillos Vargas Firma Legal Bustillos	Martha Elisa Gutiérrez Selvera MG Abogados y Consultoría	Aldo Eliseo Sánchez Pérez Universidad del Valle de México	Axel Francisco Orozco Torres Universidad de Guadalajara	Eduardo Barajas Langurén Universidad de Guadalajara
Javier David Ortiz Mendoza	Martha Magali Rosales Islas	Alexia Libertad Flores Barrera	Carlos Adrián Aceves Espíritu Ochoa Cuétara y Asociados S.C.	Elías Gámiz Silva Gámiz Abogados, S.C.
Jesús Carlos Ruvalcaba Ledezma Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo	Michelle Alarcón Ortiz Universidad La Salle	Alfredo Cisneros Camacho Cisneros & Asociados, Abogados Laborales, S.C.	Carlos Alberto Aguirre Pelayo Katz & Gudiño Abogados	Fernando Alejandro Molina Sánchez Ochoa Cuétara y Asociados S.C.
Jorge Javier Soto Hernández Descorp Abogados	Rebeca Guzmán Saldaña Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo	Alfredo Sánchez Ortiz Centro Universitario de los Lagos; Universidad de Guadalajara	Carlos Alberto Fermín Contreras Universidad de Guadalajara	Francisco Gerardo Padilla Padilla
Jose Flores Hernández	Roberto Wesley Zapata Durán Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo	Alma Jéssica Velázquez Gallardo Universidad de Guadalajara	Carlos Alberto Espinoza Ramos	Francisco Javier Camacho Murillo
Jose Francisco Diaz Cravioto Firma Jurídica Diaz		Alonso González-Villalobos	Carlos Moisés Espinoza Ramos	Francisco Javier Silva Castañeda Silva, Arana & Asociados, S.C.
Juan Carlos Ceron Cabañas Director de JCCC Asesoría Jurídica Abogados		Álvaro Martín Alba González Luna Barragán del Río Abogados, S.C.	Carlos Noel Reynoso Zepeda MMGSPA Abogados	Francisco Valdivia Reyes
Juan Gualberto Hurtado Pérez Dacoef Abogados		Ana Fátima López Iturríos Red de Abogadas Violeta		

Gabdiel Ivan Novia Cruz
Monarque & Novia y Asociados

Gerardo Valencia García de Quevedo
Cuesta Campos y Asociados S.C.

Grehe Rafael Velázquez Novelo
Escuela Libre de Derecho

Guadalupe Flores
RAF y Asociados

Guillermo Coronado Aguilar
Coronado Figueroa y Asociados, S.C.

Héctor Esteban Valadez Villanueva

Hiram Villar
VM&A Abogados

Igor Martín Ramos Herrera
Universidad de Guadalajara

Iván Aguilar Pesqueda
Corporativo Jurídico P&C

Iván Sánchez Rodríguez
Comisión Ejecutiva Estatal de Atención a Víctimas Jalisco

Jesús Cervantes Ruiz
Universidad de Guadalajara

Jorge Abraham Soto Monterde
Soto Monterde y Asociados

Jorge Alberto Garza Torres
GSG Jurídico

Jorge Alberto Loza Nuño
Hospital Regional Dr. Valentín Gómez Farías

José Alfredo Plascencia García
Universidad de Guadalajara

José Antonio Peña
Universidad de Guadalajara

José Antonio Sepúlveda López
Sepúlveda Estudio Legal

José Carlos Delgado Monroy
Degalcorp

José Carlos Herrera Jiménez
Solución Legal Alternativa, Centro Privado de Mediación

José Cruz Guzmán Díaz
Observatorio Ciudadano de Cultura de la Legalidad y Sistema de Justicia

José de Jesús Muñoz Navarro
González Luna Abogados y Correduría Pública 81

José Juan Quilantán Cabrera
Hospital Civil de Guadalajara " Juan I. Menchaca"

Joseph Olid
C17. Justicia e Incidencia para los Derechos Humanos

Juan Carlos Quintero Cornejo
ITESO

Juan Daniel Lugo Valadez
Ferro & Méndez Abogados

Karla Arlae Rojas Quezada
MSN Consultores S.C.

Karla G Herrera Arcos

Laura Fabiola Machuca Martínez

Lidia Celia Enciso Plascencia
Enciso & Montoya Abogados

Luis Javier Reynoso Zepeda
MMGSPA Abogados

Magdiel Gomez Muñiz
Universidad de Guadalajara

Marcela Moramay González González
Justicia para Pacientes

Marco A. Vargas Mata
Ad Litem Abogados

María del Carmen López Zermeño
Universidad de Guadalajara

Mariana Isabel Martínez Guerrero
MMGS Abogados

Mariana Mendoza Buchelli
Centro Médico Nacional de Occidente

Maribel Sánchez Tirzo

Martin Eduardo Pérez Cázares
Universidad de Guadalajara

Melina Juárez Segura
SOTORISOLVE

Miguel Angel Arévalo Ramírez
R&M Proactive Law

Miriam Heredia Zertuche

Rafael Ochoa Cuétara
Ochoa Cuétara y Asociados S.C.

Ramiro Abarca Urquiza
Universidad de Guadalajara

Ramon Gerardo Navejas Padilla
Universidad de Guadalajara

Ramón Olivares Chávez

Raúl Godoy Berrueta
Universidad Marista de Guadalajara

Ricardo Campirano Gutiérrez
Campirano & Cuevas Abogados

Ricardo M. Rodríguez G.

Ricardo Navarro Ramos
Universidad de Guadalajara; CUNORTE

Ricardo Tostado Padilla
Tostado Padilla y Asociados, S.C.

Rodrigo Cano Guzman
Universidad de Guadalajara

Sandra Lourdes Quiñones Domínguez
Litigio Estratégico en Derechos Humanos

Sergio Daniel Larios Ramos
Larios y Arroyo Abogados

Sergio Rodolfo Chávez Perez
AS Integra

Sofía López de Alba

Soyla H. León Tovar
Universidad Panamericana

Tlacacl Jiménez Briseño
Universidad de Guadalajara

Victor Hugo Gaytan Lomeli
Abogados Profesionales, Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco y Bahía de Banderas, Nayarit

Yessica Isabel Santana Méndez
Federación Mexicana de Abogados

Anonymous Contributors

Michoacán

Adolfo Alfredo Medina Olivos

Aldo Alejandro Arizmendi Valenzuela
Valenzuela Plaza Consultores Empresariales S.C.

Alma América Bárcenas Ortega
QB Asesores Fiscales

Ana Cristina Ferreyra Ferreyra
Universidad Latina de América

Antonio Carlos Cortés Arroyo Comisión Estatal de los Derechos Humanos de Michoacán	Francisco Fabián Sánchez Cinépolis	Jose Luis Villicaña Hernández Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolás de Hidalgo	Omar Francisco Huerta Marín Universidad Latina de América	Christian Benitez Núñez Centro Interamericano de Investigación en Derechos Humanos y Litigio Estratégico A.C.
Arturo Tena Huerta Bunker Policía Digital	Francisco Sanchez Chanona CECAPREV	José Valencia Mojica	Oscar Arturo Padilla Sánchez	
Carlos Escobedo Suárez Mendoza Oropeza Martínez & Asociados	Gandhi Sebastian Gutierrez Núñez	Leonardo Chávez Chávez CC&L Abogados	Oscar Núñez Chávez	Crhstian Nava Firma de Abogados Nava
Carlos Gustavo Cortés Guerra	Gerardo Guzmán Durán	Lorena Cortés Villaseñor Comunidad Segura y Participación Democrática A.C.	Paloma Méndez Jasso Bufete Rojas López y Asociados, S.C.	Cristina Rumbo Bonfil Observatorio Ciudadano de Morelos A.C.
César Andrei Villagómez Villalón Crea Soluciones Integrales	J. Jesús Salgado Hernández Universidad Vasco de Quiroga	Lorena Lundez Andrade ASCAPA	Salvador López García	
Christian Omar Segura Alanis Universidad Vasco de Quiroga	Janeth Dessire Vidales Esquivel Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolás de Hidalgo	Luis Fernando Víctor García Grupo Internacional Caor	Sandra Conejo	Damian Arizmendi Echegaray Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos
Daniel Reyes Cázarez. Daniel Reyes Cázarez	Jean Cadet Odimba On'Etambalako Wetshokonda Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolás de Hidalgo	Luz María Hernández Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolás de Hidalgo	Sergio Rubén Ramírez Llanderal Llanderal & Ayala S.C.	Daniel García Cruded García Cruded Consultoría Legal
David Viveros Vázquez Viveros Vázquez & Asociados, Abogados	Jesús Eduardo Sanchez Flores Sanchez y Asociados	Marco Antonio Salinas Hernández	Tayde González Arias	David Alberto Herrero Medina Herrero & Asociados
Dr. Segura Secretaría de Salud Michoacán	Jonathan Pastor Gomez Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolás de Hidalgo	María de los Dolores López Calvillo Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolás de Hidalgo	Ulises Nicolás Carmona García Anonymous Contributors	David Martínez Duncker R. Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos
Edgar Domingo Bravo García Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social	Jorge Alejandro Molina Lázaro Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolás de Hidalgo	Mariana Baltazar Téllez Red de Abogadas Indígenas	Morelos	Diana Gabriela Pinzón Ortiz Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México
Elidet García López Amnistía Internacional México	José Alfredo Tapia Navarrete Universidad Latina de América	Octavio de Jesús Contreras Rico Universidad Marista Valladolid	Adrián Ariza Cuéllar Servicios Jurídicos Integrales	Domingo Guerrero Ortiz Fundación Siempre por Puente de Ixtla A.C.
Elsa López Pérez Universidad Monterrey	José Alfredo Tapia Navarrete Universidad Latina de América	Octavio Morales Balboa Bufete de Consultoría Jurídica, Inmobiliaria Morales Asociados, S. C.	Adriana Lisbeth Lucas de Jesus Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos	
Erandy Pérez Díaz Universidad Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz	José Luis Ortíz Coronado		Alma Patricia López Mier Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos	
Erick Simón Soto Guevara ÉTH Despacho Jurídico			Berenice García Álvarez	Elias Ramirez Roman Universidad Tecnológica Morelos
			Brenda Denisse Renteria Cervantes Colectivo Algaraza	Fidel Gimenez Valdes Abogado Escuela Libre de Derecho

Francisco Alejandro Piñera Santos
SEJUPRO Morelos S.A.S. de C.V.

Francisco Javier Pérez Davo
Davo Abogados

Gabriela Lizbeth Hidalgo Colín

Gerardo Manrique
Asociación Pensamiento Penal México

Irene M. Parada Toro
Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública

Javier Carrasco Solís
Instituto de Justicia Procesal Penal

Jesús Santa-Olalla Tapia
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos

Joaquín Sedano Tapia
Colegio Morelense de Académicos del Derecho. A.C.

José Jesús Mendoza Hernández

Juan Gomez Hernández
Universidad Mexicana de Educación a Distancia

Juan Netzahualpilli García Delgadillo
JNetzahualpilli

Julio Cabrera Dircio
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos

Karen Olascuaga Sánchez

Karla Jiménez Erazo

Ladislao Adrián Reyes Barragán
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos

Liliana K. Valencia Estañón
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos

Luz María Gonzalez Robledo
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos

Mactzil Teresa Sánchez García
Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social; ISSSTE

Mario Salvador Sánchez Domínguez
Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública

Noe Jose Dominguez Mendez

Omar Humberto Escarcega Bastida
Colegio de Abogados Católicos de México

Oscar Javier Apáez Pineda
Universidad La Salle

Oscar Villegas Rojas
Mondragón | Openlaw

Rocío del Socorro Cruz Plaza

Rosalva Cruz Nazario

Wilian Estrada Ramirez

Anonymous Contributors

Nayarit

Alberto Guzmán Trigueros

Aldo Rafael Medina García
Universidad Autónoma de Nayarit

Carlos Cervantes Abrego
Servicios de Salud de Nayarit

Carlos H. Ornelas Gonzalez
Ius Corporativo Jurídico Especializado

David Osiris Pacheco Núñez

Eduardo Ramírez Roque
Servicios Legales COLM S.C.

Emiliano Zapata Sandoval Blasco

Gilberto Miramontes Correa
MB Servicios Legales y de Correduría, S.C.

Hugo Alberto Flores Nungaray

Hugo Armando Palafox Ramírez

Isabel Reyes Luis

Jesica Marlene Cortes Espitia
Legal Think

Jorge Delgadillo Rodríguez
Comisión Estatal de Conciliación y Arbitraje Médico para el Estado de Nayarit

José Antonio Serrano Morán
Comisión de Defensa de los Derechos Humanos para el Estado de Nayarit

Jose Guadalupe Plascencia Ortiz
Plascencia & Abogados

Juan Silvestre Peña García
Universidad Autónoma de Nayarit

Lourdes Patricia Magaña Jaime
Universidad Autónoma de Nayarit

Marcos Alberto González Hernández

Mario Messina López
Hospital Civil de Tepic

Martha Karina Jalomo Ortiz

Melina Edith Miramontes Barajas
MB Servicios Legales y de Correduría, S.C.

Naghive Hurtado Espinosa

Octavio Montes de Oca Ordóñez
Abogados Colegiados del Estado de Nayarit

Rogelio Alberto Fernández Arguelles
Universidad Autónoma de Nayarit

Rosa Iliana López Cienfuegos

Verónica Cruz García
Servicios de Salud de Nayarit

Víctor Valencia
Valencia Cortés Consultoría Legal y Contable S.C.

Xavier Xunior Esparza García
Esparzza Abogados

Anonymous Contributors

Nuevo León

Á. Gabriel Carrillo
Facultad Libre de Derecho Monterrey

Abelardo González Duque
Universidad Metropolitana de Monterrey

Abraham Alejandro Becerra Puentes
Universidad Metropolitana de Monterrey

Adrián Ricardo Flores Lozano
Queda Claro

Alejandra M. Garza Domínguez
De Hoyos Koloffon y Asociados - Propiedad Intelectual

Alejandro Armijo Jardines
Aion Lex

Amado Díaz Pérez
Bufete Amado Diaz

Antonio Estrada Treviño
Servicios Integrales, Casa Consultora, S.C.

Arturo Azuara Flores
Universidad de Monterrey

Aurora de Jesús Garza Juárez
Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León

Azael Cortés Dueñas

Brenda Catalina Gonzalez
Brenda Catalina Gonzalez

Carlos Leal-Isla Garza
Leal Isla & Horváth, S.C.

Carlos Omar García Charvel
García Garza Charvel & Asociados S.C.

César Adrián Arellano Maldonado
CAM Consultoría Jurídica

Christopher Ernesto Rodríguez Pérez

Cristián Castaño Contreras
Centro de Estudios Estratégicos y de Gobierno

Daniel Alberto Garza de la Vega
Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León

Daniel Gonzalez Monsivais
Safe Solutions Abogados S.C.

David E. Leal Gonzalez
Littler México S.C.

David Moreno García
Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León

Diana Verónica Soto Madrigal
Guerra Gómez Abogados

Elsa G. Ramírez Martínez

Enrique Franco Adaya
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Fernando Iglesias Mejía
Carrier México

Filiberto Raymundo García
Acciona Energía México, S. de R.L. de C.V.

Gabriel Farah
Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey

Génesis Moyeda Salazar
Gloria Ponce de León & Hernández

Georgina Mayela Núñez Rocha
Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León

Gonzalo Luna Sosa

Isaid Filiberto Rayón Martínez
CES Jurídico

Iza María Sánchez Siller
Instituto Tecnológico de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey

Jaime A. Treviño González
JATA - J.A. Treviño Abogados

Jaime Fernando Cienfuegos Sordo
Martínez Gándara & Vázquez Torres Consultores

Jaime Ricardo Espinosa Carreon
Facultad de Derecho y Criminología UANL

Javier E. Núñez Garza
Núñez & Montemayor, Abogados Asociados

Javier Sepulveda Ponce
Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León

Jessica Citlalli Díaz Rodríguez

Jesús Jonguitud Alfaro

José Mercedes Hernández Díaz
Universidad Regiomontana

José Ramón Rodríguez García

José Ramón Villarreal Martínez
Páramo Fernández y Garza Abogados

José Raphael Sánchez Regalado
Borderas Consultores Legales

Josemaría Urrutia García
Urrutia-Ángeles y Asociados, S.C.

Juan Carlos Cabrera Betancourt
Renace A.B.P.

Juan Ubaldo López Sánchez
Navarro & López Abogados

Julio César Ortega González
Bufete Ortega González, Sociedad Civil

Laura Angélica Olazarán Hernández
OH Legal Mx

Leopoldo Ángeles González
Ángeles Abogados

Luis Alberto Valencia Puente

Luis Darío Ángeles González
Urrutia - Ángeles y Asociados, S.C.

Luis Eduardo Zavala de Alba
Casa Monarca. Ayuda Humanitaria al Migrante, A.B.P.

Luis F. González Parás
Santos Elizondo S.C.

María Antonieta Silva Herrera
U-erre

María de Lourdes Romero Ortiz
Closet LGBT, A.C.

María del Carmen Gonzalez Guajardo de Villarreal
Corporación Jurídica S.C.

Mariana González de Anda

Marlon Omar López Zapata
Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey

Miguel Angel Abramo Martinez
Santos-Elizondo S.C.

Miguel Valdés Faz
Arizpe, Valdés & Marcos, S.C.

Nadia González Elizondo
Galicia Abogados, S.C.

Pablo Antonio Duarte Reyna
Duarte Reyna Abogados

Pedro Cesar Cantu Martinez
Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León

Rafael Alday González
Alday & Asociados, Abogados

Raúl Morales de Alba
Universidad Metropolitana de Monterrey; Universidad de Monterrey

René Montemayor Garza
Christus Health Organization

Rogelio Salas García
Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León

Samuel Hiram Ramírez Mejía
Universidad de Monterrey

Sergio García Garza
García Garza Charvel & Asociados S.C.

Víctor Florentino Camacho Trejo
Instituto de Urología Robótica y Laparoscópica Monterrey S.C.

Anonymous Contributors

Oaxaca

Abel Méndez Díaz
Barra Mexicana; Colegio de Abogados Capítulo Oaxaca

Aldair de Jesús Cruz Martínez

Álvaro López Hernández
Corporativo Jurídico ALH & Asociados

Álvaro López Pérez
ALH & Asociados Corporativo Jurídico

Ana Laura Ruiz Peña
MRCI, Manejo de Recursos y Controles Inteligentes

Andrea Rosario Hernández Baltazar
HB Consultora Legal

Ángel Barrientos Ortiz

Antonio Jiménez Carballo Poder Judicial del Estado de Oaxaca	Gerardo Francisco López García Jurídico López Thomas	Tania F. Aquino Grupo de Mujeres 8 de Marzo A.C.	Arturo García Villaseñor Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla; UDALP	David Zamora Amador PI Consultoría en Propiedad Intelectual
Carlos Tomás Velasco López	Javier Ochoa Canales Servicios de Salud de Oaxaca	Yarib Hernández García Universidad Autónoma Benito Juárez de Oaxaca	Azalia Pintado González Universidad del Valle de México	Diana Krystal Acevedo Ramirez
Cira Mariana Morales Ramos	José Mathus Cruz	Anonymous Contributors	Beatriz García Solano Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla	Edgar Omar Rodríguez Camacho
Deyanira Aquino Campos MUACO, A.C.	Juan Carlos de la Rosa Gutiérrez Juan Carlos de la Rosa Gutiérrez	Puebla	Berenice Méndez Vázquez ISU	Eduardo Arturo Ponce Martínez Bufete Jurídico Ponce Martínez Abogados, Firma Legal
Edgar Alejandro García Martínez	Karina del Ruby Delgadillo Hernández	Alejandro Esprú Guerra Consejo Ciudadano de Seguridad y Justicia del Estado de Puebla	Carlos Alberto Julián y Nacer Universidad de las Américas Puebla	Emily Castellanos Gonzalez Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla
Edna Georgina Franco Vargas Jurídico Corporativo Franco S.C.	Luz María Martínez Cortés	Alejandro Pérez Gómez LANPER, S.C. Inteligencia Fiscal y Administrativa	Carlos Raúl Ramírez Brito Volkswagen Financial Services México	En Derecho Christian Valadez Puga Consultoría Valorativa Penal
Elizabeth Olvera Vázquez Red de Abogadas Indígenas	María de la Luz Candelaria Chiñas Instituto de Capacitación y Consultoría en el Sistema Acusatorio (ICSAADHD)	Alejandro Pérez Marín	Carlos Tovilla	Enrique Hernández Huerta Instituto de Ciencias Jurídicas de Puebla A.C.
Emilio Ricardo Rivera Ricardo Enríquez, Abogados	Martin Aragon Martinez.	Alexandro Sin Stamatiades Sobrado, Juárez & Stamatiades	Carmina Parada Aguilar Consultoría y Capacitación para la Paz. A.C.; Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey	Erick Antonio Pérez García Deforest Abogados
Erick Azamar Cruz Servicios de Salud de Oaxaca	Miriam Pascual Jiménez Centro de Estudios para los DDHH y Justicia Ambiental Yureni A.C.	Alfredo Jiménez Reyes Instituto de Estudios Universitarios	Christiane Cesin Deforest Abogados	F. Francisco Morales y Rivera Colegio del Centro Oriente CIENMEX S. C.
Erika Lilí Díaz Cruz Luna del Sur A.C.	Miriam Paulina Flores Diaz Paulina Flores. Asesoría Legal	Andrea Priede Iglesias Priede & Asociados	Cristina Jiménez Azcatl Colegio de Abogados Lex Iure S.C.	Faustino Gonzalo Ramirez Zenteno Consultoría Integral Saze S.A.S. de C.V.
Erika Manzano Flores	Pablo Escobar García	Angel Orlanddo Flores Alvarado	Cuitláhuac Guillermo Beristain Zuñiga	Felipe Tlatoa Ponce
Fernando Cid Rodriguez G Jurídico Estratégico	Ramón Velásquez Chagoya Corporativo Velásquez Chagoya	Ángel Ovidio Díaz Flores IUSANITARIO	Daniel Armando Limón Condado Fundación Adelphos Las Manos que Mueven al Mundo A.C.	Fernando Juárez Hernández SJ&S Abogados, S.C.
Fernando Vidal Candelaria Santiago	Rubén Reyes Sosa Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social	Angelica Piñal Moctezuma Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey		Francisco Everardo Díaz Ballesteros
Fortino Santiago Gómez Estrategias Jurídicas Integrales ASE-JURE	Samantha Salazar Diego			

Francisco Javier Parra Cid HMEX	Jesús Rojas Lezama	Ma. Aurora Lomeli González Abogados L&G	Miluska Fiorella Orbegoso Silva Universidad de las Américas Puebla	Álvaro Morales Avilés Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro
Gabriela Hernández Islas Universidad Metropolitana de Tlaxcala	José Alfredo Muñoz Carreto CMP Carreto, Muñoz y Pichardo & Asc.	Madai Muñoz Covarrubias Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social; UDLAP	Nelly Huerta Fernández	Antonio Juan José Gutiérrez Álvarez Correduría Pública No. 6
Gabriela Moreno Valle Bautista Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey	José Alvaro López Loredo Hospital Ángeles Puebla	Manuel Giménez Reyes & Asociados Abogados, S.C.	Noel Herrera OAKMONT	Benjamin Arias Pesquera
Gabriela Uribe Gamboa	José Antonio Bretón Betanzos Universidad Iberoamericana	María de Jesús Camacho Sánchez Barra de Abogados Honor y Justicia. A.C.	Norma Estela Pimentel Méndez Barra Mexicana Colegio de Abogados, A.C.	Bernardo García Camino Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro
Gina Sánchez Flores Secretaría de Salud de Puebla	José Luis García Martínez	María de Lourdes González Romero Universidad Popular Autónoma del Estado de Puebla	Oscar del Razo	Carlos Márquez Ambrosi Deforest Abogados
Guadalupe Angélica Juárez Álvarez Barra Mexicana; Colegio de Abogados, A.C.	Juan Carlos Galindo Becerra	María Elena Menéndez Ibáñez Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey	Raúl Domínguez Cajica Defensa Fiscal	Carlos Ricardo Velazquez de León Velazquez de León Servicios Jurídicos
Héctor José María Garza Villalobos Garza & Serrano Abogados A.C.	Julia Carolina Alvarez Escalona	María Fernanda Mendoza Navarro Secretaría de Salud	Roberto Rosete Guzmán Instituto de Derechos Humanos Ignacio Ellacuría SJ	Christofer Aarón Hernández Covarrubias Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro
Inés Laura López Martínez	Justino Cerezo Honorato Fundación Universidad de Las Américas Puebla	María Teresa Palacios Rucabado Universidad del Valle de México	Rodrigo Misael Vázquez Hernández Vázquez & Asociados Abogados	Daniel Orozco Galván Colegio de Abogados Penalistas del Estado de Querétaro
Ingrid Gabriela Franco Ramírez Brigada Migrante	Kenia Castro	Maribel Flores Sánchez Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey	Ruben Blanca Diaz Red de Abogados Puebla	Dante Romero Turrubiates Basham, Ringe y Correa, S.C.
Jessica Paola Ortiz Martínez Deforest	Kevin Toquero Ramírez Rivadeneira, Treviño y de Campo, S.C.	Mauro García Solano Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla	Tomás Rojas Romero Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla	Diego Miranda Martínez Universidad Anáhuac
Jesus Alejo Diaz Ortiz D-Fr Corporativo Jurídico	Kevin Toquero Ramírez Rivadeneira, Treviño y de Campo, S.C.	Miguel Ángel Huesca Bazán	Viviana Castillo Luna	E. Figueroa
Jesús Enrique Fuentes de la Torre Observatorio de la Abogacía de la Cátedra José Ramón Cossío Díaz de la UIA	Lorena Chayban Abdul Massih Deforest Abogados	Miguel Antonio Candia Delgadillo Sinergias Integrales, Abogados.	Yuteita Valeria Hoyos Ramos Red de Abogadas Indígenas	Edgar César Villa Osornio
Jesús González Sampedro Rivadeneira, Treviño y de Campo, S.C.	Luis Antonio Jiménez Kuri AR&K Consultores Empresariales		Anonymous Contributors	Edivar Hurtado Rangel
	Luz Aurora Sánchez Zamora Instituto de Estudios Universitarios		Querétaro	Eduardo David Meunier
			Abraham Amador González Representación Jurídica Amador y Asociados	

Emilio Paulín Larracochea Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro	Javier Atzin Vallejo Rodríguez Vallejo & Asociados	Margarita Cruz López Román Servicios Jurídicos Fiscales	Rodolfo Vega Hernández Fundación Universitaria de Derecho, Administración y Política, S.C. (FUNDAP)	Eduardo Velazquez Carpio Secretaría de Salud
Enrique Pons Franco Romero & Pons Abogados; We Legal	Javier Canseco Malloy EC Legal Rubio Villegas	Margarita Cruz Torres Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro	Ruben Navarro Espinosa Universidad Cuauhtémoc	Eric Miravete Granja Abogados Miravete & Asociados
Eugenio Hilario Miranda García Comisión Estatal de Arbitraje Médico del Estado de Querétaro	Javier Oviedo Puig Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro	María de la Llata Simroth	Yamit Antonio Cortés Cornejo Cortés & Hernández Abogados	Erick Mis Mondragon
F. Filiberto López Díaz López Díaz y Asociados	Jesús García Hernández Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro	María Leticia Montero Villar & Villar Abogados	Anonymous Contributors	Francisco Israel Colunga Becerril Colunga Abogados Laborales
Fernando Francisco Carreto Ortega CJ Abogados, S.C.	Jonathan Mondragon Orozco Hospital H+Tec100	Mariza Amalia Munguía Herrera Frente Observador de Servidores Públicos. A.C. (FOSERP)	Quintana Roo	Gilberto Esponda D. Esponda y Asociados
Francisco Javier Arteaga Rodríguez	Jorge Hugo Zavala Jaramillo	Miguel Alejandro Rodríguez Báez Facultad de Derecho, Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro	Alfredo Romo Contreras y Asociados Abogados	Hazael Arreola
Francisco Javier Quijano y Quijano	José Joaquín Piña Mondragón Centro de Ingeniería y Desarrollo Industrial (CIDESI)	Miguel Enrique Sánchez Anaya Universidad Anáhuac	Angélica González Quintero Mármol Quintero Mármol, Bañuelos y Asociados, S.C.	Irma Archundia Riveros Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social
Francisco Ramón Mellado Hernández	Jose Martin Grimaldo Serrano	Mónica Andrea Hernández Martínez HM Abogados	Antonio Palacios León	Javier Lozano Ponzanelli Nassar, Lozano y Asociados, S.C.
Gabriela Torres Delgado	Juan Carlos Martínez Mey Colegio de Abogados Penalistas del Estado de Querétaro	Oliver Alexei Martínez Ortega	Armando Amador Cano Ciruscopica S. de R.L. de C.V.	José Guillermo González Lomelí
Gerardo Servín Aguillón Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro	Juan Carlos Villar Villar & Villar Abogados, S.C.	Omar Vielma Luna Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro	Brenda Elizabeth Ramirez Govea	Jose Luis Leal Suarez Consortio Corporativo de Abogados
Gerson Galicia V. SERJUFI	Juan Martín Granados Torres Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro	Paulina Alba Betancourt AB Consultoría Jurídica	Bruno Francesco Dominguez Manzi DG&H	José Luis Pineda Díaz Pineda y Asociados
Hilda Romero Zepeda Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro	Luis Ricardo Escobedo Pérez Freyssinier Escobedo Abogados	R. Gerardo López Jiménez R.G. Estudio Legal	Carlos Augusto Pereira Quijano Canna-Lex Abogados	Juan A. Castillo Cocom Universidad Intercultural Maya de Quintana Roo
Hugo Alejandro Gerones Reyes Universidad Anáhuac	Ma. Consuelo Rosillo Garfías Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro	Raúl Díaz de León Hauser RDLegal Abogados Querétaro	Carlos Rubén Ojeda Cerón Universidad Intercultural Maya de Quintana Roo	Karina Jackeline Pérez García Universidad de Quintana Roo
J. Esteban Paulin Posada Hospital San José de Querétaro			Claudia Melisa Chiñas Gabriel	Karla Josefina Duarte Camacho Hospital General de Cancún; Universidad del Ejército y Fuerza Aérea
				Katía Noemí Carrillo Martínez

Leopoldo Cruz Navarro Barra de Abogados de la Riviera Maya A. C.	Yunitzilim Rodríguez Pedraza Universidad de Quintana Roo	Gerardo Vaqueiro Durán WDM Abogados	Luis Gonzalez Lozano	Carlos Alberto Inzunza Aldana Bufete Jurídico Inzunza Lupio & Culiacán Participa IAP
Luis Alejandro Medina González Correduría Pública No. 10	Anonymous Contributors	Héctor Omar Turrubiates Flores Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí	María Fernanda Acosta Fernández BDLG	Carlos Jesus Patiño Cabanillas Carlos Patiño & Asociados; Estrategia y Solución Jurídica
Luis Ernesto Hernández García Grupo Turquesa, Cadena Radiofónica Peninsular	Aldo Medina Serpa Hospital de Especialidades Médicas de la Salud	Hugo Sosapavón Hugo Sosapavón y Cia. S.C.	Mario Alberto Hernández Campos E&M Contadores Públicos y Abogados	Carlos Robles Talavera Sociedad Sinaloense de Salud Pública
María Valeria Jiménez Baez Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social	Antonio Echavarría Gomez	Itzel Yasil Gutierrez Elizalde	Mayela Garza Lagüera Uber México Technology & Software	Felipe de Jesús Peraza Garay Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa
Mario Enrique Herrera Carrasco	Aracely Rojas Munoz "ASI" Asesoría en Servicios Integrales	Jaime Arturo Gutiérrez Barrios	Miguel Angel Valenzuela Saldías Universidad San Pablo	Fernando Almada Felix.
Martha Fabiola Lara Lara	Baltazar Reyna Reynoso Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí	Javier Ávila Calvillo	Patricia Elizabeth Cossío Torres Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí	Fernando García Sais Notaría Pública 210
Marx Rodríguez Montalvo. Consultoría Laboral de Quintana Roo	Claudia Elizabeth Cuéllar Ochoa Lúminas, Centro de Derechos Humanos A.C.	Jorge Chessal Palau CHP Firma Legal S.C.	Raymundo Cruz Lopez	Francisco Ricardo Ramírez Lugo Universidad Autónoma Indígena de México
Mauricio Chávez Velasco Chávez Velasco Abogados	Daniel Jacobo Marín Universidad de Jaén	Jorge Luis Dorantes Puente ADC Abogados	Ricardo H Preciado Jiménez Animos Novandi	Iriana Felix Soto Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa
Octavio A. González Ramos Investigador CECAL	David Samuel Mejía Cruz	Jorge Luis Villegas Flores Jonguitud & Villegas, Abogados	Sanjuana Idalia Guerrero Reyes Despacho Salazar García	Iris Lydia Ibarra Ramirez
Pablo Fabián Guadarrama González	Eduardo Hernández Ibarra Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí	José Alfonso Castillo Cabral Universidad José Vasconcelos	Urenda Queletzú Navarro Sanchez Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí	Jesus Manuel Lopez Marroquin Universidad Autónoma de Occidente
Rafael Antonio del Pozo Dergal	Fernando Sánchez Lárraga Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí	José Angel Estrada Martínez HMG Consultores Legales, S.C.	Violeta Mendezcarlo Silva Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí	Jorge Rubén Ibarra Martínez Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa; Civitas, A. C.
Raúl Alejandro Heredia Alba Heredia y Sanchez Abogados	Francisco Javier Gutierrez Robles Firma Fiscal	José de Jesús Pérez Martínez Educación y Ciudadanía A.C.	Yesica Yolanda Rangel Flores Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí	Jose Angel Gil Pineda Servicios de Salud de Sinaloa
Roberto Fernández Castilla	Francisco Salazar Soni Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí	Karla Nohemi Maldonado Guzman	Alan Alfonso Pérez Ramos MIUAS A.C.	José Antonio Quibrera Matienzo Hospital Pediátrico de Sinaloa
Víctor Manuel Rivera Mellado		Luis Eduardo Cuéllar Ochoa Co Crea Consultoría	Anonymous Contributors	
	San Luis Potosí	Luis Gerardo García Cárdenas HMG Consultores Legales	Sinaloa	

Jose Rolando Reyes Soto

Reyes Soto y Asocs.
Despacho Jurídico

Juan Carlos Bautista Fernández

BF Abogados

Luis Fernando Ortiz Bishop

Marco César Borboa Cárdenas

María Elizabeth Solano Saldaña

Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla

María Guadalupe Ramírez Zepeda

Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa

Maribel Ruiz Chávez

Martin Moncada Estrada

Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa

Olia Acuña Maldonado

Universidad Autónoma Indígena de México

Óscar Fidel González Mendivil

Comisión Estatal de Atención Integral a Víctimas

Ury Magid Cortes Sanchez

Magid & Asociados
Centro Integral de Capacitación en Juicios Orales

Yedid Zazueta Vega

Lopez & Zazueta
Contadores Públicos S.C.

Anonymous
Contributors

Sonora

Adria Velia González Beltrones

Universidad de Sonora

Adriel Córdova Pimentel

Alberto Robles Mendoza

Alejandro Ríos Ochoa

Despacho de Abogados Durazo López & Asociados

Alma Berenice Nieblas Cota

Universidad de Sonora

Ana Otilia Ávila Gastelum

Ángel Ignacio Carretas Chávez

Carlos Alberto Rubalcava Rentería

César Enrique Lendo Pérez

Lendo Abogados
Tributarios, S.C.

Claudia Alejandra Ruiz Reséndez

Cruz Rafael Carrillo Olivas

Ayón Abogados

Cynthia Denisse Arco Amarillo Lohr

Centro de Análisis y Defensa de Derechos, A.C.

Danilo Manuel Gonzalez Roman

Denia Yadira Durazo López

Durazo López Abogados

Diego Manuel Flores Hurtado

Corporativo Jurídico
Empresarial FS

Eusebio Flores Barraza

Universidad de Sonora

Gilberto Ayón Reyes

Ayón Abogados

Guillermo R. R. Malpica

Consultoría Legal

Gustavo Miguel Azcona Arteaga

Universidad de Sonora

Hector Guillermo Campbell Araujo

Universidad de Sonora

J. Joaquín Cabrera O.

Tapia, Robles, Cabrera y Moreno S.C.

Javier Alfonso Pérez Chávez

PCHTER Abogados

Jesus Enrique Mercado Castro

Universidad de Sonora

Jesus Francisco Meza Sainz

José Enrique Guerra Fourcade

GF Abogados

Juan González Flores

Asesores Laborales
Lic. Juan González Flores

Juan José Duarte Bravo

D&L Abogados S.C.

Juan Jose Reyes Cervantes

Reyes y Asociados

Juan Pablo Yáñez Gutiérrez

Julián Canan Borquez Castillo

Asociación Sonorense de Derecho

Liliana Bernal Zamora

Regino Abogados

Luis Enrique Mercado Rodríguez

Universidad de Sonora

María Antonieta Castellanos Vázquez

Universidad de Sonora

Mario Octavio Monroy López

Miguel Centeno Silva

Naitze Daniela Gonzalez Ramirez

Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey

Noelia Carolina del Castillo Salazar

Fundación Ankaí A.C.

Norma Alicia Escalante Arias

Universidad de Sonora

Rafael Ramírez Villaescusa

Universidad de Sonora

Renato Alberto Girón Loya

René Alejandro León Félix

Universidad de Sonora

Rodrigo Daniel Caballero Valencia

Caballero & Asociados

Salus Javier Elenes Silva

Universidad La Salle

Victor Corral Torres

Corral Lex e Inmobiliaris, S.A.S de C.V.

Victor S. Peña

El Colegio de Sonora

Anonymous
Contributors

Tabasco

Anabell Chumacero

Consultoría Grupo CIEM

Ángel Sebastián Rodríguez Tosca

Antonio Urbina Reyes

Firma Jurídica "Defensa Legal Estratégica"

Arias Cruz Adriana

Carlos Augusto Castro Razo

Hospital Ángeles Villahermosa; Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco; Universidad Olmeca

Carlos Sergio Cadenas de la Cruz

César Antonio Irecta Nájera

El Colegio de la Frontera Sur

Cindy Fabiola Nicoli Pérez

Daniel de la Cruz Cruz

David Alejandro Requena

Implantología Avanzada

Deivi Raúl Montejó Díaz

Edison Mateos Payró
Corporativo Jurídico
Mateos Payró

Eduardo Luciano Pérez

CBG Asesores

Elias Córdova Sastré
Hospital Ángeles
Villahermosa

Elias Germán Arzubide Dagdug
Barra Tabasqueña de Abogados; Colegio de Abogados, A.C.

Elvira Alejandra Ricárdez López

Enrique Alejandro Becerra González
Abogados A.C.

Fabián Pérez González
VICELIS

Fernando Jesus Olan
Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social

Francisco Javier Méndez Perez
Legales y Servicios Méndez y Asociados S.C.

Francisco Javier Pérez Jiménez

Guadalupe Ocampo Perez
Despacho Jurídico C&D Asociados.

Heberto R. Priego Álvarez
Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco

Héctor Lastra Reyes
Lastra & Marcos Abogados

Ilecara Colorado Bustillos.

Ivonne Adriana Gaytan Bertruy
Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco

Jesus Jiménez Jiménez
Cultura Jurídica de Tabasco A. C.

Jorge Arzubide Dagdug

Jorge Córdova Ortiz

Jorge Vladimir Pons y Garcia
Consejero General de la UINL

José M. Salvador Hernández
Salvador & Asociados-Despacho de Abogados

José Oscar Guzmán García
Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco

Josefina Barojas Sánchez
Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco

Karen Nazareth Sosa Maldonado
Despacho Jurídico Hernández Sosa

Lenin Méndez Paz
Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco

Liliann Brown Herrera

Luis Edgar Moscoso Muñoz

Manuel Alejandro Zurita de La Cruz

Manuel Antonio Ortiz Perez
Consortio Jurídico Empresarial

Manuel Fernando de Jesús Arévalo Rodríguez
Universidad Autónoma de Guadalajara

María Beatríz Evia Ramirez

María Rebeca Magdaleno Silván
Universidad Autónoma de Guadalajara

María Teresa Chablé de la Cruz

Maritel Yanes Pérez
El Colegio de la Frontera Sur

Martha Beatriz Carmona Núñez
Secretaría de Salud del Estado de Tabasco

Miguel Alberto Romero Pérez
Romero, Pons y Asociados S.C.

Miguel Enrique Alvarado Zetina
Instituto Universitario Esparta

Omar Osorio Garcia

Rita Manuela Lopez Cruz
Instituto de Seguridad Social del Estado de Tabasco

Rolando Castillo Santiago
Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco

Tixiana Laura Toledo Peral
Despacho Romero, Pons y Abogados S.C.

Víctor Manuel Barrera Hernández
Barrera Gonzalez Legal Consulting

Victor Robles
Secretaría de Salud del Estado de Tabasco
Anonymous Contributors

Tamaulipas

Adalberto Guevara Montemayor

Adalberto Rosas Frías

Adolfo Bazavilvazo Velasco

Alejandra Muñoz Aguirre

Ana María Sánchez Mendiola
Universidad Interamericana del Norte

Ana Xochitl Barrios del Angel
Correduría Pública 6

Anel Sánchez Johnson

Ángel Raúl Alvarez Anduiz
ML Legal

Anselmo Hernández Cavazos
Universidad del Atlántico

Armando Villanueva Mendoza
Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas

Arturo Bazaldua Guardiola
Instituto de Estudios Superiores de Tamaulipas A.C.

Arturo Esparza Parra
Instituto de Estudios Superiores de Tamaulipas A.C.

Carlos Alberto Carreón Gutiérrez
Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas

Clarissa Vásquez R.

Dora Delia Leal Peña

Edy Izaguirre Treviño
Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas

Enrique de Leija Basoria

Ernesto León Martínez

Fernando del Angel Enriquez
Del Angel Chávez Abogados

Javier Alan Pérez Ramos

Jesus Alvarado Martínez
SST

José Jaime Rivero Martínez
Accuracy, Legal & Consulting

José Manuel Gómez Porchini
Calmécac Asesores Profesionales, S.C.

Juan Carlos Capistrán Rueda

Juan Carlos Chio Urbina
Outsourcing Legal Services

Juan Jorge Olvera Reyes
Barra Mexicana de Abogados

Julio César González Mariño
Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas

Laura Garcia Saenz

Luis Heraclio Mar López

Manuel Barajas Brambila
Veritas Fiscalis, S.C

Marco Antonio Serrano Montalvo
Serrano Montalvo Consultores Jurídicos S. C.

María Guadalupe Gómez Núñez
Universidad Americana del Noreste

Noe Guerrero Maldonado
Guerrero Defensores Fiscales y Asociados

Rey Jesús Szymanski López

Tomás Jesús González Santiago

Yaritza A. Pérez Velázquez

Anonymous Contributors

Tlaxcala

Aldo Eduardo Chávez Juárez

Angélica Pérez Pérez
Universidad Autónoma de Tlaxcala

Cristian Atonal Lara

Edgar Giron Soriano

Edgar Salazar Macías
Salazar y Asociados, Abogados

Edith Emilse Ballinas Santelíz

Edith Salazar de Gante
Universidad Autónoma de Tlaxcala

Enrique Bàez Tobías
Escuela Superior de Derecho de Tlaxcala

Fernan Carro Cano

Fernando Rodríguez Millán
Universidad del Valle de Tlaxcala

Frank Cuapio Pérez
Cuapio & Asociados

Gema Lilia Galindo Flores
Universidad Autónoma de Tlaxcala

Geovanny Pérez
Centro de Estudios y Desarrollo Humanista de Tlaxcala DCHUT A.C.

Hilda Patricia Galindo Ramos

Hugo Gaspar García Domínguez
Planeación Jurídica y Patrimonial H&G

Iann Magaly Pérez Barrera
Red Iberoamericana de Estudio de Gobierno, Política y Gestión Pública

Joel Angel Jiménez Márquez
Despacho Jurídico Criminológico

Jóse Luis Salazar Hernández
Entidad de Certificación de Competencias Laborales Cívicas ECE312-17

Karla Fabiola Herrera Urzúa
Consejería en Derecho y Estrategia Jurídica CODEEJ

Luis Peña Cruz Marcelino Flores Rojas
MIGAMR Asesoría Integral

María del Rosario Taxis Zúñiga
Universidad Autónoma de Tlaxcala

María Teresa Flores González

Mireya Mendieta Saldaña

Nohe Aguilar Reynoso
Grupo Educativo IMEI

Norma Alicia Suárez Castro

Onelia Heredia Hernández
Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social

Rocío Ramos Rodríguez

Rodrigo Iván Ramírez García
Planeación Jurídica y Patrimonial HG&G

Sergio Gonzalez Torres
Backstage Intelligence S.A. de C.V.

Anonymous Contributors

Veracruz

Abraham Azuara Zapata
Proyecto México Posible

Alba Lorena Barrales Oviedo

Aldo Francisco López Velázquez

Alejandro de Jesus Melendez Montes de Oca
Quorum Corporativo

Alicia Jimena Gómez Méndez

Amilcar Hamal Reyes Guerrero
Despacho Reyes & Sarabia Abogados

Andrés Espinoza Barradas
Colegio de Profesionales del Derecho en Tuxpan, Veracruz.

Angélica Ivonne Cisneros Luján
Instituto de Salud Pública de la Universidad Veracruzana

Antonia Salas Sánchez
Corporativo Jurídico Laboral

Araceli Reyes López
Universidad Veracruzana

Blanca S. Bello Flores
Asesoría y Representación Legal

Carlos Ruz Saldívar
Universidad Veracruzana

Cecilia Capriles Lemus
Universidad Veracruzana

Celestino Espinoza Rivera
Espinoza Rivera Abogados

Cipáctli Colín Cano
Universidad del Valle de México

Claudia Beatriz Enríquez Hernández
Universidad Veracruzana

Dalia S Landa Santibañez

Daniel Meléndez Hernández

Daniela Estefanía Reynaud Salas
Universidad Anáhuac

Diana Belén Sarabia Martínez

Dulce María Cinta Loaiza
Universidad Veracruzana; Instituto de Salud Pública

Edit Rodríguez Romero
Instituto de Salud Pública de la Universidad Veracruzana

Edith Castellanos Contreras
Universidad Veracruzana

Ernestina Méndez Cordero
Universidad Veracruzana .

Ernesto Levet Gorozpe
Universidad Veracruzana

Fabian Pérez Guzmán
Jurídico Moguel y Asociados

Fabio A. García García
Universidad Veracruzana

Fernando Guízar Pérez de León
GPL Asesores Corporativos y Co.

Francisco Enrique Varela Ramírez
Instituto Nacional de Formación en Seguridad

Gaudencio Gutiérrez Alba
Universidad Veracruzana

Gilberto de Xalapa Asociación Civil para la Igualdad y la Justicia	Juan Omar Rodríguez Rodríguez Academia Regional de Seguridad Pública del Sureste	Maribel Luna Martínez Marisol Luna Leal Universidad Veracruzana	Aglaé Navih Sujey Guadalupe Corona Soto Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán	Jesús Jahir Díaz Martínez Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán
Gloria López Mora Universidad Veracruzana	Juan Pablo Luna Leal Centro Internacional de Justicia Alternativa, Derechos Humanos y Consultoría Legal, S.C.	Mauricio Fidel Mendoza González Universidad Veracruzana	Alejandro Javier Quezada Ramirez Alfonso Herrera González Herrera & García Abogados	Jorge Carlos Moguel Escalante Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán
Graciela Pérez de León Quiroz GPL Abogados Corporativos	Judith Aguirre Moreno Universidad Veracruzana	Nalleli Vázquez Negrete Proseso Ramirez García	Cassandra Ortiz Despacho Ortiz y Asociados	Juan José Peniche González PG Abogados
Hugo Ponce Figueroa	Julietina Rivera Soto Iusforensis Abogados y Peritos	Ramón Sosa de la Cruz Sosa, Ceja & Padilla	Diego Adán Chan Viana Zion Abogados y Consultores, S.C.	Juan Pablo Bolio Ortiz CISEJUPE
Javier Salazar Mendoza Universidad Veracruzana	Lucía Díaz Genao	Rosa Aurora Azamar Arizmendi Instituto de Administración Pública de Veracruz A.C.	Edgar Jesús Moo Montalvo	Leandro Burgos Aguilar Universidad Modelo
Jesús Salas Lizaur	Luis Rafael Hinojosa Moreno Hinojosa Moreno, Abogados Asociados	Rosa Hilda Rojas Pérez Universidad Veracruzana	Eduardo J. de J. Alvizo Perera Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán	Lidia Moreno Macías Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán
Jorge Alberto Arredondo Ixtepan Instituto Politécnico Nacional	Luz del Carmen Zamora Rodríguez Corporativo Jurídico Colorado	Ruy Rodríguez Gabarrón Hernández Universidad Anáhuac	Emmanuel Raya Amaya 3RH Bufete Fiscal	Luis Antonio Sánchez Guzmán Asesoría y Consultoría Jurídica
Jorge Reyes Peralta Congreso Nacional de la Abogacía A.C.	Ma. Concepcion Flores Saviaga Universidad Politécnica de Veracruz y Universidad Veracruzana	Sandra Verónica Bonilla García Aliat Universidades	Enrique de Jesus Gallegos Madrigal Elementa DDHH	Luis Arturo González Rodea Rodea, González & Ramírez, Asesores Legales Empresariales
José Alberto Muños Hernández Universidad Veracruzana	Manlio Fabio Casarín León Universidad Veracruzana	Teresa Anaís Palacios Pérez Instituto Mexicano de Derechos Humanos y Democracia A.C.	Ernesto Cuauhtémoc Sánchez Rodríguez Servicios de Salud de Yucatán	Mario Alberto Ramírez Camacho Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán
José Alfredo Romero Costales Consultoría y Defensa Jurídica Romero y Asociados S.C.	Marco Antonio Adalid Rebolledo. Notaría Número 15	Anonymous Contributors	Filadelfo Gordillo Zepeda	Ninette I. Lugo Valencia
José Avelino González Silva González & Asociados Despacho Jurídico	María de Jesús Contreras Miranda Universidad Veracruzana	Yucatán	Héctor Joaquín Bolio Ortiz Centro de Investigaciones Sociales y Estudios Jurídicos de la Península A.C.	Omar García Huante Centro de Estudios sobre Procesos Constitucionales
Jose Roberto Name Acosta J. R. Name & Asociados, S. C.	María de Lourdes Castellanos Villalobos Universidad Veracruzana	Adriana de León Carmona CONCAAM Delegación Yucatán	Hugo U. Graníel Ortega	Pablo Caña Mendoza Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán
Juan Manuel Herrera Sosa	Adriana Judith García Jiménez Corporativo Jurídico GARCON Abogados	Jesús Eloy Fierro Torres		Pablo Héctor Bolio de Ocampo Despacho Jurídico Héctor Bolio Pinzón

Raúl Sales Tello
Universidad Marista
de Mérida A.C.

Roberto Fernando Quintal

Roberto Ponce Montemayor
Correduría Pública
No. 12

Rodrigo Ignacio Ortiz Eljure
Aipaz A.C.

Wilbert Fernando Zavala Urtecho
Bufete Jurídico Propio

William Jesús Solís Ávila
Tribunos S.C.P.

Anonymous
Contributors

Zacatecas

Adriana Díaz Santacruz
Comisión de Derechos Humanos del Estado de Zacatecas y Universidad Autónoma de Durango

Alejandro Reynoso Valenzuela
Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas

Allan Oliver López Badillo
Comisión de Derechos Humanos del Estado de Zacatecas

Ana Rosa Ramírez Nava
Despacho Salazar Velazquez Nava

Argelia Alejandra Rodríguez Ayala
Comisión de Derechos Humanos del Estado de Zacatecas

Armando García Neri
Blanca Elena de la Rosa
Aguilera Consultivos,
S.C.

Carlos E. Torres Muñoz

Edgar Adrián García Rodríguez

Eduardo Vázquez Tovar

Flor de María Sánchez Morales
Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas

Griselda Guadalupe Editti Martínez
Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas

Iveth Stephania Rodríguez Reyes

Jaime Arturo Martínez Hernández
Fisad Corporativo Jurídico

Javier Martínez Martínez
Lex Ser Jurídico

José Manuel Padilla Medina

José Manuel Ríos Martínez
Junta Intermunicipal de Agua Potable y Alcantarillado de Zacatecas

Juan Francisco del Real
Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas

Leticia de Jesús Valenzuela Ríos
Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas

Martha Berenice Vázquez González

Miguel Angel Ulloa Guzmán

Rafael Flores Muñoz

Rodolfo Humberto Castro Castro
Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas

Susana Martínez Nava
Universidad de Guanajuato

Susana Solís Aquino
Unión Ganadera Regional de Zacatecas

Anonymous
Contributors

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Ana Dulce Aguilar, Laura Aquino, Eduardo Bohórquez (Transparencia Mexicana), **Patricia Bonequi Alvarado, Javier Carrasco Solís** (IJPP), **Guillermo Cejudo, Jaime Chávez Alor, Alfredo Elizondo** (Gesoc), **José Enríquez** (FICOSEC), **Marco Iván Escotto** (CETIFARMA), **Marco Fernández** (ITESM-México Evalúa), **René Flores** (University of Washington), **Luis Manuel Flores Lazo** (COPARMEX), **Gustavo Fondevila** (CIDE), **Luis Foncerrada** (Centro de Estudios Económicos del Sector Privado), **Jonathan Furszyfer** (Stanford University), **José Gerardo García Aguirre** (Asociación Mexicana de Retina. A.C.), **José Luis García Chagoyán** (COPARMEX), **Alejandro Garnica** (AMAI), **Alejandra Gómez** (UNODC-Chihuahua), **Kenneth Greene** (The University of Texas at Austin), **Ángela Guerrero, Carlos G. Guerrero Orozco** (Derechos Humanos y Litigio Estratégico Mexicano, A.C.), **Gustavo Hernández** (Transparencia Mexicana), **Edna Jaime** (México Evalúa), **Alma Lilia Juárez Armenta** (Berkeley School of Public Health), **Max Kaiser** (IMCO), **Sandra Ley** (CIDE), **José Manuel Linares Espil** (Colegio De Abogados Del Estado De Guerrero, A.C.), **José Lobo** (Chemonics International, Inc.), **Eduardo López Ortiz** (UNAM), **Ricardo Luévano** (Artículo 19), **Ana Laura Magaloni** (CIDE), **Beatriz Magaloni** (Stanford University), **Violeta Maltos** (IIDEJURE), **Javier Martín** (CIDE), **Jesús Lorenzo Martínez** (AMAJUR), **Cynthia Michel** (CIDE), **Marco Mira d'Ercole** (OECD), **Enrique Morán Faz** (COPARMEX), **José Luis Nassar** (FBMA), **Juan Manuel Nava Castillo** (Red de Abogados Laborales), **María Novoa, Almudena Ocejo, Pablo Parás** (DATA OPM), **Juan Pardinas** (IMCO), **Pascoe Pleasence** (University College London), **Jérémy Renaux** (I(DH)EAS), **Julio Ríos** (CIDE), **Octavio Rodríguez** (University of San Diego), **Carla Román** (FBMA), **Vidal Romero** (ITAM), **Rogelio Salgado, Joel Salas Suárez, Rebecca Sandefur** (University of Illinois), **Miguel Sarre** (ITAM), **David Shirk** (University of San Diego), **Bilal Murtaza Siddiqi** (World Bank), **Jorge Luis Silva** (World Bank), **Vanessa Silveyra** (Transparencia Mexicana), **Alberto Simpson** (ITAM), **Guillermo Vázquez del Mercado** (CIDE), **Amparo Vela** (Asamblea Nacional de Médicos Residentes), **Carlos Vilalta** (CentroGeo).

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Sheikha Abdulla Al-Misnad; Kamel Ayadi; William C. Hubbard; Hassan Bubacar Jallow; Suet-Fern Lee; Mondli Makhanya; Margaret McKeown; William H. Neukom; John Nery; Ellen Grace Northfleet; James R. Silkenat; Petar Stoyanov.

DIRECTOR EMERITUS: President Dr. Ashraf Ghani Ahmadzai

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STAFF & CONSULTANTS: Elizabeth Andersen (Executive Director), Paul Fisher (Chief Development Officer), Matthew Harman (Chief Communications Officer), Ted Piccone (Chief Engagement Officer), Alejandro Ponce (Chief Research Officer), Richard Schorr (Chief Financial and Administrative Officer), Alicia Evangelides, Alejandro

González Arreola, Amy Gryskiewicz, Shakhlo Hasanova, Natalia Jardon, Tim Kessler, Sarah Chamness Long, Joel Martinez, Jason Murray, Tanya Primiani, Gerard Vinluan, Lilian Chapa Koloffon, Roberto Hernández, Miguel Contreras, Joseph Haley, Debby Manley, Marien Rivera, Leslie Solís, Sergio Villanueva, Killian Dorier, Priyanka Khosla, Becca Silvas, Emily Youatt, Erin Campbell, Josh Fuller, Kirssy González, Grace Hulseman, Natalia Rodríguez, Amir Galván, Juan Salgado, Ana Cárdenas, Estefany Caudillo, Vianney Fernández, Lucía Estefanía González Medel, Eréndira González Portillo, Mario Rodríguez, Marcelo Torres, Irene Heras, Courtney Babcock, Lindsey Bock, Jaya Khetarpal, Rafael Lozano, Fernando Omedé, Emma Frerichs and Abigail Broussard.

STRATEGIC PARTNERS American Bar Association; American Public Health Association; American Society of Civil Engineers; Arab Center for the Development of the Rule of Law and Integrity; Avocats Sans Frontières; Canadian Bar Association; Club of Madrid; Hague Institute for the Internationalisation of Law; Human Rights First; Human Rights Watch; Inter-American Bar Association; International Bar Association; International Chamber of Commerce; International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis; International Organization of Employers; International Trade Union Confederation; Inter-Pacific Bar Association; Karamah: Muslim Women Lawyers for Human Rights; Landesa; NAFSA: Association of International Educators; Norwegian Bar Association; People to People International; Union Internationale des Avocats; Union of Turkish Bar Associations; U.S. Chamber of Commerce; The World Council of Religious Leaders; World Federation of Engineering Organisations; World Federation of Public Health Associations.

Results of the Mexico States Rule of Law Index

The following tables show the data of *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* 2018 and 2019–2020 for the 32 states disaggregated by factor.

2018

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

NOTE



Factor 1: Constraints on Government Power



Factor 2: Absence of Corruption



Factor 3: Open Government



Factor 4: Fundamental Rights



Factor 5: Order and Security



Factor 6: Regulatory Enforcement



Factor 7: Civil Justice



Factor 8: Criminal Justice

2019-2020

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

NOTE



Factor 1: Constraints on Government Power



Factor 2: Absence of Corruption



Factor 3: Open Government



Factor 4: Fundamental Rights



Factor 5: Order and Security



Factor 6: Regulatory Enforcement






Factor 7: Civil Justice



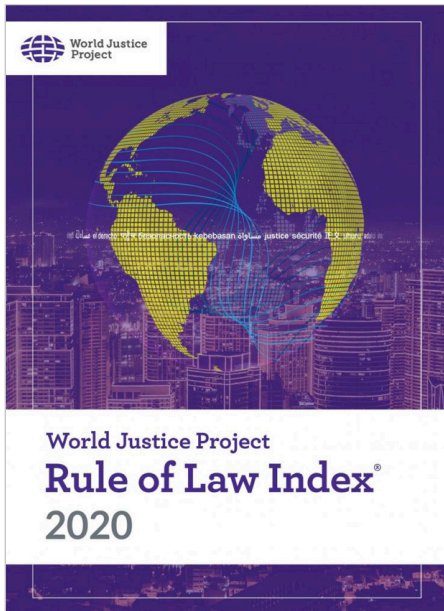
Factor 8: Criminal Justice

2020-2021

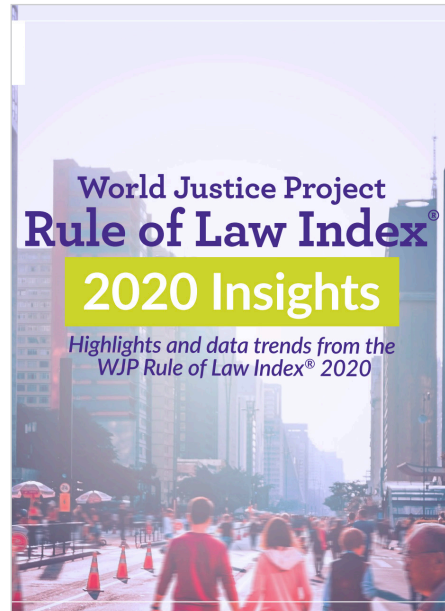
	Score								
Aguascalientes	0.44	0.48	0.41	0.43	0.52	0.42	0.43	0.40	0.42
Baja California	0.39	0.43	0.37	0.41	0.53	0.23	0.41	0.37	0.38
Baja California Sur	0.43	0.44	0.38	0.35	0.53	0.65	0.40	0.34	0.36
Campeche	0.44	0.42	0.41	0.37	0.48	0.67	0.42	0.41	0.36
Chiapas	0.38	0.37	0.32	0.35	0.44	0.63	0.27	0.34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

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For more information, visit: worldjusticeproject.org and worldjusticeproject.mx



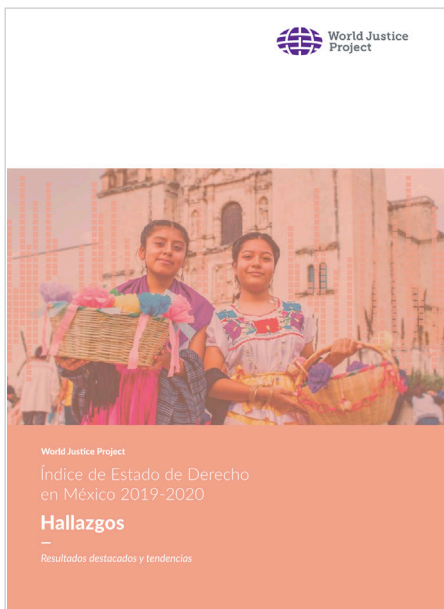
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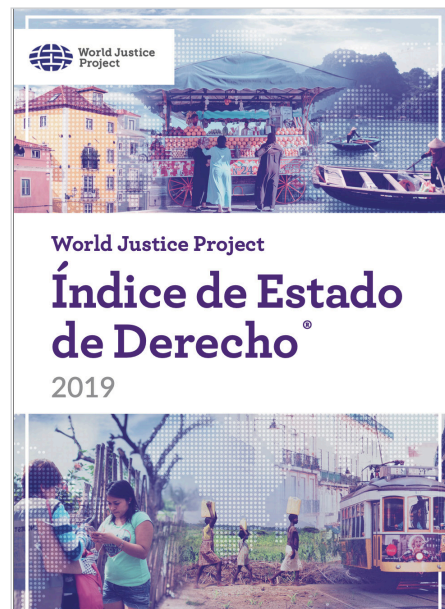
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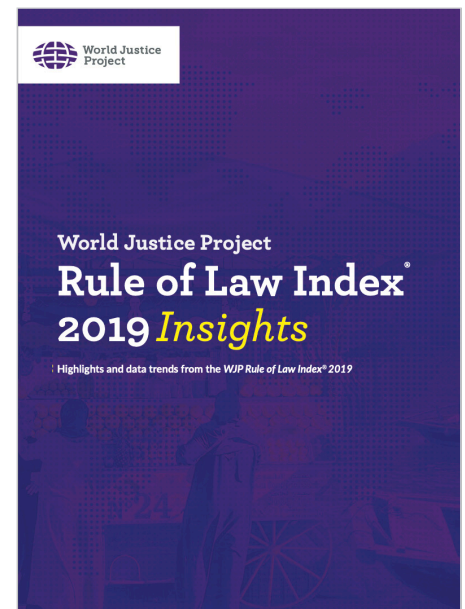
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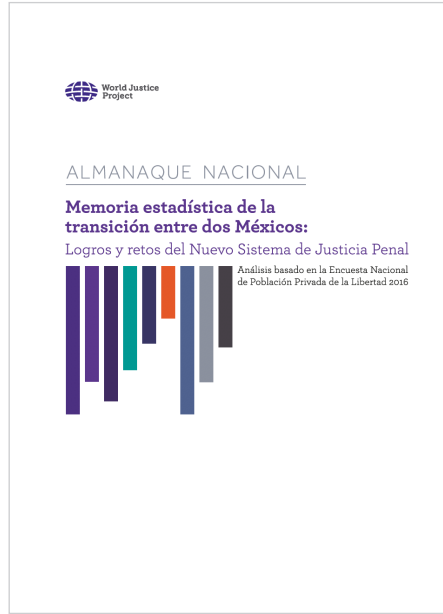
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Realizing Justice For All
 World Justice Forum Report 2019



Global Insights on Access to Justice 2019

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