



8 PRIORITY CRIMES. CIDAC 2012 CRIMINAL INDEX

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The current update of CIDAC Criminal Index using data from 2012 provides an insight for the top 8 crimes inside each state, not exclusively focusing on murder, and which effectively impact the insecurity perception of Mexicans. This index is a useful tool for authorities to fight crimes that harm society the most.

Nowadays in Mexico, as mandated by law, every reported crime, from the most insignificant to the more severe one, ought to be processed by the Public Prosecutor's Office in the same manner. By not having a prioritization strategy, the very same resources used to solve a cellphone robbery case are implemented when dealing with a kidnapping case. Instead of criminal intelligence, what is observed is a bureaucratic process that does not manage to gather enough evidence to prove a criminal guilty when facing a judge.

However, when it is recognized that no justice system has or will have the capability of processing every crime committed, then it should be accepted that only by prioritizing crimes will the probability of sanctioning those who break the law be enhanced. Where to start? By focusing on those crimes that affect insecurity perception the most and manage to modify the overall behavior of general population. Insecurity perception matters because population takes into account specific information about past crimes and generates a risk expectation that modifies their current and future decisions.

CIDAC decided to use the impact generated on each crime about citizens' insecurity perception. In general, the insecurity perception is generated after some of the following information is received: family or personal victimization, violent crimes or property theft.

With this information, the individual assesses the impact of a crime in his future life and prioritizes it compared to other crimes. CIDAC developed a model able to measure the impact of each crime within the insecurity perception and its comparison with other misdemeanors. The severity of crimes, combined with the probability of them occurring allowed the organization to establish a map of how each entity might be represented in every case.

According to the model, from a total of 33 common offences, only 8 crimes negatively impact an individual's security perception. Its hierarchy and severity were determined according to the marginal impact that an additional crime creates over the insecurity perception. It was also concluded that kidnapping, rather than murder, is the offence that impacts insecurity perception the most. Only two additional kidnappings per every 100 thousand inhabitants make 1.2 million Mexicans to feel less safe. It would require five additional murders per every 100 thousand inhabitants to achieve the same effect.

Incidence-perception correlation

| CRIMES | INCREASE OF CRIME PER EACH 100 THOUSAND INHABITANTS IN ORDER TO INCREASE THE INSECURITY PERCEPTION IN MEXICO BY 1% |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Kidnapping | 2 |
| First-degree murder | 5 |
| Malicious injury at knifepoint | 12 |
| Extortion | 19 |
| Non-violent robbery | 96 |
| Violent robbery | 100 |
| Violent auto theft | 103 |
| Non-violent auto theft | 283 |

Guerrero is the most affected state on the Index (ranked 32nd). The severity of Guerrero's condition in 2012 is even worse than the one Michoacán had on 2010 (also ranked 32nd that year), given that the southwestern state has a 4 times higher murder rate. Some significant results provided by the Index, which measures the frequency in which every offence is committed per entity and assigns a specific value whether the general population considers it serious, are:

- Five states, whose increase in crime incidence impacted general population the most, presented dramatic drops in the Index: Veracruz (from the 7th place to the 14th), San Luis Potosí (placed 14th, now 21st), Nuevo León (ranked 11th, now 23rd), Nayarit (from the 8th place to the 26th) and Tamaulipas (placed 20th, now 31st).
- Three states with high crime rates, even though they do not present a high incidence, can be considered as of medium concern: Colima (16th place), Jalisco (17th place) and Zacatecas (19th place).
- The five states with the greatest improvement compared to 2010 are Baja California (from 25th to 11th), Coahuila (from 27th to 15th), Hidalgo (from 17th place to 9th), State of Mexico (from the 23rd place to the 13th) and Chiapas (from the 15th place to the 8th).

Behind the rank of every state in CIDAC's Criminal Index there is a completely different crime composition, whose decrease requires a focused strategy that considers that not every crime affects society in an equal manner.

While all attention regarding insecurity seems to focus on murder and its decreasing statistics, kidnapping increased by 27% from 2010 to 2012. Given that this is the crime that affects insecurity perception the most we cannot afford to ignore it.

By taking the previous model as a basis and with the aim of measuring the impact degree of every state, CIDAC created an index that measures the frequency of crime per entity and assigns them

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with a specific value according to how serious they are according to the general population. The index defined crime incidence as the sum of offences reported to authorities plus the ones not reported. Afterwards, the impact on perception of each crime was determined. According to this, we ranked states with the following criteria on impact degree: medium, serious and severe.

CIDAC CRIMINAL INDEX (2010 vs. 2012)

| STATE | RANKING | | CIDAC CRIMINAL INDEX | | IMPACT DEGREE | | 2010 vs. 2012 |
|---------------------|---------|------|----------------------|------|---------------|------|---------------|
| | 2010 | 2012 | 2010 | 2012 | 2010 | 2012 | |
| Baja California Sur | 3 | 1 | 96.1 | 96.7 | * | * | Improved |
| Tlaxcala | 1 | 2 | 99.0 | 95.6 | * | * | Worsened |
| Querétaro | 4 | 3 | 95.9 | 94.8 | * | * | Improved |
| Yucatán | 2 | 4 | 96.6 | 94,7 | * | * | Worsened |
| Campeche | 5 | 5 | 93.8 | 94.4 | * | * | Improved |
| Sonora | 6 | 6 | 92.7 | 91.9 | * | * | Improved |
| Aguascalientes | 13 | 7 | 86.2 | 91.4 | * | * | Improved |
| Chiapas | 15 | 8 | 84.3 | 90.8 | * | * | Improved |
| Hidalgo | 17 | 9 | 81.4 | 88.6 | * | * | Improved |
| Puebla | 9 | 10 | 90.4 | 86.8 | * | * | Worsened |
| Baja California | 25 | 11 | 75.5 | 86.4 | * | * | Improved |
| Guanajuato | 18 | 12 | 81.4 | 84.3 | * | * | Improved |
| State of Mexico | 23 | 13 | 77.7 | 83.4 | * | * | Improved |
| Veracruz | 7 | 14 | 91.9 | 82.2 | * | * | Worsened |
| Coahuila | 27 | 15 | 65.7 | 81.6 | * | * | Improved |
| Colima | 10 | 16 | 89.8 | 78.7 | * | * | Worsened |
| Jalisco | 12 | 17 | 88.2 | 77,7 | * | * | Worsened |
| Mexico City (D.F.) | 21 | 18 | 78.7 | 77.3 | * | * | Improved |
| Zacatecas | 16 | 19 | 82.3 | 75.5 | * | * | Worsened |
| Oaxaca | 22 | 20 | 77.7 | 73.5 | * | * | Improved |
| San Luis Potosí | 14 | 21 | 85.0 | 71.6 | * | * | Worsened |
| Tabasco | 19 | 22 | 80.0 | 69.0 | * | * | Worsened |
| Nuevo León | 11 | 23 | 89.1 | 69.0 | * | * | Worsened |
| Sinaloa | 24 | 24 | 77.5 | 68.5 | * | * | Improved |
| Querétaro | 29 | 25 | 64.0 | 68.2 | * | * | Improved |

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| | | | | | | | |
|------------|----|----|------|------|---|---|----------|
| Nayarit | 8 | 26 | 91.2 | 67.5 | * | * | Worsened |
| Chihuahua | 31 | 27 | 34.8 | 67.2 | * | * | Improved |
| Durango | 30 | 28 | 37.5 | 58.6 | * | * | Improved |
| Michoacán | 32 | 29 | 32.4 | 52.0 | * | * | Improved |
| Morelos | 28 | 30 | 65.5 | 43.0 | * | * | Worsened |
| Tamaulipas | 20 | 31 | 79.7 | 25.5 | * | * | Worsened |
| Guerrero | 26 | 32 | 72.0 | 16.3 | * | * | Worsened |

*** Moderate impact degree**

*** Medium impact degree**

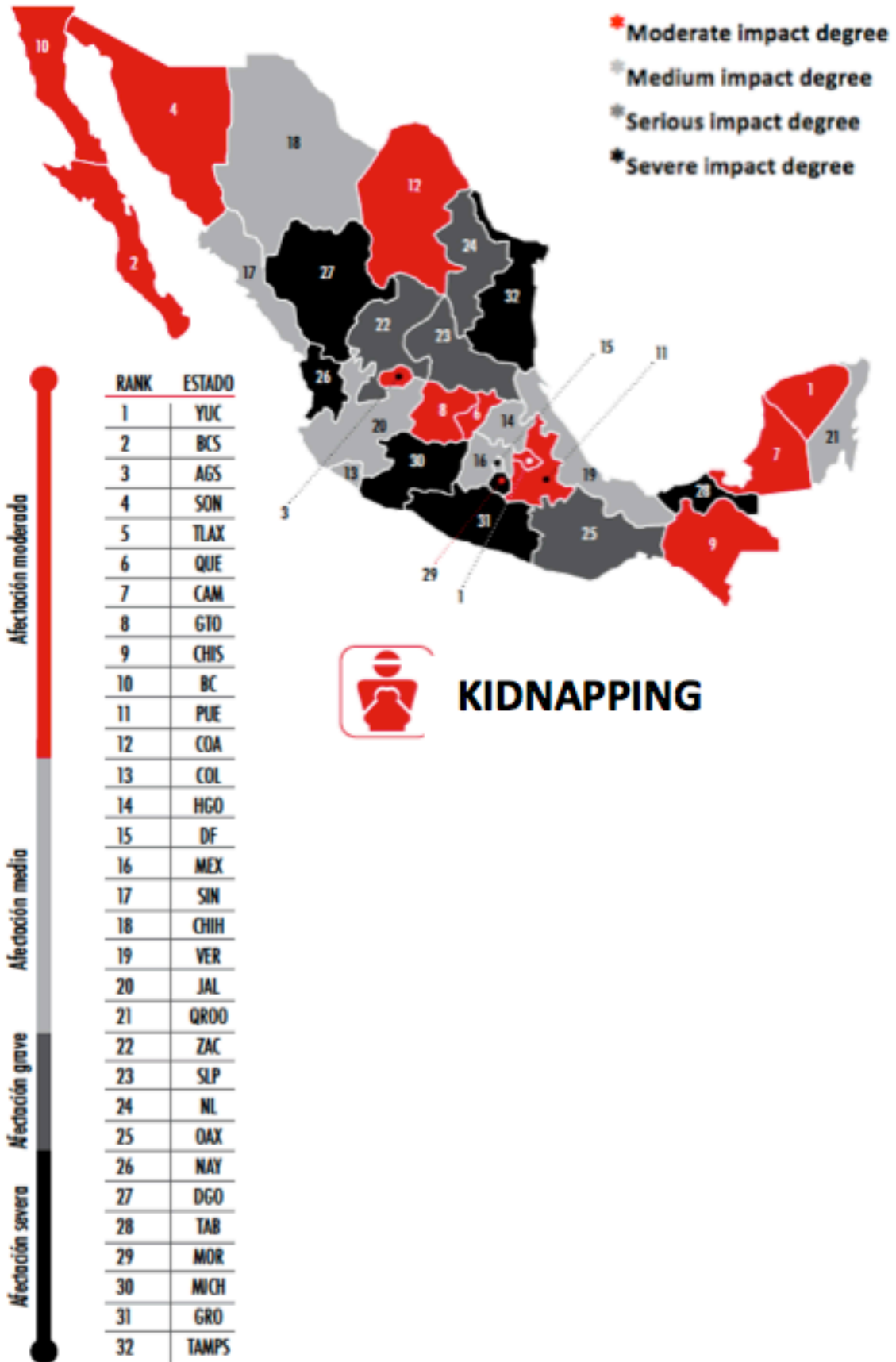
*** Serious impact degree**

*** Severe impact degree**

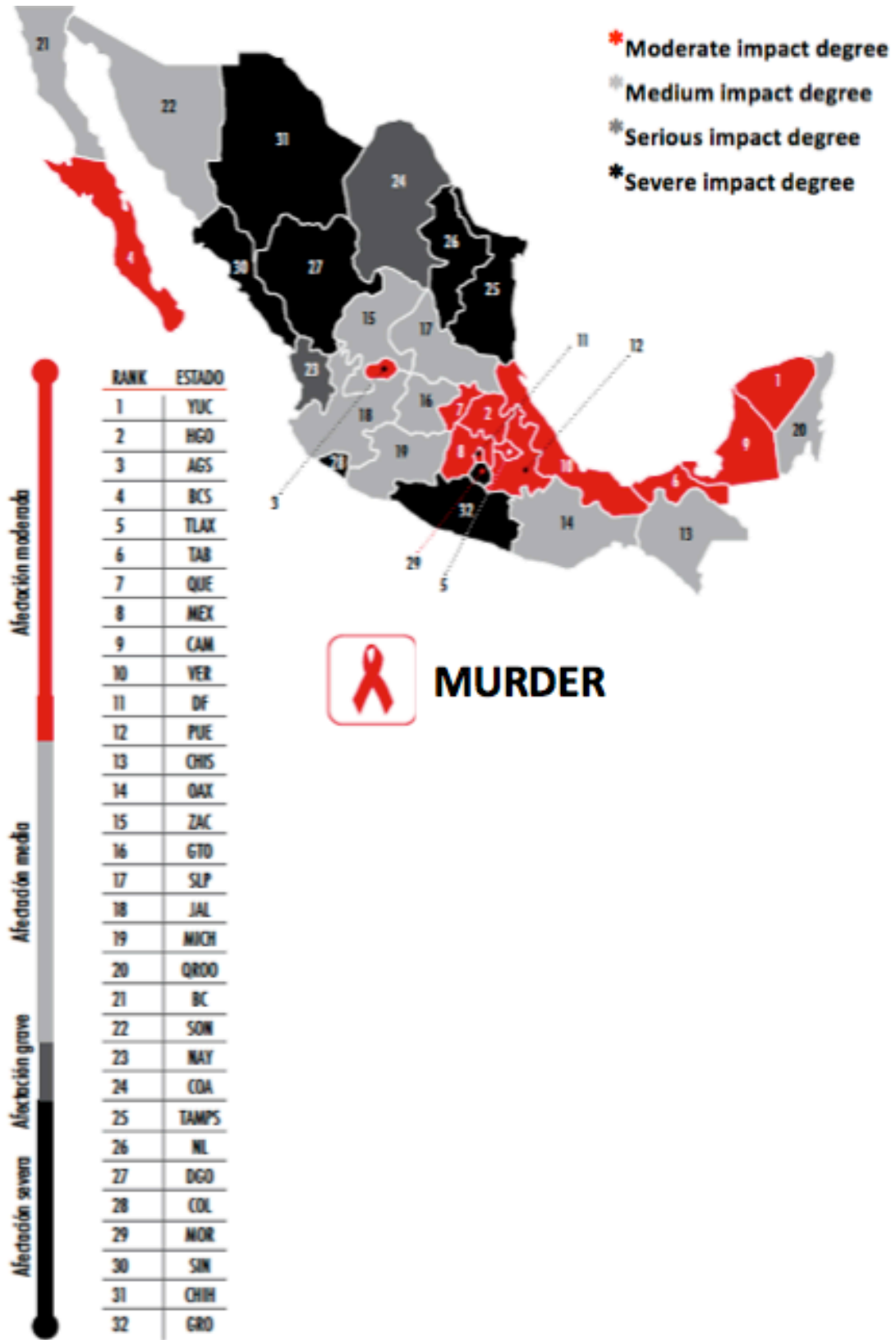
Below there are eight maps. Each one of them presents the impact degree that each state in the country possesses according to the incidence of a specific crime. The ranking in each map was made using the basis of the crime incidence per 100 thousand inhabitants in every state in 2012.

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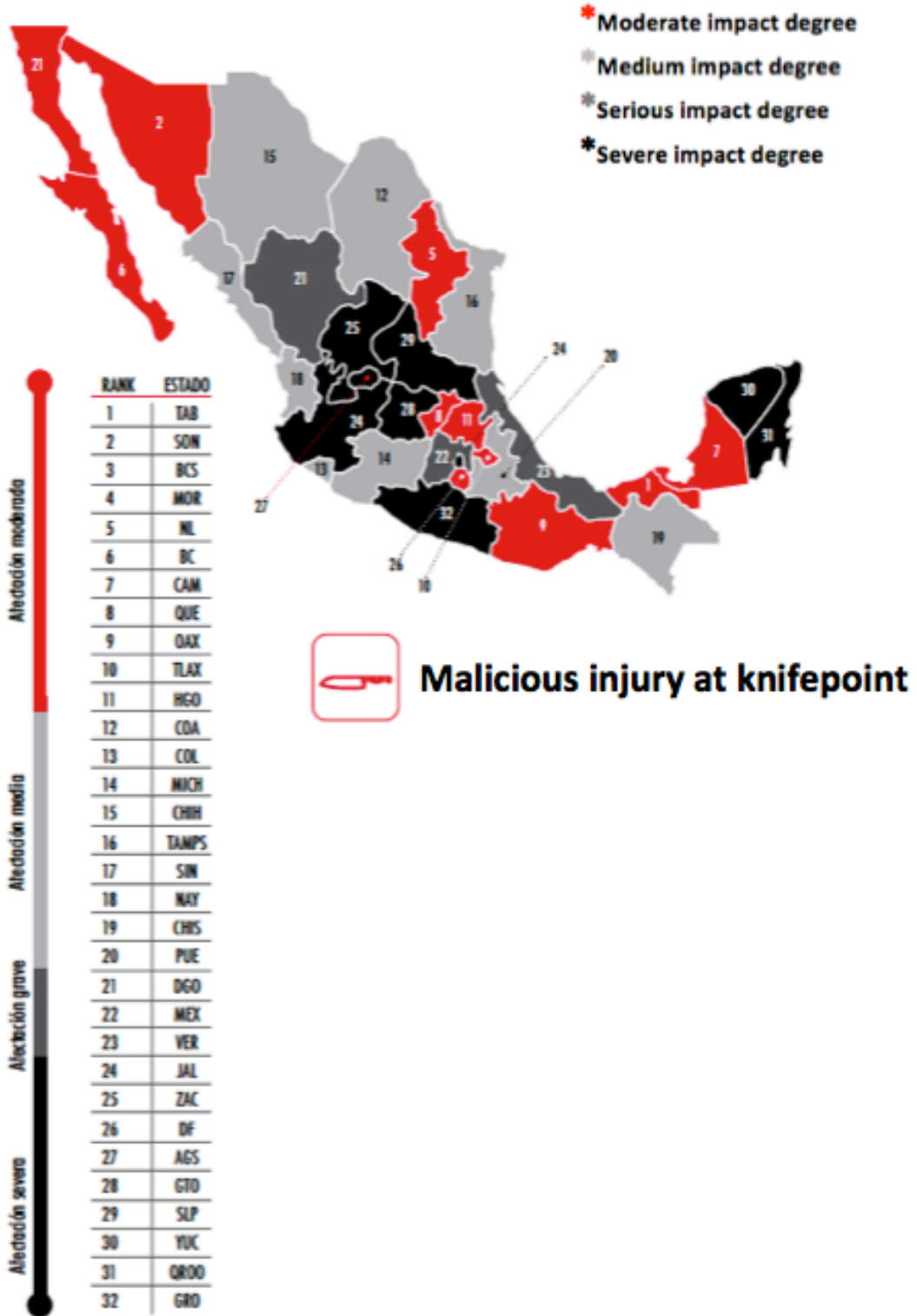
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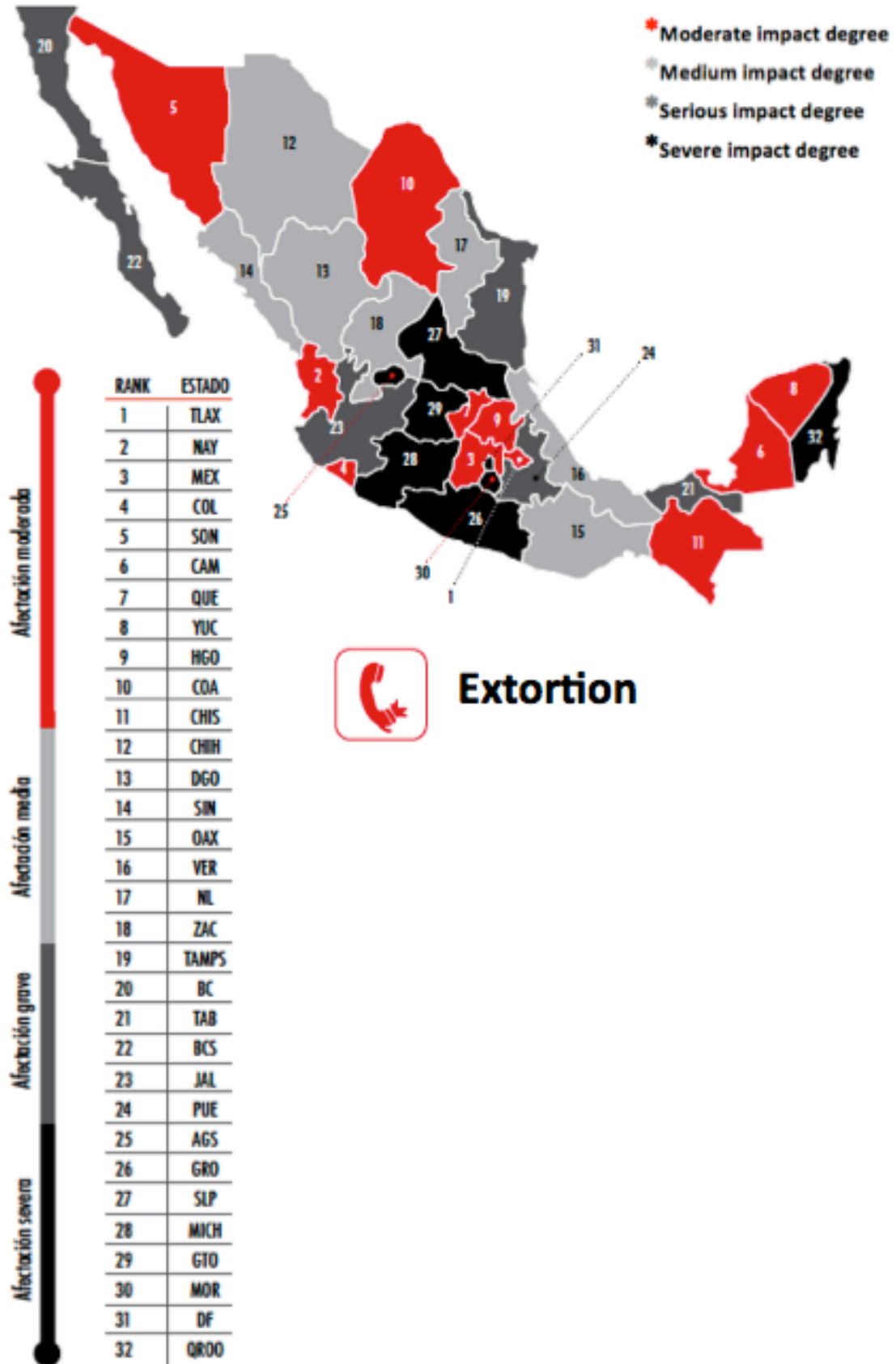
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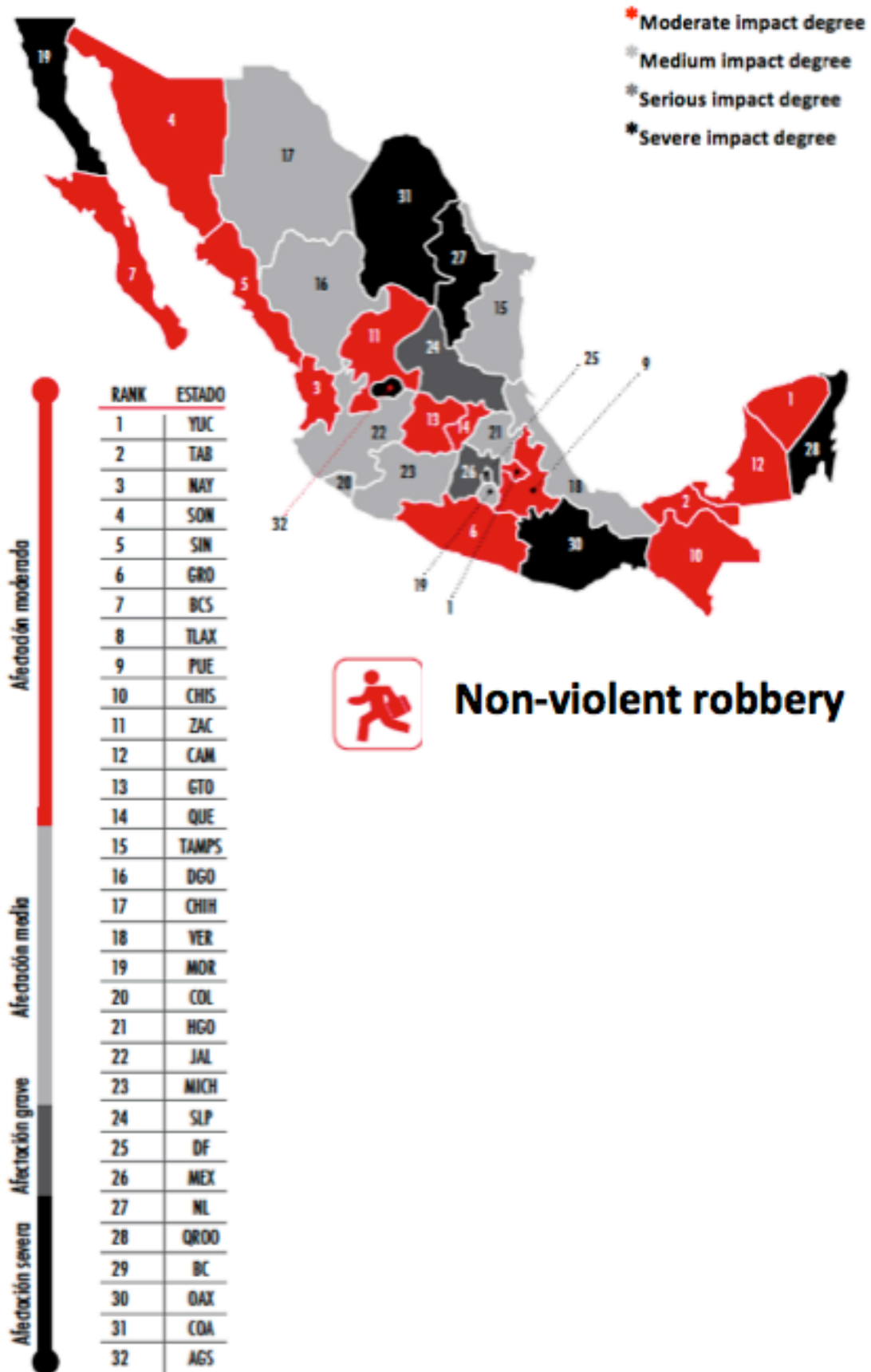
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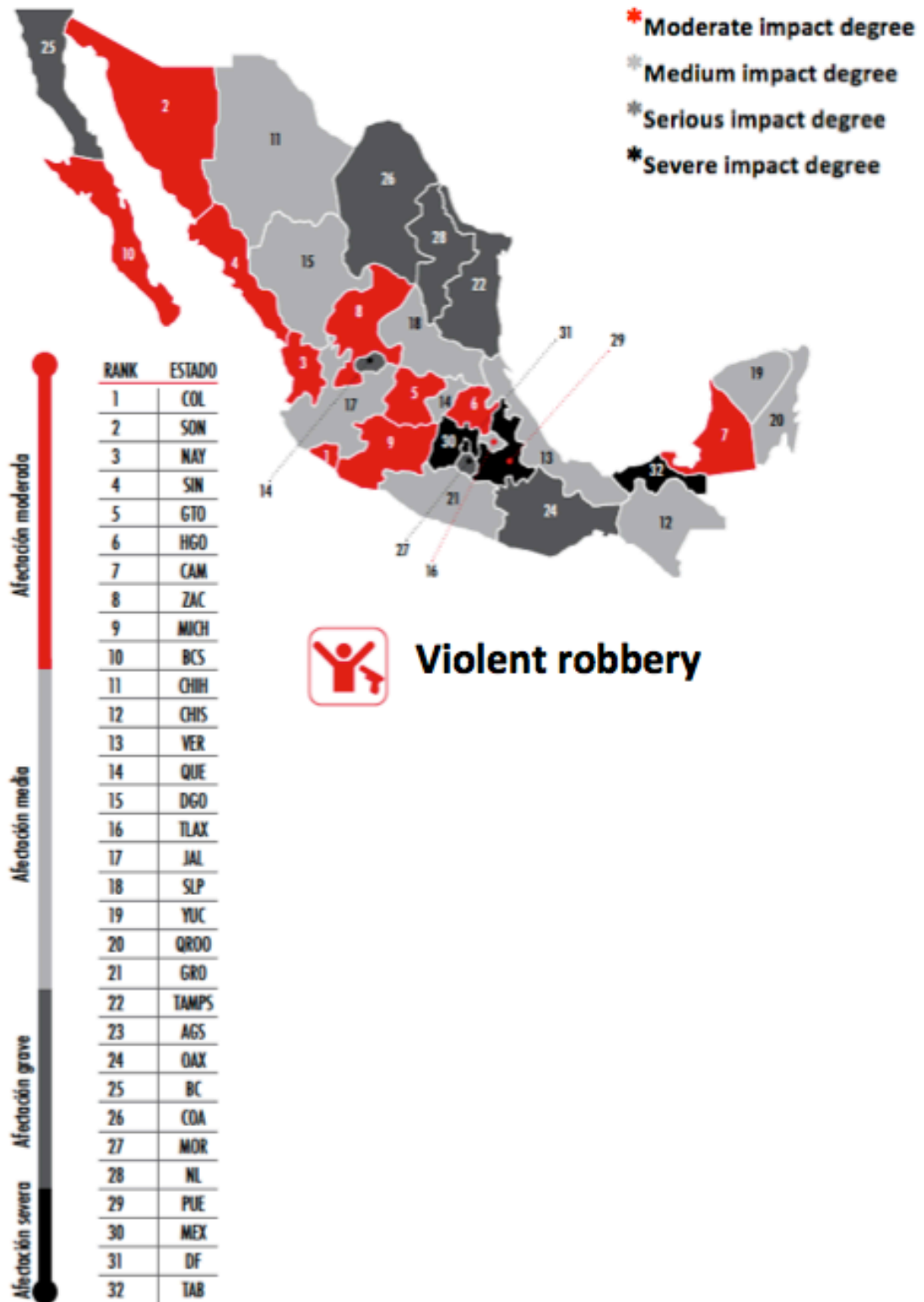
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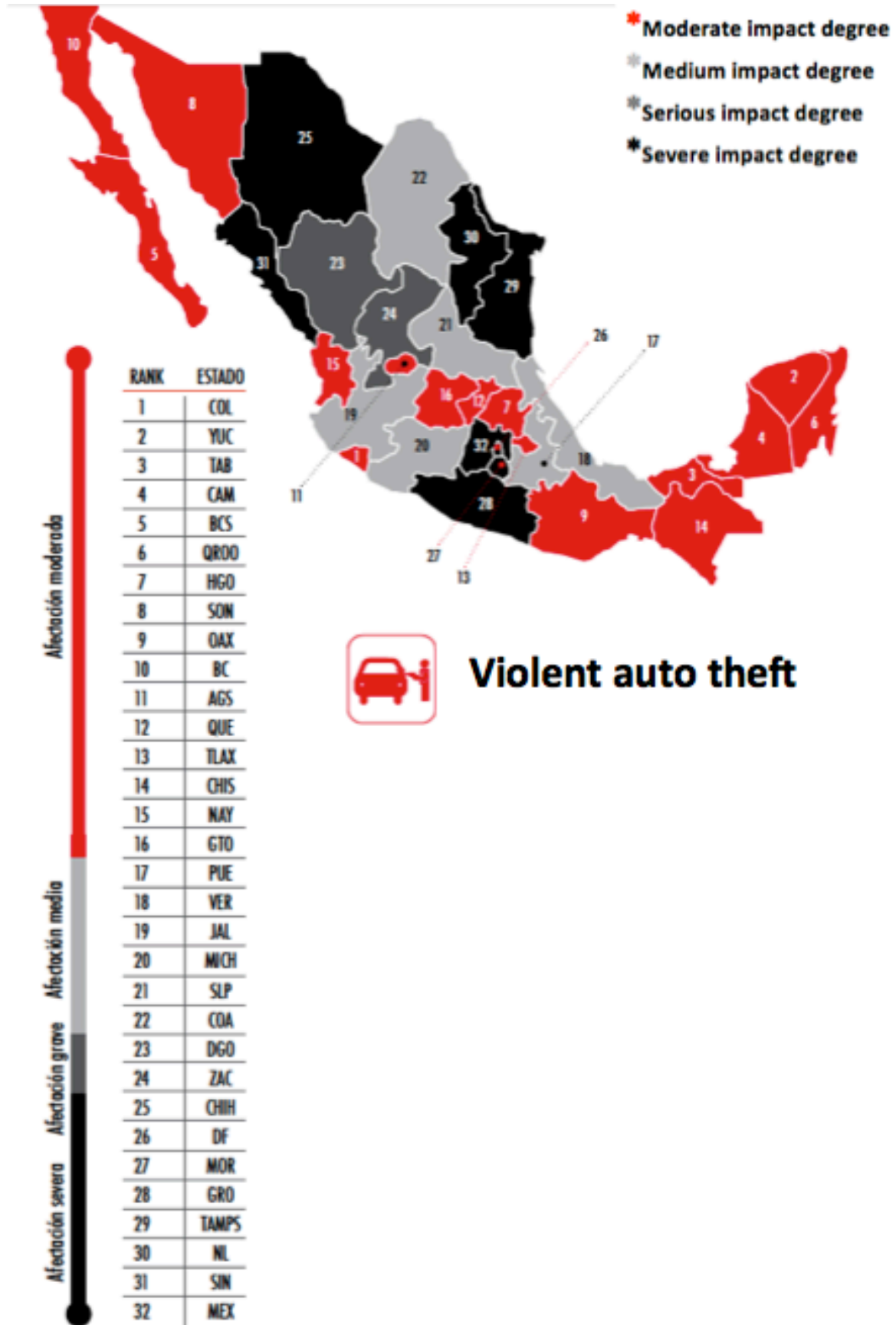


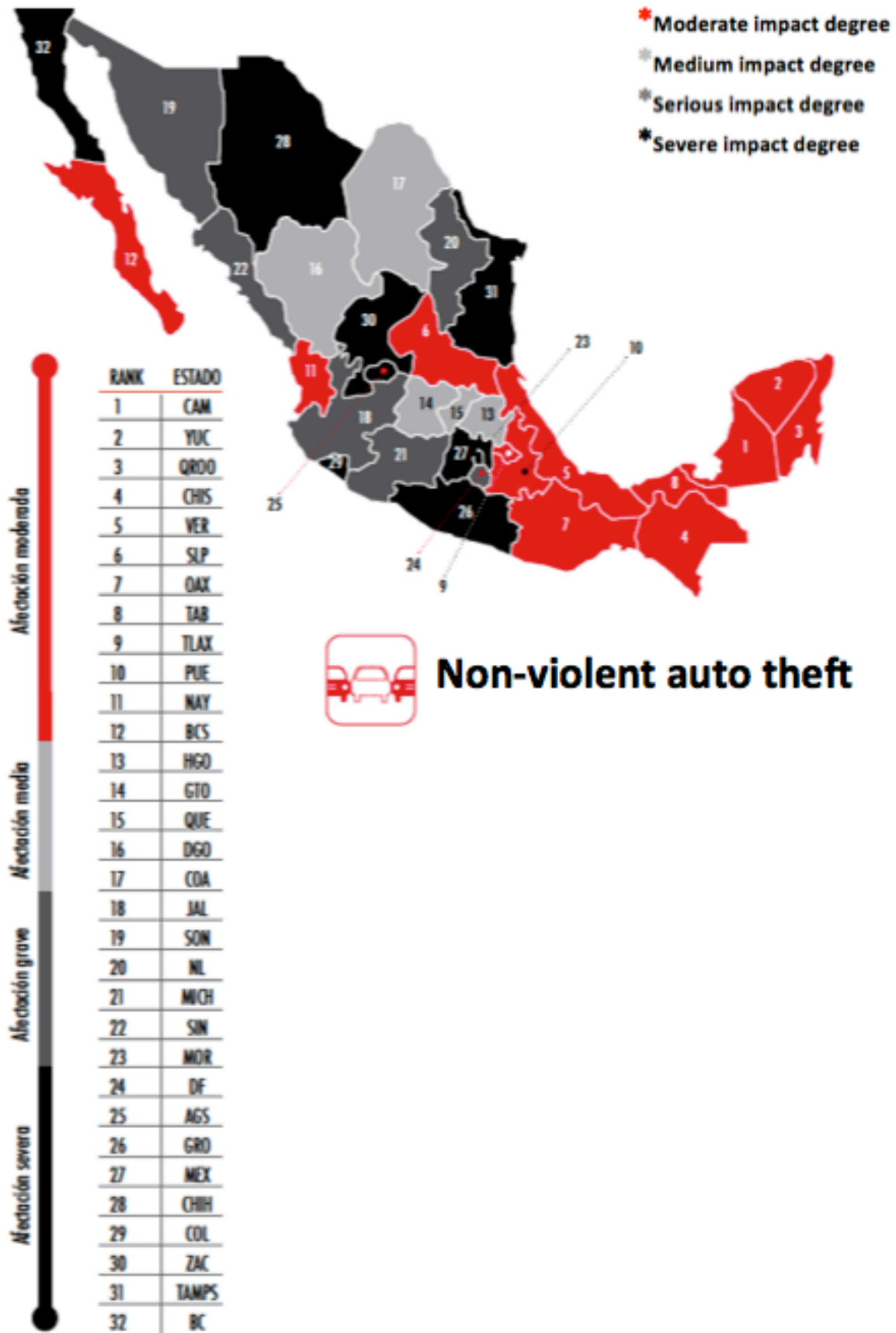
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METHODOLOGY

Three types of variables helped to elaborate the Index: crime incidence, insecurity perception of surveyed victims and deaths or murders that occurred during the alleged crime rivalries in Mexico.

Crime incidence determines how many offences occurred in a specific zone or region. It is equal to the number of reported crimes plus the non-reported / dark figures crimes. For the purposes of the study, a crime incidence per state and crime was made, ranging from 2005 to 2012. The incidence was controlled using data from the National Population Council (CONAPO), obtaining the crime incidence per 100 thousand inhabitants.

About CIDAC

Centro de Investigación para el Desarrollo is an independent, non-profit think tank that undertakes research and proposes viable policy alternatives for the medium and long-term development of Mexico. It elaborates proposals that aim to contribute to the strengthening of the Rule of Law and creating favorable conditions for Mexico's economic and social development, as well as to enrich Mexican public opinion and to provide analyses and information for societal decision-making.