



# SYMPTOMS OF MEXICO



*Weak or absent pulse can have many causes and represents a medical emergency.*

*The more frequent causes are the heart attack and the shock condition. Heart attack occurs when the heart stops beating. The shock condition occurs when the organism suffers a considerable deterioration, which causes a weak pulse, fast heartbeat, shallow breathing and loss of consciousness. It can be caused by different factors.*

*Vital signs weaken and you have to be constantly taking the pulse.*

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**FOREWORD** Signos Vitales arises from the concern derived from the increasingly scarce information coming from official sources on issues of national interest, as well as the systematic reduction in the number and quality of data or indicators available. Whether for budgetary or political reasons, the decrease in information does not favor accurate-knowledge of our reality and therefore adequate decision-making. As a result, Signos Vitales was born in the midst of a changing world where data can be translated into greatly useful information.

The aim of Signos Vitales is to collect information, generate diagnoses –from the statistical analysis–, perform prospective studies and contribute to the reduction of information asymmetries between the different social actors. Signos Vitales specifically seeks to shed light on the national reality, which leads to a clear understanding of the challenges and problems of daily life in Mexico.

Signos Vitales is made up of a council, which spans an Executive Committee, a Specialist Assessment Committee and a Communications Assessment Committee. All of them are comprised of people with national and international recognition for their professional and academic careers and experts in their respective areas of knowledge and interest. Its composition can be consulted on the page [www.signosvital-es-mexico.org.mx](http://www.signosvital-es-mexico.org.mx). In addition to this group, a supplementary set of specialists in each area of interest, experts in the field and experts in the analysis and interpretation of statistical data and indicators is attached. These groups of specialists, who participate in their personal capacity, provide their guidance for the content of the reports and review them, but the ultimate responsibility falls on Signos Vitales.

## The ideology of vital Signos Vitales is based on the principles of freedom, respect, tolerance and plurality.<sup>1</sup>

Signos Vitales is in charge of following the main indicators and preparing the draft of each report, which is discussed in specialist sessions under the Chatham House Rule<sup>2</sup> so that Signos Vitales integrates its final version.

The topics addressed in the organization are the following: economy, social development and discrimination, energy, education, health, environment, migration, rule of law, public security, and media and freedom of expression. It should be noted that the division between areas is not restrictive, but is done for field or area purposes. Initially, the crosscutting nature of many topics is recognized.

The document presented below was nourished by the opinions of the experts who participated in each of the ten sessions that Signos Vitales organized, in which the first recommendations regarding information were discussed, analyzed and made to good use regarding statistics and data in Mexico. These sessions were held between the months of November 2019 and March 2020, at headquarters belonging to different organizations, which share the same interest and concern.

We are confident that Signos Vitales will be able to make a useful contribution to Mexican society.



<sup>1</sup> Its content can also be consulted at [www.signosvitalasmexico.org.mx](http://www.signosvitalasmexico.org.mx).

<sup>2</sup> This rule implies that the identity of the person who attended, or the affiliation of the person who has expressed any comment, or any comment itself, is kept confidential. See <https://www.chathamhouse.org/chatham-house-rule/translations>.

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Signos Vitales is a civil society body that has set itself the objectives of analyzing, diagnosing and generating an outlook report through the use of data, maximizing the use of available information.

**The task is to show when there are fragility and vulnerability in very different aspects of the reality of Mexico from independent information and analysis .**

Based on the principles that govern this organization, it is vitally important for us to provide information that is of interest and utility to individuals and decision-makers in the sectors of government, academia, companies, families, groups and social organizations, among others. The aim is to provide reliable information, with expert analysis, so that they can support their arguments and reasoning to obtain the goals and objectives that are set forth, efficiently and effectively.

Thus, the objective of Signos Vitales is threefold:

**FIRST**, to collect reliable and independent information on the key variables of our economic, political and socio-cultural life in order to make the state of the country known with a good degree of certainty.

**SECOND**, to report the state that our country keeps, to alert on imminent problems and to periodically disclose it at national and international level.

**AND THIRD**, to serve, as a light that shows the direction that Mexico is taking, nationally and internationally, and as a warning cry in those relevant matters when the country's vi-



ability, social harmony, prosperity for all, respect for human rights, democracy and freedom could be in danger.

The generation of information in Mexico has been coupled with institutional development and although, with some ups and downs, its effort has been constant. However, in recent times Mexico faces, for reasons that we have not yet been able to determine, a breakage with this good practice.

**Vital information about the country that would allow better decision-making has been lost or is being lost. That is the provenance that gives life to Signos Vitales.**

In this report, which marks the beginning of the work on Signos Vitales, vacuums, absences or loss of information are shown –from a classification of the availability of information–, which gives justification for the organization’s existence. In this report, we reveal some areas in which the availability of data, indicators and other information provided by the Mexican state has been reduced, which we consider a serious symptom of the state of information health and accountability that should exist. Likewise, we point out three ministries of state that have stopped producing information that by law corresponds to them and oblige them, which represents, at least, an administrative fault.

This Inception Report presents in detail a set of indicators that have been chosen as vital signs and that the institution will follow on a daily basis. These indicators are classified into three areas: Society, Economy and Environment, and Governance. The selection, which may be modified over time, is found in the Annex to this report.

## THE ROAD TO THE REPORT SYMPTOMS OF MEXICO

From the call made by Signos Vitales at the end of October 2019 to a considerable group of specialists, 10 sessions were held (one per topic) at first, in which the list of those key issues in each area and the status of the generation of information on each issue in Mexico was discussed. To define the fundamental topics, the indispensable institutional architecture that allows a minimum ground level of healthy and effective coexistence in Mexico was considered, that which must be taken care of as a country to avoid the deterioration of a sector or a population group, or even that which endangers the stability, a collapse of society, the economy, the environment or governance.

Our «Signos Vitales» (Vital Signs) [sv\* ], for its acronym in Spanish], must measure in some way those critical points in each one of the chosen topics and voice them, preferably, through a numerical expression, as data or as an indicator. The specialists proposed indicators, sources of information and subtopics to be addressed for each of the thematic discussion tables. Similarly, concerns arose at practically every table about the loss of information, or greater difficulty in accessing it, or the budgetary or institutional threats to those who generate information, especially the Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía, (National Institute of Statistics and Geography) [INEGI\*]. In their opinion, it was relevant to carry out a wide and comprehensive search of information sources for each of the problems to be dealt with, and in its absence, propose proxy variables. Therefore, it was relevant to know the following:

- » What information is available? Is this information reliable? Is there information that is no longer being published?

\* Henceforth, acronyms in Spanish are presented with an \*

- » What is the information that was published regularly? In other words, what information was available at least until 2018?
- » What vital information is at risk of being lost?
- » Has new information been generated? And what kind of information is it?
- » Finally, what is the information that has not been published, and that the Mexican State is required by law to generate?

Consequently, it was recognized that it was necessary to carry out a systematic and critical exercise to review the main official sources of information, databases, information systems, or official publications such as statistical bulletins. At this point we have started documenting the loss, absence, availability and generation of data.

From this search, we selected and documented more than 1,300 indicators that come mainly from official sources of information and first and foremost from Primary sources. This implies that the availability of information, regardless of whether it is up-to-date, represents an opportunity to preserve this wealth of data. Its loss would represent an irreparable loss in many cases.

It should be noted that the indicators presented in this initial publication represent the first approach to understand the current scenario in which we find ourselves. It is a starting point and is part of that search for what is vital. But it will be a constant exercise.



## **SELECTED** WHAT TOPICS WILL WE ADDRESS IN SV? **INDICATORS**

The topics are grouped into three main areas: Social, Economy and the Environment, and Governance.

### **Social**

In this area, the issues of Poverty, Discrimination, Migration, Education and Health will be addressed.

The lines of research in the social field are very diverse and their approaches very much varied. A neuralgic issue that was highlighted in the discussion tables was that the treatment of many topics should be focused on effective access to rights; to the concept of gaps between population groups and between regions, to the crosscutting nature of issues and phenomena, such as the case of discrimination. There, the relevance of the impact of social policies in general, and in particular regarding student learning, effective access to quality health services, and especially its effectiveness in terms of concrete results, was highlighted. Regarding sources of information, the fact that international agreements oblige Mexico to provide vital information was highlighted.

**Effective access to rights is considered key since public services are not a handout from the government.**

A family must effectively receive drinking water service, not just have a device that measures it. As a further example, in the health service the actual and effective access to these services, the department must take into account the dis-

tance and time it takes to get to a clinic, in addition to having an adequate medical service and the appropriate medicine supply.

On the other hand, at Signos Vitales we recognize that the study of inequality in Mexico is a fundamental topic in practically all areas. Therefore, one way of measuring it beyond the Gini coefficient is through gaps or existing differences between population groups, gender, regions, and socioeconomic levels. That, is what we consider, a clearer way of describing the phenomenon of inequality.

Of course, general indicators must also be constructed to measure the development of the entire country. In education, for example, Vital Signs such as coverage, learning and permanence, or in the case of health, life expectancy, morbidity and main causes of death are addressed. Again, a treatment of the differences between population groups, gender, etc. is relevant. Thus, issues related to equity, inclusion and interculturality could be addressed, which will be taken up from methodologies developed and tested in previous years.

Finally, the institutional architecture and the functioning of the educational, health, childcare and other systems are also relevant, along with indicators of the treatment and development of migrant groups, elderly people, etc.

### **Economy and the Environment**

The analysis of economic indicators and the environment is more traditional. Given the impact of human interaction on the economy and on our planet, economic development cannot be had in a degraded environment that harms the quality of life of this and the following generations. The teachings of the COVID-19 Pandemic will be fundamental in our treatment

of climate change, even beyond what was already happening. Such changes will most certainly lead to the generation of information not previously seen.

However, the all-familiar topics in economic matters, such as Economic Performance, Usage, Economic Competition, Investment, Inflation, Prices, Financial Sector, Public Finance and International Trade, are still being addressed. Although most of the Vital Signs are macroeconomic in nature, they do not stop studying highly relevant microeconomic elements, above all the market analysis, such as the energy market. This sector is particularly important for its close relationship with the environment and for its weight on public finances, both for the component of spending as well as income.

Likewise, the study of Public Finance is addressed for its macroeconomic implications, for its impact on relative prices and for its consequences on public indebtedness. Macro-balances tell us about the health of Public Finances, but they do not necessarily represent a measure of well-being. The really complex thing is to generate balance and rapid growth and well-being.

**Regularly, macroeconomic indicators are used to express the reality of a country, but this does not make it possible to perceive its structural problems.**

From the exhaustive analysis of the data, we intend to generate red flags that allow us to notice structural economic weaknesses in order to point out the probable risks that the Mexican economy faces, its strengths, as well as to elucidate (without proposing) the opportunities that can be generated.

## Governance

The area includes the topics of the rule of law, public security and the media and freedom of expression.

In the Rule of law, the design and strength of the institutional architecture and the compliance with the legal framework by the State bodies are taken into consideration. Here issues such as democracy, its rules and forms of operation, the freedom that may or may not be exercised in electoral processes, accountability and the effectiveness of checks and balances system in a modern democracy are touched upon. The breadth and depth of civil liberties, respect for human rights and federalism, both political and fiscal, are also discussed in depth. We want to know what the rules of the game of coexistence between different members of society, between rulers and ruled, are and how they are followed. Finally, it is a matter of interest to study the mechanisms of governments to exercise power through extralegal actions such as intimidation and the effects on privacy and the mechanisms that society has to establish limits to power.

Regarding public security, issues related to violence, crime and institutional development of police and law enforcement bodies will be addressed. In this section, the police corporations in the three levels of government, especially the National Guard, are considered, as well as their effectiveness in controlling violence, delinquency and criminality. Organized crime, and the fight against its operation, will also be considered.

Therefore, conceptualizing crime in Mexico and designing a reference framework that allows sensitizing the population to the scale of the problem is part of the commitment assumed by Signos Vitales. For that matter, the perception of violence is also an important variable.

In this area, as in the others, the aim is to make visible issues that, despite their gravity, are not the object of study or public policy. It is recognized that the visibility of violence against women, journalists and domestic violence have led to changes in public policy to be handled in an effective and transparent way. Finally, a common place between the rule of law and public security will be to observe the actions of the National Guard in their work as police.

The last topic in this area is about freedom of speech and the relationship between the government and the media. An area of particular concern is violence against journalists, public financing of media and communication companies, and the behavior of social media in their actions to expand or reduce freedom of speech and the dissemination of news and a reliable and true analysis. Issues of interest are the plurality, diversity and the market concentration on the media.

The changes in the forms of communication in recent years require Signos Vitales to rethink the way in which an issue as vital as the harassment and attacks on journalists on social media can be voiced, in addition to the forms already known.

The initial and specific list of the indicators selected to follow Mexico's pulse by Signos Vitales are presented in the annex to this report, and we will be permanently reviewing the list. It indicates the topic of interest, subtopic, indicator and source of information. We point out the cases in which proxy variables are used.





## WHAT DO VITAL SIGNS HAVE IN COMMON?

To qualify as a key indicator, a vital sign must have one or more of the characteristics listed below:

### Indicators of vital signs

| Characteristics      | Definition  |
|----------------------|---|
| Systemic risk        | Data that communicates instability or maybe a sign of contagion at a systemic level, that is, that the problems they express may transcend beyond the local or sectoral level. This can occur, for example, when a sectorial problem can infect the rest of the economy, and generate a drag effect that ends up generating a collapse of greater magnitude than the first one. The case par excellence boils down to the financial and production information of <i>Petróleos Mexicanos (Mexican Petroleum)</i> [(PEMEX), for its acronym in Spanish]. |
| Distorsion generator | That their absence or invisibility is so important that it has implications for planning and the design of public policies, as well as for their eventual evaluation. That generates asymmetries between the various economic or social agents. Such information is described as essential and is part of the necessary bare minimum to which every person or institution must have access.   |

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Consensual          | This characteristic implies that there is a broad national and international consensus between specialists, governments and countries in the measurement and presentation of certain information, with a certain frequency. It is the type of information that is part of a multilateral agreement and transcends physical and temporal borders. Such is the case of the estimation of the maternal and infant mortality rate, or the Sustainable Development Goals themselves. |
| Manifests a reality | Describes a reality through a numerical expression, accessible and easy to understand. These can be a datum or an indicator, or a measurement of perception. They are measures that allow comparisons between elements of a sample or over time.  |
| Conjunctural        | Are those data or indicators that may or may not be found within the framework of those already described but that may arise over time by unexpected events or phenomena and cannot be overlooked, as is the case of the appearance Coronavirus (COVID-19). They are often exogenous events that motivate the implementation of new measures, which have to be monitored through a new generation of indicators, to generate new statistics or improve the current one.         |

The vital signs with which the country's pulse will be measured are associated with at least one of the aforementioned characteristics.

To develop these indicators, a variety of sources were consulted per topic as well as the entity responsible for their publication. As mentioned, only official sources have been consulted. These sources represent the main repositories of information for each of the topics covered, so its content is a reference for anyone interested in the subject.

**ECONOMY:** Sistema de Información Económica (Economic Information System) [SIE\*], Banxico; Banco de Información Económica (Economic Information Bank) [BIE]\*, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía, INEGI; National Accounts [SNA\*], INEGI; Comisión Nacional Bancaria y de Valores (National Banking and Securities Commission) [CNBV\*]; Unidad de Inversiones, Secretaría de Economía (Investment Unit, Ministry of Economy) [SE\*]; Servicio de Información Agroalimentaria y Pesquera (Agrifood and Fisheries Information Service) [SIAP\*], Secretaría de Agricultura, ganadería, desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentación (Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural development, Fisheries and Food of Mexico [SAGARPA\*]; estadísticas puntuales de la Hacienda Pública (Punctual statistics of the Public Treasury), Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público (Mexican Government's Secretary of Public Lending) [SHCP\*], Secretaría de Administración Tributaria (Tax Administration Service) Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público [SAT\*], Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social (Mexican Social Security Institute) [IMSS\*].

**ENERGY:** Sistema de Información Energética (Energy Information System [SIE\*], Secretaría de Energía (Secretariat of Energy) [SENER\*]; Comisión Nacional de Hidrocarburos (National Hydrocarbons Commission) [CNH\*]; Comisión Reguladora de Energía (Electricity and Hydrocarbons Regulator Commission) [CRE\*]; Comisión Federal de Electricidad (Federal Electricity Commission) [CFE\*]; Financial Information from Petróleos Mexicanos, PEMEX.

**ENVIRONMENT:** Sistema Nacional de Indicadores Ambientales (National System of Environmental Indicators) [SNIA\*], Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (Secre-

tariat of the Environment and Natural Resources) [SEMARNAT\*]; Environmental accounts, INEGI.

**SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:** Multidimensional Measurement of Poverty, Consejo Nacional de Evaluación de la Política de Desarrollo Social (The National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy) [CONEVAL\*]; Sistemas Indicadores de Desarrollo Social (Social Development Indicator System) [SIDS\*], CONEVAL; Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (Sustainable Development Goals) [ODS\*], INEGI.

**EDUCATION:** System of Educational Indicators INEE; Planea, INEGI; PISA, OECD; Educational Information System, SEP; Infrastructure Census, INEGI.

**HEALTH:** Sistema Nacional de Información en Salud (National Health Information System) [SNIS\*], Ministry of Health; Sistema de Información Básica en Salud (Basic Health Information System) [SINBA\*], Ministry of Health; General Evaluation Directorate, SSA; Organización Panamericana de la Salud (Pan American Health Organization) [OPS\*]; World Health Organization (WHO); ODS, INEGI.

**MIGRATION:** ENSIS, INEGI; ENADID, INEGI; Unidad de Política Migratoria, Encuesta Frontera-Sur y Frontera Norte (Migration Policy Unit; Border-South and North Border Survey), COLEF.

**GOVERNMENT:** Information System on the Judiciary, Council of the Judicature; Estadísticas Suprema Corte (Supreme Court Statistics), [SCJN\*]; Human Rights Assessment System, CNDH\* (The National Human Rights Commission); System of

Indicators of Implementation of the Criminal Justice System; Instituto Nacional Electoral (National Electoral Institute) [INE\*].

**PUBLIC SAFETY: Executive Ministry**

It should be clarified that information systems such as that of the Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público (Ministry of Finance and Public Credit) [SCHP\*], are used on a recurring basis by the various areas, since it is the Primary source of information on budgeting and spending.



## ARE WE LOSING INFORMATION?

Signos Vitales originates from the affirmative answer to this question. After evidence of loss of information or of difficult access to it, we focus first on defining that information which is relevant and detecting its existence and periodic publication. To carry out this study, 30 Information Systems generated in Mexico by public administration agencies have been consulted, as well as information of an international nature, such as the World Health Organization and the Pan American Health Organization.

### CLASSIFICATION OF THE STATE OF INFORMATION

To determine the status of the indicators, the sources previously consulted were analyzed and, in this first exercise, the «opportunity» which the information is published with was reviewed. That is, if it was published in a timely manner, on the sites designed to present it, in accordance with current regulations –in appropriate cases– and if it complied with the frequency with which it should be published.

It should be noted that, as a result of the questions posed in the first section, five states of the information are recognized:

1. Available
2. Absent
3. Medium or high probability of loss
4. Recently generated (no longer than a two-year period)
5. Non-existent (information gap).

This exercise highlights the information kept in a state of absence, that which was generated previously, at least until 2017, but which has been discontinued at least for two years, for some reason that has not been identified yet. No value

judgment is generated before said absence in this first exercise, but this report makes it public knowledge. The «preliminary» figures are considered as unofficial, given that their very nature implies that they can be modified and therefore do not represent updated information.

## This report also identifies information at risk of disappearing

The alerts that are generated in this state are mainly given for two reasons: modifications to the current regulations that imply the disappearance of institutions and with it the information that they generated and, on the other hand, the pressures generated on the budget that has limited information generators, in particular the INEGI, in recent months, to collect certain information. Said pressures can induce changes in the frequency of measurement or the probable disappearance of information, especially that derived from censuses or surveys. Such is the case, for example, of the Agricultural Census, which for budgetary reasons, has been decided will not be carried out.

We also, highlight in this report the first efforts we have found would help to increase the understanding of certain social and economic phenomena recently by the authorities in charge. However, it is important to say that these efforts seem to be isolated and are not part of a coordinated policy regarding the generation, processing, and dissemination of information.



## MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Derived from the process and the definitions described above, we have identified the available information by topic, as well as that which has a certain probability of loss and that which is already absent. Some cases of new generation as well as information gap are also exposed, which in the opinion of specialists may represent the most relevant cases.

The topics related to social development, health, migration, discrimination, economy and public safety are the ones that present the most information available and, up to now, have less absence of it. However, they are subject to some vulnerability. For example, those subject to surveys, such as poverty measurement, whose base information comes from the Socioeconomic Conditions Module. Or for example the case of Inversión Directa Extranjera (Foreign Direct Investment) [IED\*], which has undergone modifications to its calculation and is no longer part of the information generated by the INEGI. Therefore, a subcategory of available information can be distinguished, which has been modified in its calculation method, and which often better measures relevant phenomena in the country. Such is the case of the effective access to rights that the Consejo Nacional de Evaluación de la Política de Desarrollo Social (National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy) [CONEVAL\*], measures, or the implementation of the new System of Indicators of Sustainable Development that will allow a better understanding of the existing gaps between age groups, regions, socioeconomic levels, gender, among other spatial and population features.



## TOPICS PRESENTING THE RISK OF INFORMATION LOSS OR AN INFORMATION GAP

Some areas face significant challenges regarding information at risk of being lost or, in the worst case, an information vacuum. Some examples are listed below:

### **MEDIA AND FREEDOM OF SPEECH**

Of the 10 topics covered, this is the one with the greatest information gap. We know very little about the subject from official statistics, despite being a fundamental right. Most of the information available is generated by social organizations or the private sector. It would be important to generate many more indicators on this topic.

Associated with the above, the forms of usage and broadcasting of information, especially the exhaustive use of social media, have neglected conventional forms of impact measurement, censorship and now the phenomenon of fake news. There are concerns about physical and media attacks by the government on communicators and there are no related statistics.

Lastly, although the request for information has a high response rate of approximately 98%, its quality is not always adequate.

### **ECONOMY**

The information in terms of competition that would allow understanding of the concentration level per market of the economy. We do not know the levels of concentration of strategic markets and consequently the implications of said concentration on social welfare. The available studies do not al-

low us to know the pulse of the situation at a given moment, and the information gap does not allow the elaboration of informed public policies on economic competition.

There is little information on infrastructure projects, mainly on the determination and criteria for the selection of the investment project portfolio. Nor are all ex-ante evaluations of investment projects published, and therefore it is unknown whether these projects comply with current legislation on tax accountability.

Finally, there are insufficient efforts to understand local economies, a result in part of the perverse incentives that fiscal coordination has brought about. It was only recently that legislations have been passed to prevent over-indebtedness of the federal entities that could jeopardize the fiscal sustainability of the country.

## **SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

Concern was expressed about the lack of quality, reliability, and transparency of the Welfare Census, as well as most of the current government's social programs. The lack of operating rules, transparency of the beneficiary lists, as well as various issues regarding said programs and their implications are matters of concern. For example, it is necessary to know the true number and amounts delivered (flow or accumulated), as well as the labor condition of the program so-called «Jóvenes construyendo el futuro» «Young people building the future», due to their implications on the labor market.

## EDUCATION

Given the constitutional changes in education and its implications, among which there is no longer, an obligation to do quantitative tests,

### loss of the test PLANEA appears to be imminent

If the loss of information on student learning occurs, we would be talking about the greatest quality indicators loss in all the sectors analyzed here. The loss of information generated in terms of school performance for the indigenous population stands out, since the results of the evaluation allow measurements on the schooling of this population group, the poorest and most excluded population in Mexico.

On the other hand, the impact indicators followed by the Instituto Nacional para la Evaluación de la Educación (National Institute for Education Assessment) [INEE\*], reflected in the document Educational Panoramic of Mexico, will cease to be published. The loss of this documentation is imminent, but not for this reason the calculation of the indicators, since the appropriate methodology to reproduce said indicators is preserved. It should be noted that, in this particular case, the participation of civil society and those interested in the matter will play a crucial role.

It should be noted that the Secretaría de Educación Pública (Public Education Ministry) [SEP\*], through its administrative records, provides a large volume of information through the 911 questionnaire for the estimation of educational indicators. These indicators are related to the socioeconomic conditions, school trajectory, and measure dimensions related to efficiency and effectiveness in the educational sector.

## **MIGRATION**

There is a limiting factor that, a large proportion of the published information is not easily manipulated as a database, although this does not restrict or represent delays in its presentation. For its part, the Comisión Mexicana de Ayuda a Refugiados (Mexican Commission for Aid to Refugees) [COMAR\*] publishes information with a lower level of disaggregation unlike in previous years (until 2018), which implies a quality loss in the information.

## **RULE OF LAW**

There are fewer problems on this topic than on the previous ones. However, there are delays in information publishing on some topics. For example, as of April 1 of this year, the Evaluation and Monitoring Model for the Consolidation of the Criminal Justice System does not contain updated information. The report that shows the evaluation and follow-up is published with a quarterly frequency but the latest figures that are available are from the second quarter of 2019. In addition, the site where the information is published was last modified on August 9, 2019 according to information from the same site.

## **PUBLIC SECURITY**

There are various sources of information, mainly that of the INEGI, that of the Executive Ministry of the National System of Public Security, and now that of the Presidency. However, the results of the first two differ by the method by which the accounting of certain acts is carried out. The information is available, but as various civil society organizations have already documented, they are not entirely reliable sources.

Along with this, much of the information comes from surveys, which can bring with it some risk of bias in the registration of some crimes, such as kidnapping and extortion.



## TOPICS WHERE THE LARGEST NUMBER OF INFORMATION ABSENCES AND MAIN PROBLEMS WERE FOUND

### HEALTH



Imagen de politica.expansion.mx: <https://tinyurl.com/yb8no3ed>.

For several weeks, between February 13 and March 02, the main repository of information on the subject, the Sistema Nacional de Información en Salud (National Health Information System) [SINAIS\*], was not available. Currently the information runs until 2018 and is preliminary. In the midst of the COVID-19 crisis there were no official figures regarding deaths, so it was not possible to calculate indicators such as the mortality rate.

On the other hand, during the past administration, the implementation of the SINBA (National System of Basic Information on Health) was a considerable step forward given the generation of fundamental indicators in the field of public health, which are no longer available to the general public.

Their website continues to exist but not so the information that said base contained within; now it only shows as a page with NO CONTENT.

Given the importance of Obesity and Overweight on the family economy and the quality of life of people, it is important to highlight that we are not sure that the Observatorio Mexicano de Enfermedades no Transmisibles (Mexican Observatory of Non-communicable Diseases) [OMENT\*], will continue. This is a coordinated effort between civil society, higher education institutions and the public sector to update the indicator system that was designed to monitor the progress of the National Strategy for the Prevention and Control of Overweight, the Obesity and Diabetes from the past administration. If the battery of indicators is not followed up on these issues, it will be a considerable loss given the relevance of this disease in Mexico.

In conclusion, it is important to highlight that the platform developed by the Carlos Slim Foundation in the area of chronic diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, obesity and dyslipidemia contains information on the performance and quality of service provision in the first level of care for the years 2017 and 2018, which is the only official site that reports updated information on the public health infrastructure. Said information is a component of the mentioned SINBA, and stands out for being the only one with information that disaggregates by health unit, jurisdiction and federal entity.

The loss of health information is particularly relevant because the Ministry of Health is obliged, within the framework of international collaboration agreements with the World Health Organization or the Pan American Health Organization, to update and deliver the information required. Nor will

it be possible, if this lack of information continues, to deliver the information that accounts for the Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (Sustainable Development Goals) [ODS\*].

In an emergency like the COVID-19, what information system concentrates the figures presented daily? The most recent figures published by the dependency in the SINAI are preliminary for 2018. What kind of information does the dependency present and how confident can we be in its accuracy?

## Violation of the legal mandate

When reviewing the need and the legal obligation that the authority has to generate and publish the necessary information as a public good, the Ministry of Health has not complied.

The legal framework that marks the violation of the law is summarized and implies an administrative failure of this ministry.



In accordance with the Ley General de Salud (General Health Act) [LGS\*]; with the Interior Regulations of the Ministry of Health; and the General Organization Manual of the Ministry of Health corresponds to the Under-secretariat for Integration and Development of the Health Sector and the General Directorate of Health Information, among other things, the management of the National Health Information System to;...

*Issue the regulations regarding statistical information on health and monitor its compliance in the sector, in material, human and financial resources, to ensure its application and performance in due time and in an agreed-upon way; Establish and issue mechanisms for the dissemination of information generated by the National Health Information System...*

It is also the responsibility of the same Directorate to establish the design and content of death, fetal death and birth certificates... for which it determines the content of the Primary source of mortality in Mexico. Their action consequently transcends that of the generation of statistics.

Finally, article 7 of the LGS says the following:



*The coordination of the National Health System will be in charge of the Ministry of Health, corresponding to it:*

*X Promote the establishment of a national basic health information system.*

The National Health Information System existed, but its information has no longer been updated and it has even disappeared, even though it has a legal obligation to generate and publish the information. Both the law on the matter, as well as the regulations and organization manual of the Ministry of Health recognize both Information Systems, assign those responsible and determine the functions that must be carried out, as well as the opportunity for information. As it has been documented, it is not complied.

## ENERGY



Imagen de Forbes.com: <https://tinyurl.com/yawgz965>.

Large absences were observed in this sector, both in volume and relevance of the information, as well as in its quality. The Energy Information System (SIE), the main source of information on energy, has shown a considerable reduction in the publication of information. The latest figures published on an annual basis are those of 2017.

On the other hand, the Comisión Nacional Para el Uso Eficiente de Energía (National Commission for the Efficient Use of Energy) [CONUEE\*], concentrates information related to the sector in a database. This base in turn contains information generated by the SIE, so that when the information in the original source disappears, the information is also left out of CONUEE.

It should be noted that despite the absence of information generated by the collapse of the SIE, there is information from the Comisión Nacional de Hidrocarburos (National Hy-

drocarbons Commission) [CNH\*], regarding gas and oil, which, although it does not replace the absences of the SIE, does have vital information, such as oil production and the level of proven reserves. For its part, Petróleos Mexicanos PEMEX, publishes financial information in a timely manner, required when listing on international financial markets

## Violation of the legal mandate

In reviewing the need and the legal obligation that the authority has to generate and publish the necessary information as a public good, the Ministry of Energy has not complied.

The legal framework that marks the violation of the law is summarized and implies an administrative failure of this ministry.



In the case of the energy sector, according to the General Hydrocarbons Law and the Organic Law of the Federal Public Administration, the General Directorate of Energy Planning and Information of the Ministry of Energy is responsible for preparing the

National Energy Balance and update the information of national interest and key indicators related to the national energy matrix; Coordinate and manage the official information platform of the sector, as well as the integration of periodic statistical reports.

In March of this year, the Ministry of Energy published the Energy Balance, but from 2018. Other relevant information is published until 2017.

## ENVIRONMENT



Imagen de forbes.com: <https://tinyurl.com/ycuktjtl>.

In Mexico, the National Environmental Information System (SNIA), has been outdated, a system that contains multiple indicators that are calculated based on the information deposited in the Sistema Nacional de Información Ambiental y Recursos Naturales (National System of Environmental Information and Natural Resources) [SNIARN\*]. Signos Vitales has been able to corroborate an 86% drop on the variables that the site reported at least until 2017. In the regards of sub-themes, the absence of information is concentrated on statistics related to the atmosphere, fishing resources and wastes.

### Violation of the legal mandate



In accordance with the General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection and the Internal Regulations of the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources, the Federation is responsible for:

*xvii. The integration of the National System of Environmental Information and Natural Resources and it making itself available to the public under the terms of this Law.*

*The Ministry [of Environment and Natural Resources] will develop a National System of Environmental Information and Natural Resources that will aim to reg-*

In reviewing the need and the legal obligation that the authority has to generate and publish the necessary information as a public good, the Ministry of the Environment has not complied.

The legal framework that marks the violation of the law is summarized and implies an administrative failure of this ministry

*ister, organize, update and disseminate national environmental information, which will be available for consultation...*

It's also appointed to the Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources) [SEMARNAT\*], through the General Directorate of Statistics and Environmental Information, the powers of:

*i. Design and establish guidelines on the quality of information and mechanisms of public access and, in general, of the conceptual framework of the National System of Environmental Information and Natural Resources...;*

*ii. Manage, organize, update and disseminate the environmental information of the National System of Environmental Information and Natural Resources;*

*iii. Develop and update the national system of environmental indicators..., as well as periodically prepare public reports, ...;*

For all the foregoing, it is concluded that the Ministry is not complying with the respective regulations on the matter.

In addition to the aforementioned, it is important to highlight that the tasks of these ministries are incorporated into the Federation's Expenditure Budget, which has also involved a public expenditure. When considering the salary authorized during 2019 to the aforementioned administrative units, it is concluded that according to the analysis of positions and the total perceptions of the three areas in question, these amounted to \$ 67,260,441.3 pesos in 2019. This without considering the non-pecuniary costs that come with failing to publish the information.



## FINAL COMMENTS

In principle, it is of utmost importance to clarify that the documentation of the loss of information shown here began before the declaration of a pandemic caused by COVID-19, on March 11, 2020. In other words, this deterioration process in terms of information is not the result of the public health problem. It should be recalled that the cessation of non-essential activities in Mexico did not occur until March 30.

This Signos Vitales effort aims to provide useful information for the entire population – both inside and outside the country – as a public good. That is, it must be freely accessible. For this reason, the development of a certain methodology that allows us to generate a red flag system with reliable and accurate information, using the best possible information in coordination with other civil society organizations, is relevant. We recognize that this is an effort that merits the involvement of various sectors, and that we will not succeed alone. Mexico needs organized civil society, but it also needs society as a whole.

It is in our interest to take the pulse of the social, economic, environmental and governmental conditions, so we have selected based on the considerations of a group of specialists, which are the indicators that best express these conditions. However, said battery of indicators will tend to increase over time, drawing on the experience that the same information gives us.

A more plural Mexico requires precise, unerring and reliable information that allows having a broad knowledge of its population, its needs, and the particular problems it faces on a day-to-day basis, and even its causes for concern. A

democratic Mexico requires that its population and its government to act in an informed way. For this reason, the democratization of information is the cornerstone of the effort presented here.

## The absence of information becomes increasingly evident

Signos Vitales represents a manifesto to the truth in light of the evidence. The information belongs to all citizens and we demand our right to it. It is not a gift or a boon; it is not part of an emerging social program because it is part of the apparatus that the Constitution has endowed us with. And we will not falter, even if Mexico's pulse is getting weakened.



**ANNEX**  
**VITAL SIGNS**  
**MEXICO**



**Area: Economy and Environment**

**Topic: Economy**

| Subtopic             | Data/Indicator  | Type of Source | Source  |
|----------------------|---|----------------|---|
| Economic Performance | Gross Domestic Product (PIB) by its spanish acronym                                     | Primary        | National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) by its Spanish acronym. Gross Domestic Product (PIB) by its Spanish acronym and National Accounts. |
| Economic Performance | Measurement of Economic Activity through the Payment System                             | Proxy          | Bank of Mexico (BANXICO) by its Spanish acronym   |
| Economic Performance | Measuring Economic Activity through Lighting**  | Proxy          | Satellite images. In collaboration with IMCO (Mexican Institute for Competitiveness)  |
| Economic Performance | Coincident Indicator  | Primary        | National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) by its Spanish acronym.  |
| Employment           | Working population  | Primary        | National Survey of Occupation and Employment (ENOE) by its Spanish acronym , INEGI  |
| Employment           | Balance of accounts: savings, transactional and time deposits by institution ***        | Proxy          | National Banking and Stock Commission (CNBV) by its Spanish acronym.  |
| Employment           | Insured workers   | Primary        | Mexican Institute of Social Security (IMSS) by its Spanish acronym. Insured workers.  |
| Employment           | Flow of Withdrawals from Individual Accounts in AFORES (Retirement Fund Administrators) | Proxy          | National Commission of the Retirement Savings System (CONSAR) by its Spanish acronym  |

|                |   |         |  |
|----------------|---|---------|--|
| Consume        | Private consumption   | Primary | INEGI  |
| Consume        | Cash demand (M1)  | Proxy   | BANXICO  |
| Consume        | Remittance Income by State and Municipality                           | Proxy   | Balance of Payments. Remittances by Federal Entity. Enterprise Information System (SIE) by its Spanish acronym . BANXICO |
| Consume        | Government consumption  | Primary | Supply and Demand of Goods and Services. INEGI.  |
| Public Finance | Collection (Federal Government Tax Revenue)                           | Primary | Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit (SHCP) by its Spanish acronym   |
| Public Finance | Subnational Debt  | Primary | Public Account and Budget of Expenditures of the Federal Entities  |
| Public Finance | Historical Balance of the Financial Requirements of the Public Sector | Primary | Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit (SHCP) by its Spanish acronym. Timely Public Finance Statistics.                |
| Public Finance | Primary Balance of the Public Sector                                  | Primary | Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit (SHCP) by its Spanish acronym. Balance of the Public Sector.                    |
| Investment     | Foreign Direct Investment (IED) by its spanish acronym                | Primary | Secretariat of Economy (SE) by its Spanish acronym   |
| Investment     | Gross Fixed Capital Formation   | Primary | INEGI  |
| Investment     | Gross Fixed Investment  | Primary | GNP and National Accounts. National Macroeconomic Indicators. INEGI.   |

|                  |   |         |   |
|------------------|---|---------|---|
| Investment       | Advance Fixed Capital Investment Indicator****  | Proxy   | Mexican Stock Exchange (BMV)  |
| Inflation        | National Consumer Price Index (INPC) by its spanish acronym   | Primary | Prices . Consumer Price Index (INPC) by its Spanish acronym . INEGI           |
| Inflation        | Consumer Price Index (INPC) by its spanish acronym Underlying   | Primary | INEGI   |
| Prices           | Gasoline price  | Primary | Energy Regulatory Commission  |
| Prices           | Diesel Price  | Primary | Energy Regulatory Commission  |
| Financial sector | Adjusted default index (IMORA) by its spanish acronym   | Primary | The National Banking and Securities Commission (CNBV) by its Spanish acronym. |
| Financial sector | Target Rate   | Primary | BANXICO. Enterprise Information System (SIE).                                 |
| Payments balance | Capital account   | Primary | BANXICO   |
| Payments balance | Trade of balance  | Primary | INEGI   |
| Payments balance | Reconciliation of foreign national accounts vs. Mexico in foreign trade   | Proxy   | National Accounts various Countries of the world +                            |
| Payments balance | ++ Total Government Securities per holder and instrument  | Primary | BANXICO. Enterprise Information System (SIE).                                 |
|                  | * Operations at ATMs, Operations at Point of Sale terminals, Direct debits, Card operations at e-commerce sites (debit and credit) and Checks. Amount in pesos. |         |   |
|                  | ** Estimate to be developed in collaboration with IMCO  |         |   |

|  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
|  | *** The average balances of the payroll accounts are considered  |  |  |
|  | **** Through the pre-tax revenues of the country's largest cement companies  |  |  |
|  | + The following countries will be considered: United States, Canada, Germany, Spain, Japan, Brazil, South Korea and the United Kingdom |  |  |
|  | ++ Holder: Residents in the country and abroad   |  |  |

**Area: Economy and Environment**

**Topic: Environment**

| Subtopic   | Data/Indicator  | Type of source | Source   |
|------------|---|----------------|--|
| Atmosphere | Average Annual Daily Concentrations: Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen Dioxide, Particles Equal to or Less than 10 µm, Particles Equal to or Less than 2.5 µm, Sulfur Dioxide, Ozone (Fifth Highest Average Concentration of 8 h) | Primary        | SEMARNAT. (Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources) [by its acronym in Spanish]<br>National System of Environmental Information and Natural Resources. Atmosphere.  |
| Atmosphere | Metropolitan Areas or Populations with Air Quality Monitoring   | Primary        | SEMARNAT. (Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources) [by its acronym in Spanish]<br>National System of Environmental Information and Natural Resources. Atmosphere.  |
| Atmosphere | Sulfur Content in Gasoline  | Primary        | SEMARNAT. (Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources) [by its acronym in Spanish].<br>National System of Environmental Information and Natural Resources. Atmosphere. |
| Atmosphere | National Emissions Reported in the Biennial Update Report to the CMNUCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change)   | Primary        | SEMARNAT. (Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources) [by its acronym in Spanish].<br>National System of Environmental Information and Natural Resources. Atmosphere. |
| Atmosphere | National Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Burning of Fossil Fuels   | Primary        | SEMARNAT. (Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources) [by its acronym in Spanish].<br>National System of Environmental Information and Natural Resources. Atmosphere. |

|       |   |         |  |
|-------|---|---------|--|
| Water | Consumptive Use by Hydrological-Administrative Region                                   | Primary | SEMARNAT. (Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources) [by its acronym in Spanish]. National System of Environmental Information and Natural Resources. Water. Availability. |
| Water | Total and Per Capita Average Natural Availability by Hydrological-Administrative Region | Primary | SEMARNAT. (Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources) [by its acronym in Spanish]. National System of Environmental Information and Natural Resources. Water. Availability. |
| Water | Total Annual Rainfall   | Primary | SEMARNAT. (Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources) [by its acronym in Spanish]. National System of Environmental Information and Natural Resources. Water. Availability. |
| Water | Degree of Pressure by Hydrological-Administrative Region                                | Primary | SEMARNAT. (Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources) [by its acronym in Spanish]. National System of Environmental Information and Natural Resources. Water. Availability. |
| Water | Livestock Population by Federal Entity  | Primary | SEMARNAT. (Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources) [by its acronym in Spanish]. National System of Environmental Information and Natural Resources. Water. Quality       |

|          |  |         |  |
|----------|--|---------|--|
| Water    | Treated Waste Water  | Primary | SEMARNAT. (Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources) [by its acronym in Spanish]. National System of Environmental Information and Natural Resources. Water. Quality     |
| Soils    | Livestock and Overgrazed Area by Federal Entity                      | Primary | SEMARNAT. (Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources) [by its acronym in Spanish]. National System of Environmental Information and Natural Resources Soils.              |
| Soils    | Soil Degradation by Level in Mexico                                  | Primary | SEMARNAT. (Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources) [by its acronym in Spanish]. National System of Environmental Information and Natural Resources. Soils.             |
| Residues | Total and Per Capita Generation of Urban Solid Waste                 | Primary | SEMARNAT. (Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources) [by its acronym in Spanish]. National System of Environmental Information and Natural Resources. Urban Solid Waste. |
| Residues | Final Disposal of Urban Solid Waste                                  | Primary | SEMARNAT. (Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources) [by its acronym in Spanish]. National System of Environmental Information and Natural Resources. Urban Solid Waste. |
| Residues | Industrial Facilities Discharged as a Result of Environmental Audits | Primary | SEMARNAT. (Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources) [by its acronym in Spanish]. National System of Environmental Information and Natural Resources. Hazardous Waste.   |

|                   |  |         |  |
|-------------------|--|---------|--|
| Forest Resources  | Land Use Change in Forest Areas                              | Primary | SEMARNAT. (Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources) [by its acronym in Spanish]. National System of Environmental Information and Natural Resources. Forest Residues    |
| Forest Resources  | National Consumption of Firewood                             | Primary | SEMARNAT. (Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources) [by its acronym in Spanish]. National System of Environmental Information and Natural Resources. Forest Residues    |
| Forest Resources  | Forest Fires and Affected Area                               | Primary | SEMARNAT .National System of Environmental Information and Natural Resources. Forest Residues  |
| Forest Resources  | Reforested Area by Federal Entity                            | Primary | SEMARNAT .National System of Environmental Information and Natural Resources. Forest Residues  |
| Fishery Resources | Catch by Species of Fishing Importance                       | Primary | SEMARNAT. (Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources) [by its acronym in Spanish]. National System of Environmental Information and Natural Resources . Fishery Resources |
| Fishery Resources | Contribution of Aquaculture to National Fisheries Production | Primary | SEMARNAT. National System of Environmental Information and Natural Resources . Fishery Resources   |



|                                 |  |         |   |
|---------------------------------|--|---------|---|
| Coastal and Oceanic Ecosystems  | Oil Spills and Leaks and Pollutant Discharges by Marine Region Producing Crude Oil and Natural Gas | Primary | SEMARNAT. (Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources) [by its acronym in Spanish]. National System of Environmental Information and Natural Resources . Biodiversity. Coastal and Oceanic Ecosystems . |
| Coastal and Oceanic Ecosystems  | Coastal Zone Population Growth Rate  | Primary | SEMARNAT. (Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources) [by its acronym in Spanish]. National System of Environmental Information and Natural Resources . Biodiversity. Coastal and Oceanic Ecosystems . |
| Satellite Accounts - Ecological | Environmentally Adjusted Net Domestic Product  | Primary | GDP and National Accounts. Satellite Accounts - Ecological  |

**Area: Economy and Environment**

**Topic: Energy**

| Subtopic                               | Data/Indicator   | Type of Source | Source   |
|--|--|----------------|--|
| Reserves                               | 1P hydrocarbon reserves                                      | Primary        | CNH (National Hydrocarbons Commission) by its Spanish acronym.                             |
| Oil Production                         | Oil Production   | Primary        | Secretariat of Energy (SENER) by its Spanish acronym.                                      |
| Foreign Trade Hydrocarbons             | Volume of crude oil exports by geographical destination      | Primary        | SIE (Energy Information System) by its Spanish acronym                                     |
| Foreign Trade Hydrocarbons             | Value of foreign trade in hydrocarbons and their derivatives | Primary        | Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX) by its Spanish acronym . Foreign trade.                          |
| Foreign Trade Hydrocarbons             | Imports of Oil Products                                      | Primary        | Secretariat of Energy (SENER) by its Spanish acronym                                       |
| Foreign Trade Hydrocarbons             | Import of Natural Gas  | Primary        | Statistical file. Secretariat of Energy (SENER) by its Spanish acronym.                    |
| Petroleum Products Balance             | Oil Products Scale   | Primary        | Bank of Mexico (BANXICO) by its Spanish acronym . Balance of Payments. Oil Products Scale. |
| National Demand for Petroleum Products | Domestic Demand for Gasoline                                 | Primary        | Monthly record of petroleum products. Secretariat of Energy (SENER) by its Spanish acronym |
| National Demand for Natural Gas        | Natural Gas Consumption                                      | Primary        | Natural gas compendium. Secretaría de Energía (SENER).                                     |
| Crude Oil Distribution                 | Crude oil distribution                                       | Primary        | SIE (Energy Information System) by its Spanish acronym                                     |

|   |  |         |  |
|---|--|---------|--|
| Inventory Policy  | Oil Inventory (Gasoline and Diesel)                          | Primary | Secretariat of Energy (SENER) by its Spanish acronym.                    |
| Prospects for the Energy Sector                             | National balance sheet of oil products                       | Primary | SIE (Sistema de Información Energética). Prospective. Petroleum products |
| Public Sector Oil Revenues                                  | Oil Income   | Primary | Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit (SHCP) by its Spanish acronym.  |
| Electricity Generation                                      | Gross Energy Generation by Technology                        | Primary | SIE (Sistema de Información Energética)                                  |
| Electricity Generation                                      | Fuel consumption for electricity generation                  | Primary | SIE (Sistema de Información Energética)                                  |
| Electricity Transmission                                    | Length of Transmission Lines                                 | Primary | SIE (Sistema de Información Energética)                                  |
| Electricity Transmission                                    | Average duration of interruptions                            | Primary | SIE (Sistema de Información Energética)                                  |
| Electricity Transmission                                    | Average duration of interruptions                            | Primary | SIE (Sistema de Información Energética)                                  |
| Prospects for the Electricity Sector                        | Electrical energy balance                                    | Primary | SIE (Sistema de Información Energética)                                  |
| Market and Operations (Electricity)                         | Operational Reserve Margin (Regional)                        | Primary | National Energy Control Center (CENACE) by its Spanish acronym.          |
| Financial Situation of CFE (Federal Electricity Commission) | Subsidies and Transfers (CFE) Federal Electricity Commission | Primary | Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit (SHCP) by its Spanish acronym.  |
| Electricity Rates   | Average electricity prices by tariff sector                  | Primary | SIE (Sistema de Información Energética)                                  |

|                              |  |         |   |
|------------------------------|--|---------|---|
| Short-term Energy Market     | Local Marginal Prices of the Day Market in Advance                                 | Primary | National Energy Control Center (CENACE) by its Spanish acronym. |
| Short-term Energy Market     | Distributed Node Prices of the Day-Ahead Market                                    | Primary | National Energy Control Center (CENACE) by its Spanish acronym. |
| Wholesale Electricity Market | Participation in the Electricity Market *  | Primary | Energy Regulatory Commission (CRE) by its Spanish acronym.      |
| Basic Supply Rates           | Legacy Contract Costs for Basic Supply (CLSB) by its Spanish acronym by technology | Primary | Energy Regulatory Commission (CRE) by its Spanish acronym.      |
| Basic Supply Rates           | Average prices by fuel type  | Primary | Energy Regulatory Commission (CRE) by its Spanish acronym.      |
| Basic Supply Rates           | Average Estimated National and Division Rate                                       | Primary | Energy Regulatory Commission (CRE) by its Spanish acronym.      |
|                              | 57 / 1024<br>*Monitoring of the target<br>56% public sector - 44% private          |         |   |

**Rule of Law Area**  
**Subject: Democracy**

| Subtopic  | Data/Indicator   | Type of source | Source                              |
|---|--|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Democracy of citizens.<br>Full respect for civil rights and liberties                 | Perception of political rights   | Secondary      | Democratic Development Index - Mex. |
| Democracy of citizens.<br>Full respect for civil rights and liberties                 | Gender violence  | Secondary      | Democratic Development Index - Mex. |
| Democracy of citizens.<br>Full respect for civil rights and liberties                 | Conditioning of freedoms and rights due to insecurity                      | Secondary      | Democratic Development Index - Mex. |
| Democracy of citizens.<br>Extension of rights   | Gender in government   | Secondary      | Democratic Development Index - Mex. |
| Institutional quality and political efficiency  | Mechanisms (existing and used) of direct democracy for citizen expression  | Secondary      | Democratic Development Index - Mex. |
| Horizontal Accountability   | Existence and performance of the Ombudsman                                 | Secondary      | Democratic Development Index - Mex. |
| Horizontal Accountability   | Existence and performance of external control bodies                       | Secondary      | Democratic Development Index - Mex. |
| Vertical Accountability   | Freedom of the press   | Secondary      | Democratic Development Index - Mex. |
| Limits to government power. Effectiveness of the local legislature as a counterweight | The local congress functions as an effective counterweight to the governor | Secondary      | World Justice Project               |

|   |   |           |                       |
|---|---|-----------|-----------------------|
| Limits to government power. Effectiveness of the local legislature as a counterweight | Opposition parties express their views against government policies without fear of retaliation              | Secondary | World Justice Project |
| Limits to government power. Effectiveness of the local legislature as a counterweight | Opposition parties express their views against government policies without fear of retaliation              | Secondary | World Justice Project |
| Limits to government power. Free, ungodly and transparent elections                   | Elections are held without any undue government intervention  | Secondary | World Justice Project |
| Limits to government power. Free, ungodly and transparent elections                   | Elections are held without the involvement of organized crime   | Secondary | World Justice Project |
| Limits to government power. Free, ungodly and transparent elections                   | Pressure or conditioning of any work, service or social program if a particular candidate was not voted for | Primary   | World Justice Project |
| Limits to government power. Free, ungodly and transparent elections                   | The State Electoral Institute ensures that electoral processes are free, reliable and transparent           | Secondary | World Justice Project |
| Limits to government power. Free, ungodly and transparent elections                   | Effectiveness of the State Electoral Tribunal in resolving disputes that arise in electoral processes       | Secondary | World Justice Project |
| Open Government   | Effective guarantee of the right to public information  | Secondary | World Justice Project |

|                                   |   |           |                               |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------|-------------------------------|
| Fundamental rights                | Effective guarantee of the right to freedom of assembly and association                                       | Secondary | World Justice Project         |
| Electoral Processes and Pluralism | Voters can vote without significant threats to their safety by government and non-government officials        | Secondary | Democracy Index The Economist |
| Electoral Processes and Pluralism | Limited opportunities in reality for some candidates  | Secondary | Democracy Index The Economist |
| Electoral Processes and Pluralism | Transparency of the political financing process   | Secondary | Democracy Index The Economist |
| Electoral Processes and Pluralism | Freedom of citizens to form parties independent of the party in power   | Secondary | Democracy Index The Economist |
| Electoral Processes and Pluralism | Potential access to public office for all citizens  | Secondary | Democracy Index The Economist |
| Government functioning            | Economic, religious or other groups exercise significant political power, parallel to democratic institutions | Secondary | Democracy Index The Economist |
| Government functioning            | The authority of the government extends to the entire territory of the country                                | Secondary | Democracy Index The Economist |
| Government functioning            | Public trust in government  | Secondary | Democracy Index The Economist |
| Government functioning            | Public trust in political parties   | Secondary | Democracy Index The Economist |

|                              |   |           |  |
|------------------------------|---|-----------|--|
| Political participation      | Ethnic, religious or other minorities have a reasonable degree of autonomy and voice in the political process | Secondary | Democracy Index The Economist  |
| Political participation      | Women's presence in parliament  | Secondary | Democracy Index The Economist  |
| Democratic political culture | Degree of popular support for democracy   | Secondary | Democracy Index The Economist  |
| Civil liberties              | Freedom of expression and protest   | Secondary | Democracy Index The Economist  |
| Civil liberties              | Media coverage  | Secondary | Democracy Index The Economist  |
| Civil liberties              | Freedom of citizens to form professional organizations and trade unions                                       | Secondary | Democracy Index The Economist  |
| Civil liberties              | Equal treatment of citizens before the law.   | Secondary | Democracy Index The Economist  |
| Human Rights                 | Lawsuits of unconstitutional actions  | Primary   | Annual Report of Activities. Protection and Defense.   |
| Rule of law                  | Federal government intervention factor  | Secondary | Democratic Development Index - Mex.  |
| Federalism                   | Level of collection by level of government  | Primary   | Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit (SHCP) [by its Spanish acronym], National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) [by its Spanish acronym]. |



**Area: Governance**

**Subject: Media**

| Subtopic | Data/Indicator   | Type of source | Source  |
|----------|--|----------------|---|
| Media    | Assaults on journalists  | Secondary      | Protocol for the registration, documentation and monitoring of attacks on journalists                             |
| Media    | Assaults on women journalists  | Secondary      | Guidelines and principles for gender-sensitive documentation of attacks on those exercising freedom of expression |
| Media    | Assaults on journalists by social networks   | Secondary      | Article 19 Report   |
| Media    | Aggressions against journalists in the media   | Secondary      | Article 19 Report   |
| Media    | Assaults on journalists while doing journalistic work  | Secondary      | Article 19 Report   |
| Media    | Aggressions against journalists who have investigated, published or disseminated material that could affect the interests of third parties | Secondary      | Article 19 Report   |
| Media    | People who have lost a lost relative   | Secondary      | Article 19 Report   |
| Media    | Funding source for digital media   | Primary        | Article 19 Report   |
| Media    | Funding source for radio media   | Primary        | Article 19 Report   |
| Media    | Funding source for television media  | Primary        | Article 19 Report   |

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| Media  | Funding source for written media  | Primary | Article 19 Report   |
| Media  | Federal public money that the digital media receive   | Primary | Article 19 Report   |
| Media  | Federal public money that the radio media receive   | Primary | Article 19 Report   |
| Media  | Federal public money that the television media receive  | Primary | Article 19 Report   |
| Media  | Federal public money that the print media receive   | Primary | Article 19 Report   |
| Media  | State public money that the digital media receive   | Primary | Article 19 Report   |
| Media  | State public money that the radio media receive   | Primary | Article 19 Report   |
| Media  | State public money that the television media receive  | Primary | Article 19 Report   |
| Media  | 72 / 1024 State public money that the print media receive   | Primary | Article 19 Report   |
| Right to information. Transparency and anti-corruption | Prevalence of corruption when performing a personal procedure   | Primary | National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) by its Spanish. National Survey of Government Quality and Impact 2019  |
| Right to information. Transparency and anti-corruption | Access and availability by selected subjects of public administrations information, supreme court and judiciary councils. | Primary | INEGI National Census of Municipal and Delegational Governments 2015. National Census of Government, Public Security and State Penitentiary System 2015 National Census of State Justice Impartition. |

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| Right to information.<br>e-government | Interaction with the Government through the Internet   | Primary | INEGI National Survey of Government Quality and Impact 2017                              |
| Right to information.<br>e-government | State public administrations with transactional service for the attention of procedures through the WEB site, by selected procedures     | Primary | INEGI National Census of Government, Public Security and State Penitentiary System 2016. |
| Right to information.<br>e-government | Municipal public administrations with transactional service for the attention of procedures through the WEB site, by selected procedures | Primary | INEGI National Census of Municipal and Delegational Governments 2015.                    |

**Area: Governance**  
**Subject: Public Safety**

| Subtopic  | Data/Indicator                             | Type of Source | Source              |
|---|--|----------------|---------------------|
| Criminal activity incidence. Life and Integrity | Intentional homicide with a fire arm       | Secondary      | General Secretariat |
| Criminal activity incidence. Life and Integrity | Intentional homicide with a knife          | Secondary      | General Secretariat |
| Criminal activity incidence. Life and Integrity | Intentional homicide with another element. | Secondary      | General Secretariat |
| Criminal activity incidence. Life and Integrity | Non specified intentional homicide         | Secondary      | General Secretariat |
| Criminal activity incidence. Life and Integrity | Malicious Injury with a arm                | Secondary      | General Secretariat |
| Criminal activity incidence. Life and Integrity | Malicious Injury with a knife              | Secondary      | General Secretariat |
| Criminal activity incidence. Life and Integrity | Malicious Injury with another element.     | Secondary      | General Secretariat |
| Criminal activity incidence. Life and Integrity | Non specified alicious Injury              | Secondary      | General Secretariat |
| Criminal activity incidence. Life and Integrity | Feminicides with a fire arm                | Secondary      | General Secretariat |
| Criminal activity incidence. Life and Integrity | Feminicides with a knife                   | Secondary      | General Secretariat |

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| Criminal activity incidence. Life and Integrity | Femicides with another element | Secondary | General Secretariat |
| Criminal activity incidence. Life and Integrity | Non specified feminicides      | Secondary | General Secretariat |
| Criminal activity incidence. Life and Integrity | Kidnapings                     | Secondary | General Secretariat |
| Criminal activity incidence. Life and Integrity | Abduction as hostages          | Secondary | General Secretariat |
| Criminal activity incidence. Life and Integrity | Abduction to cause harm        | Secondary | General Secretariat |
| Criminal activity incidence. Life and Integrity | Express Kidnapping             | Secondary | General Secretariat |
| Criminal activity incidence. Life and Integrity | Tráfico de menores             | Secondary | General Secretariat |
| Criminal activity incidence. Life and Integrity | Abduction                      | Secondary | General Secretariat |
| Criminal activity incidence. Life and Integrity | Sexual abuse                   | Secondary | General Secretariat |
| Criminal activity incidence. Life and Integrity | Sexual harassment              | Secondary | General Secretariat |
| Criminal activity incidence. Life and Integrity | Rape                           | Secondary | General Secretariat |

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| Criminal activity incidence. Life and Integrity | Equivalent of Rape                         | Secondary | General Secretariat |
| Criminal activity incidence. Life and Integrity | Burglary                                   | Secondary | General Secretariat |
| Criminal activity incidence. Life and Integrity | Domestic violence                          | Secondary | General Secretariat |
| Criminal activity incidence. Life and Integrity | Human trafficking                          | Secondary | General Secretariat |
| Criminal activity incidence. Life and Integrity | Crimes committed by public servants        | Secondary | General Secretariat |
| Criminal activity incidence. Life and Integrity | Carriers theft                             | Secondary | General Secretariat |
| Criminal activity incidence. Life and Integrity | Outdoor passerby robbery                   | Secondary | General Secretariat |
| Criminal activity incidence. Life and Integrity | Outdoor passerby robbery on a public space | Secondary | General Secretariat |
| Criminal activity incidence. Life and Integrity | Individual public transportation robbery   | Secondary | General Secretariat |
| Criminal activity incidence. Life and Integrity | Collective public transportation robbery   | Secondary | General Secretariat |
| Criminal activity incidence. Life and Integrity | Robbery in private transportation          | Secondary | General Secretariat |

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| Criminal activity incidence. Life and Integrity | Robbery to banking institution                                 | Secondary | General Secretariat |
| Criminal activity incidence. Life and Integrity | Robbery to business  | Secondary | General Secretariat |
| Criminal activity incidence. Life and Integrity | Machinery robbery  | Secondary | General Secretariat |
| Criminal activity incidence. Life and Integrity | Agricultural or industrial tool robbery                        | Secondary | General Secretariat |
| Criminal activity incidence. Life and Integrity | Tractor robbery  | Secondary | General Secretariat |
| Criminal activity incidence. Life and Integrity | Robbery of wires, pipes and other objects destined to services | Secondary | General Secretariat |
| Criminal activity incidence. Life and Integrity | Other robberies  | Secondary | General Secretariat |

**Social Area**

**Topic: Social Development**

| Subtopic                     | Data/Indicator   | Type of source | Source   |
|------------------------------|--|----------------|--|
| Poverty and access to rights | Employment Trend Poverty Index (ITLP) by its Spanish acronym   | Primary        | Evolution of the purchasing power of labour income. National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) by its Spanish acronym.             |
| Poverty and access to rights | Income poverty   | Primary        | National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) by its Spanish acronym.   |
| Poverty and access to rights | Working poverty  | Proxy          | Mexico, how are we doing?  |
| Poverty and access to rights | Value of the food basket   | Proxy          | National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) by its Spanish acronym.   |
| Poverty and access to rights | Percentage of household expenditure on education   | Primary        | National Survey of Household Income and Expenditure (ENIGH) by its Spanish acronym ; National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) by its Spanish acronym |
| Poverty and access to rights | Proportion of population living below the international poverty line (1. 90 usd per day), disaggregated by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban and rural) | Primary        | Ending poverty in all its forms and all over the world. Sustainable Development Goals (ODS). by its Spanish acronym  |



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| Poverty and access to rights  | Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, according to national definitions  | Primary | Ending poverty in all its forms and all over the world. Sustainable Development Goals (ODS).by its Spanish acronym   |
| Poverty and access to rights  | Gap in percentage of women in the first and tenth decile of income according to ethnical belonging                            | Primary | National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) by its Spanish acronym.   |
| Poverty and access to rights  | Gap in the percentage of the population living in poverty according to gender, ethnicity and area of residence                | Primary | National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) by its Spanish acronym.   |
| Poverty and access to rights  | Gap in the rate of labour informality according to large age groups   | Primary | National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) by its Spanish acronym.   |
| Poverty and access to rights  | Gap in the economic participation rate of the indigenous population by sex  | Primary | National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) by its Spanish acronym.   |
| Poverty and access to rights  | Gap in the percentage of the working population with monetary labour income below the income poverty line, by large age group | Primary | National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) by its Spanish acronym.   |
| Inequality (Indigenous women) | Gap in percentage of births without prenatal care according to mother's indigenous language                                   | Primary | Social Rights Information System(SIDS)by its Spanish acronym. National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) by its Spanish acronym. |

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| Inequality (Indigenous women)         | Gap in the economic participation rate of the indigenous population by sex  | Primary | Social Rights Information System(SIDS)by its Spanish acronym. National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) by its Spanish acronym. |
| Inequality (Indigenous women)         | Gap in the percentage of women with direct access to health services by ethnicity   | Primary | Social Rights Information System(SIDS)by its Spanish acronym. National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) by its Spanish acronym. |
| Inequality (Older adults)             | Gap in the percentage of the older adult population with access to health services and with retirement or pension income equivalent to or higher than the income poverty line by level of schooling | Primary | Social Rights Information System(SIDS)by its Spanish acronym. National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) by its Spanish acronym. |
| Inequality (People with disabilities) | Gap in the percentage of the population with educational lag according to type of disability  | Primary | Social Rights Information System(SIDS)by its Spanish acronym. National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) by its Spanish acronym. |
| Inequality (People with disabilities) | Gap in the percentage of the population aged 3 to 25 attending school according to disability   | Primary | Social Rights Information System(SIDS)by its Spanish acronym. National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) by its Spanish acronym. |
| Inequality (People with disabilities) | Gap in the percentage of the right-holders population that had to pay for health services in public institutions according to disability condition  | Primary | Social Rights Information System(SIDS)by its Spanish acronym. National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) by its Spanish acronym. |

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| Inequality (Young Population) | Gap in adolescent fertility rate by area of residence  | Primary | Social Rights Information System(SIDS)by its Spanish acronym. National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) by its Spanish acronym.              |
| Inequality (Young Population) | Gap in the percentage of students attending high school education by income quintile                   | Primary | Social Rights Information System(SIDS)by its Spanish acronym. National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) by its Spanish acronym.              |
| Inequality (Young Population) | Gap in the monthly labour income of the employed young population according to educational level       | Primary | Social Rights Information System(SIDS)by its Spanish acronym. National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) by its Spanish acronym.              |
| Inequality (Young Population) | Gap in the percentage of young people dying from violent causes according to sex                       | Primary | Social Rights Information System(SIDS)by its Spanish acronym. National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) by its Spanish acronym.              |
| Budget                        | Proportion of total public expenditure on essential services (education, health and social protection) | Primary | Ending poverty in all its forms and all over the world. Sustainable Development Goals (ODS).by its Spanish acronym  |
| Budget                        | Programmable Social Development Expenditure by Program   | Primary | Link with the National Development Plan. Budget transparency.   |
| Effective Access to Rights    | Proportion of people living in rural areas within 2 km of a road that is passable all year round       | Primary | Building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and fostering innovation. Sustainable Development Goals (ODS).by its Spanish acronym |

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| Effective Access to Rights | With malnutrition (Early childhood)  | secondary | Human Rights and Poverty. Dashboard of critical indicators of non-compliance with economic and social rights. |
| Effective Access to Rights | No decent working conditions         | secondary | Citizen Action Against Poverty. Base indicators.  |
| Effective Access to Rights | Insufficient salary                  | secondary | Citizen Action Against Poverty. Base indicators.  |
| Effective Access to Rights | Computerized without social security | secondary | Citizen Action Against Poverty. Base indicators.  |

**Social Area**  
**Topic: Health**

| Subtopic                    | Data/Indicator  | Type of source | Source  |
|-----------------------------|---|----------------|---|
| Coverage. Private sector.   | Establishments by federal entity according to coverage conditions   | Primary        | National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) by its Spanish. Health and Social Security. Private sector.          |
| Coverage. Private sector.   | Establishments by federal entity according to type of establishment | Primary        | INEGI. Health and Social Security. Private sector.  |
| Hospital care indicators    | Patients graduated by federal entity                                | Primary        | INEGI. Health and Social Security. Private sector.  |
| Hospital care indicators    | Births attended by federal entity                                   | Primary        | INEGI. Health and Social Security. Private sector.  |
| Hospital care indicators    | Born alive by federal entity  | Primary        | INEGI. Health and Social Security. Private sector.  |
| Hospital care indicators    | Abortion by federal entity  | Primary        | INEGI. Health and Social Security. Private sector.  |
| Hospital care indicators    | General deaths by federal entity                                    | Primary        | INEGI. Health and Social Security. Private sector.  |
| Hospital care indicators    | Mean per hospital stay by federal entity                            | Primary        | INEGI. Health and Social Security. Private sector.  |
| Hospital care indicators    | Daily consultations by general practitioner                         | Primary        | INEGI. Health and Social Security. Private sector.  |
| Hospital care indicators    | Daily consultations by a specialist                                 | Primary        | INEGI. Health and Social Security. Private sector.  |
| Service Coverage Indicators | Hospital births   | Secondary      | State of Health in the Americas, Basic Indicators Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), World Health Organization (WHO). |

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| Service Coverage Indicators | Doctors for every 10,000 inhabitants  | Secondary | Situación de Salud en las Américas, Indicadores básicos. Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), World Health Organization (WHO).                     |
| Service Coverage Indicators | Nurses for every 10,000 inhabitants   | Secondary | State of Health in the Americas, Basic Indicators. Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), World Health Organization (WHO).                           |
| Service Coverage Indicators | Dentists for every 10,000 inhabitants   | Secondary | Situación de Salud en las Américas, Indicadores básicos. Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), World Health Organization (WHO).                     |
| Service Coverage Indicators | National expenditure in health as a percentage of GNP                             | Secondary | State of Health in the Americas, Basic Indicators. Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), World Health Organization (WHO).                           |
| Service Coverage Indicators | Out-of-pocket health care spending as a percentage of total health care spending  | Secondary | State of Health in the Americas, Basic Indicators Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), World Health Organization (WHO).                            |
| Service Coverage Indicators | Coverage of essential health services   | Secondary | Global reference list of 100 core health indicators. World Health Organization (WHO).  |
| Service Coverage Indicators | Gap in the percentage of women with direct access to health services by ethnicity | Primary   | Evolution of the purchasing power of labour income. National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) by its Spanish acronym. |

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| Service Coverage Indicators | Gap in the percentage of the population with a lack of access to health services according to type of disability | Primary   | National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) by its Spanish acronym.                           |
| Service Coverage Indicators | Institutional maternal mortality rate  | Secondary | Global reference list of 100 core health indicators. World Health Organization (WHO).  |
| Service Coverage Indicators | Maternal death reviewed  | Secondary | Global reference list of 100 core health indicators. World Health Organization (WHO).  |
| Health System Indicators    | Number of health facilities offering specific services per 10,000 inhabitants                                    | Secondary | Global reference list of 100 core health indicators. World Health Organization (WHO).  |
| Health System Indicators    | Use of outpatient services   | Secondary | Global reference list of 100 core health indicators. World Health Organization (WHO).  |
| Health System Indicators    | Density of hospital beds   | Secondary | Global reference list of 100 core health indicators. World Health Organization (WHO).  |
| Health System Indicators    | Total current expenditure on health as a percentage of gross domestic product                                    | Secondary | Global reference list of 100 core health indicators. World Health Organization (WHO).  |
| Health System Indicators    | Existence of national health plan/ policy/ strategy  | Secondary | Global reference list of 100 core health indicators. World Health Organization (WHO).  |
| Health System Indicators    | Outpatient user population   | Secondary | General Directorate of Health Information. Information System of the Ministry of Health. Services provided. User population. |

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| Health System Indicators | Outpatient consultation, by type of consultation   | Primary | General Directorate of Health Information. Information System of the Ministry of Health. Services provided. Outpatient consultation per year. |
| Services provided        | External consultation by state, by type of unit, time relationship, general consultation, specialized consultation, type of specialized consultation, dental and mental health | Primary | General Directorate of Health Information. Information System of the Ministry of Health. Services provided. Outpatient consultation.          |
| Services provided        | Births attended  | Primary | General Directorate of Health Information. Information System of the Ministry of Health. Services provided. Reproductive health.              |
| Services provided        | Abortions and Fetal Deaths   | Primary | General Directorate of Health Information. Information System of the Ministry of Health. Services provided. Reproductive health.              |
| Services provided        | Women's Health   | Primary | General Directorate of Health Information. Information System of the Ministry of Health. Services provided. Women's health.                   |



**Social Area**  
**Topic: Education**

| Subtopic    | Data/Indicator             | Type of source | Source   |
|-------------|----------------------------|----------------|--|
| Abandonment | Elementary school dropout  | Primary        | Secretariat of Public Education (SEP)by its Spanish acronym. Statistics and Indicators. Educational Indicators Report. |
| Abandonment | Junior high school dropout | Primary        | Secretariat of Public Education (SEP)by its Spanish acronym. Statistics and Indicators. Educational Indicators Report. |
| Abandonment | High school dropout        | Primary        | Secretariat of Public Education (SEP)by its Spanish acronym. Statistics and Indicators. Educational Indicators Report. |
| Abandonment | Vocational school Dropout  | Primary        | Secretariat of Public Education (SEP)by its Spanish acronym. Statistics and Indicators. Educational Indicators Report. |
| Abandonment | High school dropout        | Primary        | Secretariat of Public Education (SEP)by its Spanish acronym. Statistics and Indicators. Educational Indicators Report. |
| Abandonment | Higher education dropout   | Primary        | Secretariat of Public Education (SEP)by its Spanish acronym. Statistics and Indicators. Educational Indicators Report. |
| Abandonment | Teaching school dropout    | Primary        | Secretariat of Public Education (SEP)by its Spanish acronym. Statistics and Indicators. Educational Indicators Report. |
| Abandonment | Bachelor degree dropout    | Primary        | Secretariat of Public Education (SEP)by its Spanish acronym. Statistics and Indicators. Educational Indicators Report. |

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| Coverage | Basic Coverage (3 to 14 years old)                                       | Primary | Secretariat of Public Education (SEP)by its Spanish acronym. Statistics and Indicators. Educational Indicators Report.                             |
| Coverage | Preschool Coverage (3 to 5 years old)                                    | Primary | Secretariat of Public Education (SEP)by its Spanish acronym. Statistics and Indicators. Educational Indicators Report.                             |
| Coverage | Elementary school Coverage (6 to 11 years old)                           | Primary | Secretariat of Public Education (SEP)by its Spanish acronym. Statistics and Indicators. Educational Indicators Report.                             |
| Coverage | Junior Highschool Coverage (12 to 14 years old)                          | Primary | Secretariat of Public Education (SEP)by its Spanish acronym. Statistics and Indicators. Educational Indicators Report.                             |
| Coverage | Junior high school coverage (15 to 17 years old)                         | Primary | Secretariat of Public Education (SEP)by its Spanish acronym. Statistics and Indicators. Educational Indicators Report.                             |
| Coverage | Vocational coverage (15 to 17 years old)                                 | Primary | Secretariat of Public Education (SEP)by its Spanish acronym. Statistics and Indicators. Educational Indicators Report.                             |
| Coverage | High School Coverage (15-17 years old)                                   | Primary | Secretariat of Public Education (SEP)by its Spanish acronym. Statistics and Indicators. Educational Indicators Report.                             |
| Coverage | Higher Education Coverage (Including Post Graduate) (18 to 23 years old) | Primary | Secretariat of Public Education (SEP)by its Spanish acronym. Statistics and Indicators. Educational Indicators Report.                             |
| Coverage | Higher Education (Post graduate not included)(18 to 22 years old)        | Primary | Secretariat of Public Education (SEP)by its Spanish acronym (SEP)by its Spanish acronym. Statistics and Indicators. Educational Indicators Report. |

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| Coverage   | Higher education (Postgraduate not included) (18 to 22 years old)                                     | Primary | Secretariat of Public Education (SEP)by its Spanish acronym. Statistics and Indicators. Educational Indicators Report.                  |
| Coverage   | Bachelor DegreeCoverage (18-22 years old)   | Primary | Secretariat of Public Education (SEP)by its Spanish acronym. Statistics and Indicators. Educational Indicators Report.                  |
| Coverage   | Teaching School coverfae (18 to 22 years old)   | Primary | Secretariat of Public Education (SEP)by its Spanish acronym. Statistics and Indicators. Educational Indicators Report.                  |
| Coverage   | Postgraduate Coverage (23 years old)  | Primary | Secretariat of Public Education (SEP)by its Spanish acronym. Statistics and Indicators. Educational Indicators Report.                  |
| Coverage   | Percentage gap in women attending school per education level and ethnical belonging                   | Primary | Evolution of the purchasing power of labour income. CONEVAL. by its Spanish acronym   |
| Coverage   | Gap in the percentage of students attending higher education by income quintile                       | Primary | National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) by its Spanish acronym.                                      |
| Coverage   | Gap in the percentage of the population with educational disadvantage according to type of disability | Primary | National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) by its Spanish acronym.                                      |
| Efficiency | Schooling expectancy by state and school year   | Primary | National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)by its Spanish acronym. Education. Educational Characteristics of the Population. |

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| Education Budget | Public expenditure on education as a percentage of PIB in Mexico | Primary | Timely Public Finance Statistics. Coordination with Federal Entities. Branch 33 and 25; INEGI. Gross Domestic Product (PIB). by its Spanish acronym |
| Education Budget | Expenditure of the Federal Entities in Educational Payroll       | Primary | Timely Public Finance Statistics. Coordination with Federal Entities. Branch 33 and 25.   |

**Social Area**

**Topic: Migration and Discrimination**

| Subtopic                                  | Data/Indicator                                    | Type of Source | Source   |
|---|---|----------------|--|
| Youth, Seniors and Early Childhood Budget | Outlays for Youth Development                     | Primary        | Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit (SHCP) by its Spanish acronym. Economic and Budget Package. Federal Expenditure Budget (PEF) by its Spanish. Annex 17.  |
| Youth, Seniors and Early Childhood Budget | Pension for the Welfare of the Elderly            | Primary        | Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit (SHCP) by its Spanish acronym. Economic and Budget Package. Expenditure Budget of the Federation (PEF) by its Spanish acronym. Various Annexes.               |
| Youth, Seniors and Early Childhood Budget | Transfers to the population between 0 and 5 years | Primary        | Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit (SHCP) by its Spanish acronym. Economic and Budget Package. Federal Expenditure Budget (PEF). Various Annexes.  |
| Poverty by population groups              | Indigenous women's poverty                        | Primary        | Evolution of the purchasing power of labour income. National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) by its Spanish acronym.. Evaluation Reports on Social Policy in Mexico. |
| Poverty by population groups              | Poverty of people with disabilities               | Primary        | Evolution of the purchasing power of labour income. National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) by its Spanish acronym. Evaluation Reports on Social Policy in Mexico.  |

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| Discrimination due to lack of knowledge | Lack of information  | Proxy   |   |
| Discrimination due to lack of knowledge | Metrics of the intangible  | Proxy   |   |
| Vulnerable groups                       | Population according to disability condition or limitation           | Primary | National Survey of Demographic Dynamics (ENADID) by its Spanish acronym.Tabulated   |
| Vulnerable groups                       | Women 15-34 years old currently not attending school                 | Primary | National Survey of Demographic Dynamics (ENADID). Tabulated   |
| Vulnerable groups                       | Indigenous population 12 years and older who reported discrimination | Primary | National Discrimination Survey (ENADIS) by its Spanish acronym.   |
| Vulnerable groups                       | Women 18 years and older who reported discrimination                 | Primary | National Discrimination Survey (ENADIS) by its Spanish acronym.   |
| Vulnerable groups                       | Percentage of registered births of teenage mothers (under 20)        | Primary | National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)by its Spanish acronym. Birth Statistics.   |
| Vulnerable groups                       | Domestic violence  | Primary | Executive Secretariat of the National Public Security System (SESNSP) by its Spanish acronym. Criminal incidence of the Common Law, new methodology. Statewide 2015-2019. |
| Vulnerable groups                       | Equivalent violation   | Primary | Executive Secretariat of the National Public Security System (SESNSP)by its Spanish acronym. Criminal incidence of the Common Law, new methodology. Statewide 2015-2019.  |

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| Vulnerable groups | Gap in the percentage of the older adult population whose main source of monetary income comes from social programs according to sex | Primary | Evolution of the purchasing power of labour income. National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) by its Spanish acronym |
| Vulnerable groups | Gap in economic participation rate according to disability condition   | Primary | National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) by its Spanish acronym   |
| Vulnerable groups | Prevalence of total violence against young women by age group  | Primary | National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) by its Spanish acronym   |
| Vulnerable groups | Gap in the percentage of the older adult population receiving contributory pension according to ethnicity                            | Primary | National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) by its Spanish acronym   |
| Migration         | Flow of Migrants Returned by U. S. Immigration Authorities   | Primary | Survey on Migration in Mexico's Northern and Southern Borders (EMIF NORTH) by its Spanish acronym   |
| Migration         | Flow of returned migrants from Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador, by country from which they are deported                          | Primary | Semiannual Indicators, (EMIF South)   |
| Migration         | Evolution of the migratory flow of people returned by Mexican authorities to Honduras and El Salvador                                | Primary | Newsletters, EMIF South.  |
| Migration         | Evolution of the migratory flow of returnees by U. S. authorities to Honduras and El Salvador  | Primary | Newsletters, EMIF South.  |

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| Migration | Flow of returned migrants who were subject to consular/diplomatic protection   | Primary | Quarterly Indicators, EMIF North.   |
| Migration | Foreigners'; events presented to the immigration authority   | Primary | Migration Policy Unit   |
| Migration | International migrants to the United States of America according to the condition of possession of a document to enter | Primary | National Survey of Demographic Dynamics (ENADID)by its Spanish acronym.Tabulated  |
| Migration | International Migrants to the United States of America by Sex  | Primary | National Survey of Demographic Dynamics (ENADID)by its Spanish acronym.Tabulated  |
| Migration | Monitoring of migratory stations   |         |   |
| Migration | Documented foreigners to work with a Border Worker Visitor Card (TVTF)   | Primary | Migration Policy Unit   |
| Refuge    | Applications for refugee status in Mexico, by state  | Primary | Mexican Commission for Refugee Assistance (COMAR) by its Spanish acronym. Statistical Bulletin of Applicants for Refugees in Mexico and Statistics as of December 2019. |
| Refuge    | Resolution issued by COMAR(Mexican Commission for Refugee Aid) to the solitudes of refugee status in Mexico            | Primary | Mexican Commission for Refugee Assistance (COMAR) by its Spanish acronym. Statistical Bulletin of Applicants for Refugees in Mexico and Statistics as of December 2019. |



|                         |  |         |   |
|-------------------------|--|---------|---|
| Refuge                  | COMAR budget. Paid out.                    | Primary | Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit (SHCP) by its Spanish acronym. Timely Public Finance Statistics. Allocation and Execution of the Expenditure Budget. Series. |
| Crimes against migrants | Migrant Deaths on the U. S. -Mexico Border | Proxy   | Missing Migrants Project  |
| Crimes against migrants | Migrant Deaths in Central America          | Proxy   | Missing Migrants Project  |
| Crimes against migrants | Kidnapping of migrants                     | Primary | National Human Rights Commission(CNDH) by its Spanish acronym.Special Report on Kidnapping Cases Against Migrants.  |



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**SYMPTOMS OF MEXICO**

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