

Governance and Trust Statistics matter!

Instructions: Click on the link to access each author's presentation.

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Chair: Adrián Franco Barrios

Participants:

Gabriel Gamez: Trust in governance statistics

Alberto Violante: Measurement (and ambiguity) of Trust

Adriana Oropeza Lliteras: Strengthening corruption, crime and access to justice statistics to foster governance in Latin America and the Caribbean



TRUST IN GOVERNANCE STATISTICS

GABRIEL GAMEZ &
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UNITED NATIONS
STATISTICS DIVISION

NEW YORK

PART I - GOVERNANCE STATISTICS AT THE STATISTICAL COMMISSION



CLASSIFICATION OF
STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES 2.0



PRAIA CITY GROUP ON
GOVERNANCE STATISTICS



CLASSIFICATION OF STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES 2.0

Statistical Domains

Demographic and Social statistics

Economic statistics

Environment statistics

Governance statistics

Cross-cutting statistics

Statistical infrastructure and methodology

Strategic and managerial issues

PRAIA CITY GROUP ON GOVERNANCE STATISTICS

Eight Dimensions of Governance

1. Non-discrimination and equality
2. Participation in political and public affairs
3. Openness
4. Access to and quality of justice
5. Responsiveness
6. Absence of corruption
7. Trust
8. Safety and security



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Eight Dimensions of Governance

1. **Non-discrimination and equality**
2. **Participation in political and public affairs**

UN Statistics Division supports the Praia Group in executing a global consultation:

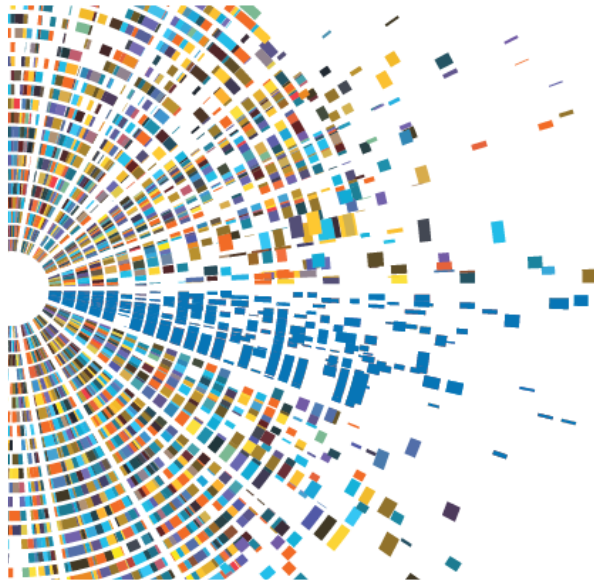
- ❖ Currently, core and additional questions are being field-tested on a voluntary basis by several countries
- ❖ In the period June – August 2025, Global Consultation with all UN Member States on these core and additional questions with the objective of establishing the **core set of questions as internationally recommended standard**



HANDBOOK ON
**GOVERNANCE
STATISTICS**



PRAIA CITY GROUP ON GOVERNANCE STATISTICS



Eight Dimensions of Governance

6. **Absence of corruption**

7. **Trust**

- INEGI and UNODC are leading the work on “Absence of corruption”
- OECD has done a lot of work on Trust statistics
- Distinguish Trust in three types of public institutions : **Political system, Judicial system and non-political institutions**
- **What about Trust in National Statistical Systems?**




**PART II –
TRUST IN
GOVERNANCE
STATISTICS**

**FUNDAMENTAL
PRINCIPLES OF
OFFICIAL
STATISTICS**



FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS

- The use and benefit of official statistics are dependent on their **credibility and trust among users**
- Public trust in statistics relies heavily on the strict adherence by producers of official statistics to **scientific principles and independence from any undue political and external influence**
- **Reactions to erroneous interpretations and misuse of official statistics**, especially in the media and by public users, are essential to ensure that trust in statistics is maintained
- Maintain respondents' trust, it is the utmost concern of official statistics to **safeguard the privacy of data providers** (like individuals, households, or enterprises)



IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS

How can the community of official statistics maintain Public Trust?

- Independence
- Transparency
- Relevance / Quality
- Privacy protection
- Communication



Measurement (and ambiguity) of Trust

**Alberto Violante Giusy Muratore
Istat**



Outline

- **Increasing importance of Trust as the debate on the crisis of Democracy goes on**
- **Trust as theory-laden concept**
- **The choice of Istat inside the measurement**
- **Results and criticism**
- **Conclusion**



Trust

It has been more than 20 years now that international bodies such as World Bank, OECD etc. debated about Trust as an essential ingredient of development and of a well functioning democracy

Obviously the interest in Trust is in how it could constitute the basic structure upon which Rule of Law, effectiveness of politics and **THEREFORE** a well-functioning market is built.

Trust

As such Trust is just one component of the broader concept of Governance

The Kaufmann's Worldwide Governance indicators found six dimensions:

- Voice and Accountability
- Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism
- Government Effectiveness
- Regulatory Quality
- Rule of Law
- Control of Corruption

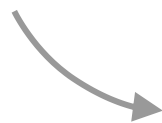
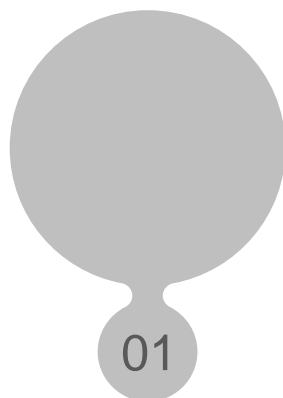
Trust

While Trust does not label any one of the dimensions it crosses all of them!

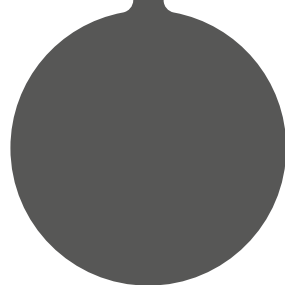


Why trust is assumed as the base of good governance

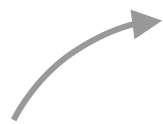
Interpersonal Trust



02



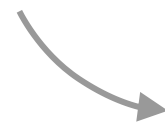
Trust in Institutions



More Tax collections
More Rule of Law



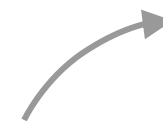
03



04



Effectiveness of politics



Good governance



05



Trust

.....but does any one has ever supposed the effect is the reverse?

How Istat measure Trust

Istat is involved in the production of indicators about some of the dimensions of Governance statistics while producing Well – Being statistics (Domain 6 of BES) and the measurement for sustainable Development Goals of Agenda 2030 (Goal 16)



How Istat measure Trust

The pillar of Istat measurement is Aspects of Daily life Survey. The survey represents the primary statistical source on family structure and the social characteristics of families.

The survey is conducted on a sample of about 25,000 families distributed across approximately 800 Italian municipalities of varying demographic size.

Information is collected through a mixed technique, utilizing an online questionnaire self-completed by respondents (CAWI technique, Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing) or through a direct interview with both electronic and paper questionnaire, administered by an interviewer (CAPI-PAPI technique, Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing and Paper and Pencil Interviewing)

Trust

Interpersonal Trust:
Rosenberg question
Wallet question

Trust: in a number of
Institutions
Score 1 to 10

A number of question about
accessibility of services
(both private and public) and
satisfaction with experience
of services

Conceptual criticism

“Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you need to be very careful in dealing with people?”

Glaeser *et al.* (2000), combining experimental and survey data, conclude that the Rosenberg question measures trustworthiness of other people more than trust *per se*.

Glaeser suggested to validate empirically through other tools



Conceptual criticism

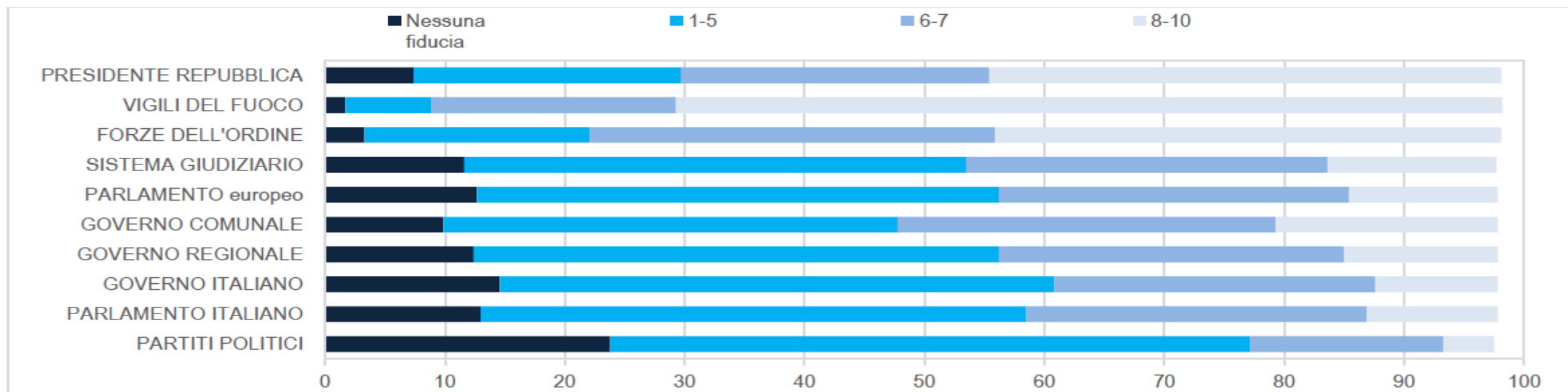
Soroka, Helliwell and Johnston (2007) found discrepancies higher than what can be expected from random measurement error in people who answered positively to Rosenberg question but negatively to the wallet question.

This may suggest the questions describe what people *should think* rather than what they actually *do think*.



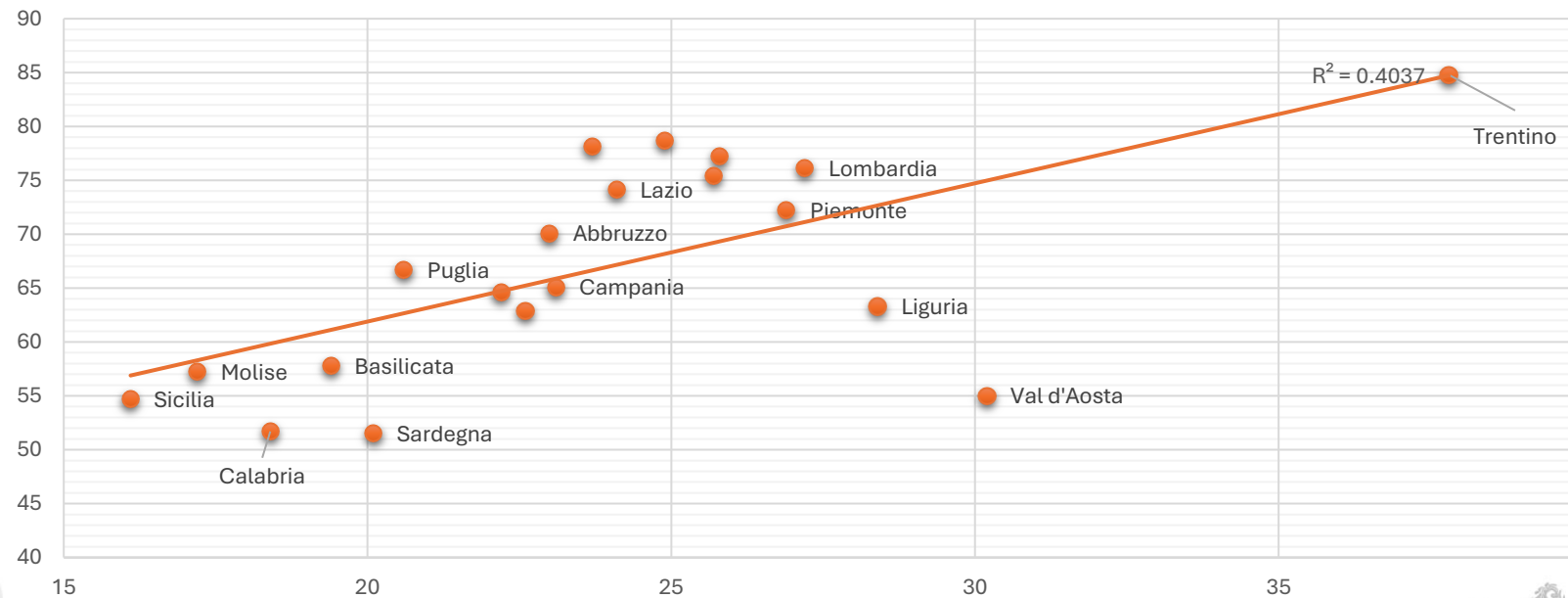
Methodological criticism

Some individuals when faced with a rating scale tend to exhibit an extreme judgment bias.



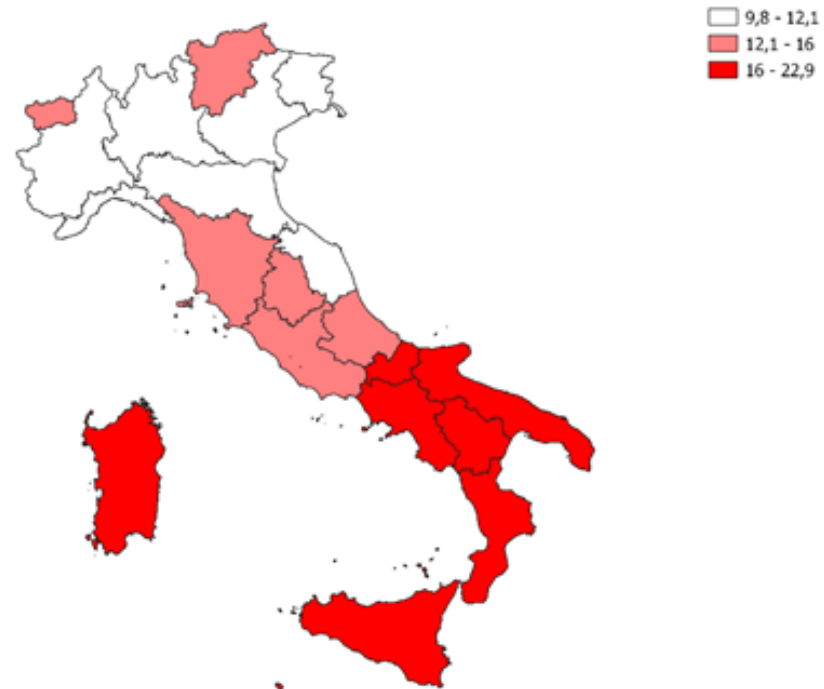
Some hints

Interpersonal Trust and Frequency of Railway lines



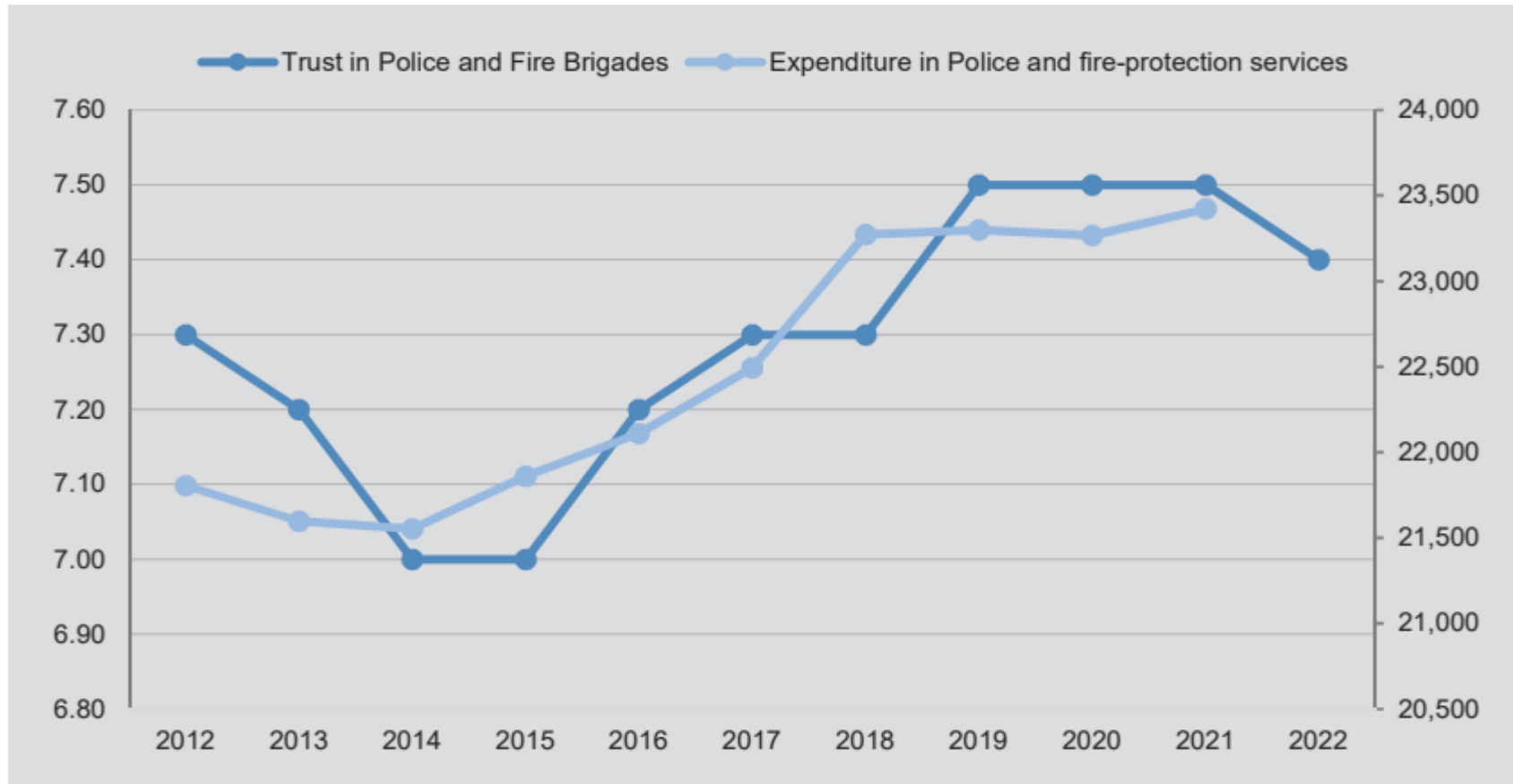
Some hints

People aged 6+ who spare times with friends every day



Some hints

Trust in the Police and Fire Brigade and spending on Police services. Years 2012-2022
(number of days)



Source: Istat,

Final Remarks

- Always remembering the potential circularity of the concepts as Trust and Social Capital in presenting them together with very broad concepts as Governance or Well Being
- Extreme attention to wording and extreme scores



**Thank you
(Grazie!)**





Strengthening corruption, crime and access to justice statistics to foster governance in Latin America and the Caribbean



CENTRO DE EXCELENCIA UNODC-INEGI
para Información Estadística de Gobierno,
Seguridad Pública, Victimización y Justicia

Adriana Oropeza Lliteras



1. The context

- Statistics play a crucial role in understanding the link between governance and issues such as crime, access to justice, and corruption.

- **Crime** rates, trends, and patterns provide valuable insights into the **prevalence and nature of criminal activities**. Governments and law enforcement agencies use crime statistics to **assess the effectiveness of crime prevention strategies, allocate resources, and prioritize law enforcement efforts**. Analyzing crime statistics can help identify **high-crime areas, emerging crime trends, and vulnerable populations**, enabling policymakers to develop targeted interventions to address specific crime challenges.

Access to Justice Indicators: Statistics on access to justice indicators, such as the ratio of judges to population, case clearance rates, and average length of judicial proceedings, are essential for assessing the performance of judicial systems and identifying barriers to accessing justice. By tracking these indicators over time, policymakers can identify areas for improvement, allocate resources effectively, and monitor the impact of legal reforms on enhancing access to justice for all members of society.

Corruption Data: such as bribery rates, perceptions of corruption surveys, and enforcement of anti-corruption laws, provide valuable insights into the prevalence and impact of corruption within a country.



2. Our mandate

We contribute to the enhancement of statistical information, empowering the detection, measurement, and comprehension of criminal phenomena, thereby enabling evidence-based policies (prevention, criminal analysis, etc.). We advocate for the utilization of statistical tools and the adoption of international standards, fostering relevance, harmonization and comparability.

Victimization surveys

Classifications /Guidelines

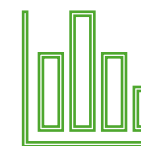
Innovative methodologies



Using Artificial Intelligence in Existing data bases



Aligning statistical processes to UN quality principles



Promoting the use and dissemination of crime, Access to justice statistics



Partnering for data assessments (Information systems. Databases and infrastructure)










UNODC
Oficina de las Naciones Unidas
contra la Droga y el Delito



CENTRO DE EXCELENCIA UNODC-INEGI
para Información Estadística de Gobierno,
Seguridad Pública, Victimización y Justicia

3. 2024. Ongoing activities

Tema	 Jamaica	 Dominicana	 Ecuador	 Costa Rica	 Chile	 Uruguay	 México
Femicide							
Trafficking in Persons							
International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes							
Victimization Surveys							
Gender Violence							
Illicit Financial flows							
Police statistics (ECLAC)							
Statistics on GBV based on 911 calls							

Posiblemente en 2024

4. UNODC's Research resources and statistical tools

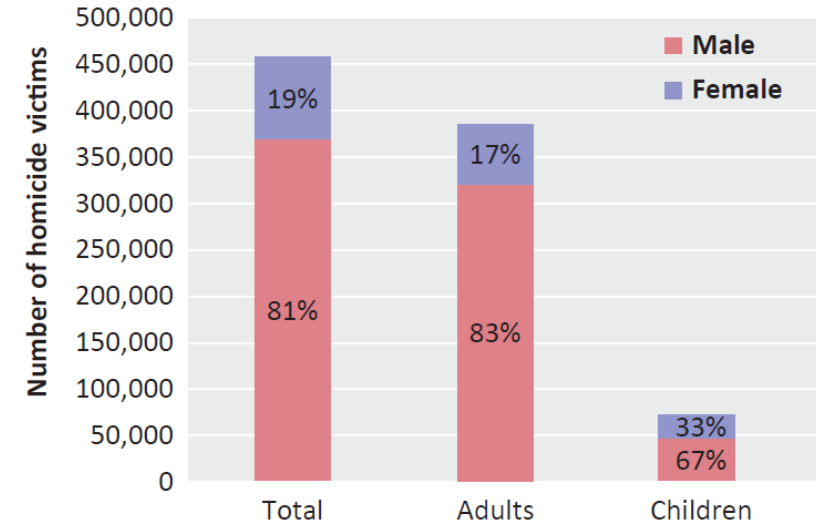
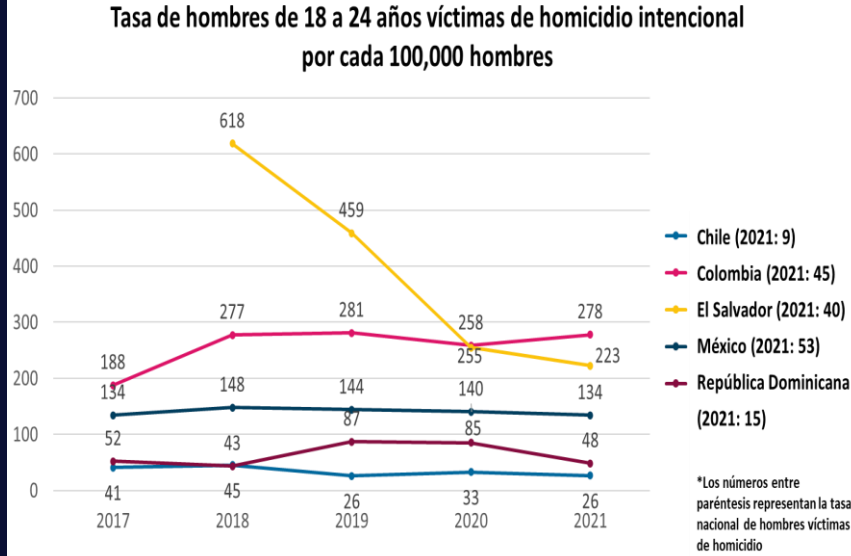
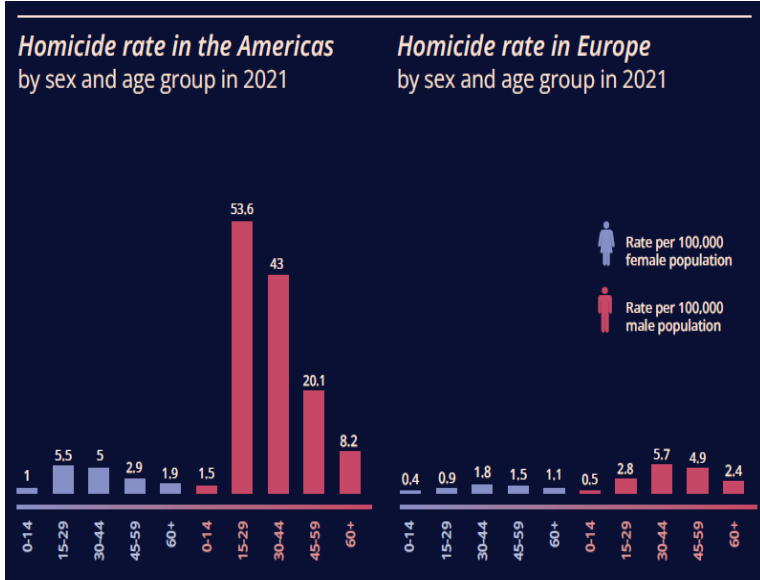
Global level

- Global Study 2023 on Homicide
<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/global-study-on-homicide.html>
- World Wildlife Crime Report 2024
https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/wildlife/2024/Wildlife2024_Final.pdf
- Statistical framework to measure corruption
https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/corruption/UNODC_Statistical_Framework_to_measure_corruption.pdf
- Conceptual framework for the Statistical Measurement of Illicit flows
https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/IFF/IFF_Conceptual_Framework_FINAL.pdf

Regional level - National technical assistance

- ECLAC. Police statistics group.
<https://www.cdeunodc.inegi.org.mx/index.php/conferencia-estadistica-de-las-americas/>
- VicLab
<https://www.cdeunodc.inegi.org.mx/index.php/inicio-viclab-victimizacion-en-la-region/>
- Atlas on Crime victimization Surveys
<https://www.cdeunodc.inegi.org.mx/index.php/atlas-on-cvs/>
- Data assessments
<https://www.cdeunodc.inegi.org.mx/index.php/inicio-evaluacion-de-la-calidad-estadistica/>
- Gender based violence based on Artificial Intelligence on 911 emergency Services

5. Global Study on Homicide 2023. Key findings



6. Victimization surveys in LAC.

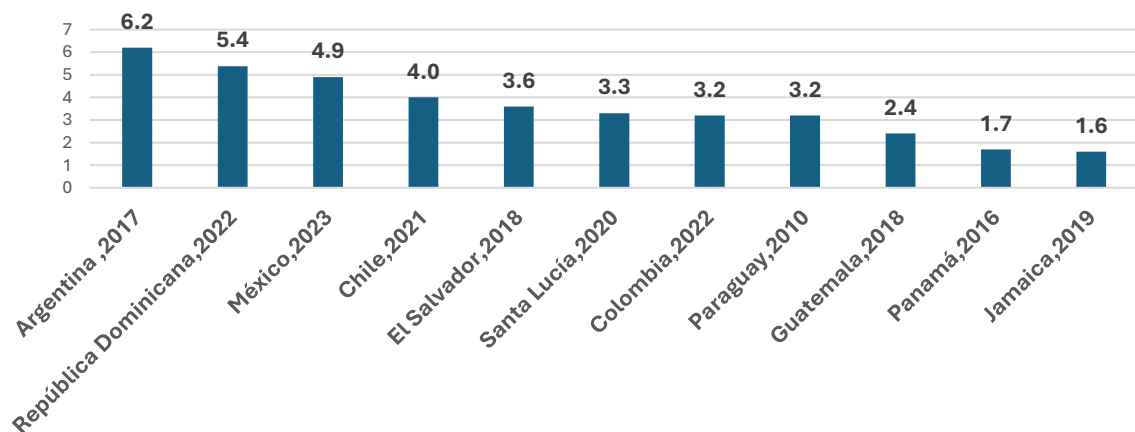
• Measuring SDGs- Atlas on Crime victimization Surveys

<https://www.cdeunodc.inegi.org.mx/index.php/atlas-on-cvs/>

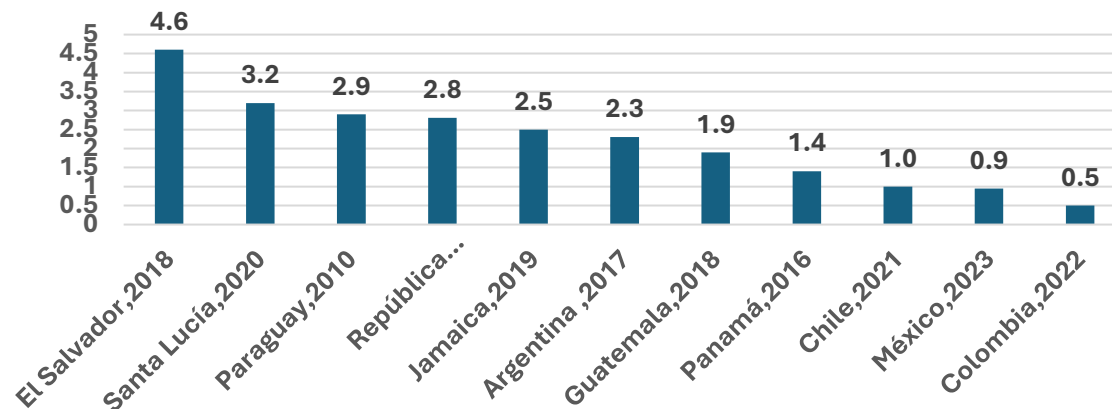
16.1.3

Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence

Proportion of population subjected to robbery



Proportion of population subjected to physical assault



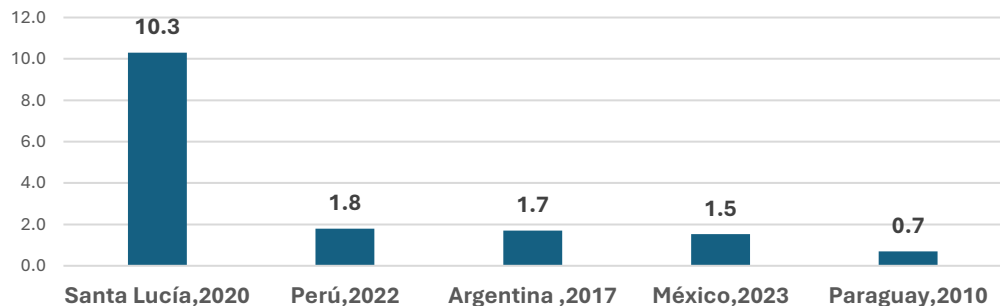
Notas: En México se trata de Robo o asalto en calle o transporte público, En Jamaica es Robo con arma o cuchillo y en Paraguay se suman los intentos de robo

Notas: En Paraguay son Agresiones, ataques físicos o amenazas, En Rep. Dom. Incluye amenazas, en Jamaica y Guatemala son Agresión con heridas, en Colombia son Riñas y peleas, mientras que en México son Lesiones

11.7.2

Proportion of population subjected to (c) sexual violence

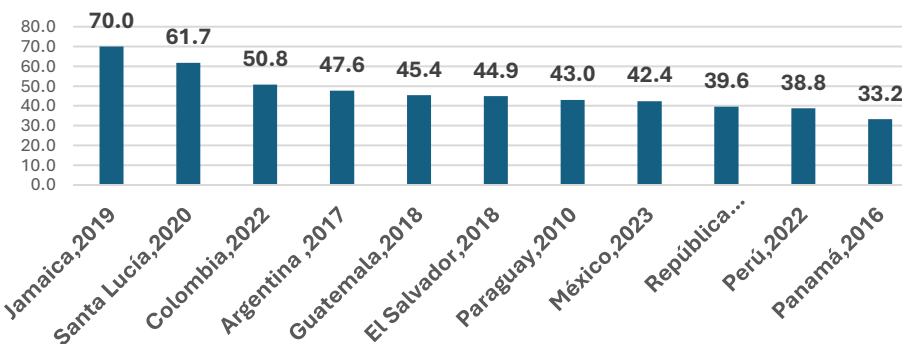
- Proportion of population subjected to sexual violence



Notas: En Santa Lucía se trata de Acoso sexual verbal o físico hacia hombres y mujeres, en México son delitos sexuales, mientras que en el resto son violaciones sexuales

16.1.4

Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live



Nota: En El Salvador se captó más bien a las Personas que se sienten seguras en su colonia o localidad

6. Victimization surveys in LAC.

- Ongoing technical assistance

Chile

INE



**Developing
dissemination products**

**República
Dominicana**

ONE



Data dissemination

Uruguay

INE



Design

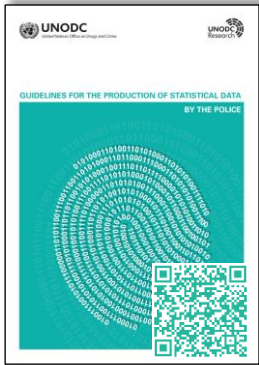
Ecuador

Ministerio del Interior

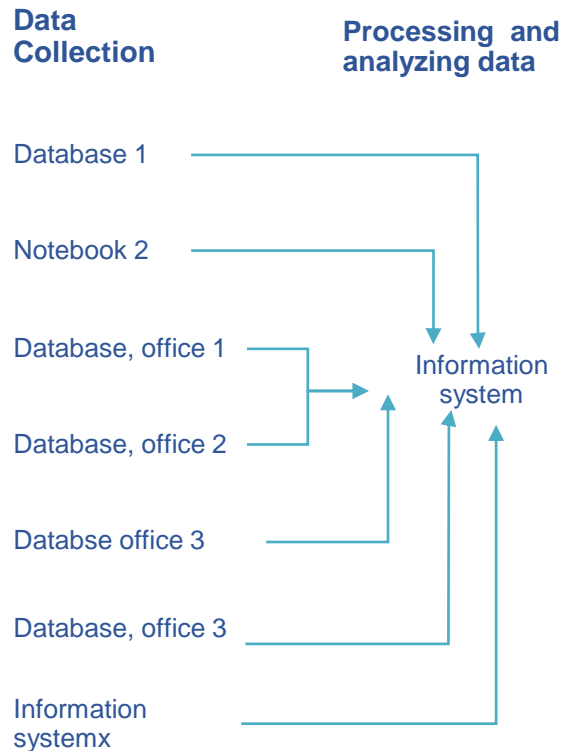


In process

7. ECLAC. Group on Police statistics. (2024-2025)



GUIDELINES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF STATISTICAL DATA BY THE POLICE



Statistical framework

<i>Resources</i>	Human resources	Financial resources	Physical resources	Staff safety and well-being
<i>Crime statistics</i>	Criminal offences	Arrest and detention	Seizure operations	
<i>Other activities</i>	Stop and search	Public assembly	Outreach	
<i>Conduct</i>	Use of force and firearms	Professional conduct		

Reference guide (2025)

To be developed by 9 countries: Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panamá, Paraguay, Dominican Republic and Uruguay

Coordinated by Mexico Secretariat. Centro de Excelencia UNODC - INEGI



8. Statistical use of 911 emergency calls based on AI to measure Gender based Violence

Relatoría de la llamada

"LA USUARIO REPORTA QUE **HAY UNA FEMENINA QUE ESTÁ EN EL SUELO GRITANDO** QUE LA AYUDEN AL PERECER, ESTABA PELEANDO CON SU PAREJA, **AL PARECER TIENE UNA FRACTURA EN EL PIE YA QUE INDICA, SU PAREJA LA ATROPELLÓ** Y SOLICITAN APOYO DE UNA UNIDAD, INDICAN YA TRALADARON A LA FEMENINA POR SUS MEDIOS..."

Clasificación

101 ACCIDENTES
10116
ATROPELLAMIENTO

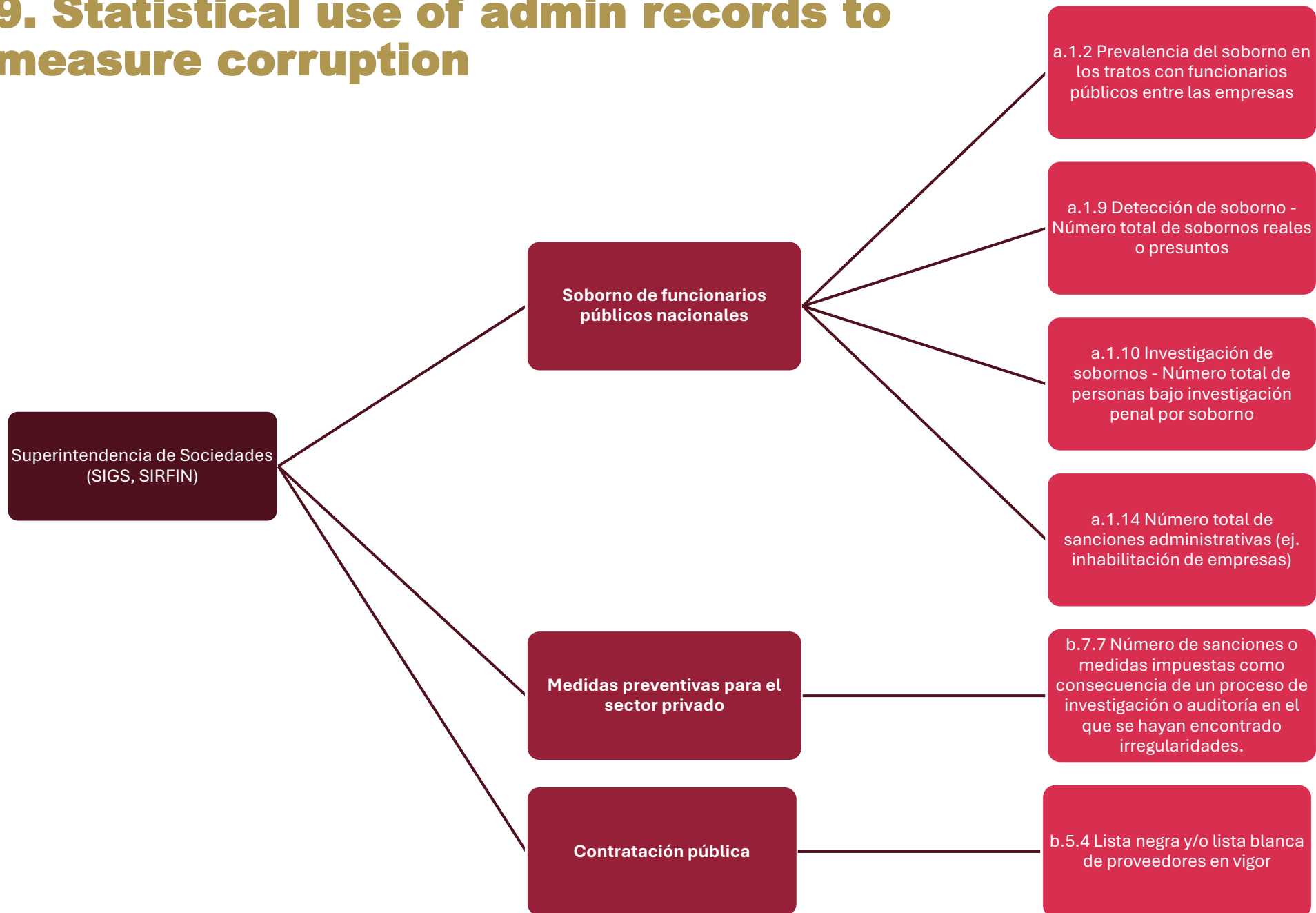
Relatoría de la llamada

"INDICA USAURIA, **UNA FEMENINA SE PELEÓ CON SU PAREJA, COMENTA QUE TRATÓ DE AHORCARLA Y CASI NO PUEDE RESPIRAR,** SE SOLICITA ARRIBO DE SP EN LUGAR NEGATIVO DE CÁMARA DE INFRAESTRUCTURA ESTATAL, EN ESPERA DE ARRIBO DE SP, SE ENVÍA A MSN Y WHATSAPP EL NÚMERO TELEFÓNICO DEL USUARIO... USUARIA INFORMA QUE SE TRASTALADA POR SUS PROPIOS MEDIOS YA QUE SE TRANQUILIZÓ Y SOLO REQUIERE CHEQUEO, SE LE INFORMA A CRUM, EL USUARIO CANCELÓ EL SERVICIO..."

Clasificación

103 CLÍNICOS
10305 **DIFICULTAD RESPIRATORIA/ URGENCIA RESPIRATORIA**

9. Statistical use of admin records to measure corruption





UNODC-INEGI CENTER OF EXCELLENCE
in Statistical Information on Government,
Crime, Victimization and Justice



<http://www.cdeunodc.inegi.org.mx/>



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Center of Excellence (UNODC-INEGI)