

JALISCO: SUPPLY AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT OF THE STRATEGIC INFORMATION SYSTEM OF THE STATE OF JALISCO AND ITS MUNICIPALITIES

SUMMARY

As part of technical cooperation and for the purpose of supporting the consolidation of the Strategic Information System of the State of Jalisco and its Municipalities (SIEEJ), the World Bank conducted **an assessment of the supply and demand of the most relevant statistical information for development policies in the State of Jalisco**. The assessment was based on the application of questionnaires (29 units responded for the supply, and 36 for the demand side), key informant interviews, and a three-day workshop with 96 participants representing 43 State institutions directly involved in the production and/or use of statistical information.

The balance of statistical information supply and demand in the state of Jalisco, on the basis of the identification made through the questionnaires, interviews and the workshop, leads to the conclusion that the demand for information from the SIEEJ comes from the State Development Plan, the platform for Monitoring of Development Indicators in Jalisco (MIDE), and the Outcome Indicator Matrices (MIRs), as well as other demands from the private sector and civil society.

Main findings of the Supply and Demand Assessment

- There is no exhaustive inventory or regular updating of the State's statistical projects.
- There is an infrastructure available or a sound statistical base that enables progress in the development of new statistics projects at the State level in Jalisco.
- The statistical production of the entities and departments evaluated faces various management problems that affect quality.
- There is limited presence of administrative registries in the statistical registry of the State of Jalisco (REN).
- Coordination and regulation of the Strategic Information System of the State of Jalisco and its Municipalities are insufficient.
- In general, the quality of the existing statistical supply is perceived as being good, although the attributes that urgently require improvement are the opportunity and coherence of statistical data, as well as georeferencing.¹
- The demand for information by governmental entities seems to be dominated by compliance with government reports.
- The municipalities demand little statistical information and do not play a leading role on the supply side.
- The IIEG covers a considerable part of the economic demand, taking into account the economic information systems developed. INEGI and other sources are consulted for socio-demographic information.
- There is an adequate balance of statistical information for the demand for program and policy management and results indicators.
- The use of existing social program beneficiary registers is more useful for administrative control than for integration in an integrated system and for adjustments in focalization.

¹The growing need for government actions in the territory to improve the Monitoring and Evaluation System require the production of georeferenced statistical information.

Main recommendations to improve supply and demand

The strengthening of statistical information supply and demand can be promoted by the technical preparation and publication of the **Law on Statistical and Geographic Information of the State of Jalisco and its municipalities, and with the implementation of improvement projects identified in the workshop**. Of the 50 projects identified, profiles were developed for priority projects. This was a first step towards having a project bank available to improve the Strategic Information System of the State of Jalisco and its municipalities.

Other recommendations include:

- **Consolidate a supply inventory**, aligned with the National Statistics Registry (REN) of the INEGI, and based on the development and application of documentation protocols and standards.
- **Strengthen the state's statistics infrastructure**. The supply of geographic information from the Institute of Statistics and Geography (IIEG) and the geographic platform of the General Map of Jalisco are a base for the construction of georeferenced statistics and the display of key indicators.
- **Strengthen SIEEJ coordination and stewardship through the State Committee for Statistical and Geographic Information (CEIEG)**. The information system constitutes strategic input for the construction of indicators for the public administration Monitoring and Evaluation system and should be a key reference point for decision-making. Strategies should also be developed to strengthen communication between production units and users in a culture that uses statistics, as well as reinforcing the connection between supply and demand between SIEEJ and the monitoring and evaluation systems.
- **Improve the opportunity and coherence of statistical data as well as improving the main administrative records**. The statistical production of the entities evaluated has encountered problems with the management of financial, IT and human resources that affect data quality. Coordination should be improved between the IIEG and the production entities through agreements and action plans, promoting the use of production, documentation and statistical dissemination standards.
- **Integrate the municipal governments for planning, programming, budgeting, and monitoring and evaluation processes with other municipalities and levels of Public Administration**. It is important to align the development indicators and their sources from local to state level. The municipalities can be integrated as producers and users of statistical and geographic information through dialogue mechanisms.
- **Respond to the demand for the most significant statistical information**. In the framework of the CEIEG, the IIEG should lead a state statistics production program that will make it possible to cover the demand for the most relevant statistical information, with goals, budgets, training and requirements regarding human resources and technology.
- **Disseminate the initiative of the statistical project inventory and progress in the strategy of micro-data documentation**. The publication of the inventory and its updates will promote the use of existing statistical projects in the State for the daily management of public administration entities. At the same time, the publication of catalogs with metadata from the statistics projects will allow users to clearly identify these projects and the variables they contain.
- **Establish the bases of a state policy to disseminate statistical and geographic information**. This will allow progress to be made in strategic actions for the dissemination of indicators, open data and access to microdata.
- **Implement the action plan for the open data strategy**, under the leadership of the IIEG in coordination with the rest of the regulatory bodies. The open data initiative has the potential to support transparency and accountability processes, as well as efficiency in public service provision.
- **Integrate a list of (relevant and timely) key quality indicators**. The improvement of indicators that make up the demand for statistical information from the SEIEJ can be achieved through a training and communications program in the institutions.