

Online Appendix for Measuring Human Rights Abuse from Access to Information Requests *

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Overview

In this online material, we first present additional information concerning the keyword terms and inter-coder reliability results for our hand-coding of human rights abuses (HRAs). We then provide a selection of (Spanish and English-translated) example requests that were coded for each of our relevant human rights categories during our hand-coding of 3,050 randomly sampled requests. We next present several summary quantities (over time and by top agency) associated with our full supervised-coded sample of human rights-associated requests. This is followed by a detailed set of paragraph-length summaries of each Memoria y Verdad case that was utilized in our internal validation exercises.

We then present an extended set of internal validation results as obtained for (1) each of our perpetrator- and incident-specific HRA-coding outcomes, as opposed to any HRA, and (2) a comparison of our HRA-labeled ATI request documents to the ATI-document topic labels produced by Berliner, Bagozzi and Palmer-Rubin (2018). Following this, we provide a series of robustness analyses for our external validation efforts—followed by a set of auxiliary analyses of our municipality-month level HRA-measure. We next discuss the event data aggregation and formatting choices that we employed in our external validation efforts. Finally, we provide a table of additional country-level ATI systems that are currently in operation, which scholars may wish to leverage for similar analyses in the future.

Hand-Coding Information

Table A.1: N-grams Used to Subset Relevant ATI-Request Documents Prior to Application of Human Coding

Spanish Keyword or Key-Phrase	Approximate English Equivalent
asesin*	assassinate
masacr*	massacre
tortur*	torture
desaparec*	disappeared
derecho humano*	human rights
derecho básico*	basic rights
feminicid*	femicide
violencia*	violence
abuso*	abuses
violación*	violations
estrupo*	rape
cárcel*	jail
secuestr*	kidnap
rapt*	kidnap
trata de personas	treatment of persons
lesa humanidad*	harm to humanity
terror*	terror
genocid*	genocide
persegu*	persecute
refugiad*	refugees
matanza*	slaughter
detención*	detention
extrajudicial*	extrajudicial
morir de hambre*	starve
investigación*	investigation
evidencia*	evidence
enjuiciamiento*	prosecution
seguridad*	security
delito*	crime
penal	penal
penales	criminal
protección*	protection
corrupción*	corruption
cruzada*	crusade
anticorrupción*	anti-corruption
corrupto	corrupt
corrupta	corrupt
corruptos	corrupt (plural)
corruptas	corrupt (plural)
justicia*	justice
injusticia*	injustice

Note: Stars indicate instances where both stems and inflected variants of relevant words were queried.

Table A.2: Inter-Coder Reliability

	Cohen's Kappa
State Perpetrator Human Rights Abuse	0.662
Non-State Perpetrator Human Rights Abuse	0.666
Unknown Perpetrator Human Rights Abuse	0.844
Human Rights Abuse <i>Incident</i>	0.628
Any Human Rights Abuse (HRA)	0.886

Note: Two human-coders, each coding 1,000 overlapping requests.

Examples of Hand-Coded Requests

To better illustrate our coding scheme, this section presents three hand-coded requests for *each* of the following specific human rights coding categories: (1) state perpetrator human rights abuse, (2) non-state perpetrator human rights abuse, (3) unknown-perpetrator human rights abuse, (4) human rights abuse incident, and (5) unrelated to human rights abuses. In each of these instances, we selected example cases from our 3,050-request (hand coding) sample. Example requests were selected quasi-randomly, with shorter requests being favored over longer requests in order to ensure that these example cases are both presentable and interpretable.

State perpetrator HRA Examples

- Folio ID: 1700400015517.

Spanish request text: “Proporcione los documentos o registros en donde se especifiquen los cargos imputados y las penas impuestas a servidores públicos que hayan sido declarado culpables de actos violatorios a los derechos humanos en contra de migrantes y sus familiares así cualquier registro en donde se especifique el aumento o disminución de incidencias de violaciones a derechos humanos a migrantes y familiares en los últimos cinco años en los Estados de Chiapas y Tabasco. Dichos cargos y penas ¿están acordes con lo recomendado por el Relator Especial sobre ejecuciones extrajudiciales sumarias o arbitrarias?”

English translation: “Provide the documents or records that list the charges made and penalties imposed on public servants that have been found guilty of human rights violations against migrants and their families as well as any record that describes the increase or decrease in incidents involving violations of the human rights of migrants and their families in the last five years in the states of Chiapas and Tabasco. Are these charges and penalties in accordance with recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary, or arbitrary executions?”

- Folio ID: 0000700057506.

Spanish request text: “Cuántas averiguaciones previas se han iniciado durante la actual administración federal contra personal militar por la presunta comisión de cualquier delito y detallarlos. Y de estas averiguaciones cuantos sospechosos han sido consignados ante un juez y sentenciados. Por favor separar la información para el Estado de Sonora y de todo el País. Me interesa principalmente casos como homicidios de cualquier tipo y delitos relacionados con drogas.”

English translation: How many prior inquiries have been initiated under the current federal administration against military personnel for alleged commission of any crime and list them. And of these inquiries how many of the accused have been remanded by a judge and sentenced? Please separate the information for the state of Sonora and for the whole country. I am principally interested in cases such as homicides of any type and crimes related to drugs.”

- Folio ID: 0413100007616.

Spanish request text: “Descripción de la solicitud de información Solicito el número de casos de abuso sexual y violación sexual que se han cometido en la Policía Federal (y Gendarmería) entre el 1 de enero de 2007 y el 31 de diciembre de 2015. Desglosar por año tipo de agresión sexo y rango de la presunta víctima y sexo y rango del presunto autor.”

English translation: “Description of the information request: I request the number of cases of sexual abuse and rape that have been committed in the Federal Police and Gendarmerie between January 1, 2007 and December 31, 2015. Broken down by year, type of sexual aggression and rank of the alleged victim and sex and rank of the alleged perpetrator.”

Non-state perpetrator HRA Examples

- Folio ID: 0001700011712.

Spanish request text: “Proporcionar información sobre el número de investigaciones que ha realizado la PGR relacionadas con el delito de trata de personas y lenocinio en Baja California durante los años 2010 2011 y 2012 desglosado por año. De las investigaciones cuántas tratantes son y de donde son. A que bandas pertenecen y cuántas han ubicado. Detallar el número de operativos realizados específicamente en Baja California para la detección de lenones y tratantes. Detallar este punto por municipio El número de detenidos de ellos cuántos han sido sospechosos del delito y cuántas víctimas además de las afectadas indicar sus edades lugares de origen posición económica y nivel de educación. Indicar cómo califica la Federación las acciones del Gobierno de Baja California para el combate del delito de trata de personas y lenocinio; además precisar si se investiga vínculo de autoridades en este tipo de delito. Cuáles han sido las recomendaciones que ha hecho la Federación al Gobierno de Baja California sobre este delito. Indicar el panorama que se tiene sobre la operación de tratantes y lenones es decir si operan desde casas qué tipo de casas bares antros hoteles casas de seguridad y si han modificado sus formas de operar. También indicar si además de la trata de personas de ejerce el turismo sexual u otra actividad relacionada con la explotación sexual incluir si se ha detectado la producción de pornografía. Detallar el número de municipios que se consideran como focos rojos por trata de personas y lenocinio y cuales las estrategias que utilizan los lenones para esconder o disfrazar su actividad.”

English translation: “Provide information about the number of investigations that have been conducted by the PGR related to the crime of human trafficking and pimping in Baja California during the years 2010, 2011 and 2012, broken down by year. Of these investigations, how many traffickers are identified and where are they from? What gangs do they belong to and how many have been captured? Break down the number of operations carried out specifically in Baja California to detect pimps and traffickers. Break down this point by municipality: the number of the accused that were detained, how many of these were suspected of the crime and how many were victims, and also of the victims indicate their ages, place of origin, economic status and level of education. Indicate how the Federal Government evaluates the actions of the Government

of Baja California for its combat against the crime of human trafficking and pimping; also clarify whether the relationship of authorities to this type of crime is investigated. What recommendations has the Federal Government made to the Government of Baja California about this crime? Indicate the outlook for operations with traffickers and pimps, that is if they operate out of houses, what type of houses, bars, clubs, hotels, safe houses and if they have changed their modes of operating. Also indicate if in addition to human trafficking, they are involved with sexual tourism or other activity related to sexual exploitation including whether the production of pornography has been detected. Mention the number of municipalities that are considered red flags for human trafficking and pimping and what strategies do pimps use to hide or disguise their activities.”

- Folio ID: 0410000021609.

Spanish request text: “Atentamente se solicita un listado sobre los secuestros efectuados por parte de grupos armados subversivos y/o grupos guerrilleros y/o grupos armados clandestinos tales como el Ejército Popular Revolucionario entre agosto de 1999 y agosto de 2009 en que de existir la información se indique fecha y lugar en que ocurrió el secuestro el monto de la demanda económica hecha por los secuestradores denominación del grupo al que se atribuye el secuestro y desenlace del mismo esto es si la víctima fue liberada tras pago del rescate liberada sin pago del rescate ni violencia liberada por alguna corporación policíaca ejecutada o desaparecida. Se desconoce.”

English translation: “I cordially request a list of the kidnappings carried out by subversive armed groups and/or guerrillas and/or clandestine armed groups such as the Popular Revolutionary Army between August 1999 and August 2009 and if the information exists, list the date and place where the kidnapping took place, the amount of ransom demanded by the kidnappers, the name of the group to which the kidnapping is attributed and the resolution, that is whether the victim was released after payment of the ransom, released without payment of the ransom nor violence, released through a police operation, executed or disappeared. This is unknown.”

- Folio ID: 0400900002217.

Spanish request text: “Quisiera obtener la siguiente información: Fondos que han sido entregados a víctimas de violaciones a derechos humanos por parte del Estado y de grupos pertenecientes a la delincuencia organizada. Cantidad de víctimas beneficiadas con fondos de reparación. Generales de las víctimas como nombre nacionalidad víctimas de qué delito edad etc.”¹

English translation: “I would like the following information: Funds that have been provided to victims of human rights violations by the state and groups engaged in organized crime. Number of victims benefitted with payments for damages. General information about victims such as name, nationality, what crime they are victim of, age, etc.”

¹Note: This specific request was coded as a “1” for both (a) a state perpetrated HRA and (b) a non-state perpetrated HRA.

Unknown perpetrator HRA Examples

- Folio ID: 3510000074117.

Spanish request text: “Solicito cuantos casos de feminicidios han ocurrido en Tabasco de 2000 a la fecha considerando la informacion por mes municipios edad religion estado civil nivel socioeconomico y escolaridad. En relacion a la pregunta anterior cuantas personas han sido procesadas por este delito en Tabasco del año 2000 a la fecha o en su caso en que etapa procesal se encuentra cada uno de ellos. Descripción del protocolo de feminicidios Del año 2000 a la fecha que presupuesto desglosado se destinan para prevenir atender sancionar y erradicar el feminicidio en Tabasco. De 2000 a la fecha cuales acciones se han realizado para prevenir atender sancionar y erradicar el feminicidio en Tabasco. Entiéndase por feminicidio la muerte violenta por el simple de hecho de ser mujeres. Misoginia.”

English translation: “I request how many cases of femicide have occurred in Tabasco from 2000 until the present, disaggregating the information by month, municipality, age, religion, marital status, socioeconomic level and level of education. Relatedly, how many people have been accused with this crime in Tabasco from 2000 until the present or, if it applies, in what stage of the legal process are each. Description of protocol for femicides. From 2000 to the present, the itemized budget allocated to prevent, respond to, penalize, and eradicate femicide in Tabasco. From 2000 to the present, what actions have been taken to prevent, respond to, penalize, and eradicate femicide in Tabasco. By femicide I refer to violent death for the simple fact of being women. Misogyny.”

- Folio ID: 3510000025418.

Spanish request text: “Número de quejas recibidas por tortura desde enero de 2006 a febrero de 2017. Desglosar por género edad autoridad señalada entidad federativa año y registro de queja. Número de recomendaciones emitidas por tortura desde enero de 2006 a febrero de 2017. Desglosar por mes año autoridad o autoridades señaladas y registro de recomendación. Número de solicitudes de inicio de procedimiento penal y/o administrativo por tortura requeridos por esa Comisión. Desglosar autoridad a la que se le solicitó el inicio del procedimiento autoridad señalada mes año y registro del procedimiento.”

English translation: “Number of reported cases of torture from January 2006 to February 2017. Disaggregated by gender, age, official mentioned, state, year and record. Number of recommendations issued for torture from January 2006 to February 2017. Disaggregated by month, year, official or official mentioned, and record of recommendation. Number of applications to initiate criminal and/or administrative charges for torture recommended by this Commission. Disaggregate by the authority to which the applications to initiate charges was submitted, official mentioned, month, year, and record.”

- Folio ID: 1131800013017.

Spanish request Text: “Número de servidores públicos a nivel nacional que atienden a víctimas de delitos o violaciones a derechos humanos o que tienen contacto directo con esta población a través de alguno de sus programas institucionales de acuerdo con las

atribuciones que señala la Ley General de Víctimas y el Modelo Integral de Atención a Víctimas.”

English translation: “Number of public servants at the national level that respond to victims of crimes or human rights abuses o that have direct contact with this population through one of the institutional programs that are under the framework laid out by the General Victims Law and the Integrated Model for Attention to Victims.”

HRA Incident Examples

- Folio ID: 0000500172317.

Spanish request text: “APROVECHO LA OCASIÓN PARA ENVIARLES UN AFECTUOSO SALUDO ASÍ MISMO ME PERMITO SOLICITAR DE LA MANERA MAS ATENTA MEDIANTE ESTE DERECHO DE ACCESO A LA INFORMACIÓN COMO GARANTÍA CONSAGRADO EN NUESTRA CARA MAGNA CPEUM LO SIGUIENTE: 1.- LAS RECOMENDACIONES HECHAS A LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS Y/O MÉXICO SOBRE EL CASO AYOTZINAPA. 2.- DICHAS RECOMENDACIONES PERTINENTEMENTE DE LOS AÑOS 2015 2016 Y 2017. 3.- TODAS LAS HECHAS POR CUALQUIERA DE LOS ÓRGANOS INTERNACIONALES SIENDO ESTOS LOS SIGUIENTES: a) comité contra las desapariciones forzadas (CED) b) comité de los derechos económicos sociales y culturales (CDESC) c) comité de los derechos del niño (CDN) d) comité de los derechos humanos (Comité de los DH) e) comité para la eliminación de la discriminación racial (CERD) f) comité contra la tortura (CAT) g) subcomité para la prevención de la tortura (SPT) h) Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos (CIDH) i) Grupo Interdisciplinario de Expertos Independientes (GIEI) j) Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos (IDH) Así mismo se solicita la supletoriedad de la petición respecto de los órganos faltantes que no hubieren sido nombrados y que hayan hecho recomendaciones a los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y/o México sobre el tema que nos atañe (AYOTZINAPA). Por lo anterior solicito que la respuesta me sea enviada a mi correo personal en dos formatos (FORMATO ABIERTO Y FORMATO PDF).”

English translation: “I TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO SEND YOU AN AFFECTIONATE GREETING AND KINDLY REQUEST BY MEANS OF THE RIGHT TO ACCESS TO INFORMATION ENSHRINED IN OUR MAGNA CARTA THE FOLLOWING: 1.- THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES AND/OR MEXICO ABOUT THE AYOTZINAPA CASE. 2.- THE RECOMMENDATIONS PERTAINING TO THE YEARS 2015, 2016, AND 2017. 3.- ALL OF THOSE MADE BY ANY OF THE FOLLOWING INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: a) Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED) b) Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) c) Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) d) Human Rights Committee (HRC) e) Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) f) Committee against Torture (CAT) g) Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture (SPT) h) Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) i) Interdisciplinary Group of Independent Experts (IGIE) j) Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACHR). I also request the consideration of other organizations that are not mentioned and that have made recommendations to the United

Mexican States and/or Mexico about the issue that concerns us (AYOTZINAPA). I request that the response be sent to my personal email address in two formats (OPEN FORMAT AND PDF FORMAT).”

- Folio ID: 0000700000315.

Spanish request text: “Datos sobre la matanza de tlatlaya.”

English translation: “Information about the Tlatlaya massacre.”

- Folio ID: 0001700069908.

Spanish request text: “me interesa informacion sobre una noticia suscitada en tijuana los datos especificos se encuentran anexados gracias. Quiero que me informen sobre la noticia suscitada en Tijuana de un choque de un automóvil con una camioneta en donde el conductor de la camioneta al verse confundido por la situación determino quitarse la vida con un balazo en la cabeza. Cuando inspecciono la policía lo que paso se dieron cuenta que dentro de la camioneta estaban los cuerpos de 10 niños ya muertos al parecer sin sus órganos. Lo que me interesa saber porque desafortunadamente esta noticia no esta circulando con mucha facilidad ya que solo se publico en un diario de Tijuana es toda la investigación que se ha llevado que otros datos se han encontrado sobre este tema si hay relación con el tráfico de órganos. Quiero explicación mas especifica sobre esta noticia. Por favor. ”

English translation: “I am interested in a news report out of Tijuana. The specific details can be found attached. Thanks. I would like you to provide further information to me on the news out of Tijuana of a traffic accident where the driver of a truck that was involved in the incident was determined to be killed via a bullet to the head. When the police inspected what happened they realized that inside the van were the bodies of 10 already deceased children, apparently without their organs. I am interested in knowing more because unfortunately this news is not circulating very widely since it was only published in a Tijuana newspaper. Is this all the research that has been carried out? Have other data been found on the subject? Is there a relation to organ trafficking? I want more specific information about this news report. Please.”

Non-HRA Examples

- Folio ID: 0001700118410.

Spanish request text: “Número de querellas recibidas por Entidad Federativa por delitos en materia de derechos de autor previstos en el Código Penal Federal del 1 de enero de 2009 al 31 de diciembre de 2009 distinguiendo en cuántas de ellas se otorgó el perdón del ofendido y en cuántas se ejercitó acción penal. Y número de querellas recibidas por Entidad Federativa por delitos contra la Ley de Propiedad Industrial del 1 de enero de 2009 al 31 de diciembre de 2009 distinguiendo en cuántas de ellas se otorgó el perdón del ofendido en cuántas se ejercitó la acción penal.”

English translation: “Number of complaints received by state for crimes related to copyright infringement as laid out in the Federal Penal Code from January 1 2009 to December 31 2009 specifying how many of these the offense was pardoned and in how many penal action was taken. And the number of complaints received by state for crimes against the Industrial Property Law from January 1 2009 to December 31 2009

specifying how many of these the offense was pardoned and in how many penal action was taken.”

- Folio ID: 0002700204710.

Spanish request text: “Esta Contraloría Social le solicita a la Secretaría de la Función Pública que se publique en la sección de proveedores y contratistas del portal COMPRANET (<http://www.compranet.gob.mx/>) la información de los subtotales de los importes adjudicados en los años 2009 y 2010. En esta sección de proveedores y contratistas se enlistan las licitaciones la cantidad de partidas y el importe sin IVA que le fueron adjudicados a determinado proveedor. En la parte final de los listados se encuentra una sección en donde se desglosa por año el acumulado de los importes adjudicados en las licitaciones. Es en esta parte en donde faltan los subtotales de los años 2009 y 2010. Anexo una imagen en donde se aprecia que faltan los datos. PUBLICIDAD DE CRUZADA ANTICORRUPCIÓN A.C.: CONCIUDADANOS:- NO VACILÉIS PUES UN MOMENTO: TOMAD LAS ARMAS DEL ACCESO A LA INFORMACIÓN PÚBLICA GUBERNAMENTAL ARROJAD DEL PODER A LOS USURPADORES A LOS CORRUPTOS A LOS PARÁSITOS Y A LOS VIVIDORES RECOBRAD VUESTROS DERECHOS DE MUJERES Y HOMBRES LIBRES Y RECORDAD QUE NUESTROS ANTEPASADOS NOS LEGARON UNA HERENCIA DE GLORIA QUE NO PODEMOS MANCILLAR. SED COMO ELLOS FUERON: INVENCIBLES EN LA GUERRA MAGNÁNIMOS EN LA VICTORIA . @ TRANSPARENCIA EFECTIVA NO MÁS CORRUPCIÓN @ LA PRESENTE CONVOCATORIA ES UNA ADAPTACIÓN PARA EL AÑO 2010 DEL PLAN DE SAN LUÍS REDACTADO POR DON FRANCISCO I. MADERO Y SUS COLABORADORES EL 5 DE OCTUBRE DE 1910. CRUZADA ANTICORRUPCIÓN A.C. CONVOCA A LAS MEXICANAS Y A LOS MEXICANOS A HONRAR A NUESTROS ANTEPASADOS Y A NUESTRA HISTORIA ESTANDO A LA ALTURA DE NUESTRO PRESENTE Y FUTURO. LLEGÓ EL MOMENTO DE INICIAR LA REVOLUCIÓN DE LA TRANSPARENCIA. CONTÁCTANOS EN EL SIGUIENTE CORREO: quieroseruncruzado@yahoo.com (inserción aprobada en la asamblea 10-08).”

English translation: “This Public Watchdog requests that the Ministry of the Civil Service publish in the section of suppliers and contractors in the COMPRANET portal (<http://www.compranet.gob.mx/>) the information of the subtotals of the amounts spent in the years 2009 and 2010. This section of suppliers and contractors should list the requests for bids, the number of sections, and the amount spent without VAT that were spent for each supplier. In the last part of the lists there is a section that disaggregates by year the total amount spent in the bids to date in each year. It is this part that is missing the subtotals for the years 2009 and 2010. Attached is an image demonstrating that the information is missing. ADVERTISEMENT FOR THE ANTICORRUPTION CRUSADE, A.C.: FELLOW CITIZENS: DO NOT VACILLATE EVEN FOR ONE MOMENT: TAKE UP THE ARMS OF ACCESS TO PUBLIC GOVERNMENTAL INFORMATION. REMOVE FROM POWER THE USURPERS, THE CORRUPT, THE PARASITES, AND THE FREELoadERS. RECLAIM YOUR RIGHTS AS FREE WOMEN AND MEN AND REMEMBER THAT

OUR ANCESTORS LEFT US AN INHERITANCE OF GLORY THAT WE CANNOT TARNISH. BE AS THEY WERE: INVINCIBLE IN WAR, MAGNANIMOUS IN VICTORY. @ EFFECTIVE TRANSPARENCY, NO MORE CORRUPTION @ THIS CALL IS AN ADAPTATION FOR THE YEAR 2010 OF THE PLAN DE SAN LUIS, WRITTEN BY SIR FRANCISCO I. MADERO AND HIS COLLABORATORS ON OCTOBER 5, 1910. THE ANTICORRUPTION CRUSADE A.C. CALLS ALL MEXICANS TO HONOR OUR ANCESTORS AND OUR HISTORY, BY RISING TO MEET OUR PRESENT AND OUR FUTURE. THE MOMENT HAS COME TO BEGIN THE TRANSPARENCY REVOLUTION. CONTACT US AT THE FOLLOWING EMAIL: quieroseruncruzado@yahoo.com (addition approved in the assembly 10-08).”

- Folio ID: 0063700543317.

Spanish request text: “PARA EL EJERCICIO FISCAL 2015 PARA EL SERVICIO DE TRANSPORTE TERRESTRE LOCAL Y FORÁNEO DE PERSONAL DEL INSTITUTO DE SEGURIDAD SERVICIOS SOCIALES DE LOS TRABAJADORES DEL ESTADO SOLICITO COPIAS DE LOS SIGUIENTES DOCUMENTOS: 1. CONTRATOS y/o CONVENIOS CON SUS ANEXOS DE LA S) EMPRESA (S) CONTRATADAS PARA EL SERVICIO 2.- MONTOS MÍNIMOS Y MÁXIMOS DE LOS CONTRATOS Y/O CONVENIOS 3.- TIPO DE PROCEDIMIENTO PARA DICHA CONTRATACIÓN Y/O CONVENIOS 4.- VIGENCIA DEL CONTRATO Y/O CONVENIOS 5.- NOMBRE DE LA EMPRESA (S) PERSONA (S) FÍSICA (S) ETC. CONTRATADA (S) PARA EL EJERCICIO FISCAL 2015. 6. CANTIDAD DE VIAJES REALIZADOS DURANTE EL SERVICIO PRESTADO DE LOS MESES ENERO-FEBRERO-MARZO-ABRIL-MAYO-JUNIO-JULIO-AGOSTO-SEPTIEMBRE-OCTUBRE-NOVIEMBRE Y DICIEMBRE. PARA EL EJERCICIO FISCAL 2015.”

English translation: “FOR THE 2015 FISCAL YEAR FOR THE SERVICE OF LOCAL AND NON-LOCAL GROUND TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONNEL OF THE INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY SERVICES FOR STATE EMPLOYEES I REQUEST COPIES OF THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS: 1. CONTRACTS and/or AGREEMENTS WITH THEIR ATTACHMENTS OF THE FIRM(S) CONTRACTED FOR THE SERVICE 2.- MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM AMOUNTS OF THE CONTRACTS AND/OR AGREEMENTS 3.- TYPE OF PROCESS FOR EACH CONTRACT OR AGREEMENT 4.- DURATION OF CONTRACT AND/OR AGREEMENTS 5.- NAME OF THE FIRM(S), PERSONS, ETC. CONTRACTED FOR THE 2015 FISCAL YEAR. 6. AMOUNT OF TRIPS CARRIED OUT DURING THE SERVICES OFFERED IN THE MONTHS JANUARY-FEBRUARY-MARCH-APRIL-MAY-JUNE-JULY-AUGUST-SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER-NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER FOR THE 2015 FISCAL YEAR.”

Additional Descriptive Statistics

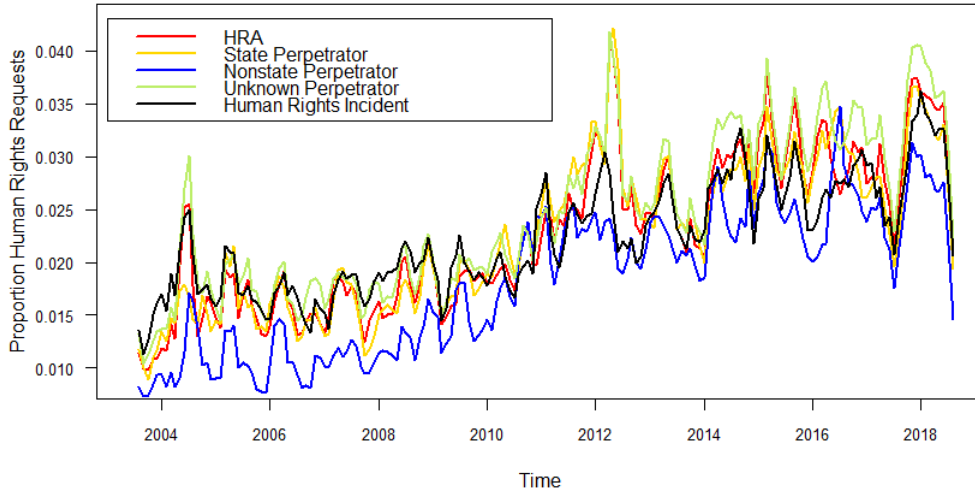


Figure A.1: Proportion of Human Rights Abuse-Related Requests as a Share of All Requests, 3-Month Smoothed Moving Averages

Table A.3: Top Ten Target Agencies Associated with HRA-based ATI Requests

Ranking	Human Rights Abuse (HRA)
1	PROCURADURÍA GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA
2	SECRETARÍA DE GOBERNACIÓN
3	SECRETARÍA DE LA DEFENSA NACIONAL
4	SECRETARÍA DE SEGURIDAD PÚBLICA
5	POLICÍA FEDERAL ANTES POLICÍA FEDERAL PREVENTIVA
6	INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE MIGRACIÓN
7	SECRETARIADO EJECUTIVO DEL SISTEMA NACIONAL DE SEGURIDAD PÚBLICA
8	SECRETARÍA DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES
9	INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE LAS MUJERES
10	SECRETARÍA DE MARINA

Table A.4: Top Ten Target Agencies Associated with State Perpetrator-based ATI Requests

Ranking	State Perpetrator Human Rights Abuses
1	PROCURADURÍA GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA
2	SECRETARÍA DE LA DEFENSA NACIONAL
3	SECRETARÍA DE GOBERNACIÓN
4	SECRETARÍA DE SEGURIDAD PÚBLICA
5	POLICÍA FEDERAL ANTES POLICÍA FEDERAL PREVENTIVA
6	SECRETARIADO EJECUTIVO DEL SISTEMA NACIONAL DE SEGURIDAD PÚBLICA
7	SECRETARÍA DE LA FUNCIÓN PÚBLICA
8	INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE MIGRACIÓN
9	SECRETARÍA DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES
10	INSTITUTO MEXICANO DEL SEGURO SOCIAL

Table A.5: Top Ten Target Agencies Associated with Nonstate Perpetrator-based ATI Requests

Ranking	Nonstate Perpetrator Human Rights Abuses
1	PROCURADURÍA GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA
2	SECRETARÍA DE GOBERNACIÓN
3	SECRETARÍA DE LA DEFENSA NACIONAL
4	SECRETARÍA DE SEGURIDAD PÚBLICA
5	POLICÍA FEDERAL ANTES POLICÍA FEDERAL PREVENTIVA
6	SECRETARÍA DE SALUD
7	SECRETARIADO EJECUTIVO DEL SISTEMA NACIONAL DE SEGURIDAD PÚBLICA
8	INSTITUTO MEXICANO DEL SEGURO SOCIAL
9	INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE MIGRACIÓN
10	PROCURADURÍA FEDERAL DE PROTECCIÓN AL AMBIENTE

Table A.6: Top Ten Target Agencies Associated with Unknown Perpetrator-based ATI Requests

Ranking	Unknown Perpetrator Human Rights Abuses
1	PROCURADURÍA GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA
2	SECRETARÍA DE GOBERNACIÓN
3	SECRETARÍA DE LA DEFENSA NACIONAL
4	SECRETARÍA DE SEGURIDAD PÚBLICA
5	POLICÍA FEDERAL ANTES POLICÍA FEDERAL PREVENTIVA
6	INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE MIGRACIÓN
7	SECRETARIADO EJECUTIVO DEL SISTEMA NACIONAL DE SEGURIDAD PÚBLICA
8	SECRETARÍA DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES
9	SECRETARÍA DE SALUD
10	SECRETARÍA DE LA FUNCIÓN PÚBLICA

Table A.7: Top Ten Target Agencies Associated with Incident-level ATI Requests

Ranking	Incident-level Human Rights Abuses
1	PROCURADURÍA GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA
2	SECRETARÍA DE GOBERNACIÓN
3	SECRETARÍA DE LA DEFENSA NACIONAL
4	SECRETARÍA DE SEGURIDAD PÚBLICA
5	POLICÍA FEDERAL ANTES POLICÍA FEDERAL PREVENTIVA
6	INSTITUTO MEXICANO DEL SEGURO SOCIAL
7	SECRETARÍA DE LA FUNCIÓN PÚBLICA
8	SECRETARIADO EJECUTIVO DEL SISTEMA NACIONAL DE SEGURIDAD PÚBLICA
9	INSTITUTO FEDERAL DE ACCESO A LA INFORMACIÓN Y PROTECCIÓN DE DATOS
10	SECRETARÍA DE EDUCACIÓN PÚBLICA

Summary of Cases included in Memoria y Verdad

Case One: Acteal

- On December 22nd 1997, a paramilitary group attacked a camp full of indigenous persons belonging to the leftwing pacifist group Las Abejas (The Bees) in the village of Acteal, Chiapas state. The attack became known as the Acteal massacre. There were 45 deaths, including 15 children. The Acteal massacre was perpetrated by approximately 90 members of the rightwing paramilitary group Mascara Roja (Red Mask), which is widely known for its use of violence within its efforts to eradicate Zapatista (EZLN) sympathizers. At the time of the attack, the displaced persons were attending a Roman Catholic prayer meeting. The Mexican government received criticism for its handling of the Acteal massacre, and the case has been reopened several times. Condensed and translated summary from Esteves (2016).
- Number of ATI requests: 26
- Range of dates: 2003 to 2014

Case Two: Aguas Blancas

- In May 1995, a member of the Organización Campesina de la Sierra Sur (South Mountain Rural Farmers Organization; OCSS) named Gilberto Romero Vázquez was arrested for his activism. On June 28th 1995, other organization members gathered to protest and demand his release, as well as to lobby for increased access to basic resources such as potable water and hospitals. Motorized police put down the protest, killing 17 OCSS members and injuring 21 others in what became known as the Aguas Blancas massacre. The massacre was recorded on film. Police were seen shooting several of the protesters at point-blank range, and then staging weapons in the dead protesters' hands to make it seem as though they had acted in self-defense. The Aguas Blancas massacre eventually led to the creation of the leftwing guerrilla group Ejército Popular Revolucionario (The Popular Revolutionary Army), which is still active today. Condensed and translated summary from Memoria Y Verdad (2016) and Red Política (2015).
- Number of ATI requests: 13
- Range of dates: 2007 to 2014

Case Three: Atenco

- In response to former Mexican President Vicente Fox's 2001 decree that a new international airport would be built on the confiscated farmlands of peasants in Texcoco, Chimalhuacán and Atenco, members of the Frente de Pueblos en Defensa de la Tierra (People's Front in Defense of the Earth, or FPDT) successfully fought the construction project through a series of protests and legal battles. After its success, the FPDT partnered with the Ejército Zapatista de Liberación Nacional (The Zapatista Army of National Liberation, or EZLN) to form the so-called "Sixth Commission," which encouraged its members to defend others dispossessed of their land by what they saw

as a corrupt series of administrations. In May 2006, the Sixth Commission members formed a blockade on the Texcoco-Lechería Road to protest the government's unfair treatment of flower merchants in the local area. Police responded to the blockade, shooting and killing a 14-year old protester named Javier Cortés Santiago. This increased the Sixth Commission's protesting presence, and both the protests and the police response escalated. By the end of the events, 207 people were arrested, six women were sexually assaulted and tortured, and two people were killed. The Mexican government's response to these incidents was strongly criticized for being inadequate. Condensed and translated summary from Jiménez and Méndez (2016).

- Number of ATI requests: 33
- Range of dates: 2003 to 2015

Case Four: Apatzingán

- On January 6th, 2015 in Apatzingán, Michoacán, Mexican federal police killed 16 mostly unarmed civilian protesters outside of a local city hall. The protesters were beaten and executed extrajudicially. Those killed were part of a larger group protesting the policies of former Mexican President Enrique Peña Nieto's policies towards local drug cartels and related accusations of corruption made towards his administration. The massacre occurred in broad daylight, and the corpses of the victims were left on the ground outside of the city hall for others to see. Condensed and translated summary from Castellanos (2016).
- Number of ATI requests: 29
- Range of dates: 2013 to 2015

Case Five: Ayotzinapa 2011

- The Comité Estudiantil de la Normal Rural (Student Committee of the Rural Normal School) grew increasingly frustrated with the governor of Mexico's Guerrero state, Ángel Aguirre, for refusing to meet with them over their requests for increased scholarships, food, and other resources. In order to vent their frustrations, on December 12th, 2011, approximately 300 students gathered on Highway 95—the Autopista del Sol—and formed a human blockade across all lanes of traffic. Police responded to the blockade with teargas, and also fired shots both into the air and at students. The students responded by throwing sticks and rocks at the officers. Three people were killed on the scene and 24 more were arrested. The 24 arrested were physically assaulted when they were taken into custody. The Mexican state of Guerrero has been criticized for its mistreatment of, and excessive force used on, those taken into custody; as well as for the three deaths that transpired. Condensed and translated summary from Centro de Derechos Humanos de la Montaña, Tlachinollan (2016).
- Number of ATI requests: 12
- Range of dates: 2009 to 2015

Case Six: Ayotzinapa 2014

- Between the evening of September 26th, 2014 and the morning of September 27th 2014, 43 students from the Rural Normal School in Iguala, Guerrero were forcibly disappeared by police for their activism. The police involved were likely working with a local organized crime group known as the Guerreros Unidos (United Warriors). The students had been protesting and investigating the ties between public officials and organized crime in the area. The students' bodies have never been found, despite extensive searches. An additional six people died in an associated shootout, and a further 25 were wounded. The mass forced disappearance of these 43 students led to international protests, as well as international assistance in the attempt to recover the victims' bodies. It is also referred to as the Iguala Massacre. Guerrero state Governor Ángel Aguirre, who is believed to have orchestrated the attack, resigned. Former Mexican President Enrique Peña Nieto also faced extensive international criticism for his handling of the case. Condensed and translated summary from Juárez (2016).
- Number of ATI requests: 244
- Range of dates: 2014 to 2015

Case Seven: Cadereyta

- Over the course of several months in 2010, 72 migrants travelling through Mexico to the United States were kidnapped and murdered in the San Fernando municipality of the Tamaulipas state. Over the next twelve months, several sites with shallow graves were discovered. They held the remains of over 200 other victims. The estimated total number of victims is approximately 283. The mass murders occurred during the presidency of Felipe Calderón Hinojosa. A number of requests and legal avenues have been pursued to discover further information about the nature and motivation of the murder of innocent migrants, but the Mexican government has been resistant to these efforts. Condensed and translated summary from Osorno (2016*a*).
- Number of requests: 32
- Range of dates: 2005 to 2015

Case Eight: Campo Algodonero

- In November 2001, the bodies of eight women were discovered in Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua state. The women were likely the victims of sexual assault and femicide. The government response to finding these bodies has been criticized as too slow. Thus far, 25 government officials have been denounced for some sort of negligence in relation to this case. Some of the victims still have not been identified. The perpetrators still have not been identified. Condensed and translated summary from Rosas (2016).
- Number of requests: 57
- Range of dates: 2004 to 2012

- Additional notes: Some of Memoria y Verdad’s supplemental variable codings for this case are incomplete. One case was omitted because the request ID did not match an existing request within INFOMEX’s original ATI request data.

Case Nine: Guardería ABC

- On June 5th 2009, a fire burned down a nursery school (called Guardería ABC or ABC Nursery School) in Mexico’s Sonora state. A total of 49 children died, and more than 70 were injured. The fire sparked an investigation into the different types of childcare offered in Mexico, and exposed corruption within the Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social (IMSS; Mexican Social Security Institute). Condensed and translated summary from García and Duarte (2016).
- Number of requests: 75
- Range of dates: 2009 to 2015

Case Ten: Guerra Sucia

- The Guerra Sucia (or Dirty War) was a set of measures taken by the Mexican military, at the request of the Mexican government, to quell political opposition to the state. The best estimates of a time frame for the Guerra Sucia encompass the 1960 to 1980 period, although these dates are contentious. The primary aim of the Guerra Sucia was to silence guerrilla movements and political dissidents. Some of the actions taken by the Mexican government were violent: several massacres occurred during this time period. Many facts about the specific actions of the Guerra Sucia remain unknown because the internal files detailing the governments’ actions were largely destroyed by officials who wished to keep the details hidden. Former Mexican President Vicente Fox opened a government investigation into some of the events of the Guerra Sucia, but still much is hidden. Condensed and translated summary from Camacho (2016).
- Number of requests: 412
- Range of dates: 2003 to 2015
- Additional notes: One coded request entry was missing its request identifier, and is hence omitted from all analyses here because it could not be matched to the original INFOMEX ATI data.

Case Eleven: El Halconazo

- El Halconazo massacre, also known as the Corpus Christi Thursday Massacre, occurred on June 10th 1971 in Mexico City. The massacre was perpetrated by a rightwing paramilitary group, Los Halcones (The Falcons), who had been trained by the US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and Mexican intelligence. Los Halcones attacked and killed more than 120 students, some of whom were as young as 14. The students had been holding a march to protest the oppression of the autonomy of some of the Mexican universities in nearby cities and states, including some of Mexico’s most prestigious institutions of higher education (UNAM and IPN). The massacre was recorded and reported by a considerable number of journalists, many of whom were injured during the massacre. Condensed and translated summary from Comité 68 (2016*a*).

- Number of requests: 5
- Range of dates: all requests in 2014

Case Twelve: San Fernando 2010

- On August 24th, 2010, in San Fernando, Tamaulipas, 72 undocumented migrants were killed by the Mexican drug cartel Las Zetas. They were killed execution style and buried en masse on a ranch. In total, the massacre took the lives of 58 men and 14 women, most of whom were travelling through Mexico from Central and South America. The San Fernando massacre is considered to be one of the worst human rights atrocities committed by a Mexican drug cartel. Condensed and translated summary from Osorno (2016b).
- Number of requests: 64
- Range of dates: 2010 to 2015

Case Thirteen: San Fernando 2011

- In March 2011, the Mexican drug cartel Las Zetas took the lives of an additional 193 undocumented immigrants in what became known as the Second San Fernando Massacre. The second massacre saw reports of sexual assault by cartel members against female immigrants, as well as gladiator-style forced fights between male immigrants. Las Zetas recruited several of the survivors of these fights to serve in their cartel. Mexican authorities arrested some of Las Zetas top members after this massacre, due to information obtained from survivors. Condensed and translated summary from Turati (2016).
- Number of requests: 21
- Range of dates: 2011 to 2015

Case Fourteen: Tlatelolco

- On October 2nd 1968, a number of armed Mexican police and military officials opened fire on a crowd of unarmed Mexican citizens who were protesting the holding of the 1968 Olympics in the Mexican capital. It is estimated that between 300 and 400 civilians died and close to 1,400 people were arrested. Over 10,000 protestors expressed anger and frustration about the huge expense of the 1968 Olympics (approximately \$1 billion in current USD), which were held in Mexico City. In response to the protests, the Mexican government ordered the suppression of the protests, as well as the suppression of affiliated labor and rural movements. The resulting Tlatelolco massacre was perpetrated by a mixture of the military group Olympia Battalion, police, and paramilitary groups. Condensed and translated summary from Comité 68 (2016b).
- Number of requests: 105
- Range of dates: 2003 to 2015

Case Fifteen: Tlatlaya

- On June 30th, 2014, Mexican armed forces massacred 22 suspected criminals in Tlatlaya, México State. The details of this story differ depending on various accounts. The soldiers that perpetrated the massacre claim that they were attacked by kidnappers, who they then shot and killed in self defense. Others, including several Mexican human rights organizations, claim that the soldiers had orders from the Mexican government to target the victims. The 22 victims have been identified, but relatively few details have been released about them. Condensed and translated summary from Ferri (2016).
- Number of requests: Unknown
- Range of dates: Unknown
- Additional notes: This Memoria y Verdad Excel Spreadsheet is missing from the Memoria y Verdad webpage.

Supplemental Internal Validation Results

Table A.8: Full Set of Internal Validation Classification Statistics

	Precision	Recall	F1 score	Accuracy
Any Human Rights Abuse	0.64	22.66	1.24	97.46
State Perpetrated Human Rights Abuse	0.34	12.08	0.67	97.46
Nonstate Perpetrated Human Rights Abuse	0.35	10.11	0.67	97.89
Unknown Perpetrator Human Rights Abuse	0.60	23.03	1.17	97.27
Human Rights Abuse <i>Incident</i>	0.77	26.40	1.51	97.57
Human Rights Abuse Keyword Sample	0.22	38.39	0.44	87.66
$\xi = \frac{1}{2}$	0.07	50.38	0.14	50.03
$\xi = \bar{y}$	0.09	0.09	0.09	99.86

Note: $N = 1,518,979$.

Table A.9: Bivariate Comparisons of Human Rights (HR) Concerns to Topics Estimated by Berliner, Bagozzi and Palmer-Rubin (2018)

	HRA	State Perp. HR Abuse	Nonstate Perp. HR Abuse	Unknown Perp. HR Abuse	HR Abuse Incident
Topic 1: Employees 3: Personnel	-0.008**	0.000	-0.003**	-0.007**	0.026**
Topic 2: Taxes and Finance	-0.013**	-0.005**	-0.016**	-0.013**	-0.008**
Topic 3: Environment and Land	-0.040**	-0.037**	-0.026**	-0.040**	-0.025**
Topic 4: Employees 1: Salaries/Benefits	-0.036**	-0.037**	-0.027**	-0.034**	-0.033**
Topic 5: Employees 2: Functions/Qualif.	-0.024**	-0.017**	-0.020**	-0.023**	-0.019**
Topic 6: Individual Needs	0.005**	0.000	-0.001	0.010**	0.038**
Topic 7: Medical 3: Inventories	-0.020**	-0.023**	-0.020**	-0.020**	-0.021**
Topic 8: Commercial Information	-0.043**	-0.040**	-0.035**	-0.040**	-0.026**
Topic 9: Distributive Programs	0.010**	0.006**	0.034**	0.016**	0.016**
Topic 10: Procurement 3: Anti-Corruption	-0.024**	-0.019**	-0.010**	-0.024**	-0.012**
Topic 11: Medical 1: Contracts/Suppliers	-0.032**	-0.029**	-0.025**	-0.031**	-0.021**
Topic 12: Energy and Utilities	-0.040**	-0.035**	-0.029**	-0.040**	-0.032**
Topic 13: Health Statistics	-0.010**	-0.021**	-0.010**	-0.008**	-0.014**
Topic 14: Rules and Procedures	0.011**	0.037**	0.028**	0.012**	0.029**
Topic 15: Education	-0.016**	-0.022**	-0.016**	-0.011**	-0.004**
Topic 16: Military, Police, and Crime	0.351**	0.315**	0.232**	0.327**	0.200**
Topic 17: Budgets and Spending	-0.043**	-0.043**	-0.037**	-0.043**	-0.045**
Topic 18: Procurement 1: Service Providers	-0.041**	-0.040**	-0.034**	-0.041**	-0.038**
Topic 19: Procurement 2: Procedures/Docs	-0.033**	-0.027**	-0.012**	-0.034**	-0.028**
Topic 20: Medical 2: Purchases/Spending	-0.027**	-0.028**	-0.024**	-0.027**	-0.025**

Note: * = $p < .05$, ** = $p < .01$, $N = 1,023,252$. Cell entries are bivariate correlation coefficients.

Supplemental External Validation Results

Table A.10: Pearson’s Correlations Between HRA, ICEWS Human Rights Abuses, and GED Human Rights Abuses (Excluding Municipalities in Federal District)

	Muni-Day	Muni-Week	Muni-Month	Municipality	Monthly
ICEWS & GED	0.0117**	0.0215**	0.0439**	0.2037**	0.0773
HRA & ICEWS	0.0044**	0.0235**	0.0760**	0.3401**	-0.1961**
HRA & GED	0.0013**	0.0011	0.0011	0.1604**	0.1734*
<i>N</i>	13,447,469	1,916,185	441,821	2,441	181

Note:* = $p < .05$, ** = $p < .01$ All variables have been standardized using min-max standardization.

Table A.11: Pearson’s Correlations Between HRA, ICEWS Human Rights Abuses, and GED Human Rights Abuses (After Aggregating to State-Level)

	State-Day	State-Week	State-Month	State	Monthly
ICEWS & GED	0.0160**	0.0283**	0.0667**	0.4058**	0.0393
HRA & ICEWS	0.0462**	0.1288**	0.2088**	0.5814**	-0.1417
HRA & GED	-0.0002	-0.0030	0.0077	0.1540	0.1934**
<i>N</i>	176,288	25,120	5,792	32	181

Note:* = $p < .05$, ** = $p < .01$ All variables have been standardized using min-max standardization.

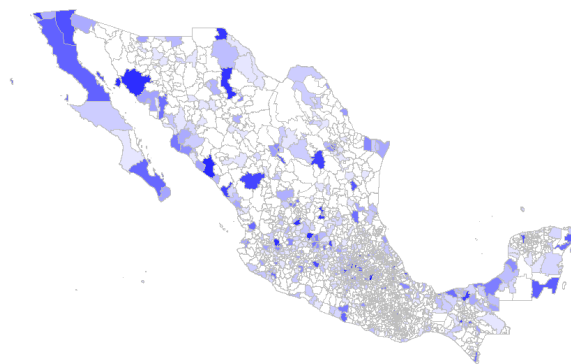
Table A.12: Pearson’s Correlations Between HRA, ICEWS Human Rights Abuses, and GED Human Rights Abuses (After Deduplication of HRA Cases)

	Muni-Day	Muni-Week	Muni-Month	Municipality	Monthly
ICEWS & GED	0.0105**	0.0225**	0.0422**	0.2267**	0.0393
HRA & ICEWS	0.0184**	0.0809**	0.1522**	0.3736**	-0.1180
HRA & GED	0.0024**	0.0020**	0.0039*	0.1632**	0.1741*
<i>N</i>	13,535,613	1,928,745	444,717	2,457	181

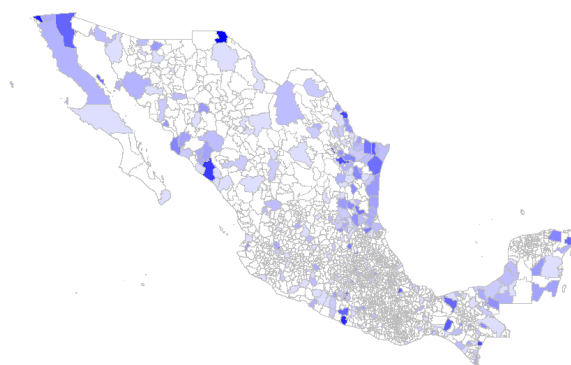
Note:* = $p < .05$, ** = $p < .01$ All variables have been standardized using min-max standardization.

Figure A.2: Municipality-level Scaled Human Rights Abuses, 2003-2018 (Excluding Municipalities in Federal District)

(a) ATI Human Rights Abuses



(b) ICEWS Human Rights Abuses



(c) GED Human Rights Abuses

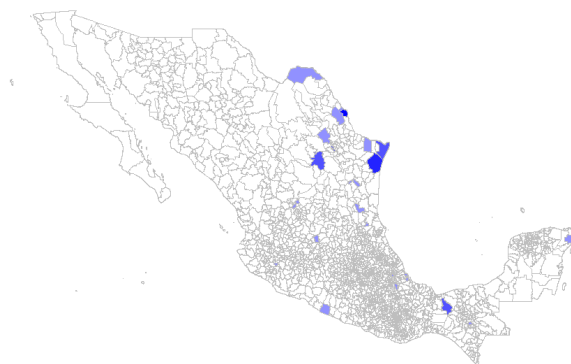


Figure A.3: State-level Scaled Human Rights Abuses, 2003-2018

(a) ATI Human Rights Abuses



(b) ICEWS Human Rights Abuses

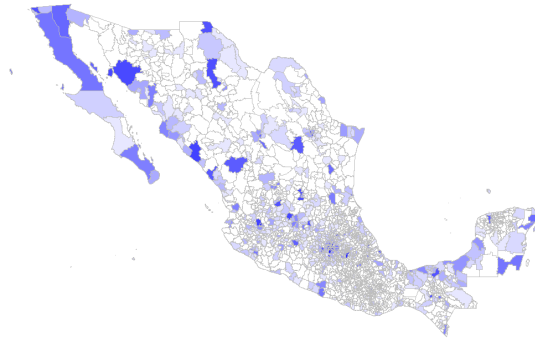


(c) GED Human Rights Abuses

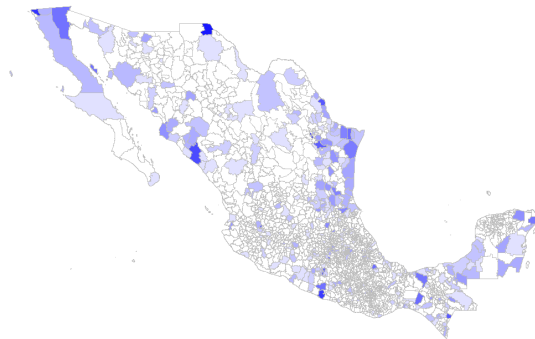


Figure A.4: Municipality-level Scaled Human Rights Abuses, 2003-2018 (After Deduplication of HRA Cases)

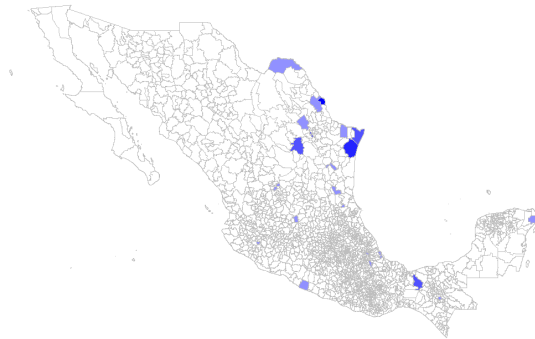
(a) ATI Human Rights Abuses



(b) ICEWS Human Rights Abuses



(c) GED Human Rights Abuses



ATI Request Correlates

Our main paper’s external validation assessments sought to compare and contrast our Any HRA ATI measure against (i) existing event data measures of human rights abuses and (ii) an existing country-year measure of human rights abuse (i.e., the PTS). While these assessments together helped to *both* externally validate our proposed HRA measure *and* highlight our Any HRA measure’s unique spatio-temporal variation, we believe that future research will also benefit from using our measure *in conjunction* with existing human rights measures to improve overall human rights measurement. One potential strategy for doing so would be to leverage our ATI-based human rights measure(s)—alongside existing event data and/or standards based human rights measures—for the generation of improved latent human rights protection scores (e.g., Fariss, 2014). The global applicability of such an approach would currently be limited by the absence of truly global, cross-national ATI data. However, our review of existing ATI platforms further below—and recent trends in the global adoption of transparency mechanisms (Michener, 2011)—suggest that this latent measurement approach may be feasible in the longer term.

In the shorter term, country-specific subnational human rights measures derived from ATI data—such as the measures derived from our Mexico ATI data presented above—could improve analyses of event data-based human rights data at the modeling stage. This type of analysis could be implemented, for example, via the incorporation of ATI-based human rights information within the “undercounting” or “non-detection” stage of split population models while treating a given human rights abuse measure (e.g., a count or binary record) as the outcome of interest. Recent applications of these types of split population modeling approaches to the study of human rights violations and/or government repression can be found in Cook et al. (2017), Conrad, Hill Jr. and Moore (2018), and Bagozzi et al. (2019). As alluded to above, this implies that future research would benefit from the use of our ATI HRA data as a complement, rather than competitor, to existing human rights data sources.

Researchers that are considering the use of our Mexico-focused HRA data within either of the approaches outlined above are likely to be interested in the spatio-temporal correlates of these ATI-derived HRA data. Such an understanding would serve as a starting point for more extensive evaluations of over- or under-reporting processes within ATI-derived human rights abuse data. Insights into our ATI HRA data’s spatio-temporal correlates would also help to illuminate the unique sources of variation in our ATI-based data for those considering a latent measurement approach that combines these data with other, non-ATI-based human rights data sources. To provide a starting point for these assessments, we take a cue from the introductory analysis of the Ill-Treatment and Torture (ITT)-specific allegation data presented in Conrad, Haglund and Moore (2014) by next evaluating our ATI-specific HRA measures within a series of negative binomial count models.

We implement these negative binomial regressions at the municipality-month level of analysis for each of our individual ATI-based human rights measures. We consider six possible correlates within each negative binomial count model. First, we include an annual measure of each municipality’s (logged) total population.² Second, as a means of capturing locales where human rights-focused NGOs and media outlets may be most active, we consider an indicator variable for whether ($= 1$) or not ($= 0$) a given municipality houses a state

²This measure is from CONAPO (2010), which uses annual population projections for 2010-2018.

capital or sits within Mexico’s federal capital district. Third, we include the percentage of a municipality’s population with internet access—as measured in 2010—to capture spatial variation in online accessibility.³ Fourth, we then directly capture a municipality’s average level of “economic marginality,” via an index of economic and demographic indicators.⁴ Fifth, we include a control for the (logged) total number of ATI requests emanating from each municipality-month. Six and finally, we account for the (logged) number of homicides occurring within each municipality-month via data on homicides from Valle-Jones (2019).⁵

Table A.13: Correlates of ATI Human Rights Abuses at the Municipality-Month Level

	<i>Negative Binomial Model Estimates</i>				
	Any HRA	State HRA	Nonstate HRA	Unknown HRA	HRA Incident
Log(Population)	0.208*** (0.015)	0.193*** (0.014)	0.157*** (0.016)	0.204*** (0.014)	0.228*** (0.013)
State/Federal Capitals	-0.043 (0.030)	-0.059** (0.029)	-0.101*** (0.032)	-0.085*** (0.029)	-0.067** (0.027)
Internet Access	-1.943*** (0.166)	-1.725*** (0.164)	-1.878*** (0.180)	-2.108*** (0.161)	-1.445*** (0.152)
Marginalization	-0.068*** (0.003)	-0.077*** (0.003)	-0.076*** (0.003)	-0.067*** (0.003)	-0.067*** (0.003)
Log(Total Requests)	1.184*** (0.012)	1.148*** (0.011)	1.192*** (0.013)	1.211*** (0.011)	1.112*** (0.011)
Log(Homicides)	-0.008 (0.010)	-0.010 (0.010)	-0.0003 (0.011)	-0.023** (0.010)	-0.023** (0.009)
Constant	-5.827*** (0.193)	-5.442*** (0.192)	-5.325*** (0.210)	-5.703*** (0.186)	-5.935*** (0.180)
Observations	426,924	426,924	426,924	426,924	426,924
Log Likelihood	-31,398.800	-31,506.530	-27,819.000	-32,967.860	-32,706.610
θ	0.714***(0.017)	0.729***(0.017)	0.636***(0.016)	0.734***(0.017)	0.915***(0.022)
Akaike Inf. Crit.	62,811.600	63,027.060	55,652.000	65,949.730	65,427.220

Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Turning to Table A.13, we can first note that Log(Population) is a consistently positive and statistically significant ($p < .01$) predictor of our six HRA count measures. Given that our negative binomial models also control for Log(Total Requests), it is unlikely that this finding is arising because larger population locales simply make more ATI requests of any type. Rather, this finding instead suggests that larger population areas may exhibit more HRA-related requests, and thus more actual human rights abuses. Such a finding is consistent with extant subnational findings on human rights violations in Mexico (Beer and Mitchell, 2004) and elsewhere in Latin America (Bagozzi et al., 2019). Next, we find that after controlling for Log(Population), Log(Homicides), Internet Access, Marginalization, and

³Citizens can make ATI requests both manually or electronically, but barriers to the latter request format may limit citizens’ willingness (or abilities) to make human rights-relevant requests.

⁴This index is measured at the municipality level for 2000 and 2010. We assign values measured in 2000 to our 2003-2009 municipality-months, and values measured in 2010 to our 2010-2018 municipality-months.

⁵Note that the latter data are only available beginning in 2004, meaning that we lose the first six months of our data due to listwise deletion in the analyses reported below.

Log(Total Requests), the coefficient estimate for State/Federal Capitals is not statistically significant in our primary Any HRA model, but is negative and statistically significant at the $p < .01$ or $p < .05$ levels in our remaining models. Thus, it does not appear that any overreporting of ATI requests concerning human rights-related abuses is arising within the Mexican municipalities that are most likely to exhibit a preponderance of human rights-oriented NGOs or media sources.

Turning to our remaining covariates, we find that the coefficient estimate for Internet Access is negative and statistically significant ($p < .01$) across all models. Hence, municipalities with greater internet access exhibit relatively lower rates of HRA-related requests, after controlling for any linkages between internet accessibility and total request volume. Though further research is necessary, this suggests that human rights concerns are more prevalent in more rural areas with lower rates of internet access, after accounting for economic marginalization and Log(Population). This interpretation notwithstanding, our findings for Internet Access in this case at the very least suggest that any effect of a lack of Internet Access on HRA-related ATI request *under-reporting* at the municipality-month level can be addressed by also accounting for Log(Total Request) in one's model(s).

We also find in Table A.13 that the coefficient estimate for Marginalization is negative and statistically significant ($p < .01$) across all models. This implies that more economically marginalized areas make fewer HRA-oriented ATI requests, all else equal. One interpretation of this finding is that after accounting for Log(Population) and Internet Access, human rights concerns are more substantial, not less, in areas that are better-off. That being said, this finding may also suggest a degree of under-reporting in HRA-related requests, to the extent that those living in more economically marginalized areas may be less likely to view the government (and its ATI system) as a reliable avenue for pursuing human rights-related concerns. Next, as alluded to above, Log(Total Requests) is consistently positive and statistically significant ($p < .01$) in Table A.13. This indicates that there may be additional uncontrolled-for factors associated with total request volume that are influencing HRA-based ATI under-reporting. Finally, Log(Homicides) is often an unreliable predictor of HRA-based requests, though it is negative and statistically significant ($p < .01$) for our Unknown HRA- and HRA-incident models. This implies that while homicides are not consistently related to HRA-related requests after controlling for the additional factors discussed above, high homicide rates may nevertheless temper ATI-based reporting of unknown perpetrator and/or incident-specific human rights abuse-related requests. More substantively, this also suggests that human rights concerns in Mexico are prevalent well beyond areas with frequent cartel-related violence.

To evaluate whether our ICEWS and GED event data exhibit similar associations, we next compare our negative binomial count model findings for Any HRA (as summarized above) to those obtained when we instead analyze comparable municipality-month ICEWS- and GED-based human rights abuse measures. These results are reported in Table A.14, and indicate that our ATI, ICEWS, and GED count data exhibit several similar, and several distinct, associations with our municipality-month covariates. Beginning first with the similarities, we can note that Log(Population) is a consistently positive and statistically significant ($p < .01$) predictor of our three human rights abuse measures. Next, we further find that State/Federal Capitals is not significantly related to any of our three human rights abuse measures in Table A.14. On the other hand, Internet Access and Marginalization—which each exhibit a

negative and statistically significant ($p < .01$) association with our ATI-based measure—are positive and statistically significant ($p < .01$) predictors of our ICEWS-based measure but negative and unreliable predictors of our GED measure. We further find in Table A.14 that Log(Total Requests) is only positive and statistically significant in the case of our ATI-based HRA measure; whereas Log(Homicides) is only positive and statistically significant in our ICEWS and GED models.

The distinct associations that we identify in Table A.14 suggest that our respective ATI and event data measures—though strongly associated with one another at multiple levels of spatio-temporal aggregation—each exhibit 1-2 unique municipality-month associations. This in turn implies that our ATI, GED, and ICEWS data each likely exhibit a number of similar, and distinct, under-reporting processes. The latter point reaffirms our earlier suggestions that future researchers consider modeling approaches that combine multiple types of subnational human rights abuse data, including our proposed ATI-derived data. As noted at the outset of this section, two promising directions in this regard include extensions to existing latent measurement approaches or split-population models that directly account for under-reporting at the analysis-stage.

Table A.14: ATI, ICEWS, and GED Correlates at the Municipality-Month Level

	<i>Negative Binomial Model Estimates</i>		
	ATI	ICEWS	GED
	Any HRA	Any HRA	Any HRA
Log(Population)	0.208*** (0.015)	0.477*** (0.032)	0.809* (0.450)
State/Federal Capitals	-0.043 (0.030)	0.090 (0.105)	1.222 (2.242)
Internet Access	-1.943*** (0.166)	2.482*** (0.506)	-9.370 (8.563)
Marginalization	-0.068*** (0.003)	0.021*** (0.003)	-0.088 (0.058)
Log(Total Requests)	1.184*** (0.012)	-0.117*** (0.035)	-0.275 (0.604)
Log(Homicides)	-0.008 (0.010)	0.910*** (0.032)	1.228** (0.592)
Constant	-5.827*** (0.193)	-11.909*** (0.361)	-15.520*** (4.898)
Observations	426,924	426,924	426,924
Log Likelihood	-31,398.800	-9,167.907	-325.480
θ	0.714*** (0.017)	0.082*** (0.006)	0.0001*** (0.00001)
Akaike Inf. Crit.	62,811.600	18,349.810	664.960

Note:

* $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

Event Data Formatting

Our external validation comparisons derived measures of human rights abuse from two global event datasets: The Integrated Crisis Early Warning System dataset (ICEWS; Boschee et al., 2015) and the Georeferenced Event Dataset (GED; Sundberg and Melander, 2013). These datasets were chosen for external validation purposes because (i) they provide available records of human rights abuses throughout our period of interest (i.e., mid-2003 to mid-2018) and (ii) they have been used for the study of human rights abuses in past research (e.g., Fjelde and Hultman, 2014; Wood and Sullivan, 2015; Sharma et al., 2017), including in past validation assessments (Bagozzi et al., 2019). We follow the action-type, geographic aggregation, and event subsetting decisions that were developed in Bagozzi et al. (2019). Bagozzi et al. (2019) considered the ICEWS and GED datasets within a validation assessment of human rights abuses in the context of Colombia. However, we expand upon the source actors that were considered by Bagozzi et al. (2019) given that our own assessment extends beyond the rebel-perpetrated human rights abuses that Bagozzi et al. consider.

ICEWS and GED each exhibit different levels (and denotations) of spatio-temporal coding precision. They also have distinct definitions of what ultimately comprises a human rights abuse event. The two datasets likewise contain unique criteria for what constitutes the perpetrators and victims of violence. These differences guarantee that any effort to subset these two event datasets to ensure that each pertains to only ‘human rights abuse events’ will lead to minor differences in the definitions of events, and events retained, across each dataset. For our purposes, this is not an overriding concern because our goals are simply to triangulate the external validity of our ATI-based human rights abuse measure with the aid of our two distinct event datasets.

Turning first to ICEWS, we can note that the raw ICEWS data contain individual event records from 1995-present. For each individual event, ICEWS provides separate variables designating the source and target actors (and sectors) of that event, the date of the event itself, the event’s geo-location (designated in terms of both latitude-longitude coordinates and separate string variables denoting the event’s municipality, state, country, and city), a CAMEO event action category (Schrodt, Gerner and Yilmaz, 2009) that includes both conflictive and cooperative (verbal and material) actions, and a variety of other variables.

We first subset these ICEWS data to only encompass our 06/2003-06/2018 analysis window. We next further subset these data to pertain only to human rights abuse events. To do so, we retained only those events whose source actors were designated as “government,” “military,” “police,” “judicial,” the Mexican state itself, “rebel,” “separatist,” “insurgent,” “criminals,” “gangs,” and/or “unidentified.” We then subset all remaining events to only contain events with “general population,” “civilian,” “social,” “protestors,” “mobs,” “popular opposition,” “ngos,” “media,” and/or “business” as target actors. After retaining only intrastate events occurring in Mexico between these source and target actors, we subset our remaining events to only include those whose geographic precision was at the municipality-level or lower. We then aggregated (over latitude-longitude coordinates and day) all remaining events that had one of the following assigned CAMEO category 18 (ASSAULT) codes:

- 180: Use unconventional violence, not specified below
- 181: Abduct, hijack, or take hostage

182: Physically assault, not specified below
1821: Sexually assault
1822: Torture
1823: Kill by physical assault
183: Conduct suicide, car, or other non-military bombing, not specified below
1831: Carry out suicide bombing
1832: Carry out car bombing
1833: Carry out roadside bombing
184: Use as human shield
185: Attempt to assassinate
186: Assassinate

Before aggregating these ICEWS events, we applied a de-duplication criterion to ensure that only one event(-type) was recorded per day, source, and latitude-longitude coordinate. This de-duplication was necessary because ICEWS’ automated event coding process ensures that some duplicate stories in its raw event data, which can lead to the over-reporting of many events (Schrodt, 2015, 12). After de-duplication, subsetting, and aggregation, we merged all retained daily ICEWS events to municipalities using the Mexican municipalities that existed over the 2003-2015 period (events coded to newly formed municipalities from 2016 onward were recoded into their previous municipality designations). These municipality-day event counts of human rights abuse events were then aggregated to additional temporal and spatial scales within the analyses performed in the external validation section of the main paper.

We next formatted our GED dataset in a comparable manner to the ICEWS data. Recall that GED is a (near-global) human-coded event dataset that draws on both news(wire) sources and NGO reports for its coding of individual events. Unlike ICEWS, the GED does not retain events arising from unknown source actors, and only retains fatal events. For the Mexico case, we hence extracted all nonstate-⁶ and state-perpetrated human rights violations against civilians—which are referred to as “one-sided violence” within GED. We next retained only the subset of those “one-sided violence” events that were indicated by GED as arising within Mexico, and then further subset the GED data to the 06/2003-06/2018 period. In doing so, we took care to only include GED “one-sided violence” events that were geolocated to the municipality-level or lower. Using the geolocations of these corresponding events, we merged our daily GED human rights abuse events to the same Mexican municipality template mentioned within the ICEWS discussion above. These municipality-month counts were then aggregated to additional spatial and temporal levels of aggregation within the context of our external validation exercises.

⁶I.e., rebel, cartel, or paramilitary.

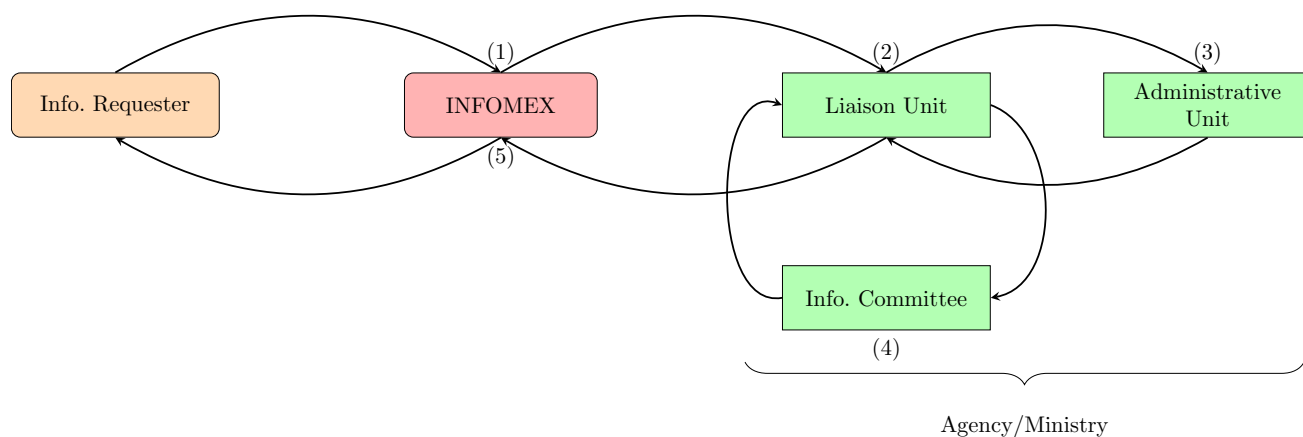


Figure A.5: Overview of Mexico’s ATI Request-Response System

Additional Background on Mexico’s ATI System

Mexico’s 2002 *Ley Federal de Transparencia y Acceso a la Información Pública Gubernamental* (LFTAIPG) went into effect in June 2003. Many have since labeled it as one of the world’s strongest ATI laws (Pinto, 2009; Michener, 2011; Berliner and Erlich, 2015). A central component of the above law was the creation of an independent information commission. As we note in our main paper, this commission was originally known as Instituto Federal de Acceso a la Información (IFAI), and was renamed the Instituto Nacional de Acceso a la Información Pública y Protección de Datos (INAI) in 2015. INAI is tasked with promoting the ATI law, monitoring compliance, and resolving appeals.⁷ While INAI does not respond to ATI requests directly, it plays the central role in relaying information between requester and responding agency (as detailed below), and also in handling appeals. To this end, INAI has the power to overturn agency ATI response decisions and to even threaten sanctions over agency noncompliance.

Alongside the responsibilities outlined above, INAI also created a centralized online information portal with the onset of the LFTAIPG in 2003, known as INFOMEX.⁸ Since that point in time INFOMEX has served as the singular government platform through which federal Mexican government agencies manage ATI requests; and requesters request and receive information.⁹ When making a request via this system, requesters enter personal contact information into INFOMEX within a section that is wholly separate from their main request text entry field. For the latter main request entry field, they are advised by the INFOMEX system to avoid including any personally identifiable information. Subsequent steps in the ATI request-response process (as detailed below) are then at least nominally in place to blind requesters’ separately-entered contact information from the specific agency unit or units that are tasked with responding.

⁷More details can be found in Bagozzi, Berliner and Almquist (2021), Berliner et al. (2021), and Erlich et al. (2021).

⁸INFOMEX was re-named as the Plataforma Nacional de Transparencia Gobierno Federal in 2016. We continue to use INFOMEX throughout this section to avoid confusion.

⁹For our period of analysis, requesters filed requests almost exclusively (i.e., $\geq 95\%$ in any given year) through INFOMEX. Moreover, in cases where requesters submitted oral or handwritten requests, INFOMEX agency officials still manage these and enter the relevant information into INFOMEX’s database.

We diagram INFOMEX’s place within Mexico’s overarching federal ATI request-response ecosystem in Figure A.5. As can be seen in Step 1 of this Figure, a request that is initially filed by an information requester first arrives at INAI’s independently-administered INFOMEX System. From there, the ATI request is relayed to the requester’s specified federal government agency,¹⁰ with that agency’s own transparency liaison unit (per Step 2) serving as the agency-specific point of receipt. Though not wholly independent of the agency within which they are housed, prior research suggests that liaison unit staff are highly-trained with legal or other advanced degrees (Cázares, neda and García, 2017). As then indicated in Step 3, the liaison unit’s staff then reviews the request and directs it to the most relevant administrative unit(s) within that federal agency.¹¹ It is at this stage (i.e., Step 3) that requester identities are typically anonymized, before the ATI request is relayed by a liaison unit to relevant administrative unit. That being said, research also suggests that—often unbeknownst to the requester—anonymity is not always maintained at this stage (Berliner et al., 2021).

Under Step 4, an agency administrative unit then crafts and returns its preliminary response to the liaison unit, with further communication between the administrative unit and liaison unit arising if necessary before responses are finalized and returned to the requester via INFOMEX. At this same stage, each agency also has an internal information committee that reviews and approves some categories of ATI request denials or deadline extensions. The head of an agency’s liaison unit sits on this information committee, along with a representative of the overall agency’s leadership and an internal control officer.¹² This information committee—though not active in evaluating every ATI response—thus serves as an additional formal venue for oversight in some cases. Finally, under Step 5, INAI then relays the agency response—and the requested information, if applicable—back to the requester via INFOMEX.

Altogether, the ATI request and response system depicted in Figure A.5 thus provides several layers of separation between an individual requester and a responding government agency. These layers of separation include a wholly independent information commission (INAI) that manages and transmits all communications between an information requester and a given agency (via INFOMEX). An additional layer of separation then arises within each agency’s liaison unit, which is tasked with further anonymization of ATI requests and with relaying any requested and/or provided information between (i) relevant agency units and (ii) INFOMEX itself. For at least some ATI request-response instances, an agency-specific information committee—which includes an internal control officer among others—then also provides an additional layer of quality control and separation among the actors involved in Mexico’s ATI request-response process. In instances where a request is nevertheless mishandled or denied, INAI then functions as a potential body for appeal, and/or a mechanism for sanction of an agency for improper noncompliance with LFTAIPG.

Additional National or Regional ATI Platforms

¹⁰We utilize “agency” to denote either agencies or ministries in this section to avoid confusion.

¹¹One exception arises when a given ATI request is simple or frequent enough that it can be handled by the liaison unit directly, in which case the liaison unit responds with the requested information itself.

¹²Though some procedural details in these respects were changed by a 2016 reform.

Table A.15: Examples of ATI Platforms on the Web as of 2020

Location	Platform Name	Website	Operator
Argentina	Derecho al Dato	derechoaldato.com.ar	NGO
Argentina	Solicitar información pública	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/solicitar-informacion-publica	Government
Australia	Right To Know	https://www.righttoknow.org.au/	NGO
Belgium	Transparencia	transparencia.be	NGO
Bosnia	Pravo Da Znam	http://www.pravodaznam.ba/	NGO
Brazil	E-SIC	https://www.gov.br/acessoainformacao/pt-br	Government
Canada	Access to Information Act	https://atip-aiprp.apps.gc.ca/atip/	Government
Chile	Portal Transparencia	https://www.portaltransparencia.cl/PortalPdT/	Government
Colombia	Queremosdatos	www.queremosdatos.co	NGO
Croatia	Imamo pravo znati	https://imamopravoznati.org/	NGO
Czech Republic	Info Pro Všechny	https://www.infoprovsechny.cz/	NGO
European Union	Ask the EU	https://www.asktheeu.org/	NGO
El Salvador	Solicitud de Información Pública	https://transparencia.asamblea.gob.sv/	Government
France	MaDada	https://madada.fr/	NGO
Honduras	SIELHO	https://sielho.iaip.gob.hn/inicio/	Government
Georgia	OpenData	http://www.opendata.ge/ka/search	NGO
Germany	Frag Den Staat!	https://fragdenstaat.de/anfrage-stellen/	NGO
Guatemala	Acceso a la Información Pública	https://www.minfin.gob.gt/index.php/acceso-a-la-informacion-publica	Government
Egypt	EIP	http://www.eip.gov.eg/Default.aspx	Government
Hong Kong	accessinfo.hk	accessinfo.hk	NGO
Hungary	Ki Mit Tud	https://kimittud.atlatszo.hu/	NGO
India	RTI	https://rtionline.gov.in/	Government
Iran	FOIA Iran	http://foia.iran.gov.ir/	Government
Israel	Ask Data	askdata.org.il	NGO
Italy	Chiedi	chiedi.dirittodisapere.it	NGO
Liberia	InfoLib	infolib.org.lr	NGO
Macedonia	Free Access	www.slobodenpristap.mk	NGO
Mexico	INFOMEX	https://consultapublicamx.inai.org.mx/	Government
Moldova	VreauInfo	www.vreauinfo.md	NGO
Nepal	Ask Nepal	https://asknepal.info/	NGO
New Zealand	FYI	https://fyi.org.nz/	NGO
Netherlands	de Wob-Knop	https://www.wob-knop.nl/	NGO
Nicaragua	Derecho A Preguntar	derechoapreguntar.org	NGO
Nigeria	NEITI FOI Portal	https://www.neiti.gov.ng/index.php/freedom-of-information-portal	Government
Norway	Mimes Brønn	www.mimesbronn.no	NGO
Pakistan	RTI	http://rti.gov.pk/	Government
Panama	ANTAI Smart CID	https://cid.antai.gob.pa/	Government
Paraguay	Portal Paraguay	http://informacionpublica.paraguay.gov.py/portal/	Government
Romania	Nu Vă Supărați	nuvasuparati.info	NGO
Rwanda	Sobanukirwa	sobanukirwa.rw	NGO
Spain	portal de la transparencia	https://transparencia.gob.es/	Government
Sweden	Handlingar	https://handlingar.se/	NGO
Sweden	Fråga Staten	https://fragastaten.se/	Government
Switzerland	Öffentlichkeitsgesetz	https://www.oeffentlichkeitsgesetz.ch/	NGO
Tunisia	Informini	www.informini.org	NGO
Turkey	Bilmehakki	bilmehakki.org	NGO
Ukraine	Access to Truth	https://dostup.pravda.com.ua/	NGO
Uganda	Ask Your Gov	askyourgov.ug	NGO
United Kingdom	WhatDoTheyKnow	https://www.whatdotheyknow.com/	NGO
United States	Freedom of Information Act	https://www.foia.gov/	Government
Uruguay	SAIP	https://www.gub.uy/unidad-acceso-informacion-publica/	Government
Uruguay	Qué Sabés	quesabes.org	NGO

This list is illustrative, not exhaustive. Each platform is unique in its data formats and levels of (in)accessibility. Each platform is likely to be best suited for within-country—rather than cross-national—comparison and analysis.

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