



SECURITY
COLOMBIA

Security
Overview

MEXICO CITY

August 2024



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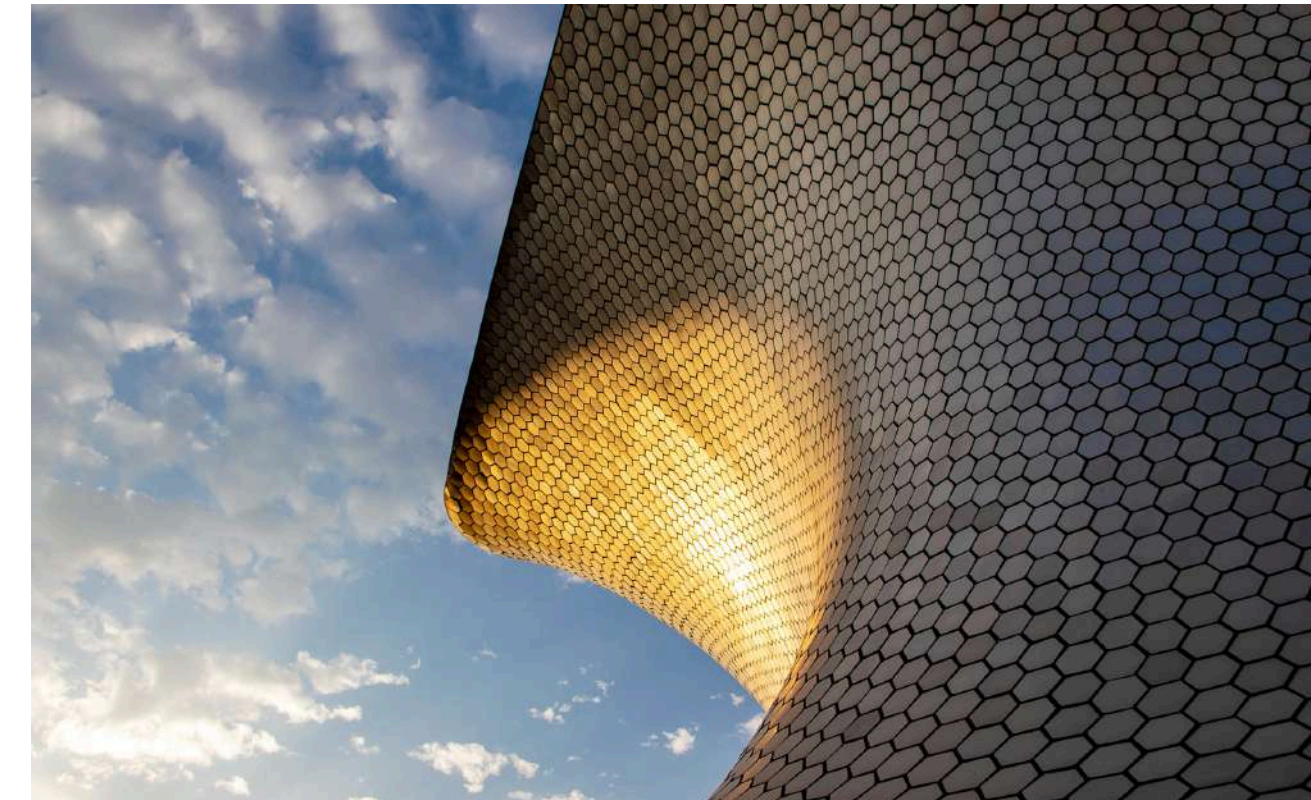
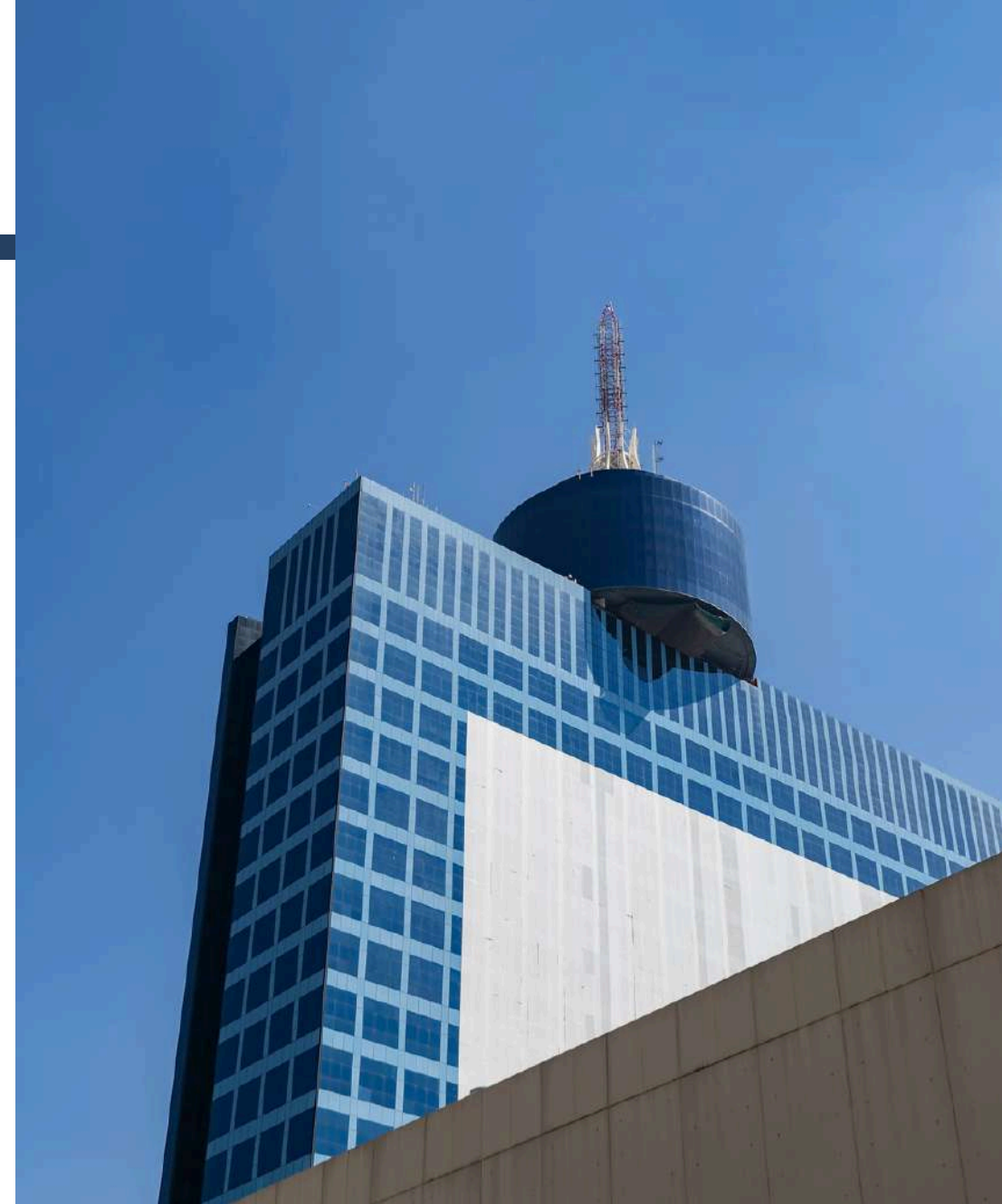
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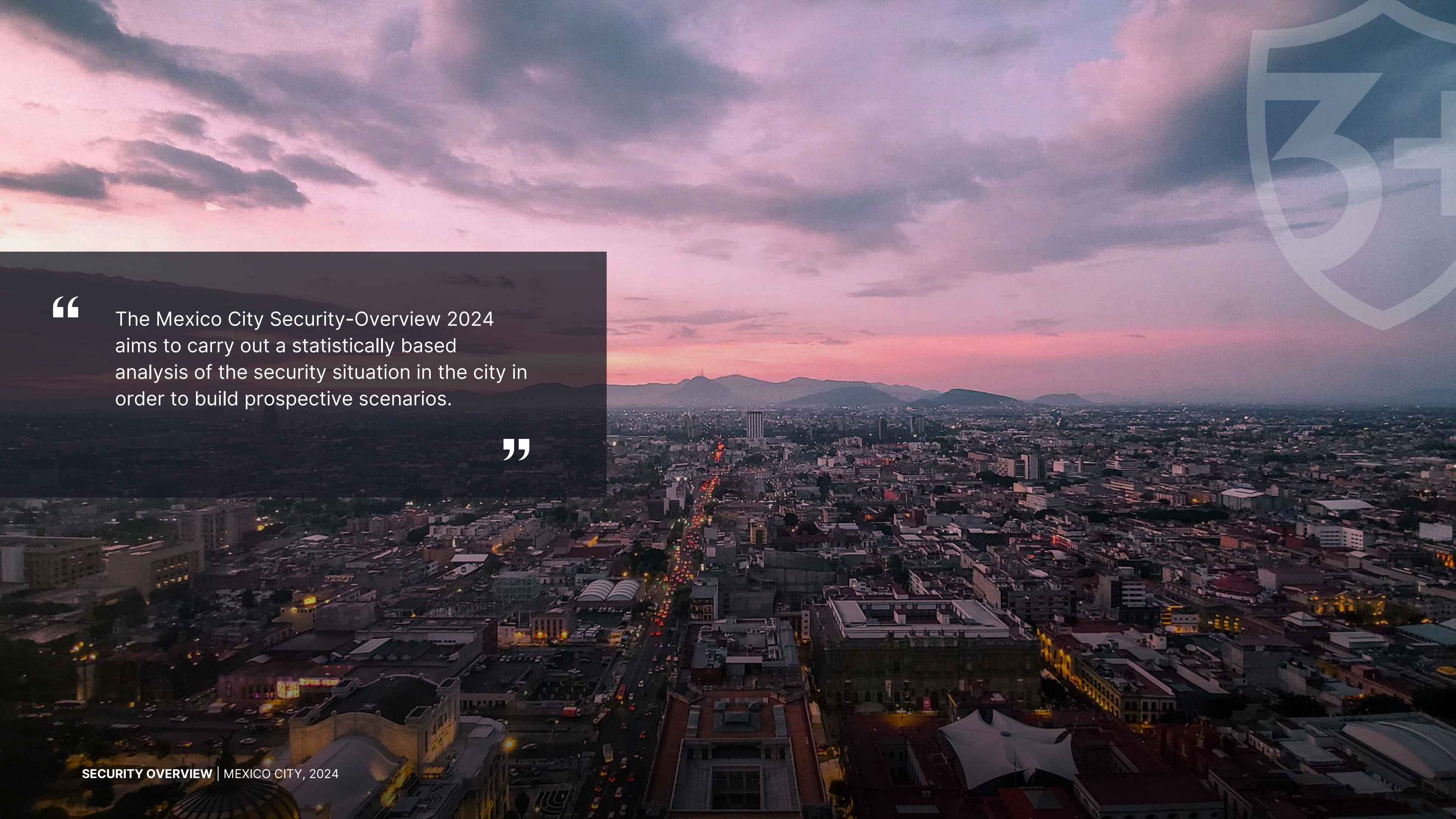
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“ The Mexico City Security-Overview 2024 aims to carry out a statistically based analysis of the security situation in the city in order to build prospective scenarios.

”



1. Situational Analysis

In this document the Unidad de Análisis Político y Seguridad Corporativa (UAPSC) of 3+SC will carry out a Security Overview for Mexico City, analyzing the dynamics that impact security, risk generating factors and criminal behavior based on statistics, with the main objective of making known the security situation of the city in order to establish prospective scenarios and recommendations that are useful for risk management, treatment and control.

From its inception in 2018 until its retirement in mid-2023, Claudia Sheinbaum's government implemented a four-point strategy in Mexico City, which aimed to address the city's main risk generators.

The points were: specialized attention to young people in vulnerable situations to steer them away from crime, improvement of conditions for the Police, reinforcement of intelligence work in sectors specifically affected by criminal actors, and optimization in communication between institutions such as the Police and the Fiscalía General.

According to multiple statistics and opinions, the strategy succeeded in improving security in the city and restoring public confidence. With the 16 newly elected mayoralties that make up Mexico City, it is necessary to be aware of the management of the new mayor's office in order to have a more complete picture of what to expect with these new administrations.



IZTAPALAPA:

72%
perception of
insecurity

≈ 10%
increase over
the previous
year

XOCHIMILCO:

67%
perception of
insecurity



Increase:

6%
threats

39%
motorcycle theft

21%
homicides

6%
extortion

2. Crime Analysis

High-impact crimes in Mexico City 2024

Based on figures provided by the National Police, it is possible to show that between January and June 2024, five high impact crimes experienced an increase.

CRIME STATISTICS IN MEXICO CITY	YEAR 2022	YEAR 2023	VARIATION % 2022 VS 2023	JAN-JUN 2023	JAN-JUN 2024	VARIATION % JAN-JUN 2023 VS 2024
Homicides	1437	1467	2%	701	849	21%
Theft from Persons	13769	11938	-13%	5953	5287	-11%
Extortion	357	496	38%	246	261	6%
Kidnapping	27	29	7%	17	18	6%
Threats	18850	19658	4%	10304	10393	1%
Residential Theft	3293	3433	4%	1694	1695	0%
Carjacking	4307	3676	-15%	1806	1649	-9%
Motorcycle Theft	1994	2477	24%	1061	1476	39%
Retail Theft	11161	12016	8%	6167	5232	-15%
Land Piracy	88	78	-11%	43	18	-58%
Total	55283	55268	0%	27992	26878	-4%

Resource: Own elaboration with information from the Secretaría de Seguridad y Protección Ciudadana.

Note: Figures subject to change based on updating processes of the source.

5.287
thefts from
persons in 2024

3.840

thefts were carried
out with violence



73%

of the thefts
were violent

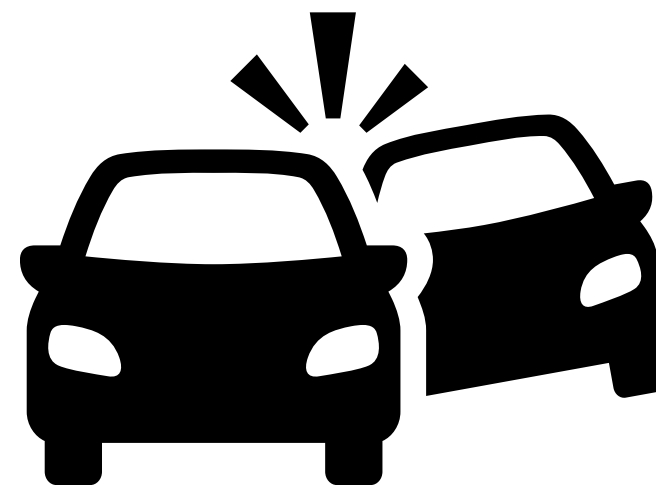


2.1 Theft from persons

A modality that has gained relevance in recent times in the metropolitan area of Mexico City is the so-called "Montachosques". This usually occurs on the city's roads, as well as in stores and supermarkets.

It consists of generating chaos by means of a collision or an accident orchestrated by criminals so that the victim lowers his guard and it is easier to steal his belongings.

In the specific case of vehicular collisions, the offender seeks contact between the two vehicles to make the victim get out of the car and thus intimidate him with threats of all kinds so that he will hand over money or belongings ([Infobae](#), 2024).



2.2 Theft in different modalities

Apart from theft from persons in Mexico City, crime has found ways to continue to profit from other types of theft, such as theft from residences, theft from businesses, theft from motorcycles, carjacking, and land piracy. Most of these types of crimes are committed by common criminal gangs or by individuals acting outside of a larger structure and with greater criminal capacity.

Although they do not operate under large criminal structures, the delinquents who carry out shoplifting and other types of theft have committed high-impact crimes that can affect key points in the city. For example, at the end of April of this year a group of assailants broke into the commercial offices of the Spanish Embassy in Mexico, in the well-known Polanco sector. There they managed to steal a safe containing cash and checks, after beating a security guard and intimidating him to achieve their goal. Although this exclusive sector of Mexico City is preferred by embassies and multinational companies, residents of the sector and people who use it for their work have complained on different occasions about the robberies and assaults that tend to occur. There have also been complaints from foreign diplomats in the country, who have been targets of common crime ([El País](#), 2024).

Variation in crime 2023 vs. 2024



Cases January to June:



2.3 Homicides

According to the Secretariado Ejecutivo del Sistema Nacional de Seguridad Pública, the month with the highest incidence of homicides in Mexico City was May, reaching a total of 156 cases. At the same time, in the first four months of 2024 alone, the number of intentional homicides reached 283.

During the campaign for the presidency of the country, the former mayor of Mexico City, Claudia Sheinbaum, assured that this type of crime had decreased in the city, however, there are some inconsistencies with these figures and with the institutions that publish them ([El Heraldo México](#), 2024).

Mother's Day 2024 was one of the most violent in Mexico's recent history, registering a total of 72 homicides throughout the country. Mexico City was one of the territories with the highest number of reports of this crime, registering six in a single day ([Infobae](#), 2024).



2%

Variation in homicides
2022 vs. 2023



21%

Variation January-June
2023 vs. January-June
2024



249

Homicides 2024

POLICE LINE DO NOT CROSS POLICE

2.4 Extortion and threats

During the 2024 election campaign for the election of legislators, governors, mayors and the president of the republic, various reports of threats and even assassinations against candidates by criminal groups surfaced. This was the case of the candidate for mayor of Cuauhtémoc, Alessandra Rojo de Vega, who suffered threats that ended in an attack with firearms against the van in which she was traveling on the night of May 11, in the Peralvillo neighborhood (Infobae, 2024). The Parroquia Cristo Salvador y Señor led by Father Abraham in the Iztapalapa municipality suffered threats (La Silla Rota, 2024). In April, the Fiscalía General captured and prosecuted the gang known as "Los Jeremías", dedicated to kidnapping in Mexico City and the State of Mexico for at least two years (Infobae, 2024).

Increase in the perception of insecurity during the electoral period:



Extortion

261
Complaints

↑ 6%
Variation
2023 vs. 2024



Threats

10393
Complaints

↑ 1%
Variation
2023 vs. 2024



Kidnapping

18
Complaints

↑ 6%
Variation
2023 vs. 2024



3. Risk Generating Factors

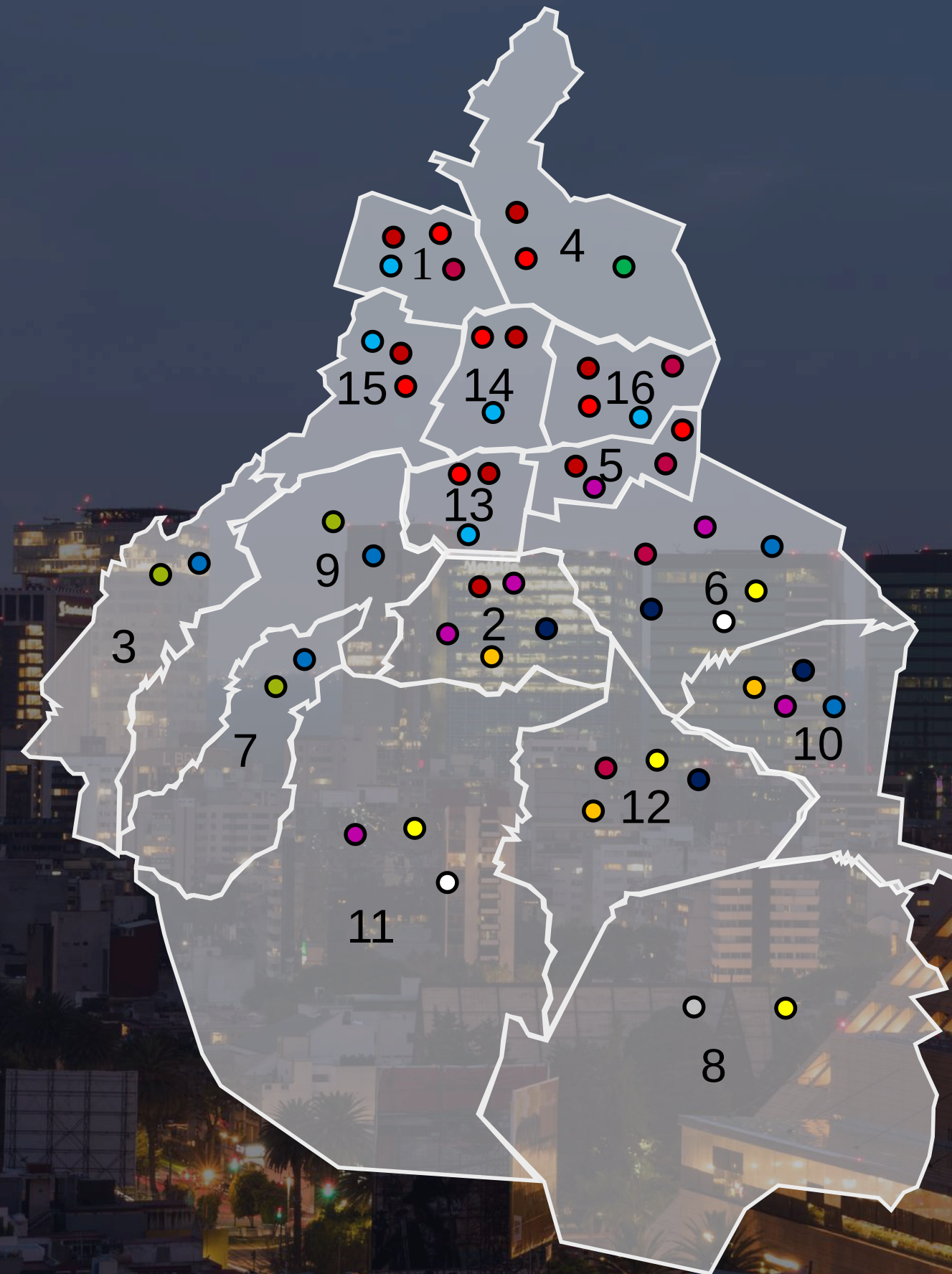
3.1 Micro-trafficking and criminal groups

Among the most prominent are cells of the Jalisco Cartel - New Generation (CJNG), the Sinaloa Cartel, La Familia Michoacana, La Union Tepito, Los Rodolfos, Los Tanzanios, and the Tláhuac Cartel. In addition, there are groups with less operational capacity, such as Los Maceros, dedicated to drug distribution, arms trafficking, extortion and kidnapping ([Infobae, 2024](#)).

These criminal groups in Mexico City are the main generators of high-impact crimes, such as drug dealing and robberies. Although there is the presence of organizations with national impact, such as the CJNG and the Sinaloa Cartel, the operation in the city of autonomous gangs, such as La Unión Tepito, Los Rodolfos and the Tláhuac Cartel, fuels competition for territorial control and illegal rents. This constant competition exacerbates violence and deteriorates citizen coexistence ([Infobae, 2024](#)).

Distribution of GDO and GDCO in México City

- Mayorship 1: Azcapotzalco
- Mayorship 2: Coyoacán
- Mayorship 3: Cuajimalpa de Morelos
- Mayorship 4: Gustavo A Madero
- Mayorship 5: Iztacalco
- Mayorship 6: Iztapalapa
- Mayorship 7: La Magdalena Contreras
- Mayorship 8: Milpa Alta
- Mayorship 9: Álvaro Obregón
- Mayorship 10: Tláhuac
- Mayorship 11: Tlalpan
- Mayorship 12: Xochimilco
- Mayorship 13: Benito Juárez
- Mayorship 14: Cuauhtémoc
- Mayorship 15: Miguel Hidalgo
- Mayorship 16: Venustiano Carranza



- Unión Tepito
- Fuerza Anti Unión
- Cártel de Tláhuac
- Los Rodolfos
- Los Canchola
- CJNG
- Ronda 88
- Güero Fresa
- Los Molina
- Los Maceros
- Los Tanzanios
- El Maestrin
- Juan Blata

15

criminal groups in the 16 mayors' offices

3.2 Social unrest and road blockades

Social protest is a democratic mechanism through which citizens can express their discomfort or disagreement about a situation or circumstance that they consider negative for their lives. Mexico City, being the capital of the country, concentrates a large part of the protests and gatherings that take place in México, which can sometimes lead to violence or civic disorder, generating risk factors to be taken into account. In recent times we have seen how different sectors of society have taken the decision to demonstrate, for example different political sectors with the objective of supporting their determined candidate for the elections.

In March, while a demonstration was taking place on Paseo Reforma by the Triqui community, who were demanding that the mayor's office give them permission to sell their goods in the Plaza de la Constitución, citizens upset with the blockade of the road in both directions insulted and intimidated them. This eventually resulted in a confrontation between protesters and citizens, forcing the authorities of the Secretaría de Seguridad (SSC) to intervene ([Infobae, 2024](#)).



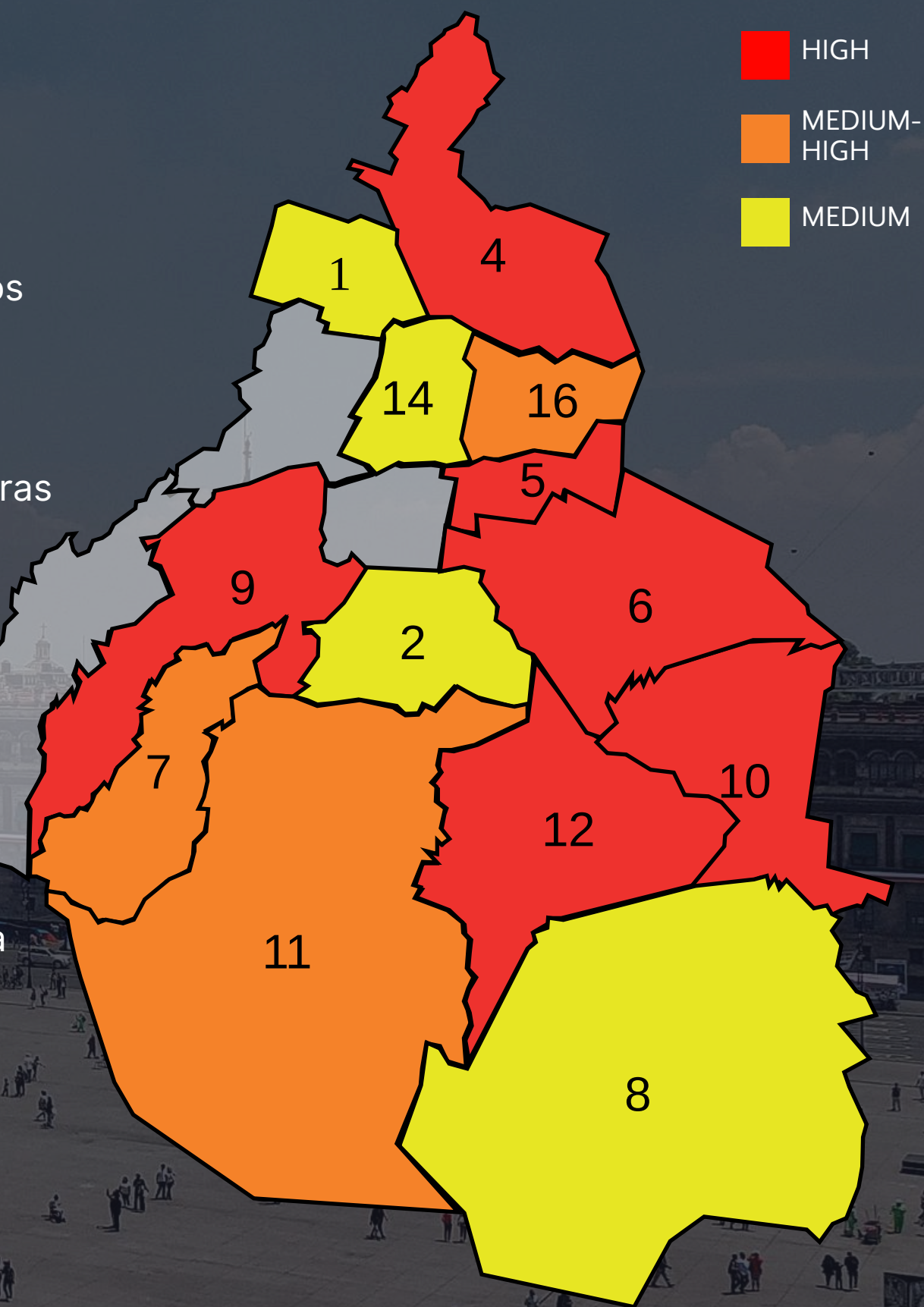
4. Risk Level

City risk level


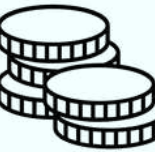


These risk level analyses are aimed at identifying the areas where, according to institutional statistics, there is a greater possibility of violence and high-impact crimes occurring. In the case of this Mexico City-Security Overview, the characterization will be based on the security and coexistence statistics of the National Urban Public Security Survey (ENSU) of the Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (Inegi). The most problematic areas of the city will then be identified through two indicators: homicide and theft from persons.

Mexico City Risk Level Map by mayorships

- Mayorship 1: Azcapotzalco
- Mayorship 2: Coyoacán
- Mayorship 3: Cuajimalpa de Morelos
- Mayorship 4: Gustavo A Madero
- Mayorship 5: Iztacalco
- Mayorship 6: Iztapalapa
- Mayorship 7: La Magdalena Contreras
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- Mayorship 12: Xochimilco
- Mayorship 13: Benito Juárez
- Mayorship 14: Cuauhtémoc
- Mayorship 15: Miguel Hidalgo
- Mayorship 16: Venustiano Carranza



Analysis of the dynamics of risks in México City so that companies can evaluate their operations (qualification based on ISO 31000 and quantitative risk analysis).

Risk	Main factors that generate risk	Consequences	Implications for private companies	Risk Level
 <p>Deterioration in the security situation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment. • Consolidated presence of groups such as common crime, gangs, organized groups. • Influence of the micro-trafficking phenomenon in common and organized crime, developing networks of hired killings and their strengthening. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizen distrust • Decrease in local and foreign investment in the city. • Affectation of small and medium-sized businesses. • Decrease in tourism potential. • Increase in complaints of extortion, threats and homicides. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential impact on the supply or value chain due to the permeability of crime. • Non-fulfillment of services or commitments. • Leakage of personnel with intentions of harming companies. • Fear of market expansion due to criminal networks. 	High
 <p>Impact on the economic and financial system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corruption in the public and private sector. • Increasing poverty and inequality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease in foreign investment in the city. • Low wages. • Labor informality. • Inflation. • Limitation and inadequate use of public space. • Low business generation. • Increased recruitment of criminal groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced demand for services and products. • Decrease in revenues. • Increased costs due to phenomena such as inflation. • Limitation of operating capacities. 	Medium-High
 <p>Social protest</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissatisfied communities • Failure to comply with agreements between citizens and the government. • Insufficient government management and lack of public resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governmental destabilization. • Interruption of economic activities. • Increase in public spending. • Increased violence. • Resurgence of social conflicts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial losses. • Affectations in the supply chain. • Unfavorable business climate. • Loss of business opportunities. 	Medium
 <p>Political instability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corruption. • Deepening inequalities. • Mistrust in institutions and police. • Incidence of Cartels in Politics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polarization. • Social conflict. • Strengthening and increase of organized groups. • Low productivity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease in foreign clients due to political uncertainty. • Reduced revenues due to periods of inflation and recession. • Uncertainty in creating long-term plans and projects. 	Medium

5. Foresight Design



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During the first semester of the year 2024, elections were held in Mexico City for the different mayorships that make up the Mexican capital, as well as for the city's highest government. In this case, Claudia Brugada of the Morena party won the government of Mexico City, and the ruling coalition won in all of the local mayorships.

This may give a prospect of continuity and even expansion of the policies that the previous mayor, Claudia Sheinbaum, had promoted throughout her government.

This means that initiatives aimed at minimizing the power of criminal gangs among young people, empowering the police to act more effectively, or dealing criminal blows to the big leaders and not to the lowest links, remain the main initiative.

Likewise, the fact that the former mayor has won the presidency of the country may signal that national policies will have a similar tinge to that seen in the city government, and thus national criminal structures operating in Mexico City can expect similar treatment to that seen by local gangs.

Despite all of this, criminal structures in Mexico, and therefore in Mexico City, continue to gain influence in both military and political arenas.

This does not bode well unless the Mexican government's vision of security is changed.





A recent event that may be of concern due to its consequences is the recent capture of "El Mayo" Zambada, who was one of the top leaders of the Sinaloa Cartel, which could generate internal disputes within this structure, or an increase in activities by other cartels to try to gain ground from the Sinaloa Cartel.





This should be studied and we should remain attentive to the implications for the conflicts in Mexico City.





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6. Recommendations

-  Always maintain a high degree of situational awareness, which allows you to identify risks or threats derived from situations external to the place or areas where you travel.
-  Taking into account the description of the Risk Level provided in this document, identify the mayorships with a high risk level in the city. This in order not to transit through them or to foresee safety and self-care plans.
-  In case of traveling by means of a private vehicle, perform a route analysis and have alternate routes that will allow you to resolve any new developments along the route.
-  Do not transit or travel late at night in neighborhoods or mayorships that, according to this document, have registered some type of criminal phenomenon or show high levels of interference by criminal actors, for example, the mayorships of Gustavo A Madero, Iztacalco, Iztapalapa, Álvaro Obregón, Tláhuac and Tlalpan.

-  For the movement of expatriates or foreigners in Mexico City, evaluate the likelihood of having systems to monitor their movements remotely from a Command Center.
-  If you are in crowded places such as restaurants, shopping malls or bars, always take care of your personal belongings and avoid engaging in conversations with people who suddenly ask for favors or want to approach you.
-  Avoid having detailed or sensitive information about your family members and the organization you work for on your cell phone.
-  Be careful with the information you publish through your social networks, taking into account that, with less privacy, your work and personal data and those of your family members are exposed on the network, which can lend itself to extortion or kidnapping processes.

-  If you are a victim of telephone extortion, do not hang up, try to take notes, do not give your name or ID number and, if possible, record the call.
-  If you are a victim of threats in any of its modalities, contact the authorities immediately and do not give in to the requests of the offender.
-  If possible, train yourself in defensive and evasive driving to increase your ability to save your life or that of your family in the event of an assault on public roads.
-  If you are in a highly vulnerable situation and are likely to be a victim of robbery, mugging or carjacking, do not put up any resistance.



Note. The investigative work and analysis recorded in this security assessment is exclusive to **3+ Security Colombia**. Therefore, it is recommended not to disclose the document in question.



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