

30 million crimes take place in Mexico every year

A total number of 30 million crimes in 2019 meant an expense of six thousand 931 pesos for each Mexican, as reported by INEGI; theft, extortion, and kidnapping are the crimes that occur more often

In the face of insecurity suffered by Mexican society, CMT contributes to the three levels in the government through its Welfare Ecosystem Model with the Network Human Security, offering integral solutions that include infrastructure, technology, and cohesion projects in matters of crime prevention.

In 2019, 30.3 million crimes took place in Mexico, leaving behind 22.3 million victims, as revealed by the National Survey on Victimization and Perception of Public Safety (ENVIPE) 2020, developed by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI).

According to ENVIPE, records demonstrate that men have been more victimized than women. In 2019, the prevalence of crimes was 13 per cent higher in men, compared to the percentage in women. Nevertheless, women are more vulnerable to sex crimes, as 9 crimes involve women while only one involves a man.

INEGI reported on the survey that thefts and assaults that happened in the street or using public transportation were the most common crimes that year, as 8.2 million crimes were reported, which represented a rate of nine thousand 91 thefts for every 100 thousand inhabitants. In 65.6 percent of cases; money, credit cards, and checks were stolen; while in 56 percent of cases the only cell phones were taken.

Another crime that was very popular in 2019 was extortion, as 4.6 million crimes of that kind took place that year, which represented a rate of five thousand 134 extortions for every 100 thousand inhabitants. In 88.9 percent of cases a phone call was used to commit the crime, and in 8.6 percent of cases the criminals got the money they asked for.

One of the crimes with more impact, but also with a high incidence is kidnapping; INEGI mentions that 106 thousand 886 cases took place in 2019; and 63.7 percent of them lasted less than 24 hours.



Between the preventive actions people take to prevent crimes, Mexican people spent on changing and replacing door locks or padlocks; replacing doors or windows; installing fences or walls, organizing actions with neighbors, and buying guard dogs.

Regarding the money they lost every year due to victimization or suffering a crime, the main reasons were: theft of vehicles, fraud, domestic burglary, robbery in public transportation, extortion, verbal treats, injuries, and parts of a car being stolen.

CMT and human security

On its Network of Security, which is part of its Welfare Ecosystem Model, Congregación Mariana Trinitaria A.C. (CMT) offers different kinds of support to society so as to take care of the most relevant needs in issues of security in communities.

CMT believes in developing capacities in institutions by providing resources and supplies to be used on equipment and technology for security and civil protection, as well as developing social and community interventions that foster social cohesion and prevention of violence and crime.

Infrastructure in security and civil protection is one of the areas CMT contributes to in order to improve the quality of life of citizens in matters of security. CMT considers that a reasonable budget on this component will not increase infrastructure and integral solutions for police and civil protection only, but it will also improve and develop the current infrastructure.

Considering that, we develop areas for institutions in charge of security in each municipality to operate, professionalize and perform their activities in a better way.

Regarding technology and equipment, CMT believes that the lack of supplies and equipment is a constant topic in local institutions and municipalities, especially when a lot of resources were spent on the project called "Guardia Nacional", which also limits the performance of local and municipal police officers.

The budget that CMT offers for technology and equipment allows the development of integral solutions for institutions so that they could have more supplies to operate and to complement their own resources, as well as the ones provided by federal and local institutions.

It also considers projects of social cohesion, which are based on an approach to decrease the aspects that may represent a risk for acts of violence and crime in communities. It is important to mention that a set of social and community interventions are focused on identifying areas and communities that must be considered a priority.

In numbers



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- 22.3 million victims were reported.
- 8.2 million thefts took place in 2019 according to INEGI.
- 4.6 million extortions.
- 106 thousand kidnappings.

Crimes in Mexico tend to use violence

30.3 million crimes took place in 2019, and the victims were present in 59.3 percent of cases, which represents a total number of 17.9 million. Considering the crimes where the victim was there, in 17.9 percent of them, the victim suffered different kinds of physical aggression.

It is important to mention that in the total number of crimes when the victim was present, the criminals had a weapon in 42.9 percent of cases.

INEGI estimated a total of 27.3 million crimes taking place in urban areas. That represented a rate of 38 thousand 696 crimes for every 100 thousand inhabitants, while in rural areas 2.9 million crimes took place, with a rate of 15 thousand 178 crimes for every 100 thousand inhabitants.

The price of crime

Insecurity and crimes at home caused an expense of 282.1 thousand million pesos in 2019, that is to say, 1.53 percent of the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which means that every victim lost six thousand 931 pesos.

Preventive measures taken at home represented an expense of about 94.8 thousand million pesos, while the loss due to victimization reached 187.3 thousand million pesos.

Year of crime	Total cost of crime		Costs of preventive measures (in thousand million pesos)
	GBT percentage	Thousand million pesos	
2012	1.34	283.0	72.6
2013	1.27	269.4	80.9
2014	1.27	275.4	77.3
2015	1.25	281.7	92.7
2016	1.10	263.7	94.3
2017	1.65	322.9	96
2018	1.54	294.4	104.9
2019	1.53	282.1	94.8

Source: National Survey on Victimization and Perception of Public Safety (ENVIPE) 2020.

Soluciones CMT en su cadena de seguridad

Subnetwork	Component	Integral Solutions
1. Institutional strengthening 	Infrastructure for security and civil protection (construction or improvement)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police academies • Command, Control, Technology and Communication Centers (or equivalent) • Police stations • Fire stations
	Technology and equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle units • Public lighting • Security programs in neighborhoods • Sensors and alarms • Equipment for civil protection • Equipment for police tactics • Communication
2. Social cohesion and prevention of violence 	Projects of social cohesion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programs and strategies to contribute to situational and social prevention, improvement of public areas • Councils and Committees to promote participation of citizens in security issues • Neighborhood networks to guarantee security • Programs to develop a culture about peace, legality, and citizen participation • Programs to prevent school, domestic, and gender-based violence

