8TH ANNUAL U.S.-MEXICO SECURITY CONFERENCE
TAKING STOCK OF MEXICO'S SECURITY LANDSCAPE ONE YEAR ON
Wednesday, January 15, 2020

PRESENTATION by
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MAJOR SECURITY TRENDS
Homicide Trends in Mexico, 1990-2019

FINDING #1 NUMERICAL INCREASE IN HOMICIDES

INEGI
SNSP Cases (New Method)
SNSP Cases

FINDING #1 NUMERICAL INCREASE IN HOMICIDES

- Salinas: ~92,587
- Zedillo: 80,311
- Fox: 58,744
- Calderón: 122,319
- Peña Nieto: 155,371
- AMLO: >37,000

Peña Nieto
Calderón
AMLO
**FINDING #2** HOMICIDE HAS INCREASED PER CAPITA

**Homicide Rate, 1990-2018**

- **INEGI Rate (Victims)**
- **SNSP Rate (Victims)**
Geographic Concentration of Violence

FINDING #3: SIGNIFICANT CLUSTERING OF HOMICIDES
Local Centers of Violence: 2017 vs. 2018

**FINDING #3: SIGNIFICANT CLUSTERING OF HOMICIDES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tijuana</td>
<td>1,618</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Acapulco</td>
<td>834</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Juarez</td>
<td>642</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Culiacán</td>
<td>607</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chihuahua</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>León</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ecatepec</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Los Cabos</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Guadalajara</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Chilpancingo</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top 10 total/share: 5,560 (26.7%)
Top 5 total/share: 4,064 (19.5%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tijuana</td>
<td>2,246</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Juárez</td>
<td>1,004</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Acapulco</td>
<td>839</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Benito Juárez (Car)</td>
<td>537</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Culiacán</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Guadalajara</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Irapuato</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>León</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Tlaquepaque</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ecatepec</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top 10 total/share: 6,976 (33.6%)
Top 5 total/share: 5,126 (24.7%)

Source: SNSP (cases)
Local Centers of Violence: 2010 vs. 2018

FINDING #3: SIGNIFICANT CLUSTERING OF HOMICIDES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>Rate</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Juarez</td>
<td>3,746</td>
<td>262</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tijuana</td>
<td>1,250</td>
<td>76</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chihuahua</td>
<td>1,106</td>
<td>134</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Culiacan</td>
<td>798</td>
<td>97</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Acapulco</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ecatepec</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mazatlan</td>
<td>418</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Monterrey</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Tepic</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Torreon</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
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<td>18</td>
</tr>
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Top 10 total/share: 9,186 (44.2%)
Top 5 total/share: 7,389 (35.5%)

Source: SNSP (cases)
THE CASE OF TIJUANA

FINDING #3: SIGNIFICANT CLUSTERING OF HOMICIDES
VARIATION BY PRESIDENTIAL TERM

FINDING #5: FAILURE OF GOVERNMENT RESPONSES

LOPEZ OBRADOR BEGINS WITH HIGHEST VIOLENCE OF ANY PRESIDENTIAL TERM
KEY CONTRIBUTING FACTORS
The Fuel: Socioeconomic Factors

Socio-Economic Factors / Factores socioeconómicos

Underlying factors include the “social disorganization” of highly violent communities (e.g., Ingram 2014; Muggah & Vilalta 2016).

(Ingram 2014)

Structural Factors
- Population pressures
- Resource deprivation/affluence
- Inequality
- Education
- Age distribution
- Economic activity
- Family disruption
- Urbanization

Social control of teenage groups and youth delinquency
- Social cohesion/neighborliness
- Social/Public trust
- Participation in civic life

Violence
- Crime and violence

(Muggah & Vilalta 2016)
The Spark: Organized Crime Dynamics

Localized Conflicts Among OCGs Are a Major Driver
LESSON OF THE KINGPIN STRATEGY

The kingpin is gone, long live the kingpin!

Ruben “Nemesio” Oseguera, a.k.a. “El Mencho”

FINDING #2: ORGANIZED CRIME STILL MATTERS
Rise of the Jalisco New Generation Cartel

VALENCIA / MILENIO CARTEL

1970s: Jose Valencia

SINALOA-MILENIO CARTEL

2010: Juan Nava Valencia
2010-12: Erick Valencia Salazar

CJNG

2012-present: Ruben Oseguera Cervantes

Milenio Cartel relocates to Jalisco & aligns with Sinaloa Cartel in late 1990s
Milenio meth ties with Ye Gon
Ignacio Coronel dies 2010
Internal Milenio schism
CJNG emerges as separate organization

Sinaloa Cartel clashes with Juárez Cartel and Beltran Leyva Organization
CJNG vs. Zetas & KTO
CJNG vs. Sinaloa post-Guzmán

Splintering of Organized Crime Networks

Carteles del narcotráfico mexicano
Cronología de las organizaciones criminales

PRESIDENCIA
José López Portillo 1976-1982
Miguel de la Madrid 1982-1988
Carlos Salinas 1988-1994
Ernesto Zedillo 1994-2000
Vicente Fox 2000-2006
Felipe Calderón 2006-2012
Enrique Peña Nieto 2012-2018

Organización de Sinaloa
Guadalajara

Golfo
Zetas
Familia Michoacana
Caballeros templarios

Beltrán Leyva
Jalisco Nueva Generación
Sinaloa
Juárez
Tijuana


Fuente: Animal Político, narcodata.mx
FINDING #4: DIVERSIFICATION OF ORGANIZED CRIME NATIONALLY
WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

Lo jiento.  
Te confundí con prensa fifí... 
Toma. 
Estoy Narcóticamente derrotado..
The Resurgence of Violence in Tijuana
The New Generation: Mexico’s Emerging Organized Crime Threat
Organized Crime and Violence in Baja California Sur
Organized Crime and Violence in Mexico
justiceinmexico.org

THANK YOU!