



CORRIDOR

Security, logistics and investment risk in Mexico — for the people who move goods through it

ISSUE NO. 1 · SEPTEMBER 2026

DATA THROUGH JULY 2026

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THE DECADE PRINT

Everything falls. Extortion doesn't.

Eleven years of Mexico's municipal crime records tell one consistent story: vehicle theft, cargo robbery, business robbery and kidnapping all sit well below their 2015 level, and homicide has given back most of its rise — how much depends on which of two official definitions you use. One crime moves the other way — the one that works as a direct tax on business. This issue reads the decade, explains why the 2026 series now come in two versions, and asks what the registry cannot see.

+76%

Completed extortion, Jan-Jul 2026 vs 2015 — the only indicator in the business-risk basket at a historical high (SESNSP)

-17.5%

Homicide incl. attempts, Jan-Jul 2026 vs 2025, on the basis comparable with the historical series; -28.8% under the new completed-only count (SESNSP)

2×

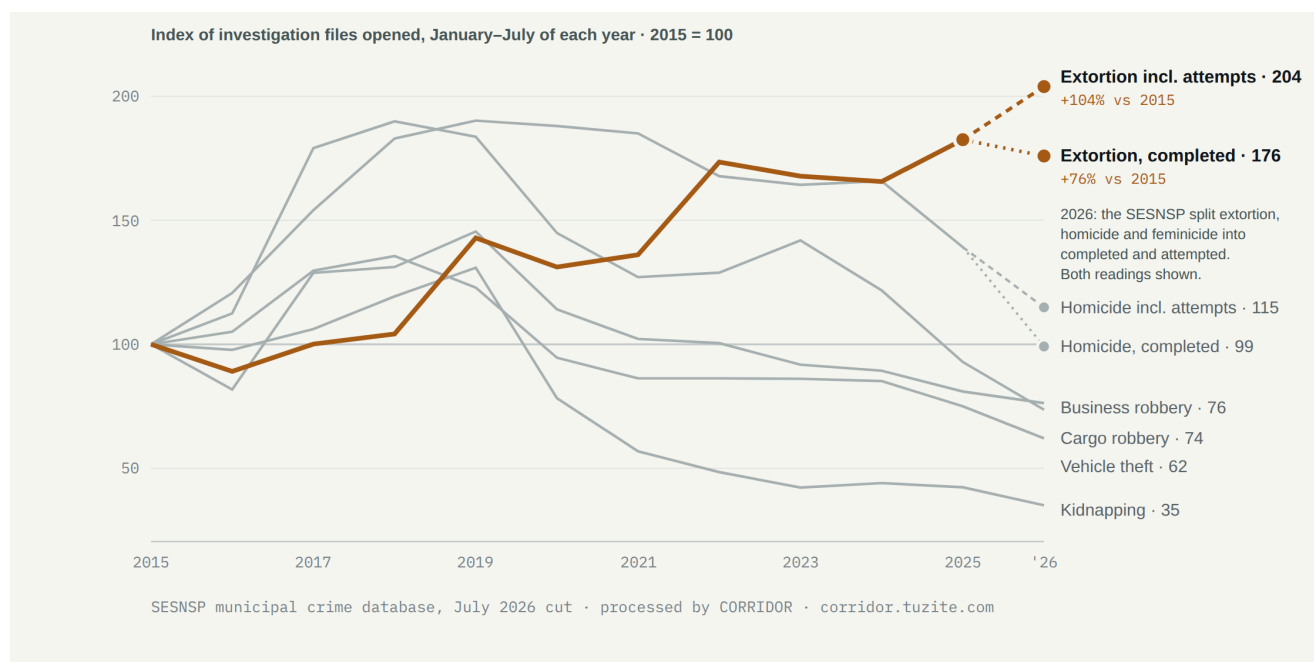
Readings for every 2026 series the SESNSP split — extortion, homicide and femicide; both are published here

01

The decade print

Between January and July of 2015, Mexican prosecutors opened 3,603 investigation files for extortion. In the same months of 2026 they opened 6,336 — counting only completed extortion, under a definition narrower than the one used in 2015. Add the attempts the SESNSP now counts separately and the figure is 7,347.

Set against everything else in the business-risk basket, that number is the anomaly of the decade. Homicide rose through 2019 and has since given back most of the increase — all of it under the new completed-only definition, most but not all on the basis comparable with the old series (the fork in the chart, and section 02, explain the difference). Vehicle theft is 38% below its 2015 level. Kidnapping has fallen by almost two thirds. Reported cargo robbery peaked in 2018 and declines since. Extortion alone ends the period at its maximum — and it is the crime that functions most directly as a tax on operating a business.



SESNSP municipal crime database, July 2026 cut. Investigation files opened, January–July of each year, indexed to 2015 = 100. 2026 extortion shown under both post-split readings.

The ten-year view

Indicator	2015–2026	Jan–Jul 2015	Jan–Jul 2026	vs 2015
Extortion		3,603	6,336 / 7,347	+76% / +104%
Intentional homicide		9,077	8,994 / 10,426	–0.9% / +14.9%
Business robbery		48,903	37,309	–23.7%
Cargo robbery		3,854	2,841	–26.3%
Vehicle theft		92,171	57,253	–37.9%
Kidnapping		641	225	–64.9%

Investigation files opened, January–July totals. Extortion and homicide 2026 shown as completed / completed + attempted; sparklines end at the completed reading. Files opened are a floor on the true incidence of every crime here — see the methods box below.

02

The two universes of 2026

WHY THIS YEAR'S NUMBERS COME IN TWO VERSIONS

Under a new methodology in force since January 2026, the SESNSP records attempted extortion, attempted homicide and attempted femicide as separate categories. Every year through 2025 is a single series that folded attempts in; 2026 splits them out. That creates a real ambiguity, and providers resolve it silently by picking one number.

Extortion. Against January–July 2025 (6,575 files), completed extortion reads –3.6%; completed plus attempted reads +11.7%. An improvement or a deterioration, depending on the universe.

Homicide. Completed-only, the year-on-year drop is **-28.8%** and the decade ends at its 2015 level. Add the 1,432 attempts now counted separately and the drop is **-17.5%**, with the decade ending **15% above** 2015. Both drops are large and real in the registry; the headline number depends on the universe.

CORRIDOR's rule is to publish both, say which is which, and never chart the two definitions as one line. And a standing caution applies to every figure in this report: these are investigation files opened, not crimes committed — a floor, not a measurement.

What the registry cannot see: disappearances

A person who is killed and never found enters no homicide count. They enter the national registry of the disappeared — a separate system, outside the crime statistics this report is built on. That registry has moved in the opposite direction from homicide: annual registered disappearances roughly doubled between 2018 and 2025, and the residual category “other crimes against life” in the crime data itself has more than quadrupled since 2015 in our own processing (1,912 to 8,370 files, January–July). Independent analysts — México Evalúa, México Unido Contra la Delincuencia, and others — read these inverted trends as grounds for caution about the size, not the existence, of the homicide decline.

Our position is the same discipline applied elsewhere in this report: the decline is real in the registry; its magnitude is uncertain; and from the next issue CORRIDOR tracks the disappearance registry alongside homicide, so the two lines are always read together.

Disappearance figures as reported from the RNPDO by Grupo Animal (6,442 registered in 2018; 12,733 in 2025) and by Amnesty International's 2026 annual report. Starting with Issue No. 2, CORRIDOR draws this series directly from the registry.

03

The corridor, municipality by municipality

State totals hide more than they reveal. Below, extortion files opened January–July in key industrial municipalities, at four points of the series. The 2026 column counts completed extortion only — the narrower post-split definition — so every 2026 rise is understated, not inflated.

Municipality	2015	2020	2025	2026	Reading
Querétaro, Qro.	3	71	59	131	More than double last year's count, under a narrower definition
Monterrey, N.L.	110	80	137	159	Series high; the metro's pressure also shows in Apodaca
Apodaca, N.L.	15	20	57	68	Manufacturing suburb, steady climb across the decade
Ciudad Juárez, Chih.	0	5	1	27	From near-zero registration to 27 files — a break in the series worth watching
Silao, Gto.	0	0	30	33	Bajío auto cluster; the rise dates from 2022
Saltillo, Coah.	2	1	8	14	Low base, doubling — early signal, not yet a trend
Toluca, Méx.	60	146	183	60	Sharp 2026 fall — but the split definition clouds it; treat with caution
Tijuana, B.C.	17	29	26	25	Flat across the decade; Tijuana's risk profile is homicide, not extortion
Guadalajara, Jal.	124	106	30	17	A decade-long decline in registration — or in reporting

SESNP municipal database. Files opened, January–July of each year. 2026 = completed extortion only. Municipal counts this small are sensitive to single prosecutorial decisions; read direction, not decimals.

Plant risk and route risk were two geographies. The decade series adds a third: extortion pressure, and it sits in the industrial center-north — Querétaro, Monterrey, the Bajío — precisely where the nearshoring story is strongest.

04

In Issue No. 2 — October

WHAT THE NEXT ISSUE ADDS

The August print. The SESNSP publishes its next monthly cut on 20 September. Issue No. 2 reads it against the decade series — including every revision the SESNSP makes to earlier months, which we track and disclose.

Disappearances, tracked. The RNPDO series joins the standing basket, so the homicide line is never again read alone.

Announced investment vs. delivered jobs. The first cohort of the tracker: every investment announcement above US\$100M from 2024–2025, set against formal IMSS employment in the receiving municipality — 6, 12 and 24 months after the press release. The gap and its distribution, not verdicts.