



Asociación para Políticas Públicas

Violence in Argentina

Trends and Questions

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Homicide Data Sources

- **Modern Sources**

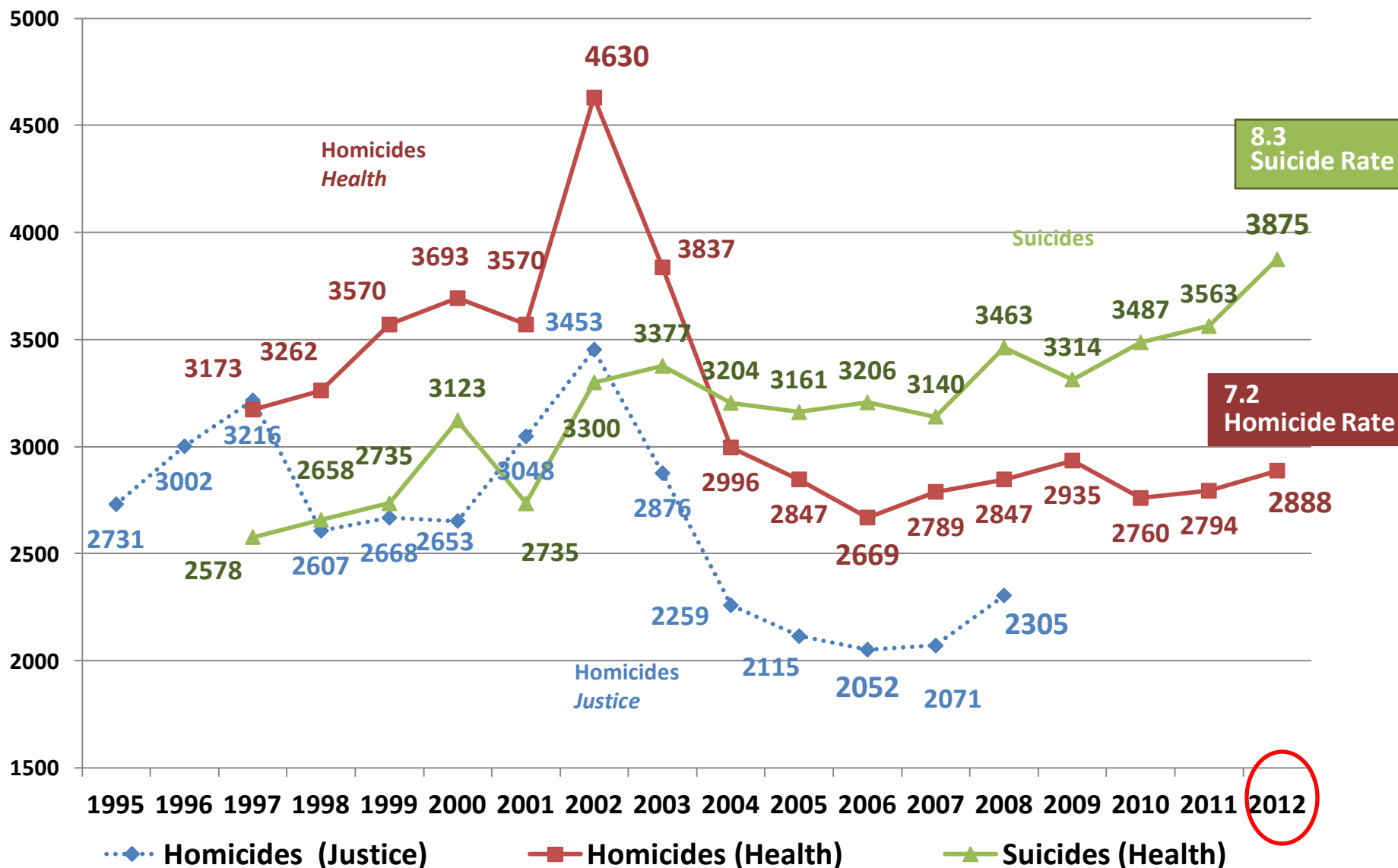
- Health Data (CIE 10)
- Ministry of Justice (SNIC), based on police records
- Local sources

- **Historical Sources**

- *Anuario Demográfico/Atlas sanitario. Circa 1900,*
- *Anuario Estadístico de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires*
- Registro Nacional de Reincidentes y Estadística Criminal y Carcelaria 1933
- Memorias del Departamento de Policía, from 1868,
- Memorias Penitenciaria Nacional from 1877
- Prison census
- Census

Argentina: Homicides and Suicides Evolution

Quantities - Health and Justice (Snic) Data Sources



A glimpse of the Past

- Buenos Aires City

1890 - 44 cases 8,5 rate per 100,000

1900 - 86 cases 10 rate

1910 - 118 cases 9,3 rate

- Buenos Aires Province

1909 - 443 cases - 22 rate (aprox)

- Most cases were related to quarrels, personal or political violence, just a very small proportion was caused by robberies.
- Lower quality of health services probably provoked higher levels of mortality , with fewer violent events

Sources: Blacwelder et al 1984, Johnson & Wolfson, 1989, Caimari, 2012, Slatta 1980

Within Argentina
there are many
different stories
going on...

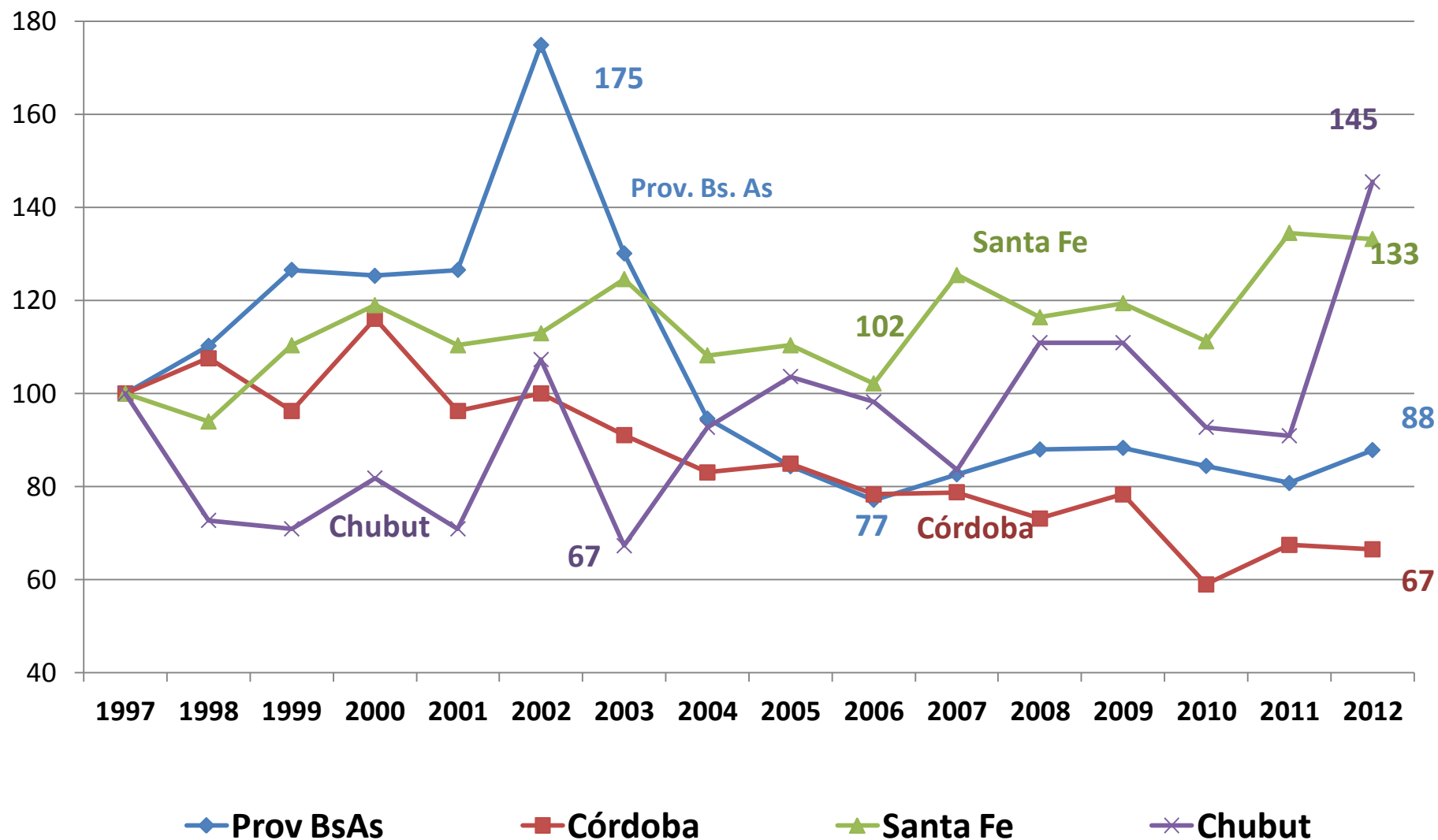
Homicides by Province in 2012

Quantities, Rates and % difference
with 2011 (Health Data)

	Cantidad	Tasa	% Dif 12vs11
Capital Federal	190*	6,6	-20,2
Buenos Aires	1.314	8,4	8,8
Catamarca	11	3	37,5
Cordoba	141	4,3	-1,4
Corrientes	41	4,1	5,1
Chaco	63	6	-10
Chubut	80	15,7	60
Entre Rios	82	6,6	46,4
Formosa	50	9,4	13,6
Jujuy	24	3,6	-27,3
La Pampa	15	4,7	-16,7
La Rioja	8	2,4	-33,3
Mendoza	137	7,9	3
Misiones	89	8,1	-5,3
Neuquen	52	9,4	8,3
Rio Negro	49	7,7	-5,8
Salta	68	5,6	54,5
San Juan	18	2,6	-33,3
San Luis	14	3,2	16,7
Santa Cruz	18	6,6	-5,3
Santa Fe	309	9,7	-1
Sgo.del Estero	36	4,1	-26,5
Tucuman	72	5	-12,2
T.Del Fuego	5	3,9	66,7

Homicide Evolution

Selected Provinces – Constant numbers, 1997 base 100 (Health Data)



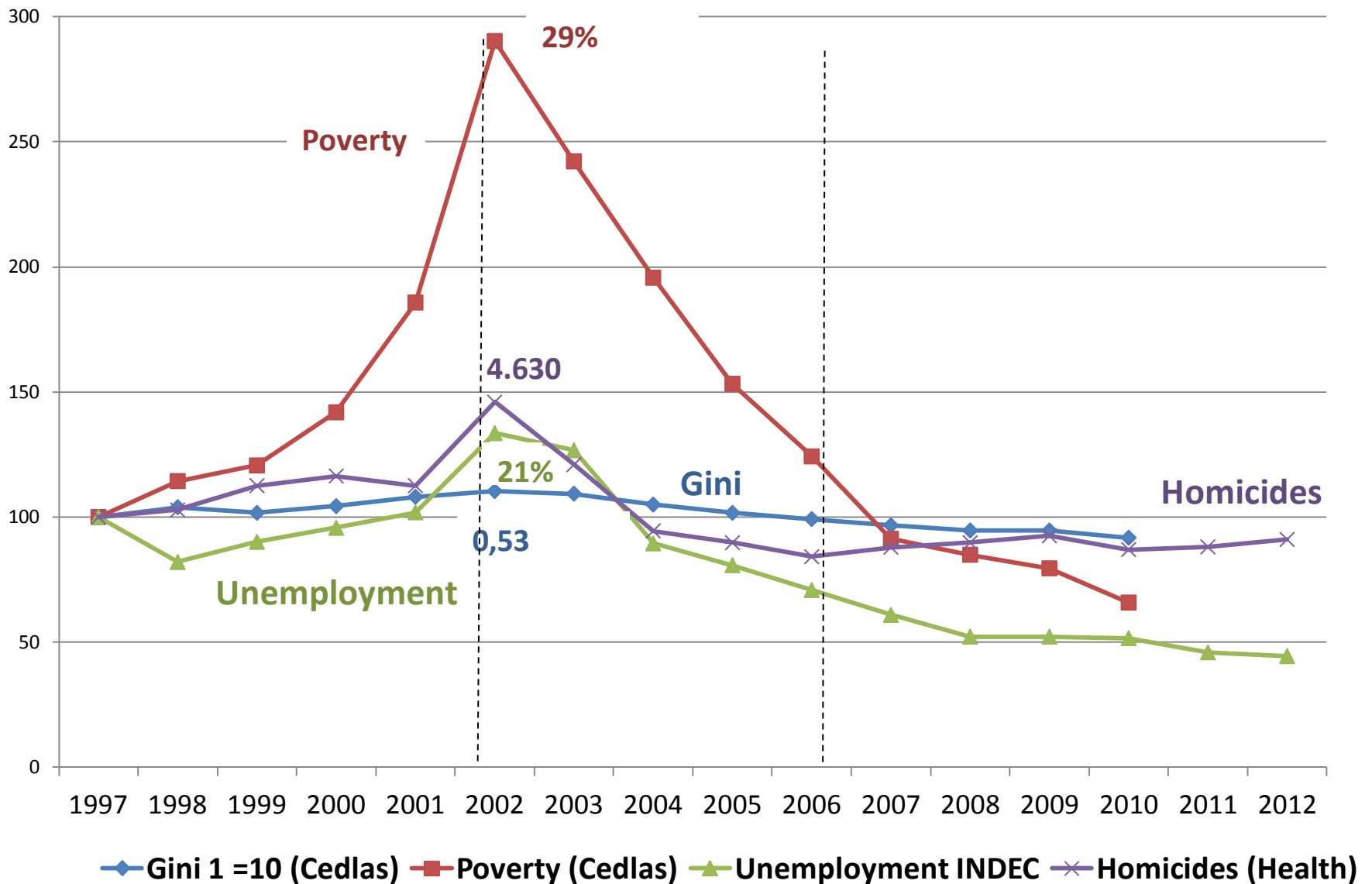
Even within Provinces there is a strong variation...

Homicides Rates and % Change in Selected Departments of Buenos Aires Province

Municipio	Tasa Anual Promedio	Var % 07-8 /11-12	
San Fernando	4,3	-56,3	↓
Tigre	6,1	-41	↓
San Isidro	6,5	-40,6	↓
Malvinas Argentinas	7,1	-38,7	↓
Almirante Brown	7,2	-16,7	↓
Lomas de Zamora	11,2	-0,7	≈
San Vicente	3,4	33,3	↑
La Matanza	9,6	34,4	↑
Marcos Paz	6,5	40	↑
Gral. Pueyrredón	13,7	66,7	↑

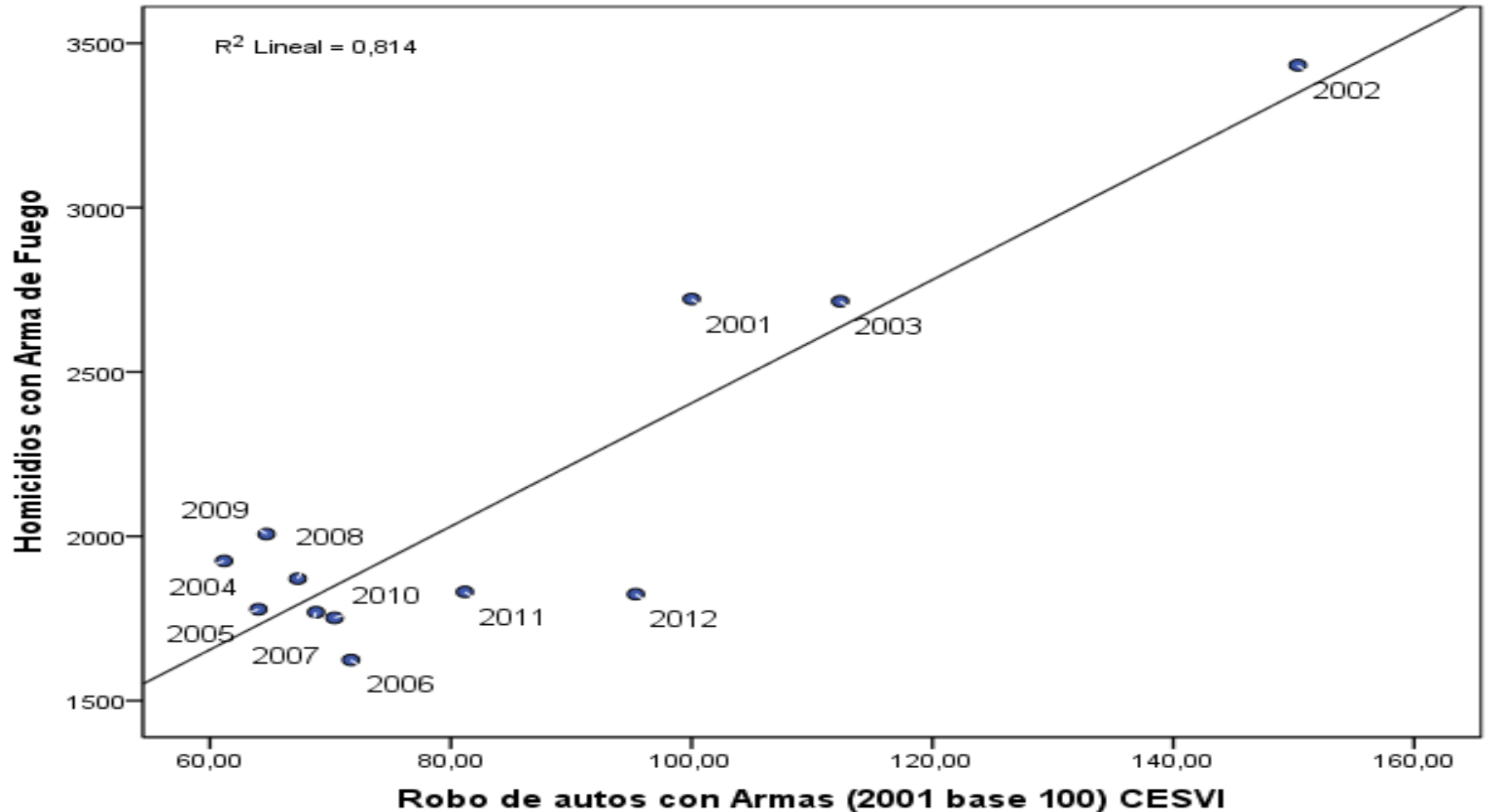
Source: Own elaboration with Health data

Argentina: Evolution of Homicides, Inequality, Poverty and Unemployment. 1997 base 100



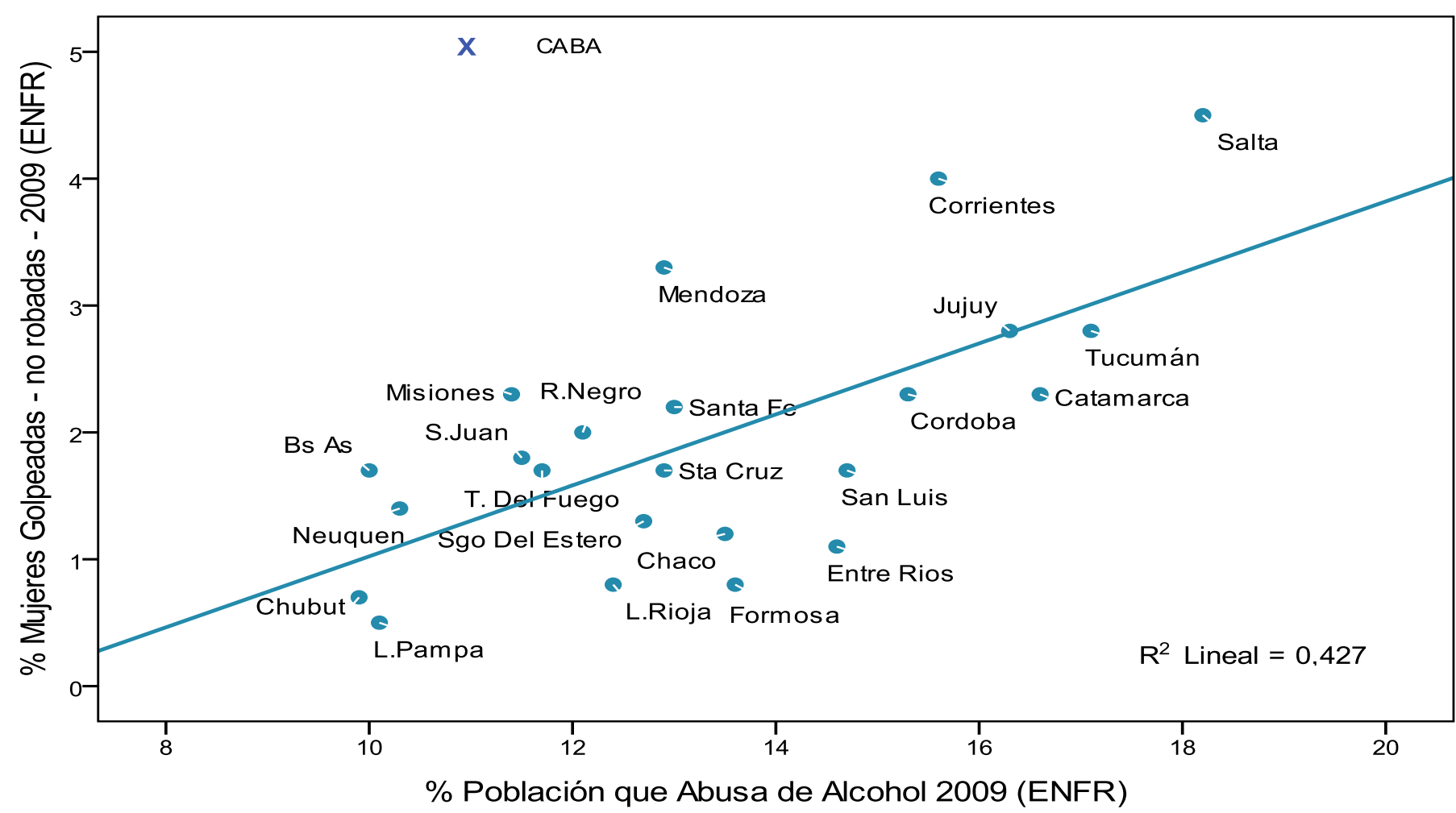
Longitudinal relation between Armed Robbery of Cars and Homicides with Firearms in Argentina

Quantities and constant numbers. Cesvi data 2001 base 100



In a cross sectional regression among Provinces appeared a relation between armed Robbery and Firearms Homicides $R^2 \text{ ,375}$

Relation between Physical Assault of Women (not linked with robberies) and Alcohol Abuse by Provinces



Nota: Para la Regresión no se tuvo en cuenta la Capital Federal

Additional possible Explanations

- Political, Institutional and Policy Problems
- Increase of alcohol and drugs abuse particularly in young people
- Increase of areas with excluded population and with low State control. Villas Miserias
- Risks groups growth. *I.E. Young people who do not study or work*
- Increase and violent dynamics in illegal markets and by illegal organizations
- Long term social and cultural changes?

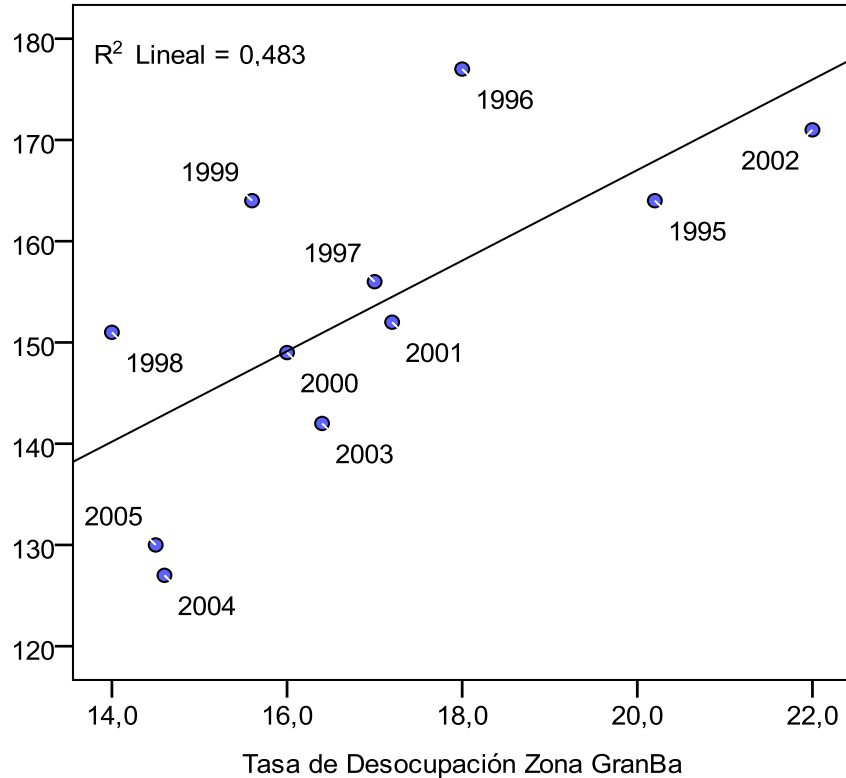
Thank You

www.app.org.ar

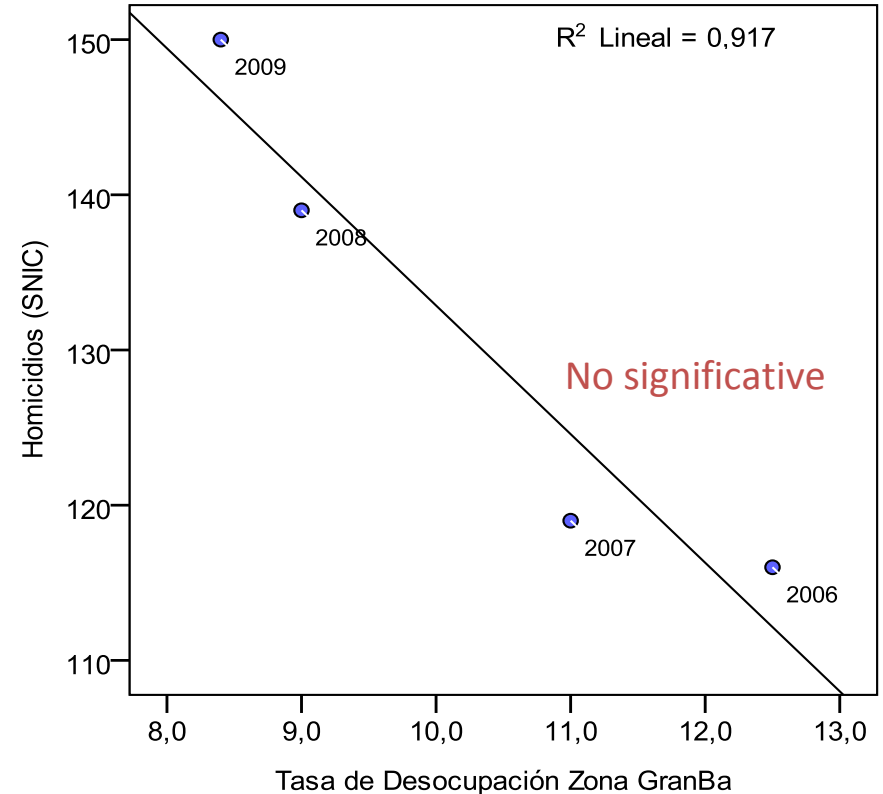
Attachments

Relation between Homicides in Buenos Aires City and Unemployment rate in the Metropolitan Area AMBA

1995-2005



2006-2009



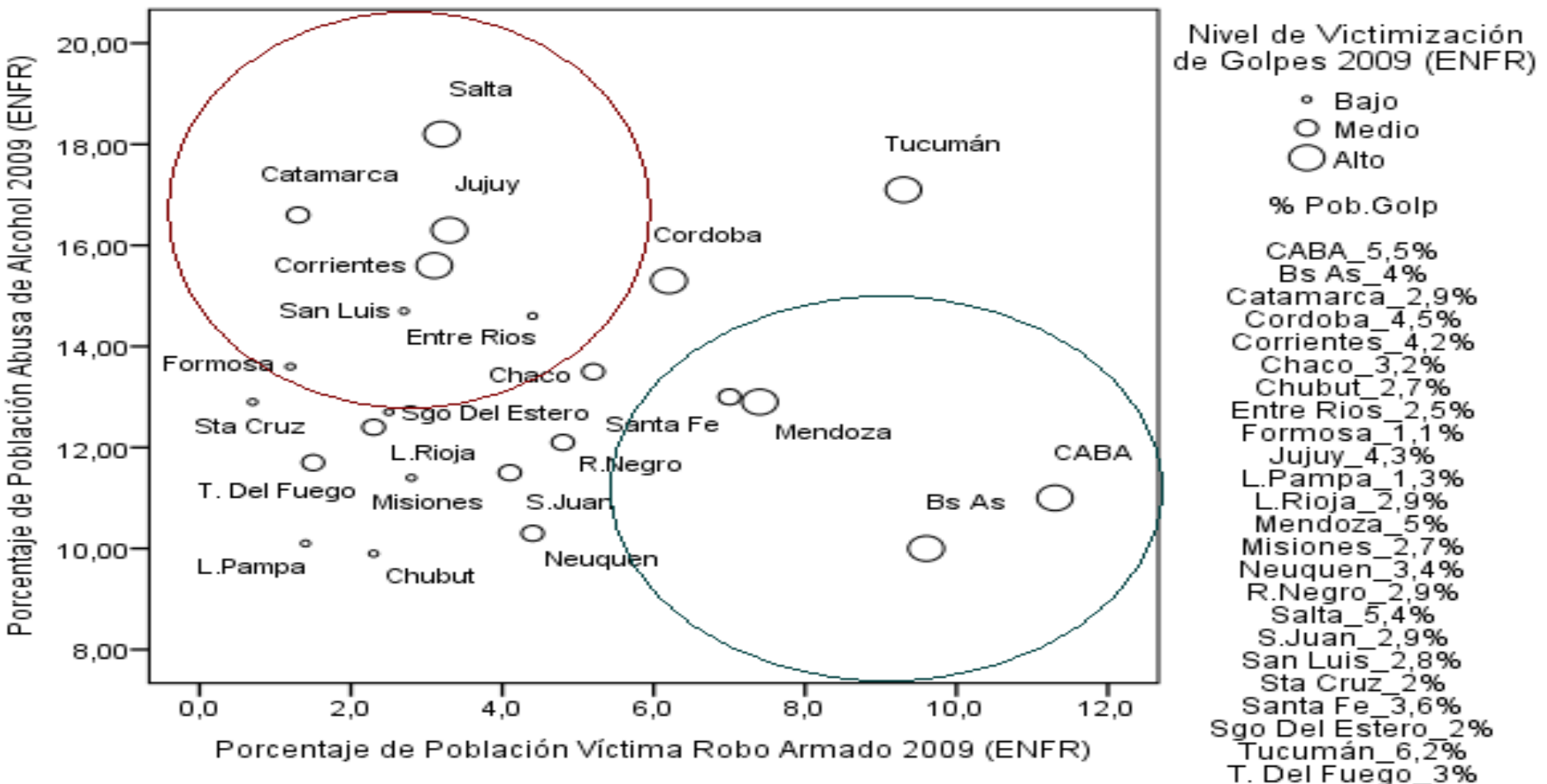
In the whole period (95/09) the R^2 is 0,419 sig 0,004

1995 to 2005 has an R^2 of 0.483 sig. 0.018

2006 to 2009 has a R^2 (negative) of 0.917 sig. 0.42 (without significance).

Something similar occurs in the relation between unemployment and other robberies

Relation of Physical Assault with Alcohol Abuse and Robbery by Provinces



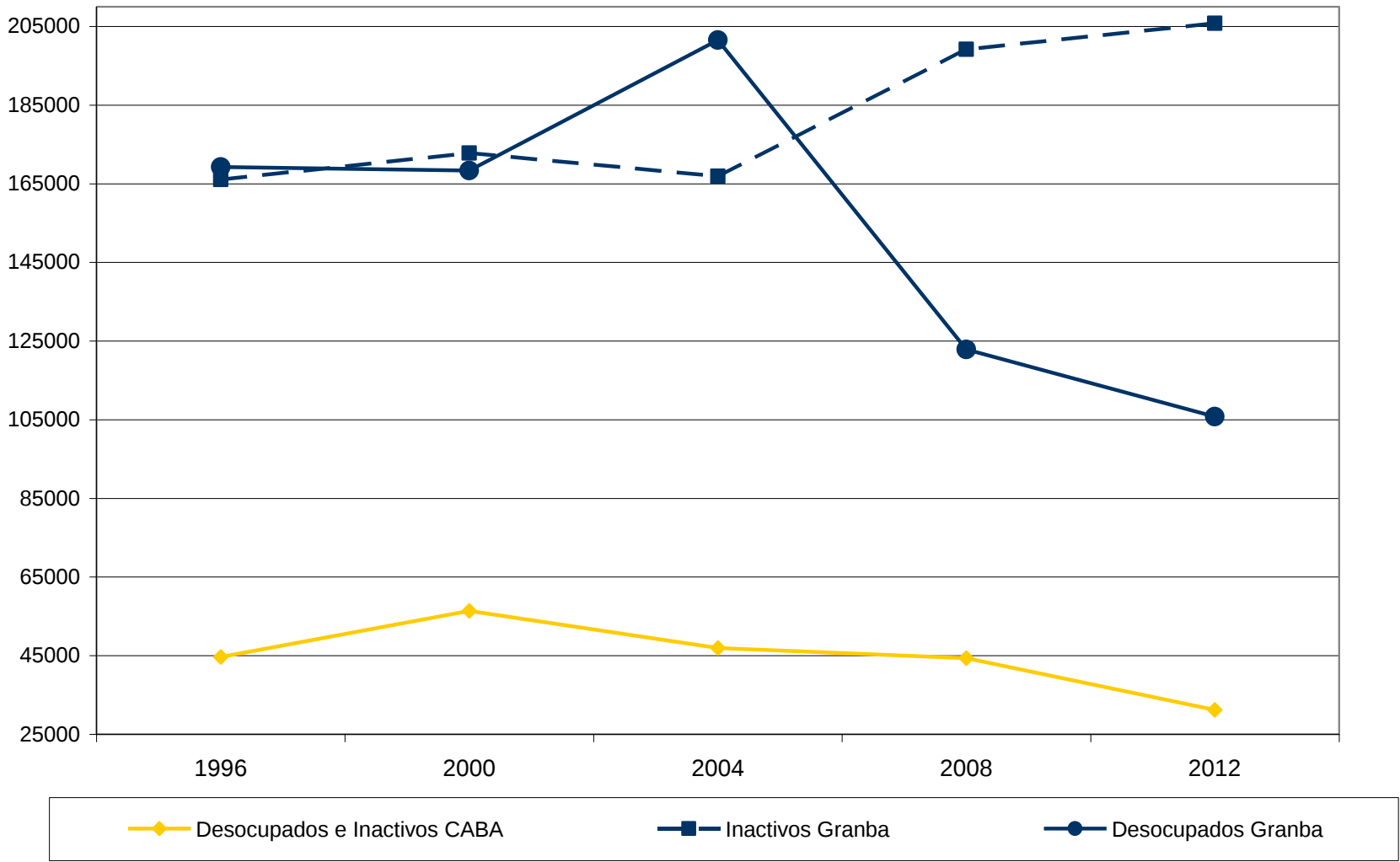
R^2 ,744,

Betas Standardized

- Population Victim
of Armed Robbery ,757,
- Alcohol Abuses
in Population ,463

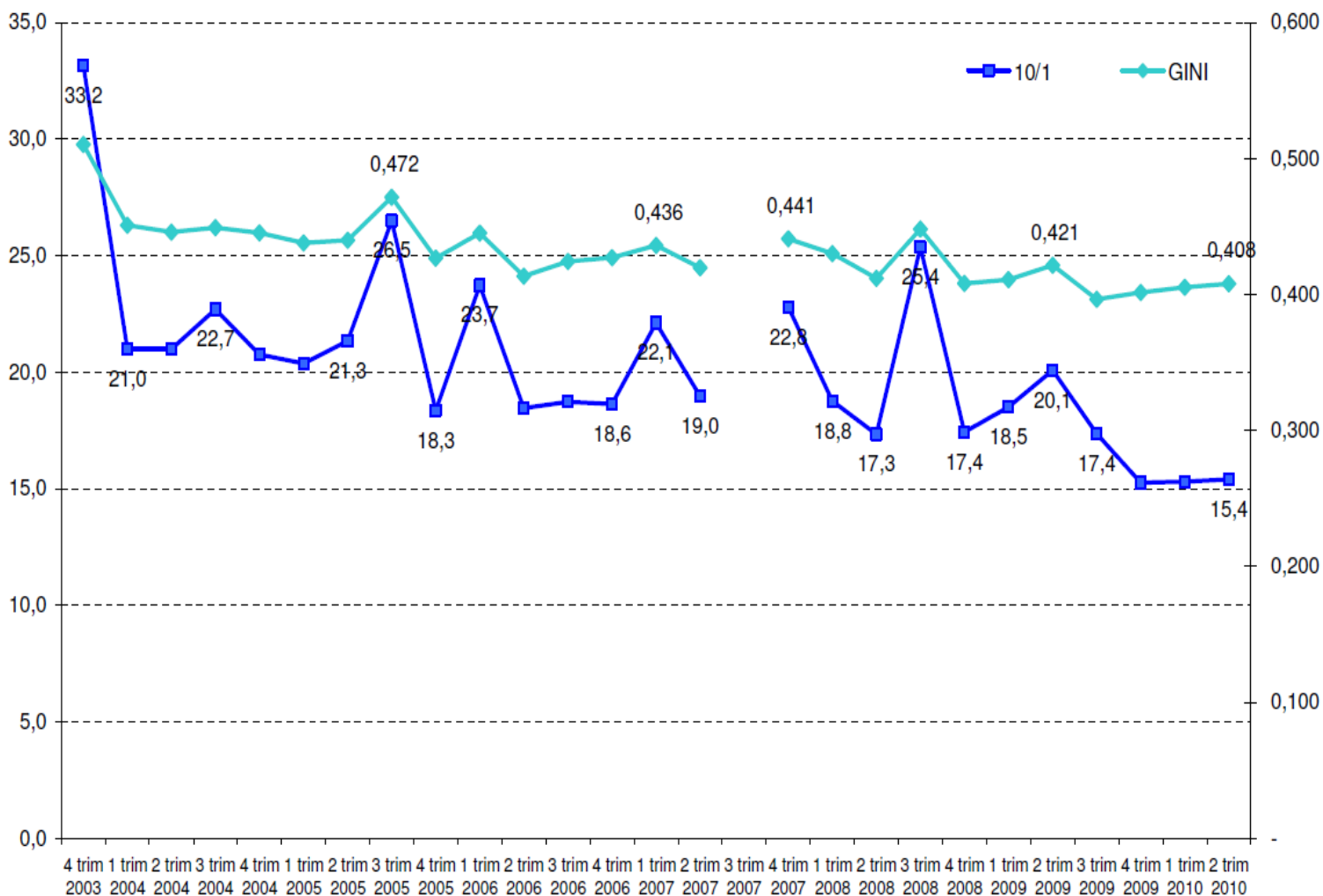
Evolution of the 18 to 24 years old group, which neither study nor work, in Buenos Aires City and “Gran Buenos Aires”

Quantities – Disaggregated by Jurisdiction and if they are Inactive or Unemployed.



Evolución de los Niveles de Desigualdad en la Ciudad de Buenos Aires

Coeficiente Gini y de Ratio de los Ingresos deciles 1 y 10 de la Población



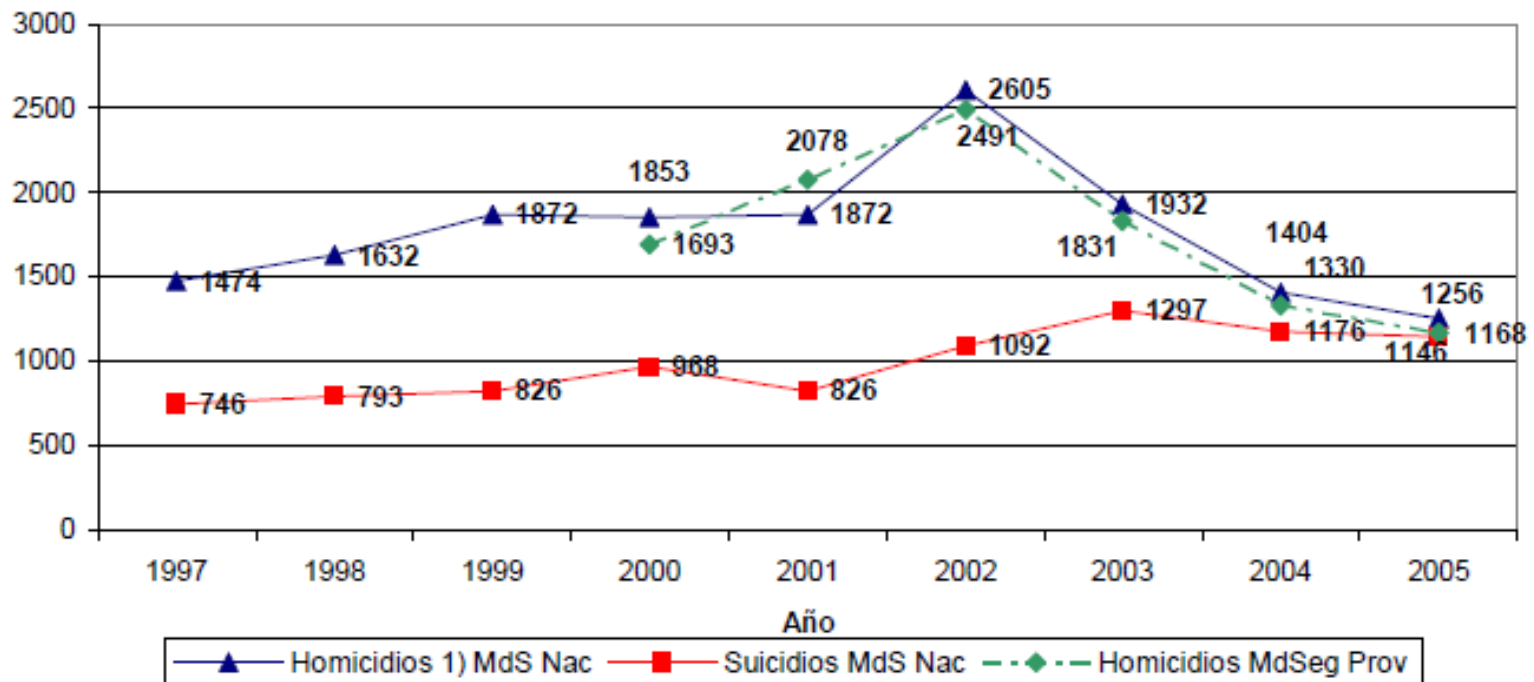
Fuente: Información y gráfico copiados del Ministerio de Desarrollo Social, 2010

Regression to explain the homicide level by department in the Buenos Aires Province in 2005

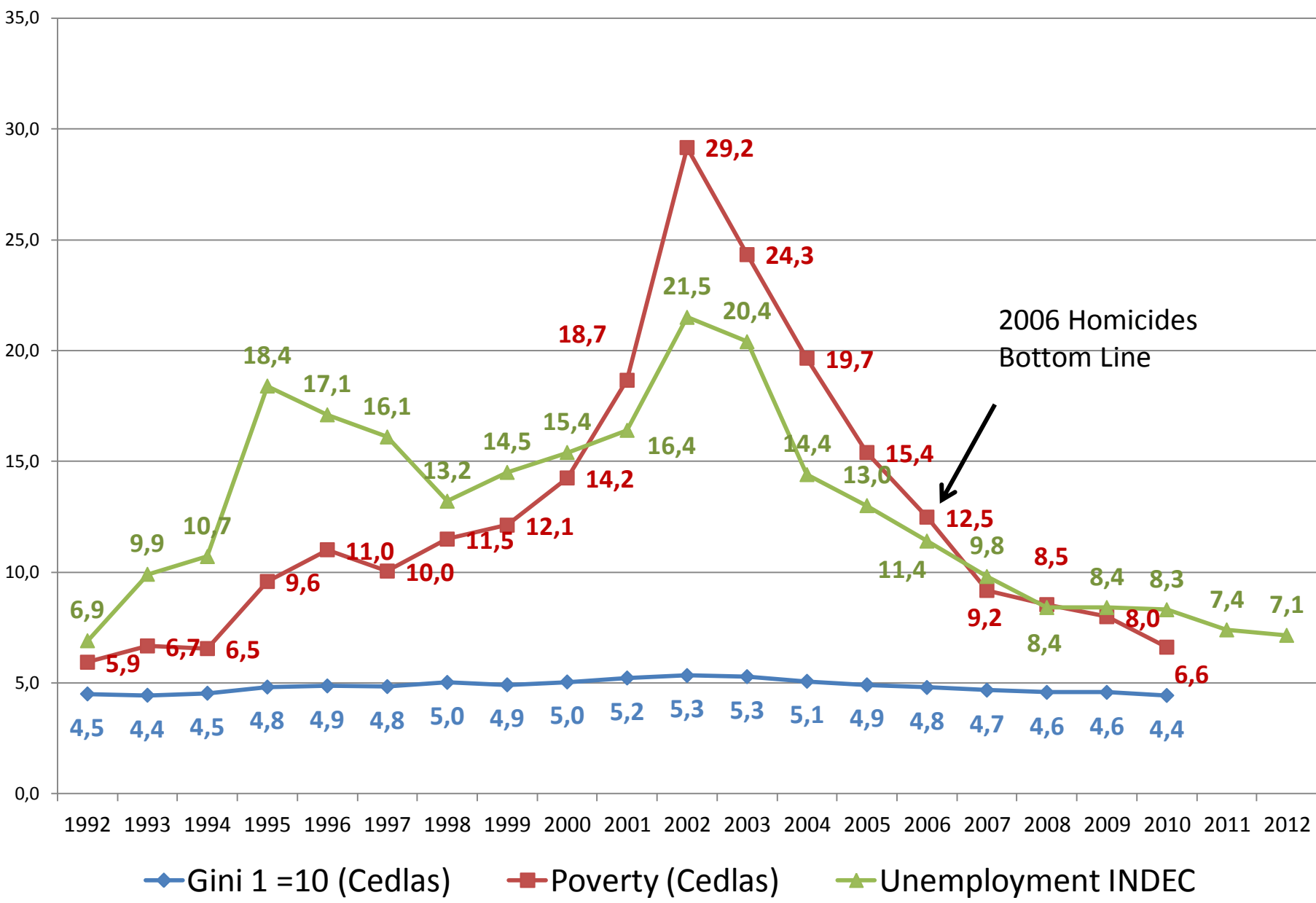
- R^2 0,581,
- Betas
 - Demographic Density B_s ,552
 - NBI ,438,
- R^2 0,581, step wise”, cuyo mejor ajuste fue con las variables densidad demográfica y % de NBI de la población, y cuyo resultado fue un R cuadrado corregido de 0,581, con un Error Típico de la Estimación de 3,46365. Los valores B estandarizados de Densidad y NBI fueron y ,438, respectivamente y en ambos casos con una significancia de 000.

Different Homicide Scope in the Buenos Aires Province depending the data source

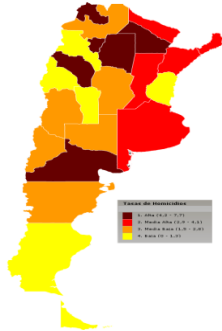
Provincia de Buenos Aires - Homicidios y Suicidios
(1997-2005)



Argentina: Inequality, Poverty and Unemployment



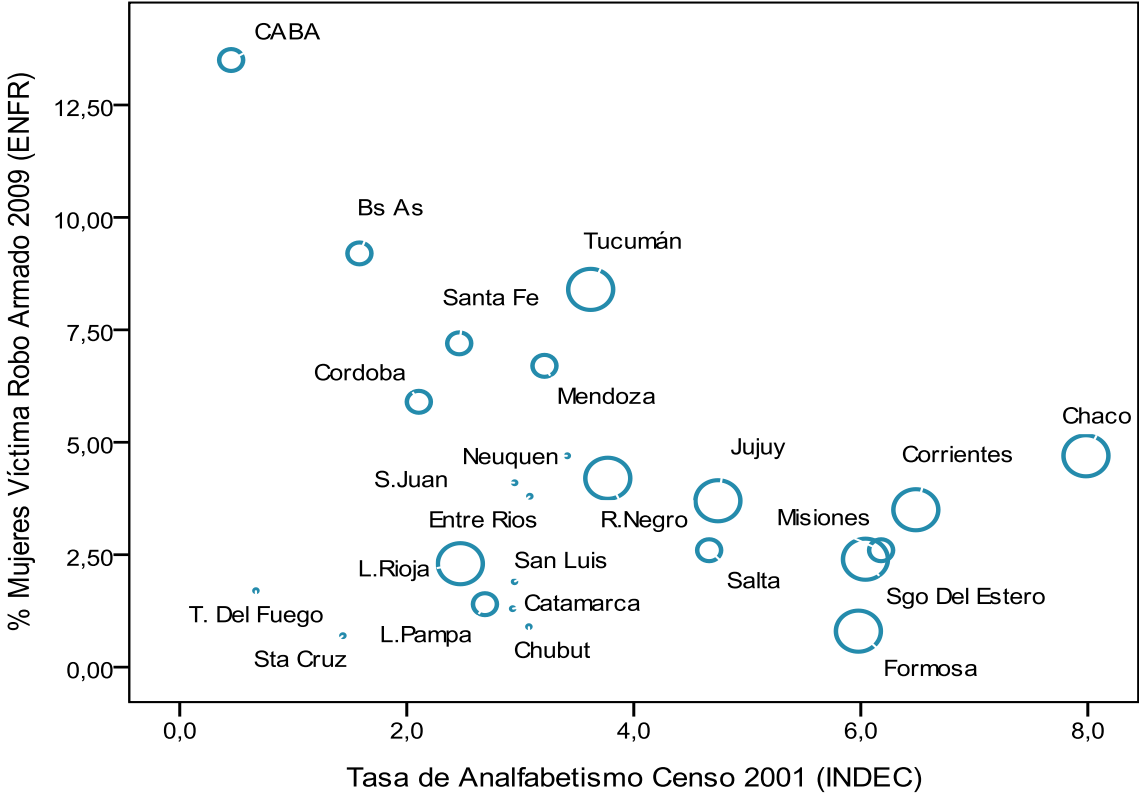
Relation between homicides of young women with Analphabetism and Armed Robbery by Provinces



Nivel de Homicidio de Mujeres de 15 a 19 años 07/09 (Ministerio de Salud)



Rate 2007/2009



R. Negro	7,7
Chaco	5,4
L. Rioja	5
Tucumán	4,8
Jujuy	4,2
Sgo Del Estero	4,2
Formosa	4,1
CABA	3,7
Corrientes	3,7
Misiones	3,4
Santa Fe	3,3
Bs As	2,9
Mendoza	2,8
L. Pampa	2,5
Córdoba	1,8
Salta	1,8
Chubut	1,7
Neuquén	1,5
Entre Ríos	1,3
S. Juan	1,2
Catamarca	0
San Luís	0
Sta. Cruz	0

Multivariable Linear Regression

R² de 0,741

Standardized Betas:

Analphabetism 0,812

Women Robbed with Arms 0,669

Analphabetism works as a proxy of development, and in the regression excluded other variables due to colinearity