



A joint report by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the
Latin America and the Caribbean Region of the World Bank

Crime, Violence and Development:

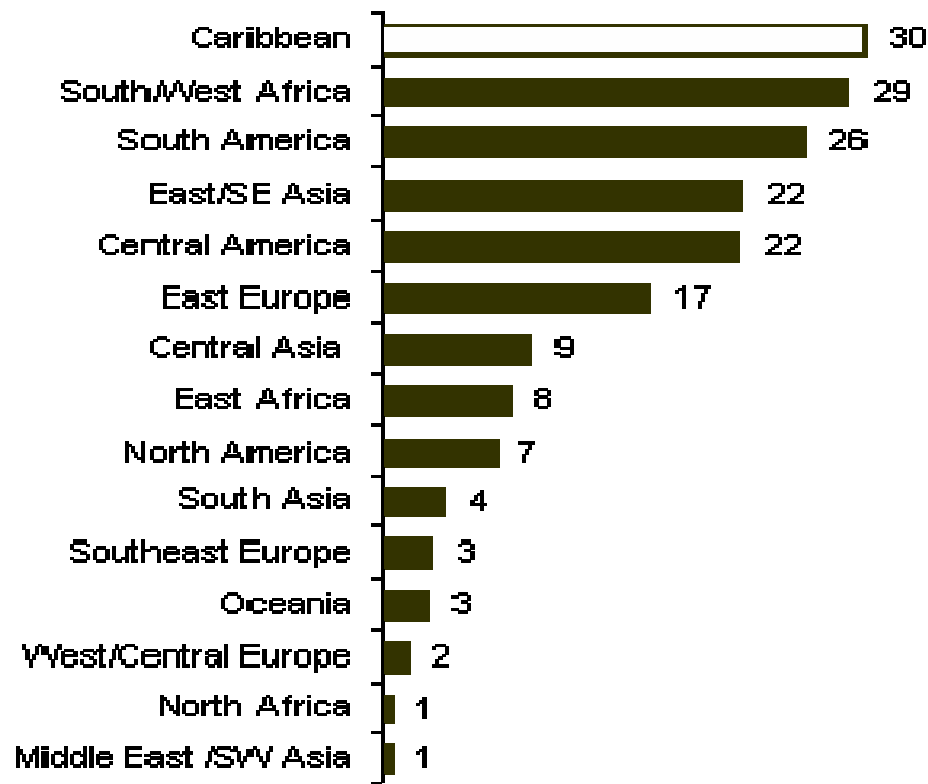
trends, costs and policy options
in the Caribbean



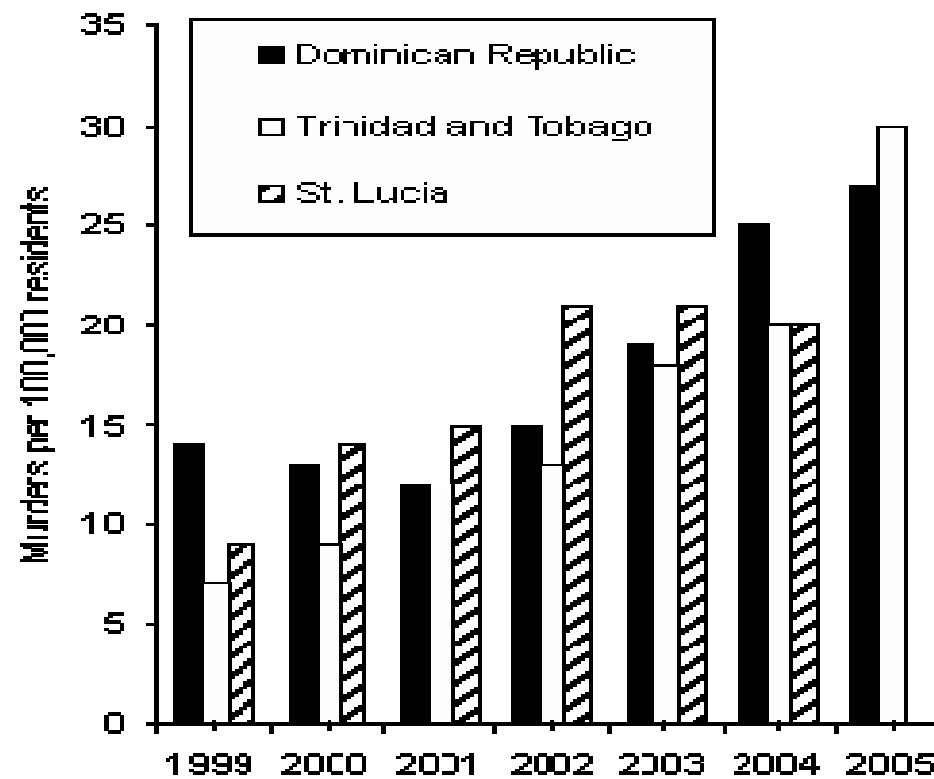
Outline...

- Conventional and organized crime in the Caribbean: patterns and trends
- Why is the Caribbean so violent?
- Development impacts
- In-depth analyses:
 - Youth violence
 - Deportees
 - Drug trafficking
 - Gun trafficking
 - Criminal justice reform
- Some policy recommendations

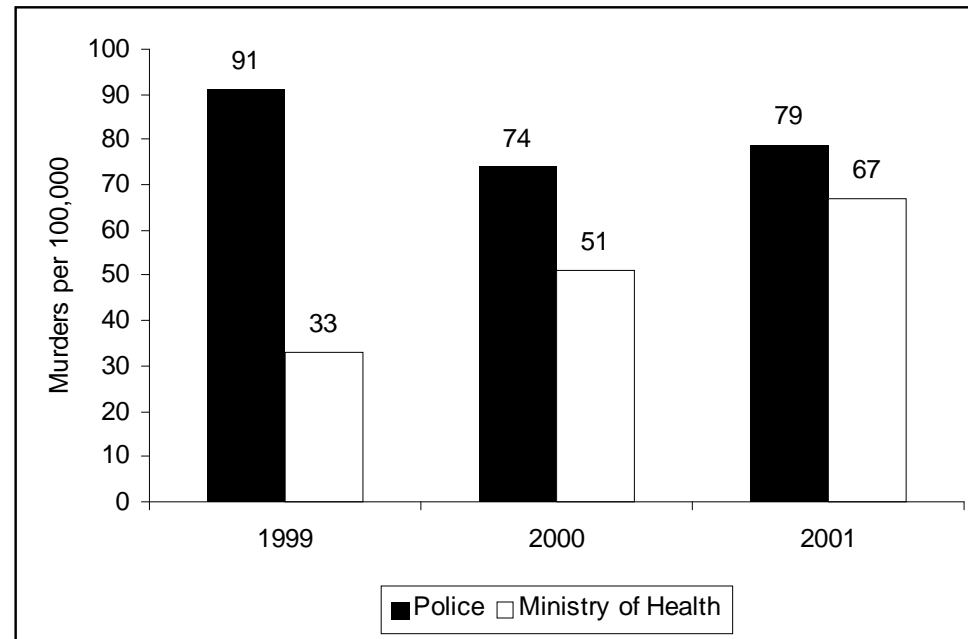
Homicide rates by world region, 2002



Great heterogeneity in levels, similar trends

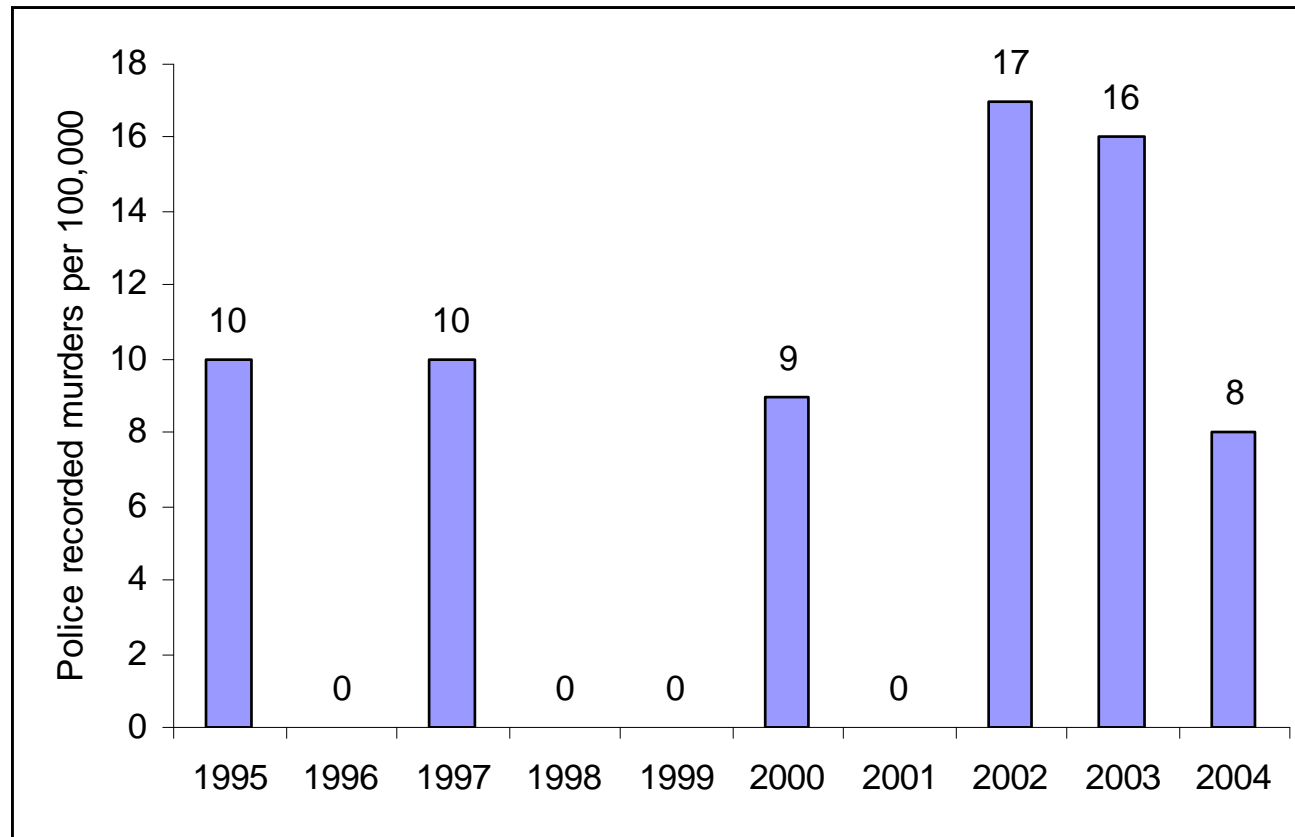


Homicide rates in Guyana: Police and Public Health Sources



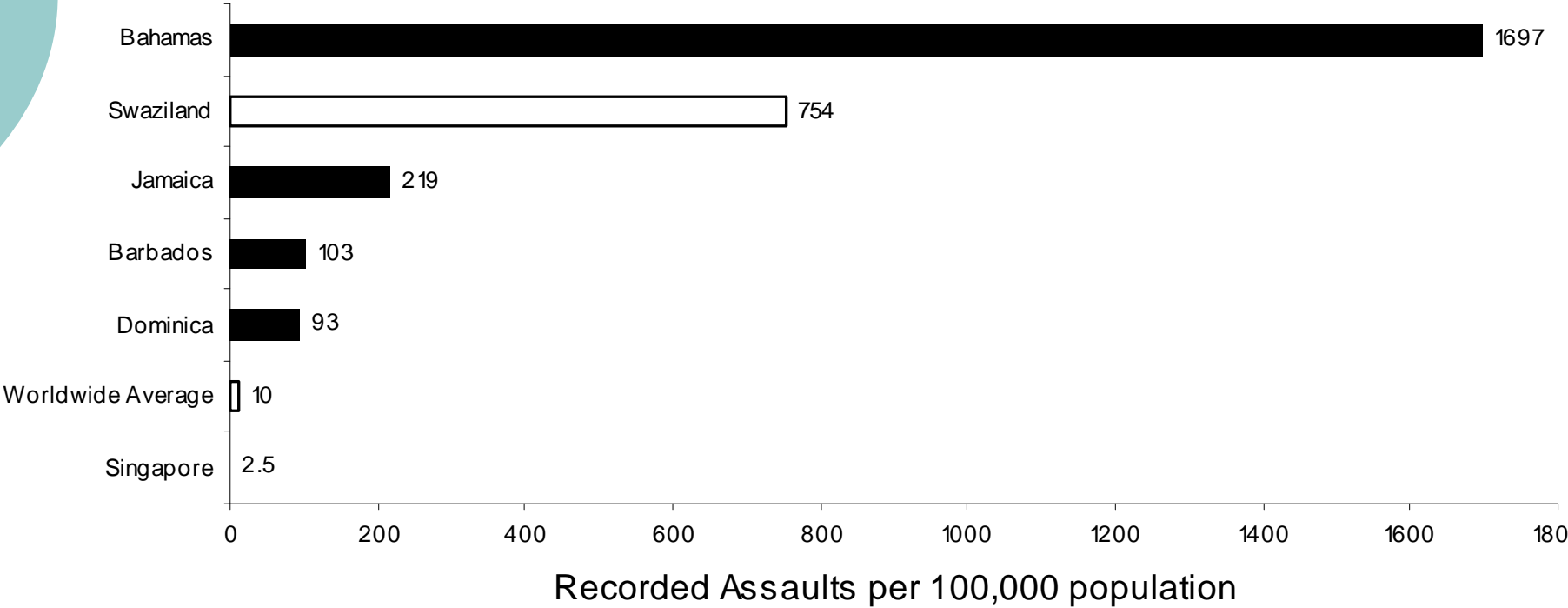
Source: Guyana Bureau of Statistics, 2005.

Murders per 100,000 Population: Anguilla



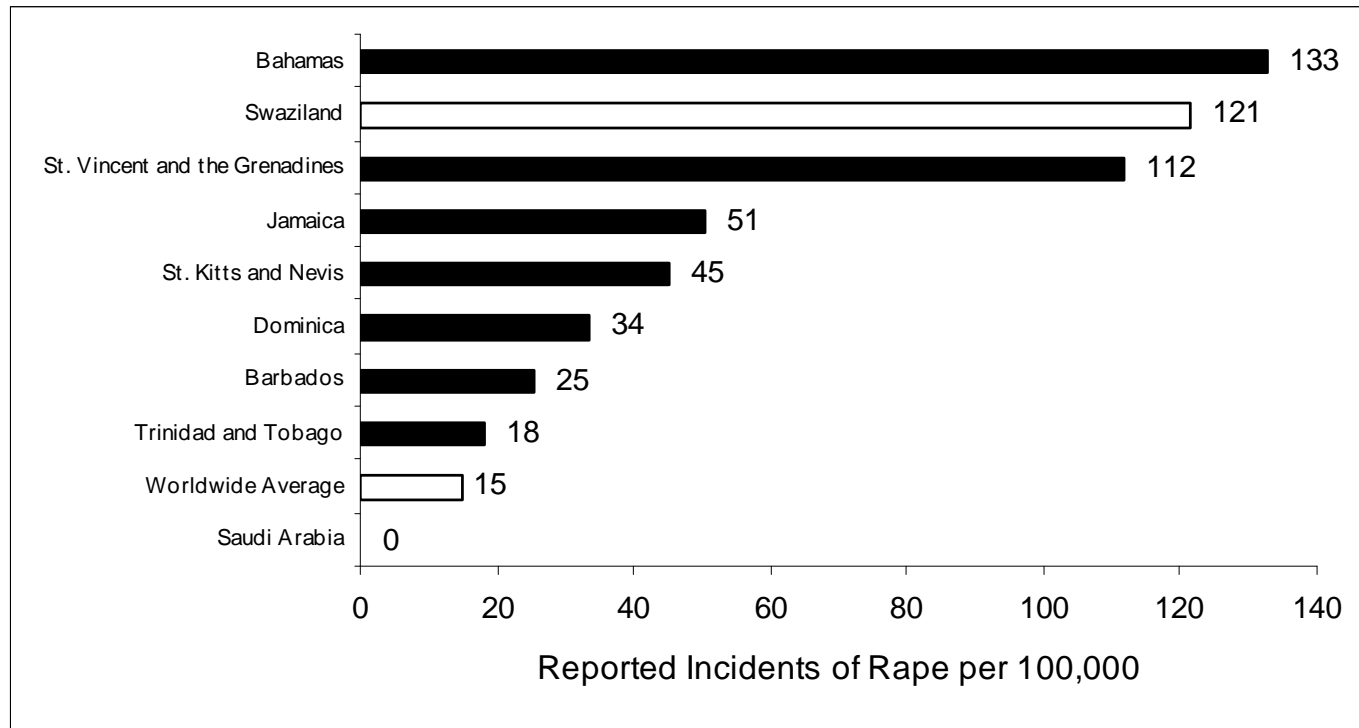
Source: Anguilla Statistics Unit

Assault Rates in Caribbean and Comparison Countries



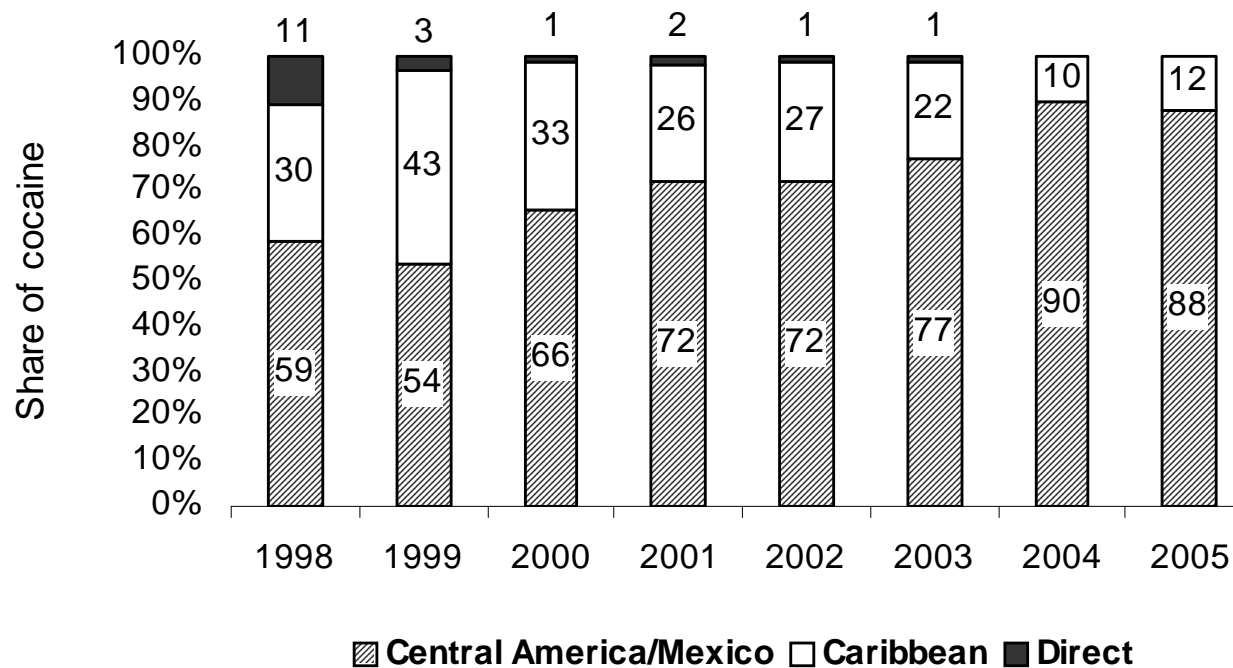
Source: Crime Trends Surveys – United Nations (various years).

Rape Rates in Caribbean and Comparison Countries



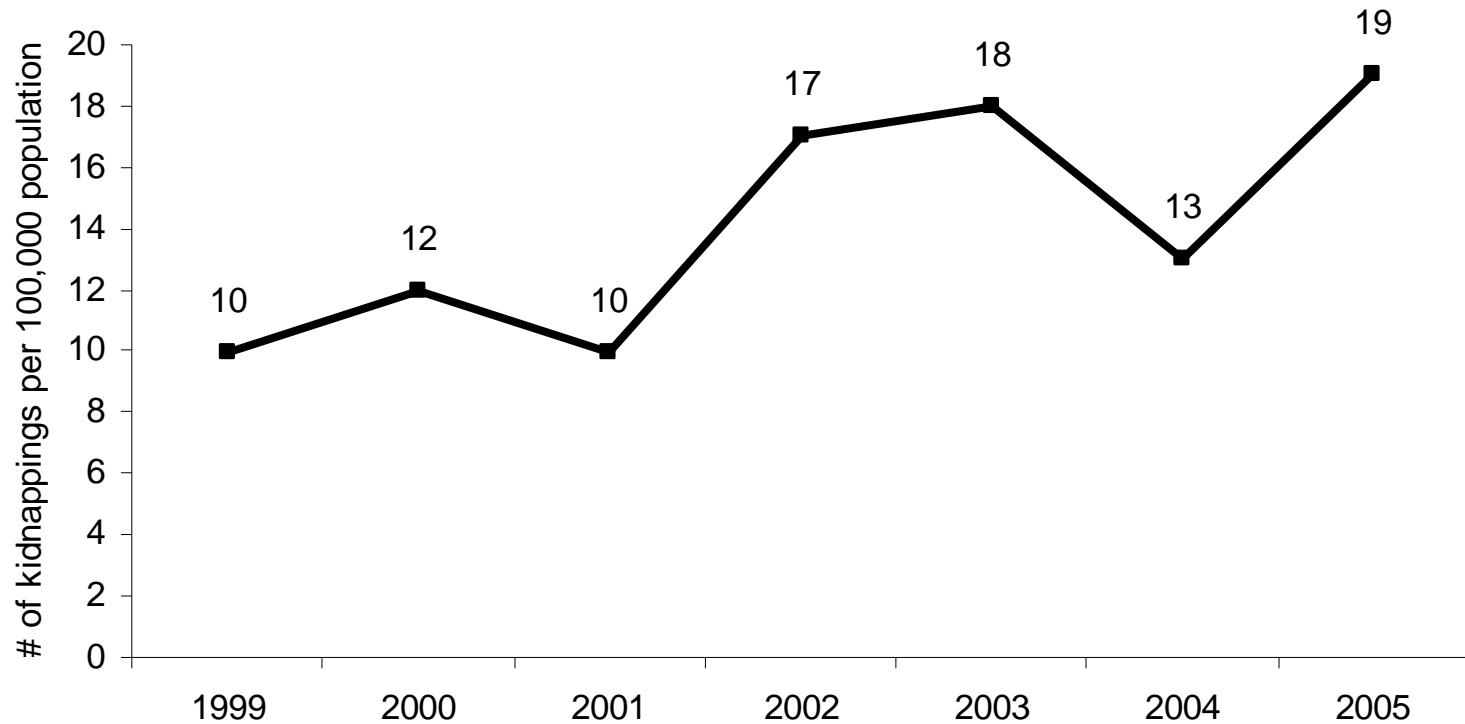
Source: Crime Trends Surveys – United Nations (various years).

Share of Cocaine Flowing to the United States by Transport Corridors

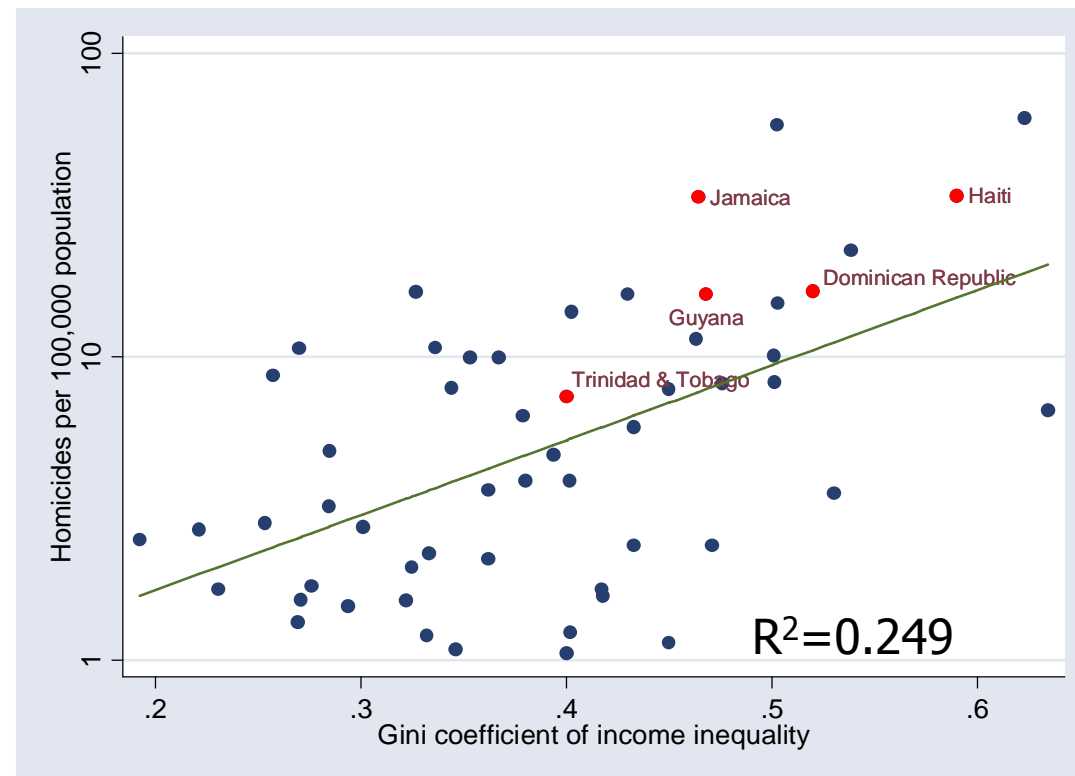


Source: U.S. National Drug Intelligence Center, various years.

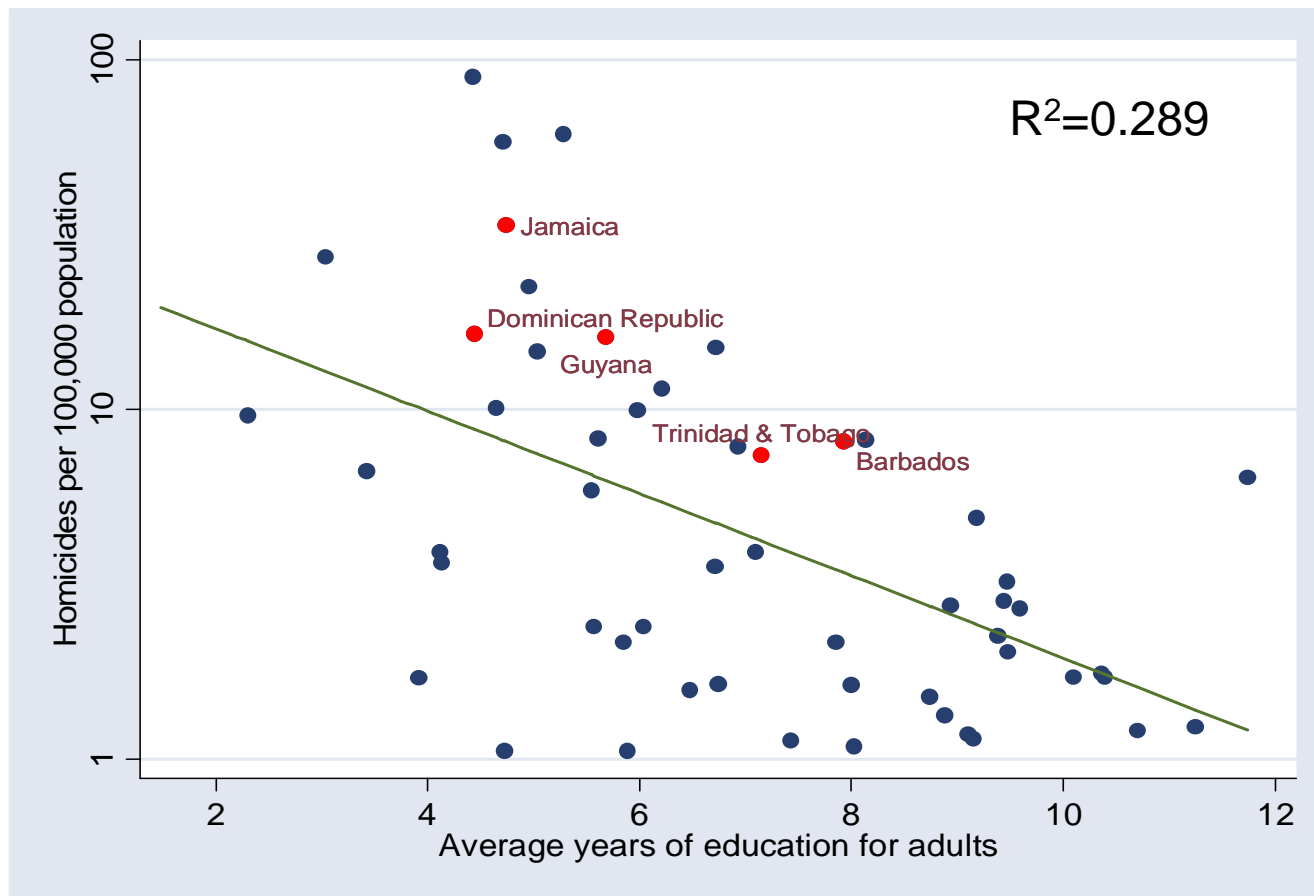
Kidnappings per 100,000 Population in Trinidad and Tobago



Homicide rates and inequality



Homicide rates and education



Cross-Country Determinants of Crime Rates

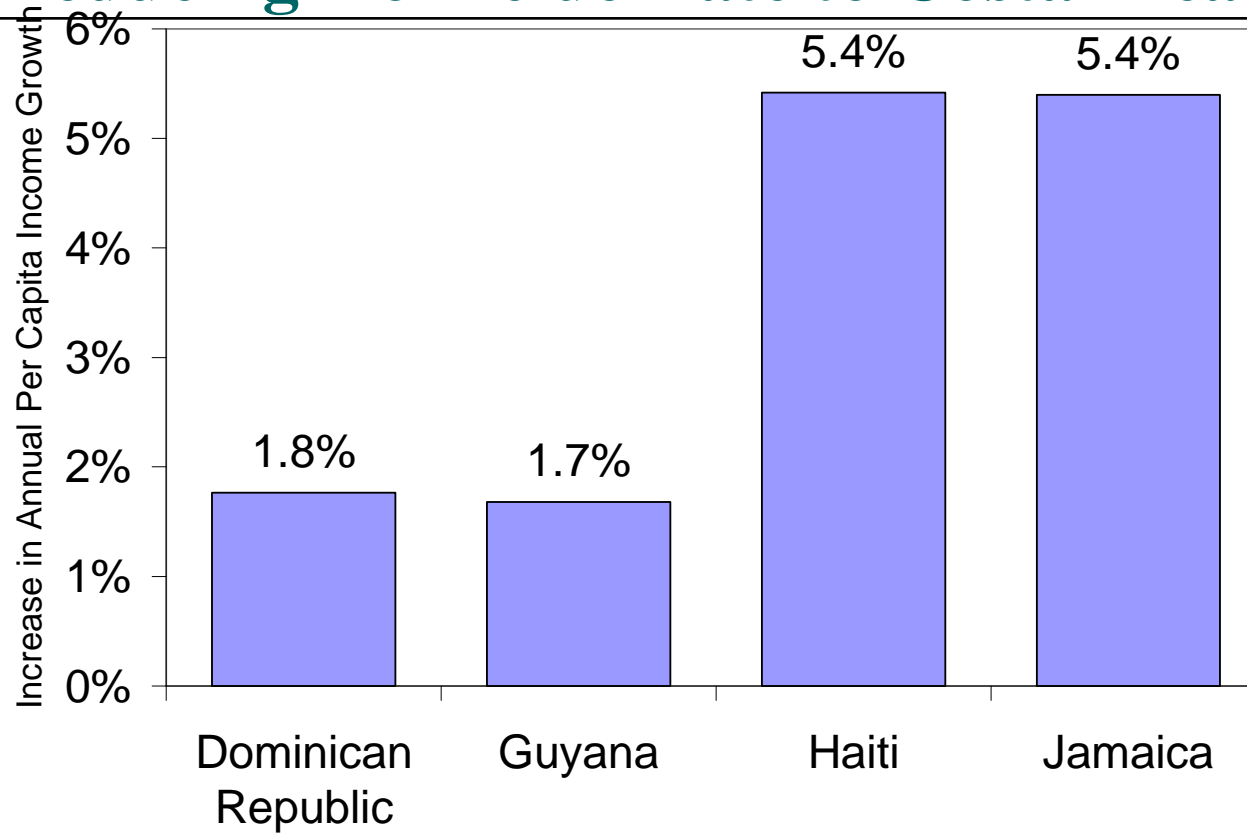
Variable	(1) Homicide rate	(2) Robbery rate	(3) Homicide rate	(4) Robbery rate
Constant	0.914 ** (0.458)	-1.107 ** (0.531)	0.998 ** (0.453)	-1.108 ** (0.527)
Lagged dependent variable	0.833 ** (0.038)	0.902 ** (0.031)	0.808 ** (0.039)	0.891 ** (0.032)
Growth rate	-0.017 * (0.010)	-0.026 ** (0.012)	-0.017 * (0.010)	-0.026 ** (0.011)
Average income (log)	-0.089 ** (0.040)	0.174 ** (0.050)	-0.094 ** (0.039)	0.178 ** (0.050)
Income inequality	0.003 (0.005)	0.003 (0.005)	0.002 (0.005)	0.002 (0.005)
Caribbean dummy			0.343 ** (0.139)	0.264 * (0.148)
Number of countries	61	54	61	54
Number of observations	182	179	182	179
R-squared	0.746	0.878	0.754	0.880

Summary of Micro-Analysis of Risk Factors for Criminal Victimization

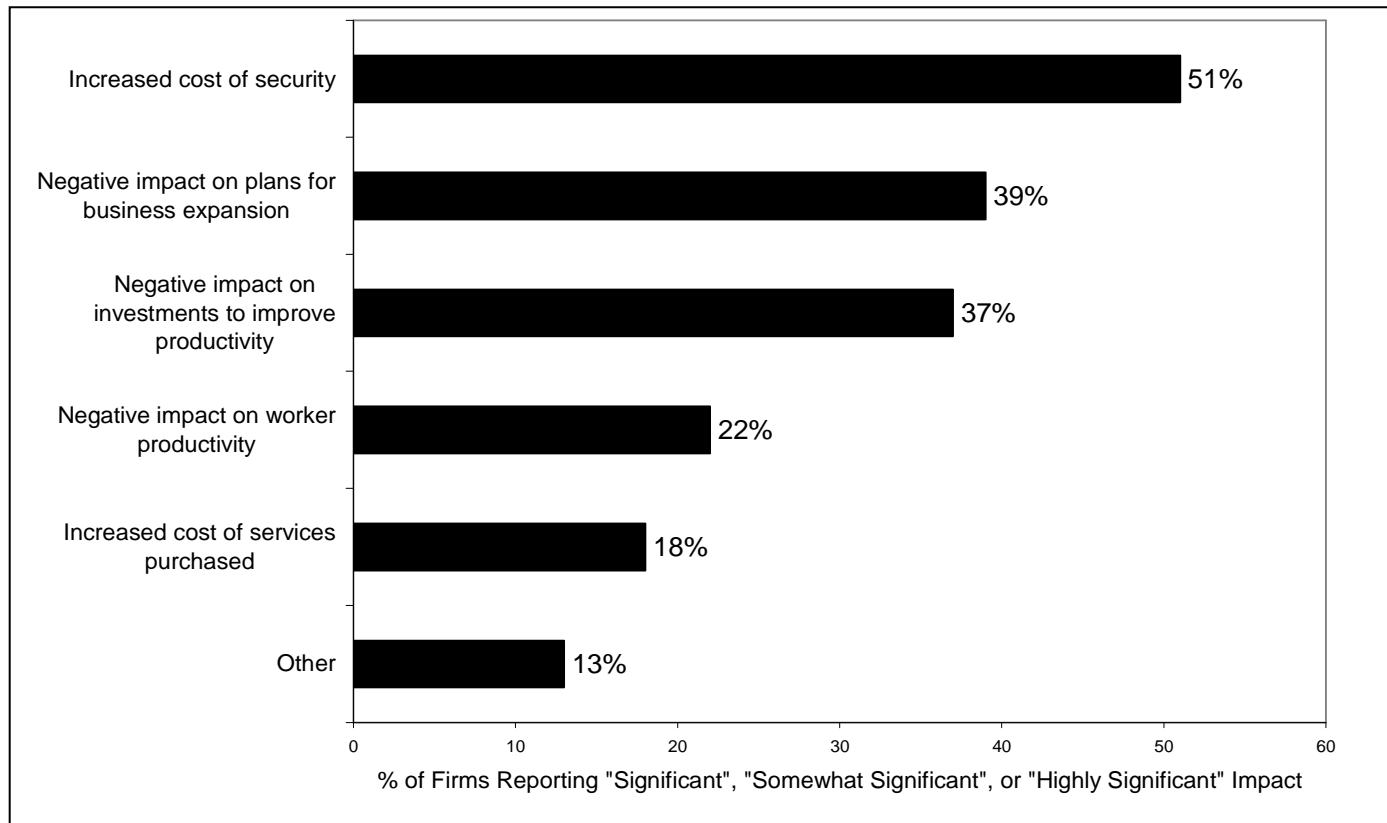
	Jamaica		Dominican Republic	Haiti
	Violent Crime (Murder)	Property Crime (Robbery)	Property Crime (Burglary/Mugging)	Property Crime (Burglary/Mugging)
<i>Household-level</i>				
Consumption/income	-	+	+	+
Female-headed	+	-	not sig.	not sig.
Young men	+	-	not sig.	not sig.
Education level	+	-	+	not sig.
<i>Community/province-level</i>				
Consumption/income	-	+	not sig.	n/a
Inequality	not sig.	not sig.	-	n/a
Female-headed	+	+	-	n/a
Young men	+	+	+	n/a
Education level	-	-	+	n/a
Population density	+	-	+	n/a
Urban	+	+	+	+
Reporting rate	-	-	not sig.	n/a

Note: + and – refer to sign of statistically significant coefficients from probit regressions of household victimization

Boost to Annual Economic Growth Rate: Reducing Homicide Rate to Costa Rican Level



Impact of Crime on Business Practices in Jamaica



Source: 2001 Firm Victimization Survey, described in Francis et al. (2003).



Cross-Country Regression Estimates: Effect of Violent Crime on Economic Growth

Variable	Estimates
Income	-0.1362* (.017)
Inequality	0.0013* (.0005)
Male education	0.0120 (.0168)
Female education	-0.0084 (.0179)
Price level of investment	0.0000 (.0001)
Homicide rate	-0.0021* (.0006)
Period Dummies	Yes
Countries	28
Observations	32

Source: World Bank (2006b).

Notes: Standard errors are shown in parentheses.

* significant at 5% level



Reducing crime pays:

If the Caribbean were to reduce its homicide rate by one-third...

...per capita economic growth could more than double.

Youth as victims of violence: homicide rates

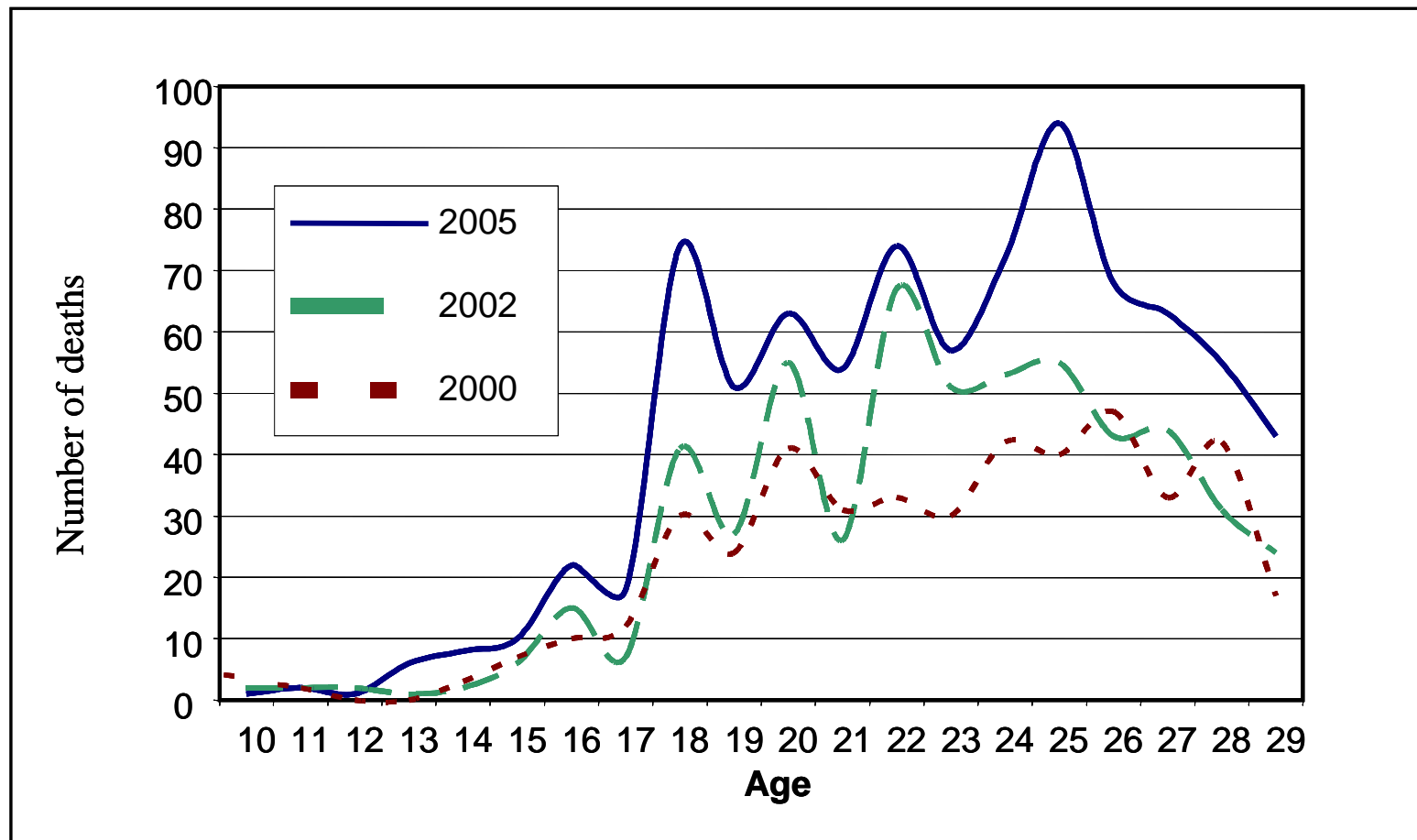
Country	Year	Total	All Ages Males	All Ages Female	Male Age15-29	Female Age15-29
Bahamas	1995-1997	14.9	26.1	--	48.4	--
Brazil	1995a	16.7	23.0	4.1	81.2	6.5
Chile	1994	3.0	5.4	0.8	6.7	--
Cuba	1997	6.2	9.6	2.7	18.4	5.7
Colombia	1995	61.6	116.8	9.0	212.5	15.0
Dominican Republic	2002a	10.2	19.7	2.12	35.3	3.22
	2005b	26.41	49.9	4.4	--	--
El Salvador	1993	55.6	108.4	8.4	133.1	8.8
Guyana	1994-1996	6.6	11.8	--	--	--
Jamaica	2004a	55.7	102.1	10.5	188.0	14.8
Trinidad and Tobago	1994	12.1	17.1	6.6	21.6	--
LAC average		19.3	34.7	4.0	68.6	6.4
United States	1998	6.9	10.7	3.1	23.6	4.6
Canada	1997	1.4	1.9	1.0	3.2	1.1
World		8.8	13.6	4.0	19.4	4.4

Source: World Health Organization. 2003. World Report on Health and Violence. Geneva.

a: Based on data obtained from World Health Organization (August 2006).

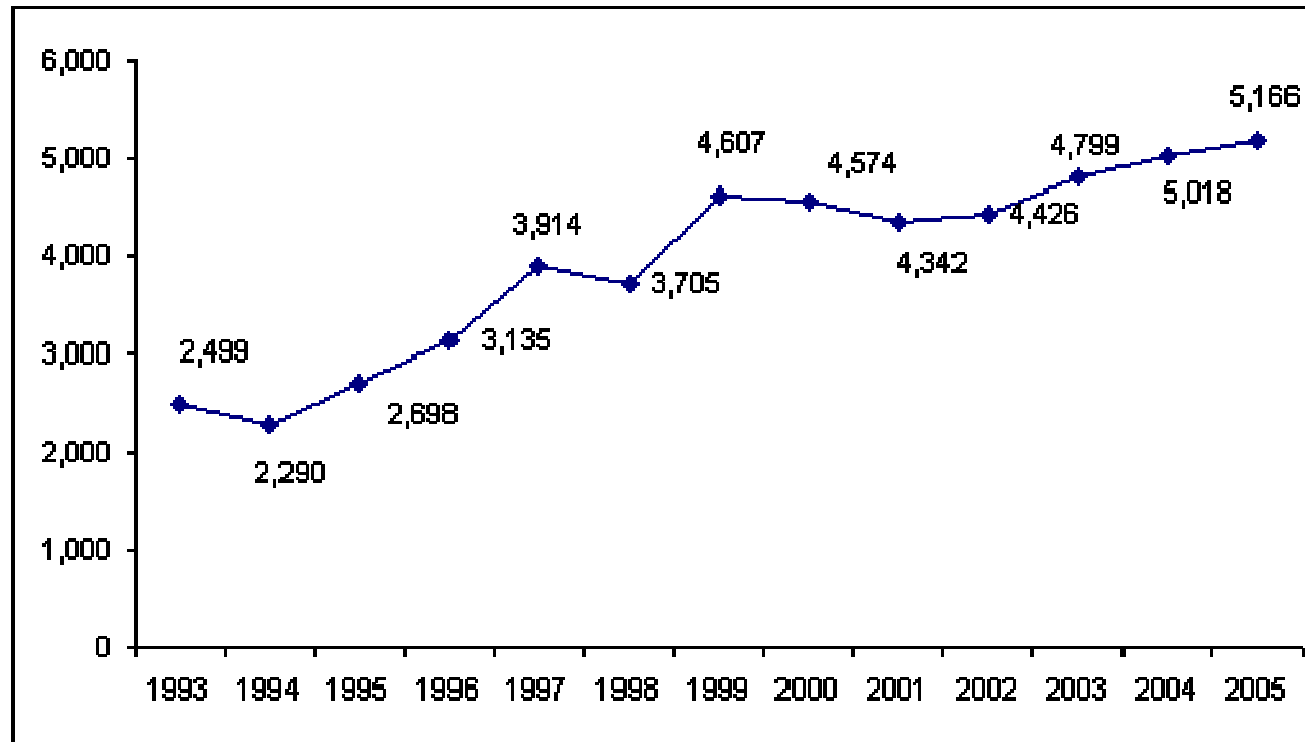
b: Estimates from National Police Statistics.

Homicide Deaths by Age in the Dominican Republic, 2000-2005



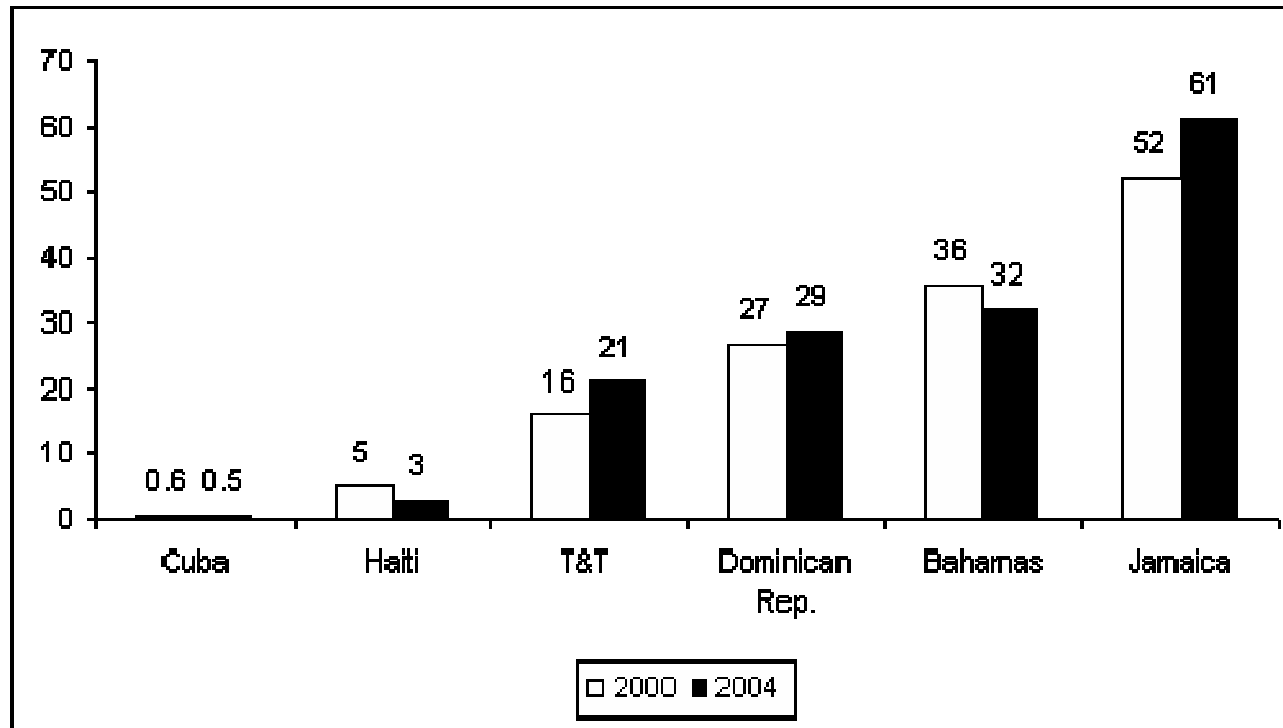
Source: Dominican Republic National Police, unpublished data

Criminal Deportations from the U.S. to the Caribbean: 1993-2005



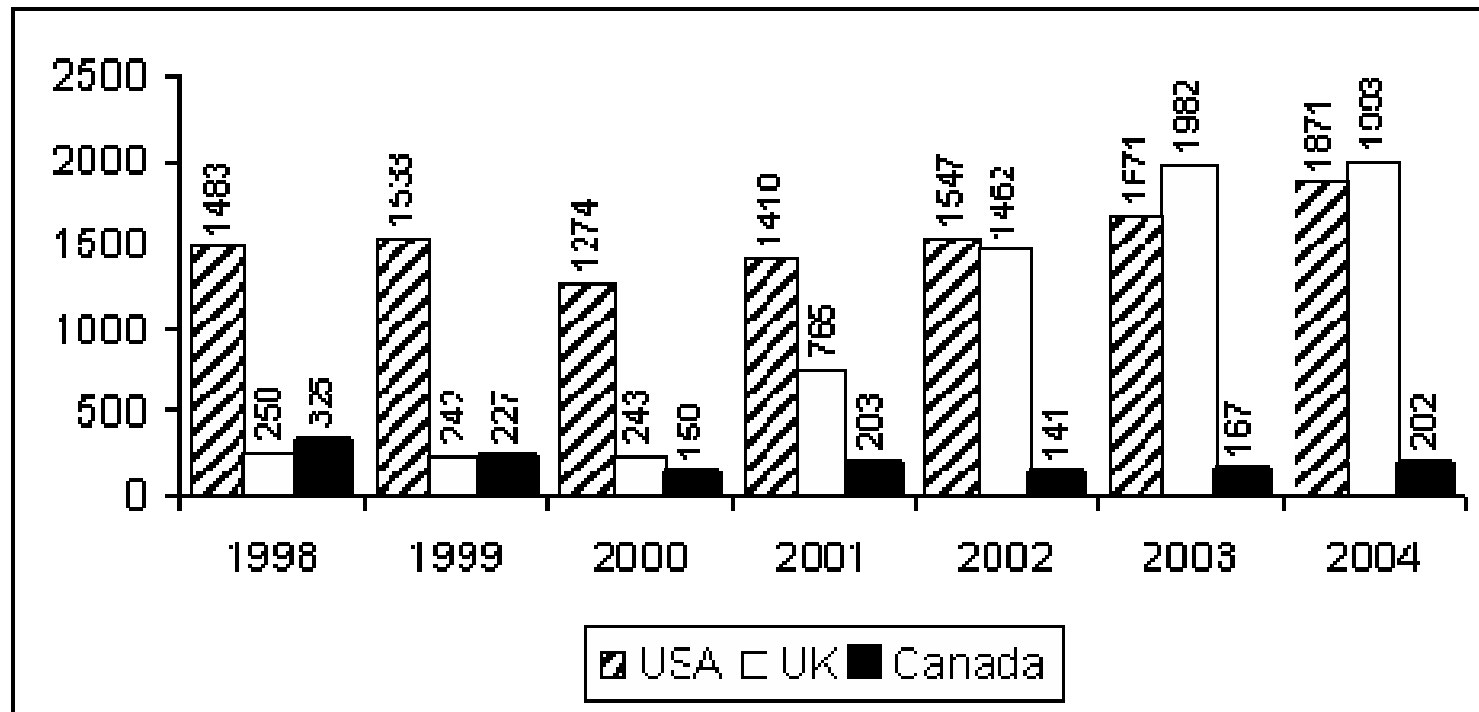
Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Criminal Deportees from the U.S. per 100,000 Population of Home Country



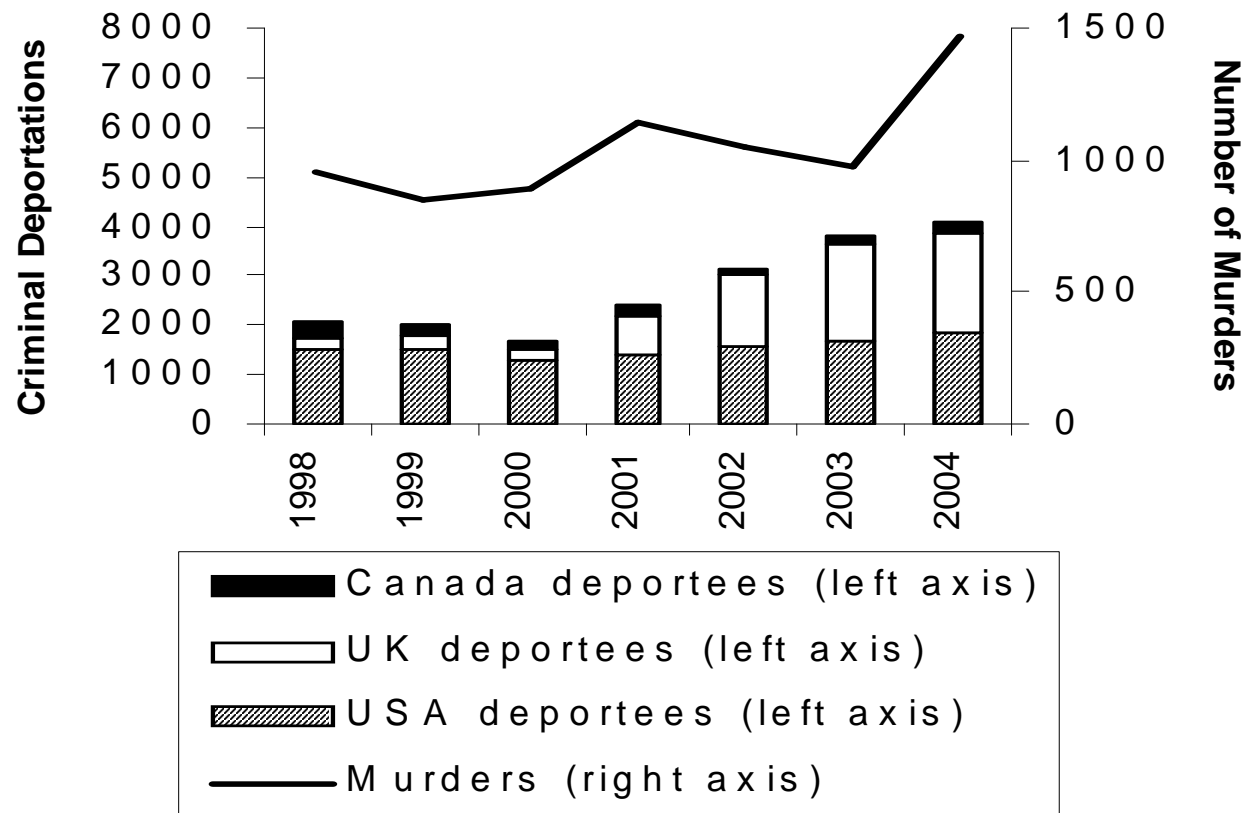
Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 2005

Criminal Deportations to Jamaica by Source Country: 1998-2004



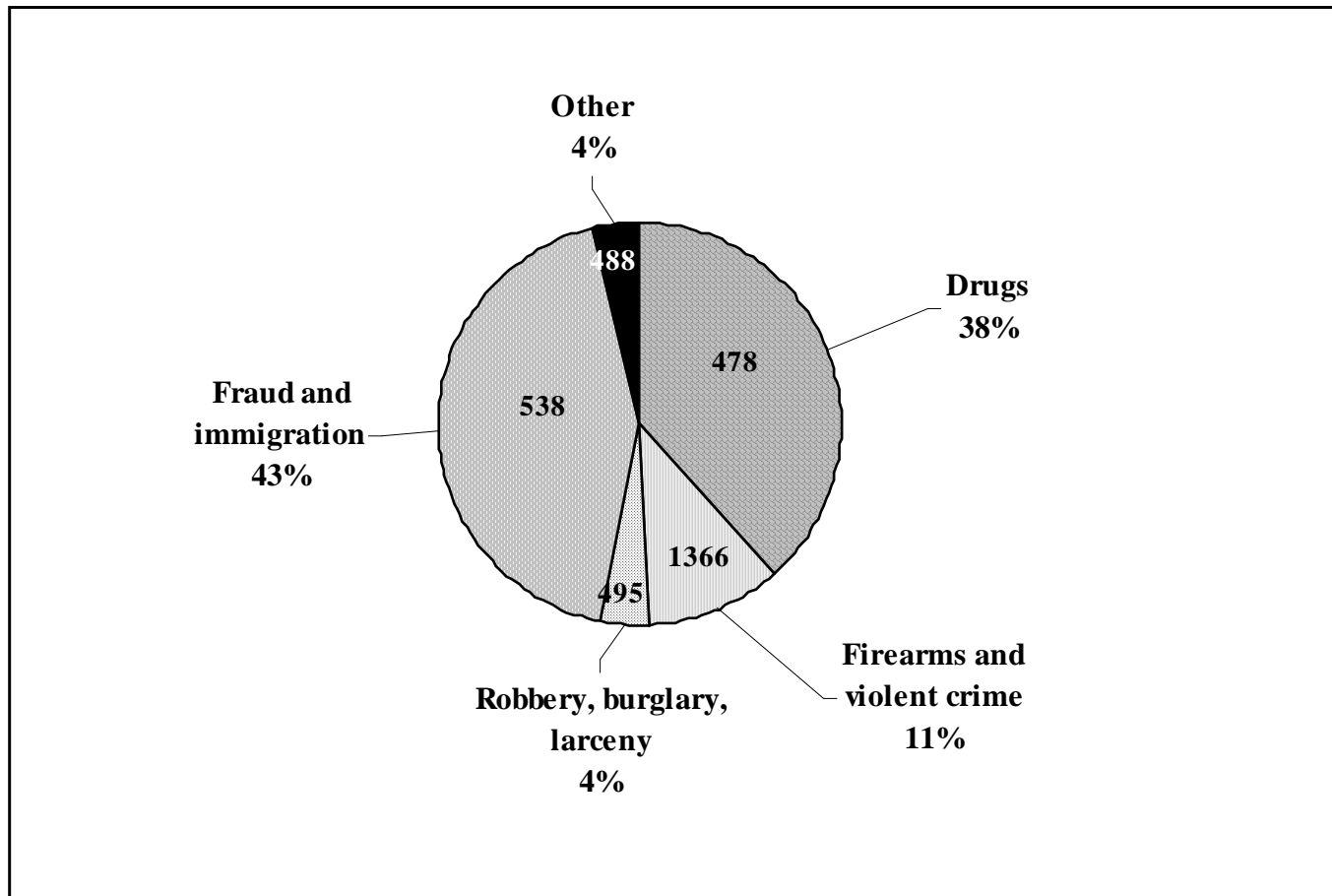
Source: Social and Economic Survey of Jamaica, various years.

Deportees and Murders in Jamaica: 1998-2004



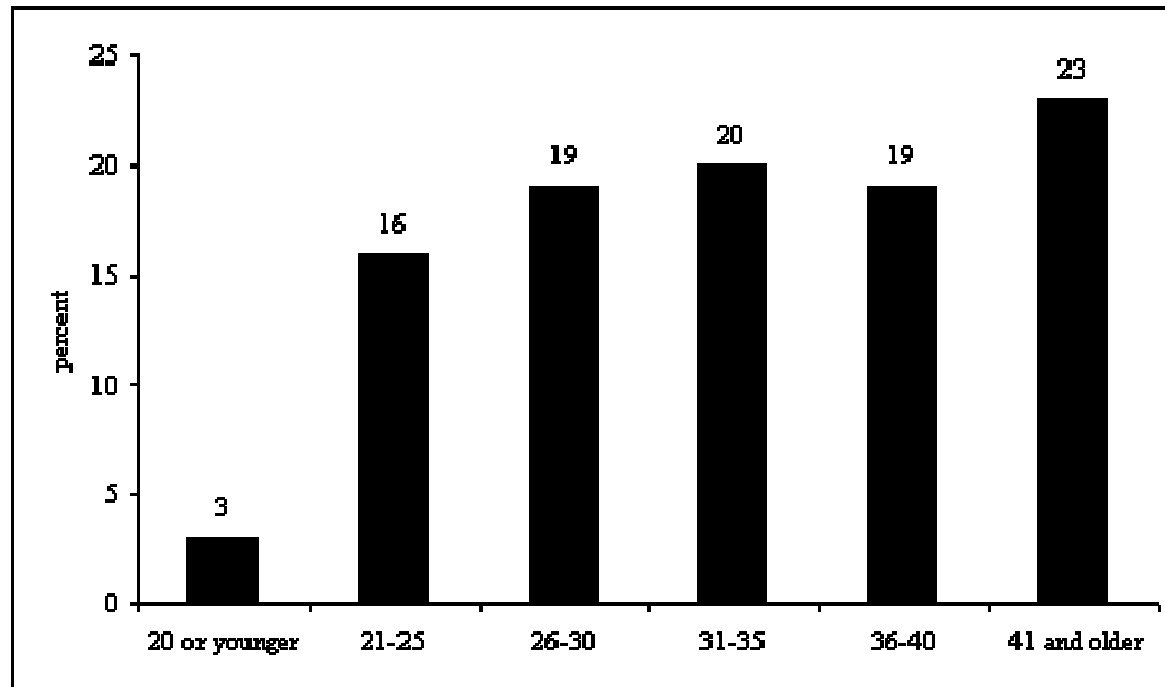
Source: Social and Economic Survey of Jamaica; Jamaica Constabulary Force.

Criminal Deportees to Jamaica from All Source Countries by Crime Type: 2001-2004



Source: Calculated from Social and Economic Survey of Jamaica, various years

Age on Deportation from the U.S. of Jamaican Criminal Deportees




Source: Headley et al, 2005.



Summary of Policy Recommendations

- Good policy requires good information
 - GIS data for policing and integrated programs (in larger cities)
 - Victimization surveys
- Reformed and revitalized criminal justice systems are essential
 - Reform of legislation is only the first step; institutions matter
 - Performance indicators are crucial step toward professionalization and performance management
- But avoid exclusive reliance on criminal justice systems; prevention initiatives can be highly cost-effective

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- Negative externalities for the Caribbean are clear in the case of:
 - Drug trafficking
 - Deportees
 - Guns

 - Gun control is crucial to decrease the lethality of violent crime
 - Gun registries, marking, tracking
 - Interdiction in ports

 - Priority areas for policy research
 - What works (especially in the area of youth violence prevention)
 - Role of deportees in crime