REPORT ON CITIZEN SECURITY IN THE AMERICAS /
INFORME SOBRE SEGURIDAD CIUDADANA EN LAS AMÉRICAS

2012

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Canada

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PREFACE

In 2009, the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States (OAS) created **Alertamérica**, the OAS Hemispheric Observatory on Security, which authorities, security specialists and the general public can visit at www.alertamerica.org.

The OAS Hemispheric Observatory on Security contains official data from OAS Member States which is sub-divided into 122 indicators that encompass the totality of areas related to the social phenomena of crime and violence, as well as information on the initiatives undertaken by Member States to control and sanction these. The indicators constitute the widest possible repertoire of official information on these themes in the Americas. It is hoped that they will act as a cause for reflection and debate on a topic which has become the principal source of concern for citizens in our region. It constitutes, moreover, the most appropriate indicators and points of reference for the short, medium, and long-term policies which the American countries have implemented with a view to improving citizen security.

The document which the reader has in his/her hands, **The Report on Citizen Security in the Americas 2012**, is the second version of the General Secretariat's Annual Report comprising the information available through Alertamérica. The reader will find a synthesis of the current citizen security situation in the Americas, broken down into eighty-two statistical tables, as well as the opinions of renowned experts from throughout the continent on the principle areas of regional concern in this field.

This publication has been supported by various organizations, entities and collaborators without whom this Report would not have been possible. I would like to thank the Government of Canada's *Anti-Crime Capacity Building Program (ACCBP)* and the *Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation* (AECID) which have provided invaluable assistance in the sourcing, analysis and dissemination of statistical information on citizen security in the Americas. I would also like to recognize the support provided by Member States' governments, which are of course the principal source of information disseminated in this Report.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems Survey and the Inter-American Development Bank, through its Regional Public Goods Project entitled *Regional System of Standardized Citizen Security and Violence Prevention Indicators*, have been key partners in the development of instruments to collect official information on crime and violence in the region.

The Justice Studies Center of the Americas (JSCA), the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM), the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), the Inter-American Children's Institute (IIN) and the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) have also participated in the sourcing and analysis of official information in close coordination with the OAS General Secretariat.

We would like to thank all of these organizations for the collaboration in this important effort; one which is firmly directed towards increasing transparency on issues which are deeply important for the future development of our region.

José Miguel Insulza
Secretary General

PREFACIO

En 2009 la Secretaría General de la Organización de los Estados Americanos (OEA) creó **Alertamérica**, el Observatorio Hemisférico de Seguridad de la OEA, que autoridades, especialistas en temas de seguridad y el público en general pueden visitar en la dirección www.alertamerica.org.

El Observatorio Hemisférico de Seguridad de la OEA contiene información oficial de los Estados miembros de la OEA, agrupada en 122 indicadores que abarcan la totalidad de las áreas comprendidas por los fenómenos sociales de delito y violencia, así como de las iniciativas desarrolladas por los Estados para lograr su control y sanción. Estos indicadores constituyen el más amplio repertorio de información oficial sobre estas materias en el Hemisferio y está llamado a servir de base para la reflexión y el debate sobre un tópico que se ha convertido en la principal preocupación de los habitantes de nuestra región. Constituye, igualmente, el mejor referente e indicador para las políticas de corto, mediano y largo plazo que los Estados de las Américas implementan con el objetivo de mejorar la seguridad de sus ciudadanos.

El texto que el lector tiene en sus manos, **Informe Sobre Seguridad Ciudadana en las Américas 2012**, es la segunda versión del Informe Anual elaborado por esta Secretaría General sobre la base de la información disponible en Alertamérica. En él el lector podrá encontrar una síntesis de la situación de las Américas en materia de seguridad ciudadana, agrupada en 82 tablas estadísticas, así como la opinión de destacados especialistas del continente sobre los principales temas de preocupación regional en este campo.

Esta publicación ha contado con el apoyo de diversos organismos, entidades y colaboradores, sin los cuales habría sido imposible llevar a cabo la tarea. El Gobierno de Canadá, por intermedio de su programa *Anti-Crime Capacity Building Program* (ACCBP) y el Gobierno de España, mediante su *Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo* (AECID) han apoyado permanentemente el acopio, análisis y divulgación de información estadística sobre seguridad ciudadana en las Américas. También reconocemos el apoyo de los gobiernos de los Estados Miembros de la OEA, que son las fuentes principales de toda la información que estamos divulgando.

La Organización de las Naciones Unidas contra la Droga y el Delito (ONUDD) con la Encuesta sobre Tendencias del Crimen y Operaciones de los Sistemas Criminales y el Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo por intermedio de su Proyecto de Bienes Públicos Regionales titulado *Sistema Regional de Indicadores de Convivencia y Seguridad Ciudadana*, han sido socios claves en el desarrollo de instrumentos para recolectar información oficial sobre la criminalidad y violencia en la región.

También han participado en los esfuerzos de acopio y análisis de datos oficiales, en forma coordinada con la Secretaría General de la OEA, el Centro de Estudios de Justicia de las Américas (CEJA), la Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos (CIDH), la Comisión Interamericana de Mujeres (CIM), la Comisión Interamericana para el Control del Abuso de Drogas (CICAD), el Instituto Interamericano del Niño, la Niña y el Adolescente (IIN) y la Organización Panamericana de la Salud (OPS).

A todos ellos agradecemos su colaboración en este esfuerzo que busca ampliar la transparencia de información sobre un tema crucial para el futuro de nuestra región.

José Miguel In sulza
Secretario General

MUERTES VIOLENTAS
VIOLENT DEATHS

EL CRIMEN ORGANIZADO EN LAS AMÉRICAS: UNA LECTURA DESDE LAS PREOCUPACIONES Y DESAFÍOS SUBYACENTES

Por: General Óscar Naranjo Trujillo
Expresidente de la Comunidad de Policías de América (AMERIPOL)

La seguridad de la región, en la última década, ha adquirido una dimensión integral, complementaria y transnacional en la lucha contra los fenómenos del crimen organizado y sus actores, y ha avanzado en la construcción de un escenario de riesgos globales y comunes para el continente, basado en la identificación de prioridades y esfuerzos unificados bajo un concepto más amplio de seguridad humana, para enfrentar con éxito los entornos de violencia y crimen, reconfigurados particularmente en el narcotráfico y el lavado de activos, que impactan y afectan el conglomerado social en su entorno, integridad y desarrollo.

Aunque existen focos de inseguridad serios y los índices de violencia son altos, no se puede afirmar la existencia de un crimen organizado en su máxima expresión, ni tampoco considerar la existencia de "ciudades fallidas", dado que aún la gobernabilidad prevalece y el esfuerzo mancomunado internacional persiste con resultados de trascendencia en la lucha contra todas las manifestaciones del crimen transnacional. Sin embargo, la evolución y sofisticación de la criminalidad hace imperativo repensar las estrategias adoptadas con el fin de incorporar nuevos elementos que permitan tener una lectura anticipada sobre su comportamiento, estructura, ramificaciones, conexiones, finanzas y tentáculos en lo local como precondición necesaria para la definición de estrategias que respondan a la naturaleza y mutación del crimen organizado transnacional y la actuación oportuna y eficaz de las instituciones policiales y demás entes gubernamentales.

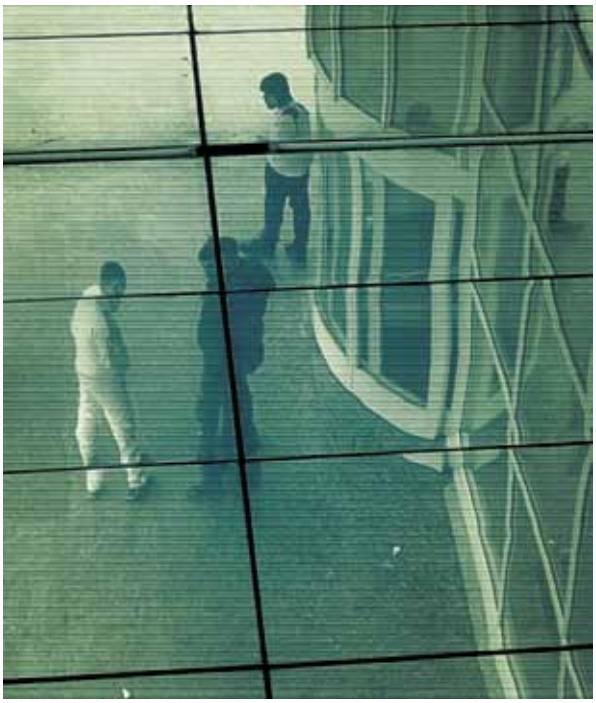
La visión estratégica de seguridad para la región, que conjuntamente se ha construido desde la Organización de Estados Americanos, identifica unas nuevas amenazas en un entorno multidimensional[1], lo que ha permitido definir unas líneas de seguimiento especializado desde tres perspectivas: 1. unas amenazas tradicionales asociadas al narcotráfico, terrorismo y la delincuencia organizada, 2. el protagonismo e interacción asumido por unas manifestaciones criminales no tradicionales derivadas de la simbiosis de delitos y 3. el surgimiento de unas preocupaciones y desafíos comunes asociados a aspectos políticos, sociales, económicos, de salud y ambientales, como la corrupción, la pobreza, las catástrofes y pandemias, que integran en su conjunto unas grandes fuerzas desequilibrantes a la seguridad pública regional.

Sobre la base de esta argumentación, Colombia se identifica con una concepción geoestratégica regional de la seguridad, apreciando en primer lugar, que de las 18 categorías de delitos transnacionales, que a instancias de las Naciones Unidas se han convenido en el mandato internacional[2], hoy por hoy varios de ellos se agrupan o se derivan de la incidencia de las grandes amenazas que abarcan el marco de las preocupaciones de seguridad para la región.

La evolución de los mercados criminales y los enclaves del delito, hace prioritario que

1 El 19 de febrero de 2009, se conmemoró el quinto aniversario sobre la declaración de seguridad en las Américas, allí se reafirmaron las amenazas, preocupaciones y desafíos a la seguridad en el hemisferio bajo una naturaleza diversa y de alcance multidimensional, en lo cual se incluyen aspectos políticos, económicos, sociales, de salud y ambientales.

2 El 1995 la ONU identificó 18 categorías de delitos transnacionales.



los estados estudien desde un enfoque económico, los mecanismos empleados por las organizaciones para la comercialización de la oferta criminal y la maximización de sus finanzas bajo una lógica de actuación en red y la compra de servicios criminales en diversas zonas estratégicas que permitan una mayor movilidad y expansión.

Esta perspectiva se enriquece aún más con lo que hemos denominado el análisis de las **6T**, la cual recoge aspectos críticos como el **t**ráfico de estupefacientes, el **t**ráfico de armas, municiones y explosivos, el **t**ráfico de seres humanos, el **t**errorismo, el **t**ráfico de dinero y el **t**ráfico de recursos naturales. Estos delitos multidimensionales registran hoy niveles preocupantes de violencia e incidencia, que advierten por un lado la tendencia de expansión y una relativa homogenización en las Américas, y por otro la necesidad de concentrar esfuerzos para lograr un efectivo y contundente impacto a sus manifestaciones criminológicas.

La incidencia, interacción y codependencia de estas manifestaciones del crimen son los ejes impulsores de la criminalidad organizada en nuestra región, asociadas a rentas criminales y modalidades de violencia, que hoy son identificables dado que, contrario a lo que ocurría en épocas anteriores, los adelantos científicos, han permitido conocer, perfilar y atacar de una manera más directa.

De la mano de la reconfiguración del fenómeno, los actores han venido perfilando una caracterización del crimen regional, que se sustenta en una búsqueda recurrente de reputación de “poder”, conllevando a una ausencia de límites, incentivando disputas y “lealtades” criminales, la aplicación del terror y el chantaje como arma defensiva al interior del entorno delictual y de “blindaje” para la defensa y desconocimiento de los marcos legales, que promueve la corrupción. En la actualidad vemos por un lado, una criminalidad con pretensiones de ampliar sus redes y de afectación a la seguridad de los ciudadanos, y por otro, una decidida respuesta de los gobiernos e instituciones policiales por asestar operativos estructurales contra los nodos centrales de la criminalidad a partir del fortalecimiento de los mecanismos de cooperación multilateral de vital relevancia para la lucha frontal contra las diversas manifestaciones del crimen.

La simbiosis del narcotráfico con el terrorismo permite dimensionar las implicaciones de una criminalidad multidimensional. Produciéndose la necesidad de expresar la preocupación global de alianzas entre intereses narcotraficantes y terroristas, llevando a la priorización de la lucha contra el tráfico internacional de droga.

Las disputas por el control de áreas de producción y rutas, la incentivación de rentas criminales que promueven el sicariato, secuestro y extorsión, el estímulo que otorga al terrorismo al facilitar la adquisición de armas y explosivos, el tráfico ilegal de dinero que se fundamenta en el lavado de activos y la trata de personas que estimula el entorno mafioso de los grandes capos y cabecillas terroristas, son elementos que no solo impactan a la seguridad y estabilidad de las naciones, sino que tienen hoy en día una repercusión directa en la

percepción de seguridad ciudadana, al incentivar el surgimiento y fortalecimiento de grupos delincuenciales, que en las grandes urbes despliegan niveles preocupantes de criminalidad y violencia.

Es así que fenómenos como el crecimiento del consumo de drogas, impactan directamente en la oferta para el narcomenudeo, dado que la distribución local está registrando una rentabilidad similar a la internacional, constituyendo macroeconomías ilegales alrededor del ilícito con ganancias cercanas al 250%, que para el caso de Colombia, son eje promotor de la violencia y el crimen urbano.

En Suramérica se registran coincidencias preocupantes, donde el crecimiento paulatino de los cultivos ilícitos y la producción de droga en los últimos cinco (5) años es concomitante con el escalamiento de delitos como el secuestro. Para el caso de Colombia, el sicariato y la aparición de bandas criminales, soportadas en el narcotráfico y alianzas multicriminales con grupos terroristas y delincuenciales, representan hoy un desafío mayor para la seguridad.

La acción policial en contra del narcotráfico, no se concibe de manera exclusiva como un problema de seguridad y salud pública, sino como una defensa integral de las democracias de América Latina. Los viejos paradigmas que dieron origen a la denominación de cárteles narcotraficantes vienen en desestimación, en la medida en que esas estructuras jerarquizadas y subordinadas tienden a desaparecer, dando origen a una especie de **outsourcing criminal**, en donde hay asociaciones establecidas en línea horizontal con una alta movilidad por el continente, Europa y Asia, que capitalizan mercados y oferta criminal menor.

La lucha contra la delincuencia organizada tiene su centro de gravedad en la legitimidad institucional. Por mayor que sea el desafío, terrorista y narcotraficante, el comportamiento de las fuerzas institucionales tiene que estar apegado al respeto por la ley y los derechos humanos. De lo contrario cada vez que un servidor público se desvía de su actuación, lo que hace es legitimar al crimen, poniendo a prueba la capacidad moral de integridad y ética de las fuerzas de los Estados.

Los esfuerzos gubernamentales y de la comunidad americana de policías, por combatir y someter a los criminales que inciden en nuestras naciones y transgreden nuestras fronteras, han sido enormes y sin claudicación. Así ha quedado reafirmado en la expresión espontanea de 20 naciones, que desde el 2008 nos agrupamos en AMERIPOL, espacio de coordinación para las policías del continente en la lucha contra el crimen. Desde su creación se han generado 19.000 transacciones de intercambio de información[3], que se extienden para el caso de Colombia, en la acción multilateral que se desarrolla con Interpol y Europol.

La ofensiva de las instituciones policiales del continente, se está traduciendo también en capturas e incautaciones millonarias de dinero[4], sin precedente en el pasado reciente. Para el caso de Colombia ha representado el apor-

3 Comunidad de Policía de América Latina y el Caribe.

4 Más de 326 millones de dólares a partir de incautaciones en Colombia a abril de 2011.

te de cooperación en procesos operacionales con **ocho (8) países de América y Europa**. Esto ha producido lo que puede denominarse como una diáspora narcotraficante, que plasma la movilización de narcotraficantes en la región y Centroamérica.

La Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos de la OEA en 2009[5], señaló que la seguridad ciudadana debe contemplarse como una de las dimensiones de la seguridad humana y por lo tanto del desarrollo humano, lo cual involucra la interrelación de múltiples actores del Estado y la sociedad. Para la ONU este componente reviste la misma importancia, razón por la cual ha planteado que la seguridad ciudadana es una política pública que fue descuidada históricamente por los gobiernos de la región.

De esta manera las nuevas preocupaciones para la región, nos presentan los problemas de seguridad ciudadana como un factor de atención dado el nivel de incidencia que están recibiendo de organizaciones de crimen organizado serio, sumado al impacto de múltiples factores sociales, económicos, políticos y culturales, que alteran la convivencia e incentivan los niveles de percepción de inseguridad.

5 Informe sobre Seguridad Ciudadana y Derechos Humanos – Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos OEA.

Esta dimensión requiere de la formulación y aplicación de **sistemas integrales de seguridad,** que incentiven la reducción de los índices de criminalidad y delincuencia, y fortalezcan las herramientas de los Estados, para garantizar la tranquilidad y convivencia en nuestras sociedades.

Un sistema de seguridad debe concentrar los mecanismos necesarios para reducir los factores que conducen a la generación del delito, lo cual requiere de una dinámica integral y eficaz en su funcionamiento a partir de la articulación de cuatro (4) componentes:

***La acción preventiva*:** que conjuga la responsabilidad del Estado en la formulación de políticas de inversión social en educación, empleo y salubridad, para desestimular focos de oferta para el crimen, fundamentadas en la infancia y adolescencia.

***Un servicio de policía basado en la eficiencia*:** que despliegue una actividad preventiva y de atención directa ante las necesidades de la comunidad, la mitigación del crimen, otorgando la detección y la captura del delincuente o criminal.

***La aplicación de un efectivo sistema de justicia*:** con acceso equitativo y amplio, que ofrezca garantías para su aplicación, y disuada la acción delincuencial con una real aplicación de penas.

***Una infraestructura acorde para el servicio penitenciario*:** que otorgue garantías y condiciones para el cumplimiento de condenas, motive y promueva la resocialización e impida la continuidad de la participación delictiva y criminal desde los centros penitenciarios.

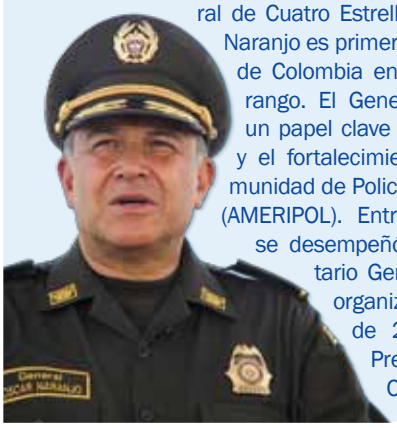
Este sistema extrapolado a los intereses del continente debe homogenizarse y avanzar hacia renovadas alianzas y mecanismos de cooperación multilateral, particularmente frente a los mecanismos que ya se vienen afianzando en el marco de la inteligencia con CLACIP en AMERIPOL, entendiendo como un todo las preocupaciones y prioridades que en materia de seguridad y desarrollo necesita la región, para confrontar una amenaza criminal que cada día es más global y apremia de la concentración de esfuerzos para cerrarle espacios a las organizaciones y fomentar escenarios de prevención y resocialización, que desestimulen la generación del delito. Por el momento un primer paso que podría contribuir a la formulación de esfuerzos conjuntos, debe partir del conocimiento que se tiene desde la perspectiva de los cuerpos de inteligencia, para construir el primer reporte de evaluación de la amenaza del crimen organizado para las Américas, a instancias de AMERIPOL.

La búsqueda de acciones contundentes contra la criminalidad organizada es responsabilidad de los estados, el tratamiento y abordaje a estos complejos desafíos, deben nacer del conjunto de voluntades generadas alrededor de instituciones, gobiernos y sociedad, por contener su avance y focalizar la actuación sobre los puntos de gravedad de las organizaciones criminales para lograr impactar su estructura funcional y lucrativa.

Esto trae implícito ciertos desafíos: estudiar la interdependencia de la criminalidad con otras manifestaciones que alteran la seguridad, identificar los elementos de riesgo que facilitan su estructuración, la forma como se despliega en múltiples territorios y condiciona el comportamiento de los ciudadanos, conocer su morfología y fisonomía y los elementos que están asociados en tiempo y espacio para anticipar los comportamientos futuros de la criminalidad y, sobre esta base, construir las estrategias institucionales que permitan contener su actividad criminal y prevenir su incidencia en la convivencia y seguridad de los ciudadanos. La última palabra no la ha tenido ni la podrá tener la criminalidad, sino los estados y sus instituciones que han demostrado altas capacidades para responder con efectividad a las amenazas y riesgos emergentes.

General Óscar Naranjo Trujillo
Expresidente de la Comunidad de Policías de América (AMERIPOL)

Óscar Naranjo Trujillo (n. Colombia) se graduó con honores como subteniente de la Escuela de Cadetes General Santander de la Policía Nacional de Colombia en 1978. Durante una carrera de más de treinta y cinco años con la Policía, el General ha ocupado varios cargos de alta responsabilidad y confianza que incluyen la Dirección de la Policía Judicial e Inteligencia y la Dirección de Inteligencia Policial. En 2007, el Presidente Uribe le designó como Director General de la Policía. En 2010, el Presidente Santos le ascendió al rango de General de Cuatro Estrellas, el General Naranjo es primer y único policía de Colombia en ostentar este rango. El General ha jugado un papel clave en la creación y el fortalecimiento de la Comunidad de Policías de América (AMERIPOL). Entre 2007-2010, se desempeñó como Secretario General de dicha organización y, desde 2011 ha sido Presidente de la Comunidad.



1.1 INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE 2000-2011 (TOTAL)

Indicator definition

Number of victims of offenses of Intentional Homicide, as recorded by the Police. Intentional Homicide means death deliberately inflicted on a person by another person, including infanticide.

COUNTRY	YEAR											
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Antigua and Barbuda	5	7	5	5	4	3	11	17	16	16	6	
Argentina	2,653	3,048	3,453	2,876	2,259	3,166	3,049	3,151	3,558	2,336	2,237	
Bahamas	74	43	52	50	44	52	62	78	72	85	94	
Barbados	20	25	25	33	22	29	35	27	25	19	31	
Belize	41	64	87	67	79	81	92	97	103	97	129	
Bolivia	3,078	2,957	2,610	2,565	3,748	876	2,724	1,013	1,216	1,130	1,084	
Brazil	46,082	47,899	49,640	50,980	38,995	40,975	39,420	38,716	43,635	42,023	40,974	
Canada	546	554	582	548	624	594	559	539	555	540	492	
Chile	878	929	732	592	272	570	593	616	588	594	634	636
Colombia	25,681	26,311	27,829	21,918	18,888	17,234	16,274	16,381	15,250	17,717	17,459	
Costa Rica	249	262	261	300	265	338	348	369	512	484	527	
Dominica	2	1	9	8	8	8	5	7	7	13	15	
Dominican Republic	1,144	1,110	1,310	1,656	2,390	2,121	2,107	2,092	2,607	2,625	2,638	2,513
Ecuador	1,833	1,658	1,906	1,609	2,390	2,121	2,385	2,273	1,916	1,883	2,638	
El Salvador	2,341	2,210	2,024	2,172	2,768	3,882	3,927	3,495	3,179	4,349	4,005	4,308
Grenada	15	6	14	9	6	11	12	11	14	7	12	
Guatemala	2,904	3,230	3,630	4,237	4,507	5,338	5,885	5,781	6,292	6,498	5,960	
Guyana	76	80	143	209	131	142	163	115	158	117	139	
Haiti (*5)		1,382	1,764	1,939	1,342			496	494	612	703	
Honduras	3,176	3,488	3,629	2,224	2,155	2,417	3,118	3,588	4,473	4,996	6,236	7,104
Jamaica	887	1,139	1,045	975	1,471	1,674	1,340	1,583	1,611	1,683	1,442	1,133
Mexico	13,849	13,855	13,144	12,676	11,658	11,255	11,775	10,295	13,193	16,117	20,585	
Nicaragua	476	537	554	635	646	729	686	714	738	802	785	738
Panama	299	306	380	338	308	364	363	444	654	818	759	
Paraguay	995	1,314	1,372	1,285	1,209	1,076	934	906	942	848	741	
Peru	1,302	1,294	1,136	1,316	1,526	3,057	3,141	2,943	3,413	4,074	5,473	7,086
Saint Kitts and Nevis	3	6	5	10	11	8	17	16	23	27	20	
Saint Lucia	23	34	42	36	36	34	39	25	39	39	44	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	20	12	20	18	28	26	13	36	27	20	25	
Suriname	68	79	57	60	71	69	62	45	43	24		
Trinidad and Tobago	120	151	171	229	260	386	371	391	547	506	472	
United States	15,586	16,037	16,229	16,528	16,148	16,740	17,030	16,929	16,272	15,241	14,159	
Uruguay	214	218	231	197	200	188	203	194	221	226	205	199
Venezuela	8,053	8,703	10,639	12,622	9,716	9,964	12,257	13,156	14,584	13,986		
AMERICAS (34 countries)	**134,075**	**138,949**	**144,730**	**140,922**	**124,185**	**126,870**	**129,496**	**126,539**	**136,977**	**140,552**	**144,733**	
Sub-regional data:												
Caribbean (13 countries) (*1)	2,313	3,916	4,462	4,968	5,622	4,352	4,012	4,779	5,482	5,652	5,502	
Central America (7 countries) (*2)	9,486	10,097	10,565	9,973	10,728	13,149	14,419	14,488	15,951	18,044	18,401	
North America (3 countries) (*3)	29,981	30,446	29,955	29,752	28,430	28,589	29,364	27,763	30,020	31,898	35,236	
South America (11 countries) (*4)	90,913	94,490	99,748	96,229	79,405	79,438	81,205	79,509	85,524	84,958	85,594	

Note

(*1) Data for the Caribbean includes: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*2) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. (*3) Data for North America includes: Canada, Mexico, and the United States. (*4) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela. (*5) Data for Haiti (2007-2010) were obtained through the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti.

1.2 INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE 2000-2011 (RATE)

Indicator definition

Rate per 100,000 inhabitants of victims of Intentional Homicide, as recorded by the Police. Intentional Homicide means death deliberately inflicted on a person by another person, including infanticide. Some countries with fewer than 100,000 inhabitants have their rates presented for comparative purposes.

COUNTRY	YEAR											
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Antigua and Barbuda	6.5	8.9	6.3	6.2	4.9	3.6	12.9	19.8	18.4	18.2	6.7	
Argentina	7.2	8.2	9.2	7.6	5.9	8.2	7.8	8.0	8.9	5.8	5.5	
Bahamas	24.3	13.9	16.6	15.8	13.7	16.0	18.8	23.4	21.3	24.9	27.2	
Barbados	7.9	10.0	10.0	13.1	8.7	11.5	13.8	10.6	9.8	7.4	12.1	
Belize	16.3	24.8	33.0	24.8	28.6	28.7	31.9	32.9	34.2	31.6	41.2	
Bolivia	37.0	34.8	30.1	29.0	41.6	9.5	29.1	10.6	12.5	11.5	10.8	
Brazil	26.5	27.1	27.7	28.1	21.2	22.0	21.0	20.4	22.7	21.7	21.0	
Canada	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	
Chile	5.7	6.0	4.6	3.7	1.7	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7
Colombia	64.6	65.1	67.7	52.5	44.6	40.0	37.2	36.9	33.9	38.8	37.7	
Costa Rica	6.3	6.5	6.4	7.2	6.2	7.8	7.9	8.3	11.3	10.6	11.4	
Dominica	2.8	1.4	12.7	11.3	11.3	11.1	6.9	9.6	9.6	17.6	19.5	
Dominican Republic	13.0	12.4	14.4	17.9	25.4	22.2	21.8	21.3	26.2	26.0	25.8	
Ecuador	14.9	13.3	15.1	12.6	18.5	16.2	18.1	17.0	14.2	13.8	19.2	
El Salvador	39.4	37.0	33.8	36.1	45.9	64.1	64.6	57.2	51.8	70.6	64.7	69.2
Grenada	14.9	5.9	13.7	8.8	5.9	10.8	11.7	10.7	13.5	6.7	11.5	
Guatemala	25.9	28.1	30.8	35.0	36.4	42.0	45.2	43.3	46.0	46.3	41.5	
Guyana	9.8	10.4	18.7	27.1	17.2	18.6	21.3	15.1	20.7	15.4	18.3	
Haiti		15.7	19.7	21.3	14.5			5.1	5.0	6.1	6.9	
Honduras	51.0	54.9	55.9	33.6	31.9	35.1	44.3	50.0	61.1	66.9	81.9	91.6
Jamaica	34.5	44.0	40.0	37.1	55.5	62.7	49.9	58.7	59.5	61.8	52.8	41.2
Mexico	14.1	14.0	13.1	12.5	11.4	10.9	11.3	9.8	12.4	15.0	18.6	
Nicaragua	9.3	10.4	10.6	11.9	12.0	13.4	12.4	12.8	13.0	14.0	13.5	12.6
Panama	10.1	10.2	12.4	10.8	9.7	11.3	11.0	13.3	19.2	23.7	21.6	
Paraguay	18.6	24.1	24.6	22.6	20.9	18.2	15.5	14.8	15.1	13.4	11.5	
Peru	5.0	4.9	4.3	4.9	5.6	11.0	11.1	10.3	11.8	14.0	18.6	24.1
Saint Kitts and Nevis	6.8	13.0	10.6	21.3	23.4	16.7	35.4	32.7	46.9	54.0	38.5	
Saint Lucia	14.7	21.5	26.4	22.4	22.2	20.6	23.4	14.9	22.9	22.7	25.3	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	18.5	11.1	18.5	16.7	25.7	23.9	11.9	33.0	24.8	18.3	22.9	
Suriname	14.6	16.7	11.9	12.3	14.4	13.8	12.3	8.8	8.3	4.6		
Trinidad and Tobago	9.3	11.6	13.1	17.5	19.8	29.3	28.0	29.4	41.0	37.8	35.2	
United States	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.6	
Uruguay	6.5	6.6	7.0	6.0	6.1	5.7	6.1	5.8	6.6	6.8	6.1	5.9
Venezuela	33.1	35.1	42.2	49.2	37.2	37.5	45.3	47.9	52.2	49.3		
AMERICAS (34 countries) (*1)	**16.4**	**16.8**	**17.3**	**16.7**	**14.5**	**14.7**	**14.8**	**14.3**	**15.3**	**15.4**	**15.6**	
Sub-regional data: (*1)												
Caribbean (13 countries) (*2)	16.4	17.2	19.3	21.2	23.7	23.7	18.5	19.3	21.9	22.3	21.9	
Central America (7 countries) (*3)	26.6	27.8	28.6	26.5	28.0	33.8	36.4	35.9	38.9	43.2	43.3	
North America (3 countries) (*4)	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.3	6.8	7.1	7.8	
South America (4 countries) (*5)	26.2	26.8	28.0	26.6	21.7	21.4	21.6	20.9	22.2	21.6	21.1	

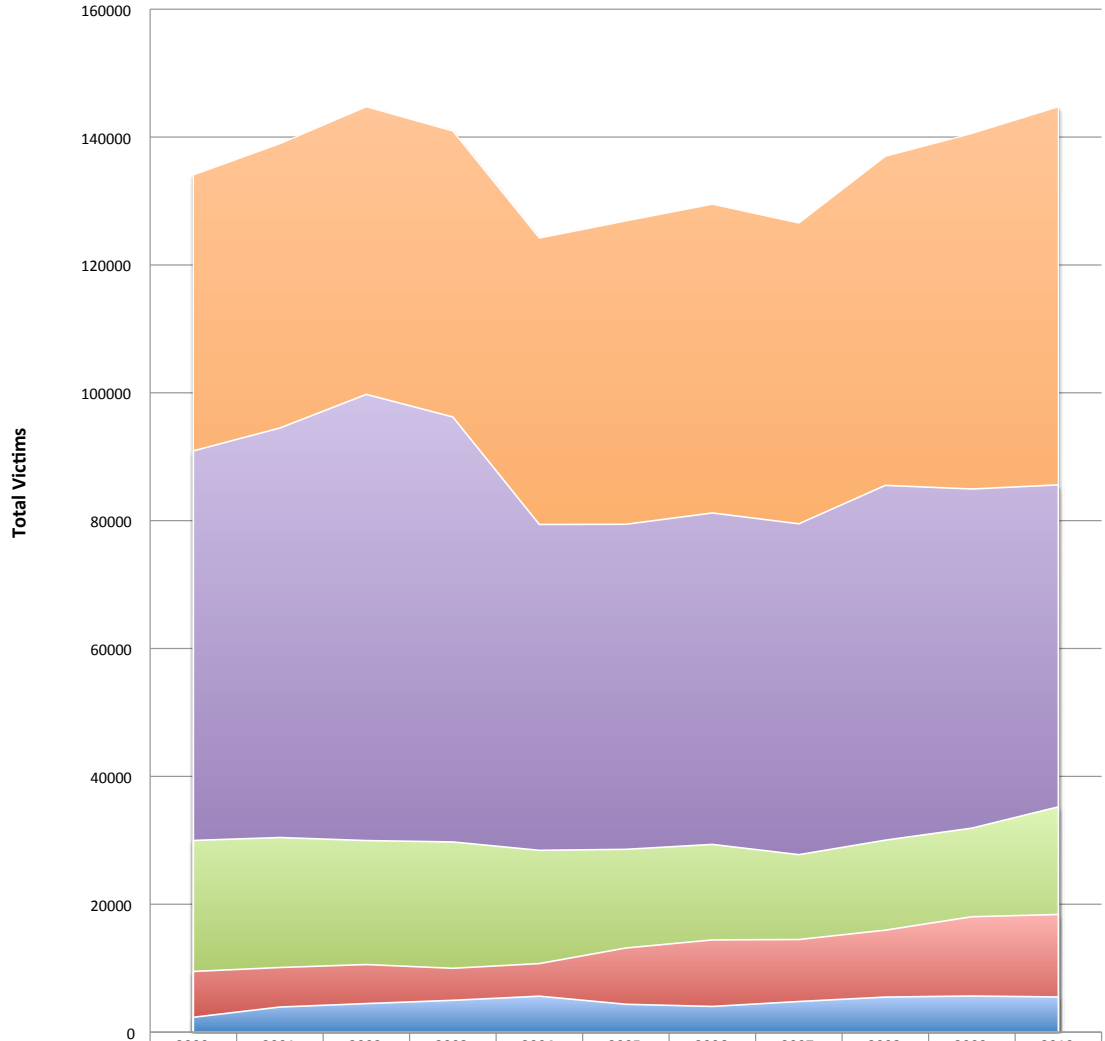
Note

(*1) Data for indicated year or nearest available year. (*2) Data for the Caribbean includes: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*3) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. (*5) Data for North America includes: Canada, Mexico, and the United States.(*5) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Graph 1

Americas: Intentional Homicide Totals 2000-2010

(Reported by Police Force)

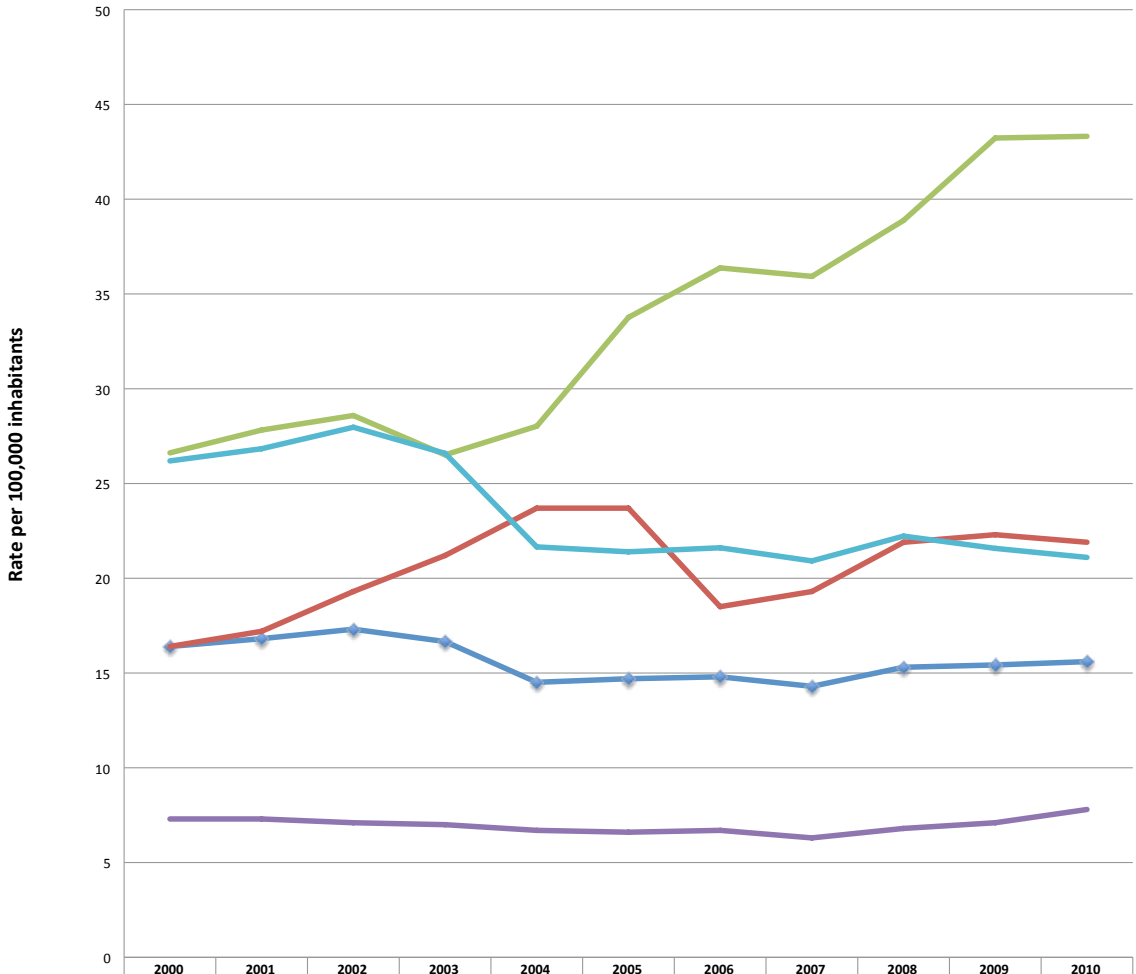


	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
AMERICAS (34 countries)	134075	138949	144730	140922	124185	126870	129496	126539	136977	140552	144733
South America (11 countries)	90913	94490	99748	96229	79405	79438	81205	79509	85524	84958	85594
North America (3 countries)	29981	30446	29955	29752	28430	28589	29364	27763	30020	31898	35236
Central America (7 countries)	9486	10097	10565	9973	10728	13149	14419	14488	15951	18044	18401
Caribbean (13 countries)	2313	3916	4462	4968	5622	4352	4012	4779	5482	5652	5502

Graph 2.

Americas: Intentional Homicide Rates per 100,000 inhabitants, 2000-2010

(Reported by Police Force)



	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
AMERICAS (34 countries)	16.4	16.8	17.3	16.6	14.5	14.7	14.8	14.2	15.3	15.4	15.6
Caribbean (12 countries)	16.4	17.2	19.3	21.2	23.7	23.7	18.5	19.3	21.9	22.3	21.9
Central America (7 countries)	26.6	27.8	28.5	26.5	28.0	33.7	36.3	35.9	38.8	43.2	43.3
North America (3 countries)	7.3	7.3	7.1	7	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.3	6.8	7.1	7.8
South America (12 countries)	26.1	26.8	27.9	26.5	21.6	21.3	21.6	20.9	22.2	21.5	21.1

1.3 MALE VICTIMS OF INTENTIONAL HOMICIDES (RATE)

Indicator definition

Intentional Homicide (male) means death deliberately inflicted on a male by another person, including infanticide, as recorded by the Police. Rates are calculated per 100,000 males. Some countries with fewer than 100,000 males have their rates presented for comparative purposes.

COUNTRY	YEAR				
	Latest available year	Total Homicide Victims	Total of Male Victims	% of Male victims	Rates of Male Victims
Argentina	2009	2,336	2,133	91%	10.8
Bahamas	2009	85	78	92%	46.6
Barbados	2010	31	19	63%	15.5
Belize	2010	129	116	90%	73.5
Brazil	2008	43,635	39,707	91%	42.0
Canada	2010	540	350	65%	2.9
Chile	2009	594	546	92%	6.5
Colombia	2010	17,459	16,062	92%	70.5
Costa Rica	2008	512	432	84%	18.8
Dominica	2009	13	12	92%	35.3
Dominican Republic	2008	2,607	2,300	88%	46.0
Ecuador	2008	1,916	1,762	92%	26.1
El Salvador	2008	3,179	2,925	92%	100.9
Grenada	2010	12	10	83%	19.1
Guatemala	2010	5,960	5,133	86%	73.3
Guyana	2009	117	92	79%	23.5
Haiti	2008	494	400	81%	8.2
Honduras	2009	4,996	4,912	98%	131.7
Jamaica	2010	1,442	1,286	89%	96.3
Mexico	2010	20,585	17,861	87%	33.4
Nicaragua	2008	738	581	79%	20.7
Panama	2009	818	745	91%	42.8
Paraguay	2008	942	696	74%	22.1
Saint Lucia	2008	39	34	87%	40.9
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2009	20	17	85%	30.9
Suriname	2008	43	31	71%	11.9
Trinidad and Tobago	2009	472	442	87%	68.0
United States	2010	14,159	10,348	73%	6.6
Uruguay	2010	205	168	82%	10.3
Venezuela(*1)	2008	11,357	9,920	87%	70.3
AMERICAS (30 countries)	**2010(*2)**	**135,435**	**119,120**	**88%**	**27.5**
Sub-regional data: (*2)					
Caribbean (10 countries) (*3)	2010	5,215	4,599	88%	
Central America (7 countries) (*4)	2010	16,332	14,844	91%	
North America (3 countries) (*5)	2010	35,284	28,560	81%	
South America (9 countries) (*6)	2010	78,561	71,087	90%	

Note

(*1) Data source: Gobierno Bolivariano de Venezuela: Ministerio del Poder Popular para la Salud. (*2) Data for 2010 or latest available year. (*3) Data for Caribbean includes: Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. (*5) Data for North America includes: Canada, Mexico, and the United States. (*6) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

1.4 FEMALE VICTIMS OF INTENTIONAL HOMICIDES (RATE)

Indicator definition

Intentional Homicide (female) means death deliberately inflicted on a woman by another person, including infanticide, as recorded by the Police. Rates are calculated per 100,000 females. Some countries with fewer than 100,000 women have their rates presented for comparative purposes.

COUNTRY	Latest available year	Total Homicide victims	Total Female victims	% of Female victims	Rates of Female victims
Argentina	2008	3,558	345	10%	1.7
Bahamas	2008	72	10	14%	5.8
Barbados	2010	31	10	31%	7.3
Belize	2010	129	16	12%	10.1
Bolivia	2008	1,216	49	4%	1.0
Brazil	2008	40,430	5,310	13%	5.4
Canada	2010	492	140	28%	0.8
Chile	2009	594	86	14%	1.0
Colombia	2009	15,817	1,259	8%	5.4
Costa Rica	2008	512	58	11%	2.6
Dominica	2009	13	1	8%	1.0
Dominican Republic	2008	2,607	158	6%	3.2
Ecuador	2008	1,916	222	12%	3.3
El Salvador	2008	3,179	427	13%	13.2
Grenada	2007	11	1	9%	1.9
Guatemala	2009	6,498	660	10%	10.4
Guyana	2010	139	14	10%	3.8
Haiti	2008	496	70	14%	1.4
Honduras	2009	4,996	362	7%	9.7
Jamaica	2010	1,442	144	10%	10.3
Mexico	2010	16,117	1,725	11%	3.1
Nicaragua	2008	738	51	7%	1.8
Panama	2009	818	70	9%	4.1
Paraguay	2008	942	49	5%	1.6
Peru	2008	3,332	187	6%	1.3
Saint Lucia	2008	39	2	6%	2.8
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2009	20	3	15%	5.6
Suriname	2005	69	4	6%	1.8
Trinidad and Tobago	2009	506	38	8%	5.5
United States	2010	14,159	3,056	22%	1.9
Uruguay	2010	205	41	20%	2.4
Venezuela	2008	14,584	567	4%	4.1
AMERICAS (32 countries) (*1)	**2,010**	**135,677**	**15,136**	**11%**	**3.4**
Sub-regional data: (*1)					
Caribbean (10 countries) (*2)	2010	5,237	437	8%	3.5
Central America (7 countries) (*3)	2010	30,768	1,645	10%	8.2
North America (3 countries) (*4)	2010	16,870	4,921	16%	2.1
South America (12 countries) (*5)	2010	82,802	8,133	10%	4.5

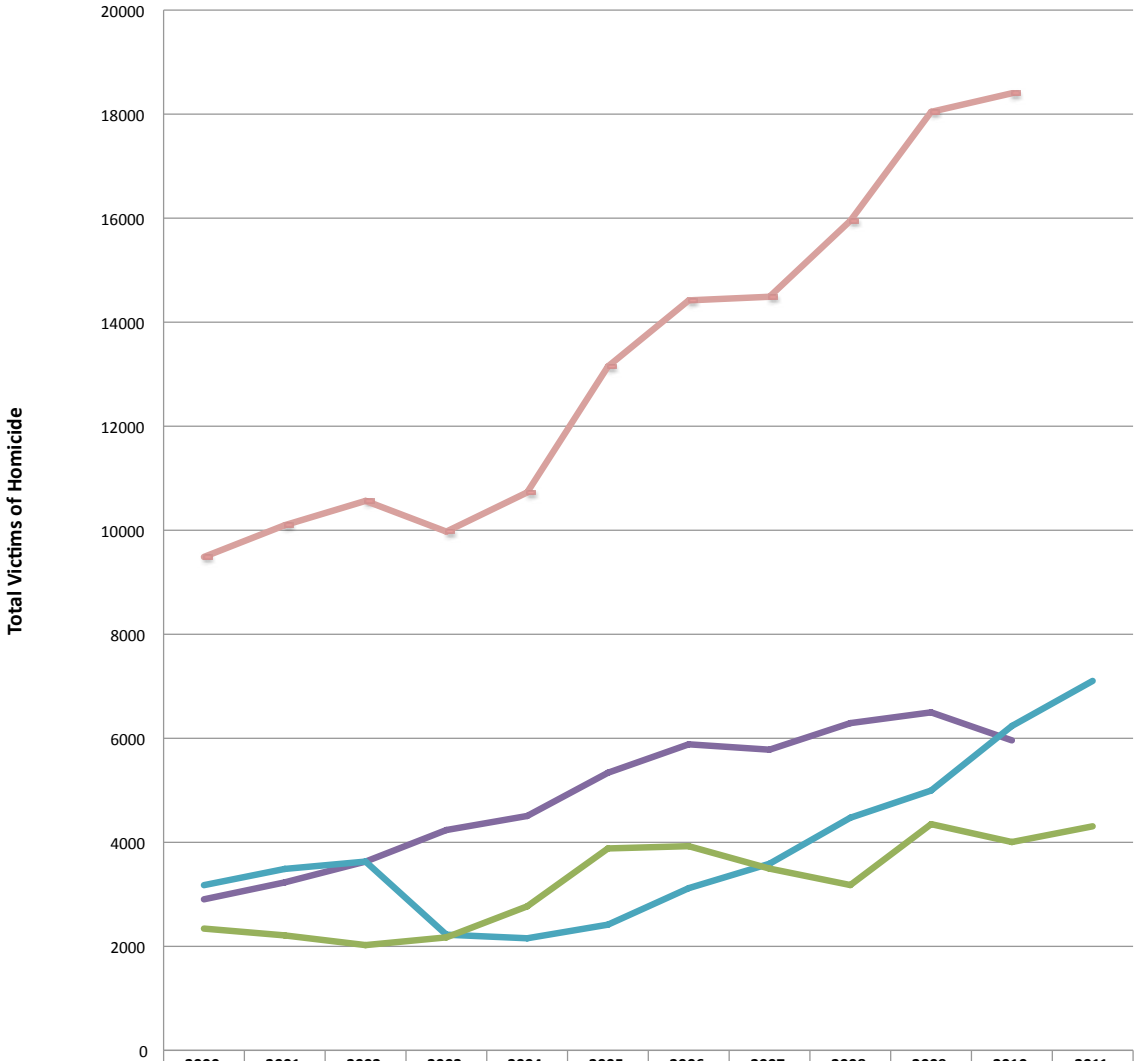
Note

(*1) Data for 2010 or nearest available year. (*2) Data for Caribbean includes: Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago.(*3) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. (*4) Data for North America includes: Canada, Mexico, and the United States. (*5) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Graph 3

Central America and Northern Triangle countries: Intentional Homicide Totals 2000-2011

(Reported by the Police Forces)

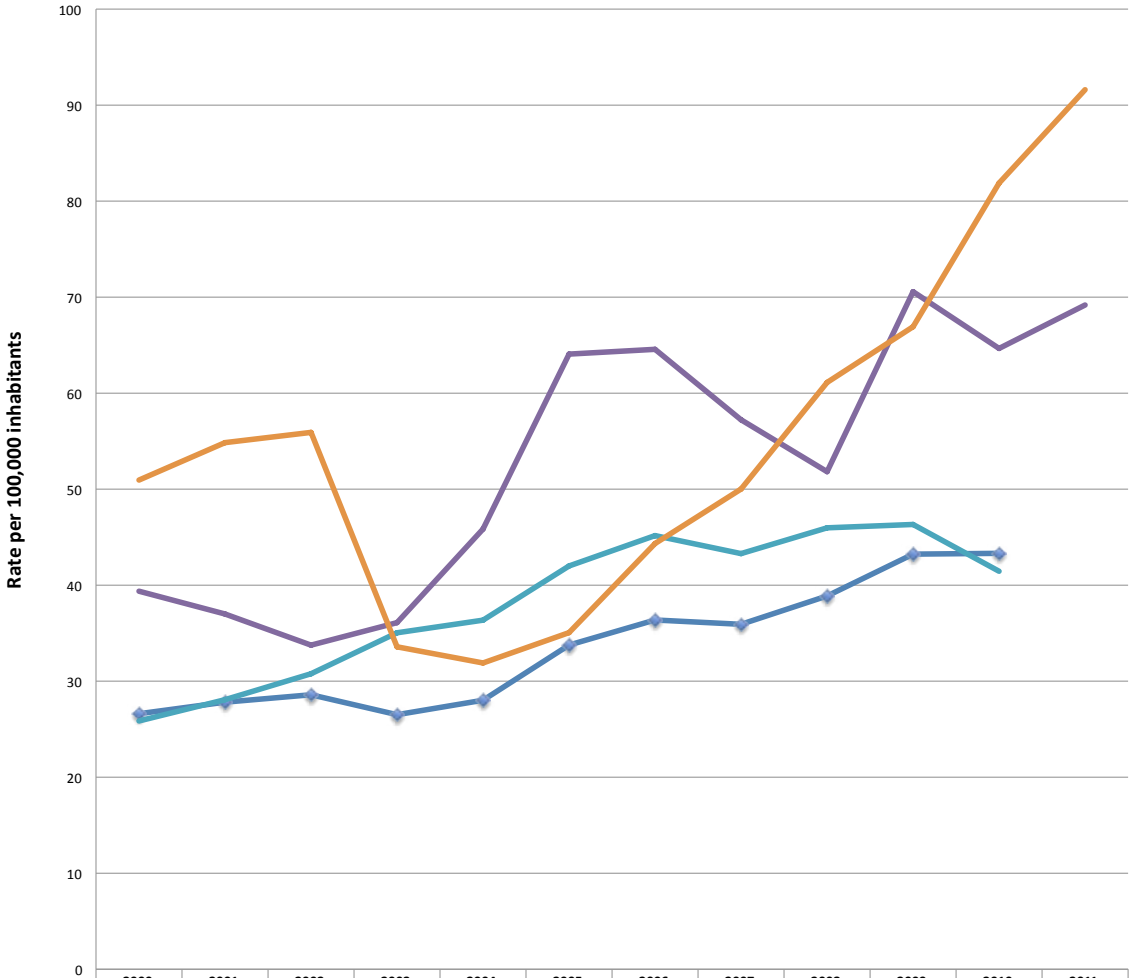


	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Central America (7 countries)	9486	10097	10565	9973	10728	13149	14419	14488	15951	18044	18401	
Guatemala	2904	3230	3630	4237	4507	5338	5885	5781	6292	6498	5960	
Honduras	3176	3488	3629	2224	2155	2417	3118	3588	4473	4996	6236	7104
El Salvador	2341	2210	2024	2172	2768	3882	3927	3495	3179	4349	4005	4308

Graph 4

Central America and Northern Triangle countries: Intentional Homicide Rates per 100,000 inhabitants 2000-2011

(Reported by the Police Forces)



	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Central America (7 countries)	26.61	27.81	28.58	26.51	28.02	33.76	36.37	35.92	38.88	43.23	43.31	
El Salvador	39.37	36.99	33.75	36.09	45.85	64.06	64.56	57.22	51.82	70.56	64.65	69.18
Guatemala	25.85	28.07	30.78	35.04	36.35	41.99	45.16	43.29	45.97	46.32	41.45	
Honduras	50.95	54.85	55.91	33.58	31.89	35.06	44.34	50.01	61.11	66.91	81.88	91.60

1.5 INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE VICTIMS AGED 15-24, LATEST AVAILABLE YEAR

Indicator definition

Intentional Homicide (young adult) means death deliberately inflicted on a person by another person as recorded by the Police. In this case, young adult refers to the population between 15 and 24 years old. Rates are calculated per 100,000 young adults (15-24 years old). Some countries with fewer than 100,000 young adults have their rates presented for comparative purposes.

COUNTRY	Latest available year	Total homicide victims 15-24 years old	% of persons 15-24 years of age in total population	% of homicide victims between ages of 15-24	Homicide rate of 15-24 year old
Argentina	2008	745	17%	21%	11.2
Bahamas	2008	17	17%	34%	31.8
Belize	2010	14	21%	18%	24.4
Brazil	2008	17,653	17%	43%	52.4
Canada	2010	139	13%	26%	3.1
Chile	2009	213	17%	36%	7.9
Colombia	2009	5,895	19%	36%	70.0
Costa Rica	2008	79	20%	23%	9.2
Ecuador	2008	656	19%	31%	26.1
El Salvador	2008	1,225	19%	31%	105.6
Guatemala	2009	1,576	20%	27%	60.6
Guyana	2010	28	17%	20%	21.2
Mexico	2010	3,861	18%	34%	19.5
Nicaragua	2008	197	22%	27%	16.6
Panama	2009	142	18%	39%	24.4
Paraguay	2008	268	21%	22%	22.3
Saint Lucia	2008	8	19%	19%	26.4
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2009	3	19%	14%	12.1
Trinidad and Tobago	2009	57	21%	33%	21.2
Uruguay	2010	35	15%	18%	7.0
Venezuela	2008	4,421	19%	30%	82.6
AMERICAS (*1)(*2)	**2,010**	**37,231**	**18%**	**36%**	**39.7**
Sub-regional data: (*2)					
Caribbean (4 countries) (*3)	2010	85	20%	30%	22.7
Central America (6 countries) (*4)	2010	3,232	20%	29%	50.2
North America (2 countries) (*5)	2010	4,000	17%	34%	16.4
South America (9 countries) (*6)	2010	29,914	18%	38%	48.9

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 21 countries included in this table. (*2) Data for 2010 or nearest available year. (*3) Data for Caribbean includes: Bahamas, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Panama. (*5) Data for North America includes: Canada and Mexico. (*6) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

1.6 INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE COMMITTED BY FIREARM, 2000-2010 (TOTAL)

Indicator definition

Intentional Homicide means death deliberately inflicted on a person by another person, including infanticide, as reported by the Police. In this case, deaths only committed by firearms are recorded.

COUNTRY	YEAR										
	2000	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**
Argentina					1,174	922	880	960	1,113		
Barbados	8				9	7	14	6	13		
Belize					36	41	37	41	66	47	67
Brazil	31,508	33,371	34,123	36,090	34,180	33,419	33,266	34,146	36,091	37,003	36,153
Canada		168	154	168	166	223	189	188	200	179	169
Colombia	21,597	22,238	23,830	18,408	14,541	12,097	11,756	11,711	10,938	14,063	13,549
Costa Rica		137	133	147	150	196	201				
Dominican Republic	563	591	682	908	1,104			1,488	1,811	1,678	1,647
Ecuador					1,473	1,714	1,636		1,752		
El Salvador	1,902	1,672	1,619	1,595	2,294	3,030	3,070	2,748	2,447	2,957	
Grenada						9	9	8	7		
Guatemala	2,108	2,419	2,741	3,448	3,643	4,239	4,611	4,775	5,236	5,403	5,003
Honduras						1,836	2,436	2,688	3,589	4,063	5,198
Jamaica	575	790	710	690	1,106	1,269	1,000	1,240	1,243	1,267	1,087
Mexico	3,566	3,425	2,560	2,960	2,806	3,155	3,554	3,959	4,998	8,627	10,854
Nicaragua								399	261	338	
Panama						214	253	289	519	667	571
Paraguay	656					535	470			467	
Saint Kitts and Nevis					7	6	12	12	17	22	17
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines					16	5	4	20	9	6	
Trinidad and Tobago					180	272	269	306	435	365	
United States		8,895	9,354	9,639	9,377	10,144	10,212	10,133	9,497	9,149	8,460
Uruguay	84	181	109	87	92	107					
AMERICAS (23 countries) (*1)(*2)	**77,109**	**79,894**	**82,023**	**80,152**	**85,913**	**75,326**	**86,007**	**77,646**	**81,018**	**89,494**	**90,102**
Sub-regional data: (*2)											
Caribbean (7 countries) (*3)	1,358	1,601	1,612	1,819	2,431	2,672	2,796	3,080	3,536	3,358	3,142
Central America (7 countries) (*4)	6,632	6,713	6,977	7,675	6,737	9,954	11,007	11,142	12,319	13,676	14,336
North America (3 countries) (*5)	12,628	12,488	12,067	12,767	12,350	13,522	13,955	14,280	14,695	17,954	19,483
South America (6 countries) (*6)	56,491	58,425	60,578	55,543	51,679	46,158	45,492	45,856	47,029	51,533	53,141

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 23 countries included in this table. (*2) Data calculated for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Data for Caribbean includes: Barbados, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. (*5) Data for North America includes: Canada, Mexico and The United States. (*6) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

1.7 INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE COMMITTED BY FIREARM, 2000-2011 (RATE)

Indicator definition

Intentional Homicide means death deliberately inflicted on a person by another person, including infanticide, as reported by the Police. In this case, deaths only committed by firearm are recorded. Some countries with fewer than 100,000 inhabitants have their rates presented for comparative purposes.

COUNTRY	YEAR										
	2000	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**
Argentina					3.1	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.8		
Barbados	3.0				3.6	2.7	5.5	2.4	5.1		
Belize					13.0	14.5	12.9	13.9	21.9	15.3	21.6
Brazil	18.1	18.9	19.1	19.9	18.6	18.0	17.7	18.0	18.8	19.1	18.5
Canada		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Colombia	54.3	55.0	58.0	44.1	34.3	28.1	26.9	26.4	24.3	30.8	29.8
Costa Rica		3.4	3.2	3.5	3.5	4.5	4.6				
Dominican Republic	6.4	6.6	7.5	9.8	11.8			15.2	18.2	16.6	16.1
Ecuador					11.4	13.1	12.4		13.0		
El Salvador	32.0	28.0	27.0	26.5	38.0	50.0	50.5	45.0	39.9	48.0	
Grenada						9.1	8.3	8.2	7.1		
Guatemala	18.8	21.0	23.2	28.5	29.4	33.4	35.4	35.8	38.3	38.5	34.8
Honduras						26.6	34.6	37.5	49.0	54.4	68.3
Jamaica	22.2	30.3	27.1	26.3	41.9	47.9	37.6	46.3	46.3	47.4	39.8
Mexico	3.6	3.5	2.6	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.8	4.7	8.0	9.8
Nicaragua								7.1	4.6	5.9	
Panama						6.6	7.7	8.6	15.3	19.3	16.2
Paraguay	12.3					9.1	7.8			7.5	7.1
Saint Kitts and Nevis					14.3	12.3	26.0	24.0	35.3	44.2	32.5
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines					14.7	4.6	3.7	18.4	8.3	5.5	
Trinidad and Tobago					13.7	20.6	20.3	23.0	32.6	27.3	
United States		3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.7
Uruguay	2.5	5.5	3.3	2.6	2.8	3.2					
AMERICAS (23 countries) (*1)(*2)	**10.5**	**10.8**	**11.0**	**10.6**	**11.2**	**9.7**	**11.0**	**9.8**	**10.1**	**11.1**	**11.0**
Sub-regional data: (*2)											
Caribbean (7 countries) (*3)	10.3	12.0	11.9	13.3	17.5	19.1	19.7	21.5	24.4	23.0	21.2
Central America (7 countries) (*4)	18.6	18.5	18.9	20.4	17.6	25.6	27.8	27.6	30.0	32.8	33.7
North America (3 countries) (*5)	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	4.0	4.3
South America (6 countries) (*6)	20.8	21.2	21.7	19.6	18.0	15.9	15.5	15.5	15.7	17.0	17.4

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 23 countries included in this table. (*2) Data calculated for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Data for Caribbean includes: Barbados, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. (*5)Data for North America includes: Canada, Mexico and The United States. (*6) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.

1.8 INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE COMMITTED BY FIREARM, 2000-2010 (FROM % OF TOTAL HOMICIDES)

Indicator definition

Intentional Homicide means death deliberately inflicted on a person by another person, including infanticide, as reported by the Police. In this case, deaths only committed by firearms are recorded. Some countries with fewer than 100,000 inhabitants have their rates presented for comparative purposes.

COUNTRY	YEAR										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Argentina					52%	49%	49%	49%	54%		
Barbados	38%				41%	24%	40%	22%	52%		
Belize					46%	51%	40%	42%	64%	48%	52%
Brazil	68%	70%	69%	71%	88%	82%	84%	88%	83%	88%	88%
Canada		30%	26%	31%	27%	38%	34%	35%	36%	33%	31%
Colombia					77%	70%	72%	71%	72%	79%	79%
Costa Rica		52%	51%	49%	57%	58%	58%				
Dominican Republic	49%	53%	52%	55%	46%			71%	69%	64%	62%
Ecuador					62%	81%	69%		91%		
El Salvador	81%	76%	80%	73%	83%	78%	78%	79%	77%	68%	
Grenada						84%	71%	77%	53%		
Guatemala	73%	75%	76%	81%	81%	79%	78%	83%	83%	83%	84%
Honduras						76%	78%	75%	80%	81%	83%
Jamaica	64%	69%	68%	71%	76%	76%	75%	79%	78%	77%	75%
Mexico	26%	25%	19%	23%	24%	28%	30%	38%	38%	54%	53%
Nicaragua								56%	35%	42%	
Panama						59%	70%	65%	79%	82%	75%
Paraguay	66%					50%	50%			56%	62%
Saint Kitts and Nevis					61%	74%	73%	74%	75%	82%	84%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines					57%	19%	31%	56%	33%	30%	
Trinidad and Tobago					69%	70%	72%	78%	80%	72%	
United States		55%	58%	58%	58%	61%	60%	60%	58%	60%	60%
Uruguay	39%	83%	47%	44%	46%	57%					
AMERICAS (23 countries) (*1)(*2)	**70%**	**70%**	**71%**	**68%**	**81%**	**69%**	**80%**	**73%**	**71%**	**76%**	**75%**
Sub-regional data:											
Caribbean (7 countries) (*3)	61%	65%	62%	62%	58%	63%	72%	74%	73%	69%	68%
Central America (7 countries) (*4)	70%	66%	66%	77%	63%	76%	76%	77%	77%	76%	78%
North America (3 countries) (*5)	42%	41%	40%	43%	43%	47%	48%	51%	49%	56%	55%
South America (6 countries) (*6)	73%	73%	72%	70%	81%	71%	73%	74%	72%	79%	83%

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 23 countries included in this table. (*2) Data calculated for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Data for Caribbean includes: Barbados, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. (*5) Data for North America includes: Canada, Mexico, and The United States. (*6) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

1.9 INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE COMMITTED BY FIREARM (LATEST YEAR)

Indicator definition

Intentional Homicide means death deliberately inflicted on a person by another person, including infanticide, as reported by the Police. In this case, deaths only committed by firearms are recorded. Some countries with fewer than 100,000 inhabitants have their rates presented for comparative purposes.

COUNTRY	Latest available year	Homicides committed by firearm	Homicide rate committed by firearm (per 100,000)	% of total homicide committed by firearm
Argentina	2008	1,113	2.8	54%
Bahamas	2009	52	15.2	61%
Barbados	2008	13	5.1	52%
Belize	2010	67	21.6	52%
Brazil	2010	36,153	18.5	88%
Canada	2010	169	0.5	31%
Colombia	2010	13,549	29.8	78%
Costa Rica	2006	201	4.6	58%
Dominican Republic	2010	1,647	16.1	62%
Ecuador	2008	1,752	13.0	91%
El Salvador	2009	2,957	48.0	68%
Grenada	2008	7	7.1	53%
Guatemala	2010	5,003	34.8	84%
Guyana	2005	4,547	11.4	61%
Honduras	2010	5,198	68.3	83%
Jamaica	2010	1,087	39.8	75%
Mexico	2010	10,854	9.8	53%
Nicaragua	2009	338	5.9	42%
Panama	2010	571	16.2	75%
Paraguay	2010	467	7.1	62%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2010	17	32.5	84%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2009	6	5.5	30%
Trinidad and Tobago	2009	365	27.3	72%
United States	2005	107	3.2	57%
Uruguay	2009	11,041	38.9	79%
AMERICAS (26 countries) (*1)	**2010 (*2)**	**105,742**	12.5	**77%**
Sub-regional data: (*2)				
Caribbean (8 countries) (*3)	2010 (*2)	3,194	21.1	67%
Central America (7 countries) (*4)	2010 (*2)	14,336	34.0	77%
North America (3 countries) (*5)	2010 (*2)	19,483	4.3	55%
South America (8 countries) (*6)	2010 (*2)	68,729	20.6	87%

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 26 countries included in this table. (*2) Data for 2010 or latest available year. (*3) Data for Caribbean includes: Bahamas, Barbados, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. (*5) Data for North America includes: Canada, Mexico and The United States. (*6) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

1.10 SUICIDE, 2000-2009 (TOTAL)

Indicator definition

Deaths caused by self-inflicted and intentional injuries, for people aged five years and older. Original data source: OAS Pan-American Health Organization Regional Core Health Data System.

COUNTRY	YEAR									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Antigua and Barbuda	2	2	1	1	2			1	1	
Argentina	2,807	3,135	3,165	3,270	3,147	3,021	3,128	3,001	3,111	2,900
Bahamas	11	1	3			4	2	5	4	
Barbados	10	2			3	1	9		1	
Belize	18	22	14	12	20	11	11	8	11	15
Brazil	8,186	9,363	9,494	9,803	10,113	10,048	10,349	10,647	11,134	11,237
Canada	3,600	3,699	3,638	3,769	3,615	3,748	3,526	3,627	3,691	
Chile	1,480	1,623	1,594	1,659	1,742	1,679	1,795	1,930	2,168	2,155
Colombia	2,585	2,669	2,630	2,922	3,095	2,841	3,016	3,105	3,196	
Costa Rica	244	181	246	280	277	273	308	272	262	279
Dominica	2	5	2	2	2	4	4	2	6	6
Dominican Republic	327	314	301	315	291	601	464	599	617	525
Ecuador	640	711	707	881	1,034	1,123	1,096	1,227	1,105	1,172
El Salvador	642	699	666	758	628	576	517	666	699	653
Grenada	4	1	6	4	1	6	1	3	2	
Guatemala	191	207	271	266	260	241	300	361	547	533
Guyana		203	181	203	191	173	206	189	172	
Haiti									107	
Jamaica	80	73	56	64	42	58	53	50	47	
Mexico	3,429	3,663	3,700	3,940	3,878	4,124	4,065	4,211	4,467	4,834
Nicaragua	765	735	756	803	786	633	641	632	657	649
Panama	171	195	196	231	232	196	207	191	201	190
Paraguay	284	289	357	313	406	419	427	392	374	457
Peru	364	396	449	407	385	334	423	741	435	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1	1	1		1	1		1	1	
Saint Lucia	14	7	12	10	8	4	2		8	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	5	8	7	4	4	8	6	11	4	1
Suriname	53	72	69	77	67	72	112	119	147	131
Trinidad and Tobago	166	179	158	144	168	136	142	131	130	
United States	29,346	30,504	31,658	31,355	32,235	32,533	33,144	34,380	27,789	
Uruguay	586	550	673	647	522	491	553	598	608	548
Venezuela	1,264	1,382	1,299	1,142	1,019	909	757	618	961	
AMERICAS (32 countries)(*1)(*2)	**57,587**	**60,996**	**62,416**	**63,395**	**64,283**	**64,376**	**65,371**	**67,836**	**62,664**	**62,828**
Sub-regional data: (*2)										
Caribbean (12 countries) (*3)	728	700	655	658	633	931	792	921	928	832
Central America (6 countries) (*4)	2,031	2,039	2,149	2,350	2,203	1,930	1,983	2,129	2,378	2,320
North America (3 countries) (*5)	36,375	37,865	38,997	39,064	39,728	40,405	40,735	42,219	35,947	36,315
South America (11 countries) (*6)	18,453	20,392	20,616	21,325	21,718	21,110	21,862	22,568	23,411	23,363

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 32 countries included in this table. (*2) Data calculated for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Data for the Caribbean includes: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago.(*4) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Panama. (*5) Data for North America includes: Canada, Mexico, and the United States. (*6) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

1.10a INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE VICTIMS REGISTERED BY PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEMS (TOTAL, RATE, GENDER AND AGE) (*1)

Indicator definition

Victims of intentional assault resulting in death as defined by the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems 10th Revision (ICD-10). Code X85-Y09 and Code Y-35 (legal intervention). Data source: OAS PAHO/WHO Mortality Information System (updated in June 2011). Rates are presented per 100,000 inhabitants. Some countrie with fewer than 100,000 inhabitants have their rates presented for comparative purposes.

COUNTRY	Latest available year	Homicide (TOTAL)	Homicide (Rate 100,000 inh.)	Male Victims (TOTAL)	Male Victims (Rate 100,000 male)	Female Victims (TOTAL)	Female Victims (Rate 100,000 female)	Victims aged 15-24 (TOTAL)	Victims aged 15-24 (% of total victims)	Event of indetermined Intent (*1) (TOTAL)	Event of indetermined Intent (*1) (MALE)	Event of indetermined Intent (*1) (FEMALE)
Antigua and Barbuda	2009	1	1.1	0	0.0	1	2.1	0	0%	0	0	0
Argentina	2009	1,780	4.4	1,514	7.7	266	1.3	560	31%	2,689	2,190	499
Bahamas	2008	77	22.8	70	42.4	7	4.1	20	26%	15	13	2
Barbados	2008	49	19.2	42	33.9	7	5.3	8	16%	12	10	2
Belize	2009	84	27.4	74	47.7	10	6.6	24	29%	19	18	1
Brazil	2009	51,978	26.8	47,713	50.0	4,265	4.3	18,846	36%	13,212	10,257	2,955
Canada	2009	525	1.6	393	2.4	132	0.8	153	29%	17	7	10
Chile	2009	903	5.3	806	9.6	97	1.1	268	30%	127	67	60
Colombia	2008	17,148	38.1	15,721	70.9	1,427	6.3	4,744	28%	2,203	1,729	474
Costa Rica	2009	409	8.9	366	15.7	43	1.9	111	27%	75	60	15
Dominica	2009	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100%	1	1	0
Ecuador	2009	2,178	16.0	1,988	29.1	190	2.8	537	25%	47	27	20
El Salvador	2009	3,763	61.1	3,294	113.3	469	14.4	1,376	37%	0	0	0
Grenada	2008	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	1.9	0	0%	2	2	0
Guatemala	2008	5,028	36.7	4,473	67.1	555	7.9	1,664	33%	4,057	3,371	686
Guyana	2008	118	15.5	94	24.0	24	6.5	27	23%	60	47	13
Mexico	2009	18,885	17.6	17,051	31.6	1,834	3.3	4,178	22%	2,708	2,286	422
Nicaragua	2009	495	8.6	445	15.7	50	1.7	155	31%	123	106	17
Panama	2009	796	23.0	725	41.6	71	4.1	302	38%	134	119	15
Paraguay	2009	669	10.5	600	18.7	69	2.2	176	26%	98	80	18
Peru	2007	464	1.6	388	2.7	76	0.5	107	23%	1,065	752	313
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2008	13	26.5	13	50.0	0	0.0	7	54%	0	0	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2009	14	12.8	12	21.8	2	3.7	5	36%	2	2	0
Suriname	2009	36	6.9	29	11.2	7	2.7	4	11%	4	3	1
Trinidad and Tobago	2007	445	33.5	409	63.3	36	5.3	127	29%	71	56	15
United States	2007	18,534	6.1	14,737	9.7	3,797	2.4	5,608	30%	5,339	3,324	2,015
Uruguay	2009	172	5.1	141	8.7	31	1.8	37	22%	17	14	3
Venezuela	2007	9,641	35.1	9,150	65.9	491	3.6	3,964	41%	6,953	6,348	607
AMERICAS (28 countries)	**2009**	**134,207**	**15.6**	**120,248**	**28.0**	**13,958**	**3.2**	**43,009**	**32%**	**39,050**	**30,889**	**8,163**
Sub-regional data:												
Caribbean (8 countries) (*2)	**2009**	601	25.5	546	47.4	54	5.1	168	28%	103	84	19
Central America (6 countries) (*3)	**2009**	10,575	30.9	9,377	55.8	1,198	6.9	3,632	34%	4,408	3,674	734
North America (3 countries) (*4)	**2009**	37,944	8.5	32,181	14.2	5,763	2.5	9,939	26%	8,064	5,617	2,447
South America (11 countries) (*5)	**2009**	85,087	21.9	78,144	40.7	6,943	3.5	29,270	34%	26,475	21,514	4,963

Note

(*1) Data source: OAS PAHO/WHO Mortality Information System (updated in June 2011). (*2) Data for the Caribbean includes: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis,Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*2) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Panama. (*3) Data for North America includes: Canada, Mexico, and the United States.(*4) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

1.11 SUICIDE, 2000-2009 (RATE)

Indicator definition

Rate per 100,000 inhabitants of deaths caused by self-inflicted and intentional injuries, for people aged five years and older. Original data source: OAS Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) Regional Core Health Data System. Some countries with fewer than 100,000 inhabitants have their rates presented for comparative purposes.

COUNTRY	YEAR									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Antigua and Barbuda	2.7	2.6	1.3	1.3	2.5			1.2	1.2	
Argentina	7.6	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.2	7.8	8.0	7.6	7.8	7.2
Bahamas	3.7	0.3	1.0			1.3	0.6	1.5	1.2	
Barbados	4.0	0.8			1.2	0.4	3.5		0.4	
Belize	7.2	8.6	5.3	4.5	7.3	3.9	3.8	2.7	3.7	4.9
Brazil	4.7	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.8
Canada	11.7	11.9	11.6	11.9	11.3	11.6	10.8	11.0	11.1	
Chile	9.6	10.4	10.1	10.4	10.8	10.3	10.9	11.6	12.9	12.7
Colombia	6.5	6.6	6.4	7.0	7.3	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.1	
Costa Rica	6.2	4.5	6.0	6.7	6.5	6.3	7.0	6.1	5.8	6.1
Dominica	2.8	7.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	5.6	5.6	2.7	8.2	8.1
Dominican Republic	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.1	6.3	4.8	6.1	6.2	5.2
Ecuador	5.2	5.7	5.6	6.9	8.0	8.6	8.3	9.2	8.2	8.6
El Salvador	10.8	11.7	11.1	12.6	10.4	9.5	8.5	10.9	11.4	10.6
Grenada	3.9	1.0	5.9	3.9	1.0	5.9	1.0	2.9	1.9	
Guatemala	1.7	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.7	4.0	3.8
Guyana		26.8	23.8	26.7	25.0	22.6	27.0	24.7	22.5	
Haiti		0.2	0.0	0.0					1.1	
Jamaica	3.1	2.8	2.1	2.4	1.6	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	
Mexico	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.5
Nicaragua	15.0	14.2	14.4	15.1	14.6	11.6	11.6	11.3	11.6	11.3
Panama	5.8	6.5	6.4	7.4	7.3	6.1	6.3	5.7	5.9	5.5
Paraguay	5.3	5.3	6.4	5.5	7.0	7.1	7.1	6.4	6.0	7.2
Peru	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.5	2.6	1.5	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2.3	2.2	2.1		2.1	2.1		2.1	2.0	
Saint Lucia	8.9	4.4	7.5	6.2	4.9	2.4	1.2		4.7	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	4.6	7.4	6.5	3.7	3.7	7.4	5.5	10.1	3.7	0.9
Suriname	11.4	15.2	14.4	15.8	13.6	14.4	22.2	23.3	28.5	25.2
Trinidad and Tobago	12.8	13.8	12.1	11.0	12.8	10.3	10.7	9.9	9.8	
United States	10.4	10.7	11.0	10.8	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.4	9.1	
Uruguay	17.8	16.6	20.3	19.6	15.8	14.9	16.7	18.0	18.2	16.4
Venezuela	5.2	5.6	5.2	4.5	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.3	3.4	
AMERICAS (32 countries)(*1)(*2)	**7.2**	**7.5**	**7.6**	**7.6**	**7.7**	**7.7**	**7.7**	**7.9**	**7.1**	
Sub-regional data: (*2)										
Caribbean (12 countries) (*3)	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.9	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.3
Central America (6 countries) (*4)	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.6	7.0	6.0	6.1	6.4	7.1	6.8
North America (3 countries) (*5)	8.9	9.1	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.6	8.1	8.1
South America (11 countries) (*6)	5.4	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.2

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 32 countries included in this table. (*2) Data calculated for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Data for the Caribbean includes: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago.(*4) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Panama. (*5) Data for North America includes: Canada, Mexico, and the United States. (*6) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

1.12 SUICIDE, COMPARATIVE DATA

Indicator definition

Deaths caused by self-inflicted and intentional injuries, for people aged five years and older. Data Source: OAS Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), Regional Core Data Health System.

COUNTRY

	Latest available year	Total Suicides	Rate (per 100,000)	Total Male Suicides	Male Suicide Rate	Male % of Total Suicides	Total Female Suicides	Female Suicide Rate	Female % of Total Suicides
Antigua and Barbuda	2008	1	1.1	1	1.1	100%	0	0	0%
Argentina	2009	2,900	7.2	2,276	11.3	78%	584	2.9	22%
Bahamas	2008	2	0.6	2	1.3	100%	0	0	0%
Barbados	2008	4	1.6	4	3.4	100%	0	0	0%
Belize	2009	15	4.9	11	7.6	78%	4	2.6	22%
Bolivia	2008	142	1.5	111	2.2	78%	39	0.8	22%
Brazil	2009	9,968	5.8	7,643	7.9	77%	2,325	2.4	23%
Canada	2008	3,778	11.1	2,829	16.6	77%	949	5.7	23%
Chile	2009	2,164	12.7	1,748	20.6	81%	416	4.9	19%
Colombia	2008	2,620	5.8	2,146	9.3	82%	563	2.5	18%
Costa Rica	2009	279	6.1	231	10.1	83%	44	1.9	17%
Dominica	2009	1	1.4	1	2.7	100%	0	0	0%
Dominican Republic	2009	552	5.2	428	6.5	82%	124	2.5	18%
Ecuador	2009	1,178	8.6	858	12.6	73%	320	4.7	27%
El Salvador	2009	669	10.6	530	17.2	80%	139	4.5	20%
Grenada	2007	3	2.9	3	5.8	100%	0	0	0%
Guatemala	2009	533	3.8	379	5.4	71%	154	2.2	29%
Guyana	2008	233	31.1	170	44.8	72%	63	16.5	28%
Haiti	2008	110	1.1	70	1.4	66%	40	0.8	34%
Honduras	2008	463	6.1	302	7.8	68%	161	4.4	32%
Jamaica	2008	47	1.7	42	3.09	89%	5	0.4	11%
Mexico	2009	4,876	4.5	3,963	7.3	82%	913	1.7	18%
Nicaragua	2009	652	11.3	474	16.5	73%	178	6.2	27%
Panama	2009	214	5.5	159	9.2	74%	31	1.8	26%
Paraguay	2009	457	7.2	311	9.8	69%	137	4.3	31%
Peru	2008	438	1.5	265	1.8	61%	173	1.2	39%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2008	1	2.0	1	1.2	100%	0	0	0%
Saint Lucia	2008	8	4.7	7	7.8	84%	1	1.6	16%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2009	1	0.9	1	1.8	100%	0	0	0%
Suriname	2008	75	14.4	63	23.9	85%	12	4.8	15%
Trinidad and Tobago	2008	142	9.8	116	17.9	84%	26	3.9	16%
United States	2008	34,662	11.1	27,205	17.7	80%	7,457	4.9	20%
Uruguay	2010	615	18.2	425	25.5	77%	100	6	23%
Venezuela	2008	1,006	3.4	812	5.5	82%	196	1.4	18%
AMERICAS (34 countries)(*1)(*2)	**2009 (*2)**	**68,809**	**7.7**	**53,588**		**78%**	**15,153**		22%
Sub-regional data:									
Caribbean (12 countries) (*3)	2009 (*2)	872	3.3	792	6.3	80%	197	1.6	20%
Central America (7 countries) (*4)	2009 (*2)	2,825	6.7	2,087	10.0	75%	711	3.4	25%
North America (3 countries) (*5)	2009 (*2)	42,249	9.5	33,997	15.3	80%	9,320	4.2	20%
South America (12 countries) (*6)	2009 (*2)	23,960	5.9	17,123	8.8	79%	4,927	2.5	21%

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 34 countries included in this table. (*2) Data for 2009 or latest available year. (*3) Data for Caribbean includes: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. (*5) Data for North America includes: Canada, Mexico, and the United States. (*6) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

1.13 TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORT FATALITIES, LATEST AVAILABLE YEAR

Indicator definition

Represents deaths by injuries as a result of an unexpected incident occurring through the movement or collision of vessels, vehicles or persons along a land, water, air or space route, including motor vehicle traffic accidents and other transport accidents.

COUNTRY	Latest available year	Total fatalities	Fatality rate
Antigua and Barbuda	2008	3	3.4
Argentina	2008	3,901	9.8
Bahamas	2008	44	13.0
Barbados	2010	22	8.6
Belize	2009	52	17.3
Bolivia	2008	1,357	14.0
Brazil	2009	46,109	24.0
Canada	2008	2,798	8.4
Chile	2009	2,223	13.2
Colombia	2008	9,453	21.0
Costa Rica	2009	572	12.7
Dominica	2009	6	8.2
Dominican Republic	2009	1,872	18.8
Ecuador	2009	3,897	28.9
El Salvador	2009	1,572	25.6
Grenada	2009	4	3.9
Guatemala	2009	309	2.3
Guyana	2008	133	17.4
Haiti	2008	542	5.5
Honduras	2009	828	11.3
Jamaica	2008	379	14.1
Mexico	2009	16,867	15.9
Nicaragua	2009	1,080	19.1
Panama	2009	501	14.7
Paraguay	2009	1,860	29.8
Peru	2008	3,591	12.5
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2008	10	20.4
Saint Lucia	2009	22	12.9
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2009	9	8.3
Suriname	2009	113	21.9
Trinidad and Tobago	2008	225	16.9
United States	2009	33,955	11.2
Uruguay	2009	482	14.5
Venezuela	2008	7,714	27.6
AMERICAS (34 countries)(*1)(*2)	**2009**	**142,505**	15.9
Sub-regional data: (*2)			
Caribbean (12 countries) (*3)	2008	3,138	12.4
Central America (7 countries) (*4)	2009	4,914	11.8
North America (3 countries) (*5)	2009	53,620	12.0
South America (12 countries) (*6)	2009	81,159	20.9

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 34 countries included in this Table. (*2) Data calculated for indicated year or nearest available year.(*3) Data for the Caribbean includes: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. (*5) Data for North America includes: Canada, Mexico, and the United States. (*6) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

POR UN SISTEMA REGIONAL DE INDICADORES

El Sistema Regional de Indicadores Estandarizados de Convivencia y Seguridad Ciudadana (SES), es un Proyecto ejecutado con recursos del Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo, y que cuenta con la participación de 15 países socios y dos ciudades capitales del hemisferio. Esta iniciativa viene trabajando desde el 2008 con la facilitación del Instituto CISALVA de la Universidad del Valle (Cali, Colombia) y la co-ejecución del Departamento Nacional de Planeación (DNP – Colombia), con el fin de avanzar en acciones concretas para mejorar los sistemas de información y la promoción de metodologías de trabajo que articulen a las instituciones y a los tomadores de decisiones. En este momento, el Proyecto cuenta con socios estratégicos como OEA, UNODC y SICA.

Este proceso ha logrado estructurar una red regional de más de 180 instituciones nacionales, responsables del tema de convivencia y seguridad ciudadana. En cada país socio se constituyen Sub Unidades Técnicas (SUT), bajo la coordinación del Ministerio o Secretaría de Estado responsable del tema. Este es un grupo de trabajo ad hoc compuesto por representantes de la Policía Nacional, el Ministerio Público, los Institutos Nacionales de Censos y Estadísticas, el Ministerio/Secretaría de Salud, responsables de la búsqueda de soluciones a los temas de: mortalidad, criminalidad, violencia intrafamiliar y convivencia.

A partir de ahí, se ha realizado un trabajo nacional y regional para la estandarización de conceptos, la definición de protocolos para la captura de información y el reporte de datos estadísticos y comparables para 12 indicadores de registro administrativo. En el tema de encuestas, se diseñaron tres cuestionarios con sus respectivos manuales para los temas de: i) Victimización y percepción de inseguridad; ii) Violencia intrafamiliar/familiar/doméstica; y iii) Violencia sexual.

Finalmente, el SES ha sido un escenario de intercambio de conocimiento, en tanto las instituciones de cada país han podido compartir sus buenas prácticas sobre los procesos de mejoramiento de la información en distintos niveles. Con este propósito se han realizado reuniones regionales con sectores especializados de Policías, Ministerios Públicos, Institutos Nacionales de Estadísticas e Ingenieros de Sistemas.

Este Proyecto avanzará en la consolidación de la información como insumo para la implementación, monitoreo y evaluación de políticas públicas para lo cual se trabaja en indicadores de segunda generación que permitan un mejor uso de los datos.

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POSESIÓN DE ARMAS

FIREARMS

CONTROL DE ARMAS EN BRASIL Y AGENDA REGIONAL

Por: Antônio Rangel Bandeira
Sociologo y cordinador de "Viva Rio Disarmament Project"

Brasil bajó las muertes por armas de fuego de 39.284 homicidios dolosos registrados en 2003 a 34.300 en 2010, según datos de su Ministerio de Justicia, lo que permitió salvar la vida de 5.000 personas. Si consideramos los índices ascendientes de las muertes hasta 2003, la merma fue del 18 por ciento.

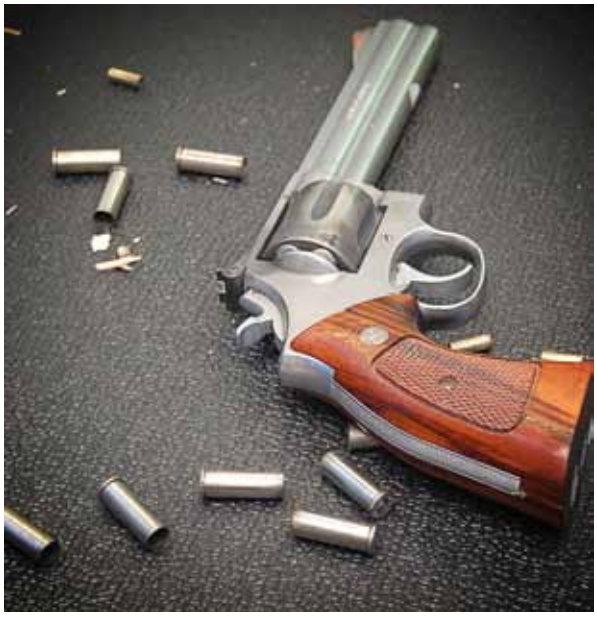
Brasil es el quinto mayor exportador de armas livianas a nivel internacional, y es responsable por el 13 por ciento de las muertes por arma de fuego en el mundo, a pesar de contar con sólo el 2,8 por ciento de la población mundial[1]. De hecho, en números absolutos, Brasil es el país donde se producen más muertes por armas de fuego, mientras que ocupa el quinto lugar en números relativos. Según el centro de investigaciones Viva Rio, circulan en mi país cerca de 16 millones de armas, de las cuales más de la mitad son ilegales. A pesar de los índices negativos, esta triste situación se está revirtiendo, gracias a la implementación de una serie de medidas de control sobre estos productos letales.

NUEVA LEY DE ARMAS Y MUNICIONES

La primera medida fue el cambio de la Ley de Armas con la promulgación del *Estatuto del Desarme* en 2003 [2] después de una movilización popular liderada por las ONGs y las iglesias, que presionaron al Parlamento para que la aprobara.

Gracias a esta iniciativa, se prohibió el porte de armas para civiles, se aumentó la edad mínima para comprar armas a 25 años, se reglamentaron 15 exigencias para la compra de armas -tales como certificado psicológico y certificado de manejo de armas- y se pasó parte del control ejercido por el Ejército (herencia en Latinoamérica de los "años de plomo") a la Policía. También se centralizó la información sobre armamento en un banco nacional de datos y se pasó a marcar la munición vendida a la Policía y las Fuerzas Armadas (ahora se discute la marcación de toda munición, para tornar más factible su rastreo).

En tanto, la población participó de un debate nacional alimentado por los medios de comunicación sobre los resultados de las investigaciones realizadas por la ONG Viva Río. La misma incluyó el impacto que tienen las armas en la salud pública y la victimización, el uso indebido de armas para defensa (las armas son buenas para atacar y poco pueden hacer contra el factor sorpresa de un asalto), las fuentes de desvío de armas y municiones, y el perfil de las armas incautadas. Es decir, con conocimiento científico se llevó a cabo una sensibilización contra los mitos de las sociedades arcaicas y se presentaron estadísticas contra argumentos puramente ideo-



1 Bandeira, Antonio y Bourgeois, Josephine. Armas de Fuego: ¿Protección o Riesgo? Estocolmo, Foro Parlamentario Internacional, 2006, p. 18, acceso en : http://www.comunidadesegura.org/files/active/0/armas%20de%20fogo%20protecao%20ou%20risco_esp.pdf

2 Estatuto do Desarmamento , Brasília, 2003 (atualizado) : http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/Leis/2003/L10.826.htm

lógicos a favor de que los civiles usen armas. Al finalizar el debate público que se realizó bajo la influencia del poderoso lobby de la industria armamentista, apenas el 8 por ciento de la población apoyó la nueva Ley de Armas.

DESTRUCCIÓN PÚBLICA DE ARMAS

En el proceso de movilización a favor del cambio legal, Brasil se hizo eco del pedido de Naciones Unidas (ONU) para que los países destruyeran en actos públicos sus excedentes de armas. Poco antes de la Conferencia de la ONU sobre Tráfico Internacional de Armas, en julio de 2001, el gobierno de Río de Janeiro promovió la destrucción pública de 100 mil armas, logrando sensibilizar a la población sobre el riesgo de usar armas, y alertando a las demás autoridades sobre la inseguridad de los depósitos de armas incautadas.

CAMPAÑAS VOLUNTARIAS DE CANJE DE ARMAS

Otra medida contra la violencia armada fue la realización de una gran campaña nacional de canje voluntario de armas. Una vez más, el debate público a partir de datos científicos sobre el universo oscuro de las armas llevó a que se entregaran y destruyeran un total de 459.855 armas en el período 2004-2005. Según el Ministerio de Salud, el retiro de circulación de medio millón de armas (menos armas, menos muertes, indican los estudios), combinado con la prohibición del porte de armas en la calle, y la reforma de la Policía de São Paulo, disminuyó los homicidios con armas de fuego significativamente, tal como lo mencionamos antes.

En São Paulo la reducción fue mayor al 50 por ciento de las muertes por armas de fuego, gracias a la combinación del desarme con la modernización de las corporaciones policiales. Es interesante recordar que cuando Australia -en 1996- realizó la mayor campaña de desarme voluntario que haya existido, recogiendo 700 mil armas, la reducción de los homicidios por armas de fuego bajó un 43 por ciento en los años siguientes a la campaña. ¿Por qué una reducción tan drástica?. Porque la policía ya era eficiente, y el problema de las muertes se debía más que nada a la proliferación de armas automáticas en el país.

La principal característica de la campaña en Brasil fue la participación de la sociedad civil, sobre todo iglesias, ONGs, sindicatos, masonería, asambleas comunitarias, etcétera. Se instalaron puestos de entrega de armas y municiones, dando más confianza a quienes no confían en la policía, y se inutilizaron las armas en el acto de entrega, con el uso de una maza, método barato y eficiente, que acaba con el riesgo de desvío y ofrece más seguridad. Se pagó por las armas dependiendo de su calibre, entre 50 y 150 dólares estadounidenses, con total anonimato y amnistía para las armas ilegales (Australia y Haití pagaron

demasiado, y con la plata se compraron armas nuevas).

En el período 2008-2009, el gobierno brasileño realizó una nueva campaña con la policía pero sin la participación de la sociedad civil, y el resultado fue un fiasco: apenas 30.721 armas entregadas. En 2011, un mes después de la masacre de la escuela de Realengo en abril pasado, en que un ex -alumno asesinó a 12 adolescentes, el gobierno lanzó otra nueva campaña, esta vez con la participación de la sociedad civil, y que se encuentra en plena realización. Antes de lanzarla, se realizó un seminario internacional con los coordinadores de las campañas voluntarias de canje de armas recientes consideradas más exitosas, analizándose las experiencias de Angola, Argentina, Colombia, Mozambique y Brasil.

CONTROL PARLAMENTARIO DE ARMAS Y MUNICIONES

Otra nueva medida de control de armas fue el funcionamiento de una Comisión Parlamentaria de Investigación (CPI) en el Parlamento Brasileño sobre el tráfico ilícito de armas en el país. Con el apoyo técnico de los expertos de Viva Rio, la comisión recorrió las fronteras terrestres de Brasil, identificando los puntos de contrabando de armas y municiones, que entran principalmente a través de Paraguay, Bolivia, Suriname, Argentina y Uruguay.[3]

Motivado por la importancia del estudio, el PARLATINO encomendó a Viva Rio la constitución de un equipo internacional de expertos para elaborar una ley marco, que sirviera como fuente de inspiración para los países que deseasen perfeccionar su legislación de control de armas y municiones. Fue entonces que se redactó el *Proyecto de Ley Marco de Armas de Fuego, Munición y Materiales Relacionados.*[4] Asimismo, se obligó a los

fabricantes brasileños de armas a identificar al primer comprador de una muestra de 36 mil armas incautadas por la policía de Río de Janeiro, de los cuales fueron identificadas 15 mil. De este modo, se revelaron las principales fuentes del crimen organizado de Río: las armerías (deficientemente controladas), las empresas de seguridad privadas, armas privadas de militares y policías (compradas a precio de fábrica y revendidas en el mercado ilegal) y las propias policías. También se creó una *Subcomisión de Control de Armas y Municiones del Parlamento* de carácter permanente, que pasó a fiscalizar la implementación de la nueva ley, a realizar investigaciones sobre armas y municiones y a proponer nuevas medidas de control. Si bien ya existían comisiones parlamentarias específicas de control de armas en algunos países (como Suecia, Canadá, Estados Unidos y España) estas son importantes porque las comisiones parlamentarias de defensa, o de seguridad pública, son dominadas por el lobby de las armas y se dedican más al comercio de armas convencionales, mientras que las armas pequeñas no son debidamente consideradas. El documento final de la mencionada CPI es un analisis pionero y ejemplar sobre el universo poco conocido del tráfico ilegal de armas en un país. [5]

3 Vecindario Bajo Observación, Dreyfus, Pablo, y Bandeira, Antonio, Viva Rio, Rio, 2006 : http://www.comunidadesegura.org/files/active/0/Observando_Vecindario_esp.pdf

4 Proyecto de Ley Marco de Armas de Fuego, Munición y Materiales Relacionados, Foro Parlamentario Internacional/CLAVE, Montevideo, 2006 : http://www.comunidadesegura.org/files/active/0/Proyecto%20Ley%20Marco%20Armas%20Parlatino.pdf

5 Relatório da CPI do Tráfico Ilícito de Armas, Congresso Nacional, Brasília, 2006 :Relatório Específico del Diputado Jungmann (contiene el esencial):

RANKING DE LAS PROVINCIAS EN EL CONTROL DE ARMAMENTO

La Subcomisión de Control de Armas del Parlamento determinó que la policía de cada una de los 27 Estados de Brasil, además de los Tribunales Judiciales provinciales, informara sobre las armas y municiones incautadas en cada Estado. Como resultado se obtuvieron cerca de 300 mil informes sobre armas incautadas en los últimos 10 años en todo Brasil, que fueron analizadas por Viva Río estableciendo el tipo, la nacionalidad y otras características de cada arma ilegal.

El análisis minucioso acabó con uno de los mitos que involucran los fuertes intereses del comercio de estos productos. Se comprobó que menos del 10 por ciento de las armas ilegales en Brasil son de fabricación extranjera, es decir, que la industria brasileña y el comercio nacional, mal fiscalizados, cuentan con una fuerte responsabilidad en el tráfico ilícito de armas y municiones en el país, y por supuesto, también sectores del gobierno que no fiscalizan ese mercado millonario de manera eficiente. Los resultados de la encuesta aplicada a todas los Estados incluyeron preguntas sobre los mecanismos de control de armas y municiones, las condiciones de depósito de armas incautadas, el entrenamiento de policía, la capacidad de producir buenos datos sobre armamento, la aplicación de la nueva Ley de Armas, la participación popular en la campaña de desarme, la eficiencia en la incautación de armamento y otros indicadores de la política de control de armas por cada gobierno estatal.

http://www.comunidadesegura.org/files/active/0/Relatorio%20sub-relatoria%20de%20industria%20comercio%20e%20cac.pdf

Al final, se elaboró un *Ranking de los Estados en el Control de Armas,*[6] en que se destacó a los gobiernos que están en la vanguardia del control de armas (Brasilia, Río de Janeiro y São Paulo), así como los que tienen peor desempeño, promoviendo una competición virtuosa, difundiendo las buenas prácticas y exponiendo las deficiencias de cada policía estatal; para que reciban ayuda técnica y financiera del gobierno federal. Asimismo, el Ranking realizado por la experta Rebecca Peters, comparando los Estados de Estados Unidos cuanto a la aplicación de buenos principios de control de armas, los relacionó a un modelo ideal de 13 mecanismos de control.[7]

CAMPAÑA DE LEGALIZACIÓN DE ARMAS

Al final de la campaña de entrega voluntaria de armas, en octubre de 2005, en Brasil se realizó un referendo para prohibir la venta de armas para civiles, basada en que buena parte de las armas ilegales fueron hurtadas o robadas a ciudadanos de bien (sólo en 2003, más de 27 mil armas fueron robadas de residencias).

6 Nascimento, Marcelo y Purcena, Julio Cesar. Ranking dos Estados no Controle de Armas. Rio de Janeiro, VivaRio/Ministério da Justiça, 2010 : http://www.vivario.org.br/publique/media/Ranking_dos_estados_no_controle_de_armas.pdf

7 Peters, Rebecca. Gun Control in the Unitede States – a Comparative Survey of State Firearms Laws. Nueva York: Open Society Institute´s Center on Crime, Communities and Culture, Soros Foundation. 2000, in Bandeira, Antonio y Bourgeois, Josephine, op. cit. p. 76.

Sin embargo, por razones que escapan a este artículo, el 64 por ciento de los electores votaron en contra la prohibición.[8] Acatando la voluntad popular, el gobierno brasileño decidió realizar, además del desarme voluntario, una campaña de legalización de armas. Su fundamento está en los altos niveles de armas ilegales en manos de personas que no son criminales, y la necesidad del Estado de conocer, para controlar las armas en manos de la población, principalmente las ilegales, que son casi imposibles de rastrear. Así, en el período 2008-2009, el gobierno, con apoyo de las armerías, clubes de tiro y asociaciones defensoras del uso de armas por civiles, registró 1.408.285 armas, un buen inicio para un universo de armas ilegales en manos de no-criminales estimado en 4 millones de armas. Se facilitó su legalización a partir de la suspensión de los impuestos de legalización, y la amnistía para los propietarios de armas ilegales. La amnistía se acabó al final de la campaña, y ahora la única alternativa para sus propietarios es entregar sus armas voluntariamente, a cambio de la indemnización, o incurrir en un crimen que puede ser castigado con hasta seis años de cárcel.

8 Referendo do Sim ao Não: Uma Experiência da Democracia Brasileira, Rio de Janeiro, ISER, 2006 : http://www.comunidadesegura.com.br/files/referendodosimaonao.pdf

CONTROL DE LA EXPORTACIÓN

Otra medida muy efectiva fue la aprobación de parte del gobierno de Fernando Henrique Cardoso, en 2000, de la "Resolución 17", por la cual las armas y municiones ligeras producidas en Brasil tienen que pagar un impuesto del 150 por ciento de su valor cuando sean exportadas a los países vecinos, con la excepción de las destinadas a sus Fuerzas Armadas. La iniciativa disminuyó significativamente las armas y municiones brasileñas que eran legalmente exportadas a países fronterizos, y eran contrabandeadas de vuelta al crimen organizado brasileño, en lo que llamé *"efecto bumerang"*.

Eso sucedió principalmente con armas de uso prohibido para civiles en Brasil, como la pistola 9 mm. La Resolución 17 provocó una gran reducción en el armamento vendido en las armerías de frontera para agentes del crimen organizado de Brasil, como constatamos en nuestra pesquisa de campo en 2005, si se la compara con la pesquisa realizada en 2000. Infelizmente, la munición brasileña contrabandeada fue sustituida principalmente por munición de dos países de Norteamérica, y secundariamente de otras nacionalidades, lo que demuestra, una vez más, que la lucha contra el tráfico ilícito de armas tiene que ser una política de colaboración regional.

Nadie se salva solo. En el combate a ese tipo de tráfico, es difícil crear santuarios de seguridad. La prohibición de armas en Washington D.C., mientras existió, fue dificultada por sus estados vecinos, Maryland y Virginia. Sin embargo, en los años que siguieron al *Firearms Control Regulations Act, de 1976,* los homicidios con arma cayeron un 25 por ciento.[9] Eso dentro de un mismo país, ¿pero qué se puede decir cuando los países tienen vecinos que todavía no adoptaron leyes específicas que regulen el uso de las armas, como es el caso en Bolivia o Suriname?

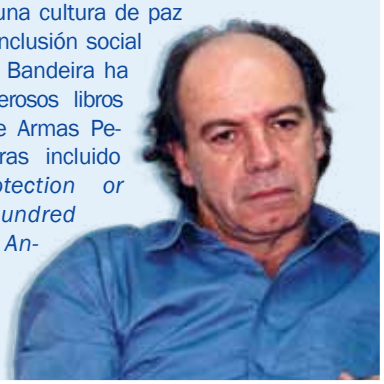
9 Bandeira, Antonio y Bourgois, Josephine, op. cit., p. 78

AGENDA REGIONAL

El tráfico de armas y de municiones es un fenómeno supranacional, lo que exige una agenda compatible, que supere el nacionalismo estrecho y las pequeñas rivalidades. La agenda es clara, pero en gran medida sigue en el papel: acuerdos bilaterales, regionales e internacionales (como el Tratado sobre el Comercio de Armas - ATT), son más que nunca necesarios, para que se establezca una relación de colaboración e intercambio de informaciones entre las policías. Esto es difícil que suceda en determinadas subregiones de nuestro continente, por rivalidad y desconfianza de los servicios de inteligencia nacionales. Además, la implementación efectiva de los acuerdos ya firmados es otra prioridad, así como las campañas de legalización y de desarme voluntario, la realización de investigaciones serias sobre el oscuro universo del comercio legal e ilegal de armas, y el perfeccionamiento de las leyes nacionales de control, teniendo la citada Ley Marco como inspiración, que rescata lo que hay de más avanzado en el tema. También se debe trabajar en la armonización de las leyes nacionales de armas, una vez que las leyes tibias abren el camino al contrabando para los países con buena legislación, también hay que unificar a los órganos nacionales de control de armas, normalmente fraccionados y competitivos, y se debe construir un banco de datos de calidad que permita la centralización de la información sobre armas y municiones, en que el nuevo Banco de Datos del *Observatorio de Seguridad Hemisférica de la OEA* surge como una iniciativa de extrema importancia. Con la palabra la OEA.

Antônio Rangel Bandeira
Sociólogo y cordinador de "Viva Rio Disarment Project"

Antônio Rangel Bandeira (n. Brasil) obtuvo títulos de posgrado en Sociología Política por la Universidad de York (Toronto) y la Universidad de Brandeis (Boston), antes de dirigir los departamentos de Política y Sociología de la Universidad Católica de Río de Janeiro y la Universidad Técnica de Lisboa. Como teniente de la reserva en el Ejército de Brasil, el Sr. Bandeira fué instructor de armas de fuego en la Escuela de Formación de Infantería. En la actualidad coordina el Proyecto de Control de Armas de Viva Río, organización no gubernamental que promueve una cultura de paz y promueve la inclusión social en Brasil. El Sr. Bandeira ha publicado numerosos libros y artículos sobre Armas Pequeñas y Ligeras incluido *Firearms: Protection or Risk?: One Hundred Questions and Answers* (2005).



2.14 LEGALLY REGISTERED CIVILIAN FIREARMS, LATEST AVAILABLE YEAR

Indicator definition

Number of legally-registered firearms in hands of the civilian population.

COUNTRY	Latest available year	Total registered firearms	Rate per 100,000 inhabitants
Antigua and Barbuda	2010	1,671	1,878
Argentina	2010	1,240,000	3,049
Brazil	2010	5,900,000	3,019
Canada	2010	7,621,150	22,488
Chile	2005	695,968	4,271
Colombia	2006	706,210	1,640
Costa Rica	2006	148,000	3,367
Ecuador	2006	117,000	886
El Salvador	2009	215,000	3,489
Guatemala	2006	253,514	1,946
Guyana	2007	56,000	7,330
Haiti	2006	20,379	213
Honduras	2006	151,003	2,147
Jamaica	2006	65,000	2,441
Mexico	2006	2,824,231	2,710
Nicaragua	2006	90,133	1,631
Panama	2006	65,436	1,990
Paraguay	2006	330,000	5,697
Peru	2005	270,041	970
Suriname	2006	30,000	5,941
Trinidad and Tobago	2006	7,801	590
Uruguay	2010	450,000	13,345
AMERICAS (22 countries)(*1) (*2)	**2010**	**21,258,537**	3,951
Sub-regional data: (*2)			
Caribbean (4 countries) (*3)	2010	94,851	695
Central America (6 countries) (*4)	2010	923,086	2,341
North America (2 countries) (*5)	2010	10,445,381	7,563
South America (10 countries) (*6)	2010	9,795,219	2,824

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 22 countries included in this table. (*2) Data for 2010 or latest available year. (*3) Data for Caribbean includes: Antigua and Barbuda, Haiti, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. (*5) Data for North America includes: Canada and Mexico. (*6) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, and Uruguay.

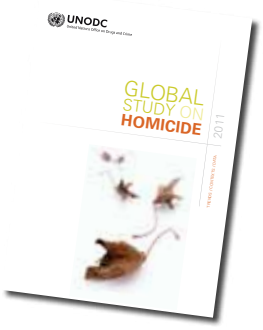
FIREARMS TRAFFICKING AND ORGANIZED CRIME

Not all homicides involve a weapon. But while killers can prove to be particularly ingenious regarding the manner in which they dispose of other people, 42 per cent of global homicides are actually committed by firearm. Homicides in the Americas are more than three and a half times as likely to be perpetrated with a firearm than in Europe (74 per cent vs. 21 per cent) (...)

Firearms undoubtedly drive homicide increases in certain regions and where they do members of organized criminal groups are often those who pull the trigger.

In the Americas, more than 25 per cent of homicides are related to organized crime and the activities of criminal gangs, while the same is only true of some 5 per cent of homicides in the Asian and European countries.

- UNODC "Global Study on Homicide, 2011: Trends, Context" - Data. P.10



DELITOS SEXUALES

SEXUAL OFFENSES

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES

By: Margarette May Macaulay
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Violence against women is one of the most staggering and pressing human rights issues in Latin America and the Caribbean. It is rooted in deep cultural practices, in developed contexts of inequality, poverty, gender differentials and general disparities resulting in different forms of exclusion being the rule. These conditions create an embryonic scenario for a culture of violence which is not easy to diffuse.

The data, where available, is alarming. In Latin America, 33.1 per cent of the population is poor and 13.3 per cent is currently living in conditions of extreme poverty. This recent data shows that poverty continues to fall in Latin America. Indeed, in 2002, poverty was at 44 per cent and extreme poverty at 19.4 per cent.

Although this information shows signs of improvement in the living conditions of the inhabitants of this region, problems in terms of income distribution remain and more women live in conditions of poverty and extreme poverty. The female population of Latin America and the Caribbean participate less in the workforce than the male population and, as a consequence, suffer higher rates of unemployment. The average income for women in Latin America is equal to 69 per cent of the income of men in the workforce; these percentages are similar for men and women in the Caribbean.

Levels of unwanted pregnancy, are high in the entire region. Maternal mortality statistics indicate that there has been some improvement in this regard in Latin America and the Caribbean. In 2000 there were 110 deaths per 100,000 live births, while in 2008 it was 85/1000,000. It cannot be denied that there have been some advancements, for instance, some countries have enacted and implemented Reproductive Health and Rights laws, yet too many others still retain their archaic restrictive legislation thereby endangering the good health and safety of too many woman. Also, though women attain higher levels of education than men—income differentials and disparities between men and women still exist in the entire region. The situation is therefore quite discouraging. The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) concluded that the representation of women in the "decision-making spheres is extremely low and most are almost exclusively occupied in labor associated with care and reproduction. The situation is even more serious for most women who are poor, indigenous or of African descent due to the high level of vulnerability they experience. Gender violence, however, knows no social boundaries, and although it is empowered by poverty, it is a universal evil crossing all educational and social levels."

Existing data clearly show that women are in a vulnerable situation in Latin America and the Caribbean. Inequality and poverty often forces women to depend on the income of men, which puts them in a position where they are more likely to suffer abuse and violence. But as the ECLAC report concluded, this violence knows no social boundaries. It is an irrefutable fact that human rights violations impact some more than others: those who have the means to access private healthcare do not see their right to health imperiled. The same happens to those who can access private education and the housing market. Regarding these rights to adequate healthcare, education and housing, poverty is usually an equivalent of rights' violations. But even though poverty and inequality can increase the vulnerability of women, violence against them cuts across all sectors of society with different access to cultural, social and economic capital.

This paper deals with these issues in five short sections. In the first, we provide an overview of international definitions and standards on violence against women. Next, we analyze different types of violence. In the third section, we provide an overview of the specific case of violence against children and teenagers. In the fourth section we analyze the effects and costs of violence against women. In the fifth and final section, we analyze how the case-law of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights has addressed these issues and problems.

DEFINITION OF VIOLENCE AND TYPES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Article 1 of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women (hereinafter, the "Convention of Belem do Para) defines violence against women as "any act or conduct, based on gender, which causes death or physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, whether in the public or the private sphere." Article 2 provides further guidance, and states the following:

"Violence against women shall be understood to include physical, sexual and psychological violence:

a. that occurs within the family or domestic unit or within any other interpersonal relationship, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the woman, including, among others, rape, battery and sexual abuse;

b. that occurs in the community and is perpetrated by any person, including, among others, rape, sexual abuse, torture, trafficking in persons, forced prostitution, kidnapping and sexual harassment in the workplace, as well as in educational institutions, health facilities or any other place; and

c. that is perpetrated or condoned by the state or its agents regardless of where it occurs."

As we can see, violence against women is approached by the Convention from different perspectives, classified according to where it occurs. For instance, Article 2.a refers to the so-called private sphere, that is, behind closed doors or, as Hanna Arendt put it while paraphrasing Aristotle, in the private realm of the household or oikos. On the other hand, Article 2.b refers to violence that occurs in the public sphere, the polis in Aristotelian terms. Some specific forms of violence can happen both in the private and public sphere, such as rape, battery and sexual abuse, while other violence happens specifically in the public sphere, such as torture by State officers, trafficking in persons, forced prostitution, kidnapping and sexual harassment in the workplace. Clearly violence against women occurs both in homes and within communities, and these two realities present different challenges to the State in terms of public policy designed to fight this kind of violence.

Finally, Article 2.c refers to the role of the State, which cannot condone or perpetrate any kind of violence "regardless of where it occurs." That means that the State has very special obligations towards women, and it obviously cannot claim

that violence which occurs in the private realm of households is not its responsibility.

But this responsibility of States should not make us forget that these crimes committed in the private sphere present special difficulties in terms of their prevention and eventual prosecution, a reality that demands from the State special policies specifically designed to overcome those difficulties. As we can see from the Convention of Belem do Para, violence against women is expansively defined and –from the very beginning– the State is put in a particular position in which it can commit violence both by action ("perpetrate") and by omission ("condone").

In the next section we will provide a brief overview of the current state of affairs in terms of violence against women in Latin America and the Caribbean.

11. TYPES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND STATISTICS

In this section, we explore some very specific forms of violence against women, in order to see –through statistics– the magnitude of the problem. Most of the statistics are extracted from the No more report by ECLAC cited above. A general lack of statistical data in the struggling democracies of the region add to the problem of violence against women, a problem that is more acute in the countries of the Caribbean. This has lead ECLAC to highlight "statistic invisibility" when discussing and analyzing the situation in Caribbean countries. We must therefore take the available data only as an indication of the problem, which in reality, is even more serious than what statistics show.

A.) VIOLENCE WITHIN AN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP

This type of violence is closely related to the household. It happens in the realm of the private sphere and –as we explained in the previous section– it is covered by the broad definition used in the Convention of Belem do Para. It has been described as a "functional instrument of power in the dominant gender system which is used to reinforce male authority and to ensure that women fulfill the roles attributed to them within the family and the home."

Statistics from different countries of Latin America and the Caribbean come from various sources, and they are usually not comparable from a methodological point of view. But they do show some broad tendencies that we can see repeated through different surveys and studies. In Puerto Rico, for example, sixty per cent of women have been victims of violence by their partners. In Mexico, one in every five women suffer some kind of violence from their partners, and Brazil has similar numbers. In Colombia, about 100 women are battered every day. Numbers as dismal as these are replicated in most countries of the region, according to different sources.

The manifestations of violence perpetrated within the household do vary. Such violence range from emotional abuse to severe physical and sexual violence. As the ECLAC report states, this type of violence is a "constant obstacle to the mobility of women which limits their access to a range of functions and activities beyond the private world, which then prevents them from having an independent life and enjoying their full rights." The situation is aggravated by poverty and inequality, because women living in poverty lack access to certain resources. We do not mean economic resources alone, but also the kind of safety net that is usually available for women in the higher strata of society and denied to women in the lower strata. These conditions, combined with stereotypical gender models, contribute to a situation of increased vulnerability, thus creating –we believe– a special duty of protection for the State to prevent what is usually called economic violence, or the threat that women may be denied basic economic resources controlled by their male partners.

B.) SEXUAL VIOLENCE

In the realm of sexual violence, rape is the most serious crime against women, and the attitude in most States towards rape is extremely problematic because it is affected by or infected with gender stereotypes and their legal systems are ill-equipped to deal with such a horrendous crime.

Rape, in particular, can occur both in the public and in the private sphere. Old ideas about the role of women in marriage and lack of appropriate protective laws, tend to render invisible the crime when committed by husbands on their wives. However, the problem remains: in Brazil, for example, a study showed that 33 per cent of those interviewed admitted suffering forms of physical violence involving armed weapons, aggression and rape within marriage. Rape can also occur within the family: national statistics for Peru show that eight of every ten cases of sexual abuse are committed by a member of the victim's family circle and that six of every ten pregnancies in girls aged 11 to 14 years old are the product of incest or rape. Finally, a 2005 study based on school surveys completed in Chile, Costa Rica, Panama and Peru revealed that between five and forty per cent of female adolescents had experienced sexual abuse at least once in their lives.

Finally, the sexual exploitation of women takes a different form in the public sphere through the crimes of forced prostitution and sexual trafficking. These crimes particularly affect women in the lower strata of society.

C.) INSTITUTIONAL VIOLENCE

Institutional violence results from the way the State reacts to all forms of violence against women. It is considered a form of violence against women, for example, when the laws and policies of the State are non-existent or inadequate to protect women against the incidence of violence and effectively treat with its causes. A frequent and typical example of this type of violence is, in the attitude towards, and the way that public officials treat victims of sexual violations and domestic violence.

As the ECLAC report states, in many countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, it is common to see the "criminalization of the victim by the police or courts, negligence in investigating the underlying causes of the case by health services, the trauma to victims in repeating the experience throughout the legal processes, the slowness and complexity of administrative procedures and the low priority given to these services in government policies and budgets."

A rather grim example of this kind of violence by the State was the object of inquiry by the Inter-American Court on Human Rights in the case of González et. al. ("Cotton Field") Vs. Mexico, where the Court issued a judgment on the deaths of three women whose bodies were found in a cotton field in Ciudad Juarez on November 6, 2001. This case presented the Court with specific crimes that were committed in a context of extended violence against women: as the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) showed in its 2003 report on violence against women in Ciudad Juarez, more than 400 women had been murdered in crimes committed with certain common patterns. For example, the vicims were usually young –either students or workers— many of them migrants who had disappeared and were later found dead in wastelands near the city. We shall return to this case later, but for now it is useful to recall that the family of those victims alleged mistreatment by public officials in charge of the investigation, a mistreatment deeply rooted in cultural patterns that when expressed by the State through its representatives, constitutes a clear form of institutional violence.

D.) FEMICIDE

The murder of women is probably the most radical and extreme form of violence against them. As Marcela Lagarde explains, femicide occurs when the State "fails to provide women with guarantees and conditions of security for their lives in the community, at home, in the workplace, whilst travelling or in leisure facilities. This is even more the case, when authorities fail to complete their functions efficiently."

Statistics in the region are also staggering. Guatemala is one of the countries where the problem is more acute. For example, "According to the Center for Informative Reports on Guatemala (CERIGUA, in Spanish) 665 women were murdered in 2005. By May of 2006, the National Civil Police (...) reported that 230 women had been killed, whereas the Mutual Support Group (Grupo de Apoyo Mutuo, GAM) reported up to 290 deaths. In June 2006, CERIGUA reported 362 killings of women in Guatemala." The ECLAC report divides the murders, for purpose of analysis, according to the place where the crimes were committed, that is, whether they occurred in the private or public sphere. In Mexico, for example, the Femicide Commission of the Chamber of Deputies "states that an estimated 6,000 girls and women were killed between 1999 and 2005 – two thirds as a consequence of domestic violence according to the Special Prosecutor for Cases of Violence Against Women." In the Caribbean, several studies have shown intimate femicide increased in Jamaica and the Bahamas.

Violence against women in the realm of the household often leads to the murder of these women. States are aware of this situation, but face severe challenges, especially in relation to the prevention of these crimes, given their lack of visibility. Even so, some positive developments have occurred: femicide has become, in many countries, a specially aggravated crime, and social discourses that sometimes tended to legitimize these crimes –such as the one related to the practice of "honor" killings— are slowly but steadily disappearing in our societies.

However, women are murdered outside the household as well: the ECLAC report states, "femicide can also take place in the public sphere (non-intimate femicide), following the rape of a woman by a stranger, the murder of a sex worker by a client, the death of a woman in armed conflict or contexts of military or police repression." Unfortunately, Latin America has the second highest number of female deaths due to violence. This problem is worsened by the fact that most perpetrators are not brought to justice, which creates a situation of impunity that can only result in a climate which fosters these crimes.

III. VIOLENCE AGAINST THE GIRL CHILD AND TEENAGERS

The numbers on violence against women increase dramatically when the age of victims also encompasses the young. According to the ECLAC report, based on data by the World Health Organization (WHO), in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2002, "the homicide rate for girl children aged between 0 and 17 years old was 2.21 per 100,000, while that of boys in the same age group was 8.11 per 100,000." This is the highest rate of children killed in the world.

Violence against children takes many terrible forms: whether they become the victims of sexual exploitation, forced prostitution, labor exploitation, sexual assault and violence, children are an especially vulnerable sector of society requiring the highest level of protection, precisely because of that vulnerability. Again, this violence expresses itself both at the private and public level: cultural patterns of education sometimes reinforce as acceptable the use of physical punishment for children, a practice that should be deemed not only obsolete but as a gross violation of their human rights. In the public sphere, children face all kinds of violence from the State, especially when the latter operate through repressive apparatus: almost all countries of the Americas have obsolete structures and mechanisms to

deal with juvenile delinquency. When "institutionalized," children of both genders become victims of a system ill-prepared to treat them with minimum standards of decency, and many become the object of emotional, sexual and physical violence by the very people charged with their protection and care.

IV. EFFECTS AND COSTS OF VIOLENCE

Violence against women has obvious social, political, economic and cultural costs besides the individual damage caused to every victim. From a social perspective, violence against women functions as a mechanism of oppression which perpetuates the male-centered culture of our societies. It works as a deterrent of emancipation practices, and is one of the main obstacles for achieving such emancipation. As the ECLAC report states, the

> *"... reduced economic, political and social participation of women victims of violence constitutes a barrier to enjoyment of their economic and social rights. This has collateral effects on economic and social development, given that it produces negative impacts on the labor market, on women's capacity to escape poverty, the operation of democratic institutions and the success of expensive programmes and projects. Such an erosion of existing social and human capital, as well as its accumulation rate, has multiplying negative consequences both for development – increasing inequality and reducing economic growth – and for the formation of institutions leading to a better socio-economic climate. This only feeds a vicious circle of erosion of forms of 'capital' that paves the way for greater violence in the future."*

-Countries with greater gender equality have economies that are more competitive and grow faster-, as shown through a comparative analysis of 134 countries—UNWOMEN.

Beside these consequences, which are of paramount importance and we believe that the real challenge violence against women poses to the achievement of development, is the ineffective or non-existent mechanisms for dealing with this scourge which causes such serious individual and social damage to the thousands of women victims of violence. The most important issue which should drive the thrust of States' efforts to eradicate this problem of pandemic proportions from our communities is that such violations suffered by women victims of violence are of their basic human rights. Not only the Convention of Belem do Para, but also the Inter-American Convention on Human Rights, is violated every time a woman is emotionally or physically battered, sexually assaulted or harassed or injured in any way. This perspective on rights puts a heavy burden on States Parties to these Conventions.

In the following section we will explore the response of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights when faced with these terrible statistics and the cultural patterns which support them in the context of a contentious case.

V. INTER-AMERICAN CASE LAW

In 2009, the Inter-American Court adjudicated the Cotton Field case mentioned above, which involved the murder of three young women in a context of extreme violence against women in Ciudad Juárez, México, a situation that was described as the "culmination of a situation characterized by the reiterated and systematic violation of human rights." As the Representatives of the victims put it, "cruel acts of violence are perpetrated against girls and women merely because of their gender, and (...) in some cases (...) they murdered as a culmination of this public and private violence."

In this case, many issues were at stake, but one of the most important was how the law and the system of human rights protection could react to a violence that was deeply entrenched in society. Indeed, the Court considered that it had been proven that the investigative procedures into these crimes were full of irregularities and deficiencies of all kinds. The evidence produced during the proceedings showed that the State had behaved incorrectly in it's agents treatment of the statements made by the family of the young women who were missing at the time.

For example, the mother of one of the victims testified that when she reported her daughter's disappearance, authorities told her that she "had not disappeared, but was out with her boyfriend or wandering around with friends," "that, if anything happened to her, it was because she was looking for it, because a good girl, a good woman, stays at home." The mother of another victim stated that when she went to present the missing person's report, an official told a friend of her daughter's that "she is surely with her boyfriend, because girls were very flighty and threw themselves at men." Her mother also stated that when she went to file a complaint denouncing the disappearance, she was told that "maybe [her daughter] had gone off with her boyfriend, and would soon return home." Sadly, this type of behavior was the rule and not the exception in Ciudad Juárez. The State of Mexico did recognize that one of the causes of these murders was related to deep patterns of a male-centered culture.

The Court confronted a challenge when faced with evidence that the crimes were somehow rooted in cultural issues. How can the law react to such a diagnosis? Do normal reparations suffice when the root of the evil is so deeply entrenched in society that the normal reaction of the people in charge of protecting citizens –when facing a crime— is that described in the previous paragraph? To put it differently: if the disease is cultural, should not the remedy be cultural as well? Can the law affect culture? We believe it can, and the Court did, as well.

Indeed, in its judgment, the Court ordered the State to implement measures of reparation that attacked the cultural root of the problem. That is, they were transformative in nature, as they were issued with the goal of "transforming the relations of subordination and social exclusion that are at the origin of the conflict that needs to be overcome." The Court adopted such language, and specifically stated:

"[B]earing in mind the context of structural discrimination in which the facts of this case occurred, which was acknowledged by the State (...), reparations must be designed to change this situation, so that their effect is not only of restitution, but also of rectification. In this regard, re-establishment of the same structural context of violence and discrimination is not acceptable. (...) In accordance with the foregoing, the Court will assess the measures of reparation requested by the Commission and the representatives to ensure that they: (...) are designed to identify and eliminate the factors that cause discrimination; (...) are adopted from a gender perspective, bearing in mind the different impact that violence has on men and on women, and (...) take into account all the juridical acts and actions in the case file which, according to the State, tend to repair the damage caused."

As we can see, the reparations issued by the Court were partially addressed at dealing

with the cultural problem which was one of the causes of violence against women. Hence, the Court ordered, for example, that the State adopt a gender perspective in further investigations; that it publicize the results of investigative procedures so Mexican society will be educated about what happened to women in Ciudad Juárez; that it transmit through radio and television, both at the local and federal level, a public act of recognition of international responsibility; and that it continue with education campaigns in the State of Chihuahua and throughout the country, among other measures that were similarly directed at producing a cultural change in society.

Time will tell whether these efforts if properly implemented by the State will be successful or not in achieving the intended result. Nevertheless, we believe that every effort should be made until the statistics set out in previous pages change dramatically and the rights and dignity of Latin American and Caribbean women are respected throughout the region.

VI. CONCLUSION

In the previous sections we took a glance at the situation of women's rights from the prospective of violence against them in Latin America and the Caribbean. The picture is grim. Space constraints prevent us from going deeper and further into the matter. Even though some improvement can be seen in certain areas, the numbers show that the road ahead is still long and fraught with difficulties. We have tried to look at the problem from a human rights perspective: what can the law do, if anything, to deal with acute problems which cut across social strata and are deeply rooted in the cultural practices of our societies?

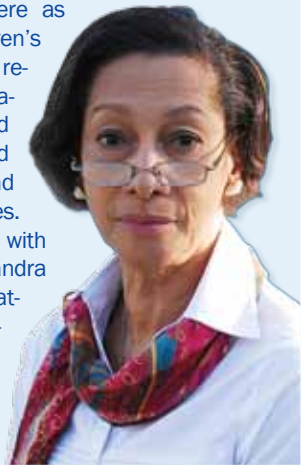
The Inter-American system of human rights protection has dealt with this problem several times. We focused on the Cotton Field case because we believe it shows how clearly culture affects the way some State deal with all forms of violence against women. Also, the reparations established by the Court highlight that sincere and fundamental change is an absolute necessity.

Because of poverty, inequality and historical subordination to men, women are one of the many vulnerable groups in Latin America and the Caribbean. As such, they deserve special treatment from the State, as the State is duty bound to provide protection for such groups within it's borders. That means that the State should make every possible effort to prevent violence against women from occurring and to punish those responsible when prevention has failed. The State must adapt its structures to dealing with violence against women, which means adopting a gendered approach to the investigation of all crimes against women, as the Court established in the Cotton Field decision. The State is also obliged to make every possible effort to prevent such violence against women in both private and public spheres. A duty expounded in the Convention of Belem do Para. This means creating public edu-

cation programmes which emphasize the dignity, individuality and dignity of women; establishing public structures capable of providing battered-women with the kind of physical, economic, social and psychological support they need to free themselves from abusive relationships; creating special units of investigation for complex crimes such as human trafficking and forced prostitution; and other measures of such kind. However, the State by itself, will not take the steps necessary to achieve the level of protection which ought to reduce women's vulnerability to violence within it's territory. Constant activism by civil society organizations must fuel the move which our States need in order to move forward in this regard. The Inter-American system of human rights protection applies that principle to advance this cause. Thus, States Parties should work with civil society on these issues. It was and is the activism of women and feminist groups which were and are advancing the cause of emancipating women from the scourge of violence and the violation of their human rights and their work must be supported within any State which intends to achieve it's full level of development .

Margarette May Macaulay
Judge, Inter-American Court of Human Rights

Margarette May Macaulay (b. Jamaica) is an Attorney-at-Law who, following her election in 2006, is one of the seven Judges who sits on the bench of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, and the only from the Caribbean sub-region. Ms. Macaulay received a Bachelor of Laws degree from Holborn College (London) in 1966, a Diploma in Comparative Law from the School of Oriental and African Studies (London) and a Qualifying Certificate from the Norman Manley Law School (Jamaica). From 1976 onwards, Ms. Macaulay has been deeply involved in legal issues concerning gender and women's rights in the Hemisphere as well as a leading children's rights advocate in the region. Throughout her career she has published numerous articles and opinions on these and other human rights issues. This article was written with the collaboration of Alejandra Negrete, Staff Attorney-at-Law at the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.



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3.15 RAPE, 2000-2010 (TOTAL)

Indicator definition: Total number of offenses of rape reported by the Police. Rape means sexual intercourse without valid consent.

COUNTRY	YEAR										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Antigua and Barbuda				43	43	34	54	86	59	17	
Argentina						3,154	3,264	3,276	3,367		
Barbados	58	65	100	76	84	77	75	72	62	68	
Belize	78	56	54	50	53	47	44	38	38	30	
Bolivia		2,198	1,739	1,756	2,210	1,137	1,137	1,437	1,596	1,989	2,587
Brazil					24,807	26,208	23,679	21,918	28,199	31,980	39,693
Canada				531	587	565	570	528	490	471	
Chile		1,881		1,659	2,290	2,461	2,618	2,678	2,941	2,919	3,429
Colombia					2,372	2,700	2,865	2,942	3,349	3,403	
Costa Rica				576	600	543	485			1,685	
Ecuador					1,246	1,499	1,484				
Guatemala	366	416	365	379	363	314	289	318	385	401	
Guyana	113	117	137	122	170	169	124	82	71	74	
Jamaica					860	746	708	712	849	771	704
Mexico	13,066	12,971	14,373	13,996	13,650	13,550	13,894	14,199	14,078	14,850	14,993
Nicaragua	1,182	1,229	1,348	1,234	1,330	1,322	1,524	1,757	1,936		1,829
Panama	581	543	540	607	629	771	792	855	713	809	996
Paraguay						387	359	158	215	258	
Peru				5,991	5,721	6,268	6,569	7,208	7,560	6,751	
Saint Lucia	39	35	48	52	52	49	65	69	45		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines					66	87	50	60	36	54	28
Trinidad and Tobago	272	299	326	314	305	334	259	317	236	247	
United States	90,178	90,863	95,235	93,883	95,089	94,347	94,472	92,610	90,750	89,241	84,767
AMERICAS (23 countries)(*1)(*2)	**150,045**	**150,706**	**153,807**	**154,161**	**156,068**	**156,768**	**155,380**	**153,289**	**160,144**	**162,849**	**167,310**
Sub-regional data: (*2)											
Caribbean (6 countries) (*3)	1,338	1,368	1,443	1,410	1,410	1,327	1,211	1,316	1,287	1,202	1,081
Central America (5 countries) (*4)	2,783	2,820	2,883	2,846	2,975	2,997	3,134	3,453	4,757	4,861	4,941
North America (3 countries) (*5)	103,775	104,365	110,139	108,410	109,326	108,462	108,936	107,337	105,318	104,562	100,231
South America (9 countries) (*6)	42,149	42,153	41,714	41,494	42,357	43,983	42,099	41,183	48,782	52,225	61,046

Note :
(*1) Americas refers to the 23 countries included in this Table. (*2) Data for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Data for Carribean includes: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala Nicaragua, and Panama. (*5) Data for North America includes: Canada, Mexico, and The United States. (*6) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, and Peru.

3.16 RAPE, 2000-2010 (RATE)

Indicator definition

Rape means sexual intercourse without valid consent. Some countries with fewer than 100,000 inhabitants have their rates presented for comparative purposes.

COUNTRY	YEAR										
	2000	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**
Antigua and Barbuda				53.0	52.0	40.0	63.0	100.0	68.0	19.0	
Argentina						8.1	8.3	8.3	8.5		
Barbados	23.0	26.0	40.0	30.0	33.2	30.4	29.5	28.2	24.3	26.6	
Belize	31.0	21.7	20.5	18.5	19.2	16.7	15.3	12.9	12.6	9.8	
Bolivia		25.9	20.1	19.9	24.5	12.4	12.2	15.1	16.5	20.2	25.8
Brazil					13.5	14.1	12.6	11.5	14.7	16.5	20.3
Canada				1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	
Chile		12.2		10.4	14.2	15.1	15.9	16.1	17.5	17.2	20.0
Colombia					5.6	6.3	6.6	6.6	7.4	7.5	
Costa Rica				13.8	14.1	12.5	11.0			36.8	
Ecuador					9.6	11.5	11.2				
Guatemala	3.3	3.6	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.9	
Guyana	14.9	15.5	18.1	16.0	22.3	22.1	16.2	10.7	9.3	9.7	
Jamaica					32.6	28.2	26.6	26.6	31.6	28.9	25.8
Mexico	13.3	13.1	14.4	13.9	13.4	13.1	13.3	13.5	13.2	13.8	13.6
Nicaragua	23.2	23.7	25.7	23.2	24.7	24.2	27.6	31.4	34.2		31.4
Panama	19.7	18.1	17.6	19.5	19.8	23.9	24.1	25.6	21.0	23.4	
Paraguay						6.6	6.0	2.6	3.4	4.1	
Peru				22.1	20.8	22.5	23.3	25.3	26.2	23.1	
Saint Lucia	25.0	22.0	30.0	32.0	32.1	29.7	38.9	41.1	26.5		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines					61.1	80.6	46.3	55.6	33.0	49.5	25.7
Trinidad and Tobago	21.0	23.0	25.0	24.0	23.2	25.3	19.6	23.9	17.7	18.5	
United States	32.0	31.9	33.1	32.3	32.5	31.9	31.7	30.5	29.7	28.7	27.8
AMERICAS (23 countries)(*1)(*2)	**19.8**	**19.6**	**19.8**	**19.6**	**19.7**	**19.5**	**19.1**	**18.7**	**19.3**	**19.4**	**19.8**
Sub-regional data: (*2)											
Caribbean (6 countries) (*3)	29.9	30.4	31.9	31.1	30.9	29.0	26.3	28.5	27.7	25.9	23.0
Central America (5 countries) (*4)	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.4	11.7	11.5	11.8	12.8	17.3	17.3	17.2
North America (3 countries) (*5)	25.3	25.1	26.3	25.6	25.6	25.2	25.0	24.4	23.7	23.3	22.1
South America (9 countries) (*6)	13.2	13.0	12.7	12.5	12.6	12.9	12.2	11.8	13.8	14.7	17.0

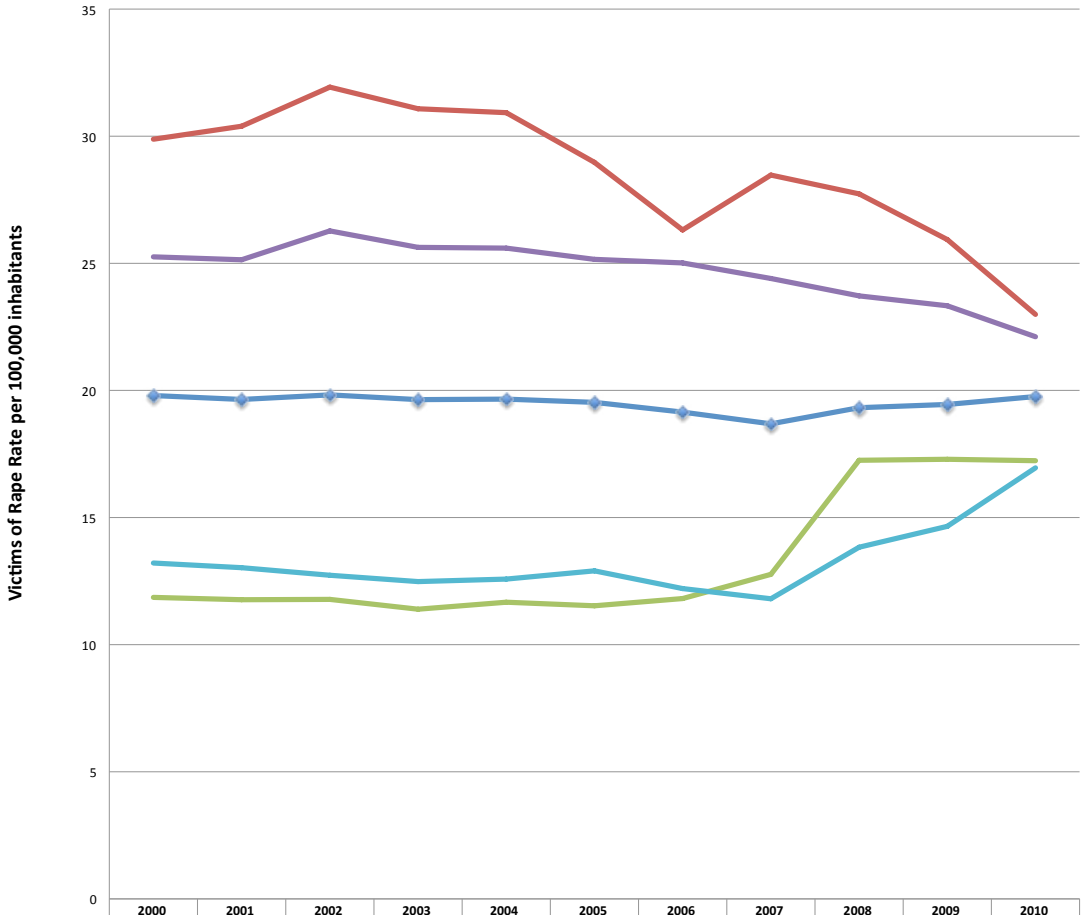
Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 23 countries included in this Table. (*2) Data calculated for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Data for Carribean includes: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Panama. (*5) Data for North America includes: Canada, México and the United States. (*6) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, and Peru.

Graph 5

Americas: Rape Rate per 100,000 inhabitants, 2000-2010

(Reported by the Police Forces)



	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Americas (23 countries)	19.79	19.64	19.82	19.63	19.65	19.53	19.14	18.68	19.31	19.44	19.76
Carribean (6 countries)	29.88	30.39	31.93	31.08	30.92	28.97	26.31	28.47	27.73	25.93	22.99
Central America (5 countries)	11.85	11.76	11.78	11.39	11.67	11.52	11.81	12.76	17.25	17.29	17.23
North America (3 countries)	25.25	25.13	26.27	25.62	25.59	25.15	25.01	24.40	23.71	23.33	22.11
South America (9 countries)	13.21	13.02	12.73	12.48	12.57	12.90	12.20	11.80	13.83	14.65	16.95

THE INCIDENCE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN THE AMERICAS

When analyzing the incidence of sexual violence against women, it is important to understand that rape and other forms of sexual violence are notoriously under-reported crimes in the Western Hemisphere. This is principally because the social legitimization of violence against women means that many men-and even some women-do not recognize sexual violence as a crime which should be reported to authorities. Should these crimes not be registered by the relevant authorities, they will not be represented in official statistics, something which may explain why data is comparatively low or incomplete.

Police, prosecutors or judges may dismiss or disregard women's claims of sexual violence and instead encourage them to resolve "disputes" directly with their partners, to stop dressing "provocatively", to "behave themselves" or not place themselves in situations in which they may be at-risk from sexual violence. Women are thus seen as responsible for fomenting violence and thus are not viewed as victims of heinous crimes. Accordingly, police, defense lawyers and other officials may "legitimize" acts of sexual violence in order to mitigate the responsibility of the perpetrator.

These attitudes also correspond to the environment in which criminal investigations frequently take place. These are frequently physically invasive and often involve inquisitorial investigations. The fear of retribution is also a key factor which may render women reluctant to report sexual violence, particularly in small or closed communities where it may be difficult to preserve anonymity, or in areas where restraining, detention or protection orders are known to be reluctantly issued or ineffectively enforced.

In the case of sexual violence against specific populations, such as indigenous, afro-descendant, migrant, or LGBTQI women, a general mistrust of public authorities or lack of social acceptance may also serve as an obstacle to reporting.

3.17 SEXUAL VIOLENCE, 2004-2009 (TOTAL)

Indicator definition

Total number of offenses of sexual violence recorded by the police. Sexual Violence means rape and sexual assault, including sexual offenses against children.

COUNTRY	YEAR					
	2004	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
Barbados	204	192	200	200	171	174
Belize	273	264	254	211	273	202
Bolivia		1,725	1,753	2,308	2,546	2,978
Brazil	29,068	30,294	27,302	25,535	33,124	36,869
Canada	25,698	26,348	25,242	24,512	25,022	24,819
Colombia	4,350	4,590	6,808	7,137	6,815	7,652
Guatemala	363	314	289	318	158	401
Jamaica	1,269	1,092	1,142	1,220	1,459	1,273
Mexico	28,815	28,622	30,906	33,102	32,862	33,815
Panama	783	817	877	732	830	1,008
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	193	207	152	145	169	204
Trinidad and Tobago	633	803	984	901	779	804
Uruguay	1,340	1,167	1,076	1,118	1,188	1,209
AMERICAS (13 countries)(*1)(*2)	**94,714**	**96,435**	**96,985**	**97,439**	**105,396**	**111,408**
Sub-regional data: (*2)						
Caribbean (4 countries) (*3)	2,299	2,294	2,478	2,466	2,578	2,455
Central America (3 countries) (*4)	1,419	1,395	1,420	1,261	1,261	1,611
North America (2 countries) (*5)	54,513	54,970	56,148	57,614	57,884	58,634
South America (4 countries) (*6)	36,483	37,776	36,939	36,098	43,673	48,708

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 13 countries included in this Table. (*2) Data calculated for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Data for Caribbean includes: Barbados, Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Guatemala, and Panama. (*5) Data for North America includes: Canada and México. (*6) Data for South America includes: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, and Uruguay.

3.18 SEXUAL VIOLENCE, 2004-2009 (RATE)

Indicator definition

Rate of offenses of sexual violence recorded by the Police per 100,000 inhabitants. Sexual Violence means rape and sexual assault, including sexual offenses against children. Some countries with fewer than 100,000 inhabitants have their rates presented for comparative purposes.

COUNTRY	YEAR					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Barbados	80.6	75.9	78.7	78.4	67.1	68.0
Belize	98.9	93.6	88.2	71.5	90.7	65.8
Bolivia		18.8	18.7	24.2	26.3	30.2
Brazil	15.8	16.3	14.5	13.4	17.3	19.0
Canada	80.3	81.5	77.3	74.3	75.1	73.6
Colombia	10.3	10.7	15.6	16.1	15.1	16.8
Guatemala	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.6	1.3	3.2
Jamaica	48.1	41.9	43.6	46.5	55.3	48.0
Mexico	28.2	27.8	29.7	31.4	30.9	31.5
Panama	24.7	25.4	26.7	21.9	24.4	29.2
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	177.1	189.9	139.4	133.0	155.0	187.2
Trinidad and Tobago	48.2	60.9	74.4	67.8	58.4	60.1
Uruguay	40.6	35.3	32.5	33.6	35.7	36.1
AMERICAS (13 countries)(*1)(*2)	**24.4**	**24.3**	**24.4**	**24.5**	**26.5**	**28.0**
Sub-regional data: (*2)						
Caribbean (4 countries) (*3)	53.3	53.0	57.0	56.5	58.8	56.1
Central America (3 countries) (*4)	9.0	8.6	8.6	7.4	7.3	9.1
North America (2 countries) (*5)	40.7	40.6	41.0	41.7	41.4	41.5
South America (4 countries) (*6)	15.3	15.6	15.1	14.6	17.5	19.3

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 13 countries included in this Table. (*2) Data calculated for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Data for Caribbean includes: Barbados, Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago.(*4) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Guatemala, and Panama. (*5) Data for North America includes: Canada and Mexico. (*6) Data for South America includes: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, and Uruguay.

> Aiming to design public policies based on national realities, the countries of the Americas will *identify scientific methods for objective assessment of citizen security and of the specific risk factors in each state, addressing the different needs of its population.*

Excerpt from the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Citizen Security in the Americas approved by the OAS Permanent Council on May 2, 2012.

3.19 SEXUAL OFFENSES AGAINST CHILDREN (Rate)

Indicator definition

Rate per 100,000 minors (under 18 years age) of sexual offenses comitted against children, as recorded by the Police. Sexual offenses against children means crimes of a sexual nature.

COUNTRY	Latest available year	Total population aged 18 years and under	Total number of sexual offenses against person aged 18 years and under	Rate of sexual offenses against minors (per 100,000 minors)
Bahamas	2009	106	504	475
Barbados	2009	55	28	51
Belize	2009	129	94	73
Bolivia	2009	4,225	1,429	34
Canada	2009	6,878	2,620	38
Colombia	2009	15,937	5,378	34
Guatemala	2009	6,834	247	4
Guyana	2009	269	78	29
Mexico	2009	37,564	2,555	7
Panama	2009	1,196	21	2
Paraguay	2009	2,563	156	6
Peru	2009	10,591	2,109	20
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2009	36	62	172
Trinidad and Tobago	2009	340	278	82
AMERICAS (14 countries) (*1)	**2009**	**86,723**	**15,559**	**18**
Sub-regional data: (*2)				
Caribbean (4 countries) (*3)	2009	537	872	162
Central America (3 countries) (*4)	2009	8,159	362	4
North America (2 countries) (*5)	2009	44,442	5,175	12
South America (5 countries) (*6)	2009	33,585	9,150	27

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 14 countries included in this Table. (*2) Data calculated for 2009 or nearest available year. (*3) Data for Caribbean includes: Barbados, Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Guatemala, and Panama. (*5) Data for North America includes: Canada and Mexico. (*6) Data for South America includes: Bolivia, Colombia, Guyana, Paraguay, and Peru.

DELITOS VIOLENTOS NO LETALES

NON-LETHAL VIOLENT CRIMES

CHILDREN AS A GROUP VULNERABLE TO VICTIMIZATION

Within the Caribbean, children are disproportionately affected by crime and violence. Published by UNICEF (2006), the United Nations Secretary-General's Study on Violence against Children highlights a range of physical, emotional and social abuse children experience in homes and families, communities, schools, institutions, and work situations. They are witnesses to and victims of violence across all the major social institutions and in the media: domestic violence, child abuse and neglect, and corporal punishment at home and in school. In some jurisdictions, there has been an increase in the number of children killed and a rise in the number of children who are victims and perpetrators of violence. In turn, this raises the vulnerability of children to recruitment and participation in gangs. Region wide, children face increased vulnerability to sexual crimes, domestic violence, trafficking, child labor, commercial sexual exploitation, sexually transmitted infections and early sexual initiation. Groups of children identified as especially vulnerable are abused children, children of absent parents, children in minority groups such as Guyana's Amerindians and Suriname's Maroon communities, children in poor households, children living in inner-city communities, disabled children, and children of parents who are disabled, have mental health problems, or suffer from drug or alcohol abuse.

- UNDP, "Caribbean Human Development Report 2012: Human Development and the Shift to Better Citizen Security." - P.33

POLICE ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS ISSUES OF CITIZEN SECURITY IN CARICOM

By: Francis Forbes
Executive Director of the Caribbean Community's Implementation Agency on Crime and Security (IMPACS)

POLICE ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS

As crime and violence are increasingly having a grave impact on human security and the socio-economic development of citizens in the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), there is an urgent need for effective use of police administrative records to improve our understanding of a range of citizen security issues. Reliable and timely police administrative records are essential tools upon which decisions and policies may be based in order to curb the increasing levels of criminality which plague CARICOM Member States. Public access to police administrative records is a significant yet is an often overlooked aspect of accountability, transparency and access to information which is critical for developing evidenced based policies and citizen security initiatives. Inarguably, there exist great possibilities for police administrative records to be used for the benefit of developing informed policing policies and curbing the human suffering experienced from rising criminality. Nevertheless, there is also considerable scope for exploitation, abuse and mistakes especially where the risks and detriments may outweigh the benefits. These inherent risks associated with information sharing include compromising national security and infringing individual privacy. National security requires that certain information be maintained in confidence in order to protect our citizens, democratic institutions and relations with other foreign nations.

The scope of police administration records varies widely and may include, inter alia, crime reports, police budgets, human resource matters, reports on offenders and victims, and traffic management reports. These records may vary between countries and even between jurisdictions within a country. For purposes of this discussion and clarity of approach, the police administration records under review have been classified into four categories which are relevant to citizen security initiatives, policy development and transparency.

The first category addresses the work of the police service in relation to keeping the peace, law enforcement, protection of persons and property, community crime prevention programs, and the investigation of crimes. This includes crime reports and details on victims and offenders.

The second category is information of an administrative nature. This includes inter alia, information about police budgets, facilities and assets.

The third category includes human resource information. This category includes personnel information, salaries, finances, vacancies, disciplinary matters, and selection of police officers.

The final category includes auxiliary administrative issues which include information about firearms licensing and traffic management.

As greater emphasis is placed on the use of technology and research in the formation and implementation of citizen security initiatives as well as evidence based strategies on matters of policy and legislation, police administrative records are increasingly becoming more critical. Citizen security policy needs to be based on the strongest possible evidence, which requires research and statistical analysis. Police administrative records provide valuable data to synergise the use, appropriation and deployment of resources and support decision-making nationally and regionally. Equally, dissemination of police administrative records should be premised on the grounds

that research and statistical analysis should be undertaken in a way that provides maximum protection for the privacy of individuals as well as the interest of national security.

The ability of institutions to be responsive to citizens including disclosing necessary information is critical in promoting accountability, transparency and good governance (World Bank, 2011). Allowing access to police administrative records can help to ensure transparency and to enhance the public's positive perception of, and confidence in the police service. Citizens will be more likely to report crimes and criminal activities when they trust the police. Transparency helps to ensure that the police can do their jobs efficiently and effectively but may also compromise security and privacy. Balancing the interest in transparency and accountability against privacy and security concerns must be adhered to. These concerns are heightened in sensitive national security matters and records of information on minors.

Access to police administration records in CARICOM has been limited although some Member States like Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago are increasingly making records available in the public domain. The restrictions to those records are based on a number of factors including national security, individual privacy, and the inherent fear that increasing crime in Member States may affect tourism and other vital economic investment activities in the Region.

Whilst most CARICOM Member States have enacted freedom of information legislation, in most cases, national security issues are generally exempt from those laws. Consequently, the Commissioner of Police is entrusted with the responsibility to implement administrative procedures and policies relating to access, management and protection of the police administrative records.

Police administrative records in CARICOM are mainly paper based. There is a paucity of integrated data bases and computerized systems for effective record management and analysis. This is compounded by the lack of standardisation of categories and definitions which are not consistent from one country to the next. This makes regional aggregation, inter-state comparisons, and analysis of regional trends difficult as crime and security is increasingly a trans-national issue. Properly managed police administration records are essential in the quest for collective solutions.

Information sharing is critical for evidenced based citizen security policy. However, a balance is necessary between promoting freedom of information and access to police administrative records as there are security implications to information sharing. Firstly, it is important to decide whether it is appropriate to share police administration records for a particular purpose. Then it must be determined how records should be shared, in particular what and how much information, and by what means (Denham, Elizabeth; 2011).

The legal framework governing police administration records needs to be developed to enhance the effectiveness of information sharing, to assist important work in the field of research and statistical analysis, and to help safeguard and protect personal information held in publicly available sources. Any legal framework must also provide individuals and law enforcement the right to complain and obtain redress if their information is misused.

Researchers, media personnel and others who may feel the need to access police administrative records need to be accountable for the protection of sensitive, private records and the integrity of information. A system of approving or accrediting personnel who meet the relevant criteria should be established (Thomas, Richard and Walport, Mark; 2008). This will ensure that they are bound by a strict code, preventing disclosure of any personally identifying information, and providing criminal sanctions in case of breach of confidentiality. Additionally, a data sharing code of practice should be consolidated for the region, and should set the benchmark for best practice and regional standardization of police administrative records.

Technology has had a huge impact on information management, sharing and analysis. It has enabled the creation of large and easily accessible databases and has provided both increased levels of security and increased risks and threats of data breaches (European Commission, 2003). Priority must be given to strengthening national and regional databases as a critical element of information management and information sharing. One must be cognizant that unless electronic data management systems are governed and managed effectively, exploitation and misuse of computerized datasets can threaten or cause harm to greater numbers of people in ever shorter periods of time, whether by intent or accident (Thomas, Richard and Walport, Mark; 2008).

Police administrative records provide a wealth of information for evaluating and implementing informed citizen security polices, programs and strategies to reduce crime and prioritize and optimize resources and project interventions. However, proper legal, organizational and other structures need to be implemented to enhance information sharing and ensure that individual privacy and national security are protected. The privacy and security of individual parties involved are crucial issues that must be considered.

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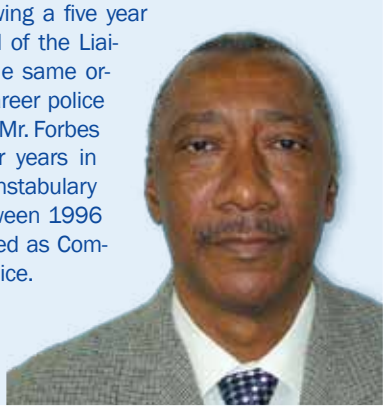

4.20 ASSAULT, 2004-2010 (TOTAL)

Indicator definition

Total number of offenses of Assault reported by the Police. Assault means physical attack against the body of another person resulting in serious bodly injury, excluding indecent/sexual assault, threats and slapping/punching. Assault leading to death should also be excluded.

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Argentina		142,099	143,291	137,181	145,240		
Barbados	1,610	1,731	1,704	1,548	1,594	1,610	
Belize	932	451	946	967	948	519	
Bolivia		6,026	6,087	7,435	7,885	8,172	9,611
Brazil	661,008	547,288	662,995	574,010	539,810	544,766	
Canada	49,376	53,451	56,709	58,269	58,419	57,100	57,100
Chile	85,687	86,330	87,313	92,774	96,822		11,468
Colombia	32,534	30,415	46,529	47,953	36,037	55,120	53,153
Costa Rica	6,531	6,052	5,931	6,429	6,750	7,437	
Ecuador	7,967	7,756	6,575	5,838	5,378		
El Salvador	4,003	3,829	3,284		3,355		
Guatemala	6,443	6,095	6,055	6,238	5,973	7,603	
Guyana	123	160	129	101	114	110	
Mexico	178,725	173,725	175,738	189,383	186,585	244,623	230,687
Nicaragua	25,033	19,335	18,391	18,748	18,284		18,345
Panama	2,104	1,788	1,781	1,359	1,553	1,370	1,206
Peru	15,020	14,699	15,827	14,461	14,586	16,360	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1,529	1,252	1,054	1,063	1,017	1,215	1,302
Suriname	847,381	862,220	874,096	866,358	843,683	812,514	778,901
Trinidad and Tobago	643	801	657	680	771	689	
United States	847,381	862,220	874,096	866,358	843,683	812,514	778,901
Venezuela	29,785	33,487	32,708	30,506	28,494		
AMERICAS (22 countries)(*1)(*2)	**2,951,939**	**2,861,210**	**3,021,896**	**2,930,944**	**2,846,981**	**2,772,473**	**2,702,235**
Sub-regional data: (*2)							
Caribbean (3 countries) (*3)	3,782	3,784	3,415	3,291	3,382	3,514	2,912
Central America (6 countries) (*4)	45,046	37,550	36,388	37,025	36,863	38,568	38,465
North America (3 countries) (*5)	1,075,482	1,089,396	1,106,543	1,114,010	1,088,687	1,114,237	1,066,688
South America (10 countries) (*6)	1,685,531	1,730,480	1,875,550	1,776,618	1,718,048	1,712,975	1,596,836

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 22 countries included in this Table. (*2) Regional and sub-regional information comes from data calculated for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Data for Caribbean includes: Barbados, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Panama. (*5) Data for North America includes: Canada, Mexico and The United States. (*6) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Suriname, and Venezuela.

4.21 ASSAULT, 2004-2009 (RATE)

Indicator definition

Rates per 100,000 of offenses of Assault recorded by the Police. Assault means physical attack against the body of another person resulting in serious bodly injury, excluding indecent/sexual assault, threats and slapping/punching. Assault leading to death should also be excluded. Some countries with fewer than 100,000 inhabitants have their rates presented for comparative purposes.

COUNTRY	YEAR					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Argentina	372	368	368	349	364	
Barbados	636	684	671	607	625	629
Belize	338	160	328	328	315	169
Bolivia		66	65	78	81	83
Brazil	360	294	352	302	281	281
Canada	154	165	174	177	175	169
Chile	531	530	530	558	576	
Colombia	77	71	106	108	80	121
Costa Rica	153	140	135	144	149	162
Ecuador	62	59	50	44	40	
El Salvador	66	63	54		55	
Guatemala	55	50	49	47	44	54
Guyana	175	169	169	180	175	228
Mexico	465	354	333	335	323	
Nicaragua	66	56	54	41	46	40
Panama	44	38	36	37		
Peru	55	53	57	51	51	57
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1,403	1,149	967	975	933	1,115
Suriname	49	61	50	51	58	52
Trinidad and Tobago	289	291	288	284	277	263
United States	337	267	277	254	261	
Venezuela	114	126	121	111	102	
AMERICAS (22 countries)(*1)(*2)	**379**	**363**	**379**	**364**	**350**	**337**
Sub-regional data: (*2)						
Caribbean (3 countries) (*3)	226	137	147	146	152	144
Central America (6 countries) (*4)	143	117	112	112	109	113
North America (3 countries) (*5)	252	253	254	253	245	249
South America (10 countries) (*6)	471	478	512	479	458	452

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 22 countries included in this Table. (*2) Regional and sub-regional information comes from data calculated for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Data for Caribbean includes: Barbados, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago.(*4) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Panama. (*5) Data for North America includes: Canada, Mexico and The United States. (*6) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Suriname, and Venezuela.

4.22 ROBBERY, 2000-2010 (TOTAL)

Indicator definition

Total number of offenses of robbery recorded by the Police. Robbery means the theft of property from a person, overcoming resistance by force or threat of force. Robbery should include muggings (bag-snatching) and theft with violence, but should exclude pick-pocketing and extorsion.

COUNTRY	YEAR										
	2000	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**
Antigua and Barbuda	77	63	80	97	86	92	162	215	165	176	125
Argentina	360,746	385,420	471,892	435,630	355,329	355,196	353,752	338,951	388,165		
Barbados	454	326	289	302	289	330	367	393	394	383	411
Belize	571	547	568	435	432	631	503	487	497	485	
Bolivia	9,100	9,686	8,447	8,472	7,365	8,571	8,728	10,846	13,569	13,678	12,863
Brazil					899,184	777,927	893,724	848,387	844,228	879,897	811,705
Canada				32,084	30,990	32,437	34,641	34,182	32,372	32,463	30,405
Chile				97,158	89,644	74,462	78,252	93,462	89,633	91,902	91,982
Colombia (*7)					55,079	69,715	91,520	84,127	74,171	94,254	55,435
Costa Rica (*7)	13,267	16,458	15,014	17,640	19,956	21,610	23,554	23,120	40,707	45,545	43,185
Dominican Republic						52,467	53,821	93,496	81,399	27,539	
Ecuador (*7)	55,175	49,471	47,776	45,697	46,618	47,076	51,641	53,277	14,162	14,221	15,982
El Salvador	10,041	7,209	4,905	4,152	12,072	10,987	9,154	9,595	9,779	9,554	
Guatemala	18,622	17,589	18,120	19,106	16,875	14,494	9,154	9,587	9,777	9,537	
Guyana	1,890	1,893	1,973	2,435	1,755	1,834	2,139	2,216	1,831	1,981	2,740
Jamaica	3,107	2,605	2,355	2,101	2,094	2,195	1,994	1,589	2,639	2,967	2,837
Mexico	508,444	531,598	510,010	510,156	510,250	511,321	541,949	607,471	655,116	679,823	741,764
Nicaragua (*7)	17,920	20,527	21,056	21,532	21,328	21,378	24,348	27,867	33,512	32,442	28,429
Panama					4,960	5,249	5,843	6,352	7,861	8,145	9,506
Paraguay (*7)	3,799	4,593	4,668	2,426	1,819	2,541	1,894	4,154	17,968	21,696	25,479
Peru (*7)				38,584	42,908	45,594	45,997	41,606	42,931	48,785	28,951
Saint Lucia	312	340	358	354	421	470	443	454	527	550	539
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines					62	73	79	56	47	68	17
Suriname					593	700	2,020	1,836	1,906	1,661	
Trinidad and Tobago	4,792	4,940	5,220	5,109	4,468	5,338	6,350	5,312	5,399	6,289	5,498
United States	408,020	423,546	420,850	414,237	401,470	417,438	449,246	447,324	443,563	408,742	357,832
Uruguay	6,751	6,147	8,483	6,933	7,000	8,352	8,867	9,174	10,705	11,391	13,829
Venezuela	35,251	30,461	38,587	38,254	29,001	27,374	27,842	29,132			
AMERICAS (28 countries)(*1)(*2)	**2,638,509**	**2,693,590**	**2,760,822**	**2,715,239**	**2,614,514**	**2,515,853**	**2,727,983**	**2,784,666**	**2,834,568**	**2,859,111**	**2,745,507**
Sub-regional data: (*2)											
Caribbean (*3) (7 countries)	61,270	60,803	60,831	60,493	59,887	60,965	63,216	101,514	90,570	37,972	36,966
Central America (*4) (6 countries)	65,381	67,291	64,623	67,824	75,623	74,350	72,556	77,007	84,546	103,348	100,696
North America (*5) (3 countries)	948,548	987,228	962,944	956,477	942,710	961,196	1,025,836	1,088,977	1,131,051	1,121,028	1,130,001
South America (*6) (12 countries)	1,563,310	1,578,268	1,672,424	1,630,445	1,536,294	1,419,342	1,566,376	1,517,167	1,528,401	1,596,763	1,477,844

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 28 countries included in this Table. (*2) Regional and sub-regional information comes from data calculated for indicated year or nearest available yea. (*3) Data for Caribbean includes: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. (*5) Data for North America includes: Canada, Mexico, and The United States. (*6) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela. (*7) Data for Colombia (2010), Costa Rica (2010), Nicaragua (2009), Ecuador (2008/09/10), Paraguay (2008/09/10), and Peru (2010) were obtained through the Inter-American Development Bank's CISALVA Regional Indicators Project.

4.23 ROBBERY, 2000-2010 (RATE)

Indicator definition

Rates per 100,000 inhabitants of the number of offenses of Robbery recorded by the Police. Robbery means the theft of property from a person, overcoming resistance by force or threat of force. Robbery" should include muggings (bag-snatching) and theft with violence, but should exclude pick-pocketing and extorsion. Some countries with fewer than 100,000 inhabitants have their rates presented for comparative purposes.

COUNTRY	YEAR										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Antigua and Barbuda	100	80	100	120	105	110	190	250	190	200	140
Argentina	977	1,033	1,253	1,146	926	917	905	858	973		
Barbados	180	130	115	120	114	130	145	154	154	150	160
Belize	227	212	215	161	156	224	175	165	165	158	
Bolivia	109	114	98	96	82	93	93	114	140	139	128
Brazil					489	418	475	446	440	454	415
Canada				101	97	100	106	104	97	96	90
Chile				609	556	457	475	562	533	542	
Colombia (*7)					130	162	209	190	165	206	120
Costa Rica (*7)	338	410	366	422	469	499	536	519			943
Dominican Republic						556	556	953	818		
Ecuador (*7)	448	397	378	358	361	360	391	399	105	104	116
El Salvador	169	121	82	69	200	181	151	157	159	155	
Guatemala	166	153	154	158	136	114	70	72	71	68	
Guyana	250	250	260	320	230	240	280	290	240	260	360
Jamaica	120	100	90	80	79	83	75	59	98	111	104
Mexico	519	537	510	505	500	496	520	577	616	633	670
Nicaragua (*7)	351	397	401	405	396	392	441	498	591	565	488
Panama					156	163	178	190	231	236	270
Paraguay (*7)	71	84	84	43	31	43	31	68	288	342	394
Peru (*7)				142	156	164	163	146	149	167	98
Saint Lucia	200	215	225	220	260	285	265	270	310	320	310
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines					57	67	72	51	43	62	16
Suriname					120	140	400	360	370	320	
Trinidad and Tobago	370	380	400	390	340	405	480	400	405	470	410
United States	145	149	146	143	137	141	151	148	146	133	123
Uruguay	205	186	256	210	212	253	268	276	321	341	410
Venezuela	145	123	153	149	111	103	103	106			
AMERICAS (28 countries)(*1)(*2)	**289**	**296**	**306**	**286**	**308**	**296**	**318**	**321**	**332**	**295**	**456**
Sub-regional data: (*2)											
Caribbean (7 countries) (*3)	200	188	188	180	163	435	446	709	625	225	201
Central America (6 countries) (*4)	228	231	218	226	240	232	223	247	210	95	
North America (3 countries) (*5)	241	249	240	226	221	223	236	248	255	250	269
South America (12 countries) (*6)	518	527	620	489	419	382	417	399	430	376	404

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 28 countries included in this Table. (*2) Regional and sub-regional information comes from data calculated for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Data for Caribbean includes: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. (*5) Data for North America includes: Canada, Mexico and the United States. (*6) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela. (*7) Data for Colombia (2010), Costa Rica (2010), Nicaragua (2009), Ecuador (2008/10), Paraguay (2008/10), and Peru (2010) were obtainned through the Inter-American Development Bank's CISALVA Regional Indicators Project.

4.24 KIDNAPPING, 2004-2010 (TOTAL)

Indicator definition

Number of Kidnapping offenses as reported by the Police. Kidnapping means unlawfully detaining a person or persons against their will (including through the use of force, threat, fraud, or enticement) for the purpose of demanding for their liberation an illicit gain or any other economic gain or other material benefit, or in order to oblige someone to do or not to do something. Kidnapping excludes disputes over child custody.

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Barbados		23	14	17	12	18	
Belize	5	8	6	6	4	2	
Bolivia	92	99	143	160	125	111	
Brazil	300	418	524	503	278	507	
Canada	3457	3896	4488	4660	4732	4791	
Chile	114	141	177	175	266	246	259
Colombia	1442	800	687	521	437	213	188
Costa Rica	9	13	4	9	8	5	11
Ecuador	203	37	47				
El Salvador		4	8		29		
Guatemala	51	52	57	98	213	162	
Jamaica	38	31	38	38	47	30	
Mexico	323	325	595	438	907	1163	1284
Nicaragua		14	35	34	6	6	7
Panama	11	17	13	29	21	28	
Paraguay	3	24	5	10	7	7	
Peru	469	497	611	463	483	729	269
Saint Kitts and Nevis	3	2	3	8	2	1	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	3	2	3	8	2	1	
Trinidad and Tobago	28	58	17	14	17	8	
AMERICAS (20 countries)(*2)(*3)	**6591**	**6461**	**7475**	**7246**	**7643**	**8104**	
Sub-regional data: (*3)							
Caribbean (5 countries) (*4)	95	116	75	85	80	58	
Central America (6 countries) (*5)	94	108	123	176	281	232	
North America (2 countries) (*6)	3780	4221	5083	5098	5639	5954	
South America (7 countries) (*7)	2623	2016	2194	1832	1643	1860	

Note

(*1) Data for Colombia (2010), Nicaragua (2008/10), and Peru (2010) were obtained through Inter-American Development Bank's CISALVA Regional Indicators and does not include the brief kidnapping crime known in Latin America as "*Secuestro Express*" . (*2) Americas refers to the 20 countries included in this Table. (*3) Regional and sub-regional information comes from data calculated for indicated year or nearest available year. (*4) Data for Caribbean includes: Barbados, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*5) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Panama. (*6) Data for North America includes: Canada and Mexico. (*7) Data for South America includes: Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Peru.

> *The countries of the Americas agreed to implement strategies to prevent crime and violence that address the specific risk factors in each state and provide a coordinated, effective response to the multiple challenges associated with common crime and transnational organized crime.*

Excerpt from the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Citizen Security in the Americas approved by the OAS Permanent Council on May 2, 2012.

4.25 KIDNAPPING, 2004-2010 (RATE)

Indicator definition

Rate of Kidnapping per 100,000 inhabitants as reported by the Police. Kidnapping means unlawfully detaining a person or persons against their will (including through the use of force, threat, fraud, or enticement) for the purpose of demanding for their liberation an illicit gain or any other economic gain or other material benefit, or in order to oblige someone to do or not to do something. Kidnapping excludes disputes over child custody. Some countries with fewer than 100,000 inhabitants have their rates presented for comparative purposes.

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Barbados	9.1	5.5	6.7	4.7	7.1		
Belize	1.8	2.8	2.1	2.0	1.3	0.7	
Bolivia	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.1	
Brazil	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	
Canada	10.8	12.1	13.7	14.1	14.2	14.2	
Chile	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.5
Colombia	3.4	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Costa Rica	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2			
Ecuador	1.6	0.3	0.4				
El Salvador		0.1	0.1		0.5		
Guatemala	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.6	1.2	
Jamaica	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.6		
Mexico	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.1	1.2
Nicaragua		0.3	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Panama	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.8	
Paraguay		0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1		
Peru	1.7	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.7	2.5	0.9
Saint Kitts and Nevis	6.4	4.2	6.3	16.3	4.1	2.0	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2.8	1.8	2.8	7.3	1.8	0.9	
Trinidad and Tobago	2.1	4.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.6	
AMERICAS (20 countries)(*2)(*3)	**1.5**	**1.4**	**1.6**	**1.5**	**1.6**	**1.7**	
Sub-regional data: (*2)							
Caribbean (5 countries) (*4)	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.3	
Central America (6 countries) (*5)	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.7	
North America (2 countries) (*6)	2.8	3.1	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.2	
South America (7 countries) (*7)	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	

Note

(*1) Data for Colombia (2010), Nicaragua (2008/10), and Peru (2010) were obtainned through Inter-American Development Bank's CISALVA Regional Indicators and does not include the brief kidnapping crime known in Latin America as "*Secuestro Express*". (*2) Americas refers to the 20 countries included in this Table. (*3) Regional and sub-regional information comes from data calculated for indicated year or nearest available year. (*4) Data for Caribbean includes: Barbados, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*5) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Panama. (*6) Data for North America includes: Canada and Mexico. (*7) Data for South America includes: Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Peru.

THE ROLE OF TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME

Drug and human trafficking, money laundering, illegal exploitation of natural resources and wildlife, counterfeiting, and violations of intellectual property rights are lucrative criminal activities which facilitate the penetration by organized crime ... in developing countries.

In Central America, for example, several countries that regained political stability two decades ago are now facing the decay of the State, whose institutions lack the strength to face this onslaught. Transnational organized crime has converted some Caribbean countries into corridors for the movement of illegal drugs and persons to Europe and North America. Bolivia Colombia and Peru continue to be the main global cocaine producers, while Mexico is facing an unprecedented wave of violence given its border with the largest immigrant, drug consumption and arms producing market.

"The World Bank's World Development Report 2011: Conflict, Security and Development" - P.10

4.26 THEFT, 2004-2009 (TOTAL)

Indicator definition

Total number of Theft offenses reported by the Police. Theft means depriving a person or organization of property without force with the intent to keep it. Theft excludes burglary, house-breaking, robbery and theft of a motor vehicle.

COUNTRY	YEAR					
	2004	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
Argentina	329,462	303,550	291,802	264,488	285,187	
Barbados	1,268	1,130	1,257	1,225	1,397	1,371
Belize	1,497	1,678	1,857	1,168	1,320	1,227
Bolivia	3,981	3,837	3,944	4,566	5,028	5,569
Brazil	1,672,098	1,336,609	1,598,260	1,405,559	1,251,934	1,195,402
Canada	690,967	655,885	634,912	597,504	569,714	574,950
Chile	85,652	155,270	153,713	167,893	175,648	191,103
Colombia	55,079	69,739	89,924	82,870	73,337	93,142
Costa Rica	7,839	8,361	8,393	12,329		4,764
Ecuador	4,719	5,956	5,968			
El Salvador		10,720	11,417			8,355
Guatemala	5,172	4,303	3,875	4,131	4,768	6,034
Guyana	317	418	319	247	205	
Jamaica			1,492	2,439	3,768	
Mexico	83,143	84,827	85,775	99,536	105,398	132,345
Nicaragua	15,440	14,512	17,474	20,863	19,888	
Panama	11,873	13,978	17,928	13,982	16,608	18,168
Paraguay	1,367	1,352	2,009	2,714		
Peru	57,560	52,435	49,423	45,228	47,310	49,477
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2,017	1,933	1,849	1,531	1,729	1,845
Trinidad and Tobago	1,937	2,752	3,064	3,570	4,407	3,772
United States	6,937,089	6,783,447	6,626,363	6,591,542	6,586,206	6,338,095
Uruguay	98,416	104,909	101,972	99,846	105,564	94,508
Venezuela	64,011	59,001	55,684	54,142	50,842	
AMERICAS (24 countries)(*1)(*2)	**10,143,117**	**9,678,094**	**9,768,673**	**9,494,758**	**9,339,625**	**9,088,699**
Sub-regional data: (*2)						
Caribbean (4 countries) (*3)	6,714	7,307	7,662	8,765	11,301	10,756
Central America (6 countries) (*4)	52,541	53,552	60,944	63,890	63,268	58,436
North America (3 countries) (*5)	7,711,199	7,524,159	7,347,050	7,288,582	7,261,318	7,045,390
South America (11 countries) (*6)	2,372,662	2,093,077	2,353,017	2,133,521	2,003,738	1,974,117

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 24 countries included in this Table. (*2) Regional and sub-regional information comes from data calculated for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Data for Caribbean includes: Barbados, Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Panama. (*5) Data for North America includes: Canada, Mexico, and The United States. (*6) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

4.27 THEFT, 2004-2009 (RATE)

Indicator definition

Total number of Theft offenses reported by the Police. Theft means depriving a person or organization of property without force with the intent to keep it. Theft excludes burglary, house-breaking, robbery and theft of motor vehicule. Some countries with fewer than 100,000 inhabitants have their rates presented for comparative purposes.

COUNTRY	YEAR					
	2004	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
Argentina	859	784	746	670	715	
Barbados	501	447	495	480	548	536
Belize	543	583	629	396	439	400
Bolivia	44	42	42	48	52	56
Brazil	909	718	849	739	652	617
Canada	2,160	2,030	1,945	1,812	1,710	1,704
Chile	531	953	933	1,009	1,045	1,126
Colombia	130	162	206	187	163	204
Costa Rica	248	242	238	277		104
Ecuador	37	46	45			
El Salvador		177	188		136	
Guatemala	42	34	30	31	35	43
Guyana	42	55	42	32	27	
Jamaica			56	91	140	
Mexico	81	82	82	95	99	123
Nicaragua	287	266	316	373	351	
Panama	374	434	545	418	489	526
Paraguay	24	23	33	44		
Peru	209	188	175	159	164	170
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1,850	1,773	1,696	1,405	1,586	1,693
Trinidad and Tobago	147	209	232	269	331	282
United States	2,367	2,294	2,219	2,186	2,164	2,064
Uruguay	2,981	3,173	3,077	3,004	3,168	2,825
Venezuela	245	222	206	197	182	
AMERICAS (24 countries)(*1)(*2)	**1,235**	**1,158**	**1,152**	**1,132**	**1,106**	**1,130**
Sub-regional data: (*2)						
Caribbean (4 countries) (*3)	155	168	176	201	258	246
Central America (6 countries) (*4)	167	167	187	193	188	171
North America (3 countries) (*5)	1,806	1,745	1,687	1,657	1,635	1,572
South America (11 countries) (*6)	659	574	638	572	531	518

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 24 countries included in this Table. (*2) Regional and sub-regional information comes from data calculated for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Data for Caribbean includes: Barbados, Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Panama. (*5) Data for North America includes: Canada, Mexico, and The United States. (*6) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

4.28 THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLES, 2003-2009 (TOTAL)

Indicator definition

Theft of Motor Vehicle means the removal of a motor vehicle without the consent of the owner of the vehicle. Motor vehicles includes all land vehicles with an engine that runs on the road, including cars, motorcycles, buses, lorries, construction, and agricultural vehicles.

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2003	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
Argentina			52,559	52,714	53,193	62,018	
Barbados		107	121	115	97	77	92
Bolivia				3,285	2,869	3,153	3,543
Brazil		212,400	194,821	210,097	172,249	165,614	168,200
Canada	174,566	170,277	160,014	158,638	145,714	125,568	107,992
Chile	5,536	9,338	11,359	13,025	18,250	20,420	
Colombia		22,639	18,963	19,811	18,303	19,630	21,538
Costa Rica	5,330	4,765	5,115	5,601			6,121
Ecuador	5,505	6,033	6,257	6,866			7,766
Guatemala		4,649	4,029	5,785	3,165	3,244	3,310
Jamaica			2,352	2,174	2,104	2,124	2,232
Mexico		141,972	140,912	144,117	160,017	190,069	198,500
Panama	804	1,549	1,508	1,263	1,607	1,879	1,963
Peru	8,790	10,632	12,560	10,428	11,224	12,838	13,786
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		36	24	30	21	36	29
Trinidad and Tobago		1,428	1,329	1,496	1,795	1,750	1,642
United States	1,257,112	1,237,856	1,235,863	1,198,433	1,098,505	958,629	794,626
Venezuela	41,078	28,740	25,780	30,275	36,827		
AMERICAS (18 countries)(*1)(*2)	**1,940,149**	**1,910,617**	**1,876,851**	**1,864,152**	**1,738,405**	**1,617,763**	**1,450,606**
Sub-regional data: (*2)							
Caribbean (4 countries) (*3)		3,923	3,826	3,815	4,017	3,987	3,995
Central America (3 countries) (*4)	10,782	10,963	10,652	12,649	10,373	11,243	11,394
North America (3 countries) (*5)	1,573,650	1,550,105	1,536,789	1,501,188	1,404,236	1,274,266	1,101,118
South America (8 countries) (*6)	351,793	345,625	325,584	346,501	319,779	328,267	334,099

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 18 countries included in this Table. (*2) Regional and sub-regional information comes from data calculated for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Data for Caribbean includes: Barbados, Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Panama. (*5) Data for North America includes: Canada, Mexico, and The United States. (*6) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela.

4.29 THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLES, 2003-2009 (RATE)

Indicator definition

Theft of Motor Vehicle means the removal of a motor vehicle without the consent of the owner of the vehicle. Motor vehicles includes all land vehicles with an engine that runs on the road, including cars, motorcycles, buses, lorries, construction, and agricultural vehicles. Some countries with fewer than 100,000 inhabitants have their rates presented for comparative purposes.

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Argentina			136	135	135	156	
Barbados		42	48	45	38	30	36
Bolivia				35	30	33	36
Brazil		116	105	112	91	86	87
Canada	551	532	495	486	442	377	320
Chile	35	58	70	79	110	122	
Colombia		53	44	45	41	44	47
Costa Rica	128	112	118	127			134
Ecuador	43	47	48	52			57
Guatemala		38	32	44	24	24	24
Jamaica			89	82	79	79	84
Mexico		139	137	138	152	179	185
Panama	26	49	47	38	48	55	57
Peru	32	39	45	37	39	45	47
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		33	22	28	19	33	27
Trinidad and Tobago		109	101	113	135	131	123
United States	433	422	418	401	364	315	259
Venezuela	160	110	97	112	134		
AMERICAS (18 countries)(*1)(*2)	**252**	**245**	**238**	**233**	**215**	**198**	**176**
Sub-regional data: (*2)							
Caribbean (4 countries) (*3)		92	89	89	93	92	92
Central America (3 countries) (*4)	60	59	56	65	52	55	55
North America (3 countries) (*5)	383	373	367	355	329	296	253
South America (8 countries) (*6)	104	101	94	99	90	91	91

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 18 countries included in this Table. (*2) Regional and sub-regional information comes from data calculated for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Data for Caribbean includes: Barbados, Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Panama. (*5) Data for North America includes: Canada, Mexico, and The United States. (*6) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela.

4.30 BURGLARY, 2004-2010 (TOTAL)

Indicator definition

Total number of Burglary offenses reported by the Police. Burglary means gaining unauthorized access to a part of a building/dwelling or other premises, including by use of force, with the intent to steal goods (breaking and entering). Burglary should include, where possible, theft from a house, apartment or other dwelling place, factory, shop or office, from a military establishment, or by using false keys. It should exclude theft from a car, from a container, from a vending machine, from a parking meter and from a fenced meadow/compound.

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Antigua and Barbuda	2,870	2,982	2,805	2,924	2,131	1,936	1,736
Barbados	2,179	2,107	2,097	1,800	2,108	1,972	1,799
Belize	1,660	1,758	1,514	1,256	1,303	1,285	
Brazil	240,193	171,948	247,877	205,613	200,218	191,214	
Canada	275,869	261,362	251,361	231,520	211,065	205,998	196,565
Guatemala	1,129	1,928	1,628	1,442	1,507	1,572	
Guyana	2,654	2,323	1,959	1,872	1,848	1,743	2,379
Jamaica	1,087	957	280	332	493	510	382
Mexico	141,885	142,640	154,655	162,003	161,907	174,541	191,575
Panama		818	2,738	2,788	3,151	3,175	3,225
Peru	8,861	6,136	5,412	4,701	3,994	3,992	
Saint Lucia	648	528	668	588	595	688	609
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1,563	1,492	1,301	1,301	1,107	1,107	1,724
Trinidad and Tobago	21,024	21,747	21,830	19,256	23,328	20,739	19,445
United States	2,144,446	2,155,448	2,194,993	2,190,198	2,228,887	2,203,313	2,159,878
AMERICAS (15 countries)(*1)(*2)	**2,846,886**	**2,774,174**	**2,891,118**	**2,827,594**	**2,843,642**	**2,813,785**	**2,777,380**
Sub-regional data: (*2)							
Caribbean (6 countries) (*3)	29,371	29,813	28,981	26,201	29,762	26,952	25,695
Central America (3 countries) (*4)	3,607	4,504	5,880	5,486	5,961	6,032	6,082
North America (3 countries) (*5)	2,562,200	2,559,450	2,601,009	2,583,721	2,601,859	2,583,852	2,548,018
South America (3 countries) (*6)	251,708	180,407	255,248	212,186	206,060	196,949	197,585

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 15 countries included in this Table. (*2) Regional and sub-regional information comes from data calculated for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Data for Caribbean includes: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Guatemala, and Panama. (*5) Data for North America includes: Canada, Mexico, and The United States. (*6) Data for South America includes: Brazil, Guyana, and Peru.

> *To evaluate at the national level public policies on citizen security*, the OAS member States proposes: *to develop and/or strengthen effective technical and methodological tools that allow the measurement of the impact of policies, plans, and programs*.

Excerpt from the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Citizen Security in the Americas approved by the OAS Permanent Council on May 2, 2012.

4.31 BURGLARY, 2004-2010 (RATE)

Indicator definition

Total number of Burglary offenses reported by the Police. Burglary means gaining unauthorized access to a part of a building/dwelling or other premises, including by use of force, with the intent to steal goods (breaking and entering). Burglary should include, where possible, theft from a house, apartment or other dwelling place, factory, shop or office, from a military establishment, or by using false keys. It should exclude theft from a car, from a container, from a vending machine, from a parking meter and from a fenced meadow/compound. Some countries with fewer than 100,000 inhabitants have their rates presented for comparative purposes.

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2004	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**
Antigua and Barbuda	3,500	3,550	3,300	3,400	2,449	2,200	1,951
Barbados	861	833	826	706	827	770	700
Belize	601	623	526	426	433	419	
Brazil	131	92	132	108	104	99	
Canada	862	809	770	702	634	611	580
Guatemala	9	15	12	11	11	11	
Guyana	348	304	256	245	242	229	313
Jamaica	41	36	11	12	18	19	14
Mexico	139	138	148	154	152	162	173
Panama		25	83	83	93	92	92
Peru	32	22	19	16	14	14	
Saint Lucia	400	320	400	350	350	400	350
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1,434	1,369	1,194	1,194	1,016	1,016	1,582
Trinidad and Tobago	1,600	1,650	1,650	1,450	1,750	1,550	1,450
United States	732	729	735	726	732	718	700
AMERICAS (15 countries)(*1)(*2)	**432**	**416**	**429**	**415**	**414**	**405**	**396**
Sub-regional data:							
Caribbean (6 countries) (*3)	644	651	630	567	641	582	547
Central America (3 countries) (*4)	23	28	35	32	34	34	33
North America (3 countries) (*5)	600	594	597	587	586	577	562
South America (3 countries) (*6)	119	84	118	97	93	88	88

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 15 countries included in this Table. (*2) Regional and sub-regional information comes from data calculated for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Data for Caribbean includes: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Guatemala, and Panama. (*5) Data for North America includes: Canada, Mexico, and The United States. (*6) Data for South America includes: Brazil, Guyana, and Peru.

INCAUTACIONES DE DROGAS

DRUG SEIZURES

DRUG COURT ACTIVITY IN THE AMERICAS

By: Douglas Marlowe
Chief of Science, Policy and Law at the National Association of Drug Court Professionals

Drug Courts are separate dockets or calendars within the traditional criminal court system. These specialized programs offer a judicially supervised regimen of substance abuse treatment and other needed social services in lieu of criminal prosecution or incarceration. Participants undergo random weekly drug testing, and attend frequent status hearings in court, during which the judge reviews their progress in treatment and may impose a range of consequences contingent upon their performance (National Association of Drug Court Professionals [NADCP], 1997). The consequences may include punitive sanctions (for example, writing assignments, community service, or brief jail detention), desired rewards (for example, verbal praise or reduced supervision requirements) or modifications to the participant's treatment plan. In pre-adjudication Drug Courts, successful graduates have their charge(s) withdrawn and may also have an opportunity to have the offense expunged from their record. In post-adjudication Drug Courts, graduates may avoid incarceration, reduce the conditions of their probation, or consolidate multiple probationary sentences.

The first Drug Court was founded in Miami/Dade County, Florida in the United States in 1989. Currently, there are more than 2,400 Drug Courts in the U.S. plus an additional 1,100 Problem-Solving Courts that provide comparable services for offenders presenting with other types of problems, such as mental illness (Huddleston & Marlowe, 2011). At least 20 countries other than the U.S. have also established Drug Courts—or Drug Treatment Courts, as they tend to be called in other countries— including Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Suriname and some Caribbean Nations (Cooper, et al., 2010).

In the summer of 2010, the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Organization of American States (OAS) adopted a *Hemispheric Drug Strategy* which, among other provisions, encourages member States to develop Drug Treatment Courts and other court-supervised treatment alternatives to incarceration for addicted individuals charged with drug-related crimes (OAS, 2010). Through a three-year seed program, CICAD/OAS is offering training and technical assistance to help member States plan for, implement and evaluate new Drug Treatment Court programs. In addition, the U.S. State Department, in collaboration with the U.S. White House Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) and the U.S. National Association of Drug Court Professionals (NADCP), has provided training programs for several Latin-American and Caribbean nations, including assisting Mexico to open its first Drug Treatment Court in Monterey, Nuevo Leon in 2010.

EFFECTIVENESS AND COST-EFFECTIVENESS

More than two decades of exhaustive research in the U.S. has proven beyond a reasonable doubt that Drug Courts reduce crime, reduce drug abuse, and improve participants' emotional health and productivity. Six meta-analyses (advanced statistical procedures) conducted by independent scientific teams each found that Drug Courts significantly reduced crime (usually measured by re-arrest rates) by an average of 8 to 26 percent (Aos et al., 2006; Downey & Roman, 2010; Latimer et al., 2006; Lowenkamp et al., 2005; Shaffer, 2010; Wilson et al., 2006). The best Drug Courts reduced crime by nearly one half. A cost-related meta-analysis in the U.S. concluded that Drug Courts produced an average of $2.21 in direct benefits to the criminal justice system for every $1 invested — a 221% return on investment (Bhati et al., 2008). The best Drug Courts returned between $13 and $27 in financial benefits to their communities for every $1 that was invested.

In other countries in the Americas, most Drug Treatment Courts are still in the formative stages and efforts to empirically evaluate their outcomes are only now being initiated. However, a recent study conducted by American University on behalf of CICAD/OAS analyzed survey responses from Drug Treatment Court officials in twelve countries, including Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Suriname, Bermuda and Jamaica (Cooper et al., 2010). The large majority of the respondents reported their anecdotal observations that Drug Treatment Courts were reducing criminal recidivism in their countries considerably better than traditional correctional dispositions, and approximately half of the respondents reported achieving notable cost savings.

Brazil, for example, reported 12% recidivism for participants in its Drug Treatment Court in Rio de Janeiro, as compared to a general recidivism rate of 80% for non-treatment-oriented criminal dispositions. It was further estimated that treatment costs for the Rio de Janeiro Drug Treatment Court were approximately $100 per participant, as compared to between $200 and $500 for traditional penal responses. Of course, these figures are merely estimates, and it is unclear whether the comparison figures for traditional correctional programs fairly reflect a comparable population of offenders who would otherwise be eligible and suited for a Drug Treatment Court. Nevertheless, the results confirm that Drug Treatment Courts are feasible and desirable to implement in a wide range of Latin-American and Caribbean nations.

CHALLENGES TO IMPLEMENTATION

The American University survey identified a number of common challenges to implementing Drug Treatment Courts that were reported by several countries. The most frequently reported challenges were a lack of adequate funding (especially for treatment services), high rates of staff turnover, an under-appreciation of the serious problems faced by participants, inadequate services for teens and young adults, and an in-

sufficient availability of adjunctive services, such as childcare and vocational training. These challenges are virtually identical to those commonly reported in the U.S. and do not appear to reflect unique barriers faced by Latin-American or Caribbean countries.

Importantly, few respondents voiced concerns about the "fit" of the Drug Court model to their nation's legal system or traditions. Some representatives from civil law countries pointed to difficulties they might conceivably face in adapting Drug Court procedures to the dictates of their penal codes and procedures; however, none of those issues was viewed as insurmountable. Countries that follow a common-law legal tradition, which draws heavily upon court opinions and case law to generate legal principles, might be expected to have a relatively easier time incorporating Drug Court practices into their courtroom operations; however, no general legal doctrine in civil law countries was identified that should prevent the introduction of Drug Treatment Courts.

Mexico introduced Drug Treatment Courts alongside broader efforts to institute oral trials in its court system, in which lawyers advocate for their clients before the bench rather than simply filing paperwork with the clerk (e.g., Padgett, 2011). Court interactions are critical to the success of Drug Courts, because it is often in the

courtroom that clinical and supervision requirements are discussed and behavioral consequences are imposed (e.g., Marlowe & Wong, 2008). Therefore, live trial proceedings are an essential ingredient for Drug Treatment Courts to thrive in Mexico and elsewhere.

BEST PRACTICES

Research in the U.S. has identified specific practices within Drug Courts that produce the best outcomes. Generally speaking, Drug Courts are most effective when they faithfully adhere to the original model described by NADCP in 1997 in its defining document, entitled *Defining Drug Courts: The Key Components* [commonly referred to as the "10 Key Components"]. More effective and more cost-effective outcomes have been achieved, for example, by Drug Courts that held weekly team meetings with all staff members regularly in attendance; scheduled status hearings in court on at least a bi-weekly basis for the first few months of treatment; provided evidence-based substance abuse treatment and case-management services; conducted random urine drug testing at least twice per week; and administered gradually escalating sanctions for infractions and rewards for achievements (Carey et al., 2008). Programs that dropped or diluted these key elements have typically paid dearly for it in terms of higher failure rates, greater criminal recidivism, and lower cost benefits.

It remains an open question whether similar lessons will be learned in other countries. Virtually all of the countries polled in the American University survey reported that they are providing services in their Drug Treatment Courts that are quite consistent with those of the 10 Key Components. It appears that many international Drug Treatment Courts are exporting the model largely as designed with relatively modest adaptations, rather than attempting to redesign the program from scratch. Future research will hopefully reveal what changes, if any, are necessary to adapt the model to the needs and traditions of various countries and peoples.

GOING TO SCALE

Despite their unquestioned efficacy, Drug Courts in the U.S. still serve only a small fraction of the roughly 1.5 million adults arrested each year who meet criteria for substance abuse or dependence (Bhati et al., 2008). The primary obstacle to expanding the reach of Drug Courts in the U.S. is a lack of funding, and not an absence of judicial interest or public support (Huddleston & Marlowe, 2011). Convincing lawmakers that they will recoup their initial investments and reap

substantial economic gains by investing in Drug Courts is now a primary goal of rational drug policy in the U.S.

Other countries seeking to extend the reach of Drug Treatment Courts will almost certainly face comparable challenges. Although some international commentators may attempt to distinguish between "drug consumer countries" such as the United States and "drug producer counties" such as Mexico or Colombia, this differentiation is one of degree rather than substance. There is no shortage of drug manufacturing or sales activities in the U.S., or of drug consumption activities in South American countries. Like the U.S., prison systems in many Latin-American and Caribbean nations are overflowing with drug-involved inmates and are bordering on bankruptcy. According to the OAS Observatory on Citizen Security (2011) (www.alertamerica.org), approximately 60% of prison inmates in many South American countries suffer from alcohol or drug problems, and only 42% of South American citizens receive necessary substance abuse treatment services. The need for Drug Treatment Courts is not qualitatively different in the U.S. from most other countries. The problems of addiction and drug-related crime are global in scope and the solutions must be equally global in reach. Attributing the drug problem to just one or a few countries is wishful thinking at best and self-delusion at worst.

The big question is whether the criminal justice systems of various countries will move in the proper direction. Facing huge budget deficits, some governments are imposing across-the-board funding cuts to correctional and treatment programs. There is no need to speculate about the likely effects of such actions. If history is a guide, any cost savings that might be realized in the short term will shift the financial burden to a later date as the result of increased crime, drug abuse and related impairments.

Other governments are cutting expenditures to innovative programs such as Drug Courts, in part because newer programs often have lesser political support or public visibility. Again, there is little reason to speculate about the likely effects of such actions. The research literature is replete with evidence for the superior effects of Drug Courts over traditional correctional rehabilitation efforts.

The best course of action is to shift funds away from costly and ineffective programs to those that are proven to reduce crime and conserve scarce resources. Rather than taking an "axe" to cost-effective programs, policymakers should reallocate funds away from inefficient programs, reinvest them in evidence-based programs, and return the resulting cost savings to taxpayers. Much is possible if lawmakers apply what works rather than what is expedient, comfortable or popular. If lawmakers do not rise to this challenge, all of the research in the world will have little impact on public health or public safety.

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5.32 HEROIN SEIZURES, 2000-2009 (KG)

Indicator definition: Kilograms of Heroin seized in a given year.

COUNTRY	YEAR									
	2000	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
Argentina	48	126	32	176	16	31	33	0	15	0
Brazil		28	57	61	63	20	88	10	12	
Canada	10	2	33	37	77	83	188	42	102	213
Chile	26	33	16	5	14	14	6	11		0
Colombia	567	792	775	625	767	762	515	527	678	735
Costa Rica	8	20	59	121	68	51	88	17	94	17
Dominican Republic	24	33	116	59	69	122	258	54	120	39
Ecuador	109	254	352	286	288	238	233	181	114	177
El Salvador	7	11	13	22	4	24	23		8	8
Guatemala	10	21	15	0	8	1			9	2
Mexico	299	245	283	306	302	462	334	317	296	282
Nicaragua			53	82	60	64	15	180	20	5
Panama			221	157	56	42	82	52	115	91
Peru	2		14	5	1	8	2	0	8	1
Trinidad and Tobago			10	20	16	22	0		27	0
United States	1,679	2,133	2,757	2,732	2,118	1,751	2,004	1,446	1,987	2,356
Venezuela	196	228	563	443	658	394	271	131	135	81
AMERICAS (17 countries)(*1)(*2)	**3,325**	**4,212**	**5,369**	**5,138**	**4,585**	**4,090**	**4,140**	**2,999**	**3,753**	**4,019**
Sub-regional data: (*2)										
Caribbean (2 countries) (*3)	34	43	126	79	85	144	258	54	148	39
Central America (5 countries) (*4)	299	327	361	382	196	183	208	280	247	123
North America (3 countries) (*5)	1,988	2,380	3,072	3,076	2,497	2,296	2,526	1,805	2,385	2,851
South America (7 countries) (*6)	975	1,463	1,809	1,602	1,807	1,468	1,148	860	973	1,006

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 17 countries included in this Table. (*2) Data for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Data for the Caribbean includes: Dominican Republic, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Panama. (*5) Data for North America includes: Canada, Mexico and The United States. (*6) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela.

> *To strengthen national information systems, the OAS member States* are committed *to develop and/or strengthen mechanisms for coordination, generation, analysis, and dissemination of information on crime and violence among law enforcement agencies.*

Excerpt from the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Citizen Security in the Americas approved by the OAS Permanent Council on May 2, 2012.

5.33 COCAINE PASTE BASE SEIZURES, 2000-2009 (KG)

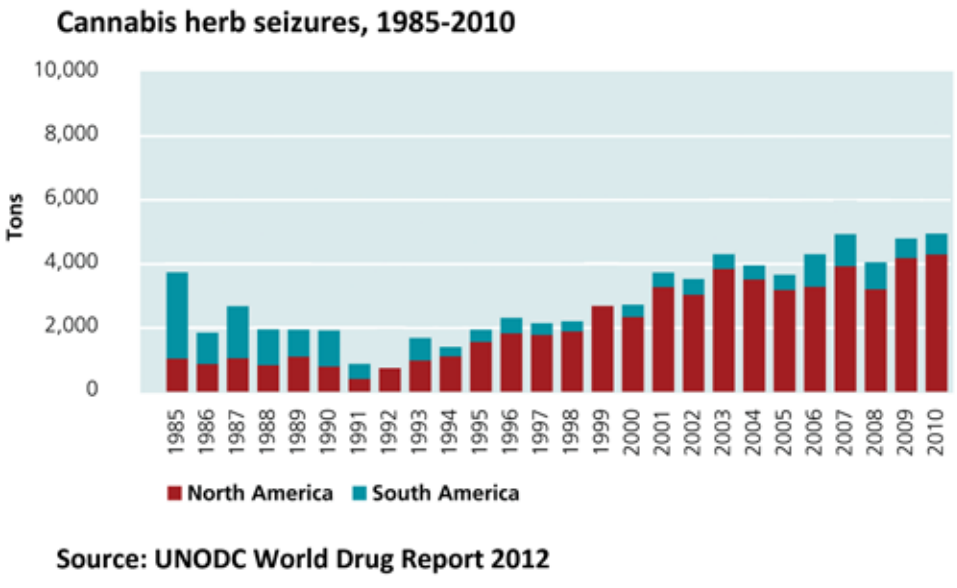
Indicator definition

Kilograms of substances which contain Cocaine in an impure form, other than refined cocaine HCL in salt form, seized in a given year.

COUNTRY	YEAR									
	2000	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
Argentina	71	199	76	74	66	103	100	30	27	86
Bolivia			4,741	6,934	8,189	10,152	12,779	14,912	21,641	21,969
Brazil	700	679	299	380	399	543	4	66	14	2
Chile	2,076	2,428	1,441	1,561	1,526	3,092	4,239	7,702	6,566	
Colombia	17,736	17,849	25,295	32,458	40,758	54,399	57,512	63,867	54,663	53,429
Peru	9,708	6,274	4,129	10,439	10,439	3,574	4,366	6,346	11,673	17,815
Uruguay					30	49	98	72	96	184
Venezuela	465	385	110	79	39	68	35	114	80	15
SOUTH AMERICA (8 countries) (*1) (*2)	**35,527**	**32,585**	**36,120**	**51,955**	**61,446**	**71,981**	**79,133**	**93,108**	**94,760**	**100,066**

Note
(*1) South America refers to the 8 countries included in this Table. (*2) Sub-regional data for indicated year or nearest available year.

Graph 6



Source: UNODC World Drug Report 2012

5.34 COCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE (HCL) SEIZURES, 2000-2009 (KG)

Indicator definition: Kilograms of refined Cocaine Hydrochloride in salt form seized in a given year.

COUNTRY	YEAR									
	2000	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
Argentina	2,280	2,088	1,562	1,919	3,062	5,400	6,402	7,504	12,085	12,557
Bahamas			2,471	4,358	740	103	1,222	719	2,489	1,912
Belize	11	3,852	2	63	734	2,386	83	33		
Bolivia			362	5,965	531	1,309	1,309	2,923	7,246	4,922
Brazil	4,780	8,361	9,262	9,502	14,629	20,589	14,243	18,897	21,318	24,052
Canada	230	52	1,886	1,229	2,068	1,558	1,754	1,796	1,237	2,373
Chile			821	849	3,737	2,276	2,526	3,089	2,940	
Colombia	87,269	57,236	95,278	105,263	149,297	160,123	130,916	131,431	200,984	200,017
Costa Rica	5,871	1,749	2,995	4,291	4,545	7,030	23,330	32,435	16,168	20,887
Dominican Republic			1,102	1,362	2,235	2,233	5,092	3,790	2,698	4,656
Ecuador	1,708	10,921	10,319	6,246	3,784	39,589	27,054	17,635	27,267	63,977
Grenada				28	9	21	28	5	101	109
Guatemala	1,518	4,103	2,927	10	4,481	5,074	281	718	2,214	6,936
Guyana			37	277	214	49	61	184	48	329
Jamaica	1,656	2,949	3,725	1,619	1,736	153	109	98	257	272
Mexico	23,196	29,293	12,639	21,158	26,849	30,751	21,357	48,043	19,352	21,669
Nicaragua			2,207	1,111	6,272	7,312	9,903	13,490	15,353	4,123
Panama	7,395	2,656	5,046	9,606	3,295	16,127	13,088	21,374	45,057	52,443
Paraguay			230	279	468	553	493	811	281	234
Saint Lucia			164	395	107	1,230	60	221	61	137
Suriname			340	814	750	1,508	620	335	355	575
Trinidad and Tobago	596	830	486	169	590	190	75	164	56	235
United States	106,540	94,758			172,808	174,575	64,114	51,976	49,603	55,837
Uruguay	26	26	43	50	37	54	471	696	838	2,467
Venezuela	14,306	13,392	17,790	32,249	31,222	58,436	38,936	31,790	33,574	27,742
AMERICAS (25 countries)(*1)(*2)	**265,144**	**237,821**	**266,481**	**381,621**	**434,199**	**538,626**	**363,528**	**390,154**	**461,617**	**511,435**
Sub-regional data: (*2)										
Caribbean (6 countries) (*3)	6,017	7,544	7,976	7,931	5,417	2,920	6,586	4,996	5,663	7,321
Central America (5 countries) (*4)	17,002	14,567	13,177	15,082	19,326	37,928	46,685	68,049	78,825	84,423
North America (3 countries) (*5)	129,966	124,103	109,283	195,195	201,726	206,884	87,225	101,815	70,193	79,879
South America (11 countries) (*6)	112,159	93,814	136,045	163,413	207,731	289,885	223,031	215,294	306,936	339,812

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 25 countries included in this Table. (*2) Data for indicated year or nearest available year (*3) Data for the Caribbean includes: Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama (*5) Data for North America includes: Canada, Mexico and The United States. (*6) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

5.35 CANNABIS PLANTS SEIZURES, 2000-2009 (UNITS)

Indicator definition: Units of individual Cannabis Plants seized in a given year.

COUNTRY	YEAR									
	2000	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
Antigua and Barbuda	7,416	6,949	1,111				34,194	11,395	18,218	14,631
Argentina	676		939	14,244	4,073	2,497	2,045	2,036	2,329	3,816
Bahamas	1,466	10,207	110	14,112	1,552	8,306	34,454	194,864	8,328	11,374
Belize	162,975	71,857	46,393	198,709	63,072	122,366	126,490	28,873	50,050	
Brazil	3,699,661	3,823,846	2,598,874	1,851,870	2,376,693	1,859,934	1,202,901	739,771	2,904,752	2,163,314
Canada	1,250,833	1,445,969	1,275,738	1,400,026	1,548,303	2,055,715	1,858,000	1,962,223	1,850,794	1,845,734
Chile	63,621	98,892	69,891	79,228	166,876	128,754	214,997	215,816	281,723	196,412
Costa Rica	2,048,421	1,906,454	1,235,119	979,681	551,388	1,269,060	661,087	2,328,560	1,421,873	1,992,214
Dominica	128,767	107,416	73,386	113,405	170,519	230,763	87,975	23,658	146,706	306,982
Dominican Republic	4,408	6,578	4,122	420	476	2,425	175	3,159	3,649	23,906
El Salvador	25,005	1,210	1,128	10,047	1,855	389	435	4,048	3,555	644
Grenada	2,091	6,611	4,098	3,629	2,280	3,575	12,873	8,536	19,573	13,502
Guatemala	293,897	418,097	370,626	710,229	66,003	694,724	156,362	1,006,822	10,817,497	4,296,107
Mexico			355,578	347,283	254,554	216,630	203,089	147,645	122,408	116,382
Saint Kitts and Nevis				33,367	3,445	6,258	30,772	155,608	83,309	108,571
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines			217,632	58,214	466,015	20,866	34,831	615,890	2,935,611	2,164,898
Uruguay			255	30	70	405	99	108	178	68
AMERICAS (17 countries) (*1) (*2)	**8,296,069**	**8,511,594**	**6,288,367**	**5,815,605**	**5,678,285**	**6,656,861**	**4,660,779**	**7,449,012**	**20,670,553**	**13,308,605**
Sub-regional data: (*2)										
Caribbean (6 countries) (*3)	361,780	355,393	300,459	190,891	641,953	300,129	204,502	857,502	3,132,085	2,535,293
Central America (4 countries) (*4)	2,530,298	2,397,618	1,653,266	1,898,666	682,318	2,086,539	944,374	3,368,303	12,292,975	6,339,015
North America (3 countries) (*5)	1,606,411	1,801,547	1,631,316	1,747,309	1,802,857	2,272,345	2,061,089	2,109,868	1,973,202	1,962,116
South America (4 countries) (*6)	3,764,213	3,923,669	2,669,959	1,945,372	2,547,712	1,991,590	1,420,042	957,731	3,188,982	2,363,610

Note
(*1) Americas refers to the 17 countries included in this Table. (*2) Data for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Data for the Caribbean includes: Bahamas, Dominica, Dominican Republic, and Grenada. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Guatemala. (*5) Data for North America includes: Canada and Mexico. (*6) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay.

5.36 CANNABIS PLANTS SEIZURES, 2001-2009 (KG)

Indicator definition: Kilograms of individual Cannabis Plants seized in a given year.

COUNTRY (*1)	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
Guyana		38,558	8,618	35,120	51,434	17,600	21,510	33,709	182,934
Paraguay				2,286,000	3,375,000	3,607,500	4,667,261	5,184,879	
Peru	39,092	103,697	17,296	43,284	20,342	50,602	55,606	61,013	137,510

Note
(*1) The three countries mentioned in this table reported the total weight of the drugs seized (measured in kilograms), instead of the raw number of Cannabis Plants seized.

5.37 CANNABIS LEAF/HERB SEIZURES, 2000-2009 (KG)

Indicator definition: Amount of Kilograms of Cannabis leaf and/or herbs are seized in a given year.

COUNTRY	YEAR									
	2000	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
Antigua and Barbuda	66	756	52		7,120	2,070	94	1,482	181	197
Argentina	25,539	33,052	44,824	58,340	54,786	36,482	87,526	89,940	107,530	91,869
Bahamas			11,429	6,058	1,858	2,387	5,327	3,125	3,732	6,011
Barbados		392			2,278	3,400		4,855	4,662	3,989
Belize		270	392	690	47	439	685	483	276	
Bolivia			8,754	8,510	28,200	34,557	125,356	423,777	1,112,588	1,937,412
Brazil	159,386	146,672	194,093	168,076	209,658	217,830	163,432	197,255	187,103	131,366
Canada	83,083	90,412	40,888	21,519	33,777	56,226	73,135	57,476	40,560	34,391
Chile	3,277	2,418	8,832	4,260	4,990	6,438	4,984	6,620	10,835	13,928
Colombia	75,172	85,746		134,285	152,317	128,957	109,629	183,203	254,685	208,875
Costa Rica	1,140	2,887	729	1,779	2,967	1,584	2,454	4,786	4,809	2,064
Dominica	467	521	366	17	1,113	330	560	212	771	14,722
Dominican Republic	2,934	3,816	1,696	535	530	563	429	735	378	1,405
Ecuador	18,263	3,079	1,896	2,673	624	522	1,030	848	1,968	2,794
El Salvador	456	379	666	637	449	487	465	372	440	441
Grenada					386	106	199		355	
Guatemala					1,095		345	279	710	2,053
Guyana	3,991	10,332	2,189	377	197	996	790	702	1,239	3,484
Haiti		1,705	149	520	385	228	817	533	859	691
Honduras			415	1,473	1,466	4	1,394		3,178	
Jamaica	55,869	74,413	27,137	36,603	20,952	14,428	37,178	45,212	35,507	21,378
Mexico	2,050,400	1,808,800	1,633,326	2,247,797	2,208,382	1,801,880	1,902,319	2,213,405	1,684,068	2,091,737
Nicaragua			630	381	468	530	543	374	428	510
Panama			2,335	834	1,129	14,343	7,210	6,016	2,320	3,647
Paraguay	51,110	93,957	48,141	76,975	33,948	89,972	67,817	100,499	174,630	84,484
Peru		1,616	2,823	1,980	1,513	1,159	1,289	1,161	2,275	1,928
Saint Kitts and Nevis				6,051	372	61	57	7	155	44
Saint Lucia	2,000	840			46	2	410	905	581	939
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines			7,317	11,836	2,979	1,272	2,121	30,314	47,596	
Suriname	108	46	205	119	197	196	153	140	120	187
Trinidad and Tobago	4,880	985			1,513	555	1,268	1,366	700	4,822
United States	1,235,027	1,164,974	1,100,525	1,216,061	1,192,847	1,122,279	1,372,655	1,703,953	1,510,312	2,049,274
Uruguay	808	1,156	900	621	1,256	970	445	1,820	1,063	549
Venezuela	15,000	14,432	20,920	9,589	11,311	18,280	18,280	25,392	20,719	32,637
AMERICAS (34 countries) (*1) (*2)	**3,831,370**	**3,582,068**	**3,257,124**	**4,023,966**	**3,981,155**	**3,560,624**	**3,993,797**	**5,108,841**	**5,217,335**	**6,799,232**
Sub-regional data: (*2)										
Caribbean (12 countries) (*3)	93,496	108,611	56,800	65,895	39,531	25,401	51,861	88,946	95,479	102,149
Central America (7 countries) (*4)	6,341	8,011	6,262	6,890	7,621	18,481	13,096	13,706	12,160	12,168
North America (3 countries) (*5)	3,368,510	3,064,186	2,774,740	3,485,376	3,435,006	2,980,385	3,348,109	3,974,834	3,234,940	4,175,402
South America (12 countries) (*6)	363,023	401,260	419,322	465,805	498,996	536,358	580,731	1,031,356	1,874,755	2,509,513

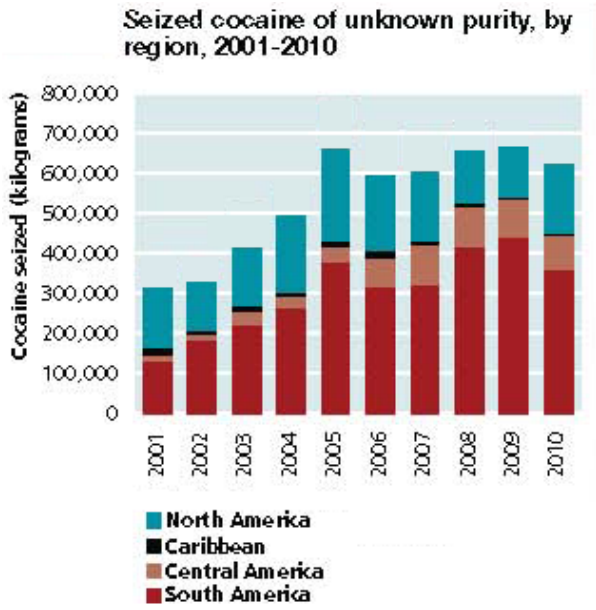
Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 34 countries included in this Table. (*2) Data for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Data for the Caribbean includes: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. (*5) Data for North America includes: Canada, Mexico, and the United States. (*6) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Graph 7

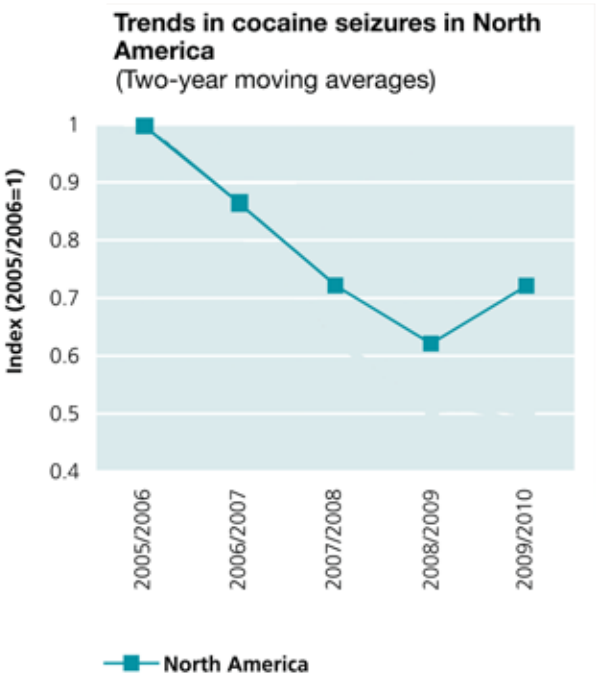
Source: UNODC World Drug Report 2012

Graph 8



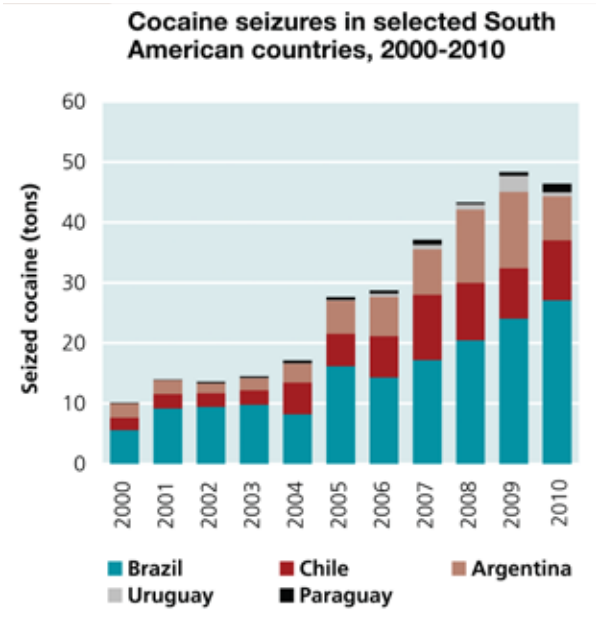
Source: UNODC World Drug Report 2012

Graph 9



Source: UNODC World Drug Report 2012

Graph 10



Source: UNODC World Drug Report 2012

DRUG USE DATA IN THE AMERICAS

On March 21 the OAS Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) released the ***Report on Drug Use in the Americas, 2011***, the first analysis of drug trends in the Western Hemisphere, covering the period of 2002-2009.

The need for up-to-date, valid and reliable information on drug issues is central to drafting successful drug policies. This point is reiterated in the Hemispheric Drug Strategy, approved by CICAD in 2010, that underscores the need for public policies being based on scientific evidence.

The study – whose data is published here - deals with trends of five groups of substances: alcohol, marijuana, inhalants, cocaine and related products, and non-medical use of pharmaceutical drugs. Finally, there is an analysis of the perceived risk associated with drug consumption and the ease of access to drugs.

The report points out that among licit drugs alcohol is the most widely used and there is a special concern for the high prevalence of alcohol use in the school population (13-17 years of age). Among illicit drugs marijuana is most prevalent. The report also notes the spread of cocaine use in Latin America and the Caribbean, and warns about the dangers of toxicity in cocaine base paste, a drug whose use is relatively infrequent but with highly adverse effects on health.

The report was based on the information provided by the national observatories or equivalent agencies of the countries, and represents a strong effort by the OAS member states to improve policies in benefit of the population.

OAS Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)

DEMANDA DE DROGAS

DEMAND FOR DRUGS

YOUTH AND CRIME

Chandrikapersad Santokhi
OAS Inter-American American Drug Abuse Control Commission Chair, 2010/11

Security is an essential condition for the development of humankind. It is a universal, basic concept. When looking at security from a general perspective, we can conclude that security is a major concern of governments, the private sector and the community. Security must be defined, experienced and guaranteed on a global, regional and national level, and also on the level of the community, and the individual. It should not be based on statistics only, but on an actual sense of safety in the community. A community that lives in fear will not be able to develop beyond its basic needs of safety as determined in Maslow's hierarchy of needs. The development of a nation and the investment climate depends on the existence of sustained security. For this purpose, our world is in need of a common security strategy allowing governments to guarantee a stable future for our children.

Many leaders have spoken on behalf of our children, we all know the statement by the late US President John F. Kennedy that "Children are the world's most valuable resource and its best hope for the future". However, do our actions also reflect our thinking, are we indeed providing them with the best opportunities and ensure that they can develop in a safe and secure environment. After all, we often forget that it is nów that we have to invest in our youth, to be able to speak of a good future.

According to the UNFPA our world population will hit a historic milestone of 7 billion by the end of October of this year, of which almost half will be under the age of 25. Currently, 1.3 billion adolescents live in developing countries, among them more than 500 million adolescent girls. Our leaders, academics and national and international organizations have spoken, deliberated and written extensively on youth. We only need to do a search, as is common in our days, on the Internet and we find over half a billion hits. The United Nations adopted in its General Assembly in 1995 the World Programme of Action for Youth (WPAY), which constituted the first global blue-print for effective national youth policies listing ten priority areas for youth policy. In 2003 five new priority areas were added to the existing ten, bringing the priority areas for youth to fifteen.

Since 2003, the UN Economic and Social Council has been publishing a World Youth Report every two years, with the most recent one (2010) focusing on Youth and Climate Change. In the World Youth Reports a global view on problems confronting youth in our day and age is extensively presented and elaborated on in relation to the fifteen priority areas for youth. My conclusion is therefore that indeed Youth have our attention, however, how effective are our interventions on their behalf in providing them with the best opportunities and ensuring that they can develop in a secure environment.

SECURITY AND CITIZEN SECURITY

As stated above, security is a universal concept. As such it is one of the most important conditions for sustainable economic development, a goal pursued by every nation. We are increasingly becoming aware of the complex nature of security topics. As a result of the fast developments that go hand in hand with globalization, we now know that security policies of different nations, in different ways, cannot be considered as a separate entity of one single nation. In addition, the difference between internal and external security of a state is becoming less significant. While the definition of security of a state is no longer limited to its territorial sovereignty only.

Citizen Security as a concept is a typical Latin (and South) American construct that emerged as governments were making their transition to democratic rule. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, in trying to define Citizen Security, states that "security against the threat of crime or violence is associated with [this concept] and is used to refer to the paramount security of individuals and social groups [...] both urban and

rural." It further expands on this definition saying that "Citizen Security involves the Rights to which all members of a society are entitled, so that they are able to live their daily lives with as little threat as possible to their personal security, their civic rights and their right to the use and enjoyment of their property." The role of governance is also taken into account, because the State needs to ensure that these rights can be enjoyed fully and by everyone.

Threats affecting our security, both on the levels of the State and the Citizen are the traditional threats, but also new threats such as transnational crime, drug trafficking, money laundering, international terrorism, illegal immigration and illegal arms trade. Environmental pollution, poverty, kidnapping, the fragility of public utilities and bad governance (implying also weak institutions to guarantee security) are also threats to the security.

The effects of these threats can be seen at different levels such as:

- peace and security on a global level
- regional stability
- sustainable economic growth
- trust in governance
- public health
- sense of security by the population
- banking and insurance business

In the Caribbean, the CARICOM Heads of State gave a mandate to the Crime and Security Task Force which adopted a definition of security that emphasizes governance and public safety. The Task Force defined Security as "a condition of a state within the context of the constitutional frame where freedom is enjoyed, without fear or victimization from crime, functioning of governance by a constitutionally elected government, which is not inhibited or disrupted through criminal activity."

YOUTH AND YOUTH CRIME

Looking at the transformations that have taken place in our world in the past twenty-odd years, the youth is confronted with very fast transformations in our world in the fields of technology and communication, politics – the end of the Cold War - and globalization. And seen from the perspective of the individual these developments on the macro-level do not concern them, and no thought is given to how it may impact them individually. No one really prepared for these transitions, for a globalized world, where everybody is connected with everybody, and where communication takes place by the nanosecond.

These developments have had fast and far-reaching impacts on the whole of humankind down to the level of its smallest unit, the individual. Where parents and educators are still functioning out of a paradigm of traditional control and upbringing, the technology of digital communication changed this paradigm faster than we could keep up with. One just needs to look at the ratio of communications reaching youth by digital technology and those reaching them from parents and educators. The impacts on the level of knowledge, discerning capabilities, scope of interests are far-reaching; showing the youth that there is a world out there waiting to be explored. And while they may not be allowed or feel comfortable to speak their mind in the presence of adults – parents or educators – they freely express themselves on the Internet and through other digital communication means. In addition, to the many positive effects, negative effects proliferate at the same pace, including crime, drugs, possession of weapons and new

forms of crime, like Cybercrime, and not to forget the negative impact on attitudes, norms and values.

Contrary to the traditional upbringing where bad behavior was punished and good behavior rewarded, nowadays under the influence of modern technology children are introduced to games where negative behavior (killing of enemies, hitting the opponent harder, etc.) are rewarded from a very young age. This leads to parental authority and the authority of educators coming under pressure, which it already was as a result of socio-economic circumstances occurring in the direct surroundings, like political and economic crises, making parents and educators often default on their obligations. The fact remains that governments, civil society, companies, on a national, regional, international level, did not anticipate on the quick developments, victimizing in the first place marginal groups made up for the larger part of women and children. The figures show that crime is on the increase among youth. Traditional educators, like parents, church leaders, social workers, sports coaches, who for many years ensured that our youth were well cared for, now have to share the stage with controversial political leaders, captains-of-industry, sect leaders and even outright gang leaders.

Summarizing, the traditional influencing mechanisms, both formal – compulsory education and penal instruments, on the one hand to protect children, and on the other hand to prevent youth crime – and informal to educate youth – social leaders, religious leaders, parents – firstly, did not understand and anticipate on these developments; secondly, were not able to prevent our youth from coming into contact with these threats; thirdly, where the influence has led to deviant behaviour in youth in different areas they did not succeed in finding effective actions and policies to reintegrate these youth in society. On the contrary, the family and society at large, takes aisolating attitude, abandoning and rejecting these youth, with the State follows in the same tracks by incarcerating them.

Fortunately, we see positive developments in many international organizations and countries, where new educational approaches are being studied, discussed and implemented. Early Childhood Development (ECD) is one of the approaches that is now widely being promoted. Modern methods are being developed to correct youth in a positive manner, Opa Doeli, the Surinamese Youth Pretrial Correctional Facility, is a good example of this, as well as other developments like family courts and drug treatment courts. The experience of Opa Doeli may serve as a good example of how children who were off the right track, performing poorly in school and showing deviant behavior, were suddenly capable of performing well, to correct their behavior, to subject themselves to authority, as a result of the integrated and well-structured approach used at Opa Doeli. The daily program includes agricultural activities, school, sports, health care, judicial services, involving also the parents, psychologists and others. The conclusion could be that this is the result of the breaking down of traditional structures in society on the lowest level (the family), but also informal educational structures in society, sports and games, the church, etc.

The conclusion is that the many positive developments for our youth, including educational, formative, protective aspects, and not in the least love and care for the child, gave way to materialism and pragmatism dictating us to leave the education and upbringing to paid educators, to teachers who have as their only tools obsolete educational programs and literature not of this age. And again a gap is revealed where the needs of the youth are met with old-fashioned, unsatisfying tools, while the world is knocking on their door through the new, high-tech gadgets. Parents and educators meanwhile have to address this problem and somehow try to stem the flow of threats reaching their children through films in their own living-room, undesired messages on their Blackberries, undesired music, etc. Although the World Youth Report 2003 pays attention to the causes and conditions for juvenile crime which it states can be found at each level of the social structure, including economic and social factors, cultural factors, the family, urbanization, migration, the media, peer influence, new strategies to address this issue have not yet become mainstream.

INTEGRATED EDUCATIONAL REFORM TO ADDRESS YOUTH CRIME

The approach needed to ensure a stable future for our children and to see them fulfill their destiny as "the world's most valuable resource and its best hope for the future" is first and foremost that our investment must start today, most importantly by governments that consider it their moral duty to develop and introduce special programs for at-risk groups, but especially the youth. These programs should be both formal and informal and start from the earliest stages of a child's life, providing it with guidance in different areas, including sports, games, homework assistance, parental guidance, housing, health care and safety and security. This could be achieved by working on the neighborhood level in centers where different Government Ministries integrate their efforts on behalf of the youth, which on the central government level are separate. Each neighborhood should have a program tailored to the specific needs of that neighborhood. The schools – in any case in Suriname - are currently a valuable infrastructure too often underemployed, remaining empty between closing hours of the school in the afternoon until the next morning. This valuable infrastructure could be better employed for afternoon and evening classes for special target groups as well as cultural education.

Secondly, a policy needs to be developed that provides the youth with the freedom to develop themselves, while being made aware of the dangers and risks of the threats that they will be confronted with on their self-determined development path. This will enable them to understand the freedom of choice and the limitations that go with it.

Thirdly, we need to work on a micro level to reach our children, this means coaching of no-parent and single-parent families, as well as educational coaching programs, that focus also on talent development. This means providing opportunities to participate in a nearby locations in cultural programs, music playing, sports, etc. Programs should be started to teach youth to set up youth organizations on a local, national and regional level, through which role model strategies can be introduced. This entails that our national leaders also need to have sufficient qualities to instill in the youth a sense of awe and respect. Leaders with insufficient qualities, knowledge and education, could have negative effects on the youth, as it may give them the idea that crime (and poor school performance) pays.

Finally, the curriculum of our schools needs to be adjusted to reflect the current status of technology and development of our world and our global civilization. It should include more vocational education, sports, development of talents, spiritual education, education on norms, values and ethics, and a compulsory three-hours of service in the own neighborhood

Chandrikapersad Santokhi
OAS Inter-American American Drug Abuse Control Commission Chair, 2010/11

Chandrikapersad Santokhi (b. Suriname) studied in the Dutch Police Academy from 1978-1982 before joining the ranks of the Surinamese Police Force. During more than twenty-seven years of Service to the Force, Mr. Santokhi held many important posts including that of Director of the Judicial Department, which was charged with the responsibility of coordinating international law enforcement cooperation. Mr. Santokhi left the Police Force to join Ronald Venetiaan's Administration and, from 2005 to 2010, served as Minister of Justice and Police, a role for which he was decorated as a Great Officer of the Yellow Star. In 2010, Mr. Santokhi was elected as Member of Parliament for the Progressive Reform Party (Vooruitstrevende Hervormingspartij) and in July 2011 he was appointed leader of the Party. Since 1995, Mr. Santokhi has been Suriname's Permanent Representative to the Inter-American American Drug Abuse Control Commission. In 2009, Mr. Santokhi was elected vice-chairperson of the organ. A year later, Mr. Santokhi was elected chairperson.

6.38 PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOL USE IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS (BY GENDER)

Indicator definition

Percentage of secondary school students who reported having used alcohol in the thirty days before the study, in relation to the total secondary school population, divided by gender.

COUNTRY	Latest available year	Prevalance (Male and Female)	Prevalence (Male)	Prevalence (Female)
Antigua and Barbuda	2006	31%	32%	30%
Argentina	2009	46%	48%	46%
Bahamas	2008	29%	29%	28%
Barbados	2006	34%	33%	35%
Belize	2002	35%	40%	30%
Bolivia	2008	28%	34%	23%
Brazil	2004	44%		
Canada	2010	72%		
Chile	2009	35%	36%	36%
Colombia	2004	50%	54%	48%
Costa Rica	2009	21%	21%	20%
Dominica	2006	52%	55%	49%
Dominican Republic	2008	31%	29%	33%
Ecuador	2008	36%	36%	28%
El Salvador	2008	12%	13%	11%
Grenada	2006	40%	45%	35%
Guatemala	2007	37%	32%	25%
Guyana	2002	17%	41%	33%
Haiti	2009	27%	31%	24%
Honduras	2006	33%	15%	11%
Jamaica	2006	37%	37%	
Panama	2008	21%	26%	16%
Paraguay	2003	40%	41%	39%
Peru	2007	16%	17%	15%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2006	30%	29%	31%
Saint Lucia	2006	62%	66%	59%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2006	31%	39%	28%
Suriname	2006	32%	37%	27%
Trinidad and Tobago	2006	48%	52%	45%
United States	2009	30%	31%	30%
Uruguay	2009	53%	53%	53%
Venezuela	2009	18%	20%	16%
AMERICAS (32 countries)(*1)(*2)	**2009**	**37%**	**33%** (*8)	**31%** (*9)
Sub-regional data: (*3)				
Caribbean (12 countries) (*4)	2008	31%	32%	42%
Central America (6 countries) (*5)	2009	28%	23%	17%
North America (2 countries) (*6)	2010	34%	31%	16%
South America (12 countries) (*7)	2009	40%	38%	31%

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 32 countries included in this Table. (*2) Regional and sub-regional data for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Regional and sub-regional averages were calculated by adding the product of the multiplied prevalence rates by the populations of each country, then dividing by the total sum of populations of the countries in the region, Sum of (Prevalence x Populations) / Sum of populations. (*4) Data for the Caribbean includes: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago.(*5) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama. (*6) Data for North America includes: Canada and the United States. (*7) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela. (*8) This does not include data from Brazil and Canada which did not disaggregrate data by gender. (*9) This does not include data from Brazil, Canada, and Jamaica which did not provide this information.

6.39 PREVALENCE OF COCAINE USE IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Indicator definition

Percentage of secondary school students who reported having used cocaine in the year before the study, in relation to the total secondary school population.

COUNTRY	Latest available year	Prevalance
Antigua and Barbuda	2006	1.0%
Argentina	2009	2.0%
Bahamas	2008	0.2%
Barbados	2006	0.9%
Belize	2002	0.7%
Bolivia	2008	2.0%
Brazil	2005	1.8%
Canada	2008	4.4%
Chile	2009	3.4%
Colombia	2005	1.7%
Costa Rica	2009	1.2%
Dominica	2006	0.5%
Dominican Republic	2008	0.5%
Ecuador	2008	1.5%
El Salvador	2008	1.1%
Grenada	2006	1.0%
Guatemala	2004	0.5%
Guyana	2006	2.8%
Haiti	2009	0.5%
Honduras	2008	1.0%
Jamaica	2006	2.0%
Mexico	2008	0.4%
Nicaragua	2004	2.3%
Panama	2005	0.7%
Paraguay	2008	1.5%
Peru	2007	0.9%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2006	1.2%
Saint Lucia	2006	0.8%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2006	0.3%
Suriname	2006	2.0%
Trinidad and Tobago	2006	0.5%
United States	2010	2.2%
Uruguay	2009	2.5%
Venezuela	2009	0.3%
AMERICAS (34 countries) (*1) (*2) (*3)	**2009**	**1.8%**
Sub-regional data: (*3)		
Caribbean (12 countries) (*4)	2009	0.7%
Central America (7 countries) (*5)	2009	1.0%
North America (3 countries) (*6)	2010	1.9%
South America (12 countries) (*7)	2009	1.7%

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 34 countries included in this Table. (*2) Regional and sub-regional data for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Regional and sub-regional averages were calculated by adding the product of the multiplied prevalence rates by the populations of each country, then dividing by the total sum of populations of the countries in the region, Sum of (Prevalence x Populations) / Sum of populations. (*4) Data for the Caribbean includes: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago.(*5) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama. (*6) Data for North America includes only the United States. (*7) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

6.40 PREVALENCE OF ECSTASY USE IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Indicator definition

Percentage of secondary school students who reported having used Ecstasy in the year before the study, in relation to the total secondary school population.

COUNTRY	Latest available year	Prevalance
Argentina	2009	1.4%
Bahamas	2008	0.3%
Barbados	2006	0.6%
Belize	2002	0.7%
Bolivia	2004	0.3%
Canada	2008	9.2%
Chile	2009	1.7%
Colombia	2005	3.7%
Dominican Republic	2004	0.2%
Ecuador	2008	0.7%
El Salvador	2003	0.3%
Grenada	2005	0.5%
Guatemala	2004	0.2%
Guyana	2002	0.5%
Haiti	2009	0.6%
Honduras	2005	0.8%
Nicaragua	2003	0.2%
Panama	2008	1.0%
Paraguay	2005	0.4%
Peru	2007	0.6%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2006	1.0%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2006	0.1%
Suriname	2006	0.2%
United States	2010	4.7%
Uruguay	2008	1.3%
Venezuela	2009	0.3%

AMERICAS (26 countries) (*1) (*2) (*3)	**2010**	
Sub-regional data: (*3)		
Caribbean (9 countries) (*4)	2008	0.41%
Central America (6 countries) (*5)	2008	0.40%
North America (2 countries) (*6)	2010	5.14%
South America (9 countries) (*7)	2009	

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 26 countries included in this Table. (*2) Regional and sub-regional data for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Regional and sub-regional averages were calculated by adding the product of the multiplied prevalence rates by the populations of each country, then dividing by the total sum of populations of the countries in the region: Sum of (Prevalence x Populations) / Sum of populations. (*4) Data for the Caribbean includes: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*5) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama. (*6) Data for North America includes only the United States. (*7) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

6.41 PREVALENCE OF SOLVENTS USE IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Indicator definition

The percentage of secondary school students who reported having used solvents or inhalants in the year before the study, in relation to the total secondary school population.

COUNTRY	Latest available year	Prevalance
Antigua and Barbuda	2006	3.4%
Argentina	2010	1.7%
Bahamas	2009	2.1%
Barbados	2006	8.7%
Belize	2002	1.7%
Bolivia	2008	2.5%
Brazil	2004	14.1%
Chile	2009	3.0%
Colombia	2004	3.3%
Costa Rica	2009	3.9%
Dominica	2006	3.8%
Dominican Republic	2008	0.5%
Ecuador	2008	2.5%
El Salvador	2008	1.5%
Grenada	2006	5.4%
Guyana	2007	9.8%
Haiti	2009	2.3%
Honduras	2005	0.6%
Jamaica	2007	12.0%
Nicaragua	2003	0.9%
Panama	2008	2.7%
Paraguay	2005	1.5%
Peru	2007	1.8%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2007	5.4%
Saint Lucia	2007	5.4%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2007	3.5%
Suriname	2007	3.4%
Trinidad and Tobago	2007	11.9%
United States	2009	6.1%
Uruguay	2009	1.4%
AMERICAS (30 countries) (*1) (*2) (*3)	**2009**	**7.0%**
Sub-regional data: (*3)		
Caribbean (12 countries) (*4)	2008	3.44%
Central America (6 countries) (*5)	2008	1.72%
North America (1 country) (*6)	2010	6.10%
South America (11 countries) (*7)	2009	8.61%

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 34 countries included in this Table. (*2) Regional and sub-regional data for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Regional and sub-regional averages were calculated by adding the product of the multiplied prevalence rates by the populations of each country, then dividing by the total sum of populations of the countries in the region, Sum of (Prevalence x Populations) / Sum of populations. (*4) Data for the Caribbean includes: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*5) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama. (*6) Data for North America includes only the United States. (*7) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

6.42 PREVALENCE OF MARIJUANA USE IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Indicator definition

Percentage of secondary school students who reported having used marijuana in the year before the study, in relation to the total secondary school population. Data, wherever possible, is disaggregated by gender.

COUNTRY	Latest available year	Prevalence	Prevalence (Male)	Prevalence (Female)
Antigua and Barbuda	2006	12.9%	18.1%	8.4%
Argentina	2009	8.4%	12.0%	5.3%
Bahamas	2008	7.2%	10.0%	4.6%
Barbados	2006	11.4%	12.8%	10.9%
Belize	2002	13.4%	19.7%	6.9%
Bolivia	2009	3.6%	5.4%	2.0%
Brazil	2005	6.3%		
Canada	2010	25.1%		
Chile	2009	15.1%	15.7%	14.5%
Colombia	2005	8.4%		
Costa Rica	2009	6.3%	8.0%	4.6%
Dominica	2006	17.5%	20.7%	10.8%
Dominican Republic	2008	1.0%		
Ecuador	2008	4.2%	6.4%	1.9%
El Salvador	2008	3.5%	5.4%	1.8%
Grenada	2006	14.4%	21.0%	12.2%
Guatemala	2004	1.0%		
Guyana	2006	6.9%	7.5%	4.4%
Haiti	2009	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%
Honduras	2005	1.1%	1.7%	0.6%
Jamaica	2006	12.0%	14.3%	10.1%
Mexico	2008	1.2%		
Nicaragua	2003	2.2%	3.4%	1.3%
Panama	2008	2.9%	4.8%	1.4%
Paraguay	2005	3.0%	4.6%	1.8%
Peru	2007	1.9%	2.6%	1.2%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2006	12.9%	16.4%	9.8%
Saint Lucia	2006	16.5%	20.4%	13.2%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2006	12.9%	18.1%	7.7%
Suriname	2006	3.3%	5.4%	1.5%
Trinidad and Tobago	2006	6.4%	8.9%	4.4%
United States	2010	27.5%	29.6%	23.9%
Uruguay	2009	12.5%	14.8%	10.3%
Venezuela	2009	0.9%	1.6%	0.6%
AMERICAS (34 countries) (*1) (*2) (*3)	**2010**	**13.0%**		
Sub-regional data: (*3)				
Caribbean (12 countries) (*4)	2009	3.0%	8.4%	8.7%
Central America (7 countries) (*5)	2009	2.4%	4.6%	2.7%
North America (3 countries) (*6)	2010	21.1%	0.0%	0.0%
South America (12 countries) (*7)	2009	6.3%	9.0%	8.8%

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 34 countries included in this Table. (*2) Regional and sub-regional data for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Regional and sub-regional averages were calculated by adding the product of the multiplied prevalence rates by the populations of each country, then dividing by the total sum of populations of the countries in the region, Sum of (Prevalence x Populations) / Sum of populations. (*4) Data for the Caribbean includes: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*5) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. (*6) Data for North America includes: Canada, Mexico, and the United States. (*7) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

6.43 PREVALENCE OF COCA PASTE IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Indicator definition

The percentage of secondary school students who reported having using coca paste/bazuco in the year before the study, in relation to the total secondary school population.

COUNTRY	Latest available year	Prevalance
Argentina	2009	0.9%
Belize	2002	0.2%
Bolivia	2008	1.3%
Chile	2009	2.7%
Colombia	2004	1.2%
Dominica	2006	0.5%
Dominican Republic	2004	0.1%
Ecuador	2008	0.6%
El Salvador	2003	0.3%
Haiti	2005	3.9%
Honduras	2005	0.2%
Jamaica	2006	1.4%
Nicaragua	2003	0.2%
Paraguay	2003	0.4%
Peru	2007	0.7%
Suriname	2001	0.1%
Uruguay	2009	0.6%
Venezuela	2005	0.3%
AMERICAS (18 countries) (*1) (*2) (*3)	**2009**	**0.7%**
Sub-regional data: (*3)		
Caribbean (4 countries) (*4)	2006	0.8%
Central America (5 countries) (*5)	2005	0.2%
South America (9 countries) (*6)	2009	0.6%

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 18 countries included in this Table. (*2) Regional and sub-regional data for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Regional and sub-regional averages were calculated by adding the product of the multiplied prevalence rates by the populations of each country, then dividing by the total sum of populations of the countries in the region, Sum of (Prevalence x Populations) / Sum of populations. (*4) Data for the Caribbean includes: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*5) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama. (*6) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

> *To strengthen national information systems, the OAS member States* are committed *to develop and/or strengthen mechanisms for coordination, generation, analysis, and dissemination of information on crime and violence among law enforcement agencies.*

Excerpt from the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Citizen Security in the Americas approved by the OAS Permanent Council on May 2, 2012.

6.43a PREVALENCE OF COCAINE USE IN GENERAL POPULATION

Indicator definition

Annual prevalence of cocaine use among the general population (persons 15-64 years of age) within the last 12 months.

COUNTRY	Latest available year	Prevalance
Bolivia	2006	0.1%
Brazil	2005	0.7%
Canada	2007	0.6%
Chile	2005	0.7%
Colombia	2004	1.9%
Costa Rica	2008	1.8%
Dominica	2008	0.7%
Dominican Republic	2006	0.2%
Grenada	2007	0.1%
Guyana	2005	0.2%
Honduras	2005	1.2%
Paraguay	2008	0.4%
Peru	2006	0.3%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2003	1.2%
Saint Lucia	2003	0.7%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2006	0.3%
United States (*1)	2010	2.2%
Uruguay	2006	1.4%
Venezuela (*1)	2011	0.7%
AMERICAS (*1)	**2010**	**1.2%**
Sub-regional data: (*1)		
Caribbean	2010	0.7%
Central America	2010	0.5%
North America	2010	1.6%
South America	2010	0.7%

Note
(*1) Data source: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime *World Drug Report 2012*

6.43b PREVALENCE OF ECTASY USE IN GENERAL POPULATION

Indicator definition

Annual prevalence of ectasy use among the general population (persons 15-64 years of age) within the last 12 months.

COUNTRY	Latest available year	Prevalance
Belize	2005	0.3%
Bolivia	2007	0.1%
Brazil	2006	0.3%
Canada	2010	0.7%
Chile	2008	0.1%
Colombia	2008	0.3%
Panama	2003	0.1%
Paraguay	2003	0.1%
Peru	2005	0.0%
United States (*1)	2010	1.0%
Uruguay	2006	0.1%
AMERICAS (*1)	**2010**	**0.6%**
Sub-regional data: (*1)		
North America	2010	0.9%

Note
(*1) Data source: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime *World Drug Report 2012*

6.43c PREVALENCE OF CANNABIS USE IN GENERAL POPULATION

Indicator definition: Annual prevalence of cannabis use among the general population (persons 15-64 years of age) within the last 12 months.

COUNTRY	Latest available year	Prevalance
Barbados	2006	8.3%
Belize	2005	8.5%
Bolivia	2007	4.5%
Brazil	2005	2.6%
Canada	2010	10.7%
Chile	2008	6.4%
Colombia	2008	2.3%
Costa Rica	2006	1.0%
Ecuador	2007	0.7%
Paraguay	2003	3.4%
Peru	2003	0.5%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2006	0.7%
United States (*1)	2010	14.1%
Uruguay	2006	5.2%
Venezuela (*1)	2011	1.7%
AMERICAS (*1)	**2011**	**6.6%**
Sub-regional data: (*1)		
Caribbean	2011	2.8%
Cantral America	2011	2.4%
North America	2011	10.8%
South America	2011	2.5%

Note
(*1) Data source: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime *World Drug Report 2012*

IMPACT ON CRIME

> Illicit drug use is also closely linked to crime; in various ways... While traffickers generally avoid attracting attention from law enforcement authorities, at times competition between different trafficking groups can generate violence, often including homicide, as the different groups fight to defend or increase their illicit market shares. Moreover, criminal groups with access to large drug profits also often use them for corruption, which may with time lead to significant erosion of the State's authority as drug criminals buy themselves impunity.

UNODC World Drug report 2012, p 71.

POBLACIÓN CARCELARIA

PRISON SYSTEMS

7.44 PERSONS HELD IN PRISONS, 2000-2010 (TOTAL)

Indicator definition

Persons held in prisons means the total of persons held in prisons, penal institutions or correctional facilities on a specified day and should exclude non-criminal prisoners held for administrative purposes, including persons held pending investigation into their immigration status, and foreign citizens without a legal right to stay detained prior to removal. (*7)

COUNTRY	YEAR										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Argentina	37,885	41,008	46,288	51,998	54,472	55,423	54,001	52,457	54,537	57,403	59,227
Bahamas					2,829	2,897	2,416	2,556	2,655	2,454	2,374
Belize		903		1,167	1,331	1,345	1,338	1,086	1,114	1,114	
Bolivia	8,151	5,577	6,065	5,669	6,495	7,310	7,031	7,683	7,433	7,433	8,700
Brazil	232,755	233,859	239,345	308,304	336,358	361,402	401,236	422,373	451,219	473,626	496,251
Canada				34,153	34,364	35,436	37,183	38,348	38,541		
Chile	34,641	35,418	36,416	37,715	38,064	38,849	42,532	49,222	55,111	59,794	53,673
Colombia	51,518	49,302	52,936	62,277	68,020	66,828	60,049	63,603	69,979	75,992	84,444
Costa Rica	5,635	6,079	6,571	6,691	7,267	7,590	7,748	7,793	7,955	11,104	
Dominican Republic			16,569	15,964	13,008	12,657	13,752	15,168	16,718	18,331	
Ecuador	8,029	7,859	8,723	9,866	11,358	14,628		18,675	17,065	10,881	11,800
El Salvador	7,800	9,679	11,055	11,451	12,176	12,525	14,682	16,041	19,814	25,000	23,151
Guatemala		7,146		8,852	8,480	8,247	8,359	7,932			10,512
Guyana					1,280	1,461	1,861	2,171	2,117	2,179	2,122
Honduras		12,500	11,502			11,589			10,809		11,846
Jamaica					4,982	4,846	5,000	4,709	5,072	5,163	
Mexico	154,765	165,687	172,888	182,530	193,889	205,821	210,140	211,553	211,898	233,161	222,794
Nicaragua						5,536	6,029	6,663	5,925	5,807	6,789
Panama	8,701	9,626	10,423	11,263	11,292	12,262	12,189	11,822	10,217	10,956	12,151
Paraguay	3,400	4,121	4,519	5,071		6,281	6,037	5,889		6,617	6,263
Peru	27,734	26,968	27,417	28,826	31,311	33,011	35,835	39,684	43,286	44,396	45,012
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		302			367			382			413
Suriname		6,709	7,078	7,940	7,719	9,294	8,022				
Trinidad and Tobago					3,924	3,771	3,700	3,599	3,863	3,719	3,672
United States	1,937,500	1,964,301	2,019,234	2,152,951	2,151,883	2,195,900	2,258,800	2,298,000	2,308,400	2,291,900	2,266,800
Uruguay	4,469	5,107	5,630	6,749	6,888	6,211	6,887	7,186	7,665	8,238	8,785
Venezuela	14,196	16,751	19,368	19,623	19,951	19,853	19,257	21,097	24,069	30,483	37,660
AMERICAS (27 countries) (*1)(*2)	**2,614,431**	**2,687,866**	**2,751,465**	**3,010,907**	**3,049,904**	**3,140,973**	**3,250,301**	**3,334,523**	**3,397,305**	**3,453,635**	**3,457,290**
Sub-regional data: (*2)											
Caribbean (5 countries) (*3)					25,110	24,171	24,868	26,414	28,308	29,667	29,953
Central America (7 countries) (*4)	48,221	51,469	53,136	56,462	57,671	59,094	61,934	62,146	63,766	75,302	75,333
North America (3 countries) (*5)	2,126,418	2,164,141	2,226,275	2,369,634	2,380,136	2,437,157	2,506,123	2,547,901	2,558,839	2,563,602	2,528,135
South America (12 countries) (*6)	430,767	433,959	455,065	545,318	586,987	620,551	657,376	698,062	746,392	785,064	823,869

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 27 countries included in this Table. (*2) Data for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Data for the Caribbean includes: Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. (*5) Data for North America includes: Canada, Mexico, and The United States. (*6) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname and Uruguay, and Venezuela. (*7) Most countries have not reported data related to inmates detained in police stations.

7.45 PERSONS HELD IN PRISONS, 2000-2010 (RATE)

Indicator definition

Persons held in prisons means the total of persons held in prisons, penal institutions or correctional facilities on a specified day and should exclude non-criminal prisoners held for administrative purposes, including persons held pending investigation into their immigration status, and foreign citizens without a legal right to stay detained prior to removal. Some countries with fewer than 100,000 inhabitants have their rates presented for comparative purposes. (*7)

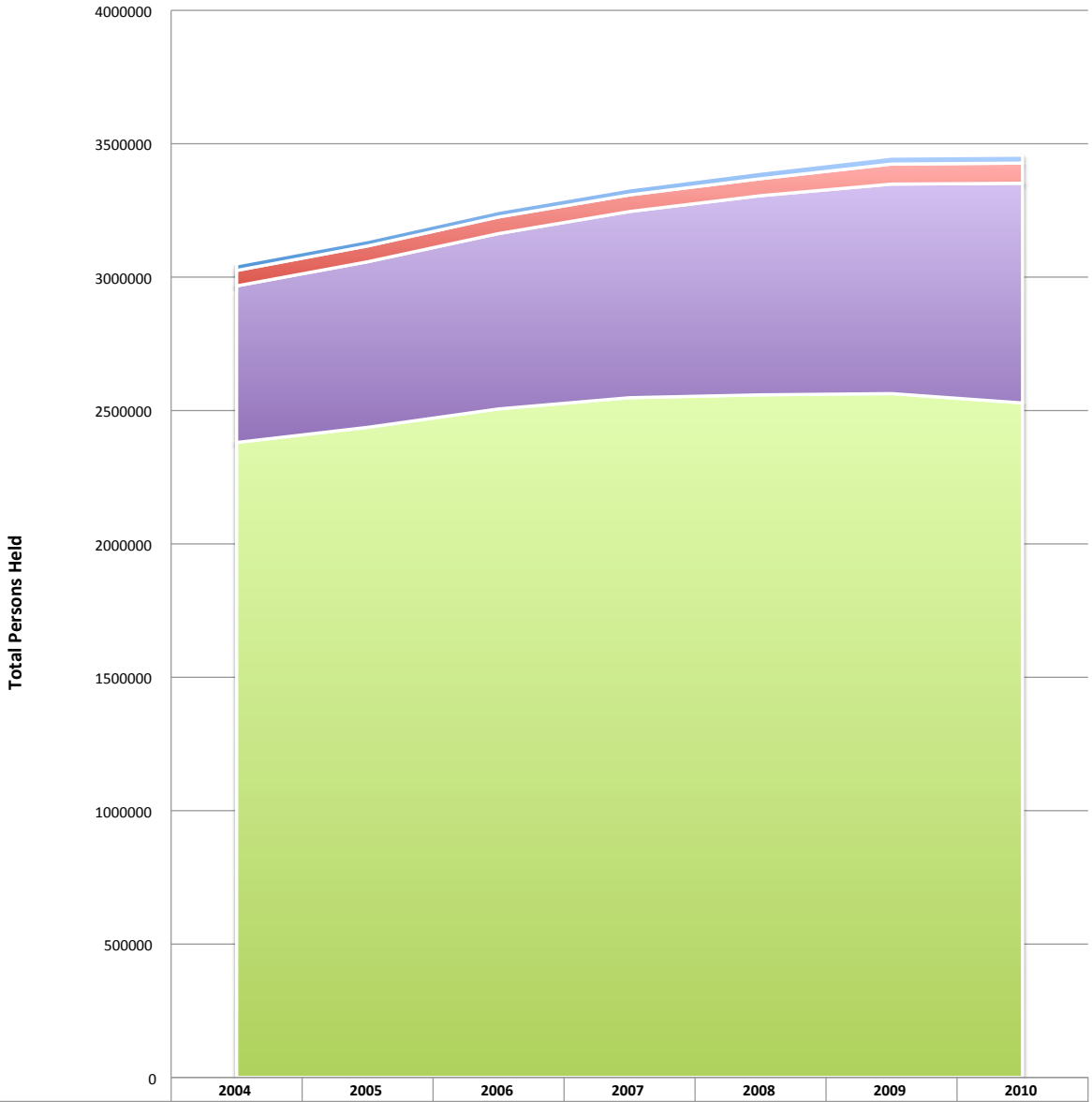
COUNTRY	YEAR										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Argentina	103	110	123	137	142	143	138	133	137		
Bahamas					881	891	732	765	785	717	686
Belize		350		432	482	477	465	368	370	363	
Bolivia	98	66	70	64	72	80	75	81	77	75	87
Brazil	134	132	134	170	183	194	213	222	235	244	254
Canada				108	129	109	113	115	116		
Chile	225	227	231	236	236	238	258	296	328	352	313
Colombia	130	122	129	149	160	155	137	143	155	166	182
Costa Rica	143	151	160	160	171	175	176	175	176	242	211
Dominican Republic			182	173	138	133	142	155	168	182	
Ecuador	65	63	69	77	88	112		140	127	80	96
El Salvador	131	162	184	190	202	207	241	263	323	406	374
Guatemala		62		73	68	65	64	59			73
Guyana					168	191	244	284	277	286	279
Honduras		197	177			168			148		156
Jamaica					189	183	188	176	189	193	
Mexico	190	200	202	201	199	217	201	201	199	217	201
Nicaragua						101	109	119	105	101	117
Panama	295	320	340	361	356	381	371	354	301	317	345
Paraguay	64	75	81	89		106	100	96		104	97
Peru	107	102	104	106	114	119	127	139	150	152	153
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		280			337			350			379
Surinam		1,415	1,472	1,630	1,563	1,859	1,589				
Trinidad and Tobago					299	286	280	271	290	278	274
United States	687	689	702	742	734	742	756	762	758	747	734
Uruguay	135	154	170	204	209	188	208	216	230	246	261
Venezuela	58	68	77	76	76	75	71	77	86	107	131
AMERICAS (27 countries) (*1)(*2)	**324**	**329**	**333**	**360**	**361**	**367**	**376**	**381**	**385**	**387**	**383**
Sub-regional data: (*2)											
Caribbean (5 countries) (*3)					182	173	176	185	196	204	203
Central America (7 countries) (*4)	135	142	144	150	151	152	156	154	155	180	177
North America (3 countries) (*5)	517	521	531	560	557	565	576	579	576	572	558
South America (12 countries) (*6)	124	123	128	151	160	167	175	184	194	202	210

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 27 countries included in this Table. (*2) Data for indicated year or nearest available year (*3) Data for the Caribbean includes: Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. (*5) Data for North America includes: Canada, Mexico and The United States. (*6) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname and Uruguay, and Venezuela. (*7) Most countries have not reported data related to inmates detained in Police Stations.

Graph 11

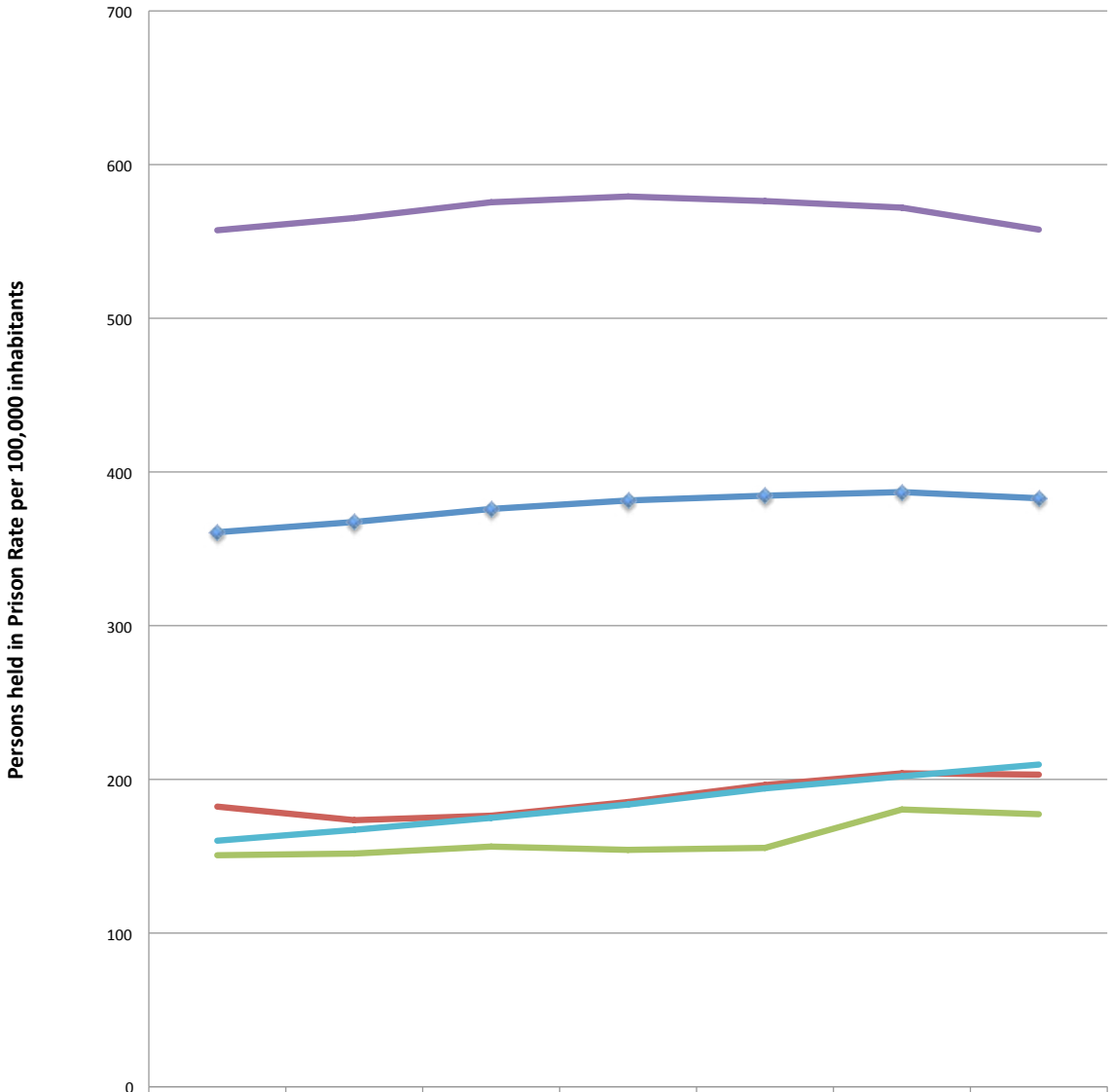
Americas: Total persons held in Prison, 2004-2010



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Caribbean (5 countries)	25110	24171	24868	26414	28308	29667	29953
Central America (7 countries)	57671	59094	61934	62146	63766	75302	75333
South America (12 countries)	586987	620551	657376	698062	746392	785064	823869
North America (3 countries)	2380136	2437157	2506123	2547901	2558839	2563602	2528135

Graph 12

Americas: Rates per 100,000 inhabitants of Persons Held in Prison, 2004-2010



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
North America (3 countries)	557.29	565.26	575.50	579.28	576.26	572.00	557.74
Caribbean (5 countries)	182.28	173.45	176.38	185.21	196.31	203.91	203.05
South America (12 countries)	160.09	167.13	174.92	183.61	194.13	201.99	209.64
Central America (7 countries)	150.63	151.72	156.24	154.10	155.43	180.41	177.34
AMERICAS (27 countries)	360.80	367.44	375.97	381.47	384.55	386.91	382.87

7.46 MALE ADULTS HELD IN PRISONS, 2004-2010 (TOTAL)

Indicator definition

The total number of male adults held in prisons, penal institutions or correctional facilities on a specified day and should exclude non-criminal prisoners held for administrative purposes, including persons held pending investigation into their immigration status and foreign citizens without a legal right to stay detained prior to removal. (*7)

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Argentina		41,517	47,637	48,176	50,641	52,125	56,198
Bahamas	2,654	2,696	2,184	2,332	2,387	2,256	2,235
Bolivia	5,586	5,880	6,035	7,218	6,978	7,142	
Brazil	317,568	341,138	378,171	396,760	422,565	442,225	461,444
Colombia	63,385	62,707	56,626	59,971	65,786	71,204	78,760
Costa Rica		7,645	7,684	8,390	9,120	9,038	
Guyana	1,204	1,385	1,758	2,042	1,994	2,065	2,045
Jamaica	4,479	4,343	4,375	4,067	4,025	4,113	
Mexico	94,129	195,248	199,455	201,953	208,784	213,650	209,188
Nicaragua		5,101	5,574	6,119	5,546	5,419	6,443
Panama	10,542	10,810	10,827	13,588	9,047	9,631	11,277
Peru	8,643		34,833	37,458	40,641	41,596	42,265
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	359			374			404
Trinidad and Tobago	3,580	3,450	3,389	3,296	3,501	3,382	
United States	1,955,100	1,986,200	2,038,900	2,064,500	2,082,800	2,081,800	2,058,300
AMERICAS (15 countries) (*1)(*2)	**2,521,492**	**2,703,312**	**2,797,822**	**2,856,244**	**2,914,189**	**2,946,050**	**2,952,638**
Sub-regional data: (*2)							
Caribbean (4 countries) (*3)	11,072	10,848	10,322	10,069	10,287	10,155	10,134
Central America (3 countries) (*4)	23,288	23,556	24,085	28,097	23,713	24,088	26,758
North America (2 countries) (*5)	2,049,229	2,181,448	2,238,355	2,266,453	2,291,584	2,295,450	2,267,488
South America (6 countries) (*6)	437,903	461,270	525,060	551,625	588,605	616,357	647,854

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 15 countries included in this Table. (*2) Regional and sub-regional data for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Data for the Caribbean includes: Bahamas, Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Panama (*5) Data for North America includes: Mexico and The United States. (*6) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Guyana, and Peru. (*7) Most countries have not reported data related to inmates detained in Police Stations.

7.47 FEMALE ADULTS HELD IN PRISONS, 2004-2009 (TOTAL)

Indicator definition

The total number of female adults held in prisons, penal institutions or correctional facilities on a specified day and should exclude non-criminal prisoners held for administrative purposes, including persons held pending investigation into their immigration status, and foreign citizens without a legal right to stay detained prior to removal. (*7)

COUNTRY	YEAR					
	2004	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
Argentina		2,172	2,791	2,804	2,807	2,633
Bahamas	137	163	158	134	185	135
Belize		86	63	37	48	30
Bolivia	909	913	996	465	455	931
Brazil	18,790	20,264	23,065	25,830	28,654	31,401
Chile	2,265	2,328	2,626	3,228	3,986	
Colombia	4,635	4,122	3,395	3,632	4,193	4,788
Costa Rica		626	606	690	721	822
Guyana	51	54	81	101	89	84
Jamaica	184	175	182	137	145	154
Mexico	9,540	10,373	10,685	10,888	10,970	11,099
Nicaragua	370	395		486	323	335
Panama		761	748	757	604	665
Peru	679	2,318	2,612	2,798	2,975	2,800
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	8			8		
Trinidad and Tobago	120	116	119	122	182	148
United States	184,500	193,400	203,100	206,600	206,700	200,100
AMERICAS (17 countries) (*1)(*2)	**225,833**	**238,274**	**251,630**	**258,717**	**263,045**	**256,133**
Sub-regional data (*2)						
Caribbean (4 countries) (*3)	449	462	467	401	520	445
Central America (4 countries) (*4)	1,843	1,868	1,812	1,970	1,696	1,852
North America (2 countries) (*5)	194,040	203,773	213,785	217,488	217,670	211,199
South America (7 countries) (*6)	29,501	32,171	35,566	38,858	43,159	42,637

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 17 countries included in this Table. (*2) Regional and sub-regional data for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Data for the Caribbean includes: Bahamas, Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Panama. (*5) Data for North America includes: Mexico and The United States. (*6) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Guyana, and Peru. (*7) Most countries have not reported data related to inmates detained in Police Stations.

> *To promote knowledge transfer, and the discussion of experiences and practices* the countries of the Americas will *strengthen cooperation and technical assistance mechanisms with different international, regional, and sub-regional organizations and agencies.*

Excerpt from the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Citizen Security in the Americas approved by the OAS Permanent Council on May 2, 2012.

7.48 MINORS HELD IN PRISONS (LATEST YEAR)

Indicator definition

The total number of minors held in prisons, penal institutions or correctional facilities on a specified day and should exclude non-criminal minors detained for administrative purposes.

COUNTRY	Latest available year	Total minors held in prisions	Minors held in prisons (per 100,000 minors)
Antigua and Barbuda	2009	5	29.4
Bahamas	2010	63	59.4
Barbados	2009	67	121.8
Belize	2009	28	21.7
Bolivia	2006	725	17.6
Brazil	2009	16,940	28.2
Canada	2009	2,766	40.2
Colombia	2009	1,219	7.6
Costa Rica	2009	404	28.0
Dominica	2009	15	115.4
Dominican Republic	2006	360	9.6
El Salvador	2006	507	18.9
Guatemala	2003	220	3.6
Guyana	2010	16	5.9
Jamaica	2009	308	31.7
Nicaragua	2009	53	2.2
Panama	2009	660	55.2
Paraguay	2009	1166	45.5
Peru	2009	2,525	23.8
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2009	13	130.0
Saint Lucia	2009	189	337.5
Trinidad and Tobago	2009	189	55.6
United States	2010	70,792	91.6
Uruguay	2007	416	41.9
AMERICAS (24 countries) (*1)(*2)	**2010**	**99,646**	50.3
Sub-regional data: (*2)			
Caribbean (9 countries) (*3)	2009	1,209	22.7
Central America (6 countries) (*4)	2009	1,872	13.4
North America (2 countries) (*5)	2010	73,558	87.4
South America (7 countries) (*6)	2009	23,007	24.3

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 24 countries included in this Table. (*2) Regional and sub-regional data for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Data for the Caribbean includes: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Panama. (*5) Data for North America includes: Canada and The United States. (*6) Data for South America includes: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.

7.49 MINORS HELD IN PRISONS BY GENDER (LATEST AVAILABLE YEAR)

Indicator definition

The total number of minors held in prisons, penal institutions or correctional facilities on a specified day and should exclude non-criminal minors detained for administrative purposes.

COUNTRY	Latest available year	Total male minors held in prision	Total female minors held in prision
Bahamas	2009		4
Belize	2009	9	
Brazil	2010	25,802	2665
Colombia	2009-2010 (*7)	1,510	74
Costa Rica	2009		2
Dominican Republic	2006	347	13
El Salvador	2006	475	32
Guyana	2009-2010 (*7)	15	1
Jamaica	2009	245	63
Mexico	2010	3,586	181
Nicaragua	2010	74	2
Panama	2009	646	14
Paraguay	2009	448	23
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2009	12	1
Trinidad and Tobago	2009	189	
United States	2010	9,293	562
Uruguay	2007	164	9
AMERICAS (17 countries)(*1)(*2)	**2009**	**42,815**	**3,646**
Sub-regional data: (*2)			
Caribbean (6 countries) (*3)	2009	808	82
Central America (5 countries) (*4)	2009	1,204	50
North America (2 countries) (*5)	2010	12,879	743
South America (4 countries) (*6)	2009	27,924	2,771

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 17 countries included in this Table. (*2) Regional and sub-regional data for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Data for the Caribbean includes: Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Panama. (*5) Data for North America includes: Mexico and The United States. (*6) Data for South America includes: Brazil, Colombia, Paraguay, and Uruguay. (*7) Data for female minors relates to 2009, male minors, 2010.

The member states of the OAS agree that implementation of this Action Plan must take into account (...) the full respect for human rights and a gender perspective.

Excerpt from the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Citizen Security in the Americas approved by the OAS Permanent Council on May 2, 2012.

7.50 UNTRIED PERSONS HELD IN PRISONS, 2003-2010 (TOTAL)

Indicator definition: Untried/pre-trial persons held in prisions, penal institutions or correctional facilities on a specified day. (*7)

COUNTRY	YEAR							
	2003	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**
Argentina	32,623		31,913	29,052	29,972	31,389	32,637	31,142
Bahamas		1,682	1,863	1,496	1,741	1,733	1,833	1,625
Brazil	138,318	163,671	170,444	177,389	187,336	196,670	209,126	215,229
Canada	9,560	9,899	10,875	12,104	12,914	13,485		
Chile	15,977	14,004	12,829	11,802	10,750	11,445		
Colombia	26,397	28,811	25,749	19,353	22,183	24,055	24,569	25,916
Costa Rica		1,988	1,602	1,680	1,756	2,099	2,711	2,563
Ecuador	6,437	6,785			11,904	6,516	401	
Guyana		441	470	417	850	850	956	
Jamaica		45	42	95	97	546	588	
Mexico	80,134	80,661	87,844	89,801	88,136	88,035	92,311	91,297
Nicaragua			947	1,180	1,290	1,235	1,249	1,434
Panama		6,886	7,270	7,153	7,011	5,515	6,137	7,971
Peru	19,762	21,999	23,175	24,419	26,656	28,420		27,128
United States	462,179	442,926	463,100	475,900	483,700	494,300	477,500	457,500
AMERICAS (15 countries) (*1) (*2)	**803,376**	**813,368**	**844,908**	**863,745**	**886,296**	**906,293**	**903,368**	**888,680**
Sub-regional data: (*2)								
Caribbean (2 countries) (*3)		1,727	1,905	1,591	1,838	2,279	2,421	2,213
Central America (3 countries) (*4)		9,821	9,819	10,013	10,057	8,849	10,097	11,968
North America (3 countries) (*5)	551,873	533,486	561,819	577,805	584,750	595,820	583,296	562,282
South America (7 countries) (*6)	239,955	268,334	271,365	262,432	289,651	299,345	307,554	312,217

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 15 countries included in this Table. (*2) Regional and sub-regional data for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Data for the Caribbean includes: Bahamas and Jamaica. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Panama. (*5) Data for North America includes: Canada, Mexico, and The United States. (*6) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, and Peru. (*7) Most countries have not reported data related to inmates detained in Police Stations.

7.51 UNTRIED PERSONS HELD IN PRISONS, AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PRISON POPULATION (%)

Indicator definition: Untried/Pre-trial persons held in prisons, penal institutions or correctional facilities. (*7)

COUNTRY	YEAR							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Argentina	63%		58%	54%	57%	58%	57%	53%
Bahamas		59%	64%	62%	68%	65%	75%	68%
Brazil	45%	49%	47%	44%	44%	44%	44%	43%
Canada	28%	29%	31%	33%	34%	35%		
Chile	42%	37%	33%	28%	22%	21%		
Colombia	42%	42%	39%	32%	35%	34%	32%	31%
Costa Rica		27%	21%	22%	23%	26%	24%	
Ecuador	65%	60%			64%	38%	4%	
Guyana		34%	32%	22%	39%	40%	44%	
Jamaica		1%	1%	2%	2%	11%	11%	
Mexico	44%	42%	43%	43%	42%	42%	40%	41%
Nicaragua			17%	20%	19%	21%	22%	21%
Panama		61%	59%	59%	59%	54%	56%	66%
Peru	69%	70%	70%	68%	67%	66%		60%
United States	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	20%
AMERICAS (15 countries) (*1) (*2)	**28%**	**28%**	**28%**	**28%**	**27%**	**28%**	**28%**	**28%**
Sub-regional data: (*2)								
Caribbean (2 countries) (*3)		26%	41%	40%	41%	33%	34%	47%
Central America (3 countries) (*4)		41%	39%	39%	38%	37%	36%	44%
North America (3 countries) (*5)	26%	25%	25%	24%	25%	24%	24%	22%
South America (7 countries) (*6)	48%	50%	47%	44%	45%	43%	43%	41%

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 15 countries included in this Table. (*2) Regional and sub-regional data for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Data for the Caribbean includes: Bahamas, Jamaica, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Panama. (*5) Data for North America includes: Canada, Mexico, and The United States. (*6) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, and Peru. (*7) Most countries have not reported data related to inmates detained in Police Stations.

7.52 OFFICIAL CAPACITY OF PRISONS AND PRISON OCCUPANCY RATE (LATEST AVAILABLE YEAR)

Indicator definition

Official capacity of prisons means the intended number of places available at adult prisons, penal institutions or correctional facilities as at December 31 of any given year. Excludes places/capacity used for detention of persons on the basis of immigration status. (*8)

COUNTRY	Latest available year	Total Official Capacity of Prisons	Prison Population	Prison Occupancy (%)
Antigua and Barbuda	2007	150	229	153%
Argentina	2010	58,211	59,227	102%
Bahamas	2010	1,510	2,374	157%
Barbados	2010	1,250	910	73%
Belize	2012	2,000	1,342	67%
Bolivia	2010	3,738	8,700	233%
Brazil	2010	304,000	496,251	163%
Canada	2008	38,812	38,541	99%
Chile	2010	35,212	53,673	152%
Colombia	2010	67,965	84,444	124%
Costa Rica	2010	8,523	13,625	160%
Dominica	2012	300	242	81%
Dominican Republic	2010	11,455	20,969	183%
Ecuador	2010	9,403	11,800	125%
El Salvador	2010	8,110	24,283	299%
Grenada	2009	200	386	193%
Guatemala	2010	6,610	10,512	159%
Guyana	2010	1,580	2,122	134%
Haiti	2009	2,448	5,331	218%
Honduras	2011	8,625	12,336	143%
Jamaica	2009	4,247	5,163	122%
Mexico	2010	181,876	222,794	122%
Nicaragua	2010	4,399	6,789	154%
Panama	2010	7,145	12,151	170%
Paraguay	2010	4,951	6,263	126%
Peru	2010	24,894	45,012	181%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2011	164	344	210%
Saint Lucia	2011	450	568	126%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2010	200	413	207%
Suriname	2002	1,233	1,600	130%
Trinidad and Tobago	2010	4,386	3,672	84%
United States	2010	2,148,500	2,266,800	106%
Uruguay	2010	6,413	8,785	137%
Venezuela	2010	20,395	37,660	185%
AMERICAS (34 countries)(*1)(*2)	**2010**	**2,979,595**	**3,465,311**	116%
Sub-regional data: (*2)				
Caribbean (12 countries) (*3)	2010	26,760	40,601	152%
Central America (7 countries) (*4)	2010	45,412	81,038	178%
North America (3 countries) (*5)	2010	2,369,188	2,528,135	107%
South America (12 countries) (*6)	2010	537,995	815,537	152%

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 34 countries included in this Table. (*2) Regional and sub-regional data for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Data for the Caribbean includes: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. (*5) Data for North America includes: Canada, Mexico and The United States. (*6) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela. (*7) Data for female minors relates to 2009, male minors, 2010. (*8) Most countries have not reported data related to inmates detained in Police Stations.

7.53 OFFICIAL CAPACITY OF ADULTS PRISONS, 2003-2010 (TOTAL)

Indicator definition

The intended number of places available at adult prisons, penal institutions or correctional facilities as at December 31. Excludes places/capacity used for detention of persons on the basis of immigration status. (*7)

COUNTRY	YEAR							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Argentina	37,525	37,525	39,198	46,494	49,322	53,044	56,022	58,211
Bahamas			1,510	1,510	1,510	1,510	1,510	1,510
Belize		1,000	1,000	1,400	1,400	1,700	1,700	
Brazil	179,489	211,000	216,000	242,000	275,000	354,159	351,198	304,000
Canada	37,473	37,479	36,890	36,990	37,666	38,812		
Colombia	48,291	49,722	49,821	52,414	52,555	54,777	55,042	67,965
Costa Rica	6,146	6,799	7,277	7,980	8,140	8,140	8,470	
Guyana		1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550	2,160
Jamaica		3,036	3,036	3,036	4,247	4,247	4,247	
Mexico	147,809	154,825	159,628	164,929	169,970	171,437	173,060	181,876
Nicaragua			5,446	4,399	4,399	4,399	4,399	4,399
Panama		7,230	7,245	7,271	7,124	7,145	7,145	7,145
Peru	19,855	21,727	21,794	21,226	22,478	23,738		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines			390	390	390	395	400	440
Trinidad and Tobago		4,161	4,161	4,386	4,386	4,386	4,161	
United States	2,011,730	1,916,502	1,975,900	2,013,400	2,045,900	2,114,000	2,138,100	2,148,500
Uruguay	5,826	5,866		4,840			6,164	6,413
AMERICAS (17 countries) (*1)(*2)	**2,511,237**	**2,465,768**	**2,536,712**	**2,614,215**	**2,690,877**	**2,849,603**	**2,875,718**	**2,864,601**
Sub-regional data: (*2)								
Caribbean (4 countries) (*3)		9,097	9,097	9,322	10,533	10,538	10,318	10,583
Central America (4 countries) (*4)	19,822	20,475	20,968	21,050	21,063	21,384	21,714	21,767
North America (3 countries) (*5)	2,197,012	2,108,806	2,172,418	2,215,319	2,253,536	2,324,249	2,349,972	2,369,188
South America (6 countries) (*6)	292,536	327,390	334,229	368,524	405,745	493,432	493,714	463,063

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 17 countries included in this Table. (*2) Regional and sub-regional data for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Data for the Caribbean includes: Bahamas, Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Panama. (*5) Data for North America includes: Canada, Mexico and The United States. (*6) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Guyana, Peru, and Uruguay. (*7) Most countries have not reported data related to inmates detained in Police Stations.

In respecting and ensuring the human rights of persons deprived of liberty the most serious challenge currently affecting the absolute majority of the countries of the region is overcrowding.

OAS Inter-American Commission on Human Rights Report on the Human Rights of Persons Deprived of Liberty in the Americas 2012. P. 156.

7.54 PRISON OCCUPANCY RATE, 2003-2010 (%)

Indicator definition

Prison population total as a percentage of the official capacity of prisons, penal institutions or correctional facilities. This percentage is the occupancy rate and it demonstrates whether a prison system holds more prisoners than it is intended to hold and, if so, by how much. (*7)

COUNTRY	YEAR							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Argentina	139%	145%	141%	116%	106%	103%	102%	102%
Bahamas			192%	160%	169%	176%	163%	157%
Belize		133%	135%	96%	78%	66%	66%	
Brazil	172%	159%	167%	166%	154%	127%	135%	163%
Canada	91%	92%	96%	101%	102%	99%		
Colombia	129%	137%	134%	115%	121%	128%	138%	124%
Costa Rica	109%	107%	104%	97%	96%	98%	131%	
Guyana		83%	94%	120%	140%	137%	141%	98%
Jamaica		164%	160%	165%	111%	119%	122%	
Mexico	123%	125%	129%	127%	124%	124%	135%	122%
Nicaragua			102%	137%	151%	135%	132%	154%
Panama		156%	169%	168%	166%	143%	153%	170%
Peru	145%	144%	151%	169%	177%	182%		
Trinidad and Tobago		94%	91%	84%	82%	88%	89%	
United States	107%	112%	111%	112%	112%	109%	107%	106%
Uruguay	116%	117%		142%			134%	137%
AMERICAS (17 countries) (*1)(*2)	**114%**	**118%**	**118%**	**119%**	**118%**	**113%**	**114%**	**114%**
Sub-regional data: (*2)								
Caribbean (4 countries) (*3)		144%	161%	152%	129%	121%	120%	123%
Central America (4 countries) (*4)	124%	124%	127%	130%	130%	118%	133%	143%
North America (3 countries) (*5)	108%	113%	112%	113%	113%	110%	109%	107%
South America (6 countries) (*6)	157%	152%	157%	152%	145%	127%	134%	150%

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 17 countries included in this Table. (*2) Regional and sub-regional data for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Data for the Caribbean includes: Bahamas, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Panama. (*5) Data for North America includes: Canada, Mexico and The United States. (*6) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Guyana, Peru, and Uruguay. (*7) Most countries have not reported data related to inmates detained in Police Stations.

PERSONAL DE SEGURIDAD

SECURITY PERSONNEL

FORTALECIMIENTO INSTITUCIONAL DE LOS ORGANISMOS DE SEGURIDAD PÚBLICA EN CENTROAMÉRICA

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DEBILIDADES ORIGINARIAS

Centroamérica es por naturaleza un Istmo vulnerable, asentado sobre varias placas tectónicas que la hacen proclive a violentos temblores, erupciones volcánicas y terremotos. Es también una víctima principal del cambio climático que cada vez y con mayor frecuencia, es impactada por huracanes e inundaciones. Es al mismo tiempo un corredor geográfico privilegiado que nos coloca entre los principales mercados ilegales de la droga. Asimismo y salvo pocas excepciones, la región posee por causas socioeconómicas, políticas y culturales, una infraestructura institucional débil que no permite enfrentar con mayor efectividad los problemas actuales del crimen y la violencia.

ANTECEDENTES

En los años ochenta, los Presidentes centroamericanos, con el propósito de resolver los conflictos político-militares en que se encontraban algunos países de la región, suscribieron el "Procedimiento para Establecer una Paz Firme y Duradera en Centroamérica", denominado Esquipulas II, mediante el cual se impulsó la pacificación, la democratización y el proceso de integración regional.

A partir de las decisiones adoptadas en materia de seguridad, cada país inició un proceso voluntario de desarme y reducción de efectivos militares, que fortaleció el clima de confianza y seguridad en todo el Istmo. Seguidamente a los acuerdos, los centroamericanos comenzamos a ocuparnos de la reconstrucción moral y material de nuestras sociedades para superar todas las consecuencias de la década perdida, creyendo que con el fin de la guerra y la conquista de la democracia, se solucionaban nuestros problemas históricos.

Sin embargo, los acuerdos políticos y la suscripción y ratificación de los principales instrumentos jurídicos, no profundizaron en la solución de las causas estructurales de la violencia, que desde la independencia de Centroamérica aquejan a nuestros pueblos, como la pobreza, el subdesarrollo y la exclusión social. Tampoco se consolidaron sociedades pacificas ni se desarrolló un proceso permanente de reconciliación nacional en las nuevas democracias de la región. Asimismo, muchas de las armas que atizaron el conflicto todavía circulan libremente entre la población.

A la fecha, hemos tenido éxitos parciales en diferentes ámbitos de la vida de la región, pero aún tenemos tareas pendientes después de tantos años de violencia que dejaron como resultado migraciones masivas, desintegración familiar, ausencia de valores, irrespeto a la vida y falta de solidaridad, entre otros aspectos.

PRINCIPALES INSTRUMENTOS JURÍDICOS

En el marco de dichos acuerdos mencionados anteriormente, surgieron iniciativas jurídicas que le dieron vigencia al actual Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana, siendo la más importante de ellas el "Protocolo de Tegucigalpa" a la Carta de la Organización de Estados Centroamericanos (ODECA), aprobado el 13 de diciembre de 1991.

El artículo 3, literal b) de dicho Protocolo, dispone entre otros aspectos, que: "Centroamérica debe concretar un nuevo modelo de seguridad regional, sustentado en un balance razonable de fuerzas, el fortalecimiento del poder civil, la superación de la pobreza extrema, la promo-

ción del desarrollo sostenible, la protección del medio ambiente, la erradicación de la violencia, la corrupción, el terrorismo, el narcotráfico y el tráfico ilícito de armas", todo lo cual representa elementos innovadores, para la construcción de un nuevo concepto de Seguridad Democrática.

El Modelo de Seguridad Democrática en Centroamérica, ha tenido una incidencia importante a nivel regional y hemisférico, toda vez que se trata de la primera concepción integral de la seguridad, y la primera en establecer un nexo directo entre democracia, seguridad y desarrollo.

El Tratado Marco de Seguridad Democrática en Centroamérica es el instrumento jurídico regional, que contempla como objetivo principal, la creación de un nuevo marco conceptual e institucional de la seguridad en la región, rigiendo el comportamiento de los Estados signatarios en la materia y diseñando lineamientos para la ejecución de la nueva agenda de seguridad en Centroamérica.

INSTRUMENTOS DERIVADOS Y COMPLEMENTARIOS

Entre otros instrumentos derivados y complementarios del Tratado Marco de Seguridad Democrática, se encuentran: el Tratado Centroamericano sobre Recuperación y Devolución de Vehículos Hurtados, Robados, Apropiados o Retenidos Ilícita o Indebidamente; el Tratado de Asistencia Legal Mutua en Asuntos Penales entre los países centroamericanos; el Convenio Centroamericano para la Prevención y la Represión de los Delitos de Lavado de Dinero y de Activos Relacionados con el Tráfico Ilícito de Drogas y Delitos Conexos y otro de igual naturaleza. El Tratado de Extradición Simplificada y el de Protección de Testigos, Victimas, Peritos y otras personas que intervienen en el Proceso Penal.

ESTRUCTURA DE SEGURIDAD REGIONAL

Centroamérica posee en términos teóricos y prácticos, una arquitectura político-institucional en materia de seguridad muy importante, representada por las instancias del modelo centroamericano de seguridad democrática, que ha permitido entre otros aspectos, una expresión bastante armónica pero débil del Sistema de Seguridad Regional, desarrollando planes, estrategias y acciones concretas, para llevar a la práctica el espíritu y la letra del "Tratado Marco de Seguridad Democrática en Centroamérica", pero que hasta ahora no ha sido suficiente para resolver el clima de violencia que actualmente vive la región

LA COMISIÓN DE SEGURIDAD DE CENTROAMÉRICA

La Comisión es una instancia de evaluación, coordinación, ejecución y seguimiento, de elaboración de propuestas, así como de recomendaciones de alerta temprana, y cuando proceda, de pronta acción, subordinada a la Reunión de Presidentes y al Consejo de Ministros de Relaciones Exteriores, que impulsa las disposiciones y la puesta en práctica del Tratado Marco, así como las decisiones adoptadas por ella misma.

La Comisión de Seguridad de Centroamérica, actualmente impulsa tres ámbitos específicos de acción en la agenda regional de seguridad, constituidos por: los Desastres Naturales; la Seguridad de las Personas y sus Bienes y la Se-

guridad Regional. La secretaria General del SICA, es la Secretaria Técnica de la Comisión.

INTEGRANTES DE LA COMISIÓN DE SEGURIDAD DE CENTROAMÉRICA

Para cumplir con su cometido, la Comisión de Seguridad, está integrada por los Viceministros de Relaciones Exteriores, de Defensa y de Seguridad Pública o Gobernación, presidiendo los primeros las delegaciones de cada país miembro del SICA. Para desarrollar sus funciones, la Comisión de Seguridad de Centroamérica, es apoyada por sus propias subcomisiones sectoriales, de Defensa, Jurídica y Seguridad Pública, a esta última se han integrado las y los Jefes o Directores de Policía de Centroamérica y el Consejo de Ministerios Públicos.

Para impulsar las iniciativas regionales en materia de seguridad, la Comisión tiene como instancia de coordinación, a la Presidencia Pro Tempore, la cual es ejercida cada seis meses, por cada país Miembro del Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana SICA, que a su vez es apoyada de forma permanente, por la Secretaría General a través de su Unidad de Seguridad Democrática.

LA UNIDAD DE SEGURIDAD DEMOCRÁTICA DEL SICA

Es creada en el marco de la XXXI Cumbre Ordinaria de Jefes de Estado y de Gobierno del SICA, principalmente para fortalecer el trabajo que desarrolla la Secretaria General del SICA como Secretaria Técnica de la Comisión de Seguridad de Centroamérica, así como la institucionalidad centroamericana en materia de seguridad democrática.

Tiene como objetivos específicos, el asegurar la ejecución efectiva, integral, coherente y armónica de la Estrategia de Seguridad de Centroamérica y de sus diversos componentes. Asimismo, la Unidad de Seguridad contribuye al cumplimiento del mandato y funciones de la Comisión de seguridad de Centroamérica y de sus respectivas subcomisiones.

Tiene también entre sus objetivos, promover la sostenibilidad financiera, administrativa y técnica de las distintas iniciativas regionales en materia de seguridad. En la actualidad y para una mejor y más eficaz puesta en práctica de la estrategia y sus proyectos derivados, se persigue una reforma o rediseño de la unidad para un mejor funcionamiento.

DIÁLOGOS PERMANENTES SOBRE SEGURIDAD EN LA REGIÓN

Hasta la fecha existen tres diálogos importantes sobre seguridad regional que se celebran entre los países del SICA con otros estados. Estos son: 1) El Dialogo Estados Unidos de América-SICA; 2) El Dialogo México-SICA y 3) el Diálogo Ad Hoc con la Unión Europea.

El objetivo de dichos diálogos, es el de fortalecer el modelo centroamericano de seguridad democrática y facilitar el desarrollo de proyectos e iniciativas regionales en la lucha contra el crimen organizado. Al mismo tiempo se desarrollan proyectos e iniciativas conjuntas con diversos estados extra regionales y organismos internacionales como España, Italia, Alemania, ONU, OEA, ONUDC, PNUD.

SITUACIÓN ACTUAL DE SEGURIDAD EN CENTROAMÉRICA

El aumento de la violencia es una realidad en Centroamérica que ha llenado los espacios que la cultura de la paz y la legalidad han abandonado. La violencia ha crecido como una manera de resolver todo tipo de conflictos cotidianos y se presenta de formas múltiples, no solo en el espacio público sino también en los lugares de trabajo, en los hogares de parte importante de la población y hasta en la escuela.

La violencia social y delictiva en los países de la región y con muy pocas excepciones, se encuentra entre las más altas de América latina y el Caribe planteando un complejo desafío para las incipientes democracias centroamericanas. La gravedad de la situación ha terminado por asentarse inevitablemente en la opinión pública, en donde según diversas encuestas de opinión, se encuentra entre los primeros problemas de preocupación, superado, cuando lo es, solamente por la pobreza o por el desempleo.

Esta situación se encuentra directamente vinculada con la creciente desconfianza ciudadana hacia las instituciones encargadas del control y la prevención de la criminalidad, principalmente los organismos de seguridad pública, policía y justicia. Contradictoriamente, hoy, los ejércitos tan cuestionados en el pasado, ocupan ahora un buen lugar en la credibilidad de los ciudadanos y en una esperanza frente a la criminalidad.

La intensidad de los fenómenos criminales y las carencias o debilidades de nuestras instituciones para combatirlos ha afectado drásticamente la calidad de vida de nuestra población y generando un clima de temor bastante generalizado, que amenaza directamente la existencia de nuestras instituciones democráticas y las posibilidades reales del desarrollo económico y social.

PRINCIPALES CAUSAS DE LA CRISIS

Las principales causas del fenómeno tienen que ver, en primer lugar, con el tráfico de drogas y delitos conexos, y la corrupción que genera. Muchos hechos violentos que ocurren en las calles y ciudades, están relacionados con este flagelo y se podría afirmar que ningún país centroamericano escapa por completo a él.

La región además, no sólo sufre la extrema violencia debida a los homicidios, provocados en su gran mayoría por actividades criminales como el tráfico de drogas, sino también muchos otros hechos delictivos cotidianos y comunes, tales como los robos con violencia, los secuestros, los abusos sexuales, las Maras o Pandillas juveniles y la violencia en el hogar.

Destacan además entre otros orígenes, el fácil acceso a las armas de fuego, especialmente cortas y ligeras, el uso de sistemas modernos de comunicación y facilidades bancarias novedosas, la presencia de fronteras porosas, las debilidades institucionales, la corrupción y un poder judicial que, según encuestas de opinión, es considerado por la mayoría, como ineficiente y lento en muchos de nuestros países.

Es esencial comprender que el problema de la inseguridad no puede interpretarse únicamente como la suma de los hechos delictivos que su-

fren nuestras sociedades sino que se trata de un fenómeno de mayor alcance y profundidad, que se origina en esos hechos pero que los trasciende hasta crear un verdadero clima social de carácter epidémico.

La seguridad es parte fundamental de los derechos de los centroamericanos, y cuando es vulnerada, otros derechos fundamentales pierden la capacidad de realizarse a plenitud. Es necesario, por lo tanto, desarrollar políticas de seguridad que en el marco del Estado de Derecho contribuyan a su fortalecimiento, sepan entender las más complejas causas del fenómeno de la inseguridad, den cuenta efectiva de sus manifestaciones inmediatas y reduzcan significativamente sus posibilidades de incidencia futura en la vida de Centroamérica.

CAUSAS ESTRUCTURALES DEL FENÓMENO

La pobreza por sí sola no es un factor explicativo de la ola de violencia que actualmente abate a Centroamérica, existe una correlación muy clara entre diversos factores socioeconómicos y otros como la desigualdad, la marginación y la exclusión en las que vive una parte importante de la población.

Otro aspecto importante está relacionado con la situación familiar. Un porcentaje muy alto de familias enfrenta problemas de hogares mono-parentales, maternidad y paternidad adolescentes, descendencia numerosa, carencia de sistemas de protección social y viviendas hacinadas que inducen o intensifican las situaciones de conflicto, abuso y violencia, especialmente en los sectores más necesitados de la sociedad.

En Centroamérica un alto porcentaje de los jóvenes no estudia ni trabaja. Para ellos protagonizar o ser víctima de la violencia es una posibilidad cotidiana debido a la falta de oportunidades, la imposibilidad de una educación de calidad y poco acceso a espacios de recreación o al desarrollo de una vida comunitaria sana.

El irrespeto reiterado a la ley que impera en general en nuestras sociedades, así como la práctica de la resolución de conflictos por cuenta propia, generalmente por medio de la violencia con impunidad, son otros aspectos. En muchos de nuestros países generalmente la inmensa mayoría de las faltas menores y muchos de los crímenes más graves quedan sin sanción, agravando la percepción de indefensión y la humillación de las víctimas. La carencia de sanción a los hechos criminales es un estímulo para que éstos se extiendan y repitan.

COSTOS ECONÓMICOS DE LA VIOLENCIA

El crimen y la violencia, tienen un alto costo económico para nuestras sociedades. Enfrentar la delincuencia tiene un impacto importante en el gasto fiscal y adicionalmente y bajo distintas modalidades, en todos los estratos sociales la población vive la necesidad de gastar parte del presupuesto familiar en protegerse y procurarse medidas propias adicionales de seguridad.

Existen también claros indicios de que el clima general de inseguridad afecta negativamente decisiones financieras y oportunidades de inversión nacional y extranjera, lo que tiene efectos directos sobre el desarrollo de la región. Se debe tener presente también que la forma más grave de crimen y violencia, el homicidio, contribuye directamente a desorganizar la vida económica de la sociedad. Es una factor inhibidor del desarrollo y un des articulador de las relaciones sociales.

PRIORIDADES DE LA SEGURIDAD REGIONAL

Las prioridades relacionadas a la seguridad regional se encuentran contenidas en la Estrategia de Seguridad de Centroamérica, acordada por los Jefes de Estado y de Gobierno del Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana. La actual Estrategia tiene cuatro componentes: 1) Combate al delito, 2) prevención 3) reinserción, rehabilita-

ción y seguridad penitenciaria 4) Fortalecimiento Institucional.

La idea principal de la Estrategia de Seguridad es integrar los esfuerzos regionales, en concordancia con los ordenamientos jurídicos nacionales, con el fin de armonizarlos para la obtención de resultados contundentes en contra de las amenazas a la seguridad democrática. Su objetivo general es "establecer los componentes y actividades necesarias para fortalecer en la región centroamericana la seguridad de las personas y sus bienes".

CAMBIO DE PARADIGMA

No se puede analizar la realidad de la inseguridad pública en Centroamérica sin poner en un lugar central la necesidad de llevar a cabo un cambio de cultura como eje central de las políticas públicas que la enfrenten. Ninguna actividad de exclusivo control podrá alcanzar el máximo de eficiencia social que el problema del crimen y la violencia genera en nuestras sociedades, si no es complementado por una adecuada estrategia de prevención y promoción de una cultura de la legalidad.

Es nuestra absoluta convicción que esas políticas nacionales de seguridad, públicas o regionales, deben ser integrales. En el plano más estratégico deben combinar políticas de control y sanción con políticas de prevención y rehabilitación y en el terreno operativo involucrar transversalmente la acción de las diversas instancias del Estado, con una adecuada participación de la sociedad civil y los gobiernos locales.

LAS PRINCIPALES DEBILIDADES INSTITUCIONALES

De conformidad con el Informe del Desarrollo Humano del PNUD, entre las principales debilidades de los estados para enfrentar la ola de violencia que abate a Centroamérica, se encuentran: la politización de las autoridades judiciales, las amenazas a los operadores de justicia; bajos presupuestos para el funcionamiento de la administración de justicia; falta de independencia de las autoridades judiciales; debilidades del marco legal; sobrepoblación carcelaria y serios problemas de eficiencia en la justicia penal.

Otras debilidades se relacionan con el hecho de que algunas instancias no responden a un esquema de coordinación sistémica y operativa en el marco de la Estrategia de Seguridad de Centroamérica. Existe además cierta carencia de una visión regional en las instituciones nacionales, entrando en contradicción con la naturaleza de la Estrategia de Seguridad de Centroamérica, lo cual prevé problemas en el seguimiento de su cumplimiento y en la dirección de los Proyectos que se derivan de ella;

Se nota una ausencia de políticas regionales de carácter sectorial derivadas de la Estrategia de Seguridad; así como una diversidad de estructuras institucionales y marcos normativos que hace complejo el tratamiento de las diferentes temáticas; hay una ausencia de Planificación estratégica que oriente las acciones operativas y debilidad en la cultura de integración regional. Existe también, debilidad en la institucionalidad operativa con visión regional en materia de seguridad (¿Quién da seguimiento?, ¿Quién ejecuta?, ¿Quién integra?). Ello da lugar a una ausencia de herramientas regionales de sistematización, seguimiento de acciones.

Se hace notorio además, la escases del recurso humano en temas de planificación, seguimiento y gerenciamiento de proyectos en materia de seguridad. Por ello el fortalecimiento institucional de las instituciones debe estar destinado entre otros aspectos, a resolver los retos que representa el darle seguimiento operativo a la Estrategia de Seguridad y sus proyectos derivados, incorporando a las instancias de visión regional con un carácter consultivo.

PRINCIPALES FORTALEZAS INSTITUCIONALES

Esta comprobada la voluntad de los gobiernos centroamericanos de coordinar con visión regional el tema de seguridad, dado el fuerte componente jurídico regional en materia de seguridad que incluye el Tratado Marco de Seguridad Democrática, una Estrategia de Seguridad de Centroamérica y su Plan de Acción con Costos, así como el actual desarrollo de 22 proyectos que tratan de cubrir las necesidades de los cuatro componentes de le estrategia.;

Existen además los suficientes diagnósticos y mandatos ministeriales y presidenciales para desarrollar los ajustes que sean necesarios ante la realidad que viven los centroamericanos y queda plenamente reconocido el esfuerzo institucional de carácter regional, que refleja un número interesante de instancias de coordinación institucional, algunas de carácter político, otras de carácter consultivo, otras de carácter operativo que deben de ser fortalecidas;

En la actualidad se desarrolla un proceso de formulación de proyectos regionales de Seguridad y la Secretaría General del SICA, agiliza en el marco de sus capacidades, las acciones de construcción de espacios de diálogos y debates de carácter políticos para la modernización del aspecto jurídico, coordinación y acciones operativas de carácter regional;

De las últimas Cumbres de Presidentes centroamericanos han emanado mandatos para establecer un Movimiento regional amplio de la Sociedad en su conjunto contra el crimen organizado y la violencia, así como un programa regional de juventud;

También ha quedado demostrada la voluntad de los sectores de la sociedad civil centroamericana, la empresa privada, los municipios y medios de Comunicación de apoyar las acciones de los gobiernos en la implementación de una Estrategia de Seguridad Regional;

De la Conferencia Internacional de Seguridad en apoyo a la Estrategia de Seguridad de Centroamérica, celebrada en Guatemala el 22 y 23 de junio de 2011, queda plenamente claro el compromiso de la Comunidad Internacional para apoyar las prioridades de seguridad regional identificada por los países Centroamericanos;

RESULTADOS QUE SE ESPERAN DEL ACTUAL PROCESO DE FORTALECIMIENTO INSTITUCIONAL EN LA REGIÓN

Lograr una visión integral y regional de del proyecto fortalecimiento institucional con relación a la formulación de los otros 21 proyectos emanados de de la Estrategia de Seguridad, y los que en el futuro se logren diseñar derivados de ella;

Establecer las necesidades de recursos que se requieren en materia de coordinación para lograr el seguimiento adecuado de los proyectos derivados de la Estrategia de Seguridad de Centroamérica;

Combinar y apuntalar los esfuerzos de las instituciones nacionales hacia el logro de los objetivos de la Estrategia de Seguridad Regional, logrando los criterios necesarios para implementar y operativizar el Mecanismo de Coordinación, Evaluación y Seguimiento de los proyectos y la Estrategia de Seguridad regional. Las políticas de seguridad pública deben estimular la participación de las autoridades civiles locales, especialmente en las dimensiones preventivas de la seguridad, pero también en su relación con los cuerpos de policía.

CONCLUSIONES

En los últimos años, la realidad en el tema de la inseguridad en los países de la región ha rebasado la capacidad de los Estados, en materia de control de la violencia y la criminalidad, exigiéndose mayor medidas en materia de prevención y fortalecimiento institucional. En el año 2010, los Presidentes de los Países del SICA convocaron una Conferencia Internacional y así mismo instruyeron iniciar un proceso de revisión, actualización y priorización de la Estrategia de Seguridad, establecida en el año 2007, lo cual se logro con éxito en el año 2011.

Estamos convencidos que la actual Estrategia de Seguridad de Centroamérica debe contemplar como elemento esencial el componente de fortalecimiento institucional, mejorando la eficiencia y capacidad de las instituciones de seguridad y justicia, nacionales y regionales, en una lucha común contra la delincuencia en todas sus formas y manifestaciones, brindándoles capacidad técnica, de inteligencia, investigación y otras fortalezas que permitan el cumplimiento exitoso de la estrategia.

Tomando en cuenta, que estos esfuerzos están dirigidos a proteger fundamentalmente a los ciudadanos centroamericanos, que son los principales blancos de la violencia y el crimen organizado, se debe tomar en consideración las observaciones y comentarios, de la sociedad civil en este proceso, fortaleciendo institucionalmente los espacios que brindan la instancian regionales, principalmente el Comité Consultivo del SICA (CC-SICA), para presentar a las autoridades propuestas y recomendaciones que también contribuyan a lograr una sociedad y región segura y libre del flagelo de la delincuencia.

La espiral de violencia que día tras día sacude a la región, hace sonar las campanas de alarma en todos los rincones de Centroamérica, en las principales ciudades, en los barrios y en los corazones de los centroamericanos. Por ello debemos frenar de inmediato la espiral de violencia que nos consume, recuperando la cima de lo legal y lo moral. No podemos seguir viviendo en un ambiente en que la delincuencia pareciera ser la norma y la legalidad la excepción. Tampoco debemos acostumbrarnos a lo inmoral y aceptarlo como obligación impuesta por las circunstancias históricas en las que nos toca vivir.

Los centroamericanos estamos obligados a recuperar los espacios públicos, las calles y ciudades, los pueblos y los municipios de los que hemos sido despojados por el crimen organizado, las Maras o Pandillas y el narcotráfico internacional. Debemos recuperar nuestra identidad cultural y evitar la desaparición de nuestras democracias y del estado y región en que vivimos, para convertir a Centroamérica en una región de paz, democracia, libertad y desarrollo, tal y como fuera expresado por la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas.

San Salvador, 30 de septiembre de 2011

Erich Constantino Vílchez
Director de la Unidad de Seguridad Democrática, Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana

Erich Constantino Vílchez (n. Nicaragua) es especialista en desarrollo económico y seguridad democrática. Se graduó en Ciencias Sociales en la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Nicaragua en 1979. En 1985 asumió el cargo del Director de Departamento de Organizaciones Económicas Internacionales y ONU en el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de Nicaragua. En 1988 fue trasladado a la Misión Permanente de Nicaragua ante la ONU y durante más de diez años asumió importantes cargos internacionales, incluyendo el de Representante Permanente de Nicaragua ante la ONU. Actualmente está vinculado al Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana (SICA), donde se desempeña como Director de la Unidad de Seguridad Democrática, el área del órgano subregional responsable para el diseño y la implementación de la Estrategia de Seguridad de Centroamérica.

8.55 POLICE PERSONNEL FOR THE LATEST AVAILABLE YEAR (TOTAL AND RATE)

Indicator definition

Personnel in public agencies as at December 31 of a given year whose, principal functions are the prevention, detection and investigation of crime and the apprehension of alleged offenders. Data concerning support staff (secretaries, clerts, etc.) is not included.

COUNTRY	Latest available year	Police personnel total	Rate per 100,000 inhabitants
Antigua and Barbuda	2009	632	718
Argentina	2007	77,055	195
Bahamas	2010	2,644	764
Barbados	2009	1,414	552
Belize	2010	1,160	371
Bolivia	2010	36,045	357
Brazil	2009	330,940	169
Canada	2010	69,250	202
Chile	2010	36,509	211
Colombia	2010	159,071	339
Costa Rica	2010	11,845	251
Dominica	2009	423	549
Dominican Republic	2006	29,357	299
Ecuador	2006	38,629	290
El Salvador	2007	18,321	299
Grenada	2009	1,000	962
Guatemala	2009	22,655	158
Guyana	2011	2,900	384
Haiti	2012	14,000	138
Honduras	2011	14,500	187
Jamaica	2011	11,152	405
Mexico	2010	420,698	366
Nicaragua	2010	9,749	166
Panama	2004	14,732	457
Paraguay	2010	22,000	335
Peru	2010	100,390	341
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2009	400	769
Saint Lucia	2009	1,039	597
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2009	980	899
Suriname	2006	1,200	238
Trinidad and Tobago	2009	6,605	493
United States	2010	705,009	228
Uruguay	2004	16,867	500
Venezuela	2006	69,122	256
AMERICAS (34 countries) (*1)(*2)	**2010**	**2,248,293**	**246**

Sub-regional data: (*2)			
Caribbean (12 countries) (*3)	2009	69,646	275
Central America (7 countries) (*4)	2009	92,962	223
North America (3 countries) (*5)	2010	1,194,957	264
South America (12 countries) (*6)	2009	890,728	229

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 34 countries included in this Table. (*2) Regional and sub-regional data for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Data for the Caribbean includes: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. (*5) Data for North America includes: Canada, Mexico, and the United States. (*6) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

8.56 POLICE PERSONNEL, 2004-2010 (TOTAL)

Indicator definition

Personnel in public agencies as at December 31 of a given year, whose principal functions are the prevention, detection and investigation of crime and the apprehension of alleged offenders. Data concerning support staff (secretaries, clerts, etc.) is not included.

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Bahamas		2,055	2,204	2,361	2,442	2,521	2,644
Barbados		1,399	1,373	1,419	1,408	1,414	
Belize	980	986	1,020	1,196	1,165	1,162	1,160
Bolivia		25,393	26,503	33,523	34,632	35,566	36,045
Brazil	305,955	282,106	395,754	300,677	345,922	330,940	
Canada	50,800	61,026	62,461	64,134	65,283	67,425	69,250
Chile	30,855	30,490	31,604	31,825	33,361	34,989	36,509
Colombia	122,788	128,390	139,386	135,644	145,871	152,340	159,071
Costa Rica	9,179	9,531	9,585	10,349	10,416	11,045	11,845
Guatemala	21,380	20,804	21,480	18,513	19,474	22,655	
Nicaragua	8,373	8,367	9,216	9,290	9,709		9,749
Peru	70,419	70,319	71,411	75,860	85,580	92,084	100,390
Saint Lucia		714	770	826	1,024	1,039	
Trinidad and Tobago	5,802	6,030	6,224	6,205	6,333	6,605	
United States	675,734	673,146	683,396	699,850	708,569	706,886	705,009
AMERICAS (15 countries) (*1)(*2)	**1,331,826**	**1,320,756**	**1,462,387**	**1,391,672**	**1,471,189**	**1,476,380**	**1,494,325**
Sub-regional data:							
Caribbean (4 countries) (*3)	9,970	10,198	10,571	10,811	11,207	11,579	11,702
Central America (4 countries) (*4)	39,912	39,688	41,301	39,348	40,764	44,571	45,409
North America (2 countries) (*5)	726,534	734,172	745,857	763,984	773,852	774,311	774,259
South America (5 countries) (*6)	555,410	536,698	664,658	577,529	645,366	645,919	662,955

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 15 countries included in this Table. (*2) Regional and sub-regional data for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Data for the Caribbean includes: Bahamas, Barbados, Saint Lucia, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Nicaragua. (*5) Data for North America includes: Canada and The United States. (*6) Data for South America includes: Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Peru.

To foster mutual legal assistance in criminal matters at the hemispheric level the countries of the Americas will allow the *implementation of hemispheric mechanisms for judicial cooperation and mutual legal assistance in fighting transnational organized crime.*

Excerpt from the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Citizen Security in the Americas approved by the OAS Permanent Council on May 2, 2012.

8.57 POLICE PERSONNEL, 2004-2010 (RATE)

Indicator definition

Personnel in public agencies as at December 31 of a given year, whose principal functions are the prevention, detection and investigation of crime and the apprehension of alleged offenders. Data concerning support staff (secretaries, clerts, etc.) is not included. Some countries with fewer than 100,000 inhabitants have their rates presented for comparative purposes.

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Bahamas		632	668	707	722	737	764
Barbados		553	541	556	552	552	
Belize	355	350	354	405	387	379	371
Bolivia		277	283	352	357	361	359
Brazil	166	152	210	158	180	171	
Canada	159	189	191	194	196	200	204
Chile	191	187	192	191	199	206	213
Colombia	290	298	319	306	324	334	344
Costa Rica	216	220	218	232	230	241	255
Guatemala	172	164	165	139	142	162	
Nicaragua	155	153	167	166	171		167
Peru	256	253	253	266	297	316	340
Saint Lucia		433	461	492	602	604	
Trinidad and Tobago	442	458	470	467	475	494	
United States	231	228	229	232	233	230	228
AMERICAS (15 countries) (*1)(*2)	**212**	**208**	**228**	**214**	**224**	**223**	**224**
Sub-regional data: (*2)							
Caribbean (4 countries) (*3)	486	495	510	519	535	549	553
Central America (4 countries) (*4)	179	174	178	166	169	181	181
North America (2 countries) (*5)	224	224	225	228	229	227	226
South America (5 countries) (*6)	199	190	233	200	221	219	222

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 15 countries included in this Table. (*2) Regional and sub-regional data for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Data for the Caribbean includes: Bahamas, Barbados, Saint Lucia, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Nicaragua. (*5) Data for North America includes: Canada and The United States. (*6) Data for South America includes: Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Peru.

8.58 POLICE PERSONNEL BY GENDER FOR THE LATEST AVAILABLE YEAR (TOTAL AND RATE)

Indicator definition

Personnel in public agencies as at December 31 of a given year, whose principal functions are the prevention, detection and investigation of crime and the apprehension of alleged offenders. Data concerning support staff (secretaries, clerts, etc.) is not included.

COUNTRY	Latest available year	Total male personnel	Total female personnel	% of male personnel
Bahamas	2010	2,078	566	79%
Barbados	2009	1,176	238	83%
Belize	2009	1,021	141	88%
Bolivia	2010	32,081	3,964	89%
Brazil	2009	259,418	35,522	78%
Canada	2010	55,930	13,320	81%
Chile	2010	32,566	3,943	89%
Colombia	2009	148,874	10,197	98%
Costa Rica	2010	10,397	1,448	88%
Guatemala	2009	19,910	2,745	88%
Jamaica	2010	9,308	3,026	75%
Mexico	2010	303,661	51,332	72%
Nicaragua	2010	7,101	1,748	73%
Peru	2009	82,371	9,713	89%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2009	293	107	73%
Saint Lucia	2008	808	216	79%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2009	786	194	80%
Trinidad and Tobago	2009	5,420	1,185	82%
United States	2010	621,817	83,192	88%
AMERICAS (19 countries)(*1)(*2)	**2010**	**1,595,016**	**222,797**	82.8%
Sub-regional data:				
Caribbean (7 countries) (*3)	2010	19,869	5,532	78%
Central America (4 countries) (*4)	2010	38,429	6,082	85%
North America (3 countries) (*5)	2010	981,408	49,281	82%
South America (5 countries) (*6)	2010	555,310	63,339	84%

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 19 countries included in this Table. (*2) Regional and sub-regional data for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Data for the Caribbean includes: Bahamas, Jamica, Barbados, Saint Lucia, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Nicaragua. (*5) Data for North America includes: Mexico, Canada, and The United States. (*6) Data for South America includes: Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Peru.

8.59 PRIVATE SECURITY PERSONNEL, LATEST AVAILABLE YEAR (TOTAL AND RATE)

Indicator definition

Number of security personnel in private agencies as of December 31 of a specific year, whose principal functions are protection and provision of security. Some countries with fewer than 100,000 inhabitants have their rates presented for comparative purposes.

COUNTRY	Latest available year	Total private security personnel	Private security personnel rate per 100,000
Argentina	2007	150,000	380
Bahamas	2009	2,100	614
Barbados	2009	1,455	568
Belize	2009	1,180	384
Brazil	2008	1,675,415	873
Chile	2007	92,864	558
Colombia	2007	190,000	428
Costa Rica	2011	26,143	553
Dominica	2009	182	272
Ecuador	2005	40,368	309
El Salvador	2008	21,146	345
Grenada	2009	816	792
Guatemala	2007	120,000	899
Guyana	2009	5,396	708
Jamaica	2009	15,778	591
Paraguay	2010	28,000	433
Peru	2007	50,000	175
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2009	600	1,200
Saint Lucia	2009	250	145
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2009	379	348
Trinidad and Tobago	2010	5,000	373
United States	2008	1,086,000	357
AMERICAS (22 countries)(*1)(*2)	**2009**	**3,513,072**	520
Sub-regional data: (*2)			
Caribbean (9 countries) (*3)	2009	26,560	519
Central America (4 countries) (*4)	2009	168,469	687
North America (1 country) (*5)	2008	1,086,000	357
South America (8 countries) (*6)	2008	2,232,043	654

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 22 countries included in this Table. (*2) Regional and sub-regional data for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Data for the Caribbean includes: Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Guatemala. (*5) Data for North America includes: only The United States. (*6) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, and Peru.

8.60 PRIVATE SECURITY GUARDS TO POLICE RATIO, LATEST AVAILABLE YEAR

Indicator definition

Total ratio of security personnel in private agencies as of December 31 of a specific year, whose principal functions are protection and provision of security, to the number of police personnel in the same year.

COUNTRY	Latest available year	Total Private Security Guards	Total Police Officers	Ratio of Private Security Guards to Police Officers
Argentina	2007	150,000	77,055	1.9 : 1
Bahamas	2009	2,100	2,521	0.8 : 1
Barbados	2009	1,455	1,414	1.0 : 1
Belize	2009	1,180	1,162	1.0 : 1
Brazil	2008	1,675,415	345,922	4.9 : 1
Chile	2007	92,864	31,825	3.0 : 1
Colombia	2007	190,000	135,644	1.4 : 1
Costa Rica	2011	26,143	11,845	2.4 : 1
Dominica	2009	182	423	0.4 : 1
Ecuador	2005	40,368	38,629	1.1 : 1
El Salvador	2008	21,146	18,321	1.2 : 1
Grenada	2009	816	1,000	0.8 : 1
Guatemala	2007	120,000	18,513	6.7 : 1
Guyana	2009	5,396	2,900	1.8 : 1
Jamaica	2009	15,778	11,152	1.4 : 1
Paraguay	2010	28,000	22,000	1.3 : 1
Peru	2007	50,000	75,860	0.7 : 1
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2009	600	400	1.5 : 1
Saint Lucia	2009	250	1,039	0.2 : 1
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2009	379	980	0.3 : 1
Trinidad and Tobago	2010	5,000	6,605	0.8 : 1
United States	2008	1,086,000	708,569	1.5 : 1
AMERICAS (22 countries)(*1)(*2)	**2009**	**3,513,072**	**1,513,779**	2.3 : 1
Sub-regional data: (*2)				
Caribbean (9 countries) (*3)		26,560	25,534	1.0 : 1
Central America (4 countries) (*4)		168,469	49,481	3.4 : 1
North America (1 country) (*5)		1,086,000	708,569	1.5 : 1
South America (8 countries) (*6)		2,232,043	729,835	3.1 : 1

Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 22 countries included in this Table. (*2) Regional and sub-regional data for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Data for the Caribbean includes: Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Guatemala. (*5) Data for North America includes: only The United States. (*6) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, and Peru.

8.61 REGISTERED PRIVATE SECURITY COMPANIES, LATEST AVAILABLE YEAR (TOTAL)

Indicator definition

Number of private security companies with a valid, official, registered name; including those which deal with the transportation of goods as well as companies which possess their own private security sections.

COUNTRY	Latest available year	Total of registered companies
Argentina	2006	1,200
Bahamas	2009	180
Barbados	2009	33
Belize	2009	67
Bolivia	2006	57
Brazil	2008	2,904
Chile	2007	1,048
Colombia	2009	525
Costa Rica	2011	906
Dominica	2009	10
Ecuador	2005	849
El Salvador	2006	274
Grenada	2009	20
Guatemala	2006	127
Guyana	2009	76
Jamaica	2009	170
Paraguay	2010	210
Peru	2006	1,932
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2009	10
Saint Lucia	2009	26
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2009	7
Trinidad and Tobago	2009	231
Uruguay	2005	183
AMERICAS (23 countries)(*1)(*2)	**2009**	**11,045**
Sub-regional data: (*2)		
Caribbean (10 countries) (*3)	2009	763
Central America (4 countries) (*4)	2009	1,374
South America (9 countries) (*6)	2009	8,908

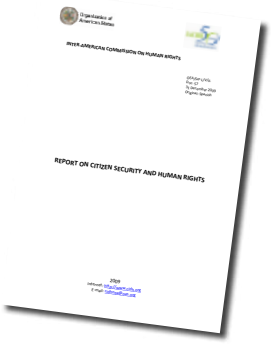
Note

(*1) Americas refers to the 23 countries included in this Table. (*2) Regional and sub-regional data for indicated year or nearest available year. (*3) Data for the Caribbean includes: Bahamas, Jamica, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Barbados, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*4) Data for Central America includes: Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and El Salvador. (*5) Data for South America includes: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.

PRIVATIZATION OF CITIZEN SECURITY

In the last twenty-five years, the number of private firms offering security services has increased steadily in the Americas. In many cases, the employees of these businesses far outnumber the police in the member states. Recent studies show how the number of private security services is growing worldwide. These studies find that in the period that preceded the current global economic crisis, private firms or industries involved in security on the world's major markets experienced extraordinary growth rates that ranged between 8% and 9%. This was twice the rate of growth of the global economy as a whole, and was exceeded only by the growth in the automotive industry during that same period. In Latin America, the growth in the market for private security goods and services is estimated at around 11% over the last 15 years.

- OAS Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, "Report on Citizen Security and Human Rights", 2009. - P.28



ENCUESTA DE VICTIMIZACIÓN

VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS

VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS AS A RESOURCE FOR INFORMING ON CRIME AND SAFETY

By: Michael Rand
Former Chief of Victimization Statistics at the United States Department of Justice

Surveys that obtain information from citizens about crimes they have experienced, commonly called victimization surveys, have become an increasingly useful tool throughout the world for understanding the extent and nature of crime.[1] National and subnational victimization surveys are increasingly being implemented as nations understand that the traditional tools for measuring crimes, including official counts of crimes reported to police, are not adequate for informing the public about crime they experience, for addressing the problems crime presents or for developing effective programs to reduce crime and assist its victims. A 2005 inventory of victimization surveys compiled by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) of countries within UNECE scope found that 33 nations had conducted at least one victimization survey since 1993. The 2011 OAS online document Alertamerica.org reported that 14 member nations of the OAS had conducted at least one victimization survey since 2002, many of which are ongoing series.

Victimization surveys have been a growing resource because they fulfill a number of purposes. First, victimization surveys act as an independent source of information, providing a "check" on official police based crime statistics which can be impacted, or may be seen by the public as being impacted, by various factors, such as available manpower and resources, programmatic priorities, and, at times, political pressures to use the statistics to impact public opinion. Surveys can provide a second, independent source of information on crimes people say they reported to police, and can also provide information on the substantial numbers of crimes never reported to police or recorded by them. Surveys can also collect a much broader spectrum of information about the offenses than is routinely compiled in official crime statistics and can therefore provide the public and policy makers with information that can be used to create programs to combat crime and assist its victims. In the United States, for example, National Crime Victimization Survey findings that a substantial proportion of crime against women was committed by people they knew or were related to was instrumental in informing the development of programs designed to address violence against women. When conducted repeatedly over time, surveys can provide a measure of whether crime is either increasing or decreasing.

Surveys also obtain information about the nature of crimes people experience and crime's impact on peoples' lives; how they were injured, what losses they experienced; information not available from administrative records or statistics compiled by police departments. Victimization surveys can also obtain information on citizen attitudes towards various issues related to crime and criminal justice as well as collect information on peoples' interactions with law enforcement and the criminal justice system.

Most victimization surveys measure a set of common offenses similar to those collected in police based statistical programs; violent crimes including rape and other sexual offenses, robbery, and physical assault; and property offenses including household burglary, vehicle theft and theft of property. Some victimization surveys also measure other offenses such as public corruption, fraud, identity theft and stalking.

The data collected through victimization surveys can serve a variety of purposes. Among them are informing the public, informing policy

1 Victimization surveys can also be a tool in measuring crimes against businesses. Because such surveys have their own attributes, strengths and limitations, they are outside the scope of this article.

and studying crime's attributes and its impact on people and society. By providing rates of victimization broken down by key demographic characteristics, surveys provide people with measures of risk of becoming victims of crime. The rich detail of information surveys can collect can also provide information of the various impacts; health, economic and emotional, that crime victimization can have upon victims and their families.

Designing effective programs to address crime requires the kinds of information about when and where crime occurs, offender characteristics, the circumstances surrounding crime victimization, and the impact of crime on its victims that can be collected through victimization surveys. Such information is not generally available from other criminal justice statistical programs, but is routinely collected in victimization surveys.

The data collected in victimization surveys can be archived to enable further study by researchers into the correlates and causes of crime to better understand its causes and attributes. Victimization surveys have been widely used in exploring such questions as violence against women, workplace crime, the effect of lifestyle on risk of victimization.

Victimization surveys do possess limitations. They are costly. Crime is a relatively rare occurrence, and it is necessary to interview a relatively large number of people in order to obtain information about the attributes of victims and crime events sufficient to produce reliable estimates. Victimization surveys, like all surveys, are subject to what is called "survey error". Some of the error is related to any collection of information. People may misremember details, interviewers may make mistakes in recording answers and analysts may produce inaccurate analyses. Victimization surveys are particularly subject to errors associated with remembering when crimes occurred; research has demonstrated that people tend to remember events as occurring more recently than they actually did. This phenomenon, called "telescoping," can lead to overestimating crime rates unless procedures are built into the survey to help people exclude incidents that occurred outside the survey's reference period. Survey researchers expend a great deal of effort minimizing such error, but cannot completely eliminate it.

Surveys are also susceptible to sampling error which is associated with interviewing a subsample of the population rather than everyone. Samples must be drawn in such as way to be representative of the population. Because the information is collected from a population sample, it may vary somewhat from the estimates that would have resulted if a different samole had been used. Such error can be measured and survey researchers take care to design samples that are representative of the population and of sufficient size to derive reliable results so that the sampling error is kept small.

Victimization surveys are most capable of measuring crimes people experience for which

they can remember the pertinent details, and which occur with sufficient frequency that a survey can reliably measure them. Offenses such as murder and kidnapping, for example, are not typically included in victimization surveys because they are either too rare or because they are difficult to measure. Victimization surveys cannot measure crimes against society such as terrorism, drug trafficking or prostitution. Victimization surveys, therefore, cannot be a measure all crime in a country but do measure an important subset; those serious offenses that potentially can have a severe impact on people's lives.

As noted above, more than 40 nations have implemented at least one victimization survey during the past decade. Of the OAS nations, the United States, Chile and Mexico have implemented surveys that have produced annual estimates of crime and can track changes over time. In Chile, the percentage of households in which at least one member was a victim of crime during the previous year, called a prevalence rate, has declined across the period 2005 to 2010 (38.3 % vs. 28.2%). In Mexico, the prevalence rate has fluctuated, but was at about the same level in 2009 as it had been in 2002 (14.0% vs. 13.7%). In the United States, whose victimization survey does not produce a prevalence rate, the number of crimes per 1,000 people ages 12 and older has declined between 2001 and 2010 (25.1 vs. 17.1). While repeated National surveys are useful in assessing changes over time within a country, care must be used in comparing the estimates across nations, because variations in laws, culture, public perceptions and importantly, survey methodologies across nations contribute to differences in the estimates of victimization produced by national victimization surveys. Without understanding these differences, it is not possible to know whether the differences between the prevalence rates for Chile and Mexico described above are real or are the result of some difference in the countries themselves or the way the surveys were implemented.

In order to reduce the differences across national estimates of victimization, and to make survey estimates more comparable, the International Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS) was first instituted in 1989. The ICVS incorporates a standard questionnaire to elicit reports of crime victimization. Surveys in industrialized countries have been conducted by telephone, while surveys in developing countries were designed to be face to face surveys with interviewers conducting interviews at people's homes. The ICVS has been conducted six times since 1989, with more than 70 nations throughout the world participating in at least one iteration. Among the OAS nations, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and the United States have all implemented the ICVS at least once since 1989. In Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Paraguay the survey was conducted in a major city; in Canada, Costa Rica, Mexico and the United States, the surveys were national in scope. In the 2004-2005 iteration (sweep 5), the one year prevalence rate for the 10 measured offenses (theft of a car, theft from a car, theft of a motorcycle or moped, theft of a bicycle, burglary, attempted burglary, theft of personal property, robbery, sexual offenses, assault or threat.) for Mexico, (18.7) was about the same as the rate for Canada (17.2) and the United States (17.5). Among the cities surveyed, Buenos Aires had a rate that was higher than that of New York, Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.

The estimates of reporting crimes to the police from the ICVS are indicative of the importance of these surveys, and of victimization surveys in general. In every nation surveyed, only a fraction of the crimes reported to the survey were ever brought to the attention of law enforcement. Some crimes such as motor vehicle theft and household burglary with entry are generally more reported to police than other offenses, such as robberies, assaults and sexual offenses. The ICVS and other national surveys have shown that generally, likelihood of reporting to police is correlated with satisfaction with police services. In countries in which the population believes that the police are doing a good job, higher percentages of offenses are reported to the police than in countries in which the population does not believe the police are doing a good job. For example, in the 2004-2005 ICVS, higher percentages of victims in the United States and Canada than in Mexico were satisfied with the police response to their reporting the crime,(57%, 65%, and 28%

respectively). The percentages of crimes reported to police in the three countries exhibited similar differences, (U.S. 49%, Canada 48%, and Mexico 16%.) One possible conclusion from such data is that improving police responsiveness to crime victims could help to improve victim willingness to report crime to the police, which could then contribute to the decrease in crime over time.

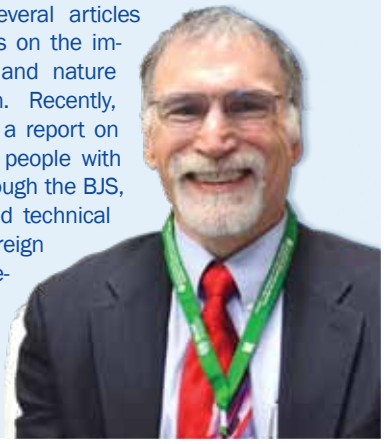
Because of their potential for informing the public about the risks and impact of crime as well as informing public policy, victimization surveys will continue to grow as a useful tool in addressing the problem of crime throughout the world, and within the OAS community. In May 2011 the UNODC and the Mexican Instituto Nacional de Estadistica y Geografia (INEGI) initiated a Center of Excellence on Government, Public Safety, Victimization and Justice, whose mission is "To contribute, from a statistical perspective, to the improvement of knowledge on government, public safety, victimization and justice, through strengthening regional capacities for data collection, analysts, and dissemination, methodology development, and knowledge generation in order to support policy making and evaluation." One of the specific objectives of the Center is to help enhance the capacity of countries in the Latin American region to improve the quantity and quality of data generated through crime-related surveys. One of the initial activities of the Center will be to develop training curricula for national, regional and international training courses to cover all aspects of the implementation and analysis of victimization surveys.

The Center's work is extremely important because victimization surveys have demonstrated, wherever they have been implemented, that they are invaluable tools that can inform nations about the extent and nature of their crime within their borders in ways that no other program has been capable of doing and can help to focus resources more effectively to address the problems associated with crime.

Michael Rand

Former Chief of Victimization Statistics at the United States Department of Justice

Michael Rand (b. United States of America) is the former Chief of Victimization Statistics at the United States Department of Justice, where he oversaw the collection of crime and victimization data and was responsible for the National Crime Victimization Survey in the United States. Affiliated from 1972 to 1978 to the U.S. Census Bureau and from 1978 - 2012 to the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), Mr. Rand was instrumental in the re-evaluation and re-design of operational methodologies to ensure that they meet future needs and requirements for information on crime and victimization. Mr. Rand is also the author/co-author of several articles and BJS reports on the impact of crime and nature of victimization. Recently, he co-authored a report on victimization of people with disabilities. Through the BJS, he also provided technical assistance to foreign agencies developing criminal justice statistical programs.



9.62 VICTIMIZATION RATE, LATEST AVAILABLE YEAR (PREVALENCE)

Indicator definition

Percentage of households in which at least one member was a victim of crime across the last calendar year/twelve months. As recorded by victimization surveys.

COUNTRY	Lastest available year	Prevalence
Antigua and Barbuda	2009	11.2%
Barbados	2009	10.8%
Brazil	2002	35.0%
Canada	2004	17.2%
Chile	2010	28.2%
Colombia	2008	15.5%
Costa Rica	2008	27.9%
Ecuador	2008	12.7%
El Salvador	2004	13.7%
Guatemala	2007	37.3%
Guyana	2009	7.8%
Jamaica	2009	5.6%
Mexico	2009	13.7%
Panama	2008	8.4%
Paraguay	2008	27.3%
Saint Lucia	2009	10.9%
Suriname	2009	9.7%
Trinidad and Tobago	2009	10.2%
United States	2010	14.9%
Uruguay	2007	44.0%
Venezuela	2006	36.4%
AMERICAS (21 countries)(*2)(*3)	**2009**	**21.1%**
Sub-regional data: (*2)		
Caribbean (5 countries) (*4)	2009	7.8%
Central America (4 countries) (*5)	2008	26.9%
North America (3 countries) (*6)	2010	14.8%
South America (9 countries) (*7)	2008	30.5%

Note

(*1) Data obtainned from victimization surveys. (*2) Americas refers to the 21 countries included in this Table. (*3) Regional and sub-regional data for indicated year or nearest available year. (*4) Data for the Caribbean includes: Bahamas, Barbados, Saint Lucia, and Trinidad and Tobago. (*5) Data for Central America includes: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Panama. (*6) Data for North America includes: Canada, Mexico and The United States. (*7) Data for South America includes: Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Peru.

> *To strengthen operational information systems to fight transnational crimes*, the OAS member States will *develop secure channels for operational information exchange among agencies responsible for public security, including closed virtual platforms*.

Excerpt from the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Citizen Security in the Americas approved by the OAS Permanent Council on May 2, 2012.

9.63 PREVALENCE OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, LATEST AVAILABLE YEAR

Indicator definition

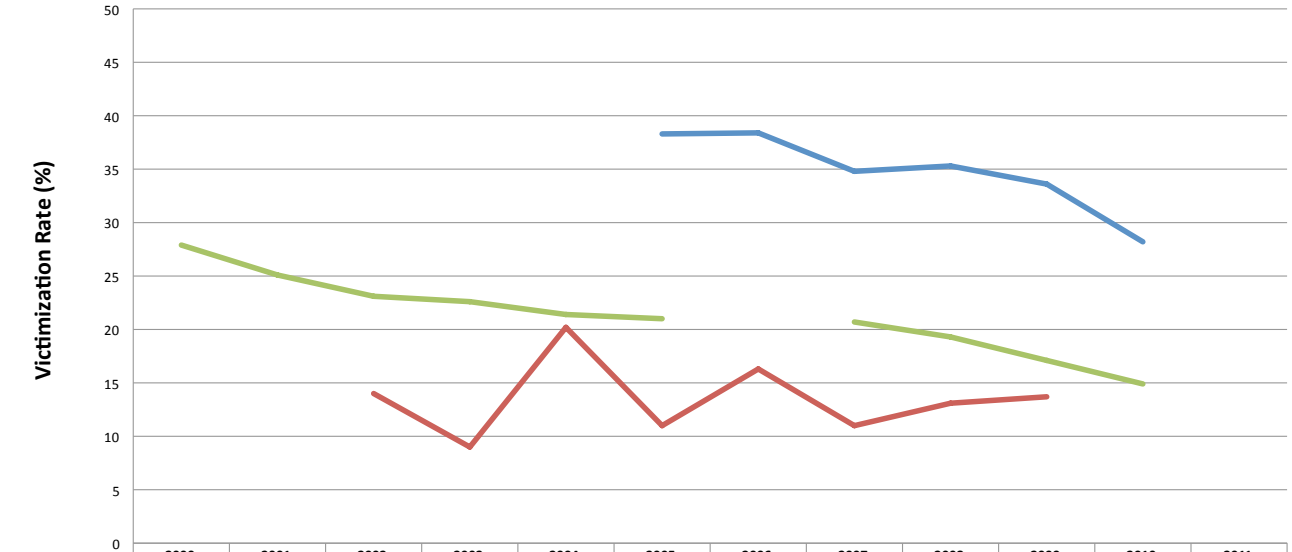
Percentage of individuals grabbed, touched or assaulted for sexual purposes and in an offensive manner over the last calendar year/twelve months.

COUNTRY	Latest available year	Prevalence
Brazil	2002	4.0%
Canada	2009	2.4%
El Salvador	2009	0.8%
Jamaica	2009	0.9%
United States	2010	0.7%
Venezuela	2006	0.1%
AMERICAS (6 countries)(*2)(*3)	**2009**	**1.8%**

Note
(*1) Data obtained from victimization surveys. (*2) Americas refers to the 6 countries included in this Table.

Graph 13

Chile, México and United States: Victimization Rates, 2000-2010

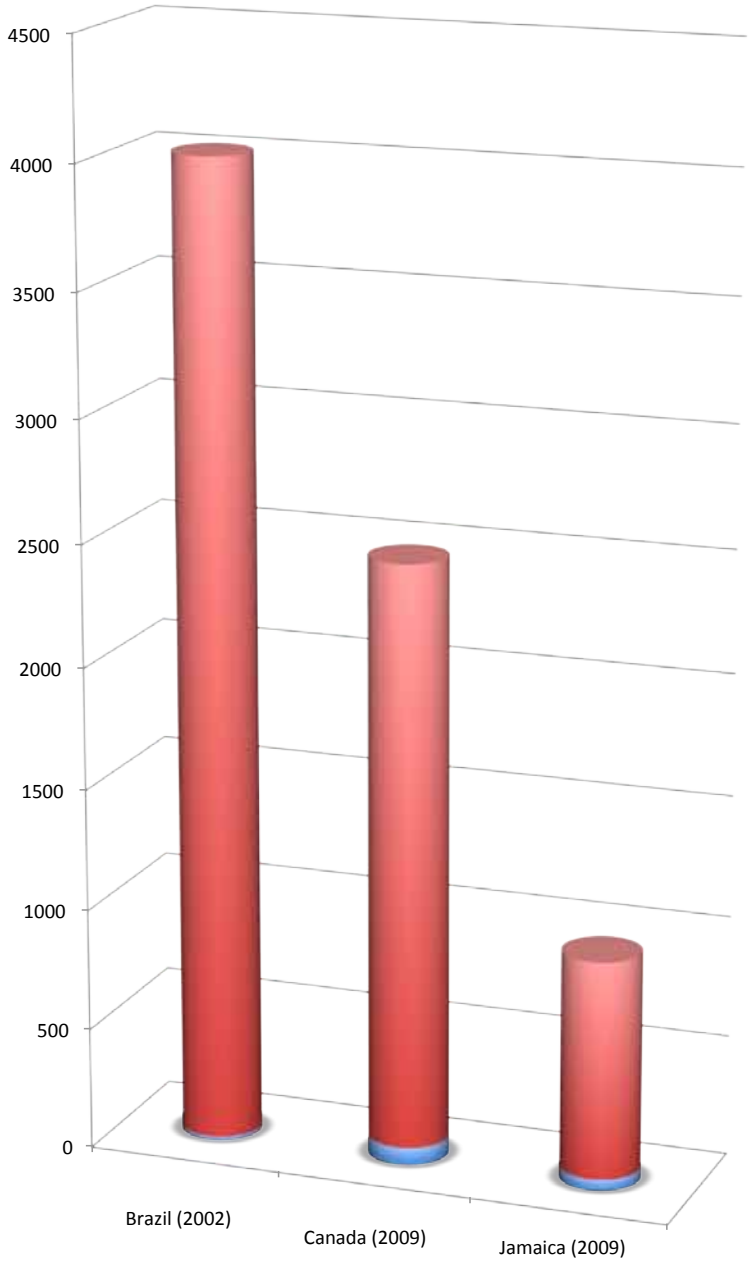


	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Chile				43		38.3	38.4	34.8	35.3	33.6	28.2	
Mexico			14	9	20.2	11	16.3	11	13.1	13.7		
United States	27.9	25.1	23.1	22.6	21.4	21		20.7	19.3	17.1	14.9	

Graph 14

Sexual Assault: Gap between Police Reported Data and Victimization Survey Data.

Rates per 100,000 inhabitants



	Brazil (2002)	Canada (2009)	Jamaica (2009)
Victimization Survey	4000	2400	900
Police data	16	74	48

9.64 PREVALENCE OF ROBBERY, LATEST AVAILABLE YEAR

Indicator definition

Percentage of individuals who were the victims of robbery, or attempted robbery, by way of force/cohercion over the last calendar year/twelve months

COUNTRY	Latest available year	Prevalence
Brazil	2009	7.1%
Canada	2009	1.3%
Chile	2010	5.0%
Costa Rica	2008	11.1%
El Salvador	2009	7.3%
Jamaica	2009	1.6%
Mexico	2010	4.9%
United States	2010	1.9%
Venezuela	2006	3.9%
AMERICAS (9 countries)(*2)(*3)	**2009**	**4.0%**

Note
(*1) Data obtained from victimization surveys. (*2) Americas refers to the 9 countries included in this Table.
(*3) Regional data for indicated year or nearest available year.

9.65 PREVALENCE OF BURGLARY, LATEST AVAILABLE YEAR

Indicator definition

Percentage of burglaries reported to the Police by the victim of the offense or someone else, calculated on the basis of the last incident experienced by the victim.

COUNTRY	Latest available year	Prevalence
Canada	2009	8.3%
Chile	2010	4.3%
Costa Rica	2008	7.2%
El Salvador	2009	5.4%
Jamaica	2009	4.5%
Mexico	2010	1.8%
United States	2009	25.6%

Note
Data obtained within from victimization surveys.

9.66 PREVALENCE OF MOTOR THEFT, LATEST AVAILABLE YEAR

Indicator definition

Percentage of vehicle thefts reported to the Police by the victim of the offense or someone else, calculated on the basis of the last incident experienced by the victim.

COUNTRY	Latest available year	Prevalence
Canada	2009	3.40%
Chile	2010	2.40%
Costa Rica	2008	0.80%
El Salvador	2009	3.30%
Jamaica	2009	0.50%
Mexico	2010	1.26%
United States	2010	4.90%
AMERICAS (7 countries)(*2)(*3)	**2009**	**3.79%**

Note
(*1) Data obtained from victimization surveys. (*2) Americas refers to the 7 countries included in this Table. (*3) Regional data for indicated year or nearest available year.

9.67 POLICE REPORTING RATE, LATEST AVAILABLE YEAR

Indicator definition

Percentage of offenses reported to the Police by the victim of the offense or someone else, calculated on the basis of the last incident experienced by the victim.

COUNTRY	Latest available year	Prevalence
Brazil	2002	33%
Canada	2004	53%
Chile	2010	36%
Costa Rica	2008	23%
El Salvador	2009	10%
Mexico	2009	22%
United States	2010	51%
Venezuela	2006	30%
AMERICAS (8 countries)(*2)(*3)	**2010**	**40%**

Note
(*1) Data obtained from victimization surveys. (*2) Americas refers to the 8 countries included in this Table. (*3) Regional data for indicated year or nearest available year.

9.68 POLICE REPORTING RATE FOR MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT, LATEST AVAILABLE YEAR

Indicator definition

Percentage of vehicle thefts reported to the Police by the victim of the offense or someone else, calculated on the basis of the last incident experienced by the victim.

COUNTRY :: PAIS

	Latest available year :: Ultimo año disponible	Prevalence :: Prevalencia
Brazil	2002	96%
Canada	2009	50%
Chile	2009	89%
Costa Rica	2008	71%
El Salvador	2004	62%
Mexico	2010	85%
United States	2010	83%
AMERICAS (7 countries)(*2)(*3)	**2010**	**85%**

Note
(*1) Data obtained from victimization surveys. (*2) Americas refers to the 7 countries included in this Table.
(*3) Regional data for indicated year or nearest available year.

9.69 POLICE REPORTING RATE FOR BURGLARY, LATEST AVAILABLE YEAR

Indicator definition

Percentage of burglaries reported to the Police by the victim of the offense or someone else, calculated on the basis of the last incident experienced by the victim.

COUNTRY

	Latest available year	Prevalence
Brazil	2002	30%
Canada	2009	23%
Chile	2009	55%
Costa Rica	2008	23%
Jamaica	2009	40%
Mexico	2010	32%
United States	2010	59%
AMERICAS (7 countries)(*2)(*3)	**2010**	**44%**

Note
(*1) Data obtained from victimization survey. (*2) Americas refers to the 7 countries included in this Table.
(*3) Regional data for indicated year or nearest available year.

9.70 POLICE REPORTING RATE FOR ROBBERY, LATEST AVAILABLE YEAR

Indicator definition

Percentage of Robberies reported to the Police by the victim of the offense or someone else, calculated on the basis of the last incident experienced by the victim.

COUNTRY	Latest available year	Prevalence
Brazil	2002	29%
Canada	2009	43%
Chile	2009	45%
Costa Rica	2008	22%
Jamaica	2009	43%
Mexico	2010	22%
United States	2009	68%
Venezuela	2009	32%
AMERICAS (8 countries)(*2)(*3)	**2010**	**47%**

Note
(*1) Data obtained from victimization surveys. (*2) Americas refers to the 8 countries included in this Table. (*3) Regional data for indicated year or nearest available year.

9.71 POLICE REPORTING RATE FOR SEXUAL ASSAULT, LATEST AVAILABLE YEAR

Indicator definition

Percentage of Sexual Assaults reported to the Police by the victim of the offense or someone else, calculated on the basis of the last incident experienced by the victim.

COUNTRY	Latest available year	Prevalence
Brazil	2002	14%
Canada	2004	8%
Jamaica	2009	66%
Venezuela	2009	64%
AMERICAS (4 countries)(*2)(*3)	**2010**	**20%**

Note
(*1) Data obtained from victimization surveys. (*2) Americas refers to the 4 countries included in this Table. (*3) Regional data for indicated year or nearest available year.

FUENTES Y REFERENCIAS BIBLIOGRÁFICAS

SOURCES AND REFERENCES

Primary Data Sources :: Fuentes Principales de Datos

Pais	Fuente
Antigua and Barbuda	Government of Antigua y Barbuda
	Her Majesty's Prisons of Antigua and Barbuda
	Ministry of National Security & Labour
	Office of the National Drug Council and Police (ONDCP)
	The Royal Antigua and Barbuda Police Force (RABDF)
Argentina	Direccion Nacional del Servicio Penitenciario Federal
	Gobierno de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires
	Instituto Nacional de Estadística
	Ministerio de Defensa de Argentina, Registro Nacional de Armas (RENAR)
	Ministerio de Justicia, Seguridad y Derechos Humanos, Sistema Nacional de Estadística sobre Ejecución de Pena
	Ministerio de Justicia, Seguridad y Derechos Humanos, Sistema Nacional de Información Criminal
	Ministerio de Seguridad
	Policia Federal Argentina
	Policia Metropolitana de Buenos Aires
	Servicios Penitenciarios Provinciales
Bahamas	Bahamas Royal Police Force
	Bahamas Department of Statistics Vital Statistics Section
	Government of The Bahamas
	Her Majesty's Prison Bahamas
	Ministry of Health
	Ministry of National Security
Barbados	Crime Statistics Department
	Government of Barbados
	Her Majesty's Prison Barbados
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade, Barbados Socio-Economic Data
	Ministry of Health
	Ministry of Home Affairs, Attorney General Office
	Office of the Commissioner of the Police
	Royal Barbados Police Force
	The Office of the Attorney General of Barbados
Belize	Belize Police Department
	Department of Corrections of Belize
	Governement of Belize
	Ministry of Police and Public Safety
Bolivia	Comando General de la Policia Boliviana Division Nacional de Analisis y Proyecciones - Estadistica
	Gobierno del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia
	Instituto Nacional de Estadística de Bolivia, Indicadores de Seguridad Ciudadana
	Ministerio de Gobierno
	Ministerio de Justicia
	Policía Nacional
Brazil	Conselho Nacional de Justiça Cadastro Nacional de Crianças e Adolescentes em Conflito com a Lei (CNCA)
	Gabinete de Segurança Institucional da Presidência da República
	Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística - IBGE
	Ministério da Justiça
	Ministério da Justiça Departamento de Polícia Federal
	Ministério da Justiça Departamento Penitenciário Nacional Sistema Integrado de Informações Penitenciárias – InfoPen
	Ministério da Justiça Secretaria Nacional de Segurança Pública (SENASP)
	Ministério da Justiça Secretaria Nacional de Segurança Pública (SENASP) Unidade de Pesquisa e Análise da Informação.
	Ministério da Saúde
	Sistema Nacional de Armas (SINARM)
	Sistema Nacional de Estatísticas em Segurança Pública e Justiça Criminal.

Canada	Canada Police Department
	Canadian Center for Justice Statistics
	Government of Canada
	Health Canada, Canadian Alcohol and Drug Use Monitoring Survey.
	Ministry of Public Safety
	Ministry of Transport of Canada, Canadian Motor Vehicle Collision Statistics
	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
	Statistics Canada
	Statistics Canada Criminal Victimization in Canada
Chile	Carabineros de Chile Sistema de Automatización Policial (AUPOL)
	Gobierno de Chile, Informe de Estadísticas Delictuales
	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE) Anuario de Carabineros Información anual de estadísticas policiales
	Ministerio de Defensa Nacional de Chile Dirección General de Movilización Nacional (DGMN)
	Ministerio de Justicia Gendarmería de Chile
	Ministerio del Interior y Seguridad Pública
	Ministerio del Interior y Seguridad Pública Sistema Nacional de Información Delictual
	Ministerio Público (Fiscalía de Chile)
	Policia de Investigaciones de Chile Departamento de Estadísticas Policiales
Colombia	Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE)
	Departamento Nacional de Planeación
	Fiscalía General de la Nación
	Gobierno de Colombia
	Instituto Nacional de Medicina Legal y Ciencia Forense de Colombia
	Instituto Nacional Penitenciario y Carcelario de Colombia
	Ministerio de Defensa Nacional
	Ministerio de Defensa Nacional Dirección de Investigación Criminal e Interpol -DIJIN
	Ministerio de Defensa Nacional Policia Nacional de Colombia
	Ministerio de Defensa Nacional Red de Observatorios del Delito
	Ministerio de Defensa Nacional Revista Criminalidad
	Ministerio del Interior y de Justicia
Costa Rica	Gobierno de Costa Rica
	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos
	Ministerio de Gobernación, Policía y Seguridad Pública
	Ministerio de Justicia y Paz Departamento de Investigacion y Estadistica
	Ministerio de Justicia y Paz Observatorio de la Violencia y Delito
	Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto
	Poder Judicial de Costa Rica
	Policía de Costa Rica
	Sistema Penitenciario Nacional
Dominica	Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force
	Government of Dominica
	Ministry of National Security
Ecuador	Defensoría Pública Penal
	Dirección Nacional de Rehabilitación Social (DNRS)
	Gobierno de Ecuador
	Ministerio de Gobierno
	Ministerio de Coordinación de Seguridad
	Ministerio de Justicia, Derechos Humanos y Cultos
	Ministerio del Interior
	Policía Judicial e Investigaciones de Ecuador
	Policía Nacional de Ecuador
El Salvador	Consejo Nacional de Seguridad Pública
	Corte Suprema de Justicia
	Fiscalía General de la República
	Instituto de Medicina Legal
	Ministerio de Coordinación de Seguridad
	Ministerio de Defensa Nacional
	Ministerio de Gobernación
	Ministerio de Justicia y Seguridad Pública
	Policía Nacional Civil de El Salvador

Grenada	Government of Grenada
	Her Majesty's Prison, Grenada
	Ministry of National Security
	Royal Grenadian Police Force
Guatemala	Dirección General del Sistema Penitenciario de Guatemala
	Instituto de Estudios Comparados en Ciencias Penales de Guatemala
	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas de Guatemala
	Ministerio de Gobernación
	Ministerio Público
	Policía Nacional Civil de Guatemala
Guyana	Criminal Investigations Department
	Government of Guyana
	Guyana Police Force
	Guyana Prison Service
	Ministry of Health
	Ministry of Home Affairs
Haiti	Government of Haiti
	Minister of Justice and Public Security
Honduras	Dirección General de Investigación Criminal Observatorio de la Violencia Honduras
	Ministerio de Seguridad, Dirección General de Servicios Especiales Preventivos
	Gobierno de Honduras
	Polícia Nacional Preventiva de Honduras
	Secretaría de Seguridad
Jamaica	Government of Jamaica
	Jamaica Constabulary Force Police, Community Safety and Security Branch
	Jamaica Constabulary Force Police, Statistics Department
	Ministry of Justice, Strategic Planning Policy Research and Evaluation
	Ministry of National Security, Department of Corrections
México	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Geografía de México (INEGI)
	Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional (SEDENA) de México.
	Secretaría de Seguridad Pública
	Secretaría de Seguridad Pública Policía Federal
	Secretaria de Seguridad Publica Policía Nacional de Mexico
	Secretariado Ejecutivo del Sistema Nacional de Seguridad Pública.
	Sistema Nacional Penitenciario
Nicaragua	Ministerio de Gobernación
	Policía Nacional de Nicaragua
	Procuraduría General de la República de Nicaragua
	Sistema Penitenciario Nacional
Panamá	Dirección General del Sistema Penitenciario.
	Gobierno de Panamá
	Ministerio de Gobierno y Justicia
	Ministerio Público y Órgano Judicial
	Policía Nacional de Panamá
	Procuraduría General de la República de Panamá
	Sistema Integrado de Estadistica Criminal (SIEC)
Paraguay	Dirección General de Estadística, Encuestas y Censos
	Ministerio de Defensa de Paraguay, Dirección de Material Bélico (DIMABEL)
	Ministerio de Justicia y Trabajo
	Ministerio de Salud Publica y Bienestar Social
	Ministerio del Interior
	Policia Nacional de Paraguay
Perú	Dirección General de Control de Servicios de Seguridad, Control de Armas, Munición y Explosivos de Uso Civil (DICSAMEC)
	Instituto Nacional Penitenciario de Perú
	Ministerio del Interior
	Ministerio de Justicia
	Policía Nacional de Perú

República Dominicana	Dirección Central de Inteligencia Criminal (DINTEL)
	Dirección General de Prisiones
	Fuerzas Armadas de República Dominicana Superintendencia de Vigilancia y Seguridad Privada
	Gobierno de República Dominicana
	Ministerio de Interior y Policía
	Oficina Nacional de Estadística, Departamento de Estadísticas Demográficas, Sociales y Culturales
	Policía Nacional de la República Dominicana
	Procuraduría General de la República
San Vincent and the Grenadines	Government of San Vincent and the Grenadines
	Her Majesty's Prison of San Vincent and the Grenadines
	Ministry of National Security Office of the Prime Minister
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Penal Authority
	The Royal San Vincent and the Grenadines Police Force
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Her Majesty's Prison of St. Kitts and Nevis
	Government of St. Kitts and Nevis
	Ministry of National Security, Immigration and Labor
	The Royal St. Christopher and Nevis Police Force
Saint Lucia	Bordelaise Correctional Facility
	Government of Saint Lucia
	Her Majesty's Prison of Saint Lucia
	Ministry of Health Wellness, Family Affairs, Human Services, and Gender Relations
	Ministry of Home Affairs and National Security
	The Royal Saint Lucia Police Force
Suriname	Attorney General's Office Administration and Central Penitentiaire Inrichting
	Government of Suriname
	Ministry of Defense
	Ministry of Health
	Police Force of Suriname
Trinidad and Tobago	Government of Trinidad and Tobago
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Uruguay	Dirección Nacional de Cárceles, Penitenciarias y Centros de Recuperación
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	Ministerio de Defensa de Uruguay, Registro Nacional de Armas
	Ministerio del Interior
	Ministerio del Interior Observatorio Nacional sobre Violencia y Criminalidad
	Registro Nacional de Empresas de Seguridad (RENAEMSE)
Venezuela	Cuerpo de Investigaciones Cientificas, Penales y Criminalisticas (CTPJ)
	Dirección General de Custodia y Rehabilitación al Recluso
	Dirección Nacional los Servicios Penitenciarios
	Gobierno de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela
	Instituto Nacional de Estadística Victimización Delictiva y Percepción de la Policía, Comisión Nacional para la Reforma Policial
	Ministerio del Poder Popular de Relaciones Interiores y Justicia
	Ministerio del Poder Popular de Relaciones Interiores y Justicia Centro para la Paz
	Ministerio del Poder Popular para la Planificación y el Desarrollo
	Ministerio del Poder Popular para la Salud y Protección Social
	Ministerio Público Informe Anual de la Fiscalía General de la República.

Primary Data Sources :: Fuentes Principales de Datos

International
International Labour Organization (ILO)
International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)
The World Bank
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
United Nations Population Division
United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (CTS)
World Health Organization (WHO)

Regional
CARICOM Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS)
Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court
Instituto Latinoamericano de las Naciones Unidas para la Prevención del Delito y Tratamiento del Delincuente (ILANUD)
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
OAS CICAD Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)
OAS CICAD Inter-American Observatory on Drug
OAS Inter-American Children's Institute (IIN)
OAS Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM)
OAS Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR)
OAS Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)
OAS Justice Center of the Americas (CEJA)
Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)
Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana (SICA)
The American Police Community (AMERIPOL)
UN ECLAC Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)
UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
UN Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD)

ABOUT THE SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL SECURITY

The Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS) promotes cooperation between OAS Member States, as well as with Inter-American and international organizations, as well as between entities such as the United Nations and its subsidiaries, in order to analyze, prevent, confront and respond to security threats.

In 2005, as a direct response to the 2003 Declaration on Security in the Americas, adopted in Mexico City, Secretary General José Miguel Insulza created the Secretariat. This move established the multidimensional concept of security, implying that its main purpose is the safeguard of human beings.

The Secretariat is composed of three main directorates – the Department of Public Security (DPS); the Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD); and the Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE). Accordingly, the Secretariat focuses on the following six distinct aspects:

1. Laws;
2. Compliance with laws;
3. The prevention of delinquent activities and drug consumption;
4. victims assistance;
5. Rehabilitation of criminal offenders;
6. The promotion of peace and security in the Hemisphere.

The Secretariat of Multidimensional Security offers solutions founded upon the model of "Smart Security". This model requires the integration, in every one of its actions, of objective identification based on reliable evidence pertaining to the issues being addressed; the development of proposals based on the national or regional necessities and capacities; and a multidimensional focus which ensures a systematic response to problems.

ABOUT THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

The Organization of American States is the world's oldest regional organization, dating back to the First International Conference of American States, held in Washington, D.C., from October 1889 to April 1890. That meeting approved the establishment of the International Union of American Republics, and the stage was set for the weaving of a web of provisions and institutions that came to be known as the inter-American system, the oldest international institutional system.

The OAS came into being in 1948 with the signing in Bogotá, Colombia, of the Charter of the OAS, which entered into force in December 1951. It was subsequently amended by the Protocol of Buenos Aires, signed in 1967, which entered into force in February 1970; by the Protocol of Cartagena de Indias, signed in 1985, which entered into force in November 1988; by the Protocol of Managua, signed in 1993, which entered into force in January 1996; and by the Protocol of Washington, signed in 1992, which entered into force in September 1997.

The Organization was established in order to achieve among its member states—as stipulated in Article 1 of the Charter—"an order of peace and justice, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence."

Today, the OAS brings together all 35 independent states of the Americas and constitutes the main political, juridical, and social governmental forum in the Hemisphere. In addition, it has granted permanent observer status to 67 states, as well as to the European Union (EU).

The Organization uses a four-pronged approach to effectively implement its essential purposes, based on its main pillars: democracy, human rights, security, and development.

Comments on the Report on Citizen Security in the Americas 2012 are welcome and can be sent to:

Organization of American States
Secretariat for Multidimensional Security
Alertamerica.org
1889 F Street N.W., Washington, D.C.
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E-mail: ssm@oas.org

Comentarios y sugerencias al Informe sobre Seguridad Ciudadana en las Américas 2012 son bienvenidos y deben ser enviados a:

Organización de los Estados Americanos
Secretaría de Seguridad Multidimensional
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Anti-Crime Capacity Building Program (ACCBP)