

Seminario LAPOP

I. Comentarios

II. Crime and Ideology

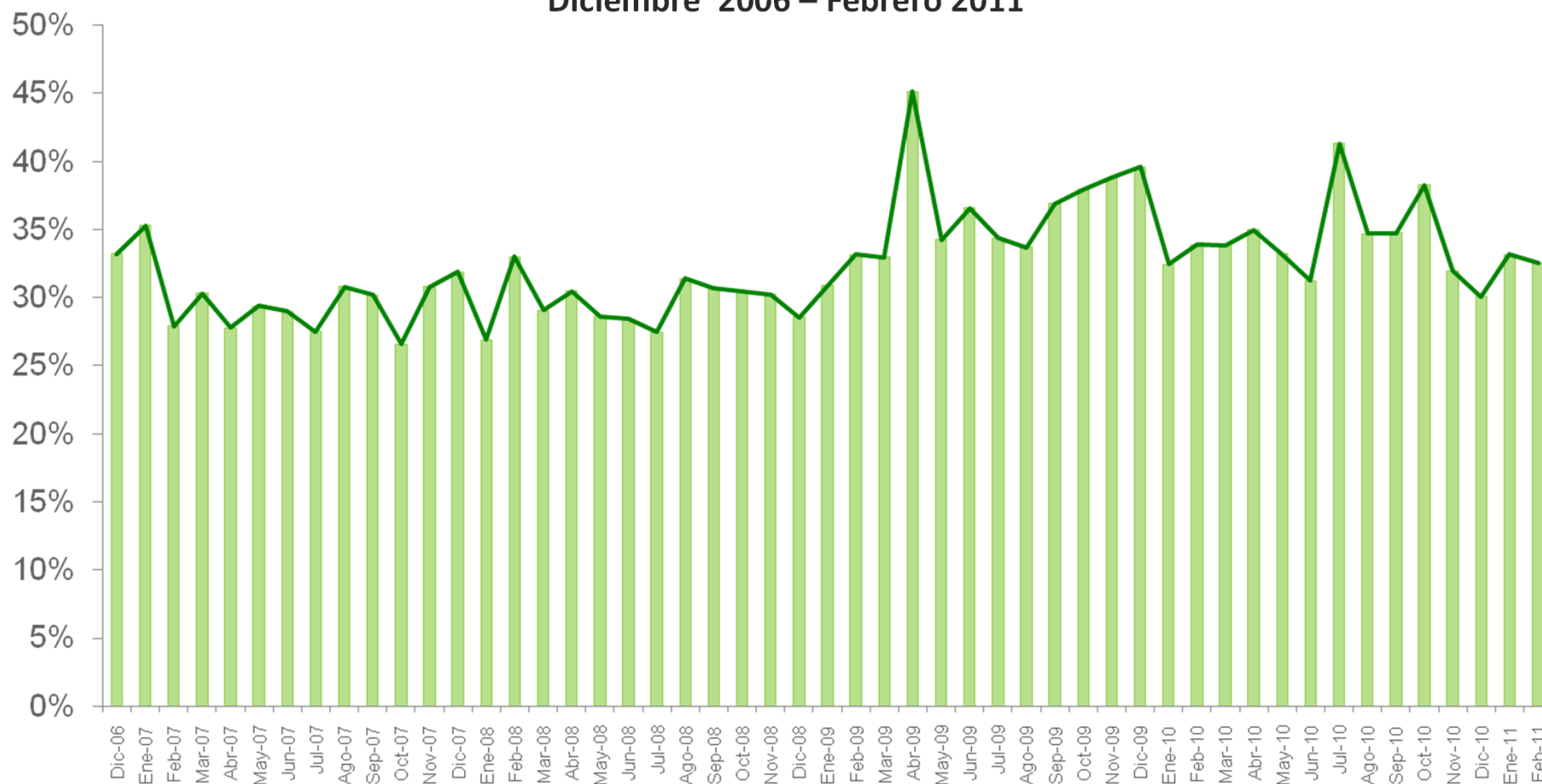
Ernesto Schargrodsky (UTDT)

30 de marzo de 2011

I.a. Victimización

LICIP - 6 principales ciudades de Argentina

Diciembre 2006 – Febrero 2011

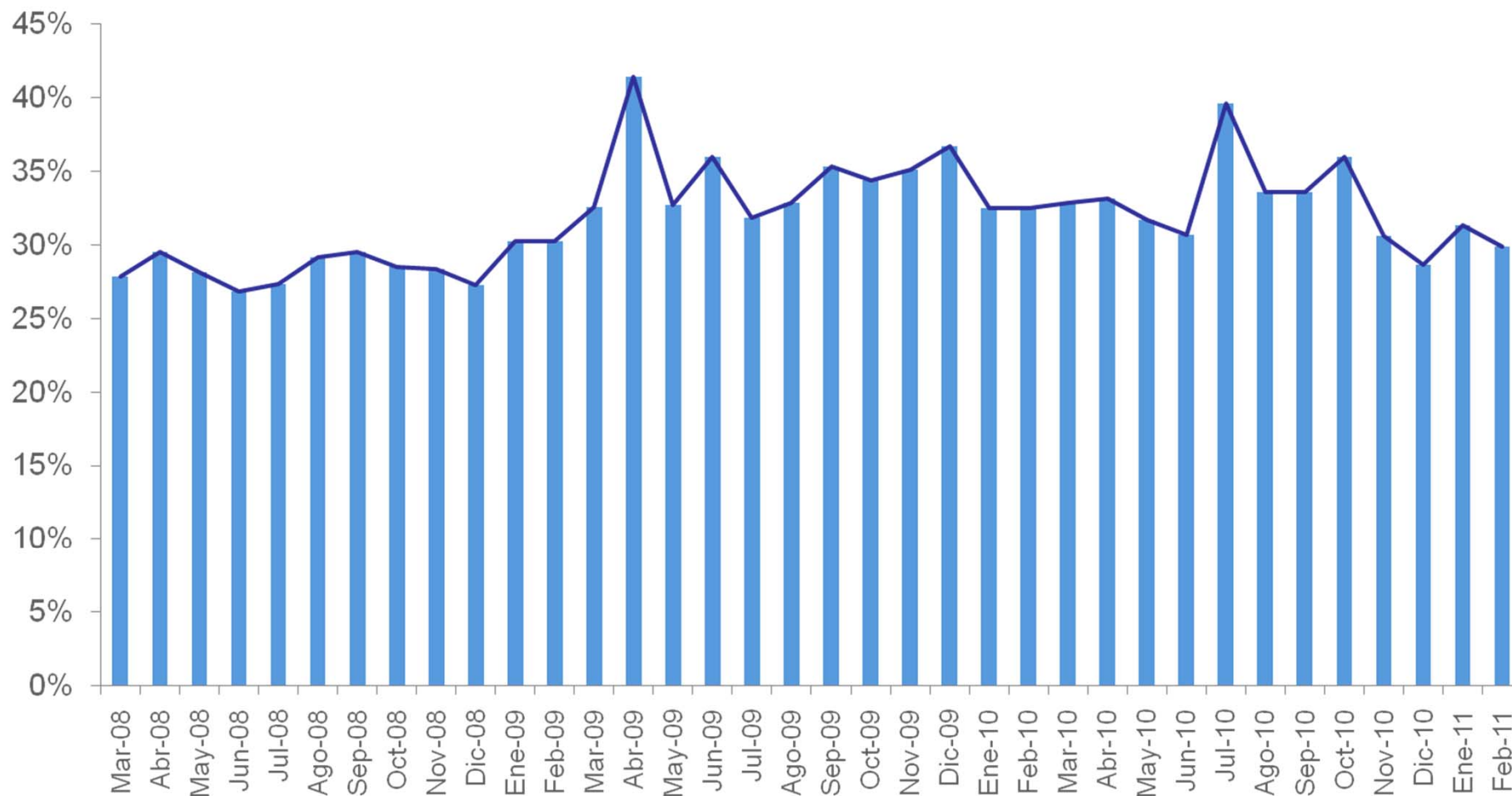


En las encuestas del LICIP 2010, un 32,8% de las familias encuestadas reporta que un miembro conviviente del hogar fue víctima de algún delito en los últimos doce meses. En LAPOP, 33,8%.

Victimización

40 principales ciudades de Argentina

Marzo 2008 – Febrero 2011



Fuente: LICIP

Victimización por crimen por región en Argentina, 2010

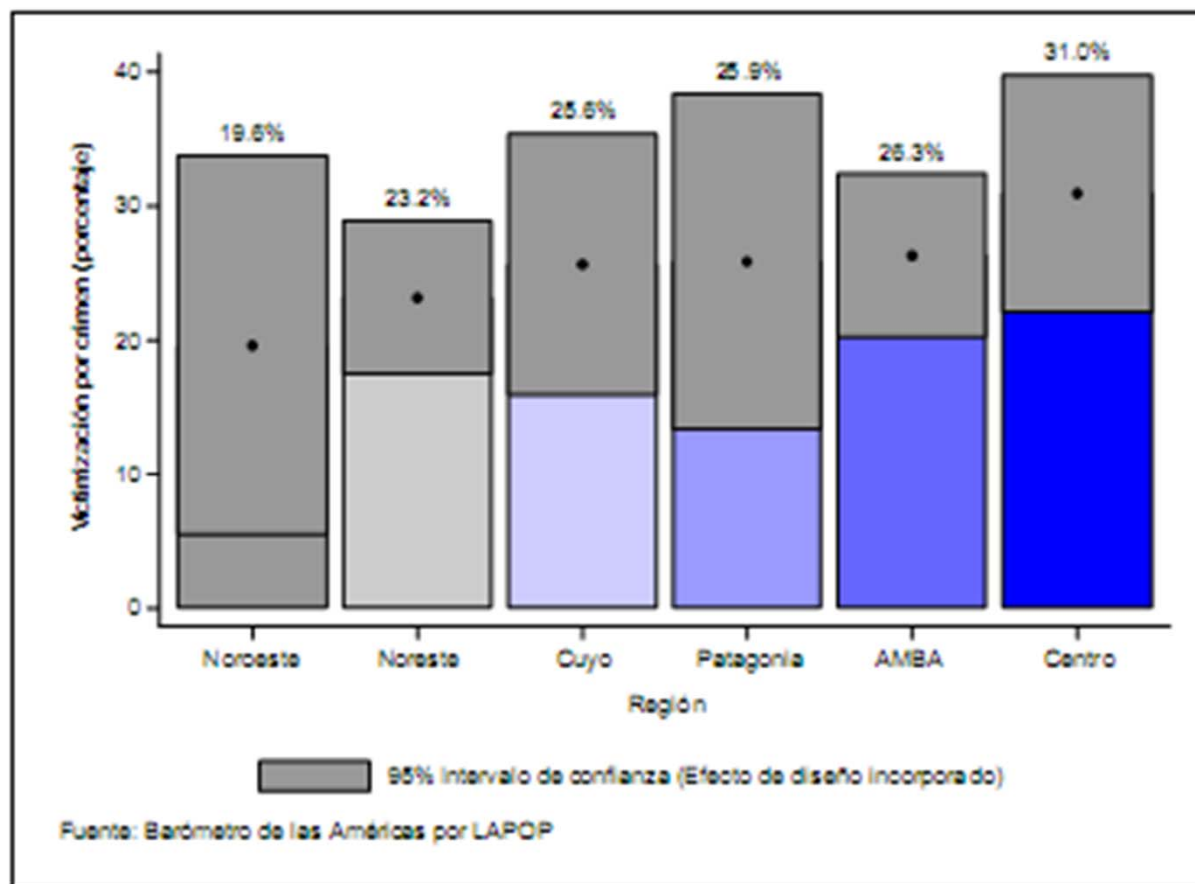
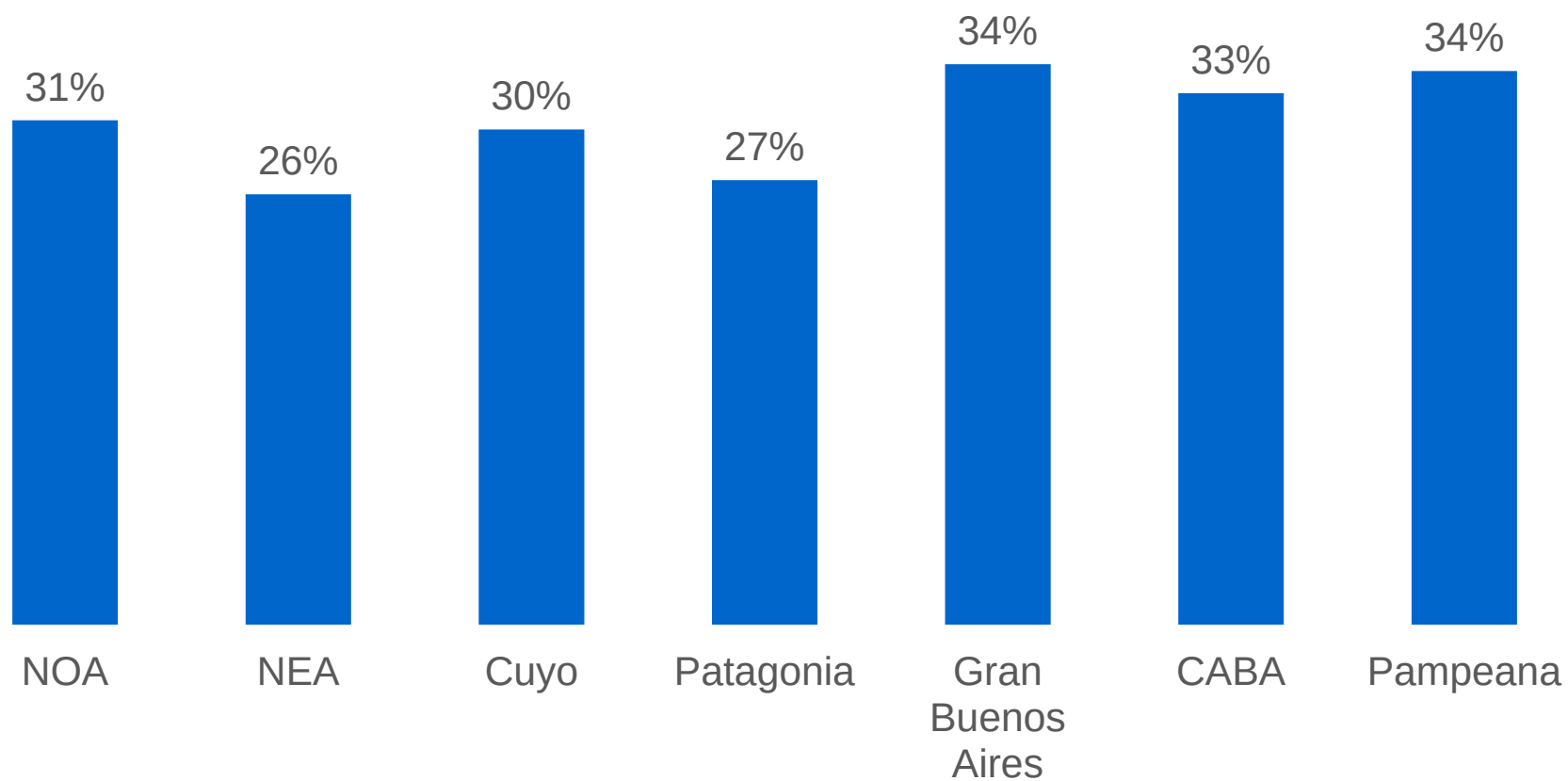


Gráfico IV.7. Victimización por crimen por región en Argentina, 2010

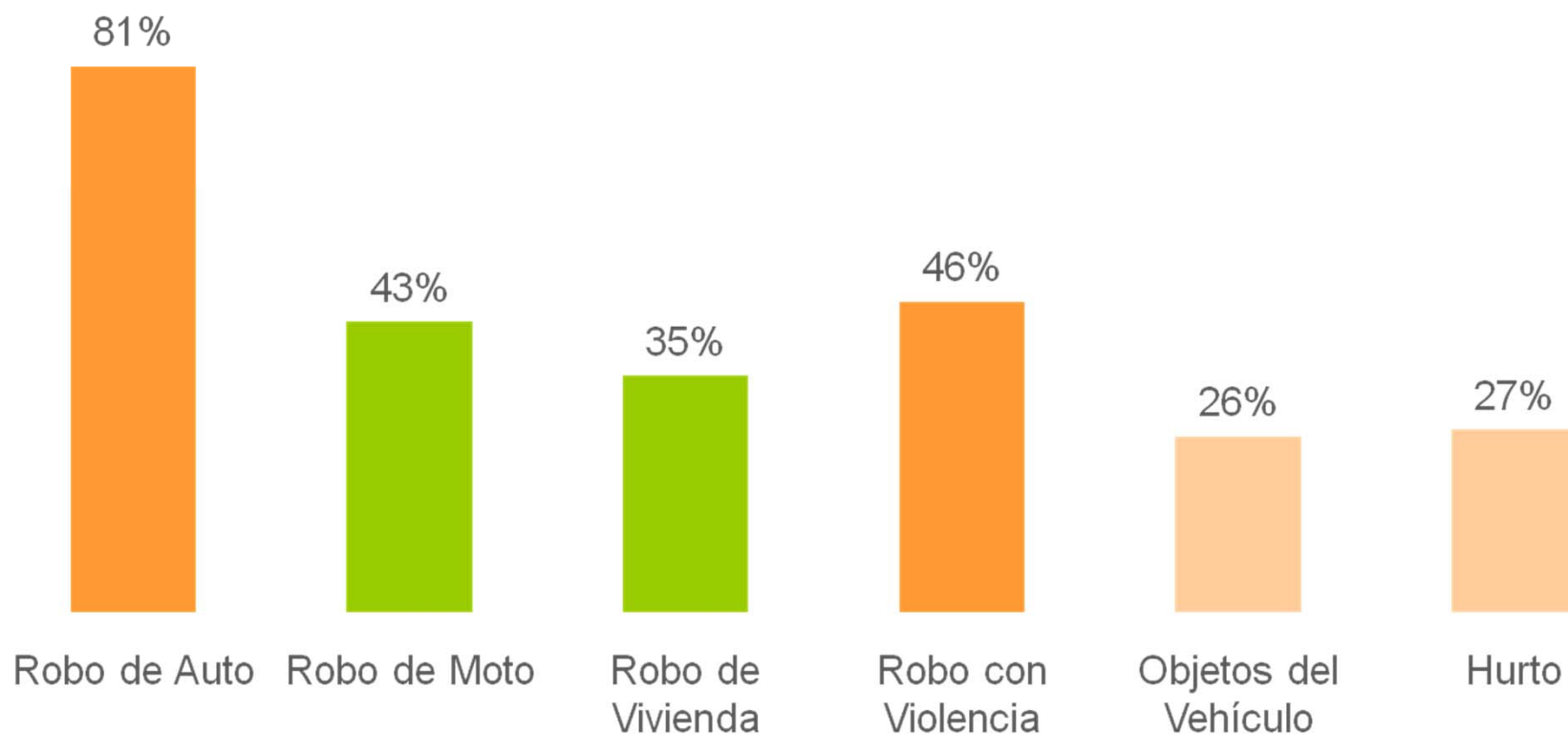
Victimización por región: Encuesta Corta - 2010



Fuente: LICIP

I.b. Importancia de las Encuestas de Victimización

Tasa de Denuncia por Delito - Junio 2010



Fuente: LICIP

Las bajas tasas de denuncia no son aleatorias: tanto entre países como dentro de los mismos, las tasas de denuncia están positivamente correlacionadas con el nivel de ingresos.



Las tasas de denuncia están negativamente correlacionadas con las percepciones de corrupción

TABLE 4

REPORTING RATE REGRESSIONS, CROSS SECTION OF COUNTRIES, 1990s

	<i>ln(report theft)</i>		<i>ln(report burgl)</i>		<i>ln(report cont)</i>	
	1	2	1	2	1	2
<i>ln(police)</i>	1.4439*	1.4856*	1.2543*	1.5436*	.1431	.1559
	(.2612)	(.3114)	(.5999)	(.5053)	(.1772)	(.1869)
<i>time democ stab</i>	.0389*	.0196*	.0279*	.0045	.0280*	.0066
	(.0059)	(.0076)	(.0135)	(.0129)	(.0070)	(.0094)
<i>urban</i>	-.0083	.0044	.0048	-.0085	.0062	.0222
	(.0114)	(.0124)	(.0252)	(.0194)	(.0130)	(.0137)
<i>education</i>	.0204	-.0535	.0762	-.2071	.0109	-.0796
	(.0792)	(.1067)	(.1761)	(.1716)	(.0965)	(.1181)
<i>corruption</i>		-.5826*		-1.2849*		-.5020*
		(.2150)		(.3758)		(.2367)
Constant	-1.7850+	-.5721	-2.6520	3.6299	-4.9126*	-3.7837*
	(.9647)	(1.6521)	(2.0824)	(2.7438)	(.7616)	(1.2783)
<i>F-value</i>	26.25	20.85	4.45	8.64	6.99	6.09
<i>N</i>	33	33	30	30	35	35

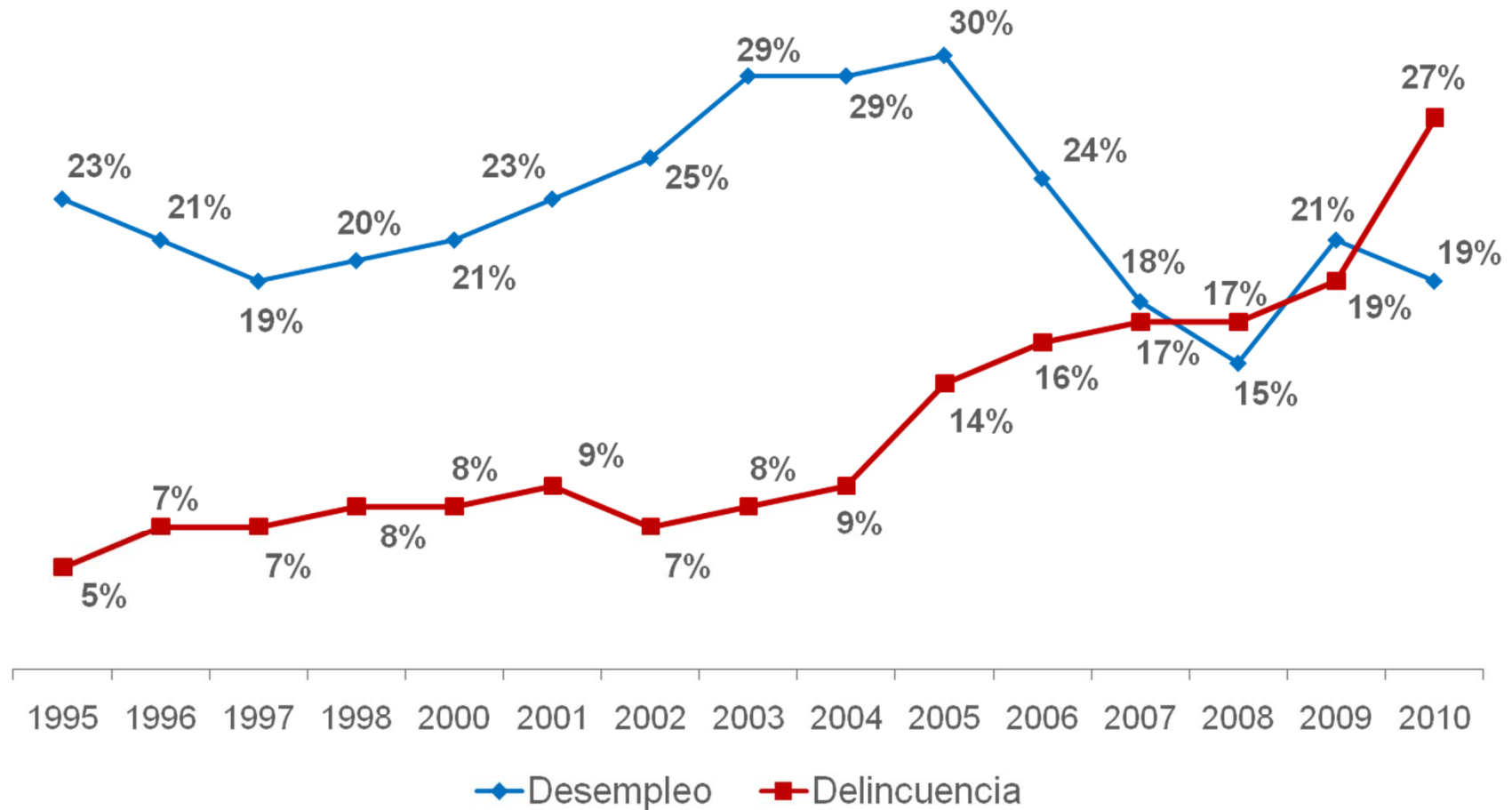
I.b. Importancia de las Encuestas de Victimización

Además, las tasas de denuncia son:

- decrecientes en el nivel de delitos**
- crecientes en el costo de reportar**
- manipulables políticamente**

I.c. Percepción de inseguridad

De acuerdo a encuestas de opinión, el delito y la inseguridad son las mayores preocupaciones de la población en América Latina



Fuente: Latinobarómetro (2010)

Percepción de Inseguridad en Perspectiva Comparada, 2010

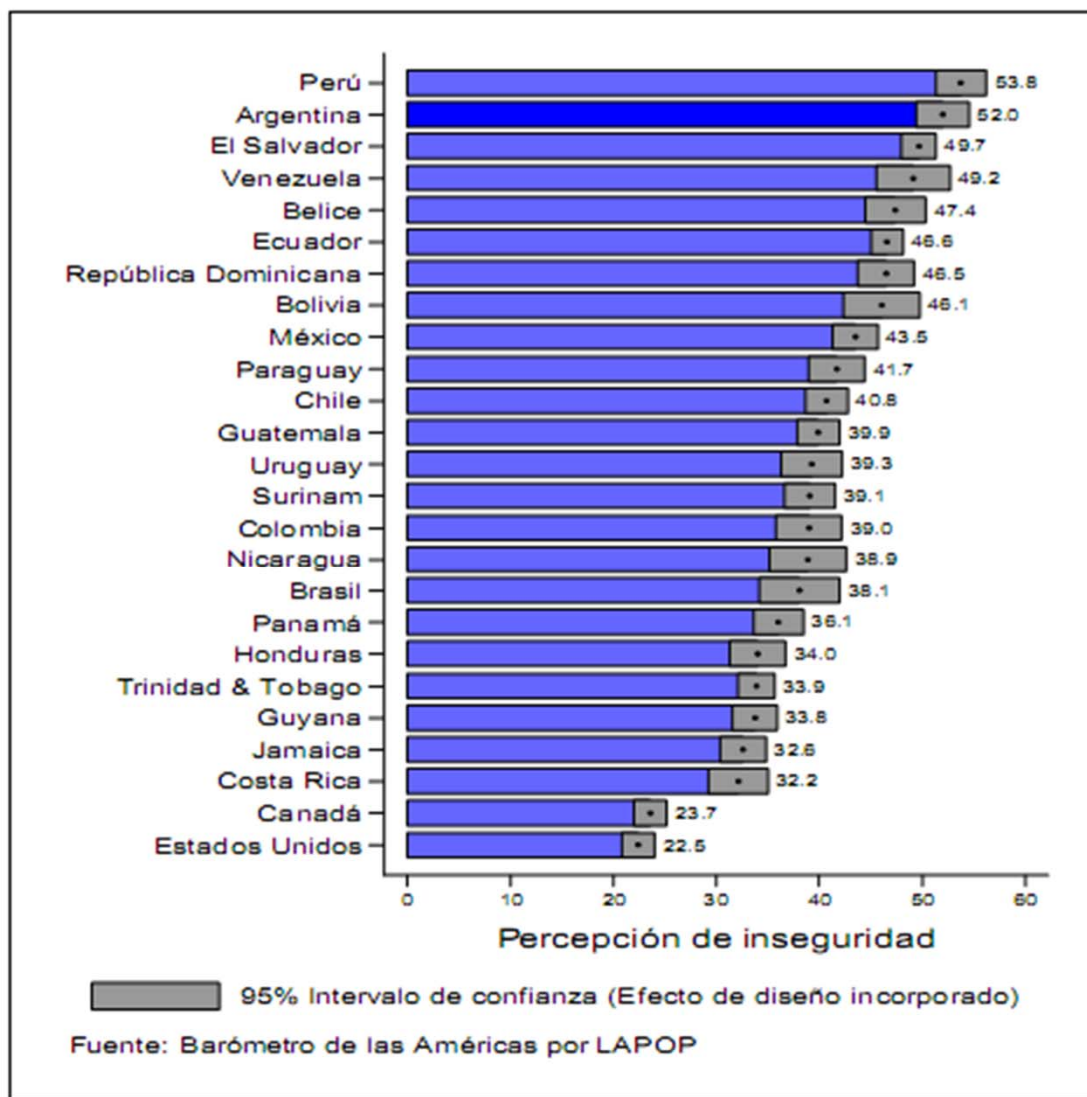
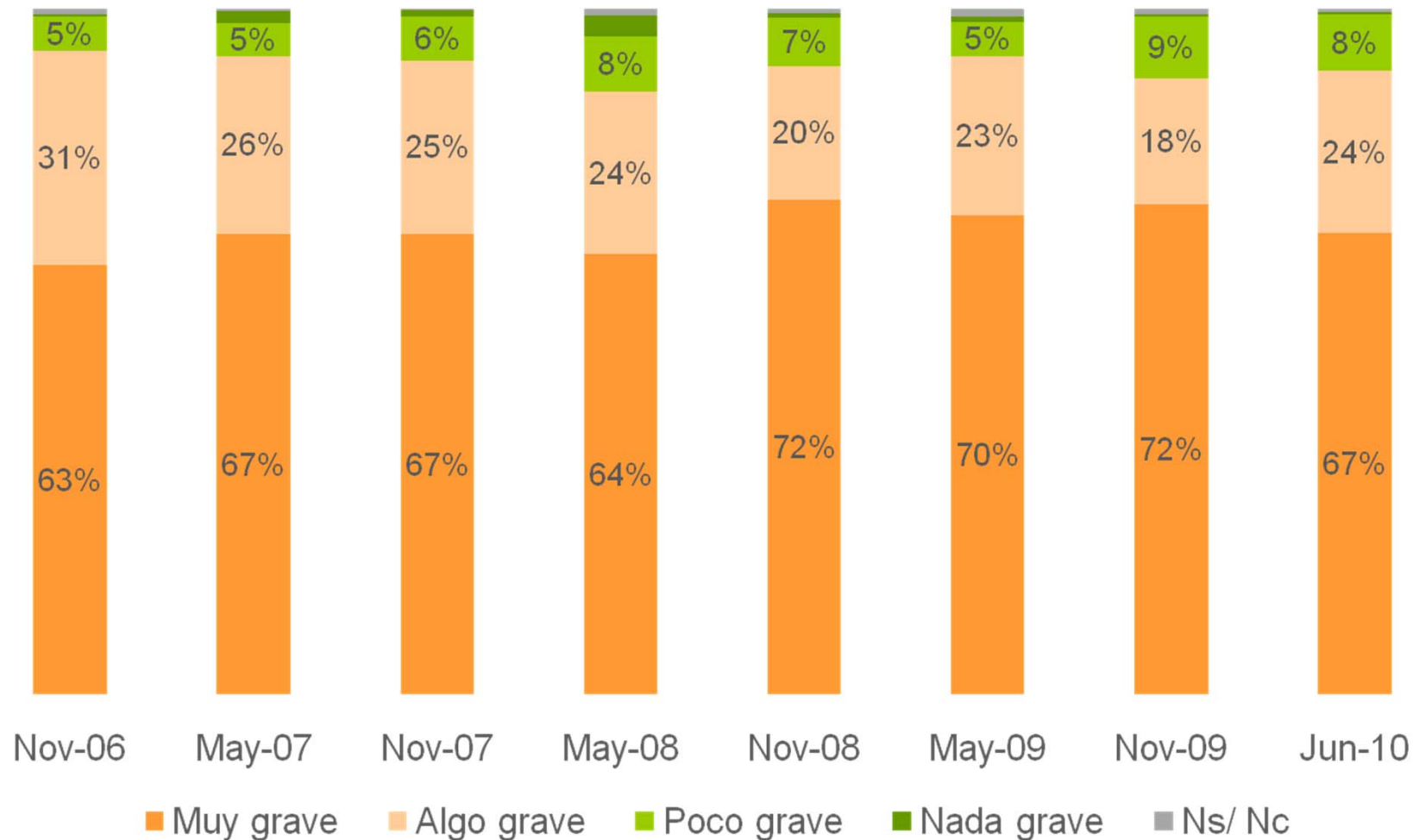


Gráfico IV.1. Percepción de inseguridad en perspectiva comparada, 2010

El problema más grave de la sociedad argentina

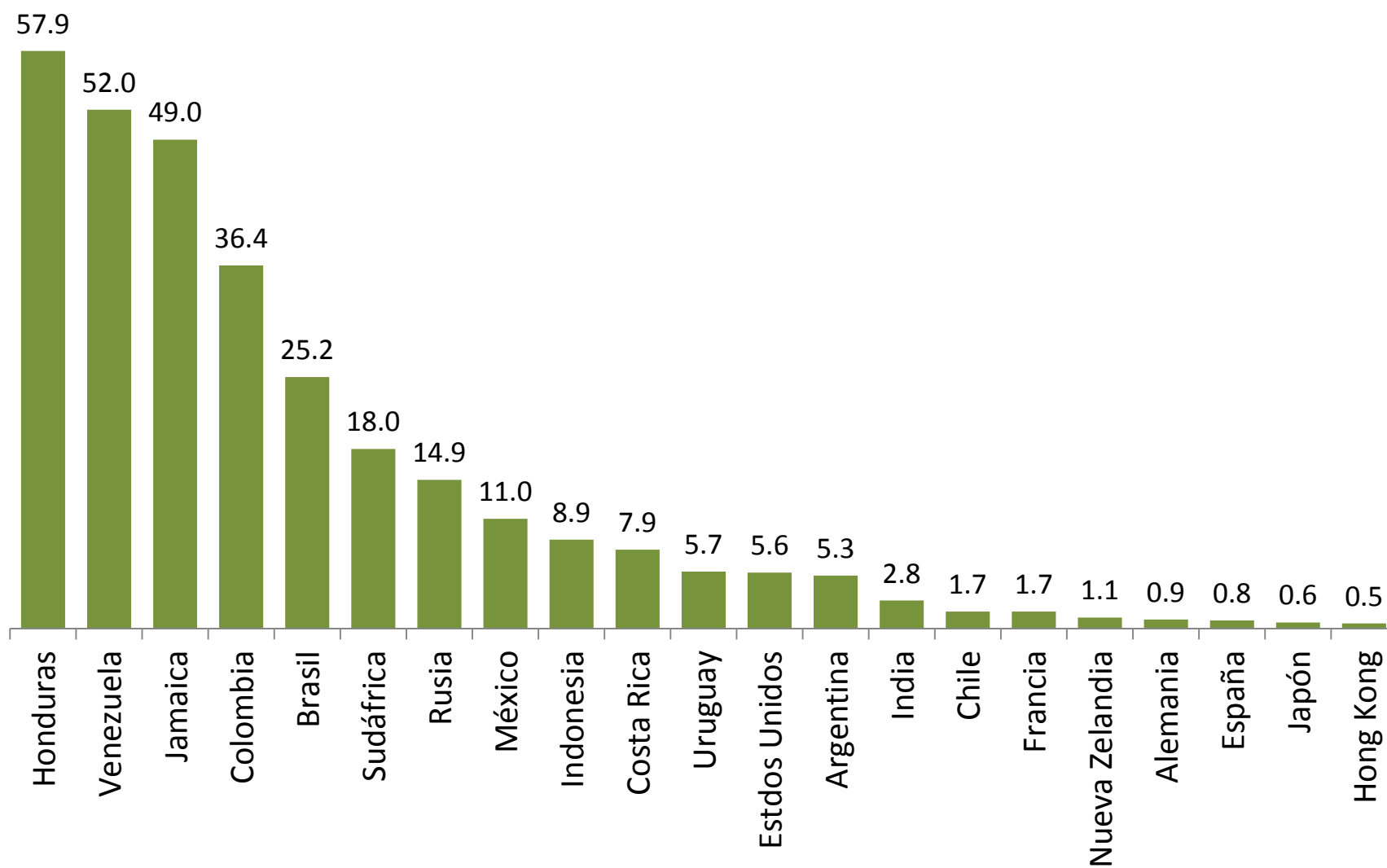
¿Cómo evalúa usted el problema del delito en su ciudad?



Fuente: LICIP

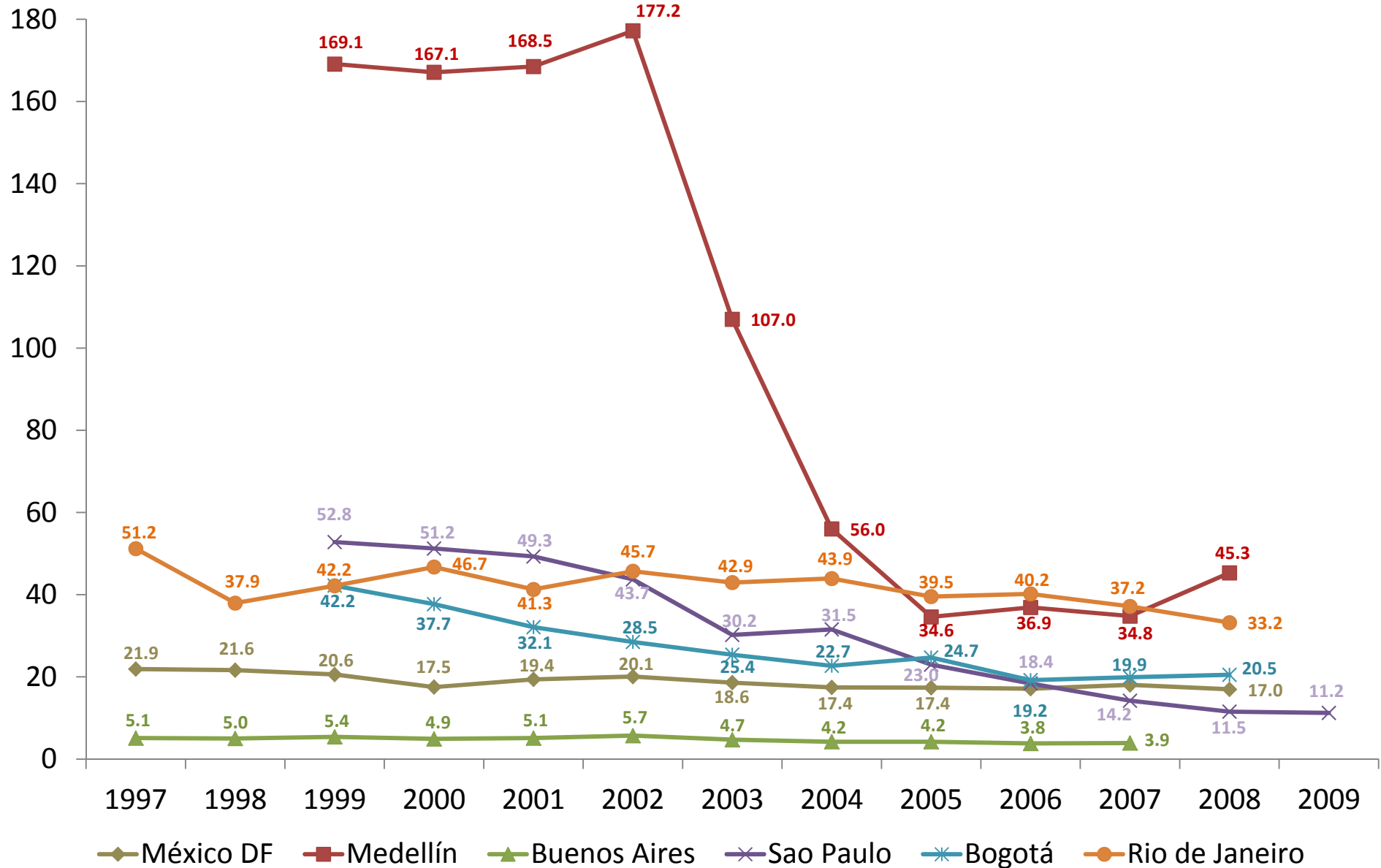
I.d. Argentina: Victimización vs. Homicidios

Tasa de homicidios cada 100.000 habitantes (2002-09)

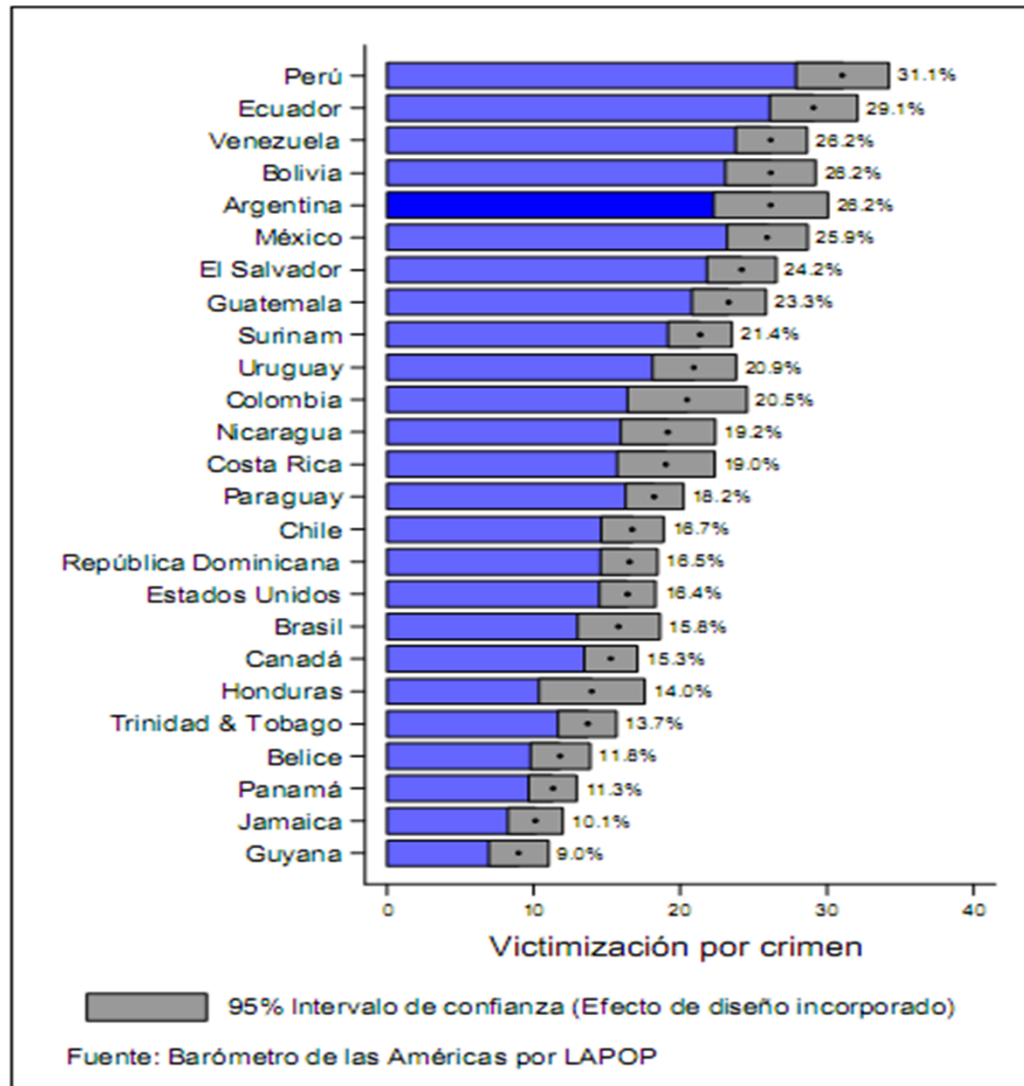


Argentina: Victimización vs. Homicidios

Tasa cada 100.000 habitantes



Victimización por Crimen

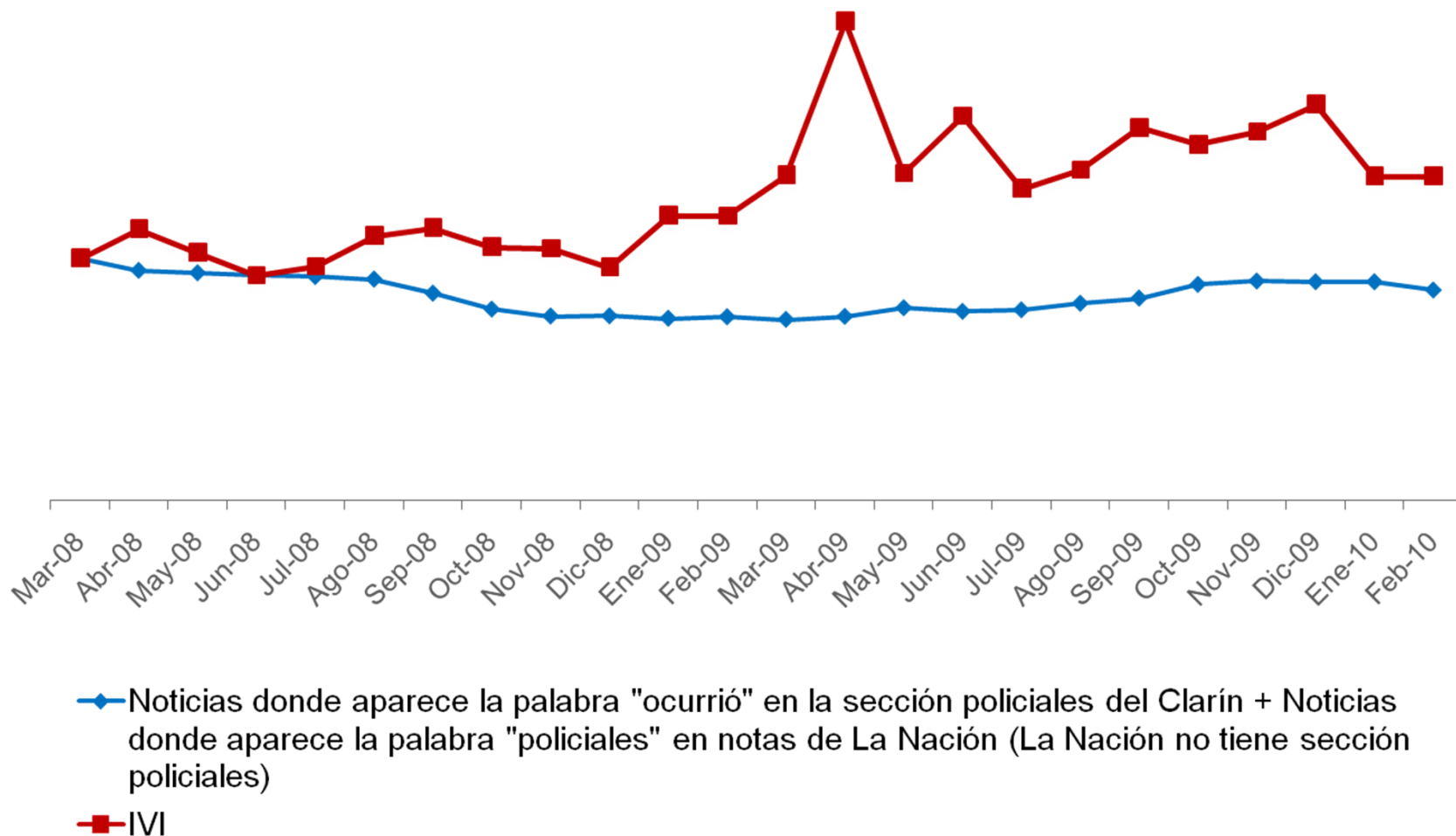


Percentage of households that have been victims of a crime in the last year

	Victimized	Not Victimized	Sample Size
Argentina	42	57	1200
Bolivia	36	63	1200
Brasil	36	63	1200
Colombia	30	68	1200
Costa Rica	33	67	1004
Chile	34	66	1200
Ecuador	34	65	1200
El Salvador	40	60	1008
Guatemala	37	62	1006
Honduras	32	67	1006
México	64	36	1200
Nicaragua	32	67	1010
Panamá	25	72	1004
Paraguay	41	59	600
Perú	37	63	1200
Uruguay	29	71	1200
Venezuela	47	52	1200
Total	37	62	18638

Fuente: Latinobarómetro

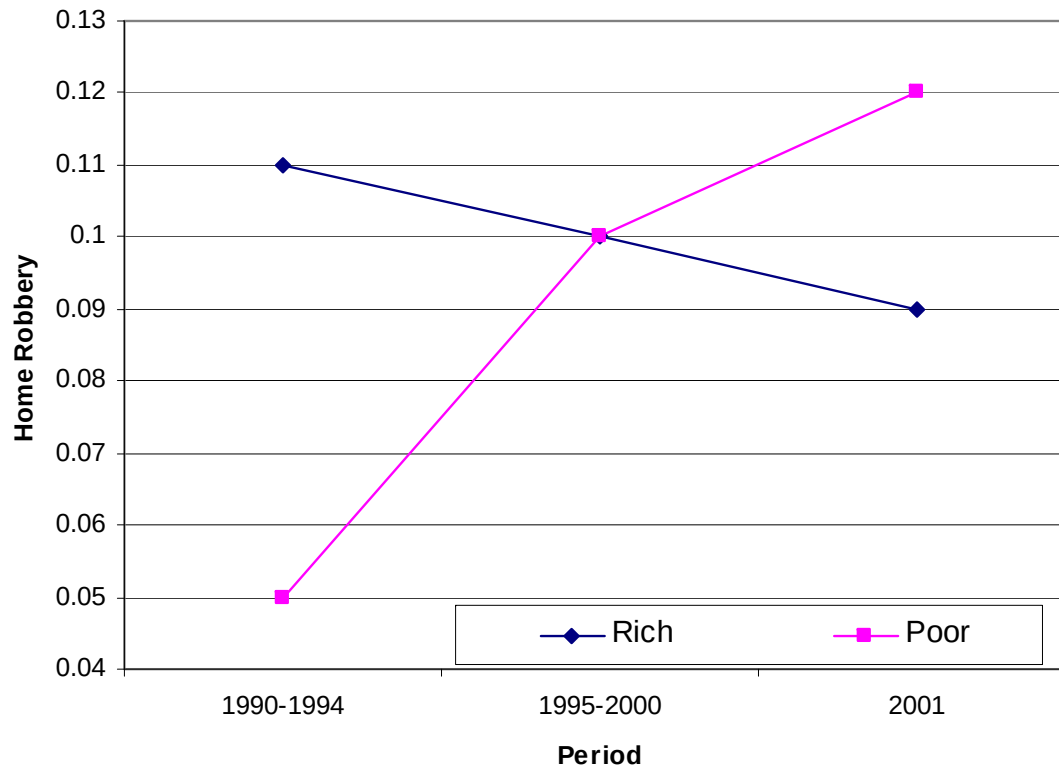
I.e. Evolución del Índice de Victimización vs. Total Noticias Policiales



Fuente: LICIP (David Lenis)

I.f. La distribución de la victimización

En Di Tella, Galiani y Schargrodsky (2010), encontramos que el aumento del delito es regresivo. Por ejemplo, para los robos en las casas, donde los ricos pueden contratar seguridad privada, encontramos tasas muy superiores de incremento de la victimización para los más pobres durante la crisis de 2001.



Fuente: Di Tella, Galiani & Schargrodsky (2010)

Factores que inciden en la probabilidad de ser víctima del crimen en Argentina, 2010

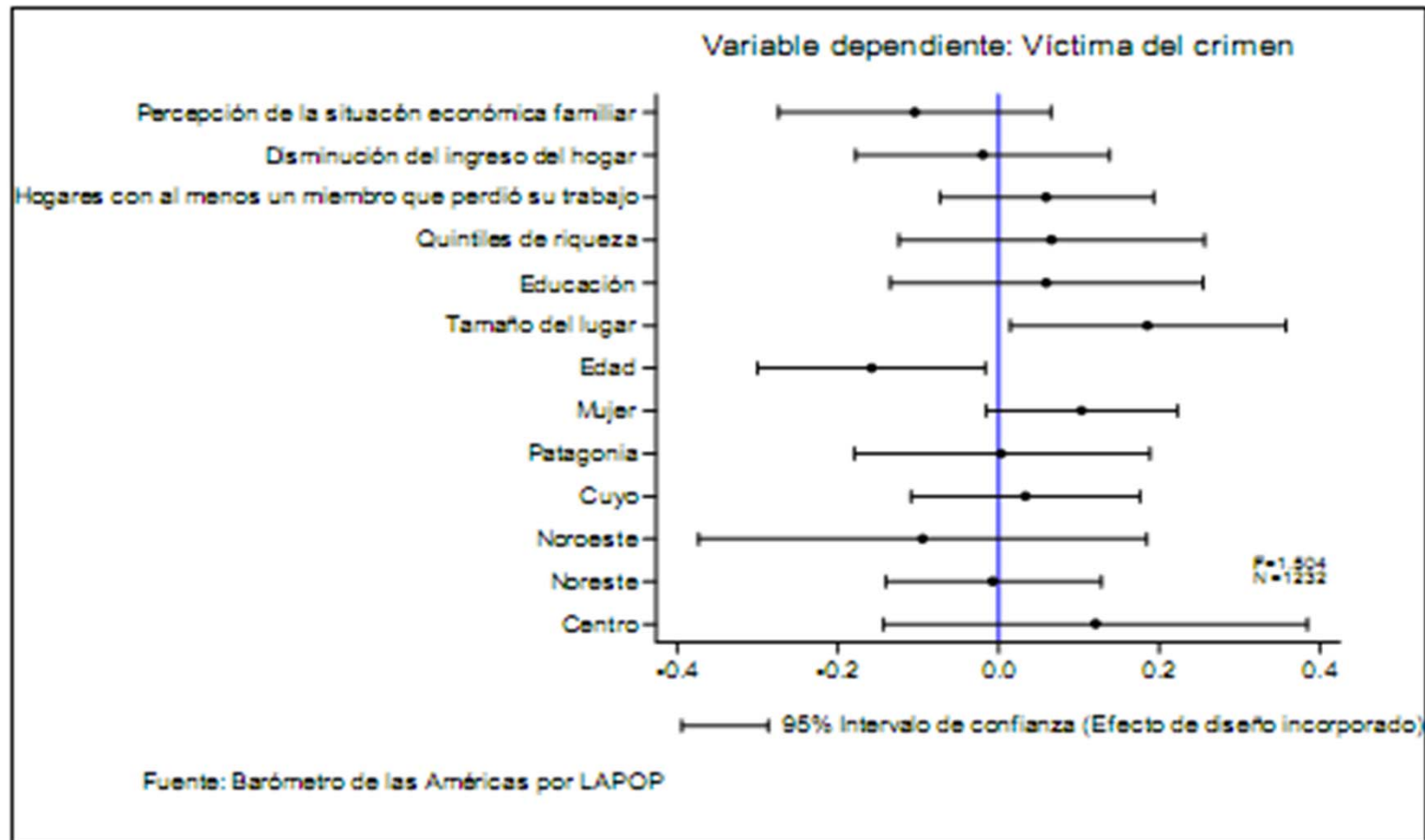
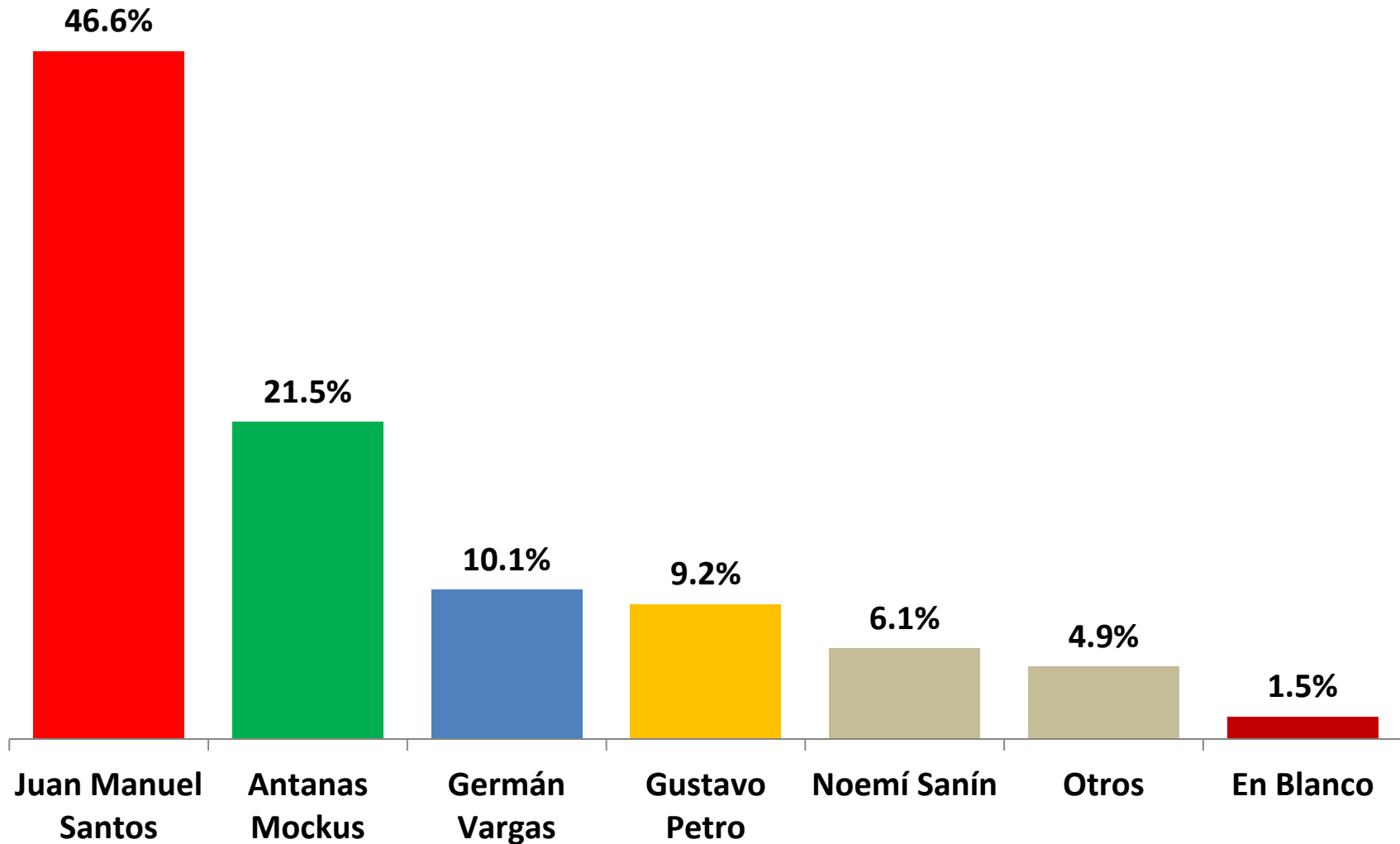


Gráfico IV.9. Factores que inciden en la probabilidad de ser víctima del crimen en Argentina, 2010

I.g. El rédito electoral

Resultados Primera Vuelta Elecciones Presidenciales Colombia (2010)



Fuente: ElTiempo.com. Domingo 30/5/10. Mesas escrutadas 99.7%

II. Ideology and Crime in an Individual Panel in Six Argentine Cities

Rafael Di Tella

Harvard Business School

Ernesto Schargrodsky

UTDT

Ideology and Crime

- We use self reported data on victimization and opinion responses for a panel of individuals living in 6 Argentine cities to explore correlations between victimization experience and changes in ideological positions.
- We exploit here five waves of a victimization survey run in six Argentine cities. The telephone survey was run in November 2006, May 2007, November 2007, May 2008, and November 2008.
- It has an annual rotating panel structure: 2336 interviews on 1168 households were performed. In 13.5% of the cases, the person answering the second wave of the panel survey is not the same than the one answering the first wave, although we always confirm that the household has not changed.

Ideology and Crime

- Our main specification is:

$$Beliefs_{it} = \alpha + \beta Crime_{it} + \gamma X_{it} + \eta_i + \mu_t + \varepsilon_{it}$$

where in a panel specification $Beliefs_{it}$ are measures of beliefs of individual i in period t , η_i is an individual fixed effect, and μ_t is a time fixed effect.

It is certainly possible that omitted variables could jointly determine ideology and victimization levels, but most of the omitted factors we could think of will be fixed over time. Therefore, a panel specification that incorporates individual fixed effects allows us to better identify the causal effect of becoming victim of a crime on quality of life and beliefs.

Variable Definitions

- **Victim of a crime:** Dummy variable based on the question “In the last 12 months, have you or any member of your cohabitating family been victim of a crime such as robbery, theft, injuries, threats, kidnapping, murder, fraud, vandalism, corruption, or sexual offenses? Please take your time. Do not consider relatives who don’t live in your home”.
- **Inequality Perceptions:** In a scale from 0 to 10, where “0” stands for a society with a very uneven income distribution, where wealth is concentrated among a few and “10” stands for a very even income distribution, how would you characterize the Argentine society?
- **Tough-hand:** Dummy variable based on the open question: “According to you, what would be the best way to solve the problem of crime”, and the spontaneous answers are classified into:

0	LOWER UNEMPLOYMENT RATE. MORE AND BETTER EDUCATION/MORE EDUCATION BUDGET. IMPROVE PRISONS. IMPROVE INCOME DISTRIBUTION/ LOWER SOCIAL INEQUALITY. MORE POLICE ON THE STREETS. END WITH POLICE CORRUPTION. IMPROVE POLICE TRAINING.
1	MORE SEVERE PUNISHMENTS/NEW SEVERE LAWS. IMPROVE THE JUDICIAL'S ARM PERFORMANCE LAW ENFORCEMENT / ENFORCEMENT OF CRIMINAL SENTENCES / IMPROVE CRIMINAL SENTENCING. DEATH PENALTY.

Crime Victimization and Inequality Perceptions

Independent Variable:	Any household respondent (1)	Same household respondent (2)
Victim of a crime	-0.27* (0.15)	-0.36** (0.15)
Observations	2140	1846
Number of households	1070	923

Notes: OLS regressions with households fixed effects. In column (1) we consider responses from any household member. In column (2) we only consider households where the same respondent answered both surveys. Standard errors in parentheses. * Significant at 10 percent level; ** significant at 5 percent level; *** significant at 1 percent level.

For the households where the respondent did not change, crime victims develop a significantly worse opinion of inequality in Argentina, i.e. they view the society as more unequal after becoming victims of a crime.

Crime Victimization and Support for Tough-hand Policies

Independent Variable:	Any household respondent		Same household respondent	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Victim of a crime	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.41 (0.30)	-0.07** (0.03)	-0.85** (0.38)
Observations	1294	290	1104	238
Number of households	647	145	552	119

Notes: Columns (1) and (3) present OLS regressions with households fixed effects. Columns (2) and (4) present Logit regressions with households fixed effects. In columns (1) and (2) we consider responses from any household member. In columns (3) and (4) we only consider households where the same respondent answered both surveys.

For the regressions where the same household member answered both panel surveys, we find that crime victims become more in favor of measures to improve inequality, employment and education. This might sound surprising as we could expect crime victims to become more in favor of tough-hand policies, but it is consistent with the result in the previous table showing that crime victims change their perception of inequality in the society.

Conclusions

- We explore whether that victimization may change people's views (for example, how unfair is the distribution of income).
- We find a robust, positive correlation between crime victimization and beliefs that can be interpreted as being on the left of the political spectrum, like the belief that the distribution of income is very unequal or the desire for lower punishment to criminals.
- A sort of social "Stockholm syndrome"?
- A plausible interpretation of our findings on crime victimization and beliefs is that victimization makes the issue of crime salient to victims (but not as much to non-victims). Victims of crime take the view that the distribution of income in Argentina is more unequal than they thought. In turn, people who believe that inequality is large, then are more likely to think that an individual has decided to become a criminal out of need (rather than out of "meanness"). Then, they are unlikely to demand very tough sentences.