



American Council for



**The United Nations
University**

The Millennium Project

MAPEO DE FUENTES. Versión 1.0

**BIBLIOGRAFIA
INSTITUCIONES
DOCUMENTACION**

CRIMEN ORGANIZADO

**Lic. Miguel Angel GUTIERREZ
Co-Director del CeLGyP**

CeLGyP 

**Centro Latinoamericano de Globalización y Prospectiva
Nodo Sudamericano del Millennium Project AC-UNU**

**Buenos Aires, diciembre de 1999
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CRIMEN ORGANIZADO

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Reconocimiento: A la Licenciada Elfreedes Salas Navas, por sus fundamentados comentarios y aportes a la mejor presentación del presente trabajo.

Buenos Aires, diciembre de 1999

Lic. Miguel Angel Gutiérrez
Co-Director CeLGyP

1. INTRODUCCIÓN

El objetivo del presente trabajo fue inicialmente el colaborar con un proyecto de investigación previamente formulado por la Secretaría de Investigación y Doctorado de la Facultad de Ciencias Económicas de la Universidad de Buenos Aires sobre Seguridad Ciudadana, Delito Organizado y Corrupción, aportando bibliografía y documentación a través de una búsqueda de información en Internet. Frente a la gran cantidad de información recolectada la aplicación se concentro en una primera etapa en el problema de corrupción, y este está dedicado al crimen organizado, queda pendiente el correspondiente a seguridad ciudadana.

El resultado tomó la forma de un *utilitario para la investigación en Internet*, y dada la potencial utilidad que el método desarrollado puede ofrecer para trabajos de otro tipo este artículo está dirigido a investigadores y auxiliares de investigación y docencia que usan el recurso de la web para actividad. Si el lector no se encuentra familiarizado con la búsqueda de información en redes puede saltar esta introducción e ir directamente a los resultados para el tema corrupción a partir del punto 2.

Después de más de cien horas de investigación en Internet y frente a la necesidad de seleccionar los datos capturados y organizarlos, jerarquizándolos de alguna manera para presentarlos en forma coherente y de modo de facilitar su utilización es que me surgió la idea de la construcción de este *utilitario de investigación* aplicando algunos de los criterios esbozados en la metodología inicialmente desarrollada por el Proyecto Millennium del American Council for the United Nations University, la que fuera utilizada en la elaboración del informe anual "Estado del Futuro 1997", denominada "scanning" y también "environmental scanning", en *Frontiers of Future Studies: A Handbook of Tools and Methods*, UNDP 1997. En dicho proyecto el uso de este recurso se combinó con la aplicación del método Delphi, impactos cruzados y entrevistas a decisores.

Autores mexicanos han acuñado el término "*mapeo contextual*" para esta metodología, el que nos pareció a Eduardo Balbi y a mí más apropiado desde el punto de vista metodológico, que una traducción literal de su original en ingles la que parecería sugerir una investigación vinculada con el ambiente.

Otras ideas que me sirvieron de apoyo en el diseño y desarrollo de este trabajo fue el concepto de *mapa de ruta de la ciencia y la técnica*.¹ De todos modos es preciso señalar que este resultado es substancialmente diferente de ambos métodos, pero ello es porque sirve a diferentes objetivos.

La necesidad de su inmediata utilización ha postergado el desarrollo de aspectos apenas esbozados aquí pero que considero de gran importancia para validar la utilización de esta herramienta como es la cuestión referida a la acreditación de fuentes, donde sólo sugiero una matriz que, soy consciente, es de difícil concreción en forma total y que está pendiente de una más amplia y seria discusión, y la eventual utilización de motores o robots de búsqueda para hacer la recuperación de datos de manera automática.

Antes de describir el método desarrollado haré algunas consideraciones con respecto a Internet. "Actualmente, cualquier persona interesada en computadoras y comunicaciones ha oído hablar y probablemente haya utilizado Internet y la World Wide Web. Comenzando con un sistema que conectaba computadoras entre Universidades y contratistas del área de Defensa (red ARPA), Internet ha surgido como un fenómeno de nuestros tiempos, disponible para investigar o navegar, conversación digital, consulta formal o búsquedas triviales. Inicialmente, Internet proveía información sólo en forma de texto. La World Wide Web (WWW) introdujo diseños gráficos de color, amigables, que han contribuido ampliamente a su popularidad y uso creciente. Aunque la mayoría de los usuarios en línea están concentrados en los EE.UU., la WWW es accesible prácticamente en todo el mundo y su uso en todas partes está creciendo en forma acelerada. Las páginas de la Web están predominantemente escritas en inglés, pero también está cambiando y la WWW se está convirtiendo cada vez más en multilingual. Muchos de los motores de búsqueda en la WWW ofrecen opciones de búsqueda en distintos idiomas.

"La cantidad de información disponible en la WWW es aparentemente infinita y constantemente cambiante. Identificar artículos de interés específico, en este caudal de información, no es siempre sencillo. El problema es determinar qué estrategias de búsqueda, aparentemente razonables, pueden producir volúmenes de "ruido" sepultando los pocos artículos e informes que estén en la mira. Otro problema, es que no se pronosticaba tal demanda, y además el uso extensivo sin costo, requiriendo una nueva gran capacidad y con los

costos ahora fijados por corporaciones y gobiernos. Los costos de acceso pueden comenzar a incrementarse juntamente con la publicidad"ⁱⁱ.

La maravillosa anarquía de Web ofrece hoy a la investigación datos y documentos de innegable valor, junto a otros de dudosa utilidad, desde corpus documentales a bases de datos referenciales, pasando por una extensa variedad de formas mixtas de contenidos substantivos y referencias útiles. Cómo el diseño de las páginas Web muchas veces paga el tributo al atractivo visual en detrimento de la información incorporada, o esta queda sepultada por una larga cadena de hipervínculos incorporados con el criterio de especialista en computación antes que con el de documentalista, he puesto énfasis en el punto de vista del usuario, investigador, estudiante, funcionarios que usa Internet como su apoyo documental básico o inicial.

Es cierto también que la tecnología actualmente disponible podría dar al sistema de información acceso a prácticamente toda la producción escrita, lo que es válido en tanto se refiera a la producción de occidente. Tomo nota de que los excluidos - por múltiples razones- de esta forma de comunicación científica son muchos más que los de ella participan, pero no dudamos de su extraordinario potencial para todos.

Por causa de esta explosión de conocimiento el sentido de acceder y comprender una masa incommensurable de datos ha devenido en una empresa central para la investigación científica. (Goonatilaque, 1998)ⁱⁱⁱ, procurare en consecuencia, dar una visión básica de la red y de nuestra metodología de acceso a la información científica en ella.

Información Básica en los Principales Buscadores

En *El Estado del Futuro 1997* se decía: "Hay una docena o más de buscadores para el usuario promedio (hoy se han multiplicado). Cada uno se focaliza en un conjunto de diferentes Bases de Datos y confronta, de diferentes maneras, las palabras claves provistas por el usuario. Sin tener en cuenta la estrategia de búsqueda, los resultados de una búsqueda sencilla pueden ser abrumadores; una búsqueda sobre cuestiones globales, por ejemplo, encontró unos tres millones de correspondencias. Evidentemente nadie comenzaría a seleccionar manualmente, en una pila tan grande para encontrar las pocas pepitas de oro que pudiera contener." (Glenn y Gordon 1997.)

Se consigna seguidamente una lista de los motores de búsqueda más comunes y útiles con sus respectivas direcciones, todas las direcciones en la Web han sido insertadas como hipervínculos de manera que con sólo clicar con el botón izquierdo de su ratón en el texto señalado con URL en azul podrá abrir el motor indicado iniciando una búsqueda de cualquier tipo, contando con un procesador Word 97:iv

Alta Vista: <http://altavista.digital.com>

CUI: <http://cuiwww.unige.ch/meta-indec.html>

CyberHound: <http://www.cyberhound.com>

Excite: <http://www.excite.com>

EZ Connet: <http://www.ezconnet.com>

Infoseek: <http://www2.infoseek.com>

Lycos: <http://www.lycos.com>

Medexplorer: <http://www.medexplorer.com>

Medsearch: <http://www.medsearch.com>

Open Text: <http://www.opentext.com/omw/f-omw.html>

Ultraseek: <http://www.ultraseek.com>

Webcrawler: <http://www.webcrawler.com>

Yahoo: <http://www.yahoo.com>

Las siguientes direcciones lo llevarán a sitios de referencia de bibliotecas que ofrecen comparaciones útiles, de buscadores individuales:

<http://www.cnet.com/Content/Reviews/Compare/Search/ss3a.html>

<http://www.indiana.edu/~libros/search>

<http://www.state.is.us/educate/depteduc/offtech/search.html>

META BUSCADORES

Muchos “Meta buscadores” han surgido recientemente. Los Meta buscadores son capaces de examinar en múltiples buscadores individuales de Bases de Datos con el lanzamiento de una sola “meta” de investigación. Los Meta buscadores se están haciendo cada

vez más populares, en la medida que pueden evitarle a los usuarios tener que saltar entre múltiples buscadores. La siguiente es una lista de cuatro Meta buscadores disponibles actualmente en la World Wide Web.

IBM InfoMarket: <http://www.infomkt.ibm.com/>

MetaCrawler: <http://MetaCrawler.cs.washington.edu:8080/index.html>

Profusion: <http://www.designlab.ukans.edu/Profusion.html>

SavvySearch: <http://cage.cs.colostate.edu:1969/>

Agentes de Red

Avanzado un poco más en el uso de programas especializados, un tercer nivel de buscadores ha sido recientemente incorporado a la galaxia de buscadores - un software denominado *net agent*, agente de red personal. Los agentes de red son una clase de software que esencialmente son Meta buscadores de sitios que corren en la computadora personal del usuario y son mucho más acomodables aún, que el mejor de los buscadores o Meta buscadores en línea. Después de correr una búsqueda, el software agente creará básicamente un detallado sumario de todas las páginas encontradas, o transferirá a la computadora las páginas actuales con todas las imágenes en línea y el lenguaje Java para su posterior revisión. El software agente puede ser programado para que automáticamente se actualice a intervalos semanales o diarios. Todo esto puede ser ejecutado sin la intervención del usuario, por ejemplo de noche, para maximizar tiempo y recursos.

A los pioneros NetAttache y WebCompass, se le suman actualmente un gran número de software agente. Unas excelentes reseñas de éstos y otros programas de agentes básicos pueden encontrarse en: <http://www.stroud.com/sagents.html>. De ellos destacamos los siguientes

Copernic2000: [/http://www.copernic.com/copernic2000.exe](http://www.copernic.com/copernic2000.exe)

InterQuick: [/ftp://ftp1.deerfield.com/pub/interquick/iqsetup.exe](ftp://ftp1.deerfield.com/pub/interquick/iqsetup.exe)

NetAttaché: [/http://www.tympani.com/ftp/download/NetAttache/na32v25e.exe](http://www.tympani.com/ftp/download/NetAttache/na32v25e.exe)

AnawaveWebSnake: [/http://www.virtualpromote.com/download/WebSnakeInstall30.exe](http://www.virtualpromote.com/download/WebSnakeInstall30.exe)

Teleport Pro [/http://www.tenmax.com/pro12.exe](http://www.tenmax.com/pro12.exe)

Alexa: [/http://www.alexa.com/alexa30/install/index.html](http://www.alexa.com/alexa30/install/index.html)

NetSonic Internet Accelerator: [/http://www.web3000.com/netsonic/dnl/netsonic.exe](http://www.web3000.com/netsonic/dnl/netsonic.exe)

WebFerret: [/http://208.234.1.71/Downloads/webferret.exe](http://208.234.1.71/Downloads/webferret.exe)

[WebWhacker 2000: /http://download.bluesquirrel.com/download/ww2k.exe](http://download.bluesquirrel.com/download/ww2k.exe)

[WebCompass: /ftp://ftp.qdeck.com/demo/demo/wc200_tr.exe](ftp://ftp.qdeck.com/demo/demo/wc200_tr.exe)

[SmartBookmarks:/ftp://papa.indstate.edu/winsock-1/Windows95/WWW-](ftp://papa.indstate.edu/winsock-1/Windows95/WWW-)

[Browsers/Web_Utils/sb3230r.exe](#)

[Oil Change: /ftp://ftp.cybermedia.com/oilchange/ocsetup.exe](ftp://ftp.cybermedia.com/oilchange/ocsetup.exe)

[WebAgent and SuperBookMarks: /ftp://ftp.webcom.com/pub1/igs/win/wagent.exe](ftp://ftp.webcom.com/pub1/igs/win/wagent.exe)

[Surfbot:](#)

[/ftp://papa.indstate.edu/winsock-1/Windows95/WWW-Browsers/Web_Utils/sb301.exe](ftp://papa.indstate.edu/winsock-1/Windows95/WWW-Browsers/Web_Utils/sb301.exe)

También dentro de esta categoría, aunque más especializados y de alcance limitado, están los agentes de noticias. Estos transfieren alimentadores de noticias específicos sobre una base común a su computadora, basados en una pormenorizada selección de algoritmos, los que localizan buscadores y agencias de noticias. Si bien ellos no explorarán la Web per se; proveerán hechos de actualidad altamente personalizados en cientos de campos y actividades específicos. Un ejemplo es: **PointCast** (<http://www.pointcast.com>)^v

Hasta acá la descripción general de la Web, es conveniente volver a la descripción de la metodología desarrollada

El Método Desarrollado

El primer criterio de clasificación que me surgió fue el de ordenar las referencias bibliográficas, luego pense que podría hacerse otro tanto con las instituciones de investigación básicamente orientadas al tema abordado, con posterioridad advertí que una importante porción de la información colectada eran directamente papers o libros, con lo que pensé en la formación de una biblioteca documental.

Otro aspecto importante fue advertir que buena parte de la producción referida a nuestra temática era el resultado de Congresos, Seminarios o reuniones académicas, por lo que estime que valdría también organizar la información referida a los eventos por separado. Por último se decidió incorporar un archivo dedicado a los expertos y especialistas detectados en la búsqueda, con los datos que pudieran facilitar su contacto posterior.

Una vez comenzado el trabajo de organización de la información bajo estos criterios, comprobé que mejor que la simple ordenación alfabética de la bibliografía convendría presentarla en conjuntos más acotados y también surgió la posibilidad de construir una matriz para dar lugar al título de la obra, su ubicación en la red, y alguna información complementaria para dar una idea preliminar sobre el texto en caso de existir.

Decidida la construcción de una matriz para presentar la información preferí que la dirección en la Web se indicara con relación de hipervínculo, con lo que se permitiría acceder directamente al texto referido con sólo clicar en la misma en tanto se trabaje en una PC con acceso a Internet, lo que facilitaría la consulta inmediata.

Similar criterio seguí con respecto a las instituciones, e igualmente usé matrices para presentar la información referida a eventos y expertos.

La parte final de este utilitario debería estar destinada a la formulación de pautas para la acreditación de la información, no ha podido completarse por falta de tiempo, en su lugar se fijan algunos criterios que puedan ser de utilidad para dicha valoración.

Ante la gran cantidad de información disponible, que no permitiría la evaluación individual de cada documento, la idea básica es valorar las fuentes que proveen la información, cuya cantidad es más acotada.

La propuesta sería la construcción de una nueva matriz que pueda asignar valores a criterios como ser: a) Antigüedad de la institución o centro; b) Cantidad de investigadores; c) Presupuesto asignado a los programas de investigación; d) Si la producción de información es continua, periódica o intermitente; e) Vinculaciones con otras instituciones, y f) Usos observados de la información.

Si estos criterios fueran aceptados, los agrupamientos que pudieran ser determinados para cada una de las categorías, como el valor relativo de cada una de ellas debería ser el resultado de un amplio debate entre los científicos usuarios de la información de manera de alcanzar la mayor objetividad posible.

La expectativa es que el uso de este utilitario permita su propio perfeccionamiento, por lo que se pensó usar el mismo criterio de nominación aplicados a los programas de computación denominando a la presente **versión 1.0**, para dar lugar a actualizaciones que puedan denominarse **versiones 1.1 ; 1.2 y sucesivamente**; en tanto aquellos cambios substantivos en el formato y la utilidad del utilitario (como la incorporación de nuevas matrices o la reformulación de las mismas) se denominará **versión 2.0** y así sucesivamente. A este fin se agradecerá todo comentario o crítica al autor a [<mag@global-latino.com>](mailto:mag@global-latino.com)

BIBLIOGRAFIA

Bibliografia on-line

First session documents:

The documents are available in the following file formats as indicated within a cell:

[**wpd**: WordPerfect; **doc**: MS Word; **pdf**: Adobe portable document format]

Symbol	Title	English	French	Spanish	Russian	Arabic	Chinese
A/AC.25 4/1	Annotated provisional agenda and proposed organization of work	pdf , wpd	pdf , wpd	Pdf , wpd	pdf , wpd	pdf , wpd	doc
A/AC.25 4/2	Informal group of the "Friends of the Chair" of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime First meeting, Rome, 17-18 July 1998	pdf , wpd	pdf , wpd	Pdf , wpd	pdf , wpd	pdf , wpd	doc
A/AC.25 4/3	Report of the informal preparatory meeting of the open-ended intergovernmental Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Comprehensive International Convention against Organized Transnational Crime, held at Buenos Aires from 31 August to 4 Sep. 1998	pdf , wpd	pdf , wpd	Pdf , wpd	pdf , wpd	pdf , wpd	doc
A/AC.25 4/4	Draft United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	pdf , wpd	pdf , wpd	Pdf , wpd	pdf , wpd	pdf , wpd	doc
A/AC.25 4/4/Add .1	Draft elements for an international legal instrument against Illegal Trafficking and Transport of Migrants	pdf , wpd	pdf , wpd	Pdf , wpd	pdf , wpd	pdf , wpd	doc
A/AC.25 4/4/Add .2	Draft Protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition and other related materials supplementary to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	pdf wpd	pdf , wpd	Pdf wpd	pdf , wpd	wpd	doc
A/AC.25 4/4/Add .3	Draft protocol to combat International Trafficking in Women and Children supplementary to the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime	pdf wpd	pdf wpd	Pdf wpd	wpd	wpd	doc
A/AC.25 4/5	Proposals and contributions received from Governments	pdf , wpd	pdf wpd	Pdf wpd	pdf wpd	wpd	doc
A/AC.25 4/5/Add .1	Proposals and contributions received from Governments	pdf wpd	pdf wpd	Pdf wpd	pdf wpd	pdf wpd	doc
A/AC.25 4/5/Add .2	Comments and proposals received from Governments	pdf wpd	pdf wpd	Pdf wpd	pdf wpd	pdf wpd	doc
A/AC.25	Report on the third session of the informal	pdf	pdf	Pdf	wpd	pdf	doc

4/6	working group established to assist the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, held at Vienna from 5 to 6 November 1998	wpd	wpd	wpd		wpd	
A/AC.25 4/7	Illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition	pdf wpd	pdf wpd	Pdf wpd	pdf wpd	pdf wpd	doc
A/AC.25 4/8	Consideration of the additional international legal instruments against trafficking in women and children	pdf wpd	pdf wpd	Pdf wpd	pdf wpd	pdf wpd	doc

Second session documents:

The documents are available in the following file formats as indicated within a cell:

wpd: WordPerfect

doc: MS Word

pdf: Adobe portable document format

[Hint on how to download](#)

Symbol	Title	English	French	Spanish	Russian	Arabic	Chinese
A/AC.25 4/4/Rev. 1	Revised draft United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	pdf wpd	pdf wpd	pdf wpd	wpd	wpd	doc
A/AC.25 4/4Add. 3/Rev.1	Revised draft Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Women and Children, Supplementing the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, <i>Combined proposed drafts of Argentina and the United States of America</i>	pdf wpd	pdf wpd	pdf wpd	wpd	wpd	doc
A/AC.25 4/5/Add .3	Proposals and Contributions Received from Governments	pdf wpd	pdf wpd	pdf wpd	wpd	wpd	doc
A/AC.25 4/5/Add .4	Proposals and Contributions Received from Governments	pdf wpd	pdf wpd	pdf wpd	wpd	wpd	doc
A/AC.25 4/9	Report of Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime on its first session, held in Vienna from 19 to 29 January 1999	pdf , wpd	pdf wpd	pdf wpd	wpd	wpd	doc
A/AC.25 4/10	Annotated provisional agenda and proposed organization of work	pdf , wpd	pdf wpd	pdf wpd	wpd	wpd	doc

Third session documents:

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wpd: WordPerfect

doc: MS Word

pdf: Adobe portable document format

[Hint](#) on how to download wpd and doc files

Symbol	Title	English	French	Spanish	Russian	Arabic	Chinese
A/AC.25 4/4/Rev. 2	Revised draft United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	pdf 1 pdf 2	pdf	pdf	wpd	wpd	doc
A/AC.25 4/4/Add. .2/Rev.1	Revised draft Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials, Supplementary to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	pdf	wpd	pdf	wpd	wpd	doc
A/AC.25 4/5/Add. .5	Proposals and Contributions Received from Governments	pdf	pdf	pdf	wpd	wpd	doc
A/AC.25 4/5/Add. .6	Consideration of the draft United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, with particular emphasis on articles 4, 4 bis, 7 and 8	pdf	pdf	pdf	wpd	wpd	doc
A/AC.25 4/11	Report of Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime on its second session, held in Vienna from 8 to 12 March 1999	pdf	pdf	pdf	wpd	wpd	doc
A/AC.25 4/12	Annotated provisional agenda and proposed organization of work	pdf	pdf	pdf	wpd	wpd	doc
A/AC.25 4/13	Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	pdf	pdf	pdf	wpd	wpd	doc

Fourth session (Vienna, 28 June to 9 July 1999) documents:

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wpd: WordPerfect

doc: MS Word

pdf: Adobe portable document format

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Symbol	Title	English	French	Spanish	Russian	Arabic	Chinese
A/AC.2 54/14	Report of Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime on its third session, held in Vienna from 28 April to 3 May 1999	pdf	pdf	pdf	wpd	wpd	doc
A/AC.2 54/15	Annotated provisional agenda and proposed organization of work	pdf	pdf	pdf	wpd	wpd	doc
A/AC.2 54/16	Informal Note by the High Commissioner for Human Rights	pdf	pdf	pdf	wpd	wpd	doc
A/AC.2 54/4/R ev.3	Revised draft United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	pdf	pdf	pdf	wpd	wpd	doc
A/AC.2 54/4/A dd.1/R ev.1	Draft Protocol against the smuggling of migrants by land, air and sea	pdf	pdf	pdf	wpd	wpd	doc
A/AC.2 54/4/A dd.3/R ev.2	Revised draft Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	pdf	pdf	pdf	wpd	wpd	doc
A/AC.2 54/5/A dd.7	Proposals and Contributions Received from Governments	pdf	pdf	pdf	wpd	wpd	doc
A/AC.2 54/5/A dd.8	Proposals and Contributions Received from Governments	pdf	pdf	pdf	wpd	wpd	doc

Fifth session (Vienna, October 4 - 15 1999) documents:

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doc: MS Word

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Symbol	Title	English	French	Spanish	Russian	Arabic	Chinese
A/AC.25/4/17	Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime on its fourth session, held in Vienna from 28 June to 9 July 1999	pdf	pdf	pdf	wpd	wpd	doc
A/AC.25/4/18	Annotated provisional agenda and proposed organization of work	pdf	pdf	pdf	wpd	wpd	doc
A/AC.25/4/4/Rev.4	Revised draft United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	pdf	pdf	pdf	wpd	wpd	
A/AC.25/4/4/Add.1/Rev.2	Revised draft Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Air and Sea, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime						
A/AC.25/4/4/Add.2/Rev.2	Revised draft Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials, Supplementary to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	pdf					
A/AC.25/4/4/Add.3/Rev.3	Revised draft Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime						
A/AC.25/4/5/Add.9	Proposals and Contributions Received from Governments on the draft United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	pdf		pdf	wpd	wpd	doc
A/AC.25/4/5/Add.10	Proposals and contributions received from Governments on the draft Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials, Supplementary to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime						
A/AC.25/4/5/Add.	Proposals and contributions received from Governments on the draft Protocol	pdf		pdf	wpd	wpd	doc

.11	against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Air and Sea, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime						
A/AC.25 4/5/Add .12	Proposals and contributions received from Governments on the draft Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	pdf					
A/AC.25 4/5/Add .13	Proposals and contributions received from Governments on the draft Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime						

CRIMEN ORGANIZADO

Título /Tema	Aautor/ Institución	Observaciones
Asian Organized Crime		
Self-Fulfilling Prophecy: Color of Authority and the Rise of Vietnamese Street Gangs in Orange County, California		A work in progress.
Gangs: A Quick and Dirty Guide	by Frank Ganger, Jr.,	Study a former street-gang member from Chicago, now a M. Ed. with thirty years' experience working with high-risk youth. Based on author's experiences in the Pacific Northwest.
Dragons of Crime: Climbing the Golden Mountain	from the Office National du Film du Canada	A 45 minute film. Traces the spread of Asian organized crime
International Sexual Slavery	by Youngik Yoon	Content-rich paper; includes much on Asia. Highly recommended.
Youth Gangs: Out of Control and Getting Worse	by Robert L. Maginnis	Well-researched article
Asian Organized Crime in Australia		Superbly balanced effort from the national government level.
USC Asian Gang Bibliography		USC student work, useful as an introduction.
Chicago Gangs		Alarmist report on gang war in Chicago
China		
The Body Sellers: Illegal Immigrants in Overseas Pipeline		
Triad activity in Vancouver		Allegedly a taped interview (November 1995) between Terry Gould and a Chinese gangster. Probably a taped interview with a police officer.
Fei-Ch'ien, or Flying Money: A Study of Chinese Underground Banking		The first open-literature source on the subject.
Vietnamese Crime		
Studies in Sorrow: An Old Note On the Birth of		

Vietnamese Gangs		
Bui Doi: Life In A Vietnamese Gang	from the University of Southern California	Highly recommended visual source.
Southern Vietnam's Criminal Traditions, or Pirates, Bandit Gangs and Secret Societies: A History of Southern Vietnamese Crime	Includes historical information on Vietnamese police.	Quick, hard summary of the essentials.

Titulo /Tema	Aautor/ Institución	Observaciones
YAKUZA		
Yakuza: Past and Present	by Adam Johnson	General introduction.
Who got Yakuza into our banking system?	by Takano Hajime	Article in <i>Insider</i> , a Japanese journalist who specializes in Yakuza issues
Books and News Media		
TLS review of Martin Booth's <i>The Triads: The Chinese Criminal Fraternity</i>		
Review of T.J. English's <i>Born to Kill: America's Most Notorious Vietnamese Gang</i>		
Metro News: Chinese Triads		California cases.
Philippine Presidential Anti-Crime Commission: <i>The Manila Times</i>, February 27, 1993		
Assault on the Dollar	rticle by David DeVoss in <i>Asia, Inc.</i>	Have Asian gangs mastered the counterfeit \$100. bill? A
Day in the Life of A 19th Century Triad Member		A visually poetic interpretation from Singapore.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dangerous Liaisons: Hong Kong Organized Crime and Film Industry 	<i>Singapore Business Times</i> February 13, 1993.	

2. BASES DE DATOS

➤ **NATHANSON CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF ORGANIZED CRIME & CORRUPTION**
<http://www.yorku.vca/nathanson/search.htm>

➤ **ODCCP (United Nations Office for Drug Control & Crime Prevention)**

http://www.adccp.org/documentacion_and_data.html

➤ **UNICRI**

<http://unicri.it/html/databases.htm>

➤ **UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCIES**

Gopher Index

gopher://justice2.usdoj.gov:70/77/usao/new_jersey/.index /jersey

BIBLIOGRAFÍA OFF-LINE

TENDENCIAS INTERNACIONALES EN LA PREVENCIÓN DE LA CRIMINALIDAD:

Bibliografía Anotada

POR IRVIN WALLER Y BRANDON WELSH

EDICIÓN #2 Abril 1995 (sin redacción)

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PRÓLOGO

Esta bibliografía anotada es una herramienta que facilita el acceso a importantes publicaciones e informes sobre las tendencias internacionales en la prevención de la criminalidad. La misma hace referencia a los documentos que el CIPC ha considerado de utilidad -ofreciendo así las repuestas más prometedoras a las personas que han presentado solicitudes de ayuda para sacar provecho de los conocimientos existentes a nivel internacional sobre reducción de la criminalidad. En cada uno de los documentos citados aparece un resumen sobre la importancia de dicho material en las tareas de prevención de la criminalidad.

En la primera sección se describen distintas iniciativas por medio de las cuales los gobiernos han ayudado a coordinar y promover los esfuerzos destinados a prevenir el delito social.

En la segunda sección se ofrecen ejemplos de estrategias que han probado ser efectivas o que, por lógica, se espera que lo sean. Entre los ejemplos se incluyen las iniciativas de algunas ciudades para coordinar la labor de diversas agencias y abordar el problema de la criminalidad, proyectos dirigidos a elementos sociales particulares que promueven las actividades criminales, experimentos que modifican las condiciones que propician la criminalidad y acciones innovadoras emprendidas por los cuerpos policiales que trabajan con la sociedad civil en las tareas de prevención.

En la tercera sección se compendia el trabajo de las comisiones nacionales y entidades de investigación que analizan los vínculos entre el crimen y distintas políticas sociales y económicas. Estas comisiones han sido agrupadas bajo temas tales como comisiones nacionales, informes sobre por qué en algunos países existe un bajo índice de criminalidad, análisis sobre la importancia de las experiencias en las primeras etapas de la niñez, enfoques en la salud pública y elementos facilitadores tales como armas, drogas y medios de comunicación.

En la cuarta sección se citan algunas publicaciones clave relacionadas con la prevención de la criminalidad, tales como tendencias criminales, el costo del crimen para los países y poblados,

víctimas del crimen y violencia contra las mujeres. Finalmente, se citan algunas resoluciones internacionales sobre la prevención de la criminalidad.

Esta bibliografía es única en su género ya que presta especial atención a las actividades de prevención del crimen basadas principalmente en la asociación de agencias y ciudadanos con influencia en las situaciones que generan el delito o que pueden modificar situaciones que propician la victimización. No se abarca la extensa literatura sobre rehabilitación de los agresores y resolución de conflictos, dado que ya existen muchas bibliografías al respecto. La mayoría de los documentos citados sólo está disponible en inglés, si alguna publicación está disponible en francés o en español, se hace la indicación pertinente.

El CIPC acoge con interés las sugerencias sobre publicaciones adicionales. El centro se ha comprometido a sacar provecho de la documentación importante en inglés, francés y español, y a descubrir la existencia de otras fuentes de utilidad en otros idiomas. El CIPC planea actualizar la bibliografía de manera permanente a fin de colaborar de la manera más efectiva con aquellas personas interesadas en aplicar los conocimientos sobre prevención de la criminalidad a sus situaciones particulares. La presente bibliografía se ha desarrollado a partir de diversas conferencias internacionales sobre seguridad urbana y prevención de la criminalidad, tales como las celebradas en Barcelona, en 1987; en Montreal, en 1989, y en París, en 1991. Se ha nutrido del material de cursos sobre prevención de la criminalidad de programas de grado y posgrado que se imparten en la Universidad de Ottawa. El primer borrador fue preparado en 1994 para la National Criminal Justice Commission (Comisión Nacional de Justicia Contra el Delito) de los Estados Unidos de América, como un esfuerzo para ayudar a ese país a desarrollar modelos y perspectivas relativas a la prevención de la criminalidad. La bibliografía fue compartida de manera informal con expertos en diversas reuniones preparatorias para los talleres prácticos de prevención de la criminalidad para el Noveno Congreso sobre Criminalidad de las Naciones Unidas.

Irvin Waller
Director General

Montreal, abril de 1995

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El Centro Internacional para la Prevención de la Criminalidad (CIPC) fue establecido con el propósito de aprovechar los conocimientos sobre la prevención del crimen a nivel mundial a fin de reducir los índices de criminalidad social, aumentar la seguridad de las comunidades y revitalizar la sociedad civil. Se trata de una organización internacional no gubernamental que ofrece servicios y membresía. Su Junta Directiva está constituida por miembros de asociaciones importantes de ciudades, agencias de prevención del delito, así como organizaciones internacionales, públicas y privadas, especializadas en problemas relativos a actos delictivos. Su agenda de trabajo es revisada por un comité regulador y político gubernamental. Dicho comité está integrado por gobiernos que ayudan a sufragar los gastos básicos de la organización y fue fundado por Canadá, Francia y Quebec.

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Traducción cortesía de INSTITUTO LATINOAMERICANO DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA LA PREVENCIÓN DEL DELITO Y TRATAMIENTO DEL DELINCUENTE (ILANUD)
San Jose, Costa Rica

1. ESTRUCTURAS Y POLÍTICAS NACIONALES DE PREVENCIÓN DE LA CRIMINALIDAD

EUROPA OCCIDENTAL

•BÉLGICA •INGLATERRA Y GALES •FRANCIA •PAÍSES BAJOS •SUECIA

AMÉRICA DEL NORTE

•CANADÁ •ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

OCEANÍA

•AUSTRALIA •NUEVA ZELANDA

OTRAS REGIONES DEL MUNDO

1.0.1 European Forum for Urban Safety (1992). *Villes en sécurité: Prévention de la délinquance, des drogues et de la toxicomanie* (Seguridad urbana: prevención de la delincuencia, drogas y toxicomanía). París: Foro Europeo para la Seguridad Urbana.

Este libro (disponible únicamente en francés, varios capítulos disponibles en inglés y español) proporciona una síntesis de los hallazgos y acciones recomendadas por la Segunda Conferencia Internacional sobre Seguridad Urbana, Drogas y Prevención de la criminalidad (París, 1991) auspiciada por el Foro Europeo de Seguridad Urbana, la Federación de Municipalidades Canadienses y la Conferencia de Alcaldes de los Estados Unidos. Se da un vistazo general a una serie de retos que enfrentan las actividades de prevención de la criminalidad a nivel local, central e internacional, y se presentan estrategias para la ejecución de acciones efectivas de reducción de la criminalidad. Se reproducen los informes introductorio y científico de la Conferencia de París.

1.0.2 Ajuntament de Barcelona (1992). *Prevenió. Quaderns d'estudis i documentació*. (Prevención. Cuadernos de estudio y documentación) No. 8, julio.

Este diario (disponible únicamente en español) recopila artículos clave que dan un vistazo general a los hallazgos y acciones de la Segunda Conferencia Internacional sobre Seguridad Urbana, Drogas y Prevención de la criminalidad (París, 1991). Expertos criminológicos de diversas partes del mundo se refieren a los desafíos que plantea la seguridad urbana a las ciudades, cómo enfrentar la reincidencia, estrategias de prevención dirigidas a la juventud y el apoyo internacional a las medidas de prevención de la criminalidad.

1.1 EUROPA OCCIDENTAL

1.1.0.1 Institut de Sciences Penales et de Criminologie (1994). Les pays de l'Est à l'épreuve de la criminalité en milieu urbain. Séminaire paneuropéen de formation Conseil de l'Europe (Programme DEMOSTHENE), Aix-en-Provence 25-28 mai 1993. Marseille: Presses Universitaires d'Aix-Marseille.

Este libro (disponible únicamente en francés) destaca la experiencia de una serie de países de Europa Occidental en el desarrollo de programas para la prevención de la criminalidad y políticas a nivel local y central. [Nota del traductor: La o las líneas que siguen en este párrafo están ilegibles].

1.1.0.2 Vourc'h C. y Marcus, M. (1994). Security and Democracy (Seguridad y democracia). Saint-Amand, France: Instituto Analítico de Seguridad Urbana.

Este libro (disponible en francés e inglés) estudia el crimen en ciudades europeas y hace un llamado para que se invierta más en la niñez y en la juventud para prevenir la criminalidad en etapas posteriores. Examina las respuestas tradicionales al crimen (policía, juicios y castigos) y recomienda una estrategia integral de prevención respaldada por los gobiernos nacionales y dirigida a nivel local. Se hace mención especial de las experiencias de prevención de la criminalidad en Alemania, Bélgica y España, pocas veces documentadas.

1.1.0.3 Waller, I. (1989). Current Trends in European Crime Prevention: Implications for Canada. (Tendencias actuales en la prevención de la criminalidad en Europa: repercusiones para Canadá). Ottawa: Departamento de Justicia de Canadá.

Este informe (disponible en francés e inglés) da un vistazo general a las tendencias nacionales en la prevención de la criminalidad en Francia, Inglaterra y los Países Bajos. Resume las recomendaciones sobre la prevención de la criminalidad de los comités del Consejo de Europa en torno a los problemas de criminalidad y las autoridades locales y regionales; además, hace énfasis en las repercusiones para Canadá (aplicable asimismo a otros países) en cuanto a la prevención y las políticas contra la criminalidad, consejos nacionales de prevención de la criminalidad, financiamiento, consejos urbanos y contratos de prevención de la criminalidad, proyectos modelo, conferencias, educación y capacitación, policía (principalmente como elemento catalizador), investigación y desarrollo, y un centro nacional de recursos.

1.1.1. BÉLGICA

1.1.1.1 Ministry of the Interior (1995). The Permanent Secretariat for Prevention Policy. (La Secretaría Permanente de Políticas de Prevención). Bruselas: Ministerio del Interior.

Este informe (disponible en francés e inglés) da un vistazo general a los objetivos y servicios suministrados por la recién creada Secretaría Permanente de Políticas de Prevención del Ministerio del Interior. Establecida mediante Decreto Real en marzo de 1993, la Secretaría es responsable de apoyar iniciativas y políticas de prevención de la criminalidad en Bélgica. Con un presupuesto superior a los US\$95 millones, tiene a su cargo la investigación criminológica, la producción y la distribución de material de prevención de la criminalidad, así como la capacitación de los encargados de las tareas de prevención. Los contratos de prevención y

planes antidrogas, administrados por la Secretaría, generan US\$16 millones a las autoridades locales para el desarrollo y apoyo permanente de iniciativas de prevención de la criminalidad. Un monto adicional de US\$19 millones, o el 30% de los contratos de seguridad de la Secretaría, se destinan a tres áreas prioritarias de prevención de la criminalidad: delitos relacionados con las drogas; robo de viviendas; y robo de autos.

1.1.2 INGLATERRA Y GALES

1.1.2.1 Crime Concern (1992). *Family, School and Community: Towards a Social Crime Prevention Agenda*. (Familia, educación y comunidad: hacia un programa social de prevención de la criminalidad). Londres: Preocupados por el Crimen.

Este documento informa sobre una conferencia organizada por la entidad Crime Concern (Preocupados por el Crimen) y auspiciada por Marks and Spencer, una cadena de tiendas al detalle que ha invertido considerables sumas en la adopción de medidas para la prevención de la criminalidad a fin de combatir el crimen a nivel comunitario. Destacan los temas de prevención basada en la familia, prevención basada en la escuela, prevención basada en la comunidad y acciones multi e interagencias como elementos clave en una estrategia social de prevención de la criminalidad y en el desarrollo de un programa común para prevenir el crimen juvenil.

1.1.2.2 Home Office (1992). *Practical Ways to Crack Crime: The Handbook*. (Formas prácticas de combatir el crimen: una guía). 4ta. edición. Londres: Ministerio del Interior.

Esta guía se distribuye a millones de hogares y ofrece a los ciudadanos formas prácticas para evitar ser víctimas de un crimen, incluyendo el robo de autos y viviendas, el acoso racial, la agresión sexual y otras formas de violencia. Asimismo, presenta estrategias para prevenir la criminalidad fuera del hogar y la familia inmediata, y en el trabajo.

1.1.2.3 Home Office Crime Prevention Unit. "Crime Prevention Unit Papers". (Documentos de la Unidad de Prevención de la Criminalidad).

Establecida en 1983, la Unidad de Prevención de la Criminalidad del Ministerio del Interior se encarga de promover actividades preventivas. "El propósito de esta serie de documentos es presentar material investigativo de forma que ayude e informe a los encargados de prevenir el crimen, incluyendo la policía, cuya labor puede contribuir a reducir la criminalidad". Algunos ejemplos de estos documentos son: *Tackling Car Crime* (Combatiendo el robo de autos) (1992), por Webb y Laycock; *Safer Cities and Community Safety Strategies* (Ciudades más seguras y estrategias de seguridad comunitaria) (1992), por Tilley; y *The Kirkholt Burglary Prevention Project: Phase II* (Proyecto Kirkholt para la prevención del robo de viviendas: fase II) (1990), por Forrester y colegas.

1.1.3 FRANCIA

1.1.3.1 *Délégation interministérielle à la ville* (1990). *Les villes contre la délinquance: prévention et sécurité urbaine*. (Ciudades contra la delincuencia: prevención y seguridad urbana). París.

Este informe (disponible únicamente en francés) presenta la política francesa para la prevención de la criminalidad desde sus orígenes (en 1983) hasta la "nouvelle étape" -la siguiente etapa.

1.1.3.2 Robert, Philippe, ed. (1991). Les politiques de prévention de la délinquance à l'anne de la recherche. París: Editions l'Harmattan.

Este libro (disponible únicamente en francés) presenta un inventario internacional de las investigaciones sobre la prevención de la criminalidad recopilado por expertos provenientes de quince países diferentes, reunidos con motivo de la Segunda Conferencia Internacional sobre Seguridad Urbana, Drogas y Prevención de la Criminalidad. Muchos de los documentos originales fueron redactados en inglés.

1.1.3.3 Délégation interministérielle à la ville (1991). Etudes et recherches pour l'action. (Estudios e investigaciones para la acción). París.

Este informe (disponible únicamente en francés) presenta resúmenes bibliográficos en torno a diferentes aspectos de prevención de la criminalidad.

1.1.3.4 Bonafe-Schmitt J-P. (1992). La médiation, une justice douce. (La mediación, una justicia dulce). París: Syros.

Este libro (disponible únicamente en francés) da un vistazo general al estado de la mediación en Francia y los EE.UU. Compara el grado de desarrollo de los dos enfoques de la mediación, analizando la relación entre el sistema jurídico y la mediación, así como el papel de ésta en las cambiantes relaciones entre el estado y la sociedad civil.

1.1.3.5 Ministère de la Justice (1994). Le travail d'intérêt général a dix ans, le résultat en vaut la peine. (El trabajo de interés público a los diez años, el resultado valió la pena). Etudes et Recherches. París.

Este informe (disponible únicamente en francés) presenta la experiencia a lo largo de diez años de las órdenes de servicio comunitario ("trabajo de interés público") en Francia. El 10 de junio de 1983, el Parlamento francés aprobó por unanimidad una ley destinada a crear una alternativa al encarcelamiento. Esta fue una ley innovadora en Francia y Europa. Diez años después de su entrada en vigor, el 1deg. de enero de 1984, el Ministerio de Justicia de Francia evalúa su aplicación.

1.1.3.6 Délégation interministérielle à la ville (1994). Prévention de la delinquance et territoires à l'heure du Xième plan. (Prevención de la delincuencia y territorios para el décimo plan). París: Les Editions d'Ensembles.

Este folleto (disponible únicamente en francés) presenta los conceptos, políticas y metodología de prevención de la criminalidad en la estrategia para "combatir la exclusión", que forma parte de las políticas municipales a lo largo de los cuatro años del noveno plan (1994-1998). Es el

informe de un seminario que reunió a agencias estatales, ciudades y gran cantidad de colaboradores. Incluye material específico y técnico para los encargados de prevenir la criminalidad, así como resúmenes y una bibliografía.

1.1.3.7 de Liège, M.P. (1993). "Social Development and the Prevention of Crime in France: A Challenge for Local Parties and Central Government". (Desarrollo social y prevención de la criminalidad en Francia: un desafío para los partidos locales y el gobierno central). En F. Heidensohn y M. Farrell (eds.). *Crime in Europe (El Crimen en Europa)*, pp. 121-132. Nueva York: Routledge.

En este capítulo el autor sigue el desarrollo histórico que condujo al desarrollo de la actual política nacional de prevención contra la criminalidad en Francia. También da un vistazo al "Modelo francés" de prevención de la criminalidad y su reconocimiento a nivel internacional. Se aborda el establecimiento, por decreto, de un Consejo Nacional para la Prevención de la Criminalidad (Conseil National de Prévention de la Délinquance) en 1983, bajo la dirección del Primer Ministro, y la cláusula en el decreto que estipula la creación de Consejos Comunales para la Prevención del Crimen por parte de cualquier ciudad interesada. Los Consejos se encargan principalmente de coordinar y desarrollar proyectos de prevención de la criminalidad enfocados en el desarrollo social. Actualmente, Francia cuenta con más de 750 consejos de prevención de la criminalidad, dirigidos por el Alcalde de cada ciudad e integrados por representantes de la comunidad y del gobierno nacional, así como por empleados de todos los sectores: educación, servicios sociales, policía, deportes, vivienda y salud. Algunas evaluaciones iniciales sugieren una reducción del 15% en la cantidad agregada de actos delictivos.

1.1.4 PAÍSES BAJOS

1.1.4.1 van Dijk, J.M. y Junger-Tas, J. (n.d.). "Social Crime Prevention in the Netherlands". (Prevención de la criminalidad social en los Países Bajos).

Este documento da un vistazo general a la experiencia de los Países Bajos en el diseño de una política nacional para la prevención de la criminalidad social, política que ha sido objeto de una inversión superior a los 60 millones de florines (aproximadamente US\$30 millones) anuales para una población de casi 16 millones de habitantes. Los autores también describen el progreso alcanzado al aplicar la política y evalúan los experimentos elaborados como parte de la misma.

1.1.5 SUECIA

1.1.5.1 Erikson, L., Hakansson, M. y Olsson, M. (1992). "Some Observations on Crime Prevention in Sweden". (Algunas observaciones en torno a la prevención de la criminalidad en Suecia). Suecia: Instituto Suizo.

Este documento presenta una explicación de las tendencias del crimen en Suecia y la respuesta de este país a lo largo de las últimas décadas, destacando los principios que guían las actividades de prevención de la criminalidad a nivel nacional. Asimismo, se describe en detalle el modelo empleado por el Consejo Nacional Sueco para la Prevención del Crimen con el

propósito de desarrollar iniciativas locales: análisis criminológicos; desarrollo de prioridades; planeamiento y ejecución de programas; y evaluación.

1.1.5.2 Hakansson, M. (1991). "The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention and Measures to Combat Crime in Sweden". (Consejo Nacional Sueco para la Prevención del Crimen y medidas destinadas a combatir el crimen en Suecia). Suecia.

Este informe destaca la historia y el desarrollo, las actividades y tareas, la estructura actual y el funcionamiento del Consejo Nacional Sueco para la Prevención del Crimen. Asimismo, documenta el reciente compromiso adoptado por el gobierno con respecto a las actividades de prevención de la criminalidad.

1.2 AMÉRICA DEL NORTE

1.2.1 CANADÁ

1.2.1.1 Ministry of the Solicitor General Canada (1984). *Working Together to Prevent Crime: A Practitioner's Handbook*. (Trabajo conjunto para la prevención del crimen: guía del encargado). Ottawa: Ministerio de Abastecimiento y Servicios.

Este "clásico" (disponible en francés e inglés) resume una serie de acontecimientos en la prevención de la criminalidad ocurridos en Canadá, y provee un marco de trabajo detallado para un modelo comunitario de planeamiento de la prevención. Este modelo promueve un enfoque en cuatro áreas: análisis de crímenes; desarrollo de programas; ejecución de programas; y evaluación. También se evalúa a grandes rasgos una serie de programas exitosos de prevención de la criminalidad.

1.2.1.2 National Crime Prevention Council (1995). *Status Report of the First Six Months of Activities of the National Crime Prevention Council*. (Informe de actividades de los primeros seis meses del Consejo Nacional para la Prevención de la Criminalidad). Ottawa: NCP.

Este informe (disponible en francés e inglés) contiene las generalidades de la composición, mandato, política actual y programas futuros, así como actividades recientes del National Crime Prevention Council (Consejo Nacional para la Prevención de la Criminalidad), establecido en julio de 1994. Compuesto de 25 miembros y respaldado por una modesta Secretaría, el Consejo funciona como una entidad independiente del gobierno federal. Su tarea consiste en asesorar a los gobiernos responsables sobre políticas para la prevención de la criminalidad, compartir información sobre modelos prácticos, brindar educación y fomentar la concientización pública, promover asociaciones locales e informar sobre aspectos diarios importantes. La política actual y los programas futuros del Consejo enfatizan la prevención de la criminalidad por medio del desarrollo social en un modelo orientado a los problemas, y en sus primeros años de funcionamiento centrará sus recursos en los niños y jóvenes en cuatro etapas de desarrollo: nacimiento hasta los 6 años; años escolares; años de adolescencia; y transición al trabajo.

1.2.1.3 Standing Committee on Justice and the Solicitor General (Presidente, Bob Horner) (1993). *Crime Prevention in Canada: Toward a National Strategy*. (Prevención de la criminalidad en Canadá: hacia el desarrollo de una estrategia nacional). Ottawa: Cámara de los Comunes.

Este informe (disponible en francés e inglés) propone la participación federal en la prevención de la criminalidad, incluyendo el desarrollo de una política nacional, un consejo nacional, financiamiento, responsabilidad ministerial, apoyo para la creación de un Centro Internacional dedicado a prevenir el delito, la incorporación de un preámbulo al Código Penal, estudios de victimización, prevención de la violencia, respuestas seleccionadas de justicia penal y poderes de arresto específicos. El informe se centra en una combinación de reducción de oportunidades, desarrollo social y gestión de políticas comunitarias. Además, incluye un vistazo general a las tendencias y costos asociados a la criminalidad en Canadá, factores conexos y el enfoque de "fortalecimiento de la seguridad comunitaria".

1.2.1.4 Task Force on Crime Prevention (1993). *Partners in Crime Prevention: For a Safer Québec*, Report of the Task Force on Crime Prevention. (Aliados en la prevención de la criminalidad: para un Quebec más seguro, Informe de la Misión Especial para la Prevención de la criminalidad). Ciudad de Quebec, Quebec: Ministerio de Seguridad Pública.

Este informe (disponible en francés e inglés) proporciona una buena base para desarrollar una política sobre la prevención de la criminalidad en la Provincia de Quebec. El informe llama a la concertación de una asociación multilateral, integrada, que enfatice la prevención de delitos mediante tres áreas específicas: desarrollo socioeconómico; reducción de oportunidades; responsabilidad comunitaria e individual. Presenta veinticinco recomendaciones que señalan áreas especiales de intervención, elementos conducentes a su éxito y las estructuras necesarias para reducir los índices de violencia y criminalidad y mejorar la calidad de vida.

1.2.2 ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

1.2.2.1 Mendel, R.A. (1995). *Prevention or Pork? A Hard-Headed Look at Youth-Oriented Anti-Crime Programs*. (Prevención o Politiquería? Un vistazo práctico a los programas juveniles de prevención de la criminalidad). Washington, D.C.: Foro Americano de Política Juvenil.

Producido en asociación con varias organizaciones no gubernamentales, incluyendo el National Crime Prevention Council, este informe presenta un repaso detallado y actualizado de los programas de prevención en los EE.UU. que han sido eficaces en la reducción del crimen juvenil. Tras un repaso de las investigaciones realizadas sobre las razones para aplicar medidas de prevención en lugar de aplicar "mano dura", se examinan los programas de prevención de la criminalidad en cada uno de los tres niveles de intervención: "ayudar a los jóvenes antes de que empiecen los problemas"; "tratamiento de jóvenes problemáticos"; y "rehabilitación de delincuentes juveniles". El autor recomienda dar mayor importancia a la investigación y evaluación para asegurar un uso más eficiente de los limitados recursos económicos.

1.2.2.2 The United States Conference of Mayors (1994). "Special Edition - The Crime Bill Summarized". (Edición especial - Resumen de la ley contra el crimen). U.S. Mayor, 61 (12).

Esta publicación resume la ley Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act (Control del crimen violento y aplicación de la ley), aprobada por el Senado y la Cámara de Representantes de los EE.UU. en agosto de 1994. La ley constituyó una respuesta a las demandas de alcaldes y jefes de policía de establecer un equilibrio entre la prevención y la supresión del crimen. Entre los puntos más importantes están la asignación de: US\$ 1.600 millones para las ciudades para el establecimiento de medidas sociales de prevención que incluyan asociaciones multidisciplinarias y consultas locales; US\$625 millones para desarrollar programas de prevención de la criminalidad en 15 de los barrios más atacados por el crimen; US\$380 millones para financiar actividades para la prevención del crimen en comunidades; creación del "Consejo para la Prevención de la Criminalidad" -iniciativa del gobierno federal- para coordinar, desarrollar y apoyar los programas de prevención del crimen; US\$1.600 millones para prevenir la violencia contra la mujer; US\$1.400 millones para la prevención y el tratamiento de la drogadicción; y US\$900 millones para iniciativas dirigidas a la población juvenil en riesgo.

1.3 OCEANÍA

1.3.1 AUSTRALIA

1.3.1.1 South Australia, Government of (1989). *Confronting Crime: The South Australian Crime Prevention Strategy*. (Confrontando el crimen: estrategia para la prevención del crimen en el sur de Australia). Oficina del Fiscal General.

Este documento esboza una estrategia amplia para la prevención del crimen en el sur de Australia. Enuncia veintitrés recomendaciones para constituir un enfoque equilibrado hacia la reducción del crimen en los años 90 y después. Una de las recomendaciones más importantes es la necesidad de establecer una estructura para la prevención del crimen con una considerable inversión financiera. En un Plan de Política publicado simultáneamente por el Gobernador de Australia del Sur se anunció el nombramiento del primer Ministro de Prevención del Crimen a nivel mundial.

1.3.2 NUEVA ZELANDA

1.3.2.1 Crime Prevention Unit, Departamento del Primer Ministro y del Gabinete (1994). "The Crime Prevention Unit - A Fact Sheet". (Unidad para la Prevención de la criminalidad - Documento informativo). Wellington, Nueva Zelanda: Unidad para la Prevención de la Criminalidad.

Poco después de la publicación, en 1992, de las recomendaciones del Grupo de Acción para la Prevención de la Criminalidad, el Primer Ministro de Nueva Zelanda conformó la Unidad para la Prevención de la Criminalidad, compuesta por un grupo de oficiales a nivel interdepartamental, para poner en práctica una estrategia nacional destinada a prevenir la criminalidad en asociación con las comunidades. El papel de la Unidad es actuar como asesor principal del gobierno en la formulación de estrategias que ayuden a prevenir actos criminales, realizar funciones de planificación, coordinación y supervisión para mantener y ampliar la estrategia global, y promover el desarrollo de asociaciones. Una de las tareas fundamentales de la Unidad ha sido la de estimular el desarrollo de consejos para fortalecer la seguridad

comunitaria en base a un amplio modelo de prevención de la criminalidad. Hasta la fecha se han constituido más de veinte consejos en toda Nueva Zelanda.

1.4 OTRAS REGIONES DEL MUNDO

1.4.1 REGIÓN ÁRABE

1.4.1.1 General Directorate of Abu Dhabi Police and Centre of Security and Social Studies (1994). *The Recommendations of the Symposium of Crime Prevention*. (Recomendaciones del Simposio sobre prevención de la criminalidad). Abu Dhabi, Emiratos Árabes Unidos, Noviembre 27-29, 1994. Centro de Estudios Sociales y de Seguridad de la Policía de Abu Dhabi en colaboración con el Centro Árabe de Estudios de Seguridad y Capacitación de Riyadh.

Se reunió a líderes gubernamentales, policías y expertos internacionales en la prevención de la criminalidad para ayudar a los Emiratos Árabes Unidos a desarrollar una estrategia integrada de prevención del crimen. Entre las recomendaciones se incluye el establecimiento del primer consejo nacional para la prevención de la criminalidad. Las áreas clave en las que se centrará la prevención en el desarrollo social son: inversión temprana en la juventud; apoyo familiar; y atención a pobreza infantil y bloqueo de oportunidades. Este documento presenta información sobre la incorporación de medidas de prevención del crimen en el diseño de los entornos urbanos. Se articula una serie de mecanismos de participación popular de apoyo a la prevención de la criminalidad, combinada con esfuerzos por crear una relación de trabajo más sólida entre la policía y la comunidad. Además, para hacer frente a la cambiante dinámica del crimen y las respuestas sociales, se recomienda hacer una inversión continua en la investigación y la capacitación.

1.4.2 CHINA

1.4.2.1 Zhu, H., Wang, L., Lu, J., y Zhou, L. (1994). *Victimization in Beijing, China: Results of the International Victim Survey*. (Victimización en Pekín, China: resultados del estudio internacional sobre víctimas). Pekín: Instituto para la Prevención de la Criminalidad y Reforma Criminal, Ministerio de Justicia.

Este informe presenta los hallazgos del primer estudio sobre victimización llevado a cabo en la República Popular de China, como parte del Estudio Internacional sobre Victimización realizado por las NN.UU. en 1994. En el estudio, efectuado en cinco distritos de la municipalidad de Pekín, se determinó que en 1993 aproximadamente 1 de cada 8 personas (13% de la población muestreada) había sido victimizada, mientras que en el período de 1989 a 1994, el 48% había sido victimizada. Los autores informan que el estudio tuvo importantes repercusiones en la prevención de la criminalidad, principalmente en cuanto a tomar en cuenta la necesidad de abordar los delitos graves y menos graves al desarrollar políticas de prevención. En segundo lugar, dada la relación entre crimen y menor calidad de vida, el gobierno debe incluir en sus planes de desarrollo social la prevención de la criminalidad. En tercer lugar, la prevención comienza a nivel local. Finalmente, la educación pública creará mayor conciencia sobre la prevención de la criminalidad y promoverá una intensificación de las medidas destinadas a reducir las oportunidades para cometer delitos.

1.4.3 JAPÓN

1.4.3.1 Miyazawa, K. (1990) "The Changing Situation of Crime and Crime Prevention Measures". (La cambiante situación de la criminalidad y medidas de prevención). En International Forum on Crime Prevention 1990. (Foro internacional sobre la prevención de la criminalidad 1990), pp. 228-231. Tokio, J.U.S.R.1.

El autor presenta un análisis detallado de la cambiante dinámica económica, social y política para el siglo venidero en Japón, resultado principalmente de influencias internacionales. Junto con estas transformaciones, muchas de las cuales generan problemas de uso de la tierra, el autor sostiene que es inevitable el aumento de la criminalidad. Para hacer frente a este aumento, que ya se está materializando en la escalada de los crímenes a la propiedad, el autor promueve la prevención del crimen mediante el diseño urbano y la descentralización de las funciones preventivas a fin de asegurar una mayor participación popular.

1.4.3.2 Agencia de Policía Nacional, Gobierno de Japón (1993). White Paper on Police 1993 (Excerpt). (Informe oficial sobre las fuerzas policiales 1993 - Extracto). Tokio: The Japan Times.

Este informe ofrece un análisis minucioso sobre el crimen y las respuestas que ha dado Japón. Destacan en el informe las actividades de prevención de la criminalidad. Asimismo, se hace énfasis en las sólidas relaciones existentes entre la policía y la comunidad como resultado del establecimiento de "casetas policiales" (koban y chuzaisho) en todo el país, y el papel que desempeñan los agentes policiales en la prevención del crimen, como por ejemplo, mediante servicios de orientación para víctimas, visitas a domicilio, campañas de educación pública. También destacan una serie de iniciativas conjuntas entre la policía y la comunidad para prevenir las violaciones a la seguridad y los bienes personales, delitos graves y la delincuencia juvenil. Agentes policiales, grupos de voluntarios y especialistas en las ciencias humanas han emprendido grandes esfuerzos para proveer servicios a los jóvenes que al parecer están propensos a cometer delitos en etapas posteriores.

1.4.4 REPÚBLICA DE FILIPINAS

1.4.4.1 National Police Commission (1994). Crime Prevention Achievements of the Philippines. (Logros alcanzados en la prevención del crimen en Filipinas). Makati, Metro Manila: Comisión Nacional de Policía, Departamento del Interior y Gobierno Local.

Este informe sirve como compendio de los principales logros alcanzados en Filipinas en la prevención de la criminalidad en los últimos años. Se destaca la labor del Consejo de Prevención de la Criminalidad de Barangay, una estructura establecida en 1982 a nivel nacional para promover la participación activa en actividades importantes de prevención del crimen a nivel local. Entre otros logros significativos se incluyen: estrategias nacionales para la prevención y el control del abuso de drogas; innovadoras técnicas policiales y de prevención del crimen; establecimiento de una unidad policial femenina para abordar de forma eficaz la violencia contra la mujer; y los resultados de investigaciones sobre programas de prevención de la criminalidad que han probado ser efectivos.

1.4.5 ISRAEL

1.4.5.1 Ministro de Policía de Israel (1993). Innovation Exchange. (Intercambio de innovaciones). Publicación no. 4, Jerusalem: Government Printer.

Esta publicación describe innovaciones recientes y pasadas en las labores policiales, reforma judicial y prevención del crimen en Israel. Se destaca la existencia de un centro de prevención del uso de drogas que brinda orientación, tratamiento y servicios de asistencia a inmigrantes jóvenes ilegales, con edades entre los 14 y 18 años, y que están involucrados o corren el riesgo de involucrarse en el consumo de drogas. También se explica el establecimiento de centros comunitarios de servicio policial diseñados para mejorar las relaciones entre la policía y la comunidad, así como los servicios ofrecidos a la comunidad.

2 ESTRATEGIAS PROMETEDORAS EN LA PREVENCIÓN DE LA CRIMINALIDAD

2.1 PREVENCIÓN DE LA CRIMINALIDAD A TRAVÉS DE LA ACCIÓN URBANA

- 2.1.1 EUROPA OCCIDENTAL
- 2.1.2 AMÉRICA DEL NORTE
- 2.1.3 AMÉRICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE
- 2.1.4 EUROPA CENTRAL Y DEL ESTE
- 2.1.5 ÁFRICA

2.2 PREVENCIÓN DE LA CRIMINALIDAD MEDIANTE EL DESARROLLO SOCIAL

- 2.2.1 INVERSIÓN EN LA JUVENTUD
- 2.2.2 CAPACITACIÓN A LOS PADRES DE FAMILIA
- 2.2.3 VIOLENCIA EN LA ESCUELA
- 2.2.4 VIVIENDA POPULAR

2.3 PREVENCIÓN DEL DELITO POR SITUACIÓN

- 2.3.1 ROBO
- 2.3.2 ROBO RESIDENCIAL
- 2.3.3 ROBO DE AUTOS

2.4 ACTIVIDAD POLICIAL INNOVADORA Y PREVENCIÓN DEL DELITO

2.4.1 EVALUACIONES DE PRÁCTICAS POLICIALES INNOVADORAS

2.0.1 Graham, J. y T. Bennett, (1995). *Crime Prevention Strategies in Europe and North America*. (Estrategias para la prevención del crimen en Europa y Norteamérica). (2da. edición). Helsinki, Finlandia: Instituto de Helsinki para la Prevención y Control de la Criminalidad.

Este informe proporciona un inventario completo de iniciativas prometedoras y exitosas en la prevención del crimen en Norteamérica y Europa. El primer capítulo aborda estrategias preventivas dirigidas hacia los factores socioeconómicos que conducen posteriormente a la criminalidad. El segundo capítulo brinda un vistazo a las medidas de prevención aplicadas a situaciones específicas y estudios de casos exitosos. El tercer capítulo examina las estrategias preventivas emprendidas a nivel comunitario, incluyendo las iniciativas policiales. El último capítulo describe las etapas de planeamiento, ejecución y evaluación de medidas preventivas a nivel local. El libro constituye un compendio útil y exhaustivo de estrategias prometedoras para legisladores y encargados de aplicar políticas preventivas.

2.1 PREVENCIÓN DE LA CRIMINALIDAD A TRAVÉS DE LA ACCIÓN URBANA

2.1.0.1 Buendia, H.G. (ed.) (1989). *Urban Crime: Global Trends and Policies*. (Crimen urbano: tendencias y políticas mundiales). Tokio: Universidad de las Naciones Unidas.

Este libro analiza las tendencias y políticas delictivas en ocho de las ciudades más grandes del mundo desde Tokio hasta Lagos. Hace un repaso de la importancia de contar con controles sociales tradicionales sólidos y con igualdad como forma de prevenir la criminalidad, así como las dificultades que representa la urbanización, la industrialización, el crecimiento demográfico y la movilidad. Enfatiza la brecha existente entre los planes de prevención del crimen a nivel mundial y su aplicación, así como el limitado progreso alcanzado por los enfoques de prevención secundarios.

2.1.0.2 Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (1993). *Crime and Socio-demographic Profiles at the Community Level: A Useful Crime Prevention Planning Tool?* (El crimen y perfiles sociodemográficos a nivel comunitario: ¿una herramienta de planificación útil para la prevención del crimen?) Ottawa: Estadísticas de Canadá.

Este informe (disponible en francés e inglés) examina los vínculos entre características sociodemográficas seleccionadas de la población y los incidentes delictivos informados a la policía. Esto se realiza mediante un análisis del Estudio sobre Informes de Crímenes de 1986 y del Censo poblacional del mismo año para ayudar al desarrollo de políticas y programas preventivos más enfocados. Los hallazgos revelan que las características sociodemográficas que más se relacionan con los delitos son los índices de desempleo masculino y las familias de un solo padre, lo que sugiere que se le debe prestar mayor importancia al desarrollo social como forma de prevenir la criminalidad.

2.1.0.3 Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, Oficina de las NN.UU. en Viena (1995). *Results of the Fourth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of the Criminal Justice Systems (1986-1990): Interim Report by the Secretariat.* (Resultados del Cuarto Estudio de las Naciones Unidas sobre Tendencias Delictivas y Operación de los Sistemas Judiciales (1986-1990): informe preliminar de la Secretaría). Viena: Prevención de la Criminalidad y Rama de Justicia Penal.

Este informe (disponible en francés, inglés y español) resume los resultados del Cuarto Estudio de las Naciones Unidas sobre Tendencias Delictivas y Operación de los Sistemas Judiciales. Se enfoca en los cambios ocurridos en los crímenes registrados por la policía, los recursos de la justicia penal y los sistemas carcelarios. Se destaca en el estudio una comparación entre las tasas de homicidios urbanos y las cifras agregadas de desarrollo humano (indicadores combinados de ingreso nacional, expectativa de vida y nivel educativo que proporcionan una medida compuesta del progreso humano). Se determinó que las ciudades con un bajo desarrollo humano tenían tasas combinadas de homicidios casi cinco veces más altas que las ciudades con un alto desarrollo humano. También destaca una comparación entre las tasas de homicidios urbanos y los promedios nacionales para los años 1966-1970 y 1986-1990.

2.1.0.4 Population Action International (1990). *Cities: Life in the World's 100 Largest Metropolitan Areas.* (Ciudades: vida en las 100 ciudades más grandes del mundo). Washington, D.C.: Acción Poblacional Internacional.

En un estudio de las 100 ciudades más grandes del mundo se encontró que diez de ellas tenían tasas de homicidios que oscilaban entre 22 y 64 por cada 100.000 habitantes. A excepción de una

de estas diez ciudades, cada una tenía una baja calidad de vida según los criterios siguientes: porción del ingreso destinado a la alimentación; calidad de la vivienda; densidad demográfica; nivel educativo; mortalidad infantil; ruido; tránsito; y contaminación. Independientemente de unas cuantas excepciones, el estudio encontró que en las 20 ciudades con los mejores índices de desempeño en los rubros anteriores, las tasas de homicidios eran de menos de 2 por cada 100.000 personas.

2.1.1 EUROPA OCCIDENTAL

2.1.1.1 Crime Concern (1993). A Practical Guide to Crime Prevention for Local Partnerships. (Guía práctica para asociaciones locales sobre la prevención del crimen). Londres: Ministerio del Interior.

Este documento fue preparado para promover el apoyo a las comunidades locales que deseaban desarrollar estrategias de prevención de la criminalidad sobre la base de la formación de asociaciones. Guía a las comunidades paso a paso en el desarrollo de iniciativas de prevención a nivel local, derivadas de proyectos similares que han tenido éxito. Se explica con detalle y de una manera fácil de entender cómo organizar las asociaciones, desarrollar programas, administrar proyectos y estrategias, y el contenido de los programas.

2.1.2 AMÉRICA DEL NORTE

2.1.2.1 National Crime Prevention Council (1994). Taking the Offensive to Prevent Crime: How Seven Cities Did It. (Ofensiva en la prevención de la criminalidad: cómo lo hicieron siete ciudades). Washington, D.C.: Consejo Nacional para la Prevención de la Criminalidad.

Este informe hace un repaso detallado a una iniciativa nacional sin precedentes en la que participaron siete de las ciudades más pobladas del estado de Texas. La iniciativa constituyó un proceso integrado de planificación para prevenir la criminalidad que tenía como objetivo promover la coordinación y participación comunitaria en todas las ciudades. Esta iniciativa se llegó a conocer como el Plan de Acción de la ciudad de Texas para Prevenir el Crimen (T-CAP). Las recomendaciones traspasaron los síntomas de las causas de la criminalidad y la violencia, prestando igual importancia a los niños y a los jóvenes, a las familias y a los vecindarios, a la comunidad y a los aspectos de justicia penal. Asimismo, el informe contiene un "modelo" de acción para que otras ciudades participen en iniciativas similares. T-CAP es el primer esfuerzo importante realizado en los Estados Unidos para aplicar lo mejor del pensamiento británico, suizo, francés y danés en la prevención de la criminalidad.

2.1.2.2 National League of Cities (1994). Rethinking Public Safety: The 1994 Futures Report. (Redefiniendo la seguridad pública: el informe de 1994 para futuro). Washington, D.C.: Liga Nacional de Ciudades.

Este informe presenta un plan preliminar de los esfuerzos de la Liga Nacional de Ciudades para tratar de dotar a las ciudades y pueblos de un marco de referencia eficaz para promover la seguridad comunitaria y la prevención del crimen, ahora y en el futuro. Destacan estrategias para identificar las necesidades de seguridad de las comunidades, la movilización de recursos locales, y la ejecución de medidas eficaces para la prevención del crimen y la violencia. Este

informe considera que la violencia está "directamente relacionada con la concentración de la pobreza, la inestabilidad comunitaria, la desintegración familiar, el consumo de drogas ilegales y la presencia de armas de fuego", y hace un llamado al desarrollo de estrategias locales, estatales y nacionales para combatir estos elementos. A lo largo del informe se encuentran ejemplos de estrategias prometedoras para la prevención del crimen y la movilización comunitaria, así como nombres de personas a quienes se puede contactar para obtener información adicional o asesoría en la aplicación de planes.

2.1.2.3 United States Department of Justice (1994). "Pulling America's Communities Together: Project PACT". (Unificación de las comunidades estadounidenses: el proyecto PACT). Washington, D.C.: Departamento de Justicia.

Surgido del Grupo de Trabajo Interdepartamental sobre la Violencia, el Proyecto PACT constituye una asociación federal entre múltiples agencias diseñado para facultar a las comunidades en la lucha contra el crimen. Destaca en esta iniciativa el diseño de estrategias dirigidas por las mismas comunidades y el desmantelamiento de las barreras existentes en todos los niveles de gobierno para reducir y prevenir la violencia en las comunidades estadounidenses. Los sitios donde se iniciará el proyecto son el área metropolitana de Denver, el estado de Nebraska, el área metropolitana de Atlanta y Washington D.C..

2.1.3 AMÉRICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE

2.1.3.1 Eastman, A.C., Carrion, F., y Cobo, G. (eds.) (1995). Ciudad y Violencia en América Latina. Quito: Programa de Gestión Urbana.

Este libro (disponible únicamente en español) hace un repaso a una serie de iniciativas innovadoras en la prevención del crimen en América Latina. Sus editores describen el programa para la prevención de la violencia urbana de la ciudad de Cali denominado DESPAZ (Desarrollo, Seguridad y Paz). Este programa considera que la violencia es un problema social y de salud pública que se puede evitar. Enfocado en las comunidades más violentas de la ciudad, las tres principales áreas de acción del programa (desarrollo social, educación para la paz y policía) descansan sobre un sólido liderazgo y participación comunitario. El desarrollo social se centra en las áreas de atención primaria de la salud, educación y construcción de viviendas por los mismos moradores, y se logra mediante el desarrollo de microempresas. La evaluación de los resultados preliminares del programa en una comunidad que tenía un alto índice de violencia ha mostrado considerables reducciones en las tasas de criminalidad y un mayor compromiso de los residentes con la paz en su comunidad.

2.1.4 EUROPA CENTRAL Y DEL ESTE

2.1.4.1 Alvazzi del Frate, A. y Goryainov, K. (1994). Latent Crime in Russia. Issues and Reports, I. (Crimen latente en Rusia - Hechos e Informes, I.) Roma: Instituto de Investigación de las Naciones Unidas sobre Crimen y Justicia Interregional.

Este informe (disponible en francés e inglés) presenta las recomendaciones del "Seminario Internacional sobre el Crimen Latente: Investigación, Política y Estrategia", celebrado en Moscú, del 3 al 5 de junio de 1993. Las recomendaciones de este seminario se basan en las resoluciones e

investigaciones realizadas a nivel internacional mediante encuestas de victimización. Estas recomendaciones constituyen un plan completo de medidas preventivas, asistencia a las víctimas y enfoques orientados a los problemas para reducir la criminalidad, incluyendo el uso de los estudios longitudinales y de victimización dirigidos a este fin.

2.1.4.2 Bodlakova, I. y Nemej, J. (1994). *Project of Criminality Prevention in the Town of Vsetin* (Proyecto para la prevención de la criminalidad en el pueblo de Vsetin). República Checa: Junta de Prevención de la criminalidad.

Este informe describe el plan puesto en marcha en la República Checa para la "Concepción de un Programa de Prevención de la criminalidad", diseñado por el Ministerio del Interior y aprobado el 3 de noviembre de 1993. Se detalla el plan gubernamental para apoyar proyectos de prevención sistemáticos y de largo plazo que aborden las condiciones sociales y económicas que propician la criminalidad y, asimismo, apoyar la labor de los gobiernos locales como elemento central para la efectiva prevención de la criminalidad. El plan describe la necesidad de que los gobiernos locales ejecuten estrategias según sus necesidades específicas. Este informe también detalla un enfoque para la solución de problemas adoptado por el pueblo de Vsetin con el objetivo de poner en marcha medidas preventivas de primero, segundo y tercer nivel.

2.1.4.3 United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, Ministry of the Interior of the Russian Federation (1994). *Crime and Crime Prevention in Moscow*. (Crimen y prevención del crimen en Moscú). Roma: UNICRI.

Este informe presenta los hallazgos de un estudio sobre los problemas de criminalidad en la ciudad de Moscú y propone un plan de acción amplio para ser aplicado en Moscú y que sirva de modelo para otras ciudades de la Federación Rusa. Se recomienda la creación de un consejo para la prevención del crimen urbano dirigido por el alcalde de la ciudad. Las actividades de prevención del consejo seguirán una metodología rigurosa que involucre: un análisis detallado de la criminalidad; el desarrollo de programas con estrategias de corto, mediano y largo plazo; la organización sistemática de asociaciones multidisciplinarias; y la evaluación sistemática de la criminalidad. El consejo también será responsable de coordinar las distintas agencias involucradas en la prevención del crimen y de brindar capacitación. Será financiado con fondos de los actuales presupuestos judiciales.

2.1.5 ÁFRICA

2.1.5.1 Albert, I.O., Adisa, J., Agbola, T. y Héroult, G. (eds.) (1994). *Urban Management and Urban Violence in Africa*. (Gestión y violencia urbana en África). Vols. 1 y 2. Actas: Simposio Internacional sobre gestión y violencia urbana en África. Ibadan, Nigeria, noviembre 7-11, 1994. Ibadan, Nigeria: Instituto Francés de Investigación en África y la Universidad de Ibadan.

Este libro en dos volúmenes contiene un compendio de los documentos presentados en el Simposio Internacional sobre gestión y violencia urbana en África. Este simposio reunió a prominentes académicos y legisladores de todo África que analizaron los problemas actuales de planificación urbana en la región y las estrategias para superarlos. Al describir los vínculos entre entornos con una deficiente gestión urbana y los crecientes índices de violencia, los presentadores hicieron un llamado a la preparación de una estrategia integral de prevención de

la violencia basada en la reconstrucción de comunidades y que incluyera la aplicación de medidas tales como mayores oportunidades de empleo, mejoramiento de los servicios de transporte y vivienda, y un mayor acceso a la atención de la salud.

2.2 PREVENCIÓN DE LA CRIMINALIDAD MEDIANTE EL DESARROLLO SOCIAL

2.2.0.1 Farrington, D.P. (1993). "Success Stories in the Prevention of Adolescent Aggression and Youth Violence" (Historias de éxito en la lucha contra la agresión de adolescentes y la violencia juvenil). Trabajo presentado en la "Segunda Conferencia Mundial sobre Control de Agresiones", Atlanta, Georgia. Mayo, 1993.

En este documento el autor destaca algunos de los programas más exitosos de prevención de la criminalidad a nivel social como forma de combatir la agresión y la violencia juvenil. Entre los proyectos mencionados se incluye Head Start, un programa de capacitación diseñado para mejorar las habilidades de los padres de familia, las habilidades de asociación de los niños y la respuesta de los maestros en las aulas, así como un programa nacional para reducir los casos de intimidación o abuso en las escuelas.

2.2.0.2 Mulsey, E.P., Arthur, M.W., y Reppucci, N.D. (1993). "The Prevention and Treatment of Juvenile Delinquency: A Review of the Research". (Prevención y tratamiento de la delincuencia juvenil: revisión de las investigaciones). *Clinical Psychology Review*, 13:133-167.

Este artículo revisa la evidencia científica en torno a la efectividad de los programas de prevención y tratamiento en la reducción de la delincuencia juvenil. Se estudian los tres niveles de las estrategias de prevención: primario (la población en general), secundario (la población en peligro) y terciario (la población agresora). Se mencionan aspectos de efectividad en cuanto al costo relacionados con la prevención. Los autores concluyen que "las actividades de intervención deben tener una base amplia, desarrollarse a través de mucho tiempo y ser evaluadas con mayor periodicidad".

2.2.0.3 Yoshikawa, H. (1994). "Prevention as Cumulative Protection: Effects of Early Family Support and Education on Chronic Delinquency and its Risks" (La prevención como protección acumulada: efectos del apoyo familiar y la educación precoz en la delincuencia crónica y sus riesgos). *Psychological Bulletin*, 115(I):001-027.

Este artículo resume el análisis hecho por el autor a 300 programas diseñados para prevenir la violencia mediante métodos de intervención precoz. El análisis señala que la violencia y la criminalidad juvenil se pueden prevenir mediante un modelo de protección acumulada que combina el apoyo familiar y la educación temprana. El autor señala que los modelos individuales de intervención precoz tienen un gran potencial para reducir la violencia futura, pero que los modelos que combinan el apoyo familiar con la educación precoz han demostrado ser aun más exitosos.

2.2.1 INVERSIÓN EN LA JUVENTUD

2.2.1.1 Schweinhart, L.J., Barnes, H.V. y Weikart, D.P., con Barnett, W.S. y Epstein, A.S. (1993). *Significant Benefits: The High/Scope Perry Preschool Through Age 27 (Beneficios significativos: Programa educativo Perry High/Scope hasta los 27 años)*. Monografía de la Fundación High/Scope Educational Research Foundation, 10. Ypsilanti, Michigan: High/Scope Press.

Este libro informa sobre el estudio mejor documentado en el mundo occidental sobre el desarrollo en las primeras etapas de la niñez. Se escogieron al azar 123 niños afroamericanos de 3 y 4 años de edad, nacidos en la pobreza y que corrían el riesgo de fracasar en la escuela. Algunos niños fueron asignados a un grupo con un programa en el que se impartía una educación preescolar activa y de gran calidad, mientras que otros no fueron asignados a ningún programa. Se realizó un seguimiento con el 95% de los niños participantes a la edad de 27 años, el cual demostró importantes logros en el grupo que había sido asignado al programa educativo en contraposición al grupo al que no se le había asignado ningún programa. Entre estos logros se incluyen: 50% menos de arrestos por actos criminales, sólo las tres cuartas partes del grupo habían dependido en una u otra etapa de su vida adulta del sistema de beneficencia pública o de cualquier otro servicio de asistencia social (59% contra 80%), el cuádruple de individuos en el primer grupo ganaba US\$200 o más al mes (29% contra 7%) y una tercera parte más de estos individuos se graduó de un colegio normal o de un colegio para adultos (71% contra 54%). Mediante un análisis de costo/beneficio se determinó que a lo largo de la vida de los participantes el público recibe US\$7.16 por cada dólar invertido en el programa Perry Preschool.

2.2.1.2 Milton S. Eisenhower Foundation (1990). *Youth Investment and Community Reconstruction: Street Lessons on Drugs and Crime For the Nineties (Inversión en la juventud y reconstrucción comunitaria: Lecciones prácticas sobre las drogas y el crimen para los noventa)*. Washington, D.C.: Milton S. Eisenhower Foundation.

Este informe destaca algunos éxitos obtenidos en los Estados Unidos con programas de intervención precoz e inversión en la juventud destinados a combatir la criminalidad en etapas posteriores. Se mencionan especialmente los proyectos Head Start y Job Corps, así como los programas basados en la comunidad establecidos en las zonas menos favorecidas. Una evaluación del programa nacional Job Corps del Ministerio del trabajo, el cual brinda capacitación a jóvenes menos favorecidos entre 16 y 24 años de edad en un ambiente estructurado y de apoyo, demostró que por cada dólar invertido, la sociedad recibe \$1.45 al reducirse los costos asociados a la criminalidad y el abuso de drogas, el sistema de beneficencia pública y la baja productividad laboral. El índice de arrestos entre los individuos que participaron en el programa mostró una reducción del 30% en comparación con el grupo de control.

2.2.1.3 Zigler, E., Taussig, C. y Black, K. (1992). "Early Childhood Intervention: A Promising Preventative for Juvenile Delinquency". (Intervención en las primeras etapas de la niñez: Un programa prometedor de prevención de la delincuencia juvenil). *American Psychologist*, 47(8): 997-1006.

Este artículo hace un repaso de una serie de estudios longitudinales sobre programas de intervención en las primeras etapas de la niñez de éxito comprobado en la reducción del abuso y abandono infantil, delincuencia juvenil y criminalidad posterior. En cada uno de los estudios

los principales elementos interventores fueron el cuidado infantil y el contacto con los padres de los niños. El Programa de Visitas a Domicilio de Enfermeras de la Universidad de Rochester demostró una reducción del 75% en el abuso y abandono infantil en las madres que se visitaron después del parto y que recibieron algún otro tipo de tratamiento. El Programa de Investigación de Desarrollo Familiar de la Universidad de Syracuse demostró que a la edad de 13 a 16 años sólo el 6% de los niños en el programa había estado en libertad condicional en contraposición con un 22% en el grupo del control. En el Programa de Investigación sobre Bienestar Infantil de la Universidad de Yale se encontró que los niños varones que participaron en el programa mostraban comportamientos menos antisociales y agresivos que los niños en el grupo de control -aclarando que los niños todavía no habían llegado a la edad de comienzo de la delincuencia. El estudio realizado por el Centro de Desarrollo de Relaciones Padre-Hijo de Houston encontró que los niños de 5 a 8 años que habían participado en su programa y eran niños que participaron en el programa de intervención, tenían un comportamiento menos hostil y agresivo que los niños que no participaron en el programa.

2.2.2 CAPACITACIÓN A LOS PADRES DE FAMILIA

2.2.2.1 Patterson, G.R., Chamberlain, P. y Reid, J.B. (1982). "A Comprehensive Evaluation of a Parent-Training Program". (Evaluación completa de una programa de capacitación para los padres de familia). *Behavior Therapy*, 13: 638-650.

Los autores evalúan los resultados de un estudio dirigido a las familias de niños antisociales y realizado por el Centro de Aprendizaje Social de Oregon con el fin de capacitar a los padres de familia para que ellos a su vez capaciten a los hijos que exhibieran problemas de conducta. Un grupo experimental de familias aprendió procedimientos de capacitación enseñados por parte de personal calificado cuya labor fue supervisada durante un período ilimitado. Se observó una considerable reducción del comportamiento irregular detectado en el grupo experimental en comparación con el grupo de control.

2.2.2.2 Tremblay, R.E., Vitaro, F., Bertrand, L., LeBlanc, M., Beauchesne, H., Boileau, H. y David, L. (1992). "Parent and Child Training to Prevent Early Onset of Delinquency: The Montréal Longitudinal-Experimental Study". (Capacitación para padres e hijos para evitar el inicio precoz de la delincuencia: Estudio longitudinal-experimental de Montreal). En J. McCord y R.E. Tremblay (eds.), *Preventing Antisocial Behavior: Interventions from Birth through Adolescence*, (Prevención del comportamiento antisocial: Intervenciones desde el nacimiento hasta la adolescencia), pp. 117-138. Nueva York: The Guilford Press.

Este estudio muestra los éxitos alcanzados por la estrategia multi-intervencionista para ayudar a eliminar el comportamiento antisocial en niños varones problemáticos en los primeros años de formación (kindergarten). Las técnicas de Patterson para la capacitación de padres de familia fueron aplicadas a los padres de los niños experimentales, mientras que los niños recibieron dos años de capacitación especializada diseñada para estimular las destrezas sociales y el autocontrol. Los resultados del programa de seguimiento de tres años (edades 9 a 12) mostraron que el grupo experimental de niños "era menos agresivo físicamente en la escuela, estaban más a menudo en aulas con niños de su edad, tenían menos problemas serios de ajuste en la escuela, y hubo menos casos de comportamiento delictivo".

2.2.3 VIOLENCIA EN LA ESCUELA

2.2.3.1 Hawkins, J.D., Von Cleve, E. y Catalano, R.F. (1991). "Reducing Early Childhood Aggression: Results of a Primary Prevention Program", (Reducción de la agresión infantil en sus primeras etapas: Resultados de un programa de prevención primario), *Journal of American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 30(2): 208-217.

Este artículo resalta los efectos combinados de un programa de capacitación padres de familia- maestros, diseñado para reducir el comportamiento antisocial entre los estudiantes de primer grado en ocho escuelas primarias públicas en Seattle, a inicios de los años 80. Los resultados de las intervenciones de los padres de familia y los maestros, en las que se incluyó un énfasis en la gestión de relaciones familiares y destrezas para construir relaciones, y el mejoramiento de los métodos de instrucción, respectivamente, mostraron una reducción del comportamiento antisocial entre los niños y niñas caucásicos, pero no se observó ningún cambio significativo entre los niños y niñas afroamericanos.

2.2.3.2 Jaffe, P.G., Sudermann, M., Reitzel, D., y Killip, S.M. (1992). "An Evaluation of a Secondary School Primary Prevention Program on Violence in Intimate Relationships" (Evaluación de un Programa Básico de Prevención en una Escuela Secundaria sobre Violencia en Relaciones Intimas). *Violence and Victims*, 7(2):129-146.

Este artículo destaca los resultados de una evaluación realizada de un programa básico de prevención para ataques contra esposas y violencia durante citas, la cual empleó discusiones de grupos grandes y de clases sobre dichos temas dirigidas a estudiantes de grados 9 a 13 en cuatro escuelas secundarias. Exámenes posteriores y evaluaciones de seguimiento retrasadas revelaron importantes cambios positivos en actitud, conocimiento y comportamiento entre una muestra seleccionada al azar de los participantes en relación con una valoración previamente realizada.

2.2.3.3 Olweus, D. (1991). "Bully/Victim Problems Among School Children: Basic Facts and Effects of a School Based Intervention Program" (Problemas de Agresor/Víctima entre Niños Escolares: Datos Básicos y Efectos de un Programa Escolar de Intervención). En D.J. Pepler y K.H. Rubin (Eds.), *The Development and Treatment of Childhood Aggression*, pp. 411-448. Hillsdale, New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc.

Este artículo describe una estrategia nacional de intervención en Noruega en 1983 para reducir la agresión infantil. Se le dio énfasis a la participación de padres y maestros y al desarrollo de reglas explícitas sobre comportamiento inaceptable y de sanciones no-corporales en respuesta a la violación de dichas reglas. Una evaluación del programa reveló una disminución en agresión de un 50% a través de 2 años, mientras que también demostró tasas disminuidas de robos, vandalismo y faltas a clases.

2.2.4 VIVIENDA POPULAR

2.2.4.1 Willemse, H.M. (1994). "Developments in Dutch Crime Prevention" (Desarrollos en la Prevención del Delito Holandesa). En R.V. Clarke (Ed.), *Crime Prevention Studies*, Volume 2, pp.33-47. Monsey, New York: Criminal Justice Press.

En este capítulo el autor describe cuatro proyectos exitosos de prevención del delito por situación iniciados en Holanda en los 1980s. Se resalta el programa de la Ciudad de Delft, el cual fue diseñado para reducir los problemas de crimen y deterioro comunal en un proyecto de vivienda popular. Encabezado por el Departamento Administrativo de la Ciudad, se inició un programa comprensivo incorporando inversión en la juventud a través de la provisión de instalaciones recreativas, supervisión de edificios, el rediseño de vecindades y la reducción de familias con muchos niños. No se implementó ninguna medida sin consultar con los residentes. Una evaluación demostró que durante tres años el número de delitos reportados por 100 unidades de vivienda disminuyó en más de 50% de un máximo inicial de más de 70 a la tasa promedio de aproximadamente 30 para toda la municipalidad.

2.2.4.2 Safe Neighbourhoods Unit (1993). *Crime Prevention on Council Estates (Prevención del Delito en Urbanizaciones Municipales)*. London: Her Majesty's Stationary Office.

Este informe se centra en el desarrollo y el valor de medidas de prevención del delito dirigidas a proyectos de vivienda a lo largo de Inglaterra y Gales. El informe se divide en dos partes: una revisión de las investigaciones e información, y una revisión del análisis de costo-beneficio y de la valoración de costo-efectividad de medidas de prevención del delito. Se resaltan las conclusiones obtenidas de iniciativas de prevención del delito basadas en su confianza en cambios a diseño y manejo, y en la implementación de medidas de seguridad, de carácter social y policial.

2.3 PREVENCIÓN DEL DELITO POR SITUACIÓN

2.3.0.1 Clarke, R.V. (Ed.) (1992). *Situational Crime Prevention: Successful Case Studies (Prevención del Delito por Situación: Estudios de Casos Exitosos)*. New York: Harrow and Heston.

En el capítulo introductorio, Clarke hace un resumen del base teórico de prevención del delito por situación, describe en detalle las 12 técnicas de este enfoque y resalta su alcance y efectividad, mencionando el viejo debate sobre "desplazamiento", y el fenómeno investigado más recientemente de "difusión de beneficios". Asuntos de políticas y dificultades de implementación son discutidos. El autor proporciona un argumento convincente en contra de la creencia general de que las medidas basadas en situación solo son útiles para prevenir delitos de naturaleza oportunista, aquellos considerados muchas veces como menos serios. Éxitos por medio de la desviación de delincuentes y el control de facilitadores son presentados en la reducción de delitos de violencia con pocas o ninguna muestra apreciable de desviación.

2.3.0.2 Felson, M. (1992). "Routine Activities and Crime Prevention: Armchair Concepts and Practical Action" (*Actividades Rutinarias y Prevención del Delito: Conceptos Teóricos y Acción Práctica*). *Studies on Crime and Crime Prevention*, 1(1):30-34.

En este artículo se utiliza un nivel ambiental de análisis para examinar el enfoque de actividad rutinaria con el propósito de demostrar la práctica y potencial para evitar el crimen a través de

medidas basadas en situación. A este nivel, la prevención del delito busca modificar levemente la conducta humana desviando los delincuentes probables del camino de blancos potenciales, y manteniendo un flujo de guardianes capaces cerca de los flujos de blancos potenciales.

2.3.1 ROBO

2.3.1.1 Ekblom, P. (1992). "Preventing Post Office Robberies in London: Effects and Side Effects" (La Prevención de Robos en el Correo de Londres: Efectos Primarios y Secundarios). En R.V. Clarke (Ed.), *Situational Crime Prevention: Successful Case Studies*, pp. 66-74. New York: Harrow and Heston.

Este estudio de caso describe un proyecto de una Unidad de Prevención del Delito de la Oficina Central llevado a cabo en Londres, Inglaterra, a principios de los 1980's para reducir robos en correos a través de la técnica de fortalecimiento del blanco ("aumentando el esfuerzo") del enfoque de prevención del delito por situación. Por medio del mejoramiento de las pantallas anti-ladrones en los mostradores de todos los 1,300 sub-correos de la Región Postal de Londres (capacitación de personal también fue proporcionado) se realizó una reducción de más de 40% del nivel esperado en robos sobre el mostrador, o aproximadamente 45 robos por año. El autor también encontró evidencia de una "difusión de beneficios" notada por una reducción en robos contra personal y clientela que no estaba protegido por las pantallas.

2.3.1.2 Hunter, R.D. and Jeffrey, C.R. (1992). "Preventing Convenience Store Robbery through Environmental Design" (La Prevención de Robos en Mercaditos por Medio de Diseño Ambiental). En R.V. Clarke (Ed.), *Situational Crime Prevention: Successful Case Studies*, pp.194-204. New York: Harrow and Heston.

Este estudio de caso revisa previas investigaciones sobre medidas de Prevención del Delito por Medio de Diseño Ambiental (PDMDA) para reducir robos en mercaditos. En los 14 estudios revisados, las técnicas de prevención del delito por situación en que más se confiaron incluyeron: vigilancia por empleados (dos o más dependientes trabajando); eliminación del blanco (técnicas de manejo de efectivo, ie., limitación de la cantidad de efectivo disponible); control de acceso (ie., iluminación al fondo y a los lados del mercadito); y vigilancia natural. La Ciudad de Gainesville, Florida, se describe en mayor detalle; uno de los mejores usos de medidas de PDMDA ante robos en mercaditos. A través de una ordenanza municipal requiriendo el cumplimiento por parte de los mercaditos con las medidas mencionadas arriba, además del empleo de aparatos de seguridad y de dos dependientes durante la noche, se disminuyeron los robos en mercaditos en 81% en un período de cinco años, de un máximo de 97 en 1986 a un mínimo de 18 en 1990.

2.3.1.3 Lavrakas, P.J. y Kushmuk, J.W. (1986). "Evaluating Crime Prevention through Environmental Design: The Portland Commercial Demonstration Project" (La Evaluación de Prevención del Delito por Medio de Diseño Ambiental: El Proyecto de Demostración Commercial de Portland). En D.P. Rosenbaum (Ed.), *Community Crime Prevention: Does it Work?*, pp. 202-227. Beverly Hills, California: Sage Publications.

Los resultados de dos evaluaciones individuales (1977 y 1979-1980) realizadas sobre el Proyecto de Demostración Commercial de Portland para la Prevención del Delito por medio de Diseño

Ambiental se presentan en este capítulo. A través de tales medidas como el aumento de vigilancia formal y natural, mejor iluminación y más firme cohesión comercial-comunitaria, la primera evaluación, utilizando estadísticas criminales reportadas, mostró una reducción de 17% en robos comerciales. Robos comerciales y residenciales también se redujeron por 48% y 14%, respectivamente. La segunda evaluación mostró resultados similares.

2.3.2 ROBO RESIDENCIAL

2.3.2.1 Cirel, P., Evans, P., McGillis, D., y Whitcomb, D. (1977). *An Exemplary Project: Community Crime Prevention (Un Proyecto Ejemplar: Prevención Comunitaria del Delito)*. Seattle, Washington: National Criminal Justice Reference Service.

Este informe describe uno de los éxitos más citados de programas de vigilancia comunitaria - el Programa de Prevención Comunitaria del Delito de Seattle de los 1970s (el programa ya no existe en su forma clásica). El programa fue más allá de los principios básicos de vigilancia comunitaria incorporando muchas diferencias en las técnicas de manejo de habilidades de la implementación. El programa logró y mantuvo por tres años una reducción de 50% en robos residenciales en áreas participantes de la ciudad, las cuales comenzaron con robo en 1 casa de 16.

2.3.2.2 Forrester, D., Frenz, S., O'Connell, M., y Pease, K. (1990). *The Kirkholt Burglary Prevention project: Phase II (El Proyecto de Prevención de Robo de Kirkholt: Fase II)*. Crime Prevention Unit Paper #23. London: Home Office.

Los autores describen el éxito de una iniciativa para prevenir robos dirigida a una urbanización de la autoridad local en Rochdale, Inglaterra, de muy alto riesgo. Por medio del fortalecimiento del blanco, la eliminación del blanco, la identificación de bienes, y el mejoramiento de la vigilancia informal a casas previamente victimizadas, se vió una reducción de un 75% en robos durante un período de cuatro años. Además, hubo una reducción sustancial en el número total de robos en el resto de la urbanización, lo cual sugiere una difusión de beneficios.

2.3.3 ROBO DE AUTOS

2.3.3.1 Mayhew, P., Clarke, R.V., y Hough, M. (1992). "Steering Column Locks and Car Theft" (Retenes en las Columnas de Dirección y el Robo de Autos). En R.V. Clarke (Ed.), *Situational Crime Prevention: Successful Case Studies*, pp. 52-65. New York: Harrow and Heston.

Este estudio de caso examina el desplazamiento específico de robos de autos después de la introducción de retenes en las columnas de dirección en autos en Alemania Occidental, Inglaterra y Gales. Las conclusiones mostraron que la introducción de tales medidas solo para carros nuevos en Inglaterra y Gales resultó en un aumento en robos de autos viejos. Para Alemania, los autos nuevos y viejos fueron equipados con retenes en las columnas de dirección al mismo tiempo, resultando en una reducción de más de un 60% en robos de autos.

2.3.3.2 Poyner, B. (1992). "Situational Crime Prevention in Two Parking Facilities" (Prevención del Delito por Situación en Dos Estacionamientos). En R.V. Clarke (Ed.), *Situational Crime Prevention: Successful Case Studies*, pp. 174-184. New York: Harrow and Heston.

Este estudio de caso resume el efecto sobre delitos contra autos (robo de autos y robo de artículos en autos) de la introducción las técnicas de prevención del delito por situación de control de acceso y vigilancia formal y natural en dos estacionamientos en Inglaterra. Una evaluación de seguimiento de dos años sobre mejoras en alumbramiento, obstrucción de puntos de entrada, y vigilancia natural en un estacionamiento urbano que estaba sufriendo de vandalismo y robos de artículos en los autos mostró una reducción de casi un 50% en el total de crímenes reportados. Al examinar si había algún desplazamiento de estos crímenes a dos estacionamientos cercanos, el autor más bien encontró, por medio de una evaluación similar, una difusión de beneficios - ambos estacionamientos experimentaron una reducción considerable en el crimen total, robo de autos, y robo de artículos en los autos. A través de la implementación de varias medidas de vigilancia natural junto con el uso de cámaras de televisión de circuito cerrado, se lograron reducciones en todas las tres categorías de delitos contra autos en el estacionamiento de una universidad; más notablemente, en robos de artículos en los carros - una reducción de 67% en el período de un año. Una difusión de beneficios también fue realizado por un estacionamiento adyacente que no estaba monitoreado por la cámara de televisión de circuito cerrado.

2.4 ACTIVIDAD POLICIAL INNOVADORA Y PREVENCIÓN DEL DELITO

2.4.0.1 Ministry of the Solicitor General of Ontario (1991). "Bill 107: An Act to Revise the Police Act and Amend the Law Relating to Police Services" (Proyecto de Ley 107: Un Acta para Modificar el Acta Policial y Enmendar la Ley Referente a Servicios Policiales). Fact Sheet. Toronto: Queen's Printer for Ontario.

Este proyecto de ley enuncia seis principios que deben ser la base de la actividad policial. Estos incluyen hacer la seguridad de las personas y propiedades el primer principio para la actividad policial en Ontario y requerir que la policía trabaje con la comunidad para lograr eso. Desarrolla cuatro principios adicionales que se refieren a víctimas, derechos humanos, multiculturalismo, y representatividad. Estos principios deben aplicarse a juntas municipales de servicios policiales, jefes de policía, y policías. Los procedimientos para capacitación y quejas deberían tener como enfoque estos principios.

2.4.0.2 Murphy, C. (1992). *Problem-Oriented Policing: A Manual for the Development and Implementation of Problem-Oriented Policing (Actividad Policial Orientada hacia Problemas: Un Manual para el Desarrollo e Implementación de la Actividad Policial Orientada hacia Problemas)*. Ottawa: Ministry of the Solicitor General Canada.

Este informe (en francés e inglés) describe los problemas de las actividad policial impulsada por incidentes, y proporciona una examinación profunda de los cuatro componentes principales de las prácticas policiales orientadas hacia problemas: identificación del problema; análisis; respuesta estratégica; y evaluación. Para esos capítulos que describen los cuatro componentes principales de un enfoque de resolución de problemas, el autor proporciona varios criterios y

fuentes de información que deberían ser considerados. Varios ejemplos aplicados también son proporcionados.

2.4.1 EVALUACIONES DE PRACTICAS POLICIALES INNOVADORAS

2.4.1.1 Sherman, L.W. (1992). "Attacking Crime: Police and Crime Control" (Atacando el Delito: La Policia y el Control de la Criminalidad). En M. Tonry y N. Morris (Eds.), *Modern Policing*, pp. 159-230. Chicago: University of Chicago.

Este artículo revisa la base de conocimiento de lo aprendido a la fecha acerca de la epidemiología de los objetos del control de crimen y los resultados del trabajo policial. El autor resalta la necesidad de más investigación sobre las condiciones para el exitoso trato de blancos de alto riesgo: menos del 3% de las direcciones físicas y 3% de la población de una ciudad produce más de la mitad de los crímenes y arrestos. También se sostiene que la asignación apropiada de recursos debe acompañar al mejoramiento de la actividad policial.

2.4.1.2 Skogan, W.G. (1993). "La Police Communautaire aux Etats-Unis" (Actividad Policial Comunitaria en los Estados Unidos). En Institut des Hautes Etudes de la Securite Interieure (Ed.), *Les Cahiers De La Securite Interieure: Systemes de Police Compares et Cooperation*, pp. 121-149. Actes du colloque international de l'IHESI, Paris, 1-4 Decembre 1992. Paris: Institut des Hautes Etudes de la Securite Interieure.

Este artículo (publicado únicamente en francés) enfoca las inovaciones recientes en la actividad policial en los Estados Unidos. Está destacada una revisión detallada de evaluaciones de experimentos de actividad policial inovadora llevados a cabo en seis ciudades de los Estados Unidos. Los resultados revelan que la actividad policial inovadora reduce temor y el nivel de desorden social y desintegración física, pero no proporcionan evidencia conclusiva con respecto a la habilidad de reducir significativamente las victimizaciones.

2.4.1.3 Sparrow, M., Moore, M. H., y Kennedy, D. M. (1990). *Beyond 911: A New Era for Policing* (Más Allá del 911: Una Nueva Era para la Actividad Policial). U.S.A.: Basic Books.

Basándose en experiencias tales como las de Los Angeles (Wilshire Area), Newport News, Virginia, y Link Valley, Texas, este libro explora los métodos policiales inovadores para enfrentar las crecientes tasas de crimen y peticiones para servicios policiales. Proporciona ejemplos de como la actividad policial orientada hacia problemas llevada a cabo en conjunto con las comunidades ha transformado a barrios infestados con drogas, proyectos de vivienda pública deteriorados, y conflictos raciales. Propone reconstituir los valores policiales, la responsabilidad policial, los emparejamientos, y la experimentación.

2.4.1.4 Spelman, W. y Eck, J.E. (1987). "Problem-Oriented Policing" (Actividad Policial Orientada Hacia Problemas). *Research in Brief*, January. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice.

Además de proporcionar un resumen de la base investigatoria y las etapas de implementación de la actividad policial orientada hacia problemas, este artículo destaca los éxitos de un

proyecto de actividad policial orientada hacia problemas realizado por el Departamento Policial de Newport News, Virginia, y el Foro de Investigación Ejecutiva Policial auspiciado por el Instituto Nacional de Justicia. Enfocando a problemas específicos en áreas de alto riesgo de la ciudad, este metodo mostró reducciones significativas en robos personales (39%), robos residenciales (35%), y robos de artículos en vehículos (53%). Un libro escrito por Eck y Spelman (1987) titulado, Resolución de Problemas: Actividad Policial Orientada hacia Problemas en Newport News, publicado por el Foro de Investigación Ejecutiva Policial, describe otras iniciativas exitosas de actividad policial orientada hacia problemas.

3. POLITICAS SOCIO-ECONOMICAS QUE AFECTAN EL CRIMEN

- 3.1 COMISIONES NACIONALES
 - 3.2 PAISES DE BAJA CRIMINALIDAD
 - 3.3 LOS NIÑOS
 - 3.4 SALUD PUBLICA
 - 3.5 LAS ARMAS DE FUEGO
 - 3.6 LAS DROGAS
 - 3.7 MEDIOS DE COMUNICACION MASIVA
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3.1 COMISIONES NACIONALES

3.1.1 National Committee on Violence (1990). *Violence: Directions for Australia (Violencia: Direcciones para Australia)*. Canberra, Australia: Australian Institute of Criminology.

Este informe revisa el extento de la violencia y sus causas, y hace recomendaciones para su prevención y control. Sus conclusiones enfocan a la agresión familiar, factores culturales, tales como normas de conducta, desigualdad económica, desintegración y ambiente cultural, factores de personalidad y el abuso de sustancias, la media y la educación. Incluye 138 recomendaciones que abarcan métodos integradores, salud y bienestar, empleo y capacitación, vivienda, transporte público, deporte y recreación, asuntos aborígenes, derecho penal, y actividad policial.

3.1.2 Reiss, A.J. Jr., y J.A. Roth (Eds.)(1993). *Understanding and Preventing Violence (La Comprensión y Prevención de la Violencia)*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press.

Este importante libro sintetiza el conocimiento sistemático sobre las causas de la violencia desde una perspectiva biológica, sicosocial, de situación, salud pública, y social. Enfoca sobre el licor, las drogas, la violencia familiar y las armas de fuego. Recomienda esfuerzos que mejoren el desarrollo infantil, los programas escolares en contra de la agresividad entre niños, la estructura socio-económica, la intervención policial en mercados ilegales para armas de fuego y drogas, y el financiamiento de investigaciones de salud pública relacionadas con la violencia.

3.1.3 Schwind, H.D., Baumann, J., Schneider, U. y Winter, M. (1989). *Ursachen, Pravention und Kontrolle von Gewalt (Comision Independiente Gubernamental sobre la Prevencion y Control de la Violencia)*. Berlin: Dunker and Humblot.

La Comisión sobre la Prevención y Control de la Violencia proporciona un extenso análisis y recomendaciones prácticas en alemán (con un extenso y útil resumen en inglés y francés). Proporciona un análisis comprensivo de la investigación nacional e internacional sobre las causas de la violencia, incluyendo violencia en las calles, en las escuelas, en los estadios, y dentro de la familia, además de violencia motivada por asuntos políticos. Hace recomendaciones para la inversión en la juventud, planificación y vivienda urbana, prevención relacionada con situación, prevención de violencia familiar, y programas escolares, además de

desviación del sistema de justicia criminal, reconciliación entre víctimas y agresores, protección y asistencia para víctimas. Recomienda la responsabilidad inter-gubernamental para la prevención y control de la violencia. Comenta sobre la responsabilidad de los medios de comunicación masiva en reportar sobre la violencia.

3.2 PAISES DE BAJA CRIMINALIDAD

3.2.1 Adler, F. (1983). *Nations Not Obsessed With Crime (Naciones No Obsesionadas con el Crimen)*. Littleton, Colorado: Wayne State University.

El autor propone determinar como algunos países han podido mantener bajas tasas de criminalidad, mientras que otros se mantienen preocupados por su aumento. Se examinan diez países en distintas regiones del mundo, usando información cuantitativa y cualitativa. Los resultados revelaron que agencias eficaces de control social, incluida la familia y otros mecanismos de control, intensificaron los valores compartidos y contribuyeron a las bajas tasas de criminalidad.

3.2.2 Clinard, M. (1978). *Cities with Little Crime: The Case of Switzerland (Ciudades con Poco Crimen: El Caso de Suiza)*. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press.

Este libro representa un analisis del estado de crimen en Suiza durante la decada de 1970 y un estudio comparado de otros países Europeos y los Estados Unidos. Una prueba del hipótesis que los países caracterizados por la opulencia, industrialización y urbanización tienen altas tasas de criminalidad, mostró que Suiza era una excepción. Se dan varias explicaciones para este hallazgo, tales como el lento crecimiento urbano, mayor participación de los ciudadanos en el gobierno, y cohesión comunitaria.

3.3 LOS NIÑOS

3.3.1 Carnegie Corporation of New York (1994). *Starting Points: Meeting the Needs of Our Youngest Children (Puntos de Comienzo: Atendiendo las Necesidades de Nuestros Niños Más Pequeños)*. New York: Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Este informe ilustra de manera gráfica las necesidades de desarrollo humano de niños pequeños y sus familias en los Estados Unidos. Se basa en investigaciones convincentes que demuestran el valor duradero de la atención a niños pequeños con el proposito de prevenir daños posteriores. Cuidado pre y posnatal adecuado, personas responsables para cuidar a los niños, y el fuerte apoyo de la comunidad ofrecen a los niños el comienzo que necesitan en la vida para evitar una lista creciente de problemas. Las recomendaciones requieren acción en cuatro áreas claves: promover la paternidad responsable, garantizar alternativas de calidad para el cuidado de los niños, asegurar buena salud y protección, y movilizar las comunidades para que apoyen a los niños pequeños y sus familias.

3.3.2 Farrington, D.P. (1992). "Criminal Career Research: Lessons for Crime Prevention" (Investigaciones sobre la Carrera Criminal: Lecciones para la Prevención del Delito). *Studies on Crime and Crime Prevention*, 1(1):7-29.

Este artículo resume los hallazgos más importantes de las investigaciones sobre la carrera criminal y las implicaciones que tienen para la prevención del delito, entre ellas capacitar a los padres, evitar relaciones anti-sociales, historias positivas de empleo, y programas de atención para niños pequeños y jóvenes.

3.3.3 Hewlett, S.A. (1993). *Child Neglect in Rich Nations (El Descuido de los Niños en Naciones Ricas)*. New York: United Nations Children's Fund.

Este libro describe detalladamente cómo y por qué, desde la mitad de la década de 1970, una creciente proporción grande de las naciones ricas han descuidado sus futuros - los niños. El autor señala que durante este período surgieron dos métodos dominantes referentes al bienestar de los niños: "un modelo Anglo-Americano lleno de negligencia" y "un modelo Europeo de mayor apoyo". Los gobiernos que empleaban el primer modelo a través de recortes en políticas tributarias y de transferencias para familias pobres, han fracasado en la reducción de las ya existentes altas tasas de pobreza infantil. Aumentos en las tasas de suicidio de adolescentes, el número de casos reportados de abuso de niños, el número de personas sin vivienda, y el número de jóvenes que abandonan el estudio son algunos de los resultados de la negligencia en las naciones Anglo-Americanas. Se destacan las estrategias que funcionan, entre ellas: cuidado prenatal y posnatal en Holanda, permisos de ausencia para padres que trabajan en Suecia, cuidado de niños en Francia, pensiones familiares en Bélgica, y lugares de trabajo con actitud positiva hacia la familia en el Reino Unido y los Estados Unidos. Exitosas políticas públicas en muchos países de Europa Occidental se destacan por su acceso universal, mientras que los éxitos Norteamericanos se han limitado a programas aislados, algunos mostrando únicamente logros marginales.

3.3.4 Sherman, A. (1994). *Wasting America's Future: The Children's Defense Fund Report on the Cost of Child Poverty (Desperdiciando el Futuro de América: El Informe del Fondo de Defensa Infantil sobre el Costo de la Pobreza Infantil)*. Boston: Beacon Press.

Este libro presenta los resultados de la investigación del primer estudio de este tipo, realizado para estimar los costos humanos y económicos de la pobreza infantil en los Estados Unidos, posiblemente en el mundo. Utilizando la futura salida económica como la medida principal, los hallazgos revelan que si los EE.UU. mantiene los niveles actuales de pobreza infantil (14.6 millones de niños), los costos resultantes para la economía Americana son de hasta \$177 billones anuales o \$12,105 por cada niño pobre. El autor señala que esto representa solo un estimado conservador, ya que los costos debidos a problemas evitables tales como la educación de niños atrasados, cuidado médico, el valor de la pérdida de vida, y el crimen no fueron examinados. Por medio de una comparación de los beneficios y costos relacionados con eradicar la pobreza infantil, el estudio determinó que no solo es muy costeable, pero probablemente produciría un incremento neto a lo largo del tiempo.

3.3.5 United Nations Children's Fund (1993). *The Progress of Nations (El Progreso de las Naciones)*. New York: United Nations Children's Fund.

Este informe anual (en francés e inglés) destaca los fracasos de los países industrializados para reducir la pobreza infantil y compara estos niveles con las tasas de homicidio y suicidio para personas entre las edades de 15 a 24 años. Los Estados Unidos va delante de todos los otros países, con el 20% de sus niños viviendo bajo el límite de pobreza, además de tener la tasas más altas de homicidio. Las tasas de suicidio aumentaron durante los últimos 20 años en 11 de los 14 países estudiados. El "Progreso de las Naciones" de 1994 informa que hay hasta un millón de niños(as) prostitutas en ocho países de Asia, la mayoría retenida contra su voluntad en prostíbulos y salones de masajes.

3.4 SALUD PUBLICA

3.4.1 Mercy, J.A., Rosenberg, M.L., Powell, K.E., Broome, C.V., y Roper, W.L. (1993). "Public Health Policy for Preventing Violence" (Política de Salud Pública para la Prevención de la Violencia). *Health Affairs*, 12(4):7-29.

Los autores presentan una agenda comprensiva de salud pública para cambiar radicalmente la actual respuesta dominante al crimen violento en los Estados Unidos, de una de política de justicia criminal o "después del hecho" a una basada en la prevención - cambios en el ambiente social y físico y en la educación. Las contribuciones de la comunidad de salud pública a la prevención de la violencia incluyen: un enfoque hacia la prevención, un método sistemático, científico para el análisis y la intervención, y asociaciones multi-disciplinarias involucrando a individuos de todos los sectores pertinentes. La prevención de muertes y heridas relacionadas con armas de fuego es una alta prioridad de la política de salud pública referente a la prevención de la violencia en los EE.UU., donde en 1990 más de 15,600 personas fueron asesinadas con armas de fuego; otras 20,000 muertes se atribuyen a suicidios y a heridas no intencionales producidos por armas de fuego.

3.4.2 Romer, C.J. (1993). "Injury and Violence: From Fate to Health" (Daño y Violencia: Del Destino a la Salud). *Interregional Seminar on Methods for Community Safety Programme Planning*. World Health Organization.

Este documento esboza las definiciones universales para accidente, violencia, daño y seguridad, y destaca los papeles y responsabilidades del sector de salud en el desarrollo de políticas de salud pública que tomen en cuenta el crimen y la violencia. El autor concluye que, "Un enfoque conceptual con respecto al daño y la violencia se necesita urgentemente en el sector de salud, con el fin de proporcionar una base racional para la acción y su evaluación" (p.30).

3.4.3 Schwartz, L.L. y Stanton, M.W. (1992). "Social Problems that Escalate America's Health Care Costs" (Los Problemas Sociales que Aumentan los Costos de los Servicios de Salud en América). *The Internist*, July-August:15-17.

Los autores sostienen que el abordaje de los numerosos problemas sociales antes de que se convierten en problemas médicos puede reducir drásticamente el agotamiento del sistema de servicios de salud en los Estados Unidos. En comparación con otros países industrializados, los EE.UU. lleva una mayor carga de problemas sociales que afectan los costos de los servicios

médicos. Como un ejemplo, los autores señalan que las tasas de homicidio en los EE.UU. son 10 veces más altas que las de Gran Bretaña y Alemania, y 4 veces más altas que las de Canadá.

3.5 LAS ARMAS DE FUEGO

3.5.1 Killias, M. (1993). "International Correlations Between Gun Ownership and Rates of Homicide and Suicide" (Correlaciones Internacionales entre la Posesión de Armas de Fuego y Tasas de Homicidio y Suicidio). *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, 148(10):1721-1725.

El autor informa sobre los hallazgos de la Encuesta Internacional sobre el Crimen de 1989 realizada en los Estados Unidos, Canadá, Australia y once países de Europa con el propósito de examinar las correlaciones internacionales entre las tasas reportadas de residencias que poseen armas de fuego y las tasas de homicidio y suicidio cometidos con un arma de fuego. Los hallazgos revelaron una correlación positiva entre las tasas correspondientes a la presencia de un arma de fuego en el hogar y las tasas nacionales de homicidio y suicidio, además de las proporciones de homicidios y suicidios cometidos con un arma de fuego.

3.5.2 Loftin, C., McDowall, D., Wiersema, B., y Cottey, T.J. (1991). "Effects of Restrictive Licensing of Handguns on Homicide and Suicide in the District of Columbia" (Los Efectos de una Política Restrictiva de Licencias para Pistolas sobre el Homicidio y Suicidio en el Distrito de Columbia). *New England Journal of Medicine*, 325:1615-1620.

Los autores informan sobre un estudio realizado para probar el hipótesis que la restricción al acceso de pistolas reduce los homicidios y suicidios relacionados con armas de fuego. El enfoque de este estudio es el Acta de Regulaciones para el Control de las Armas de Fuego del Distrito de Columbia de 1976, el cual prohibió la compra, venta, transferencia, o posesión de armas de fuego por parte de civiles. A través de una comparación del promedio de los totales mensuales de homicidios y suicidios en el área bajo estudio antes y después de la ejecución de esta ley (para el período entre 1968 a 1987), los autores encontraron una reducción significativa en homicidios y suicidios, 25% y 23% respectivamente. No se encontraron cambios de este tipo cuando se midieron las reducciones en homicidios y suicidios cometidos en otras formas y en áreas metropolitanas adyacentes. Los autores concluyen que esta ley del Distrito de Columbia previno un promedio de 47 muertes cada año en los años posteriores a su ejecución - así previniendo más de 500 homicidios.

3.5.3 Sloan, J.H., Kellerman, A.L., Reay, D.T., Ferris, J.A., Koepsell, T., Rivara, F.P., Rice, C., Gray, L. y LoGerfo, J. (1988). "Handgun Regulations, Crime, Assaults, and Homicide: A Tale of Two Cities" (Las Regulaciones con Respecto a Pistolas, el Crimen, los Asaltos y el Homicidio: Una Historia de Dos Ciudades). *New England Journal of Medicine*, 319:1256-1262.

Este artículo revisa los hallazgos de un estudio comparado realizado de 1980 a 1986 entre Seattle, Washington, y Vancouver, British Columbia, para investigar las asociaciones entre las regulaciones con respecto a pistolas y distintos crímenes, incluidos el homicidio y el asalto. Se encontró que ambas ciudades demostraron tasas similares de robo a residencias y robo a personas, sin embargo, en Seattle el riesgo de ser asesinado con una pistola era casi cinco veces

mayor que en Vancouver. Las tasas de homicidios cometidos por otros medios variaron poco entre ambas ciudades.

3.6 LAS DROGAS

3.6.1 Nadelmann, E. y Wenner, J.S. (1994). "Toward a Sane National Drug Policy" (Hacia Una Política Nacional Sana sobre Drogas). *Rolling Stone*, May 5:24-26.

Este artículo representa una síntesis de trabajos académicos anteriores del autor principal, un prominente autoridad internacional en este área de estudio. Describe la fracasada "guerra contra las drogas" de los Estados Unidos y presenta algunas estrategias alternativas que combinan medidas de reducción de daños y cambios en las políticas y la legislación. Respuestas al uso de drogas, orientadas hacia la justicia criminal, actualmente representan un costo anual de más de \$20 billones para los Estados Unidos (se gastan \$90 billones para el sistema judicial), sin que exista evidencia significativa de que se está reduciendo el uso ilícito de drogas o la violencia en las ciudades. Adicionalmente, más de 330,000 estadounidenses están encarcelados por delitos de drogas (un poco más de 1 millón de delincuentes se encuentran dentro del sistema penitenciario de los Estados Unidos). La estrategia de reducción de daños apoyada por los autores, contempla el uso de varias medidas preventivas, tales como programas de rehabilitación de drogas, intercambio de jeringas, y la educación, en vez de depender de un modelo de métodos severos. Al apoyar su posición, los autores señalan que, "Toda la evidencia indica que cambiar de un enfoque de guerra contra las drogas a uno de reducción de daños salvará vidas, disminuirá enfermedades, bajará el crimen, y contribuirá a que las ciudades sean más seguros, saludables y vivibles" (p.25).

3.7 MEDIOS DE COMUNICACION MASIVA

3.7.1 Ledingham, J.E., Ledingham, C.A., y Richardson, J.E. (1993). *The Effects of Media Violence on Children (Los Efectos sobre los Niños de la Violencia en los Medios de Comunicación Masiva)*. Ottawa: Health Canada.

Los autores presentan un resumen conciso de la literatura acerca de los efectos sobre los niños de la violencia en los medios de comunicación masiva (en francés e inglés). Las áreas exploradas incluyen, los mecanismos por medio de los cuales la exposición a la violencia podría afectar a los niños, el impacto probable de otros medios de comunicación masiva sobre la violencia (i.e., vídeos y video juegos), y el papel de los padres. En base a la revisión hecha de las investigaciones que han intentado examinar la relación entre observar la violencia en los medios de comunicación masiva y la conducta agresiva/violenta, los autores concluyen que la exposición a la violencia televisada si tiene una importante y consistente relación con la agresión. Las sugerencias, tanto de política nacional como de área local, se presentan para iniciativas futuras en Canadá, basadas en modelos que han tenido éxito en otros lugares.

3.7.2 Public Broadcasting Service (1994). "Act Against Violence: National Campaign to Reduce Youth Violence" (Actúe Contra la Violencia: Campaña Nacional para Reducir la Violencia Juvenil). Information kit. Boston: Public Broadcasting Service.

Comenzado en enero de 1995, la "Campaña Nacional para Reducir la Violencia Juvenil" en los Estados Unidos, de dos años de duración, reúne "una coalición de televisión sin precedente (comercial, cable, televisión pública, la Corporación para la Transmisión Pública), cientos de organizaciones comunitarias a lo largo del país y agencias de servicios en violencia juvenil" para prevenir la violencia juvenil a través de la conscientización y la educación con respecto al problema y las soluciones prometedoras, y para asistir en la movilización de comunidades para la acción coordinada. Los adolescentes y pre-adolescentes, sus padres, y cuidadores son el enfoque de esta campaña. La campaña incluye varios servicios de programación para televisión y radio (i.e., la serie de televisión, "[[questiondown]]Qué Podemos Hacer Sobre la Violencia?"), desarrollo comunitario (i.e., actividades de capacitación para la prevención de la violencia), y ayuda externa en forma de desarrollo de asociaciones y distribución de materiales. El material informativo (information kit) incluye una guía de recursos comunitarios.

4 . ASUNTOS RELACIONADOS

4.1 TENDENCIAS CRIMINALES

4.2 COSTOS

4.3 LAS VICTIMAS

4.4 VIOLENCIA CONTRA LAS MUJERES

4.1 TENDENCIAS CRIMINALES

4.1.1 Alvazzi del Frate, A., Zvekic, U., y van Dijk, J.M. (Eds.)(1993). *Understanding Crime: Experiences of Crime and Crime Control (Entendiendo el Crimen: Experiencias Relacionadas con el Crimen y el Control del Crimen)*. Rome: United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute.

Este informe presenta los resultados principales de la Encuesta Internacional sobre el Crimen y la Victimización de 1992 realizada en unos 30 países y ciudades a través del mundo. Resume los asuntos metodológicos más importantes y proporciona un intercambio entre investigadores y aquellas personas involucradas en el establecimiento de políticas sobre la justicia criminal.

4.2 COSTOS

4.2.1 Business Week (1993). "The Economics of Crime" (Los Aspectos Económicos del Crimen). *Business Week*, December 13:72-81.

Este artículo presenta los hallazgos de un análisis detallado realizado para estimar todos los costos directos e indirectos de la violencia interpersonal y de los delitos contra la propiedad en los Estados Unidos, utilizando datos de 1992. Los investigadores estimaron el costo total del crimen en \$425 billones por año. Los costos directos de la actividad policial, las cortes, y el sistema penitenciario llegaron a un total de \$90 billones; \$35 billones correspondientes a la actividad policial. Los costos indirectos del crimen, que frecuentemente no se toman en cuenta en los estimados del costo del crimen, representaron los restantes \$335 billones: posible número de años de vida perdida y sufrimiento (\$170 billones); deteriorización urbana en forma de pérdida de empleos e ida de residentes (\$50 billones); pérdida de propiedades (\$45 billones); tratamiento de víctimas del crimen (\$5 billones); y una creciente industria de seguridad privada (\$65 billones).

4.2.2 Home Office (1993). *Digest 2: Information on the Criminal Justice System in England and Wales (Digésto 2: Información Sobre el Sistema de Justicia Criminal en Inglaterra y Gales)*. London: Research and Statistics Section, Home Office.

Este documento utiliza gráficos creativos para comunicar información básica sobre el crimen y la justicia criminal a políticos, periodistas y el público. Se resalta un resumen detallado de los costos del crimen. Otras secciones revisan tendencias criminales y de victimización, prevención del delito y el uso de la policía, las cortes y las prisiones.

4.2.3 Potas, I., Vining, A., y Wilson, P. (1990). *Young People and Crime: Costs and Prevention (Los Jovenes y el Crimen: Costos y Prevención)*. Canberra, Australia: Australian Institute of Criminology.

Este informe presenta los hallazgos de un estudio nacional, encargado en 1988 por el Youth Bureau del Commonwealth Department of Employment Education and Training, realizado para examinar los costos de la justicia juvenil en Australia y para proporcionar una evaluación de los costos-beneficios de las medidas de prevención de la delincuencia juvenil. Los autores estiman conservadoramente que los costos de la delincuencia juvenil son de A\$610 millones anuales (aproximadamente US\$450 millones). Al combinar este costo con los costos estimados de medidas terciarias de prevención del delito, la delincuencia juvenil le cuesta a Australia aproximadamente A\$1.5 billón anualmente (aproximadamente US\$1.1 billón). Por medio de un análisis de medidas convencionales para la prevención de la delincuencia juvenil en Australia, y una revisión de la investigación internacional sobre programas de prevención del delito de tipo social y de situación, los autores concluyen que para la prevención de la conducta criminal existe una razón económica para desviar recursos del sistema de justicia criminal a programas sociales.

4.2.4 United Nations (1994). *Human Development Report 1994 (Informe sobre el Desarrollo Humano 1994)*. Cary, North Carolina: Oxford University Press.

Este informe (en francés, inglés y español) demuestra que la extensiva inseguridad humana se ha convertido en un problema universal; naciones pobres preocupadas por las enfermedades y el hambre y naciones ricas por las drogas y el crimen. El informe señala a los Estados Unidos como un ejemplo de un país que gasta "cientos de billones en seguridad territorial" (\$290 billones en 1991), mientras que la seguridad humana dentro de las fronteras se disminuye a un nivel sin precedente" (el crimen costó \$425 billones en 1992). Las recomendaciones sugieren reducciones globales en el gasto militar y la desviación de fondos a servicios básicos de salud y educación primaria. El informe preconiza un cambio dramático en las prioridades de los gobiernos del mundo, de la actual preocupación por los intereses de seguridad nacional a las crecientes necesidades de seguridad humana.

4.3 LAS VICTIMAS

4.3.1 Morris, A., Maxwell, G.M., y Robertson, J.P. (1993). "Giving Victims a Voice: A New Zealand Experiment" (*Dándole Una Voz a las Víctimas: Un Experimento de Nueva Zelanda*). *Howard Journal of Criminology*, 32(4):304-321.

Los autores realizaron una examinación de un programa inovador diseñado para dar una voz a las víctimas en el sistema de justicia criminal de Nueva Zelanda. Titulado justicia juvenil, este sistema reúne a la víctima, el delincuente juvenil, la familia del joven, y la policia en lo que se

llaman Conferencia del Grupo Familiar con el fin de llegar a una disposición apropiada. Mediante una evaluación de los objetivos del programa (mayor satisfacción de las víctimas, mejores oportunidades para la reconciliación, y mejores medios para la restitución y reparación), el hallazgo más significativo fue la baja valoración de satisfacción de las víctimas con respecto al resultado (50%). Los resultados revelaron que a pesar de varios factores (i.e., falta de preparación de la víctima para el enfrentamiento con el ofensor; expectativas relacionadas con los papeles de los participantes), compartir más información con las víctimas durante todas las etapas del proceso aseguraría una mejor valoración de satisfacción.

4.3.2 Van Ness, D.W. (1993). "New Wine and Old Wineskins: Four Challenges of Restorative Justice" (Vino Nuevo y Odres Viejos: Cuatro Retos para la Justicia Reconstituyente). *Criminal Law Forum*, 4(2):251-276.

Se propone un sistema de justicia criminal basado en un modelo reconstituyente, donde la justicia resulta en la cicatrización de las heridas producidas por el crimen a través de un enfoque balanceado que responde a la necesidad de crear comunidades más seguras (nivel macro) y resolver crímenes específicos (nivel micro). Mediante la descripción de los retos que le esperan a los defensores de un sistema reconstituyente de justicia, el autor sostiene que aunque estos retos se pueden enfrentar efectivamente, no se deben ignorar las consecuencias de un cambio estructural tan significativo.

4.3.3 Waller, I. (1990). "The Police: First in Aid?" (La Policía: ¿Primeros en Ayudar?). En A.J. Lurigio, W.G. Skogan, y R.C. Davis (Eds.), *Victims of Crime: Problems, Policies, and Programs*, pp. 139-156. London: Sage Publications.

Este artículo destaca la gran importancia del papel de las víctimas con relación a la policía, y defiende la ejecución de políticas para el tratamiento de estos individuos como "clientes privilegiados". El autor mantiene que la ejecución por parte de los cuerpos policiales, de "los derechos incontrovertibles de todas las víctimas del crimen" tal y como está apoyada por la Asociación Internacional de Jefes de Policía, resultará en beneficios significativos, más allá de cualesquiera reformas, para la policía y las víctimas del crimen.

4.4 VIOLENCIA CONTRA LAS MUJERES

4.4.1 United Nations (1993). *Strategies for Confronting Domestic Violence: A Resource Manual (Estrategias para Confrontar la Violencia Domestica: Un Manual de Recursos)*. New York: United Nations.

En este Manual se destacan una gama de estrategias de todo el mundo para confrontar la violencia contra las mujeres en el hogar. Se presentan en forma útil una variedad de medidas que han sido usadas en los campos de la justicia, la salud, la educación, y los servicios sociales, y que pueden ser usadas por agencias gubernamentales y no gubernamentales. El objetivo principal de este Manual es compartir información y estrategias prometedoras que pueden ser adaptadas en otros lados. También se responde a preguntas relacionadas con la necesidad de mayor cooperación. La producción y distribución de este Manual representa un primer paso en un esfuerzo de las Naciones Unidas para preparar un documento de política sobre la violencia contra las mujeres en el hogar.

4.4.2 Statistics Canada (1993). "The Violence Against Women Survey" (La Encuesta sobre Violencia Contra las Mujeres). *The Daily*, November 18. Ottawa.

Este informe (disponible en francés e inglés) resume los resultados de una encuesta nacional para determinar el extento de la violencia de los hombres contra las mujeres en Canadá. Entre febrero y junio de 1993, aproximadamente 12,300 mujeres de 18 años en adelante fueron entrevistadas en profundo por teléfono para determinar cuáles habían sido sus experiencias de violencia sexual y física desde los 16 años. Sentimientos de seguridad personal también fueron examinados. La encuesta reveló que desde la edad de los 16 años, la mitad de todas las mujeres canadienses habían sido víctimas de por lo menos un acto de violencia, y que un 60% teme caminar solas por sus propias vecindades después de que oscurece.

4.4.3 The Dallas Morning News (1993). "Violence Against Women: A Question of Human Rights" (Violencia Contra Las Mujeres: Un Asunto de Derechos Humanos). Dallas. March 7 - June 14.

Esta serie, publicada por cuatro meses en *The Dallas Morning News*, presenta artículos de todo el mundo describiendo la violencia contra las mujeres y estrategias de prevención. Se destacan varios programas ofrecidos a víctimas de la violencia y a abusadores. También se discuten reformas legales recientes en Suecia y Canadá para contrarrestar los altos niveles de violencia contra las mujeres.

Organized Crime in North America: A Bibliography

Compiled by Stephen Schneider, June 1998

The bibliography can be ordered from the Nathanson Centre for the Study of Organized Crime and Corruption, Osgoode Hall Law School, 4700 Keele St., Toronto, Ontario M3J 1P3. The cost is \$10.00 (Canadian) per copy, which includes shipping and handling.

Foreword

Introduction

Part One: Introduction to and Overview of Organized Crime

Part Two: Scholarly Research, Theories and Conceptual Models

Part Three: Organized Crime Genres

Aboriginal, Chinese, Colombian, Italian, Jamaican, Japanese, Jewish, Mexican, Nigerian, Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs, Russian, Vietnamese

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Narco-terrorism, Transnational Organized Crime, Women and Organized Crime

Organized Crime in North America: A Bibliography (Nathanson Centre for the Study of Organized Crime and Corruption)

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Nathanson Centre for the Study of Organized Crime and Corruption: Bibliography Introduction

Introduction

Organized crime has a long and notorious history within North America. The antecedent to today's criminal organization can be traced back centuries to pirates who operated off the Atlantic coast. During the nineteenth century, criminal organizations were formed around bootlegging, smuggling, bank robberies, and cattle rustling. The genesis of "traditional" organized crime is found in the early part of the twentieth century with the Black Hand, the fragmented and brutish bands of extortionists which operated in parts of the United States and Southern Ontario. During the era of prohibition, the profits reaped by supplying a thirsty American market catapulted organized crime to a new level of sophistication, wealth, and power. The increased use of illicit drugs and other illegal (and consensual) products and services has fueled the proliferation of criminal organizations and illegal markets in the last three decades. Today, organized crime is carried out by a diverse number of groups which have become increasingly transnational and have assumed a critical role in the most profitable criminal activities. Organized crime has become entrenched in many societies throughout the world, and in doing so it has amassed a financial power, a sophistication and an internationalization which dwarfs any previous incarnation.

The containment of organized crime through the criminal justice system remains a significant, and some would argue, an unattainable goal. Public fascination with organized crime has been uninterrupted for decades and it remains a popular media topic. This issue area has also increasingly come under the scrutiny of the academic community. While organized crime remains elusive to define or conceptualize, a growing body of literature, from the popular media, academic research, and police intelligence have contributed to a better understanding of this complex phenomenon. The structure and contents of this bibliography are guided by a number of principles. In particular this bibliography includes references that: focus on North America, and Canada specifically include scholarly, media, popular nonfiction, as well as police and government sources presents both theory and empirical research, including case studies examines organized crime from the perspective of a number of disciplines, including sociology, criminology, economics, and political science, to name just a few strikes a balance between recent literature and older "classics" in organized crime theory and research are from reliable and accurate sources.

The structure of this bibliography aims to provide the reader with a user-friendly and functional guide to the literature. To this end, the bibliography is broken down into a number of sections each of which covers themes that are important for an analysis of organized crime. Each of the parts, many of which are further demarcated by subsections, contain a diverse array of literature which reflects the principles presented above.

The major parts of the bibliography are as follows:

Part One: General (recommended literature that provides a comprehensive overview of organized crime)

Part Two: Organized Crime "Genre" (this section is demarcated by the dominant organized crime genres such as traditional organized crime, motorcycle gangs, Chinese Triads, etc.)

Part Three: Theories and Conceptual Models (of organized crime)

Part Four: Organized Crime Activities (drug trafficking, extortion, corruption, violence, money laundering, etc.)

Part Five: Criminal Organizations (specific organized crime groups as well as issues integral to the study of criminal organizations, such as structure, membership, recruitment, codes, etc.)

Part Six: Industries (private sector industries infiltrated and/or used by criminal organizations)

Part Seven: Organized Crime Enforcement

Part Eight: Special Topics (including women in organized crime, transnational, and narco-terrorism).

Nathanson Centre for the Study of Organized Crime and Corruption: Bibliography Overview

Part One:

Introduction to and Overview of Organized Crime

The first part of this bibliography contains references to literature that provides an introduction to and general overview of organized crime.

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Nathanson Centre for the Study of Organized Crime and Corruption: *Organized Crime and the Private Sector*

Part Two:

Scholarly Research, Theories and Conceptual Models

This part contains scholarly works that define and/or analyze organized crime through the use of theories (e.g., alien conspiracy, ethnic succession, game theory) or the use of conceptual models (e.g., patron-client model, bureaucratic model, economic analysis). This part also includes empirical research that tests theories and hypotheses.

Abadinsky, Howard (1987). "The McDonalization of the Mafia." in Tim Bynum. (Ed.). *Organized Crime in America: Concepts and Controversies*. Monsey, NY: Criminal Justice Press. 43-54.

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Nathanson Centre for the Study of Organized Crime and Corruption: Organized Crime Genres

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Part Four:

The Criminal Organization

This part of the bibliography provides references to literature that describes and/or examines the criminal organization and the organized crime figure in depth. This includes case study literature that examines specific organized crime groups. In addition, this section provides references to works that explore salient issues involved in the study of criminal organizations, such as structure, membership, recruitment, codes, etc.

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Part Five:

Organized Criminal Activities

This part contains references to literature that examines the activities associated with criminal organizations. These activities include both strategic (i.e. profit-oriented ventures such as drug trafficking, fraud, counterfeiting, prostitution, etc.) and tactical (i.e. activities that support the criminal organization and its profit-oriented activities such as money laundering, violence, corruption, communication, etc.) The sheer number of illicit activities that have been undertaken by organized crime groups mitigate against an exhaustive list. References are provided for the following specific activities:

- Alcohol & tobacco smuggling
- Arms trafficking
- Corruption
- Counterfeiting
- Drug trafficking
- Extortion
- Fraud
- Gambling
- Labour racketeering
- Loan sharking
- Money laundering
- Theft, robbery, hijacking & home invasion
- Smuggling of humans and human parts
- Trafficking in women and children for sex
- Violence

Alcohol and Tobacco Smuggling

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Nathanson Centre for the Study of Organized Crime and Corruption: Scholarly Research, Theories and Conceptual Models

Part Six:

Organized Crime and the Private Sector

This part contains references to literature that examines the infiltration of private sector industries by organized crime groups. In addition to literature that deals generally with the infiltration of organized crime into the private sector, many works also address specific industries, including construction, real estate, hospitality industry (bars, restaurants, hotels), sports and entertainment, casinos and lotteries, financial institutions, garment, jewelry, energy, transport (ports, trucking, airports) and waste disposal.

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Nathanson Centre for the Study of Organized Crime and Corruption: Organized Crime Enforcement

Part Seven:

Organized Crime Enforcement

This category refers to literature that focuses on enforcement efforts against organized crime. This part is broken down by a number of enforcement issue. Following the first section, which identifies literature dealing generally with organized crime enforcement, topics under which literature is categorized include the following:

- Alternatives to traditional enforcement
- Analysis and intelligence
- Asset forfeiture
- Citizen participation
- Critiques and evaluation of enforcement
- Drug enforcement
- Informants, agents and witness protection
- International cooperation
- Investigation, undercover operations and surveillance
- Joint force operations
- Law and legislation
- Prosecution and sentencing

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Part Eight:

Special Topics in Organized Crime

This final part includes literature on specialized topics in the study of organized crime. In particular, three topics are included in this section: narco-terrorism (national and international security implications of organized crime); transnational organized crime and women in organized crime.

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CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE PREVENCIÓN DE LA CRIMINALIDAD, CANADÁ

1. ESTRUCTURAS Y POLÍTICAS NACIONALES DE PREVENCIÓN DE LA CRIMINALIDAD

EUROPA OCCIDENTAL

- BÉLGICA
- INGLATERRA Y GALES
- FRANCIA
- PAÍSES BAJOS
- SUECIA

AMÉRICA DEL NORTE

- CANADÁ
- ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

OCEANÍA

- AUSTRALIA
- NUEVA ZELANDA

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2 ESTRATEGIAS PROMETEDORAS EN LA PREVENCIÓN DE LA CRIMINALIDAD

2.1 PREVENCIÓN DE LA CRIMINALIDAD A TRAVÉS DE LA ACCIÓN URBANA

2.1.1 EUROPA OCCIDENTAL

2.1.2 AMÉRICA DEL NORTE

2.1.3 AMÉRICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE

2.1.4 EUROPA CENTRAL Y DEL ESTE

2.1.5 ÁFRICA

2.2 PREVENCIÓN DE LA CRIMINALIDAD MEDIANTE EL DESARROLLO SOCIAL

2.2.1 INVERSIÓN EN LA JUVENTUD

2.2.2 CAPACITACIÓN A LOS PADRES DE FAMILIA

2.2.3 VIOLENCIA EN LA ESCUELA

2.2.4 VIVIENDA POPULAR

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2.1.3 AMÉRICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE

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2.1.4 EUROPA CENTRAL Y DEL ESTE

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2.2.2.1 Patterson, G.R., Chamberlain, P. y Reid, J.B. (1982). "A Comprehensive Evaluation of a Parent-Training Program". (Evaluación completa de una programa de capacitación para los padres de familia). Behavior Therapy, 13: 638-650.

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2.2.3 VIOLENCIA EN LA ESCUELA

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2.2.4 VIVIENDA POPULAR

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2.3 PREVENCIÓN DEL DELITO POR SITUACIÓN

2.3.1 ROBO

2.3.2 ROBO RESIDENCIAL

2.3.3 ROBO DE AUTOS

2.4 ACTIVIDAD POLICIAL INNOVADOR Y PREVENCIÓN DEL DELITO

2.4.1 EVALUACIONES DE PRÁCTICAS POLICIALES INNOVADORAS

2.3 PREVENCIÓN DEL DELITO POR SITUACIÓN

2.3.0.1 Clarke, R.V. (Ed.) (1992). Situational Crime Prevention: Successful Case Studies (Prevención del Delito por Situación: Estudios de Casos Exitosos). New York: Harrow and Heston.

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3. POLITICAS SOCIO-ECONOMICAS QUE AFECTAN EL CRIMEN

3.1 COMISIONES NACIONALES

3.2 PAISES DE BAJA CRIMINALIDAD

3.3 LOS NIÑOS

3.4 SALUD PUBLICA

3.5 LAS ARMAS DE FUEGO

3.6 LAS DROGAS

3.7 MEDIOS DE COMUNICACION MASIVA

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4. ASUNTOS RELACIONADOS

4.1 TENDENCIAS CRIMINALES

4.2 COSTOS

4.3 LAS VICTIMAS

4.4 VIOLENCIA CONTRA LAS MUJERES

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5.1 LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

5.2 OTROS

5.1 LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

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5.2 OTROS

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5.2.2.1 Council of Europe (1988). Final Declaration (Declaración Final). Conference on the Reduction of Urban Insecurity, November 17-20, 1987, Barcelona, Spain.

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5.2.2.4 Latin American Forum of Mayors for Urban Security (1992). Final Declaration (Declaración Final). First Latin-American Meeting of Mayors for Urban Security, 31 August to 2 September, 1992, Cordoba, Argentina.

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4. INSTITUCIONES

NAME	HOME PAGE o E-MAIL	OBSERVATIONS
Amnesty International	http://www.amnesty.org/	Amnistía Internacional
Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders	http://www.unafei.or.jp	(UNAFEI) Instituto de Asia y el Lejano Este Para la Prevención del Delito y el Tratamiento de la Delincuencia
Bureau of Justice Statistic (BJS), International Justice Statistics	http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ijs.htm	Oficina de Estadísticas de Justicia. Estadísticas Internacionales de Justicia
Businesses Against Crime	http://www.web.co.za/bac/	(South Africa) Oficina Contra el Delito
Central American Human Rights	listserv@ubvm.cc.buffalo.edu	Discussion List Send subscribe
Centre For Institutional Crime Prevention's -UN Office For Drug Control & Crime Prevention's	http://www.odccp.org Centre for International Crime Prevention, Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention P.O. Box 500, A-1400 Vienna AUSTRIA.	(Viena, Austria) Centro para la Prevención Institucional del Delito
Centre for Strategic and International Studies - Global Organized Crime Project	http://www.csis.org/goc/	(Washington, USA) Centro de Estudios Estratégicos e Internacionales - Proyecto Delito Organizado Global
Center International for Prevention Crime	http://www.crime-prevention-intl.org 507, Place d'Armes, bureau 2100, Montreal (Quebec) H2Y 2W8 Canadá Fax 1-514-288-8763	(CIPC) (Canadá) Centro Internacional para la Prevención del delito
CISC (CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE CANADA)	-- http://www.cisc.gc.ca/ 1-877-660-4321	Servicio de Inteligencia Criminal de Canadá
Cop Net: Collection of Police Internet Sites and Resources	http://www.copnet.org/directory.html	Red Policial: Reunión de Sitios y Recursos Policiales en Internet

Discussion on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child	listserv@nic.surfnet.nl	Convención de Naciones sobre Derechos de los Niños Lista de discusión
European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control Affiliated With the United Nations	http://www.vn.fi/om/heuni/	(HEUNI) Instituto Europeo para la Prevención del Crimen.
European Union Home Page	http://europa.eu.int/index.htm	Sitio de la Unión Europea en Internet
Europol	http://www.europol.nl/home2.htm	
Hieros Gamos The Comprehensive Law and Government Site	http://www.hg.org/hg.html	
Institute of Security Studies	http://www.iss.co.za/	(South Africa)
Instituto de Investigación sobre Seguridad y Crimen Organizado	http://www.bauca.edu.ar/isco/home.htm	Universidad Católica de Salta- Gendarmería Nacional - Buenos Aires.
Instituto Latinoamericano de las NN.UU. para la Prevención del Delito y el Tratamiento del Delincuente	http://microm.ilanud.or.cr/presenta.htm http://www.ilanud.or.cr	(ILANUD) (Costa Rica)
International Association of Asian Crime Investigators	http://www.deltanet.com/users/wcassidy	(IAACI) founded to provide Intellectual cross-fertilization between law enforcement and the private sector
International Association of Chiefs of Police	http://www.theiacp.org	
International Centre For Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy,	http://www.lawubc.ca/centres/iulr	
International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy	http://www.iccir.law.ubc.ca	ICCLRCJP (Vancouver , Canadá)
International Centre for the Prevetion of Crime	http://www.crime-prevetion.org/icpc	(CIPC) (Canadá)
International Criminal Justice Links -	http://www.ncjrs.org/unojust/isisc.htm	Florida State University School of Criminology and Criminal Justice
International Institute Of Higher Studies In Criminal Sciences	http://www.ncjrs.org/unojust/isisc.htm For More Information Contact At: Dr. Grazia Amato Via Agati, 12 96100 Siracusa, Italy Tel: 39 931 35511 or 35611	(Siracusa, Italia)

	Fax: 39 931 442605	
International Money Laundering Information Network	http://www.imolin.org/	
International Relations and Security Network	http://www.isn.ethz.ch/	(Suiza)
International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council of the UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme,	http://www.ispac-italy.org	(ISPAC) Italia Milan
International Society of Crime Prevention Practitioners	266 Sandy Point Road Emlenton, PA 16373 Office: (724) 867-1000, Fax: (724) 867-1200 Email: iscpp@compuserve.com	ISCPP's mission is to establish and support a permanent network of crime prevention practitioners who can provide leadership, foster cooperation, encourage information exchange, and extend and improve crime prevention education and programs
INTERPOL	Http://www.interpol.int/public/	
Japanese Criminal Policy Society	http://www.TokyoWeb.OR.JP/JCPS/index-e.htm	
Korean Institute of Criminology	http://www.kir.re.kr/kic-e.htm	
Naif Arab Academy for Security Sciences (NAASS)	http://www.unojust.org/NAASS/	
National Institute of Justice,	http://www.ojp.gov/nij/	NIJ(Washington DC, USA)
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children	http://www.missingkids.com/	
National Crime Prevention Council	http://www.ncpc.org	(USA)
National Criminal Intelligence Service	http://www.open.gov.uk/ncis/ncishome.htm	The National Criminal Intelligence Service (NCIS) (UK) is at the forefront of the fight against serious and organised crime in the UK and throughout the world. Developing intelligence on serious criminality, NCIS works with law enforcement agencies, governments and other relevant agencies, nationally and internationally.
National Criminal Justice	http://www.sso.org/ncja/	

Association		
Nathanson Centre for the Study of Organized Crime	http://www.yorku.ca/nathanson	
United Nations Crime and Justice Information Network <u>Centre for International Crime Prevention,</u>	http://www.uncjin.org	Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention
OECD Financial Action Task Force of Money Laundering	http://www.oecd.org/fatf/	
Office of International Affairs Fugitive	http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/oiafug/fugitives.htm	Homepage
Organization of American States	http://www.oas.org	(OAS)
Organized Crime Registry	http://members.tripod.com/~orgcrime	
Penal Lexicom	http://www.demon.co.uk/penlex	
Raoul Wattenberg Institute for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law	http://www.Idc.lu.se/raoul/	(RWT)
Seguridad Estratégica Regional en el 2000	Http://www.ser2000.org.ar	
Solicitor General of Canada	http://www.sgc.gc.ca	
The Australian Criminal Justice and Criminology Mailing List	listserv@sulaw.law.su.oz.au	
The Interdisciplinary Centre of International Policy Institute of Counter-Terrorism	Http://www.ict.org.il	(ICT) (Horzliya, Israel)
The Policy Officer's Internet Directory	http://www.officer.com/	
Transnational Crime and Corruption Center	http://www.american.edu/transcrime	American University
United Nation African Institute for the Prevention Of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders	http://www.unafri.or.ug	(UNAFRI)
United Nation Interregional Crime And Justice Research Institute	http://www.unicri.it	(Roma, Italia)
United Nations International Drug Control Policy	http:www.undcp.org/index.html	(UNDCP)
United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention Information Network	http://www.ifs.univie.ac.at/~uncjin/uncjin.html	(UNCICP), Vienna, Austria
United Nations Crime And Justice Informations Netword	http://www.ifs.univie.ac.at/~uncjin/uncjin.html	
United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute	http://www.unicri.it	(UNICRI)
United States Immigration and Naturalization Service	http://www.ins.usdoj.gov/	

ODCCP United Nations Office for Drug Control & Crime Prevention	http://www.odccp.org/unlinks.html	Pino Arlacchi, Executive Director ODCCP
Office of International Criminal Justice	http://www.acsp.uic.edu/	University of Illinois at Chicago
World Criminal Justice Library Network	http://newark.rutgers.edu/~wwcjen/WCJLEN!.html	
World Directory of Criminological Institutes	gopher://uacs2.albany.edu:70/00/newman/crjun/instit.un	

3. CONGRESOS CONFERENCIAS SEMINARIOS

➤ **20th International Asian Organized Crime Conference**
Toronto, Ontario Canada
May 10 - 15, 1998

➤ **University of Wales Institute of Classics and Ancient History**
Conference Organised Crime in Antiquity

Location: University of Wales Lampeter **Date:** 19-21 September 1996

A conference on Organised Crime in Antiquity will be held at the University of Wales, Lampeter, from 19th to 21st September 1996. The conference will explore the ancient criminal countercultures so rarely examined by modern research. We hope to have sections on banditry and piracy, as well as less obvious areas such as fraud, corruption and extortion. Papers are welcomed dealing with any of these issues on the macro or micro levels.

For further information, please contact Mr Keith Hopwood at the Department of Classics, University of Wales, Lampeter, Dyfed, SA48 7ED, United Kingdom; tel (01570) 422351; fax (01570) 423877; also on e-mail, sj036@lamp.ac.uk.

If you wish to present a paper, please submit a title and a 200 word resume by 1st February 1996.

[University of Wales Institute of Classics and Ancient History](#)
[University of Wales Lampeter](#)
[University of Wales Swansea](#)

Last update: 22/8/95. Update by: D.W.J.Gill@Swansea.ac.uk.

➤ **Office of International Criminal Justice**
The Exploitation of Technology
Third International Organised Crime Conference
May 28 - 29, 1997
Marshwall, London

➤ [22nd Annual **ISCPP** \(International Society of Crime Prevention Practitioners\)](#)
[Training Symposium](#)
[in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA](#)

5. LINKS

Crime Statistics/Rates Link Guide and Tutorial

A **crime** statistics tutorial and link guide designed to allow the internet community to easily locate and assess the accuracy of **crime** statistics.

Found by: WebCrawler

<http://www.crime.org/>

CWeb Russian Organized Crime Web sites

August 12, 1995 Russia Gripped By Killing Of Businessmen. Nine Were Killed In A Year. **Organized Crime** Was Cited. By Sonni Efron, Los Angeles Times One by one, nine of Russia's most prominent businessmen have been slain, as though modern Moscow were ...

Found by: WebCrawler

<http://www.ccurecweb.com/les/res/roc.htm>

Financial Scandals

Lots of links to sources of information on major financial scandals, bank frauds, money laundering, corruption, scams, **organized crime**, etc.

Found by: Magellan

<http://www.ex.ac.uk/~RDavies/arian/scandals/>

Organized Crime Links

CSS Organized Crime Links. Committee for a Safe Society. INTERNATIONAL. South Africa Conference site. Investigation of Crime, World Conference 1998....

Found by: AltaVista, WebCrawler

<http://www.alternatives.com/crime/links.html>

Organized Crime Registry - Index to Links

News Articles Links Archive Disclaimer Home Index to Links Intro The Organized Crime Registry welcomes your submission to this directory. Mafia Italian, American, and Russian organized crime.

Found by: Lycos

<http://members.tripod.com/orgcrime/links.htm>

Organized Crime Registry

Main page Whats new on this site Offical site links Personal site links Make contact Get Lockergnome's Free Windows 95/NT E-Zine Updated: 1st Oct 97 These sites contain indepth articles, reports or

Found by: Lycos

<http://members.tripod.com/orgcrime/official.htm>

Reputed Links to Organized Crime & the Mafia

The online resource for wired wiseguys....

Found by: AltaVista

<http://pages.prodigy.net/mlemus/mafiaweb.htm>

UNT CJUS Organized Crime Links

Organized Crime URL: <http://www.unt.edu/cjus/orgnzd.htm> Created and Maintained by Rebecca Box. Last Modified: Thursday August 05 1998 09:55 AM Copyright © 1998 Comments to: Rebecca Box UNT CJUS Webmaster

Found by: Excite

<http://www.unt.edu/cjus/orgnzd.htm>

U.S National Crime Statistics Link Guide

A Frequently Requested Table: **Crimes** and **Crime** Rates, by Type no longer available by the Bureau of the Census The U.S. Census Bureau's "Gazetteer" a Neet Zip Code Based Search Engine for demographics

Found by: WebCrawler

http://www.crime.org/links_nat.html

<u>Others Organized Crime links:</u>

Gangsters : <http://www.well.com/user/mod79/>

US Mafia : <http://www.alternatives.com/crime/USMAFIA.HTML>

Organized Crime, Organized Labor, And Corruption : :

<http://www.led/inst.org/heritage/libraey/categories/govern/gip10.html>

Russian Organized Crime : <http://taren.ns.net/ag/gangs/rusorg2.htm%20>

LIUNA, Organized Crime, and the Clinton Administration :

<http://www.led/inst.org/heritage/libraey/categories/govern/bgup281.html>

Drug Trafficking and Organized Crime : <http://www.Calyx.net/~schaffer/GOVPUBS/amhab/amhabc3.html>

<http://www.Calyx.net/~schaffer/GOVPUBS/amhab/amhabc3.html>

The red mafia: A Legacy of Communism: <http://andrsn.stanford.edu/Other/redmaf.html>

Organized Crime registry : <http://members.tripod.com/~orgcrime/index.html>

Mafia 101: <http://home.earthlink.net/~donellio/Mafia101/page1.html>

Who got Yakuza into our Banking System : <http://202.239.42.30/topics/0070p01e.html>

Yakuza: <http://www.io.com/~nishio/japan/yakuza.html>

Mafia Page (Eric Klister) : geocities.com/SouthBeach/Marina/9205/mafia.html

The Mafia Page geocities.com/SiliconValey/1424/mafia.html

Mario's Mafia Page <http://www.naxs.com/people/mmachi/mafia.htm>

Unofficial Homepage of the New York Mafia : <http://users.aol.com/whizkid01/index.html>

The Mafia and Organised Crime in General

The Influence of Criminal Organisations in Banking and Finance

- [The New Mafia Order](#) A gang of Sicilian criminals has grown into a transnational empire of crime, and a trading power of phenomenal reach: a Mother Jones investigation by Frank Viviano.
- [The Web of Justice](#) Links to sites discussing organised crime in various countries.
- [Global Organized Crime Project](#) Established by the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Washington DC, to develop policy recommendations.
- [Organized Crime in North America](#) An extensive bibliography compiled by Stephen Schneider, Nathanson Centre for the Study of Organized Crime and Corruption, Toronto.
- [Organized Crime & The New Society](#) Extensive set of links to information on organised crime in many different parts of the world. Organised by the Committee for a Safe Society.
- [The Mob Behind The Names](#) An article from *Scallywag no. 27* on the Mafia and the problems of Lloyds.
- [Euroreporter Articles on Organised Crime](#) This site is maintained by *Euroreporter*, a Swedish magazine.
- [Who got Yakuza into our banking system?](#)
- [Yakuza: Past and Present](#) by Adam Johnson.
- [The Yakuza](#) An outline of the history of the Yakuza and links to other sources of information about it - from the [Japan, Incorporated](#) web site.
- [The House of Nomura and the Japanese Securities Scandals](#) One of the world's most powerful securities houses had been "caught red handed, offering illicit compensation to institutional clients, laundering money for yakuza (the Japanese Mafia) and encouraging stock speculation."
- ['Sokaiya' scams hit Japan](#) Japanese companies ill-equipped to deal with corporate extortionists.
- [Criminal Financial Dealings Dramatically Increased in Russia](#) by Dr. Pyotr Johannevich van de Waal-Palms. An article about the problems that organised crime poses for the Russian banking system.
- [City of London surrenders to cyber gangs](#) City of London financial institutions have paid huge sums to international gangs of sophisticated "cyber terrorists" who have amassed up to 400 million pounds worldwide by threatening to wipe out computer systems.
- [Bank Robbers Go Electronic](#) by Udo Flohr. Bank robbers are trading in their firearms for a new weapon: computers.
- [S.G.R. Macmillan's Selected Internet Resources](#) This site, maintained by a Canadian barrister, has links to resources on computer crime, hacking, organized crime, money laundering, forensics, and law enforcement.

<http://leader.linkexchange.com/21/X028315/clicklogo>
<http://leader.linkexchange.com/21/X028315/clicklogo>

[[Top](#)]

[[Financial Scandals Home Page](#)]

- [[Financial Thrillers by Linda Davies](#)]
 - [[Other Money links - Past, Present & Future](#)]
 - [[Search Money Pages at this site](#)]
 - [[Roy Davies' Home Page](#)]
 - [[Inside Fraud Bulletin](#)]
-

Roy Davies. E-mail Roy.Davies@exeter.ac.uk
Last updated 14 October 1999.

Academic Crime Statistics Link Guide

- **Alabama**
 - ¡Error!Marcador no definido. [University of North Alabama Crime Statistics](#)
by the University of North Alabama Department of Public Safety
 - ¡Error!Marcador no definido. [University of Alabama at Birmingham Crime Statistics](#)
by the University of Alabama at Birmingham Police Department

- **Alaska**
 - ¡Error!Marcador no definido. [University of Alaska Fairbanks Crime Statistics](#)
by the University of Alaska Fairbanks Police
 - ¡Error!Marcador no definido. [University of Alaska Southeast \(Juneau\) Crime Statistics](#)
by the University of Alaska Southeast (Juneau) Student Services

- **Arizona**
 - ¡Error!Marcador no definido. [Northern Arizona University Crime Statistics](#) **updated link**
by the Northern Arizona University Police Department
 - ¡Error!Marcador no definido. [University of Arizona Crime Statistics](#)
by the University of Arizona Police Department
 - ¡Error!Marcador no definido. [Pima County Community College District Tucson, Arizona Crime Statistics](#)
by the Pima County Community College District Tucson, Arizona Department of Public Safety

- **Arkansas**
 - ¡Error!Marcador no definido. [University of Arkansas, Fayetteville Crime Statistics](#) **updated link**
by the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville Police Department

- California

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Azusa Pacific University Crime Statistics updated link](#)
by the Azusa Pacific University Campus Safety Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[California State University Fresno Crime Statistics updated link](#)
by the California State University Fresno Police Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[California State University Fullerton Crime Statistics updated link](#)
by the California State University Fullerton Police Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[California State University, Northridge, California Police Crime Statistics](#)
by the California State University, Northridge, California Police Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[California State University Sacramento Police Crime Statistics](#)
by the California State University Sacramento Police Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[El Camino Community College Crime Statistics](#)
no longer available from the El Camino Community College Police Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Humboldt State University Crime Statistics](#)
by the Humboldt State University Police

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Marin Community College Crime Statistics](#)
by the Marin Community College Police Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Napa Valley College Crime Statistics](#)
by the Napa Valley College, California Department of Public Safety

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[San Diego State University Crime Statistics New!](#)
by the San Diego State University Police Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[San Francisco Community College District Crime Statistics](#)
by the San Francisco Community College District Police Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Sonoma State University Crime Statistics](#)
by the Sonoma State University Police Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Stanford University Crime Statistics](#)
by the Stanford University "Portfolio" - a campus-wide information system

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[University of California System Annual Report and Crime Statistics 1995](#)
data for each campus and entire UC system by UC Santa Barbara

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[University of California System Crime Trends 1995](#)
data for entire UC system by UC Santa Barbara

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[University of California, Davis Crime Statistics](#)
by the University of California, Davis Police

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[University of California, Irvine Crime Statistics](#)
by the University of California, Irvine Police Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[University of California, Los Angeles Crime Statistics](#)
by the University of California, Los Angeles Police

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[University of California, Riverside Crime Statistics](#)
by the University of California, Riverside Police Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[University of California, San Diego Crime Statistics](#)
by the University of California, San Diego Police Department ¡Error!Marcador no
definido.

[University of California, San Francisco Crime Statistics](#)
by the University of California, San Francisco Public Safety Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[University of California, Santa Barbara Crime Statistics](#)
by the University of California Santa Barbara Police Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[University of California, Santa Cruz Crime Statistics](#)
updated link
by the University of California, Santa Cruz Police Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[University of Southern California Crime Statistics](#)
updated link
by the University of Southern California Public Safety Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[West Valley, Mission College Crime Statistics](#)
by the West Valley, Mission College Police Departments

- **Colorado**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[University of Colorado at Colorado Springs Crime Statistics](#)
by the University of Colorado at Colorado Springs Public Safety Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Colorado State University Crime Statistics](#) **updated link**
again
by the Colorado State University Police Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[University of Colorado, Boulder Crime Statistics](#) **updated**
link again
by the University of Colorado, Boulder Police Department

- **Connecticut**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Central Connecticut State University Crime Statistics](#)
updated link
by the Central Connecticut State University Police Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[University of Connecticut Crime Statistics](#)
by the University of Connecticut Police Department

- **Delaware**
Checked for sites 12/27/97 - none found
- **District of Columbia**
Checked for sites 12/27/97 - none found
- **Florida**
 ¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Stetson University College of Law Crime Statistics](#)
by the Stetson University College of Law Public Safety Department

 ¡Error!Marcador no definido.[University of North Florida Crime Statistics](#) **updated link**
by the University of North Florida Police Department
- **Georgia**
 ¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Georgia Tech Crime Statistics](#) **updated link**
by the Georgia Tech Police Department

 ¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Kennesaw State University Crime Statistics](#) **updated link**
by the Kennesaw State University Police Department

 ¡Error!Marcador no definido.[State University of West Georgia Crime Statistics](#)
by the State University of West Georgia Police Department

 ¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Dekalb College, Georgia Department of Protective Services Crime Statistics](#)

 ¡Error!Marcador no definido.[University of Georgia Crime Statistics](#) **updated link**
by the University of Georgia, Public Safety Division
- **Hawaii**
 ¡Error!Marcador no definido.[University of Hawaii Crime Statistics](#)
by the University of Hawaii Law Enforcement Page
- **Idaho**
 ¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Idaho State University Crime Statistics](#) **updated link**
by the Idaho State University Public Safety Department

 ¡Error!Marcador no definido.[University of Idaho Crime Statistics](#)
by the University of Idaho Police Department
- **Illinois**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Northern Illinois University Crime Statistics](#)
by the Northern Illinois University Department of Public Safety

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Augustana College Security Report updated link](#)
by the Augustana College Security Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[DePaul University Crime Statistics](#)
by the DePaul University Security Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Illinois State University Police Department Crime Statistics](#)
this site offers crime stats in both the [UCR](#) and the [NIBRS](#) format
[[UCR tutorial](#) [NIBRS tutorial](#)]

- **Indiana**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Indiana University South Bend Crime Statistics](#)
by the Indiana University South Bend Safety and Security Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Indiana University Crime Statistics](#)
by the Indiana University Police Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[University of Notre Dame Crime Statistics](#)
by the University of Notre Dame Security/Police Department
the stats are way at the end of the file

- **Iowa**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Drake University Crime Statistics](#)
by Drake University Campus Security

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Iowa State University Crime Statistics](#)
by the Iowa State University Department of Public Safety

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[University of Northern Iowa Crime Statistics](#) **New!**
by the University of Northern Iowa Department of Public Safety

- **Kansas**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Johnson County Community College Crime Statistics](#)
by the Johnson County Community College Safety and Security Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[University of Kansas Crime Statistics](#)
by the University of Kansas Police

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[University of Kansas Medical Center Crime Statistics](#)
by the University of Kansas Medical Center Police

- **Kentucky**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[University of Kentucky Crime Statistics](#)
by the University of Kentucky Police

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[University of Louisville Crime Statistics for 1993 - 1995](#)
and [for 1995 - 1997](#)
by the University of Louisville Department of Public Safety

- **Louisiana**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Tulane University Crime Statistics](#)
by the Tulane University Department of Public Safety
information is neatly presented, easy to read

- **Maine**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Bates College Crime Statistics](#)
by the Bates College Crime Statistics Department of Security and Campus Safety

- **Maryland**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Harford Community College Crime Statistics](#) **updated link**
by the Harford Community College Department of Campus Safety

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[University of Maryland Crime Statistics](#)
by the University of Maryland Police Department

- **Massachusetts**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Northeastern University Crime Statistics](#)

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Harvard University Police & Security Department Police Blotters](#)

- **Michigan**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Delta College Crime Statistics](#) **New!**
by the Delta College Police

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Eastern Michigan University Police Crime Statistics](#)

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Oakland University Police Crime Statistics](#)

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Wayne State University, Department of Public Safety Crime Statistics](#)

- **Minnesota**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Saint John's University Life Safety Services Crime Statistics](#)

includes 1995, 1996 and June - Dec 1996 stats

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[University of Minnesota Police Department Crime Statistics](#)

they also include stats for the area surrounding the campus

- **Mississippi**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Mississippi State University Crime Statistics](#)

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[University of Mississippi Crime Statistics](#) **New!**
by the University of Mississippi Police Department

- **Nevada**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.**University of Nevada, Las Vegas Crime Statistics no longer available from the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Department of Public Safety**

- **New Jersey**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Princeton University, Department of Public Safety Crime Charts](#)

shows 3 large-scale graphs of crime trends and 1 small table of data

- **New Mexico**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[New Mexico State University Crime Statistics](#) **New!**
stats are at the bottom of the bulletin

by the New Mexico State University Police Department

- **New York**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Binghamton University Crime Statistics](#)
by the Binghamton University Department of Public Safety

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Cornell University Crime Statistics](#)
by the Cornell University Police

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[SUNY at Buffalo Crime Statistics](#) **updated link**
by the SUNY at Buffalo, Department of Public Safety

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[SUNY at Oswego Criminal Investigation Report and Arrest Statistics](#)

by the SUNY at Oswego, Department of Public Safety

- **North Carolina**

¡Error! Marcador no definido. [Duke University Crime Statistics updated link](#)
by the Duke University Department of Public Safety

¡Error! Marcador no definido. [University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill, Department of Public Safety Crime Statistics](#)

- **North Dakota**

¡Error! Marcador no definido. [North Dakota State University Crime Statistics New!](#)
by the University of North Dakota State University Police Department

¡Error! Marcador no definido. [University of North Dakota Crime Statistics updated link](#)
by the University of North Dakota Police Department

- **Ohio**

¡Error! Marcador no definido. [University of Akron Crime Statistics New!](#)
by the University of Akron Police Department

¡Error! Marcador no definido. [Bowling Green Stats University Department of Public Safety Crime Statistics](#)

¡Error! Marcador no definido. [Cleveland State University Police Crime Statistics](#)

¡Error! Marcador no definido. [University of Cincinnati Police Crime Statistics](#)
includes recent (the previous month, 1996) statistics

¡Error! Marcador no definido. [Ohio State University Crime Statistics updated link](#)
by the Ohio State University Police Department

¡Error! Marcador no definido. [University of Toledo Campus Police Crime Statistics](#)

- **Oklahoma**

¡Error! Marcador no definido. [University of Oklahoma Crime Statistics New!](#)
by the University of Oklahoma Department of Public Safety

¡Error! Marcador no definido. [University of Oklahoma - Norman Department of Public Safety Crime Statistics](#)
the stats are way at the end of the file

- **Oregon**

¡Error! Marcador no definido. [Willamette University, Department of Campus Safety Crime Statistics](#)

¡Error! Marcador no definido. [Portland Community College, Department of Public Safety Crime Statistics](#)

- **Pennsylvania**

¡Error! Marcador no definido. [Messiah College Department of Public Safety Crime Statistics](#)

¡Error! Marcador no definido. **Carnegie Mellon University Crime Statistics**
Not Currently available from the Carnegie Mellon University Department of Security

¡Error! Marcador no definido. [University of Pittsburgh Department of Public Safety Crime Statistics](#)

¡Error! Marcador no definido. [Millersville University Police Crime Rates and Statistics](#)

¡Error! Marcador no definido. [Penn State University Crime Statistics](#) updated link
by the Penn State University Police Services

¡Error! Marcador no definido. [University of Pennsylvania Police Crime Statistics](#)
the stats are way at the end of the file

¡Error! Marcador no definido. [West Chester University, Department of Public Safety Crime Statistics](#)

- **Rhode Island**

¡Error! Marcador no definido. [Brown University Police Crime Statistics](#)

- **South Carolina**

¡Error! Marcador no definido. [University of South Carolina, Spartanburg Crime Statistics](#) **New!**
by the University of South Carolina, Spartanburg Police Department

¡Error! Marcador no definido. [Univeristy of South Carolina Sumter Campus, Police Crime Statistics](#)

- **Texas**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Rice University Crime Statistics](#)
by the Rice University Police Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[University of Texas at Houston Crime Statistics](#)
by the University of Texas at Houston Police Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Baylor University Crime Statistics](#) updated link
by the Baylor University Department of Public Safety

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Lamar University Crime Statistics](#) updated link
by the Lamar University Police Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Texas A&M University Police Department Crime Statistics](#)

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[University of Texas - Dallas Crime Statistics](#) updated link
by the University of Texas - Dallas Police Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[University of Texas Pan American Police Department Crime Statistics](#)

- West Virginia

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Marshall University Crime Statistics](#) New!
by the Marshall University Police Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[University of Virginia Police Department Crime Statistics](#)

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Virginia Tech Crime Statistics](#)
by the Virginia Tech Police Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[West Virginia University Crime Statistics](#) New!
by the West Virginia University Police Department

- Washington

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Central Washington University Crime Statistics](#) updated link again
by the Central Washington University Police Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Seattle Community College District - Seattle Central Safety and Security Department Crime Statistics](#)
by the District Security Department

- Wisconsin

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[University of Wisconsin - Stout Crime Statistics](#)
by the University of Wisconsin - Stout Police Department

- Wyoming

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[University of Wyoming Crime Statistics updated link](#)
by the University of Wyoming Police Department

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webmaster<regina@crime.org>

Created: July 11, 1996

Updated: September 22, 1999

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County and City Crime Statistics Link Guide

Amalgamated City Links

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Large cities ranked by crime rate](#)
U.S. Census Bureau's rank of U.S. cities with a population = 200,000
by crime rate (and infant death rate)

- **Alabama** ¡Error!Marcador no definido.
[Mobile, Alabama Police Crime Statistics Updated](#)
- **Alaska**
¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Anchorage, Alaska Police Crime Statistics](#)
¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Soldotna, Alaska Crime Statistics updated link](#)
by the Soldotna Police Department
- **Arizona**

¡Error!Marcador no definido. **Chandler, Arizona Crime Statistics**
Currently unavailable from the Chandler Police Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido. [Cottonwood, Arizona Police Crime Statistics](#)

¡Error!Marcador no definido. [Scottsdale, Arizona Crime Statistics](#) updated link
by the Crime Analyst at the Scottsdale Police Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido. [Tempe, Arizona Police Crime Statistics](#)

¡Error!Marcador no definido. [Tucson, Arizona Crime Statistics](#) updated link
by the Tucson Police Department

- **Arkansas**

¡Error!Marcador no definido. Most Police Departments in Arkansas link to the [Arkansas Crime Information Center](#) for thier crime statistics presentation. Available data includes [1995 data for each county in Arkanas](#)

¡Error!Marcador no definido. **Little Rock, Arkansas Crime Statistics**
currently unavailable from the Little Rock Police Department

- **California**

I have an an entire page devoted to the crime statistics for California. This page provides crime statistics at the state, county and city level.

- **Colorado**

¡Error!Marcador no definido. [Boulder, Colorado Crime Statistics](#)
by the Boulder Police Department

This site is quite impressive. It has 10 years worth of data and the data includes arrests and traffic incidents.

¡Error!Marcador no definido. [Denver, Colorado Crime Statistics](#)
by the Denver Police Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido. [Douglas County, Colorado Crime Statistics](#)
by the Douglas County Sheriff's Department

This site presents data on arrests, prison populations and traffic incidents.

¡Error!Marcador no definido. [Larimer County, Colorado Crime Statistics](#)
by the Larimer County Sheriff's Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido. [Littleton, Colorado Crime Statistics](#)
by the Littleton Police Department

- **Connecticut**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Bristol, Connecticut Crime Statistics](#)
by the **Bristol Police Department**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[New Canaan, Connecticut Statistics](#) **Updated URL**
by the **New Canaan Police Department**

- **Delaware**

Checked for sites 12/27/97 - none found

- **District of Columbia**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[District of Columbia Crime Statistics](#) **New!**
by the **District of Columbia Metropolitan Police**

- **Florida**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Alachua County, Florida Crime Statistics](#) **Updated URL**
by the **Alachua County Sheriff's Office**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Avon Park, Florida Crime Statistics](#)
by the **Avon Park Police Department**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Clearwater, Florida Crime Statistics](#) **updated link**
by the **Clearwater Police Department**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.**Coral Springs, Florida Crime Statistics - under reconstruction**
by the **Coral Springs Police Department**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.**Indian River County, Florida [Montly](#) and [1993 - 1997](#) Crime Statistics** **updated link**
by the **Indian River County Sheriff's Office** ¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Miami, Florida Crime Statistics](#)
by the **Miami Police Department**
includes a **12** year comparison of Part 1 crimes and arrests

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[St. Augustine, Florida Police Department Crime Statistics](#)
by the **St. Augustine Police Department**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[St. Petersburg, Florida Reported Crime](#)
by the **St. Petersburg Police Department**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Tampa, Florida Crime Statistics](#) **updated link**
by the **Tampa Police Department**

- **Georgia**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Saint Mary's, Georgia Crime Statistics](#)
by Saint Mary's Police Department

The following data is available on this page: calls for service 1987-1996, traffic enforcement 1987-1996, criminal investigations 1986-1996 and their UCR Index for 1980-1996.

- **Hawaii**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.**Hawaii Kai Crime Statistics**
currenty unavailable

- **Idaho**

I have an entire page devoted to the crime statistics for Idaho. This page provides crime statistics at the state, county and city level. **Nearly all cities and counties are represented!** These statistics are provided by the Idaho Department Law Enforcement.

- **Illinois**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Chicago, Illinois Crime Statistics](#) **Updated URL**
monthly crime statistics for Chicago as a whole and for each of their 25 police districts
by the Chicago PD

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Chicago, Illinois Crime Statistics for the years 1860-1920](#)

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Peoria, Illinois Crime Statistics](#)
totals and graphs only

- **Indiana**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Evansville, Indiana "Crime Information Page"](#)
Updated URL
put together by "The Evansville Courier" and the Evansville Police Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Indianapolis, Indiana Police Crime Statistics](#)

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Marion County, Indiana Sheriff's Crime Statistics](#)

- **Iowa**

Checked for sites 04/25/98 - none found

- **Kansas**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Andover, Kansas Crime Statistics by the Andover Police Department](#)

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Wichita, Kansas Crime Statistics by the Wichita Police Department](#)

- **Kentucky**

Checked for sites 04/13/98 - none found

- **Louisiana**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[New Orleans Bywater Neighborhood Calls for Service](#)

by Shutterdog, a Bywater neighborhood web site, they get their data from the Police Department

- **Maine**

Checked for sites 04/24/98 - none found

- **Maryland**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Baltimore County, Maryland Police Crime Statistics](#)

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Baltimore, Maryland Crime Statistics for the years 1864-1920](#)

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Ocean City, Maryland Police Department Crime Statistics](#) Updated URL

- **Massachusetts**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Boston, Massachusetts Crime Statistics for the years 1860-1920](#)

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Burlington, Massachusetts Police Department Crime Statistics](#)

- **Michigan**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Flint, Michigan Crime Statistics](#)
by the Flint Police Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Kalamazoo, Michigan Crime Statistics](#) updated link
by the Kalamazoo Department of Public Safety

¡Error!Marcador no definido.Mt. Morris, Michigan Crime Statistics
currently not available from the Mt. Morris Police Department

- **Minnesota**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[St. Paul, Minnesota Crime Statistics](#)
this site includes a clickable map which gives you six years of data for each neighborhood

- **Mississippi**

Checked for sites 04/25/98 - none found

- **Missouri**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Jefferson City, Missouri Police Department Crime Statistics](#)

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[St. Louis, Missouri Crime Statistics for the years 1861-1919](#)

- **Montana**

- **Nebraska**

- **Nevada**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department Crime Statistics

- [Reported Crime Jan-Dec 1996](#)
- [Traffic Incidents Jan-Dec 1996](#)
- [Reported Crime Jan-Mar 1997](#)
- [Traffic Incidents Jan-Mar 1997](#)

- **New Hampshire**

- **New Jersey**

¡Error!Marcador no definido. [Fairfield, New Jersey Police Department Crime Statistics](#)

¡Error!Marcador no definido. [Saddle Brook, New Jersey Police Department Crime Statistics](#)

¡Error!Marcador no definido. [Waldwick, New Jersey Police Department Crime Statistics](#)

- **New Mexico**

¡Error!Marcador no definido. [Albuquerque, New Mexico Crime Statistics](#) **updated link**

by the Albuquerque Police Department

This site is quite impressive. It has over 10 years worth of data including DWI arrests and calls for service.

- **New York**

¡Error!Marcador no definido. [Auburn, New York Crime Statistics](#)
by the Auburn Police Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido. [Brooklyn, New York Crime Statistics for the years 1860-1896](#)

by Regina Schekall

¡Error!Marcador no definido. [Buffalo, New York Crime Statistics](#)
by the Buffalo Police Department

Includes crime and arrest statistics for 1993 - 1997

¡Error!Marcador no definido. [Horseheads, New York Crime Statistics](#)
by the Horseheads Police Department ¡Error!Marcador no definido. [New York, New York Crime Statistics for the years 1860-1920](#)

by Regina Schekall

¡Error!Marcador no definido. [Peekskill, New York Crime Statistics](#)
by the Peekskill Police Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido. [Tonawanda, New York Crime Statistics](#) **Updated URL**

by the Tonawanda Police Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido. [Yonkers, New York Crime Statistics](#)
by the Yonkers Police Department

- **North Carolina**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Charlotte-Mecklenberg, North Carolina Crime Statistics updated link](#)
by the Charlotte-Mecklenberg Police Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Garner, North Carolina Police Department Crime Statistics](#)

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Winston-Salem, North Carolina Police Department Crime Statistics](#)
nice clickable map and statistics are broken down by sector

- **North Dakota**

- **Ohio**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Cincinnati, Ohio Police District Two Crime Statistics](#)
statistics are broken down by neighborhood **New URL**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.< **Union Township Police Crime Statistics**
currently unavailable from the Union Township Police Department

- **Oklahoma**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Lawton, Oklahoma Police Crime Statistics](#)

- **Oregon**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Ashland, Oregon Crime Statistics updated link](#)
by the Ashland Police Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Medford, Oregon Police Crime Statistics](#)

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Portland, Oregon Crime Statistics](#)
this site includes crime maps, stats and charts and you can search by neighborhood

¡Error!Marcador no definido.**Salem, Oregon Crime Statistics**
no longer available

- **Pennsylvania**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Crime Statistics for the years 1860-1920](#)

- **Rhode Island**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Pawtucket, Rhode Island Police Crime Statistics](#)

- **South Carolina**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Charleston, South Carolina Police Crime Statistics](#)

- **South Dakota**

- **Tennessee**

- **Texas**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Arlington, Texas Crime Statistics](#) **updated link**
by the **Arlington Police Department**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Austin, Texas Crime Statistics](#) **updated link**
by the **Austin Police Department**
WOW! Now, this is how crime data should look. Impressive!

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Beaumont, Texas Crime Statistics](#)
by **Beaumont Police Department**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Corpus Christi, Texas Crime Statistics](#)
by the **Corpus Christi Police Department** **New!**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Dallas, Texas Police Department Crime Statistics](#)
Updated URL Again

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Fort Worth, Texas Police Department Crime Statistics](#)

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Longview, Texas Police Crime Statistics](#)

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[North Richland Hills, Texas Crime Statistics](#)
updated link
by the **North Richland Hills Police Department**
choose monthly, quarterly or annual data

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[San Antonio, Texas Crime Statistics](#)
by the **San Antonio Police Department**
At this site you can view crime stats 5 different ways!

- **Utah**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Moab, Utah Crime Statistics](#)

- **Vermont**

- **Virginia**

¡Error! Marcador no definido. **Albemarle County, Virginia Crime Statistics not currently available**

¡Error! Marcador no definido. [Charlottesville, Virginia Crime Statistics](#) **updated link**
by the Charlottesville Police Department

¡Error! Marcador no definido. [Chesapeake, Virginia Crime Statistics](#)
by the Chesapeake Police Department

¡Error! Marcador no definido. [Fairfax County, Virginia Crime Statistics](#)
You can also get [stats by district station in Adobe Acrobat format](#)

¡Error! Marcador no definido. [Newport News, Virginia Crime Statistics](#)

¡Error! Marcador no definido. [Prince William County, Virginia Police Crime Statistics](#)

¡Error! Marcador no definido. [Roanoke County, Virginia Police Crime Statistics](#)

- **Washington**

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Battle Ground, Washington Crime Statistics updated link](#)

by the Battle Ground Police Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Bellevue, Washington Crime Statistics](#)

by the Bellevue Police Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Clark County, Washington Crime Statistics](#)

by the Clark County Sheriff's Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Cowlitz County, Washington Crime Statistics](#)

by the Cowlitz County Sheriff's Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Edmonds, Washington Police Crime Statistics](#)

by the Edmonds Police Department This site has **10** years of data!

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Kennewick, Washington Crime Statistics](#)

this is a great site with details on the crime analysis unit, Part II crimes and stolen firearms
by the Kennewick Police Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Longview, Washington Crime Statistics](#)

by the Longview Police Department. This is a **VERY** impressive display of crime statistics!

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Oak Harbor, Washington Crime Statistics updated link](#)

by the Oak Harbor Police Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Pullman, Washington Crime Statistics](#)

by the Pullman Police Department

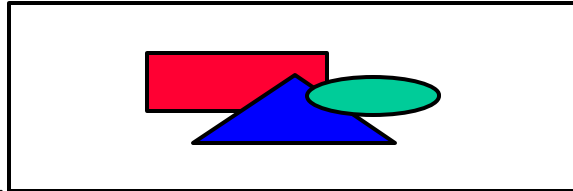
¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Seattle, Washington Crime Statistics](#)

by the Seattle Police Department

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Spokane, Washington Police Crime Statistics](#)

by the Spokane Police Department

- **West Virginia**



¡Error! Marcador no definido.

[Clarksburg, West Virginia Crime Statistics](#) **New!**

by the City of Clarksburg

- **Wisconsin**

¡Error! Marcador no definido. [Appleton, Wisconsin Crime Statistics](#) **New!**

by the Appleton Police Department

¡Error! Marcador no definido. [Dane County, Wisconsin Crime Statistics](#) **New!**

by the Dane County Sheriff's Department

¡Error! Marcador no definido. [Glendale, Wisconsin Crime Statistics](#) **New!**

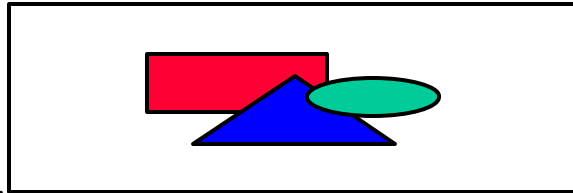
by the Glendale Police Department

¡Error! Marcador no definido. [Hartford, Wisconsin Crime Statistics](#) **New!**

by the Hartford Police Department

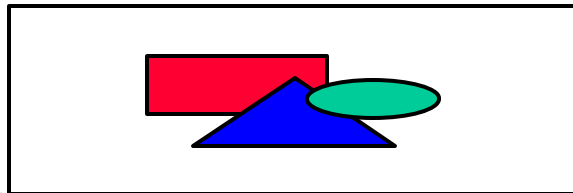
¡Error! Marcador no definido. [Jefferson, Wisconsin Police Activity for 1998](#) **New!**

by the Jefferson Police Department



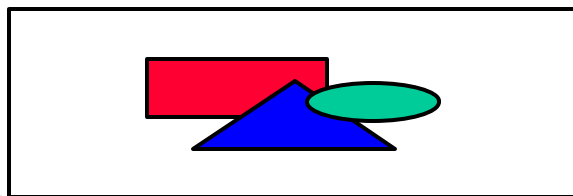
¡Error! Marcador no definido. [Kimberly and Little Chute, Wisconsin Crime Statistics](#) **New!**

by the Fox Valley Metro Police Department



¡Error! Marcador no definido. [Manitowoc County, Wisconsin Crime Statistics](#) **New!**

by the Manitowoc County Sheriff's Department



¡Error! Marcador no definido. **Marinette, Wisconsin Crime Statistics not currently available**

¡Error! Marcador no definido. [West Bend, Wisconsin Crime Statistics](#)
this is a very well organized and informative site
by the West Bend Police Department

- **Wyoming**

¡Error! Marcador no definido. [Casper, Wyoming Crime Statistics](#)
by the Casper Police Department

¡Error! Marcador no definido. [Sublette County, Wyoming Crime Statistics](#)
by the Sublette County Sheriff's Department

[Home](#) | [Links](#) | [Search](#) | [Glossary](#)

webmaster<regina@crime.org>

Created: February 15, 1996
Updated: November 15, 1999

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Historical Crime Statistics Link Guide

This link guide is designed to provide you with both HTML and Microsoft © Excell versions of historical crime data. The data provided was downloaded from the [National Archive of Criminal Justice Data \[NACJD\]](#). This archive is currently funded by the National Institute of Justice and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The site sponsors are the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the U.S. Department of Justice.

The mission of the NACJD is as follows:

"The central mission of NACJD is to facilitate and encourage research in the field of criminal justice through the preservation and sharing of data resources, and the provision of specialized training in quantitative analysis of crime and justice data." 1

If you visit their [data archive page](#) you will see a list of data subject areas. It may appear as though they are duplicating the efforts of the FBI and the BJS, but they are not. For example, you can only find the current version of "Crime in the United States" at the FBI site, but you will find versions from 1958 - 1994 at the NACJD. Additionally, the NACJD is considered a "dissemination program" of the BJS. Other dissemination programs of the BJS include the Bureau of Justice Statistics Clearinghouse, which is linked to on the [National Crime Statistics page](#), and the United Nations Crime and Justice Information Network, which is linked to on the [International Crime Statistics page](#).

I have started with historical, city crime statistics since the city links are the most popular on my site. After I have finished preparing and presenting the city data I will begin working on the historical, international crime data I have downloaded.

- [City Links](#) - alphabetically by state

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[San Francisco, California Crime Statistics for the years 1862-1917](#)

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[New Haven, Connecticut Crime Statistics for the years 1863-1920](#)

no "Persons Dismissed" data available for this city

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Washington, D.C. Crime Statistics for the years 1862-1920](#)

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Chicago, Illinois Crime Statistics for the years 1860-1920](#)

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Louisville, Kentucky Crime Statistics for the years 1870-1915](#)

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[New Orleans, Louisiana Crime Statistics for the years 1880-1915](#)

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Baltimore, Maryland Crime Statistics for the years 1864-1920](#)

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Boston, Massachusetts Crime Statistics for the years 1860-1920](#)

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Lowell, Massachusetts Crime Statistics for the years 1862-1920](#)

no "Persons Dismissed" data available for this city

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Detroit, Michigan Crime Statistics for the years 1862-1920](#)

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[St. Louis, Missouri Crime Statistics for the years 1861-1919](#)

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Newark, New Jersey Crime Statistics for the years 1870-1920](#)

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Brooklyn, New York Crime Statistics for the years 1860-1896](#)

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Buffalo, New York Crime Statistics for the years 1872-1920](#)

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[New York, New York Crime Statistics for the years 1860-1920](#)

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Rochester, New York Crime Statistics for the years 1877-1918](#)

limited data available for this city

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Cincinnati, Ohio Crime Statistics for the years 1862-1916](#)

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Cleveland, Ohio Crime Statistics for the years 1872-1915](#)

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Crime Statistics for the years 1860-1920](#)

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Crime Statistics for the years 1887-1915](#)

limited data available for this city

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Providence, Rhode Island Crime Statistics for the years 1863-1915](#)

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Richmond, Virginia Crime Statistics for the years 1872-1919](#)

no "Persons Dismissed" data available for this city

¡Error!Marcador no definido.[Milwaukee, Wisconsin Crime Statistics for the years 1868-1920](#)

Bibliography

1 The National Archive of Criminal Justice Data [Central Mission Statement](#).

[Home](#) | [Links](#) | [Search](#) | [Glossary](#)

webmaster<regina@crime.org>

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6. EXPERTOS

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Adolfo Beria	International Institute of Higher Studies on Criminal Sciences	di Argentine:Honorary General Prosecutor, Milan, Italy; Secretary-General Societ Internazionale de Defence Sociale; President, Executive Committee ISPAC
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		IAPL
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Abdel Azim Wazir	International Institute of Higher Studies on Criminal Sciences	: Dean and Professor of Criminal Law, the University of Mansourah, Cairo, Egypt; Deputy Secretary-General, IAPL

ⁱ Miguel A.Gutierrez, "Mapas de Ruta de la Ciencia y la Técnica" En Redes, revista de Estudios Sociales de la Ciencia. Volumen 6 No. 13, Universidad Nacional de Quilmes, Mayo de 1999,

ⁱⁱ Jerome C. Glenn y Theodore Gordon (edit.) "*1997 State of the Future*" American Council for the United Nations University, The Millennium Project , Washington DC, 1997.

ⁱⁱⁱ Susantha Goodnatilake, "*Toward a Global Science, Mining Civilizational Knowledge*", Indiana University Press, Indiana, 1998.

^{iv} Indicación válida para quienes están consultando la versión en disquete del presente trabajo.

^v Glenn y Gordon op.cit.