

ANNEXES

Table 4.1 Annex 1.1. Caribbean Leaders on Crime

In his 2006 New Year's address, former Jamaican Prime Minister P.J. Patterson said, "Without a doubt, the high level of violent crime remains our most troubling and pressing problem." He was not alone among Caribbean leaders emphasizing the issue at that time: crime also featured prominently in the New Year's addresses of Prime Minister Patrick Manning of Trinidad and Tobago, President Bharrat Jagdeo of Guyana, and St. Lucia's Prime Minister Kenny Anthony. Prime Minister Anthony stated that reducing crime will be his government's number-one priority in 2006, displacing unemployment. In opening the Parliament of Trinidad and Tobago in September 2005, President George Maxwell Richards said the country was in crisis due to the escalating crime rate in that country, and acknowledged that more than 100,000 people had signed a petition demanding government action on crime.

Table 4.2 Annex 1.2. Tourism and the Caribbean Economy

In 2004, the broader tourism economy was estimated to be responsible for some 15% of the region's GDP and over 15% of total employment. Recent data suggests that it is growing in significance relative to other sectors. Some countries – including Antigua and Barbuda and the British Virgin Islands – owe over 75% of their economies to travel and tourism. According to the World Travel and Tourism Council, "Crime, harassment and other forms of anti-social behavior ... are some of the major threats to the development of the [Caribbean tourism] industry. Such problems frustrate national and regional efforts to maintain the region's image as a safe, clean and hospitable destination. Whether or not such concerns are supported by data, it is the perception that matters most to the uninformed traveler, including potential travelers to the Caribbean. (World Travel and Tourism Council, 2004).

For example, tourism is by far the largest foreign-exchange-generating sector in Jamaica, with its gross foreign exchange receipts almost equaling the earnings from all merchandise exports. According to one review of Jamaica's economy, "...although the number of tourists affected by crime is low (in Jamaica, as elsewhere, the least privileged bear the heaviest burden from crime), fear of crime undoubtedly affects the Jamaican tourism industry. According to one recent survey, nearly 70 per cent of hotel owners sampled mentioned crime as an important problem for their business (Bloom et al., 2001)." Similarly, the government of Guyana, in its 2004 progress report on its Poverty Reduction Strategy, argues, "The violent crime wave over the last two years had deeply reduced the number of tourists visiting Guyana (World Bank, 2004b)."

Table 4.3 Annex 1.3. Emigration and Crime

The seven countries with the highest skilled highest emigration rates in the world are all in the Caribbean (Docquier and Marfouk, 2006). Guyana has the world's worst skilled emigration rate (89%), and, according to the 2005 Progress Report on Guyana's *Poverty Reduction Strategy*, crime and violence are driving human capital overseas: "In spite of some improvement in the crime and security situation, Guyana continues to lose its critical entrepreneurial and professional skills to migration...the crime and security situation will have to be tackled and dealt with definitively if Guyana is to minimize the migration of its highly trained professionals and entrepreneurs whose skills and resources are needed to propel growth." The United Nations Common Country Assessment of Guyana quotes a 2003 survey canvassing 1757 secondary school students in which 47% responded that they would leave Guyana permanently soon or within five years. Crime, violence and racism were cited overwhelmingly the most prominent negative factors motivating this intended migration (United Nations Country Team, 2005).

Table 4.4 Annex 1.4. Caribbean Police Forces and Prison Populations

The number of police per capita in the Caribbean is generally high by international standards (with the exception of countries like Haiti, which has one of the lowest rates of coverage in the world). But this figure can be deceptive, as during high season, tourist inflows can swell the population. For example, the Bahamas, with a resident population of about 321,000, received nearly 1.5 million stay-over tourist arrivals in 2003. Further, high police to public ratios in low population countries do not mean the same thing as they do in high population countries. A large share of total coverage may be required to cover basic logistic and supervisory functions, leaving a proportionately smaller share for field duties. In addition, high ratios may conceal low real numbers, and these personnel may be responsible for large land and sea areas.

In a global ranking of 211 countries from the highest prison to public ratios to the lowest, Bermuda ranks second, US Virgin Islands third, Cuba fourth, Suriname fifth, Cayman Islands sixth, Belize seventh, St Kitts and Nevis ninth, and the Bahamas 11th (Walmsley, 2005). In many countries in the region, the prison populations are growing at a rapid rate. The prison population increase in the Dominican Republic (38% over 3.5 years) is particularly notable (Walmsley, 2003).

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Table 4.5 Annex 2.1. The Jamaica Cannabis Trade

Jamaica was said to have been the source of one third of herbal cannabis consumed in the United Kingdom in the late 1970s, but it appears to comprise less than 7% of the market today (UNODC, 2004). Jamaica provided 14% of the United States market share in 1984, but today this figure is likely much less (President's Commission on Organized Crime, 1986).

In Canada, cannabis of Jamaican origin increased its share in the illicit market from 10% in 1983 to 20% in 1984 (Stamler et al., 1985). Today, it has been largely displaced by high potency local production, and constitutes an estimated 5% of the herbal supply and 10% of the hashish supply, according to the UNODC Annual Reports Questionnaire (ARQ) 2004. France recently reported that it received 9% of its cannabis from "the Caribbean" in the ARQ.

Table 4.6 Annex 2.2. Patterns of Drug Transshipment by Organized Criminal Groups

The Colombian Cali and Medellin cartels preferred and used the Caribbean corridor starting in the late 1970s. In the 1980s, most of the cocaine entering the United States came through the Caribbean into South Florida. But interdiction successes caused the traffickers to reassess their routes. By 1998, about 59% of the cocaine went via Central America/Mexico, 30% via the Caribbean, and 11% via direct commercial sea freight or air flights. In 1999, the flows across the Mexican border dropped to about 54%, flows via the Caribbean increased to 43%, and only 3% arrived directly from South America. By 2000, the ratios shifted to 66 percent Central America/ Mexico and 33 percent Caribbean, with a decrease in the use of Haiti and Puerto Rico and an increase in the use of Jamaica. By 2003, the ratio was 77 percent through Central America/Mexico and 22 percent via the Caribbean. Today, it is estimated that only 10 percent of U.S. cocaine transits the Caribbean. (For details, see the various editions of the National Drug Threat Assessment, produced by the National Drug Intelligence Center of the United States Department of Justice.) With regard to the role of enforcement, The resident's 2005 National Drug Control Strategy says, "For years, about one-third of the cocaine heading toward the United States was moved through the Greater Antilles toward Florida. Approximately 10 percent of the total U.S. supply was handled by two organizations, one run by Colombian ... Elias Cobos-Muñoz and the second headed by Melvin Maycock and Pedro Smith. A 29-month DEA-led investigation led to the arrest of all three ... as well as more than 50 of their colleagues in Colombia, Panama, Jamaica, the Bahamas, the United States, and Canada. More important, it disrupted organizations supplying an estimated 10 percent of the cocaine imported into the United States—roughly 30 metric tons per year. In seeming confirmation of this disruption, which was amplified by the deployment of international forces following the ouster of President Jean Bertrand Aristide in Haiti, intelligence estimates assess that there has been a significant reduction in the amount of cocaine flowing through the central and eastern Caribbean to the United States—from roughly one-third of total flow to perhaps 10 percent."

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Table 4.7 Annex 2.3. Dates of Large Seizures of Cocaine Entering Canada from Caribbean Countries in 2004

The following information comes from the UNODC's Major Seizure Database, as reported by the Canadian government.

- Jamaica: 3 January, 7 January, 28 January, 2 February, 14 February (twice), 3 March, 9 March, 13 March (twice), 15 March, 16 March, 24 March, 4 April, 23 May, 8 June (twice), 9 June, 14 June, 18 June, 27 July, 1 August, 7 August, 19 August, 30 August, 4 September, 6 September, 26 September, 8 October, 28 October, 11 December, and 19 December.
- Trinidad and Tobago: 5 May, 10 May, 27 May, 19 February, 4 August, 9 December, and two on 13 December.
- Netherlands Antilles: 7 February (twice), 15 February, 10 March, 21 March, 13 June (twice), and 24 October.
- Guyana: 12 July, 2 September, 10 September, 14 December, as well as almost 400 ecstasy tablets on 2 September.
- St. Vincent and the Grenadines: 2 Feb and 27 Feb.
- Haiti: 20 January, 21 January, and 25 August.
- St. Lucia: at Toronto, 4 kg on 8 March, 17 kg on 22 August, as well as 1 kg on 3 September.
- Grenada: at Toronto, less than 1 kg on 9 February.
- Barbados: at Toronto, 7 kg on 25 February.
- Suriname: at Calgary, less than 1 kg on 30 March.
- Dominica: at Trudeau, 7 kg seized on 31 December.

Most cocaine entering Europe is transshipped in large container ships destined for Spain or Portugal, but a substantial amount also enters through commercial air flights to Spain and the Netherlands. It is estimated by Europol that up to 250 tons enters the EU each year by sea, and that many European-based groups source their cocaine directly from Central America and the Caribbean (Europol, 2004). According to local law enforcement, in parts of the Eastern Caribbean the majority of cocaine transiting the country is destined for Europe, including Antigua and Barbuda (60 percent to the United Kingdom), Barbados (59 percent to the United Kingdom), Grenada (70 percent to Europe) and St. Lucia (60 percent).

Table 4.8 Annex 2.4. Organized Crime in Jamaica and the Dominican Republic

Jamaican “posses” (in the Eastern United States) and “yardies” (in the United Kingdom) pioneered the crack cocaine markets in these countries, as well as being an important source of cannabis. Today, their dominance has been reduced. Today in New York, Jamaican criminal groups are the most prominent cannabis distributors overall,

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particularly for wholesale and midlevel quantities. They are also active in other parts of the Northeast, including Philadelphia, Boston, and Washington, D.C., as well as in the West, including Los Angeles and Phoenix/Tucson (National Drug Intelligence Center, 2005).

According to National Criminal Intelligence Service of the United Kingdom, “Hitherto, criminal groups of West Indian origin, mostly Jamaican, were seen to be most prominent in distributing crack cocaine within the U.K. ... However, as [cocaine use] has grown, there have been opportunities for others to become involved... [Today] most of the detected movements of cocaine trafficked from the Caribbean to the U.K. are smuggled by couriers, many under the control of Jamaican and Trinidadian groups (National Criminal Intelligence Service, 2005).”

Dominican groups started out street distribution of cocaine in the United States, primarily in the urban areas of the Northeast, though their connections with Colombian traffickers. Today, they dominate cocaine wholesaling in the Northeast, particularly in cities like New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, working closely with Colombian suppliers. They are said to supply local gangs such as the Crips in the Northeast and the Latin Kings in Chicago. Throughout the United States, of the 26 percent of law enforcement agencies polled who said there was an association between the gangs in their area and organized crime, 13 percent mentioned Dominican drug organizations (National Alliance of Gangs Investigators Associations, 2005). According to the response of the U.S. authorities to the UNODC Annual Reports Questionnaire, Dominicans were far and away the foreign group most arrested for cocaine and heroin trafficking in 2004. Dominican groups also play a role in the drug trade in other parts of the Caribbean, notably, in Puerto Rico, and are frequently seen as crew members on go-fast boats. They are also increasingly visible in European cocaine trafficking.

Table 4.9 Annex 2.5. Jamaat-al-Muslimeen in Trinidad and Tobago

In 1990, Trinidad and Tobago was the subject of an attempted coup d'état by a radical Islamic group called Jamaat-al-Muslimeen, alleged to have links with Libya and Sudan. The police headquarters was bombed, a government building and the national television station were taken, and the Prime Minister and other parliamentarians were taken hostage for five days. During this time, looting and rioting were widespread in the capitol, Port of Spain, and 31 people were killed. The group surrendered after an amnesty was negotiated, and is presently active as a political party with parliamentary representation. Members of the group have subsequently been prosecuted for serious violent crimes such as murder and kidnapping, including the group's leader, Imam Yasin Abu Bakr. In 2005, there were five minor bomb attacks in Trinidad in the course of four months. The fourth of these, on 14 October, resulted in five arrests: Imam Yasin Abu Bakr and four teenagers. All were later released.

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Table 4.10 Annex 3.1. Caribbean Homicide Data Sources

Data for the cross-country econometric analysis is taken from the database collected by the United Nations Office of Drugs via its Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems. The dataset for the econometric analysis was limited to countries for which there were observations in at least three consecutive five-year periods. This limited dataset included three Caribbean countries: Barbados, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago.

For the purposes of the scatter plots shown in Figure 3.2, UNODC data was supplemented by homicide data from a variety of sources to expand the number of Caribbean countries in the sample. Sources include national statistical publications, data gathered from national police forces by De Albuquerque and McElroy (1999b), and in the case of Haiti, a national household survey. In cases where the original data was in terms of numbers of homicides (rather than rates), rates per 100,000 population were calculated using population figures taken from the World Bank's World Development Indicators (WDI) database. Due to variations in reporting rates and definitions, data from non-UNODC sources is not strictly comparable to UNODC data.

Table A3.1 Caribbean Crime Data Sources for Cross-Country Graphical Comparisons

	Population (2004)	% Population (of Caribbean countries with homicide data)	Homicide Rate per 100000	Source
Antigua & Barbuda	80085	0.4%	6.8	average 1990-96, De Albuquerque and McElroy (1999b)
Barbados	268881	1.2%	7.9	average 1998-2000, UNODC
Dominica	71460	0.3%	8.3	average 1998-2000, UNODC
Dominican Republic	8767870	39.1%	16.5	average 1999-2004, govt. report, Oficina Nacional de Estadística (2005)
Grenada	105747	0.5%	7.1	average 1990-96, De Albuquerque and McElroy (1999b)
Guyana	750232	3.3%	16.1	average 1999-2004, govt. report, Bureau of Statistics (2006)
Jamaica	2644592	11.8%	33.8	average 1998-2000 UNODC
Haiti	8406941	37.5%	33.9	2001, estimate based on "violent deaths" reported in ECVH survey
St. Kitts & Nevis	46985	0.2%	10.2	average 1990-95, De Albuquerque & McElroy (1999b)
Trinidad & Tobago	1301307	5.8%	7.4	average 1998-99, govt. report, Central Statistical Office (2006)

Note that there is tremendous uncertainty in the figure for Haiti. The 95 percent confidence interval on the 2001 estimate ranges from 8 to 60 per 100,000. The point

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estimate, 33.9 per 100,000, is derived from a survey-based estimate of 2734 homicides nationally. Using their own survey in Port-au-Prince, Kolbe and Hutson (2006) estimate that there were 8000 homicides in Port-au-Prince during the 22 months following Jean-Bertrand Aristide's overthrow in February, 2004. (This is equivalent to 4364 homicides per year.) In contrast, Arthur (2006) draws from reports of several non-governmental organizations that track homicides in Haiti and estimates that the total for 2005 was far lower: approximately 900 in Port-au-Prince and 50 in the rest of the country.

Table 4.11 Annex 3.2. Micro-Regression Results

Table A3.2: Risk Factor Regression Results – Jamaica

Variables	Murder	Shooting	Robbery	Wounding	Praedial Larceny
Household-Level Variables					
Consumption per-capita (log)	-0.0008 [-2.09]**	-0.0012 [-2.30]**	0.0222 [15.99]***	-0.0021 [-3.21]***	0.0061 [8.57]***
Dummy female head == 1 (d)	0.0020 [8.29]***	-0.0002 [-0.84]	-0.0056 [-7.58]***	-0.0007 [-1.94]*	-0.0030 [-7.73]***
Males age 15-24 (% hh population)	0.0014 [2.28]**	0.0037 [5.47]***	-0.0109 [-5.05]***	0.0053 [6.14]***	-0.0052 [-4.45]***
Population age 25+ with secondary educ (% adult population within the household)	0.0003 [1.19]	0.0009 [2.55]**	-0.0097 [-10.75]***	0.0008 [1.85]*	-0.0042 [-8.72]***
Household Size	0.0003 [5.60]***	0.0003 [3.64]***	0.0033 [13.32]***	0.0002 [1.57]	0.0009 [6.99]***
Enumeration District-Level Variables					
Consumption per-capita (log)	-0.0024 [-4.19]***	-0.0017 [-2.42]**	0.0180 [9.34]***	-0.0063 [-7.06]***	0.0070 [7.11]***
Inequality Index (GINI)	0.0002 [0.17]	-0.0010 [-0.53]	-0.0016 [-0.33]	-0.0006 [-0.25]	0.0084 [3.49]***
% of households female headed (% district households)	0.0037 [2.54]**	0.0096 [5.44]***	0.0186 [3.92]***	-0.0004 [-0.17]	0.0001 [0.02]
Males age 15-24 (% district population)	0.0665 [4.13]***	0.0249 [1.20]	-0.1060 [-1.86]*	0.0687 [2.55]**	-0.0451 [-1.52]
Population age 25+ with secondary educ (% adult population within the district)	-0.0017 [-1.97]**	-0.0026 [-2.33]**	-0.0173 [-5.61]***	-0.0031 [-2.24]**	-0.0088 [-5.75]***
Dummy urban == 1	0.0008 [1.94]*	0.0009 [1.48]	0.0096 [6.89]***	0.0045 [9.80]***	-0.0024 [-2.60]***
Population Density (log)	0.0005 [4.26]***	0.0008 [5.20]***	-0.0052 [-13.72]***	-0.0003 [-1.77]*	-0.0030 [-15.75]***
% of crimes reported to police	-0.0008 [-2.15]**	-0.0026 [-5.44]***	-0.0073 [-5.24]***	-0.0036 [-5.69]***	-0.0180 [-25.90]***
Dummy for rich district	0.0001 [0.38]	-0.0005 [-1.34]	-0.0048 [-5.41]***	0.0006 [1.09]	0.0008 [1.58]
Pseudo R-squared	0.0451	0.029	0.0441	0.02	0.077
Model chi-square	456	361	2662	361	2218
Obs. P	0.0037	0.0048	0.0024	0.0336	0.0133
Pred. P	0.0028	0.004	0.0021	0.0288	0.0088
N	205505	204883	204925	204708	203727

Source: Analysis of Jamaica 2001 Population and Housing Census. Results shown are marginal effects from probit regressions using data from Jamaica's three high-crime parishes: Kingston, St. Andrew, and St. Catherine. Robust z statistics in parentheses. Praedial larceny is the term for the theft of agricultural products from farms.

* significant at 10%, ** significant at 5%, * significant at 1%

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Table A3.3: Risk Factor Regression Results - Dominican Republic

Variables	Vehicle Theft	Burglary	Mugging	Personal Theft
Household-Level Variables				
Quality of Life Index	0.03 [2.03]**	0.03 [3.62]***	0.02 [2.74]***	0.05 [7.87]***
Dummy Female Head = 1 (d)	0.01 [1.38]	0.004 [0.89]	0.002 [0.79]	0.005 [1.59]
Male age 15- 24 (% hh population)	0.024 [1.30]	-0.017 [-1.21]	0.006 [0.61]	0.00 [0.04]
Population age 25+ with secondary educ (% adult population within the household)	-0.002 [-0.23]	0.012 [2.09]**	0.014 [3.70]***	0.002 [0.50]
Household size	0.006 [4.05]***	0.000 [0.22]	-0.002 [-2.20]**	0.001 [1.14]
Province-Level Variables				
Per capita income	0.025 [0.92]	0.009 [0.52]	-0.008 [-0.62]	0.000 [0.01]
Inequality Index (GINI)	-0.159 [-1.67]*	-0.184 [-2.76]***	-0.075 [-1.56]	-0.07 [-1.44]
Unemployment Rate	0.041 [0.48]	0.047 [0.77]	0.053 [1.20]	0.093 [2.08]**
% of households female headed (% province households)	-0.455 [-0.84]	-0.425 [-1.16]	-0.648 [-2.38]**	-0.409 [-1.52]
Male age 15- 24 (% province population)	0.812 [0.58]	0.929 [1.07]	-0.219 [-0.34]	-0.099 [-0.16]
Population age 25+ with secondary educ (% adult population within the province)	-0.02 [-0.19]	0.095 [1.33]	0.178 [3.73]***	0.04 [0.79]
Dummy Urban == 1	0.022 [3.70]***	0.017 [3.96]***	0.015 [4.76]***	0.012 [3.95]***
Population Density (log)	0.012 [2.58]***	0.012 [4.31]***	0.017 [7.96]***	0.012 [5.87]***
% of crimes in province reported to police	-0.004 [-0.06]	0.018 [0.52]	0.002 [0.07]	-0.003 [-0.10]
Pseudo R-squared	0.027	0.021	0.084	0.051
Model chi-square	95.061	208.414	525.811	294.519
Obs. P	0.063	0.080	0.049	0.047
Pred. P	0.058	0.076	0.038	0.039
N	7054	18596	18606	18599

Source: Own analysis of 2005 ENHOGAR survey. Per capita income and inequality figures at the province level are from poverty map constructed using the 2002 census. See Robles (2005).

Notes: Results are marginal effects from probit regressions. Robust z statistics in parentheses. Quality of Life Index is a basic needs welfare index at the household level constructed using the ENHOGAR 2005 data.

Burglary refers to theft in the home. Mugging is theft involving assault to a person. Personal theft is theft of personal items like a cell phone, radio, etc.

* significant at 10%, ** significant at 5%, *** significant at 1%

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Table A3.4: Risk Factor Regression Results – Haiti

Variables	Robbery	Burglary	Injured	Mugging
<i>Household-Level Variables</i>				
Per capita Income (log)	0.007 [2.26]**	0.012 [3.22]***	0.00 [0.32]	0.003 [2.93]***
Unemployment (% of hh population +10 ages)	0.001 [0.28]	0.014 [2.56]**	-0.002 [1.23]	0.001 [0.52]
Dummy female head == 1	0.011 [1.35]	0.01 [1.16]	0.001 [0.53]	-0.001 [0.19]
Male age 15-24 (% hh population)	-0.003 [0.37]	0.006 [0.63]	-0.004 [1.91]*	-0.002 [0.88]
Population age 25+ with secondary educ (% adult population within the household)	0.009 [1.07]	-0.016 [1.37]	0.001 [0.49]	-0.001 [0.33]
Dummy Urban == 1	0.055 [5.81]***	0.019 [2.11]**	0.002 [1.12]	0.013 [3.52]***
Household Size	0.003 [1.64]	-0.002 [0.79]	0.00 [0.37]	0.001 [2.34]**
Observations	4477	4477	4477	4477
Pseudo R2	0.043	0.017	0.031	0.068
Obs. P	0.060	0.068	0.004	0.011
Pred. P	0.053	0.065	0.003	0.008

Source: Own analysis of 2001 ECVH survey.

Notes: Results are marginal effects from probit regressions. Robust z statistics in parentheses.

* significant at 10%, ** significant at 5%, *** significant at 1%

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Annex 4.1. Impact of Crime Victimization on Satisfaction with Life

Explanatory Variable	All of Latin America		Dominican Republic only	
Respondent or family member victim of crime in last 12 months	-0.044	***	-0.080	**
Female	-0.012		-0.083	**
<i>Age Groups</i>				
26-40	-0.067	***	-0.149	***
41-60	-0.123	***	-0.181	***
61 and older	-0.119	***	-0.155	*
<i>Educational Level</i>				
Primary Incomplete	0.016		0.037	
Primary Complete	0.008		0.049	
Secondary Incomplete	0.013		-0.021	
Secondary Complete	0.033	**	0.009	
Superior Incomplete	0.032		-0.017	
Superior Complete	0.046	**	-0.004	
<i>Socioeconomic Level (self - rated)</i>				
Good	-0.057	***	-0.020	
Fair	-0.098	***	-0.048	
Poor	-0.119	***	-0.110	
Very Poor	-0.133	***	-0.121	
<i>Marital Status</i>				
Married	0.015	*	0.022	
Formerly married	-0.016		0.081	
<i>Current Occupation</i>				
Independent worker	0.105	***	0.015	
Public employee	0.162	***	-0.024	
Private employee	0.137	**	-0.008	
Retired	0.109	***	-0.045	
Housework	0.107	***	0.058	
Student	0.125	***	0.078	
<i>Previous Occupation</i>				
Independent: Owner	-0.002		-0.111	
Independent: Farmer	0.036			
Independent: Self-employed	-0.028		-0.035	
Independent: Professional			-0.172	
Salaried: Professional	-0.016			
Salaried: Manager	-0.036			
Salaried: Mid employee	-0.044		0.077	
Salaried: Other	-0.056		0.052	
<i>Asset ownership and access to services</i>				
Color TV	-0.014	***	-0.040	
Refrigerator	0.036	**	-0.041	
Own house	0.022	***	0.051	
Computer	0.034	***	-0.035	
Laundry machine	0.039		0.026	
Telephone	0.014	**	-0.020	
Car	0.021		0.060	
Second house	0.019		0.085	
Potable water	0.012		0.023	
Warm water	-0.010		-0.093	*
Sewage system	-0.002		0.051	
Checking account	0.019	***	0.074	
Credit card	0.048	***	0.028	**
Health insurance	0.029		0.048	
Country dummies?	yes		no	
Pseudo R -squared	0.087		0.077	
Model chi -square	2066.316		93.599	
Observations	18681		998	

Annex 5.1

Table A5.1: Risk Factors and Policy Responses to Youth Violence in the Dominican Republic

(Community Level)

Risk Factor	Policy Response	Weakness	Recommendation
Poor educational quality, school dropouts, low completion rates	MOE Strategic Development Plan	Lack of funding	1) Provide adequate funding to match, at a minimum, the average for LAC
Unsupervised youth after school		Few schools and overcrowding in poorest neighborhoods	2) Strengthen efforts to strengthen educational system with particular focus on high-risk communities, including building schools and classrooms (esp. secondary); ongoing teacher training in classroom management and non-violence; increase salaries and availability of didactic materials
		Unmotivated and poorly trained teachers	
		Birth certificate barriers to enroll -huge obstacle for undocumented Dominicans and Haitian-born	3) Remove barriers to register for school (especially for the undocumented by providing birth certificates)
		Limited scope (drug prevention)	4) Promote supervised after-school programs on school premises or in existing community centers
Lack of second chance opportunities for school dropouts to complete education and obtain job and life skills	Min of Labor, MOE, and INFOTEP (Juventud y Empleo, Educación Básica de Adultos, PREPARA)	Hasn't focused on high-risk areas	5) Expand programs with particular emphasis on strengthening life skills training in both the equivalency education programs as well as the job training programs. Actively promote programs in high-risk communities
Lack of healthy youth-related activities	Ministry of Sports, Education and Recreation created -sports complexes -organized leagues	Solely an emphasis on sports	6) Continue building/renovating complexes only in high risk communities, combined with supervised after-school and weekend programs; Continue expansion of sports leagues
Insecure neighborhoods and routes for youth to take to school	Municipalities and Plan de Seguridad Nacional (Barrio Seguro)	Only pilot efforts in 12 barrios	(7) Expand to all high-violence communities, with emphasis on streetlights, community policing
Police brutality directed at youth	Plan de Seguridad Democrática, Police Abuse Prevention Center	Community policing efforts at pilot stage under Barrio Seguro Low reporting of abuses Weak enforcement mechanisms	(8) Enhance Police training (esp. in community policing, problem solving, human rights), strengthen Police Abuse Prevention Center (qualified investigators, improved transparency, effective follow up with communities, punitive actions for police offenders)

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Table A5.2: Risk Factors and Policy Responses to Youth Violence in the Dominican Republic

(Relationship level, including family, peers, caregivers)

Risk Factors	Policy/Program Response	Weaknesses	Recommendations
R E L A T I O N S H I P	Ineffective parenting, weak family structure	Weak and disperse efforts	<p>Predominance of: authoritarian attitudes low parental involvement inadequate supervision poor functioning families</p> <p>(1) Provide parenting programs targeted to both parents and youth; Themes: life skills, non-violent disciplinary methods, communication, drug /alcohol awareness, family therapy</p> <p>(2) Accelerate implementation of Fondo de Educación Inicial for quality non-formal Pre-K programs with increased emphasis on high-violence communities and parenting training</p> <p>(3) Build strategy of home visitation targeted to poor and first time mothers or broken families at risk of violence</p>
	Low parent involvement in schools	MOE De-centralization Plan	<p>(4) Accelerate school de-centralization initiative particularly in high-risk communities and link to <i>juntas de vecinos</i> & cash transfers(5) Introduce mentoring programs</p> <p>Still weak participation</p> <p>(6) For the drug lords who tend to be behind youth “gangs” in the DR, continue with high profile arrests and incarceration, among the other national drug policies.</p> <p>(7) For youth members, promote strategies stressing prevention and intervention rather than suppression and enforcement. Consider family therapy, home visitation, and multidimensional treatment foster care, in addition to second chance programs offering skills building alternatives (for older youth) and supervised afterschool care (for younger youth)</p>
	Association with gangs	<p>“<i>Mano Duro</i>” harsher penalties more reactive police patrols = increased arrests incarceration</p> <p>Repressive strategies and correctional system provoke violence instead of treating it.</p>	

**Table A5.3: Risk Factors and Policy Responses to Youth Violence in the Dominican Republic
(Individual Level)**

Risk Factors	Policy/Program Response	Weaknesses	Recommendations	
INDIVIDUAL	Weak early child development for the poor	Fondo de Educación Inicial (MOE)	Relatively small coverage, not targeted to high risk communities	(1) Accelerate implementation of Fondo de Educación Inicial for quality non-formal Pre-K programs with increased emphasis on high-violence communities and parenting training
	Exposure to violence and conflict in the family	Educación pre-escolar (MOE)	Little emphasis on parenting training	(2) Build strategy of home visitation targeted to poor and first time mothers or broken families at risk of violence
	Low school participation and retention, esp. for poor and at-risk youth	Cash transfers (SOLIDARIDAD)	Low secondary enrollment and completion	(3) Expand SOLIDARIDAD to include incentives for youth at risk to complete secondary education
		School breakfast (MOE)	High illiteracy rates are common	(4) Reduce the school breakfast program to target only the poor; use savings to apply to expansion of other initiatives
			High fees and costs make education prohibitively expensive for poor	(5) Increase emphasis on School/NGO workshops on life skills, self-esteem, conflict resolution, problem solving and social competence
	Anti-social behavior and weak developmental skills	Weak and disperse	Don't address personal development needs of at-risk children and youth	(6) Skills courses for teachers and home visitation professionals to identify and reduce early signs of anti-social behavior
	Chronic youth offenders and delinquents	"Mano Duro" harsher penalties more reactive police patrols = increased arrests and incarceration	Repressive strategies and correctional system provoke violence instead of treating it.	(7) Pilot strategies emphasizing community-based interventions rather than residential program, as well as strategies using functional family and multidimensional treatment foster methods
		Plan Democrática de Seguridad		(8) Strengthen education, life and job skills, and rehabilitation programs in existing juvenile detention centers
	Use of alcohol and drugs	Disperse programs	Significant drug flows, wide social acceptance of alcohol at young ages, increases in youth drug use	(9) Strengthen next phase of Plan Nacional Anti-Drogas with particular emphasis on home visitation and family therapy strategies; reduce availability of alcohol; increase arrests/penalties of drunk driving; treat alcohol as a drug in all anti-drug programs

Table 4.12 Annex 5.2

Table 4.13 INVENTORY OF GOVERNMENTAL INITIATIVES FOR YOUTH VIOLENCE PREVENTION IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Initiatives Implemented by Governmental Organisms

INSTITUTION	Name of the initiative	Objective	Strategy or Components	TARGET POPULATION		
				AGE	LEVEL	BENEFICIARIES
1. Consejo Nacional de la Niñez (CONANI). (National Counsel of Children)	1. Vacúnate Contra el Abuso. (Vaccine Yourself Against Abuse)	-Control the abuse and mistreatment of children and youth - Promote conducts for the healthy development of children and youth - Increase youth self esteem	- Awareness and orientation campaigns	10-29	Nacional	50,000 NNA
	2. Proyecto de Vida. (Life Project)	Increase youth self -esteem and life skills	- Cooperative learning	10-29	Provincial	1,500
2. Consejo Nacional de Drogas. (Drugs National Counsel)	3. Fortalecimiento Grupal e Individual. (Individual and Group Capacity Building)	Preventive measures within communitarian organizations, with an emphasis on capacity building of community leaders.	- Communitarian capacity - Home visits	10-29	Provincial	500
	4. Plan Nacional Antidrogas (2000-2005)	Overall strategy for prevention of narcotrafficking, drug use and abuse, including treatment, rehabilitation and social insertion programs	- Narcotrafficking control and inspection (and statistics) - Moneylaundering control - Justice administration - Prevention training - Treatment, rehabilitation and labor market reinsertion	All ages	Nacional	n/a

INITIATIVE TO PREVENT AND REDUCE YOUTH VIOLENCE				TARGET POPULATION		
INSTITUTION	Name of the initiative	Objective	Strategy or Components	AGE	LEVEL	BENEFICIARIES
3. Despacho de la Primera Dama- (DEPRIDAM). (Office of the First Lady)	5. Centro de Atención sobre Niñez y Familia (CENINFA). (Centre for Care of Child and Family)	Develop and expand a network and the use of information to help the Dominican society with issues concerning children and family in areas such as, judicial, social, disability, drug-dependency, health and education within member countries of the Central America and Caribbean network of information	-Information centers -Communitarian capacity programs	S/I	S/I	S/I
	6. Progresando. (Making Progress)	Accompany families living under extreme poverty on the process of core development thru orientation, information, capacitating, and awareness regarding access and use of assets and services provided by the State and the Civil Society, and, their fundamental rights.	-Home visits -Sensibilization and capacity building	S/I	S/I	S/I
4. Secretaría de Estado de Educación y Cultura	7. Plan de Descentralización	Promote greater parental and community involvement in school together with improved school-based management		All	National	Universal
	8. Programa de Educación Pre-escolar Fondo de Educación Inicial	Expand the supply and improve the quality of both non-formal and formal preschool education. Kindergarten for all.	- Make Kindergarten education available to all - Fund community and non-formal initiatives to provide quality child care	0-5	National	175,000 32,000
	9. Proyecto de Apoyo para la Calidad Educativa	Improve the quality of learning at primary and secondary levels and strengthen cognitive development	- Training of teachers, youth and communities - improve learning materials - Construction of schools	5-18	National	Universal
	10. School Breakfast Program	Universal program to provide		5-14	National	Universal

INSTITUTION	Name of the initiative	Objective	Strategy or Components	TARGET POPULATION		
				AGE	LEVEL	BENEFICIARIES
		breakfast to all children up to grade 8				
	11. Prevención y Riesgo de uso de droga	Raise awareness among students of the importance of keeping healthy and how to avoid risky behavior and substances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual counseling - Parent counseling - Conflict mediation - Development of education programs on risk behaviors 	6-18	Regional	100,000
	12. Proyecto Multigrado Innovado.	Increase coverage of primary education in rural areas.		5-14	Rural	100,000
	13. Prevención de riesgo psicosociales	Reduce violence and target education support to children at risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - System of psychosocial risk prevention at individual level - Teacher, student, parent training 	5-18	National	Universal
5. Secretaría de la Presidencia	14. SOLIDARIDAD: Incentivo a la Asistencia Escolar	Conditional Cash Transfers to poor families to keep their children in school		6-16	National	214,000
	15. SOLIDARIDAD: Dominicanos con Nombre y Apellido	Promote and accompany individuals in obtaining their birth certificates and identity cards, enabling them and their children to benefit from public services (education, health, etc)		All	National	142,000
	16. SOLIDARIDAD: Comer es Primero	Conditional Cash Transfers to poor families to cover basic food costs, using debit cards in established food vendors		All	National	770,000

INITIATIVE TO PREVENT AND REDUCE YOUTH VIOLENCE					TARGET POPULATION		
INSTITUTION	Name of the initiative	Objective	Strategy or Components	AGE	LEVEL	BENEFICIARIES	
6. Secretaría de Estado de Deportes, Educación Física y Recreación (SEDEFIR). (Ministry of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation)	17. Programa para atletas de alto rendimientos (PARHI). (Program for high endurance athletes)	Promote development of national athletes from all sectors of society.	-Nutrition Program -Programs for the core capacity of athletes. -Promoting participation	15-29	Nacional	800	
7. Secretaría de Estado de Interior y Policía (SEIP). Ministry of the Interior and Police	18. Plan de Seguridad Democrática. Democratic Security Plan	Reform of the national police and guarantee the citizen's basic rights thru coordinated actions between education, public works and health, neighborhood's organizations and Dominican civil society.	-Safe Neighborhood (Barrios Seguros) - Communitarian police -Program for the reinforcements of National Police force	S/I	S/I	S/I	
	19. Voluntariado de Garantía de los Derechos de los Ciudadanos. Volunteering for the Guaranty of the Citizens Rights.	Investigate and prosecute delictive crimes that have been committed presumably by youth. Serve as a channel of communication with Departments such as riots, police, special, and dignitary protection.	-Police program specialized in Children and Youth. -National Program of Preventive police	S/I	S/I	S/I	
8. Secretaría de Estado de la Juventud (SEJ). Ministry of Youth	20. Programa Nacional e Internacional de Becas. National and International Scholarship Program.	Provide youth with the tools necessary for their development in the computer and information field.	-Youth formation. -Incentive for participation.	S/I	S/I	S/I	
8. Secretaría de Estado de la Juventud (SEJ). Ministry of Youth (continuation)	21. Program for the reduction of the Digital Gap. Programa de Reducción de la Brecha Digital.	Promote the core development of youth, peace of mind of the citizens, education, sports and access to information.	-Promoting incentives for youth -Providing computers and equipments.	S/I	S/I	S/I	

INSTITUTION	INITIATIVE TO PREVENT AND REDUCE YOUTH VIOLENCE			TARGET POPULATION		
	Name of the initiative	Objective	Strategy or Components	AGE	LEVEL	BENEFICIARIES
	22. Mi Barrio Joven. My Young Neighborhood	Assists with the core development of youth and support the Democratic Safety Program being executed by the Central Government in diverse sectors of the country for the prevention and prosecution of criminality and delinquency.	-Improvements to the community and restoration of youth spaces.	S/I	S/I	S/I
9. Secretaría de Estado de la Mujer (SEM). Ministry of Women	23. Programa de Género. Gender Program	Promote gender equality among men and women within their communities	-Social education and sensibilization -Encouragement of alliances -Home visits	S/I	S/I	S/I
	24. Programa contra la violencia intrafamiliar. Program against intra-family violence	Promote and support women's rights while oriented to the elimination of violence and the protection of victims.	-Support to victims of intra-family violence.			
10. Secretaria de Estado de Trabajo (SET). Ministry of Labor	25. Programa Juventud y Empleo. Youth and Employment Program	Improve the employability of low income youth population with no secondary education, that have deserted from the formal education system.	-Institutional strengthening -Capacity building, formation and labor and humanitarian orientation for youth.	15-29	Nacional	Masculino 12,387 Femenino 11,435

Table 4.14 Annex 5.3

Table 4.15 INVENTORY OF CIVIL SOCIETY INITIATIVES FOR YOUTH VIOLENCE PREVENTION IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Initiatives Implemented by the Civil Society, in alphabetical order

INSTITUTION	INITIATIVE TO PREVENT AND REDUCE YOUTH VIOLENCE			TARGET POPULATION		BENEFICIARIES
	Name of the initiative	Objective	Strategy or Components	AGE	LEVEL	
1. Asociación Dominicana de Ayuda Social, Ecológica y Cultural (ADASEC). Dominican Association for Social, Ecological and Cultural Assistance.	1. Centro Niño Feliz (CENIFE). Happy Child Center	Elevate the quality of life for children and their families thru different strategies.	- Core attention program for C&Y - Core Education Program. - Formation programs - Mothers capacity building	10-14	Nacional	1,800
2. Asociación para el Desarrollo de la Provincia Espaillat. Inc. (ADEPE). Association for the Development of Espaillat Province, Inc.	2. Proyecto Eco-turístico Familiar Sostenible. Sustainable Eco-turistic Family Project	Teach youth about the works of rescue of the environment, personal achievement, working closely with the environment.	- Youth capacity building. - Best practice to improve teaching and learning.	19-29	Provincial	2,000
3. Asociación Dominicana Pro-Bienestar de la Familia (PROFAMILIA). Association for the Welfare of Family	3. Promoción de la Salud Juvenil. Promotion of Youth Health	Offer medical and psychological services for youth between the ages of 13 and 20.	- Recreation and culture for youth. - Join community. - Social services for youth. - Technical capacity. - Attention to victims.	13-20	Provincial	50,000

INSTITUTION	INITIATIVE TO PREVENT AND REDUCE YOUTH VIOLENCE			TARGET POPULATION		BENEFICIARIES
	Name of the initiative	Objective	Strategy or Components	AGE	LEVEL	
4. Casa Abierta. Open House	4. Prevención y atención de riesgos psico-sociales y sanitarios en Niños Niñas y Adolescentes de comunidades urbanas marginales de la República Dominicana. Prevention and attention to psico-social and sanitarian hazards for children and youth in urban marginal areas in the Dominican Republic.	Develop acts of prevention to psycho-social risks affecting infants and youth living in low income communities in the Dominican Republic	-Community companionship -Support of social conscience. -Programas de formación.	S/I	Provincial	S/I
	5. Prevención integral de comunidades marginales de la provincia de Santiago de los Caballeros. Core prevention of marginal communities from the Santiago de los Caballeros Province.	Improve the quality of living for vulnerable and marginal population of the province.		S/I	Provincial	S/I
	6. Intervención sistémica para Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes de República Dominicana. Systemic intervention for boys, girls and youth in the Dominican Republic.	Contribute to the human and social development of C&Y at risk and substance consumers thru the strengthening of intervention strategies.	-Development and communitarian participation	S/I	Provincial	S/I

INSTITUTION	INITIATIVE TO PREVENT AND REDUCE YOUTH VIOLENCE			TARGET POPULATION		BENEFICIARIES
	Name of the initiative	Objective	Strategy or Components	AGE	LEVEL	
5. Centro Cultural Póveda Poveda Cultural Center.	7. Conversatorios periódicos y análisis de la realidad de la violencia juvenil. Periodic forums and analysis of the reality of youth violence.	Contribute in an active manner to the formulation and evaluation of social policies to overcome violence.	-Individual therapy. -Encouragement of participation.	15-18	Provincial	800
	8. Foros juveniles Interbarriales para la prevención de la violencia. Youth inter-neighborhood forums for violence prevention.	Support spaces of reflection and participatory creation of alternatives to the violence phenomenon.	-Support groups for domestic violence.	19-24	Provincial	800
	9. Estudio sobre la violencia en barrios empobrecidos de la ciudad de Santo Domingo. Study on violence in poor neighborhoods of the city of Santo Domingo	Investigate main causes of domestic violence in poor neighborhoods of Santo Domingo.	-Social Fluctuation -Promoción de valores.	15-29	Provincial	800
6. Centro de Apoyo Aquelarre (CEAPA). Aquelarre Support Center	10. Prevención y atención a la violencia sexual y doméstica. Prevention and attention to domestic and sexual violence	Prevent and offer psychological and emotional attention for program participants.	-Senzibilization and capacity building -Individual and group therapy	10-29	Provincial	100
7. Colectiva Mujer y Salud.	11. Derechos Humanos de las mujeres, en particular los Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos. Women Human Rights,	Develop actions together with youth regarding youth violence and its implications	-Support health services -Social Fluctuation	10-29	Provincial	S/I

INSTITUTION	INITIATIVE TO PREVENT AND REDUCE YOUTH VIOLENCE			TARGET POPULATION		BENEFICIARIES
	Name of the initiative	Objective	Strategy or Components	AGE	LEVEL	
8. Club Activo 20-30 (Provincia San Juan).	12. Promover la fraternidad de la comunidad. Particularly Sexual and Reproductive Rights. Promote brotherhood within the community	la -Promote human values, creating leaders for the benefit of their own communities. -Prevent the spread of HIV and adolescent pregnancy.		15-29	Provincial	S/I
9. Espacio Comunitario de Organizaciones de Guachupita (ECOG). Guachupita's Organizations Community Space	13. Agenda de Desarrollo Comunitario. Community Development Agenda.	Reduce violence in Guachupita thru the alliance of its organizations.	- Promote social services - Violence prevention - communitarian programs.	10-29	Provincial	27,000
10. Fé y Alegría. Faith and Happiness	14. Educar para la Paz. Educating for peace	Promote education for peace in schools and educational centers.	- Training of teachers in peaceful conflict resolution. - Creation of mediation centers in schools. - Education - Teachers training. - Health. - Vocational education.	10-18	Nacional	25,000
	15. Centros educativos Educational centers		- Education - Teachers training. - Health. - Vocational education.	10-18	Nacional	30,000NNA 700 maestros
11. Hogar Crea Dominicana.	16. Programa de Prevención. Prevention program	de Promote changes on violence related conduct	- Prevention training - Individual therapy.	10-29	Nacional	50
12. Instituto de los Derechos Humanos de Santo Domingo (IDH-SD). Human Rights Institute	17. Fortalecimiento Institucional. Institutional Strengthening	Develop internal promoting capacities.	- Promoting rights	10-29	Provincial	200
	18. Democracia y Seguridad. Democracy and Security	Promote protection mechanisms of Human Rights.	Promote spaces for recreation and culture	10-29	No Especifica do	500

INSTITUTION	INITIATIVE TO PREVENT AND REDUCE YOUTH VIOLENCE			TARGET POPULATION		BENEFICIARIES
	Name of the initiative	Objective	Strategy or Components	AGE	LEVEL	
13. Instituto Dominicano de Desarrollo Integral (IDDI). Dominican Institute of Core Development	19. Educación en Derechos Humanos. Human Rights Education	Promote principles, values and norms of human rights.	Formal education	10--29	Provincial	S/I
	20. Programa de Formación de jóvenes. Youth formation program	Strengthening of communitarian organizations	Home visits Prevention of violence Core support for victims	10-24	Nacional	S/I
14. Niños del Camino. Children of the Path	21. Programa de Prevención. Prevention program	Promote and develop behaviors and acts of risk perception for target population that contributes to the human and social promotion of the individual, family and community.	Prevention of violence Formation of children, youth and adults	10--29	Nacional	200 NNA 100 Maestros
15. Obra Social Cultural Sopena (OSCUS).	22. Espacio Libre. Free Space	Offer recreational space for youth in arts, English, dance, beauty, and "Baton Ballet."	Promoting spaces of culture and recreation	10-29	Provincial	200
	23. Justicia y paz. Justice and Pece	Provide legal and psychological support, provide counseling against family violence, and promote communication among parents and kids within the Herrera community.	Support circles	10-29	Provincial	250
16. Patronato de Ayuda a Casos de Mujeres Maltratadas (PACAM). Assistance Patronage for Battered Women	24. La Violencia Aprendida o Heredada. Inherited or Learned Violence	Sensitize and orient the community about the handling of conflicts.	Home visits Core attention program	19-24	Regional	1200
17. Project HOPE.	25. Vida Digna y sin violencia: una buena convivencia. Dignified and violence free life: a good coexistence	Identify different types of violence, strengthen self esteem and convince individuals that it is possible to live violence-free.	Humanitarian Assistance Gender education Violence prevention program	19--29	Provincial	3,247

INSTITUTION	INITIATIVE TO PREVENT AND REDUCE YOUTH VIOLENCE			TARGET POPULATION		BENEFICIARIES
	Name of the initiative	Objective	Strategy or Components	AGE	LEVEL	
18. Red de Muchachos y Muchachas con Don Bosco. Network of boys and girls with Don Bosco	26. Proyecto Aprendices con Don Bosco. Apprentices with Don Bosco Project	Training and educating children in the Salesiano preventive system. Love, race and faith and as participants of their own development.	Vocational training Home visits Promoting sports and culture Formation programs	7-15	Provincial	180
19. Unión de Juntas de Vecinos del Municipio de Moca, Inc.	27. Apoyo, Ayuda y Defensa a la Juventud. Support, Assistance and Defense of Youth	Face in a serious, responsible and energetic manner, the number one enemy of humanity and prime cause of youth violence: "Drug-traffic."	Family counseling	S/I	Provincial	1000

Table 4.16 Annex 6.1. Criminal deportations to Jamaica by year, offense, and sending country

	2001		
	USA	Canada	U.K.
Drugs	773	50	159
Firearms and violent crime	238	36	24
Robbery, burglary, larceny	100	17	3
Fraud and immigration	245	85	446
Other	54	15	133

	2002		
	USA	Canada	U.K.
Drugs	911	42	294
Firearms and violent crime	294	15	26
Robbery, burglary, larceny	92	10	12
Fraud and immigration	238	73	1092
Other	32	1	37

	2003		
	USA	Canada	U.K.
Drugs	923	38	629
Firearms and violent crime	267	28	40
Robbery, burglary, larceny	100	11	10
Fraud and immigration	323	86	1257
Other	58	4	46

	2004		
	USA	Canada	U.K.
Drugs	984	39	864
Firearms and violent crime	334	27	37
Robbery, burglary, larceny	120	9	11
Fraud and immigration	366	120	1054
Other	58	4	46