

2017 High Level Caribbean Forum

Unleashing growth and strengthening resilience

November 16th 2017

Crime in Jamaica

Professor Anthony Clayton, CD

context: the impact of violence

- 29,376 deaths as result of terrorism in 2015, of which 72% in Iraq, Afghanistan, Nigeria, Pakistan and Syria.
- 167,000 deaths in conflict in 2015 (up from 49,000 in 2010; increase mainly due to Syria).
- 450,000 crime-related and domestic homicides in the world each year.

Crime kills >15* more than terrorism, >10* more than war (3* more in 2010).

Half of all non-conflict homicides occur in 20 countries, all in LAC or sub-S Africa, with 10% of world population.

Global cost of violence: ~US\$9.5 trillion/year, ~11% of world GDP. Costs concentrated in same 20 countries.

Non-conflict homicide rates (2012 or latest year)

World average: 6.7/100,000

41/50 most violent cities are in LAC

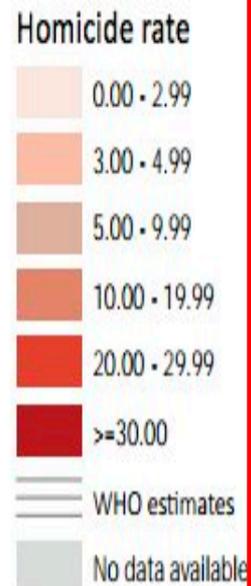
EU: about 1/100,000

LAC has 8% of world population
33% of all homicides

Average: 51.5/100,000

Average: 31.7/100,000

African developing countries
average: 10.9/100,000



8/10 most violent nations in the world are in Central America/Caribbean

1. Honduras
2. Venezuela
3. Belize
4. El Salvador
5. Guatemala
6. Jamaica
7. Swaziland
8. St Kitts and Nevis
9. South Africa
10. Colombia

Factors:

- Profits from narcotics, extortion
- Availability of weapons
- Social & economic problems
- Weak and/or corrupt government



World's highest homicide rates

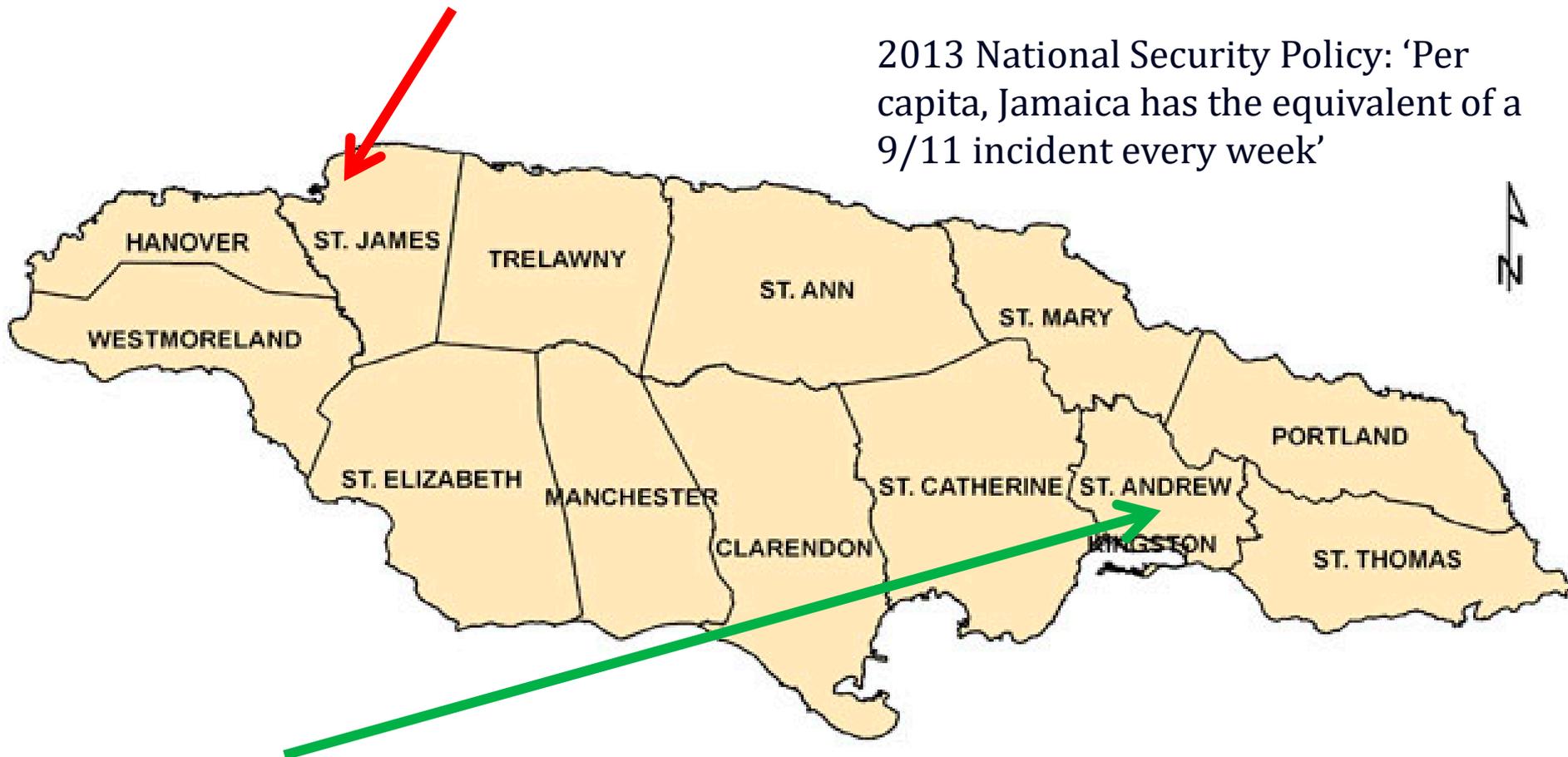
8/10 most violent nations in the world are in Central America/Caribbean

Homicide rate Dec 2016: 141/100,000

<https://www.dnainfo.com/chicago/20160922/downtown/is-chicago-more-dangerous-than-war-zone-not-even-close>

<https://www.sigarmil/pdf/quarterlyreports/2016-04-30qr-section3-security.pdf>

2013 National Security Policy: 'Per capita, Jamaica has the equivalent of a 9/11 incident every week'



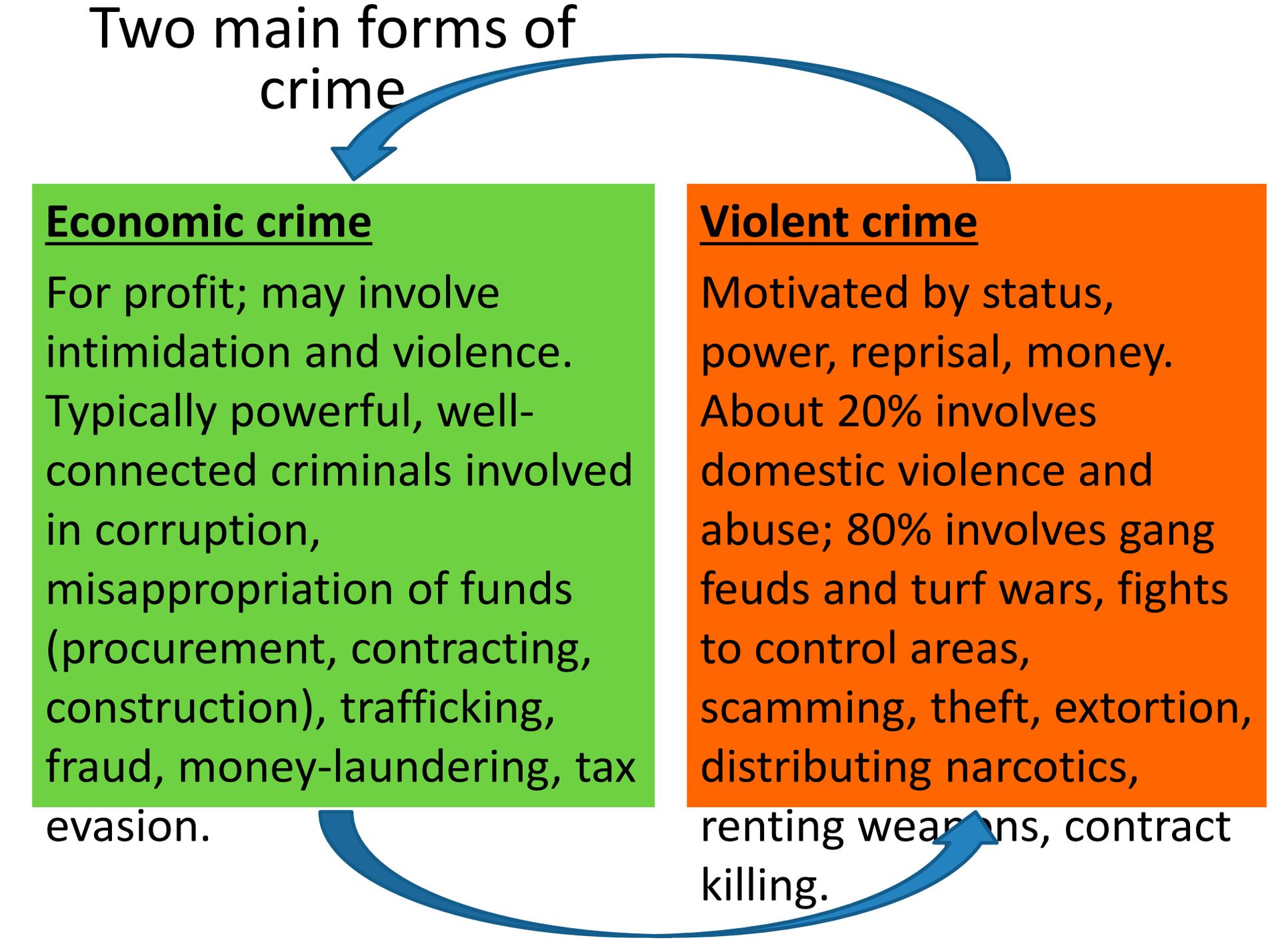
You are here

SCALE 1:260,000



Homicide rate Afghanistan (Gov. controlled areas) 2015: 33/100,000

Two main forms of crime

A diagram with a white background. At the top, the text 'Two main forms of crime' is written in black. Below it, a blue curved arrow points from the right towards the left. On the left side, there is a green rectangular box containing the text for 'Economic crime'. On the right side, there is an orange rectangular box containing the text for 'Violent crime'. At the bottom, another blue curved arrow points from the left towards the right, connecting the two boxes.

Economic crime

For profit; may involve intimidation and violence. Typically powerful, well-connected criminals involved in corruption, misappropriation of funds (procurement, contracting, construction), trafficking, fraud, money-laundering, tax evasion.

Violent crime

Motivated by status, power, reprisal, money. About 20% involves domestic violence and abuse; 80% involves gang feuds and turf wars, fights to control areas, scamming, theft, extortion, distributing narcotics, renting weapons, contract killing.

Violence: underlying problems

include:

- Entrenched poverty, high inequality, poor education, few job opportunities
- Social decay, broken families, neglected/abused children exposed to violence
- Gang-dominated informal settlements, bad housing
- Illegal narcotics and weapons
- A quarter of the population live on captured land, one-third of population steals electricity, two-thirds of the water supplied by NWC is lost or stolen. So many children raised in households where theft is normal
- Weak governance, the erosion of moral legitimacy by corruption and patronage, links between politics and organized crime
- Unreformed policing
- Dysfunctional justice system
- High levels of violence are effective deterrent to investment,

The cost of crime to Jamaica



- E.g. recent IDB report ‘The Costs of Crime and Violence: New Evidence and Insights in Latin American and the Caribbean’: crime costs ~4% of Jamaica’s GDP.
- Estimates include direct costs, i.e. death, injury and imprisonment, private spending on security and public spending on police, justice and prison services.
- Most estimates don’t include indirect costs, i.e. deterrent to investment, loss of human capital, reduced propensity to save and invest.
- Estimate of total cost: >7% of Jamaica’s GDP.

But 7% doesn't sound so bad?

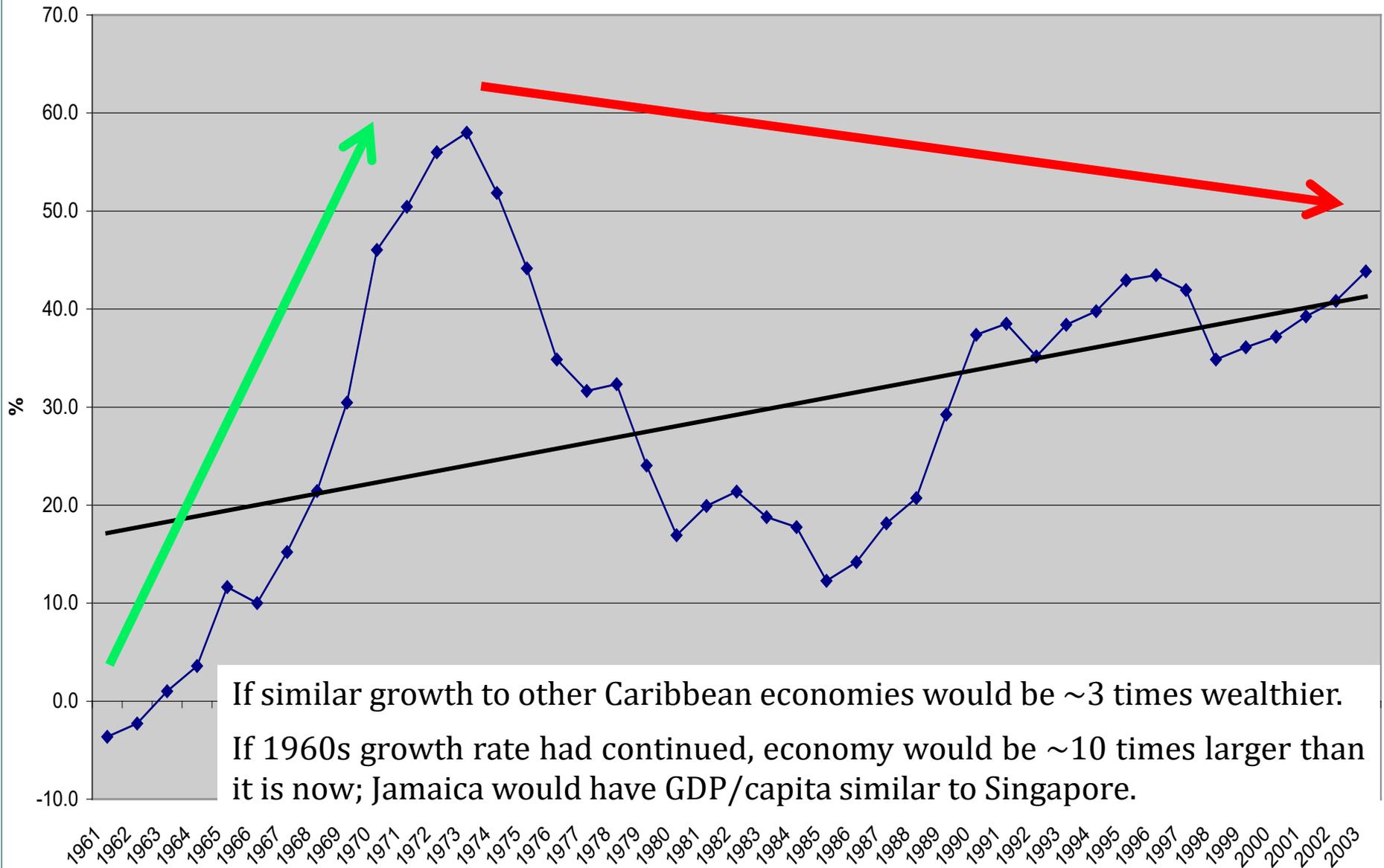


Taking 1972 as the baseline year, accumulated cost of crime and corruption from 1972 to 2010 at 7.1% of GDP = US\$16.7bn.

Jamaica's public debt at December 2011 was US\$18.7bn.

Accumulated losses due to crime were the equivalent of almost 90% of the debt.

CUMMULATIVE CHANGE IN REAL PER CAPITA INCOME(%)



If similar growth to other Caribbean economies would be ~3 times wealthier.
If 1960s growth rate had continued, economy would be ~10 times larger than it is now; Jamaica would have GDP/capita similar to Singapore.

Solutions?

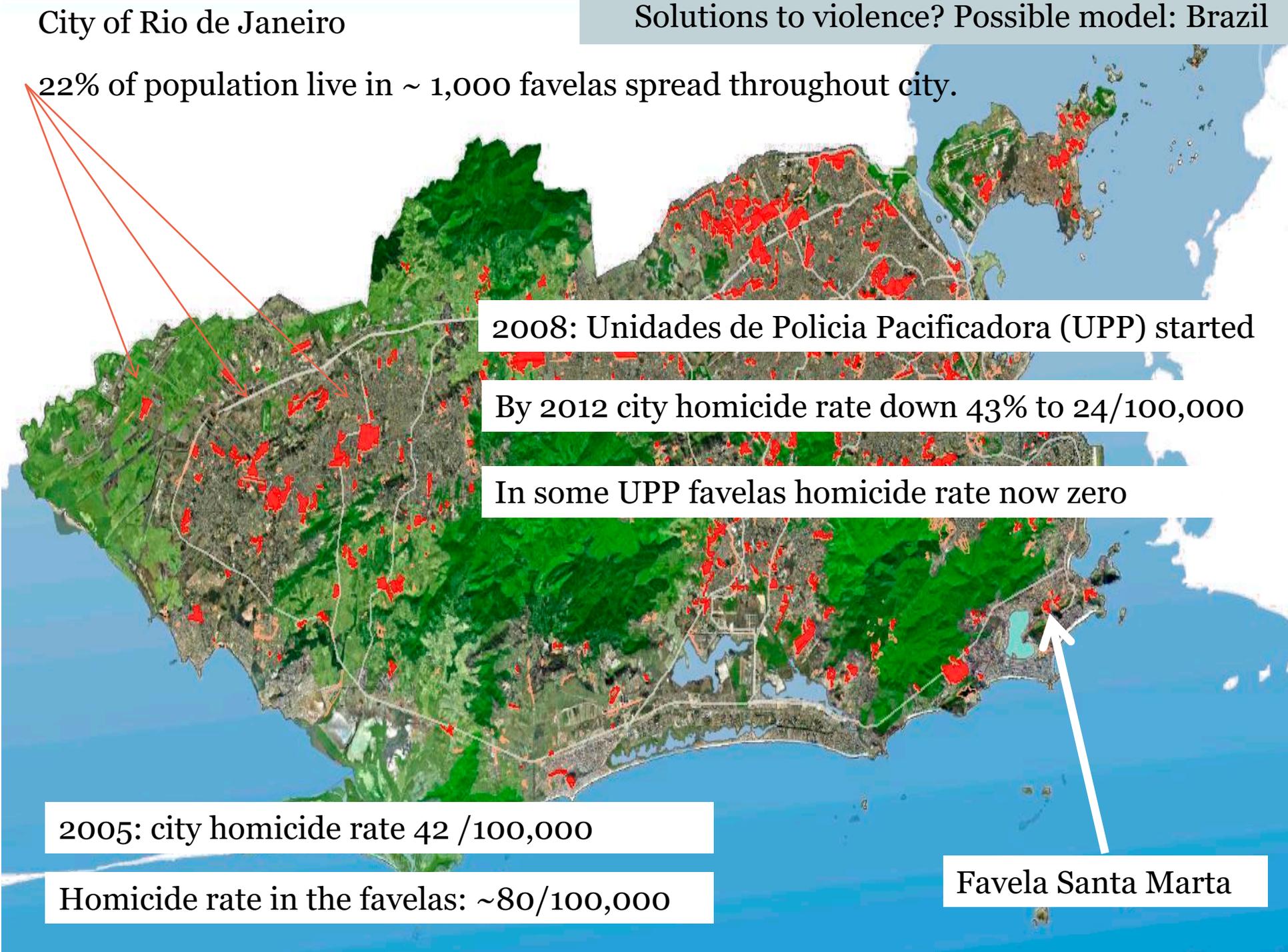


- Economic crimes: intelligence-led, identify criminals and facilitators, make more effective use of POCA.
- Violence: requires whole-of-government, multi-agency approach to normalize and reintegrate the troubled communities.

City of Rio de Janeiro

Solutions to violence? Possible model: Brazil

22% of population live in ~ 1,000 favelas spread throughout city.



2008: Unidades de Policia Pacificadora (UPP) started

By 2012 city homicide rate down 43% to 24/100,000

In some UPP favelas homicide rate now zero

2005: city homicide rate 42 /100,000

Homicide rate in the favelas: ~80/100,000

Favela Santa Marta



The normalization process

Clear, hold and build

Phase 1: intel
Prior warning

1 week

Phase 2: dominate
BOPE & army

3 months

Phase 3: UPP

25 years

Phase 4: Fix the
infrastructure
Encourage investment
With tax deductions

Next favela
6 weeks

25 years



First to be normalized:
November 28th 2008

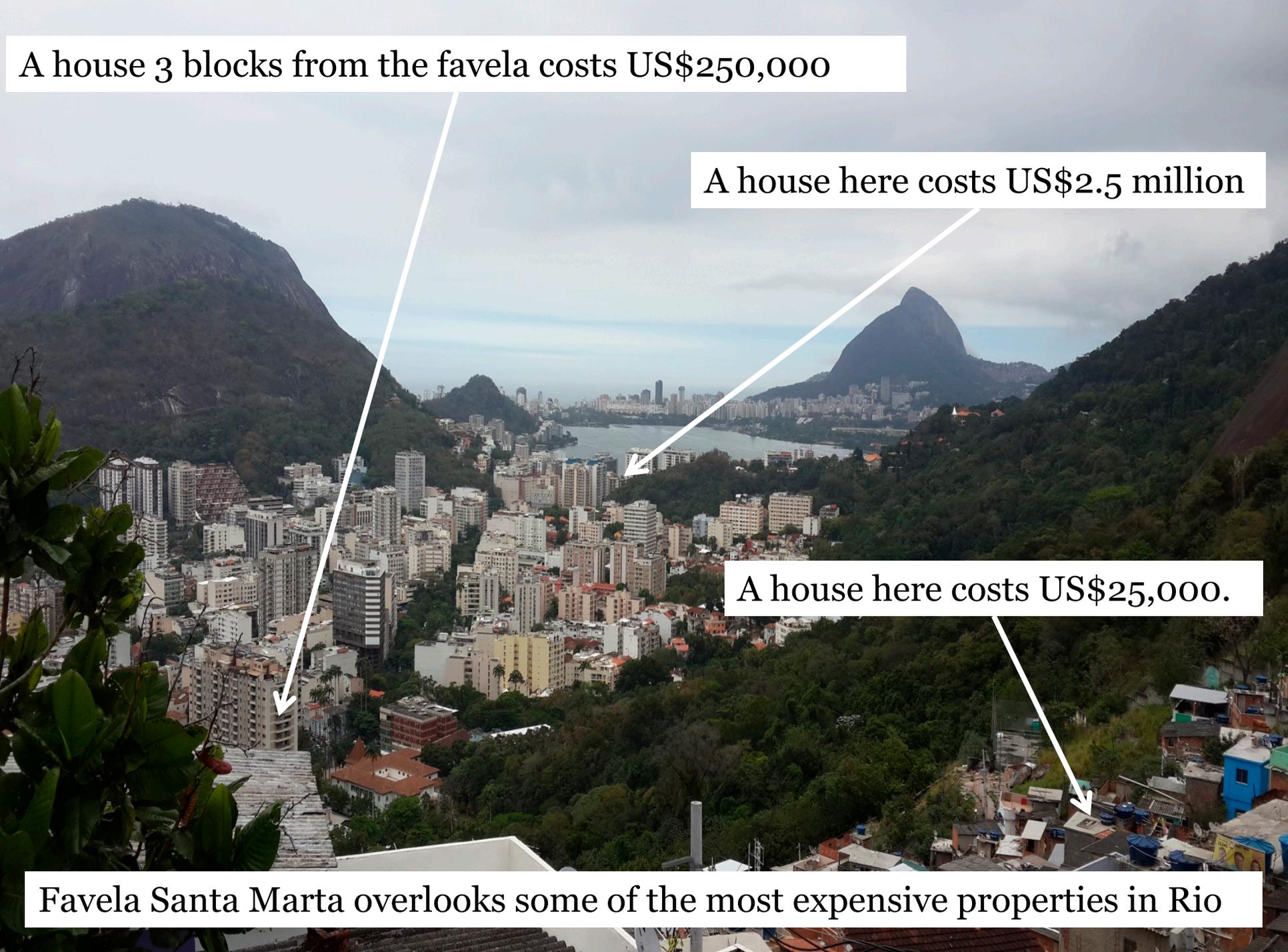
Favela Santa Marta: population 8,000, 2,500 houses, self-build by residents. 600-800 feet vertical ascent; many houses built on top of the house below.

A house 3 blocks from the favela costs US\$250,000

A house here costs US\$2.5 million

A house here costs US\$25,000.

Favela Santa Marta overlooks some of the most expensive properties in Rio





UPP officers mainly recruited from Police Academy (younger, more motivated, less corrupt and violent); get training in community policing.

A UPP social program: poor children fill out requests to Santa, hand in to UPP.

Kauãm Lopez dos Santos, 8 years old

Would like a Hulk or Batman action figure

Cartinha para o Papai Noel

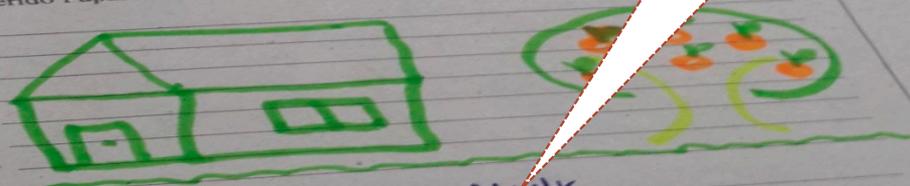
FAÇA SEU PEDIDO INDICANDO 3 OPÇÕES DE PRESENTES, MAS FIQUE ATENTO AS REGRAS ABAIXO:

- Não serão permitidos pedidos de aparelhos celulares, videogames, eletrônicos, brinquedos, roupas, sapatos, etc.
- A criança deverá morar no município de São Paulo, no Estado de São Paulo, e o preenchimento de todos os campos é obrigatório. Caso algum campo estiver em branco, a cartinha será desclassificada.
- O preenchimento da cartinha não garante que a criança receberá o presente escolhido. Caso a criança não tenha sua cartinha sorteadas, também receberá um presente, mesmo que não seja aquele escolhido por ela.

DADOS DA CRIANÇA

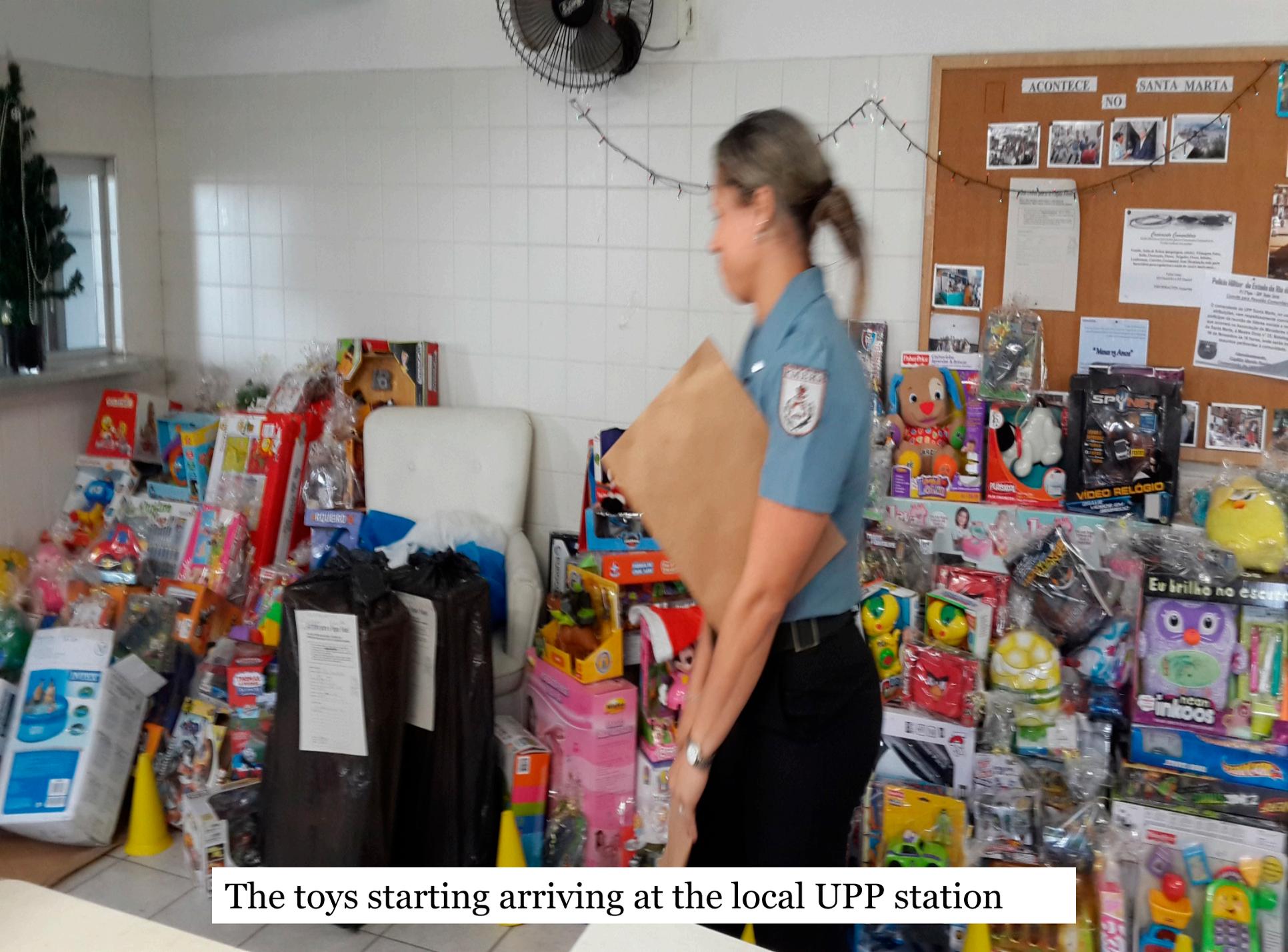
Nome completo: Kauãm Lopez dos Santos
Sexo: Masculino Feminino
Data de Nascimento: 16/02/2006 Idade: 8
Nome do Responsável: Miriam Lopez da Paixão
Telefone de contato do responsável (fixo / celular): 22263157 - 975436
Nome do Colégio: México
Tamanho de roupas (calça / camisa): 3 anos
Tamanho de calçado: 33 e 34

Querido Papai Noël,



Presente 1: boneco do HULK
Presente 2: um carro do batman
Presente 3: um boneco mesquitinha

UPP put out an APB for the wanted items on their Facebook page, request donations.



The toys starting arriving at the local UPP station



UPP Santa delivers the presents.

They go to the poorest children in the favela; those who would never normally get presents.



The UPP station also has a room for books that they lend to children



Much of the favela is still in poor condition



15 ANOS DE GOVERNO PEZÃO
OPORTUNIDADE ÚNICA
Mauro Peczek
36036

Beco
Camélia Rosa

With poor-quality housing

But houses now have numbers, get mail delivered.



City crews now maintain and clean the favela



Illegal electrical hook-ups removed, normal power supplies installed, reducing the number of fires. People now pay for power.



MINI MERCADO
RAIZ DO SANTA MARTA
LIMPEZA · PERFUMARIA · CEREAIS · FRIOS
CONGELADOS · HORTIFRUTI · ARTIGOS / FESTAS

Other businesses now opening: 9 churches, restaurants, 4 childcare centres, dance school, cooking schools, supermarkets.

Thank you !

