

Clarifying “Community Resilience” to Violence (29-35)

Working Hypotheses/Explanations

- * Violence is not spatially random
- (1) Population pressures (total population; population density)
- (2) Resource deprivation (income; inequality)
- (3) Family disruption (divorce rates)
- (4) Education (mean years)
- (5) Unemployment (economic inactivity)
- (6) Age structure (median age)
- (7) Competitiveness/alternation in power disrupts criminal networks
- (8) Social capital: participation dampens criminal activityw6(e 0e37

Results 1: Exploratory Spatial Analysis

Homicide clusters

Results 2: Spatial Regressions

Conclusions

Spatial regimes: homicide is not spatially random across Mexico

Lag effect of violence: homicide rates in one unit affects homicide in other units

* econometrics do not identify mechanism

Local protective effect of education: educational attainment reduces homicide, but only locally

Policy Implications

Taken together, education and PNEA findings suggest a **“local schools/regional economy”** approach to violence prevention, i.e., to building “resilient communities”

In any case, a regional approach is also in order given:

- cross-jurisdictional spatial regimes
- lag effect of homicide itself

Governments and aid agencies should emphasize policies that:

- (1) identify regions of municipalities that are connected in relevant ways, even if straddling state boundaries

Thank you

Additional Slides

Homicide Data

- Regional
- National
- First subnational administrative division
- Municipal in Mexico

Global Homicide Trend, 1995-2011

Why Study Violence in Americas?

2 patterns set
LAC apart:
(1) Level
(2) Trend

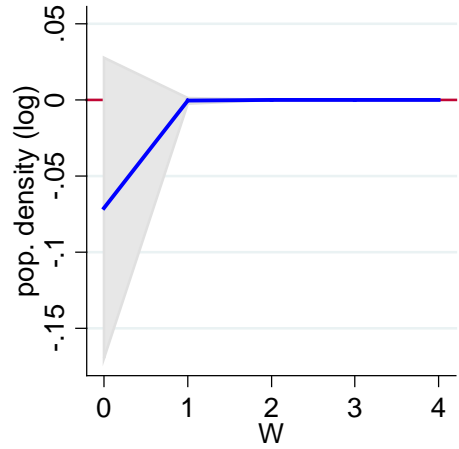
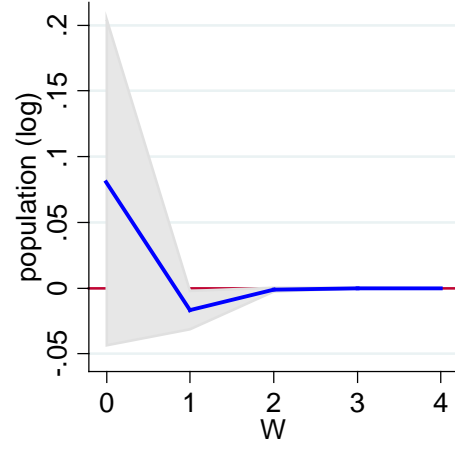
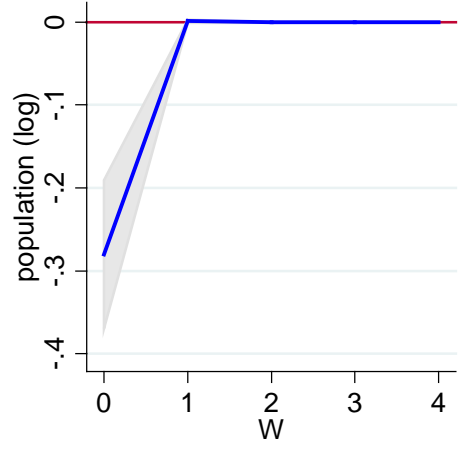
Visualizing Variation in Violence

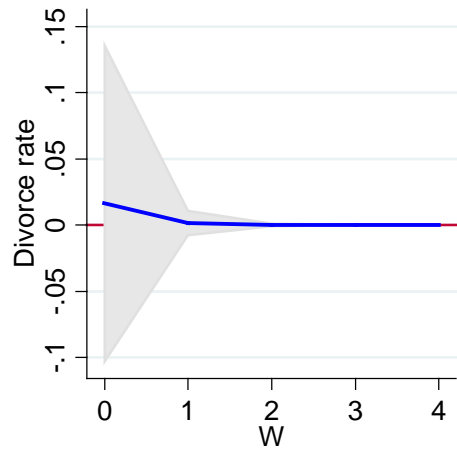
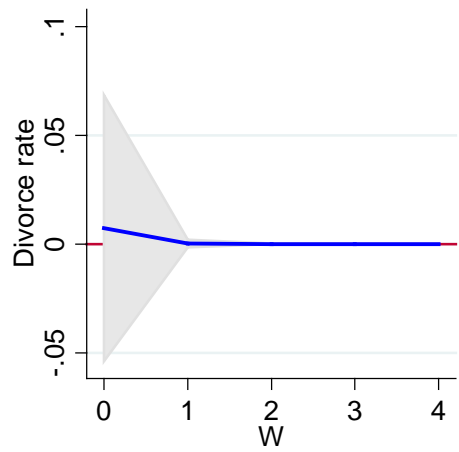
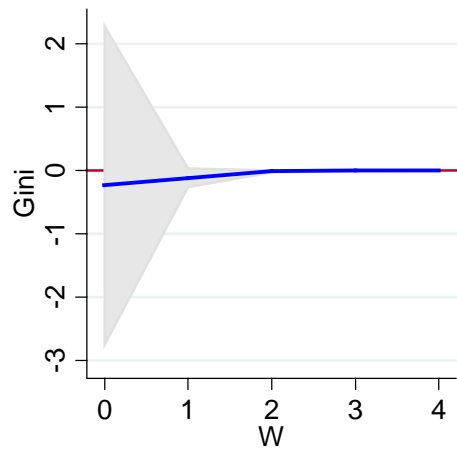
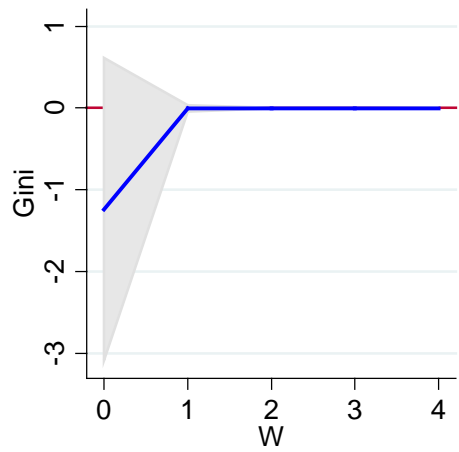


Mexico to Colombia (2010, deciles) Subnational (first admin level)



Mexico





Partitioned Effects: Uneven Terrain

