

NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION SYSTEM

Yearly Police Statistics Report

1999

**National Directorate of Criminal Policy
Ministry of Justice and Human Rights**

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INTRODUCTION

Police Statistics Within the Framework of the National Crime Information System

Since 1999, the National Directorate of Criminal Policy (DNPC) has been working on the development of a National Crime Information System (SNIC is its Spanish acronym), a program aimed at gathering, producing and analyzing statistical crime data in Argentina. The program aspires to take up the complex task of measuring crime as a social construction and to process data from various registration sources – both official and unofficial. SNIC's objective is to centralize statistics from the police, courts, corrections and victimization surveys to address all the pictures of crime produced by diverse official statistics. This will enable us to have a more accurate picture of real criminality exploring in depth each one of these sources. Our purpose is to build -based on the resulting yearly “stills” of crime – a dynamic “film” of crime in Argentina that will allow us to observe long-term trends (Pavarini 1998, 11) and also to make comparisons between districts (regions, provinces, counties, cities) (DNPC Report 2000).

It is within the framework of SNIC that we are presenting this report on 1999 police statistics in Argentina. Police statistics are a set of data arising from the recording by law enforcement agencies – the Argentine Federal Police and provincial police forces- of incidents occurred in Argentina that may or may not constitute crimes. In this respect, the SNIC also includes statistics from two other safety forces: Gendarmería Nacional (Border Police) and Prefectura Naval Argentina (Maritime and Fluvial Police).

Law enforcement agencies and safety forces in Argentina may learn of the commission of an act that presumably coincides with one of those described as criminal by criminal law as a consequence of their own policing and prevention activities (namely through different forms of surveillance) or as a consequence of citizens' reporting of incidents that result in a criminal investigation. The latter is quantitatively more important than the former. For law enforcement agencies and safety forces, being aware of the occurrence of a supposedly criminal incident is synonymous with recording and officialization. Police statistics make up, together with those originating in courts and corrections, the family of official statistics.

Since January 1999, safety forces have handed over to the DNPC, on a monthly basis, data on all presumably criminal incidents. The DNPC has taken it upon itself to gather, analyze and issue police statistics. In this way, the DNPC hopes to correct the deficiencies identified in the past, moving on progressively to the improvement of the quality of the data produced.

The classification of supposedly criminal incidents on this sheet, in line with the tradition followed by the National Recidivism and Crime Statistics Office, bears a strong resemblance – with the exception of *Crimes against the State and the Community*- to that set out in the Criminal Code and to the type crimes described by criminal law. In this way, sets of crimes can be identified at first sight with the values the law intends to protect.

The police crime statistics presented here refer to presumably criminal acts, since safety forces act at the threshold of the criminal justice system and an incident that may be recorded as criminal in police files may be considered not to be such during criminal proceedings. Thus, its recording as an instance of a certain type of crime may very well be altered as a result of police and judicial investigations.

It is also necessary to make a clear distinction between ‘cases’ and ‘crimes’, since quite often an action or a set of actions are considered by the police as a single ‘case’ while in fact they involve several distinct crimes. Police statistics used in this report refer always to ‘crimes’ and not to ‘cases’. It should also be pointed out that this report does not include information about the potential authors or victims of the recorded crimes.

The Limits of Police Statistics as Source of Information about Crime

The effectiveness of police statistics, or of any other kind of official statistics, has repeatedly been questioned as a reliable source of information on crime since the 1960s. The drawbacks of official statistics can be summed up in two: the question of the ‘dark figure of crime’ and the question of the ‘manufactured character’ of official statistics (Downes-Rock 1998, 50).

The question of the 'dark figure of crime' is the most evident problem a quantitative report based on police statistics must deal with. The 'dark figure of crime' is an expression used to describe the phenomenon we have comprehensively labeled 'submerged criminality' in paragraph (a) of this Introduction. The 'dark figure of crime' represents a set of acts actually carried out, presumably associated with the description of crimes set out in criminal law, which have not been officially recorded by relevant governmental agencies –the police, safety forces, the criminal justice system, corrections.

Several variables contribute to widen the gap between 'real' and 'apparent' criminality in official statistics and in police statistics in particular: for example, citizens' unwillingness to report supposedly criminal incidents to safety forces –the damage caused was minimal and the victim considers the crime is not worth reporting, distrust/fear of safety forces, involvement of the victim in the crime, fear of reprisals. The police may dismiss the reporting of a crime as not being criminal or may not even intervene for lack of resources. In sum, there is a complex chain of decisions and actions between the actual commission of a possible crime and its official recording by safety forces (Downes-Rock 1988, 51).

The difference between 'apparent crime' and 'real crime' in various official statistics – i.e. the extent of the 'dark figure of crime'- varies depending on the type of crime. For homicide, for example, the 'dark figure' either does not exist or is minimal. This is partly due to the visibility of the *corpus delicti* and partly because homicides are a top priority in the criminal justice system and therefore concentrate more resources and attention. The 'dark figure of crime' is also either nonexistent or very low for bank robberies and car theft, since reporting these crimes to the authorities is essential to obtain compensation from insurance companies. By contrast, the 'dark figure' for crimes such as street thefts, purse-snatching or sexual offences is extremely high as, for several reasons, there is a tendency to report them very occasionally or not to report them at all, as victimization surveys have demonstrated worldwide (Barbagli & Santoro, 1995; Barbagli & Colombo, 1996; Downes & Rock, 1998).

Over the last few years, criminological criticism to official crime statistics revolving around the question of the 'dark figure of crime' has led –especially since the emergence and dissemination of victimization surveys as an alternative source of

information on crime- to see them not so much as a means to know the extent of 'real crime' but rather the number and distribution of decisions made by the actors in the criminal justice system, especially the police. Nevertheless, the conclusions of specialized literature after confronting official statistics and victimization surveys tend to prove that official statistics on crime may be useful not just as a description and a means of understanding the operation of the police, but also as a description and a means of understanding the evolution of 'real crime'. For instance, as they developed local victimization surveys in Sheffield (England), Bottoms, Mawby & Walker (1987) verified that even though police statistics could not grasp the real volume of crime in the city, they did reveal the distribution parameters of different crimes in different urban areas. If this type of statements were generalized through similar empirical research projects, the usefulness of official statistics in a task as important as determining the spatial distribution of crimes could be supported more firmly (Downes & Rock 1998, 2).

On the other hand, since Kitsuse & Cicourel published a seminal article in 1963, sociological criminology has insisted on the 'manufactured character' of official statistics on crime and police statistics in particular. According to this position, police statistics basically depend on the criteria of recording alleged crimes by members of the police institution or other safety forces following cultural parameters that are neither homogeneous through time and space nor immune to multiple circumstantial influences. This is why Downes & Rock (1998, 52) refer to official statistics on crime as "compressed summaries of complicated interchanges between people. [...] a condensed, shorthand expression of all the work that is undertaken when a 'suspect' is named, apprehended, charged, and prosecuted." Official statistics are not the impersonal product of mechanical registration, they embody the personal assumptions of the state agents involved in their production.

One of the variables that have historically had a significant incidence in shaping police statistics is their central role in the government of the police itself since statistical information coming from the different institutional segments (districts, regional units, precincts, under-precincts, etc.) enables police authorities to evaluate the performance of each of them. Anyway, statistics as an indicator of police performance have always presented a certain ambiguity since a rise in recorded crime may be seen as a consequence of the enhanced capacity to detect crimes and make arrests or as a

diminished effectiveness to prevent crime. However, despite this ambiguity, the use of police statistics in the government of the police itself has been one of the reasons why in the Argentine academic and political fields the reliability of these statistics has been traditionally questioned.

The limitations of the sources of information on crime (i.e. police statistics) presented in this report force us to adopt a healthily cautious attitude when interpreting them. We must take into account these limitations and, through a constant critical scrutiny, we must also identify the technical problems that may be solved in the short and medium terms. Simultaneously, we should seek the interaction and confrontation between diverse sources presently available within the framework of the National Crime Information System (SNIC) to produce a richer and more complex view of criminal phenomenology in Argentina. This report is intended both as a contribution to those future developments and as a picture of the present situation of crime in Argentina taking into account geographical variations. Even though the report focuses on 1999, statistical series from previous years have been used to make projections for the whole decade as a means to grasp, however approximately, the evolution of crime in Argentina in the 1990s.

Note of Clarification

The absolute values used in this report of recorded crimes for the whole country and each province from 1990 to 1997 have been provided by the *Registro Nacional de Reincidencia y Estadística Criminal* (National Recidivism and Crime Statistics Office).

No data are available for the Province of Salta in the year 1996. Concerning 1997 and 1998, no data are available for the Provinces of Salta and Jujuy. For the year 1998, the data of the Province of Mendoza were provided by the *Dirección de Planeamiento Estratégico* (Directorate of Strategic Planning) of the Ministry of Justice and Safety of Mendoza, those from the Province of Misiones were provided by the *Dirección General Judicial de la Policía de Misiones* (General Judicial Office of the Province of Misiones) and the rest were provided by the *Registro Nacional de Reincidencia y Estadística Criminal*. The 1998 data for the Province of Buenos Aires are projections from the data corresponding to the first semester.

Crimes rates per 100,000 inhabitants presented in this report have been calculated on the basis of population projections for every year, for the whole country, for every province and for the City of Buenos Aires, made by Argentina's National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC).

The provincial breakdowns do not include crimes recorded by *Gendarmería Nacional* (Argentina's Border Police).

TABLE 1**CRIME REPORT****TOTAL COUNTRY - YEAR 1999
FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL POLICE, GENDARMERIA (BORDER POLICE) AND
PREFECTURA (FLUVIAL-MARITIME POLICE)**

Crime type	Number of crimes	
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON		
Unintentional deaths in road accidents	3.668	
Unintentional injuries in road accidents	50.681	
Manslaughter	778	
Unintentional injuries	9.617	
Homicide	2.668	
Attempted homicide	783	
Other crimes against the person (including intentional injuries)	117.531	
Total crimes against the person		185.726
SEXUAL OFFENSES, SLANDER, LIBEL		
Rape	2.888	
Other sexual offenses	5.400	
Slander / Liber	367	
Total de sexual offenses, slander, libel		8.655
PROPERTY CRIMES		
Robbery	327.937	
Attempted Robbery	12.641	
Theft	291.121	
Attempted Theft	7.033	
Other property crimes	84.999	
Total property crimes		723.731
CRIMES AGAINST THE STATE AND THE COMMUNITY		
Crimes against public safety	4.864	
Crimes against public order	1.565	
Crimes against national safety	25	
Crimes against public powers and the constitution	62	
Crimes against the public administration	8.446	
Crimes against public faith	5.186	
Total crimes against the state and the community		20.148
CRIMES AGAINST FREEDOM		96.359
CRIMES AGAINST CIVIL IDENTITY		319
DRUG-RELATED CRIMES (ACT 23.737)		14.720
OTHER CRIMES UNDER SPECIAL STATUTES		12.583
TOTAL CRIMES		1.062.241
ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND DISORDER ACTS		120.197

TABLE 2**CRIME REPORT**

TOTAL COUNTRY – YEAR 1999
Gendarmería (Border Police)

Crime type	Number of crimes	
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON		
Unintentional deaths in road accidents		
Unintentional injuries in road accidents		
Manslaughter	2	
Unintentional injuries		
Homicide		
Attempted homicide		
Other crimes against the person (including intentional injuries)	22	
Total crimes against the person		24
SEXUAL OFFENSES, SLANDER, LIBEL		
Rape		
Other sexual offenses		
Slander / Liber		
Total de SEXUAL OFFENSES, SLANDER, LIBEL		
PROPERTY CRIMES		
Robbery	58	
Attempted Robbery		
Theft	39	
Attempted Theft		
Other property crimes	100	
Total property crimes		197
CRIMES AGAINST THE STATE AND THE COMMUNITY		
Crimes against public safety	71	
Crimes against public order	17	
Crimes against national safety		
Crimes against public powers and the constitution		
Crimes against the public administration	89	
Crimes against public faith	990	
Total crimes against the state and the community		1.167
CRIMES AGAINST FREEDOM		68
CRIMES AGAINST CIVIL IDENTITY		1
DRUG-RELATED CRIMES (ACT 23.737)		488
OTHER CRIMES UNDER SPECIAL STATUTES		848
	TOTAL CRIMES	2.793
ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND DISORDER ACTS		

TABLE 3**CRIME REPORT****TOTAL COUNTRY – YEAR 1999
Prefectura (Fluvial - Maritime Police)**

Crime type	Number of crimes	
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON		
Unintentional deaths in road accidents	2	
Unintentional injuries in road accidents	50	
Manslaughter	7	
Unintentional injuries	128	
Homicide	5	
Attempted homicide	3	
Other crimes against the person (including intentional injuries)	41	
Total crimes against the person		236
SEXUAL OFFENSES, SLANDER, LIBEL		
Rape	0	
Other sexual offenses	2	
Slander / Liber	1	
Total de SEXUAL OFFENSES, SLANDER, LIBEL		3
PROPERTY CRIMES		
Robbery	241	
Attempted Robbery	5	
Theft	275	
Attempted Theft	11	
Other property crimes	45	
Total property crimes		577
CRIMES AGAINST THE STATE AND THE COMMUNITY		
Crimes against public safety	25	
Crimes against public order	2	
Crimes against national safety	0	
Crimes against public powers and the constitution	0	
Crimes against the public administration	16	
Crimes against public faith	51	
Total crimes against the state and the community		94
CRIMES AGAINST FREEDOM		45
CRIMES AGAINST CIVIL IDENTITY		0
DRUG-RELATED CRIMES (ACT 23.737)		52
OTHER CRIMES UNDER SPECIAL STATUTES		105
	TOTAL CRIMES	1.112
ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND DISORDER ACTS		2

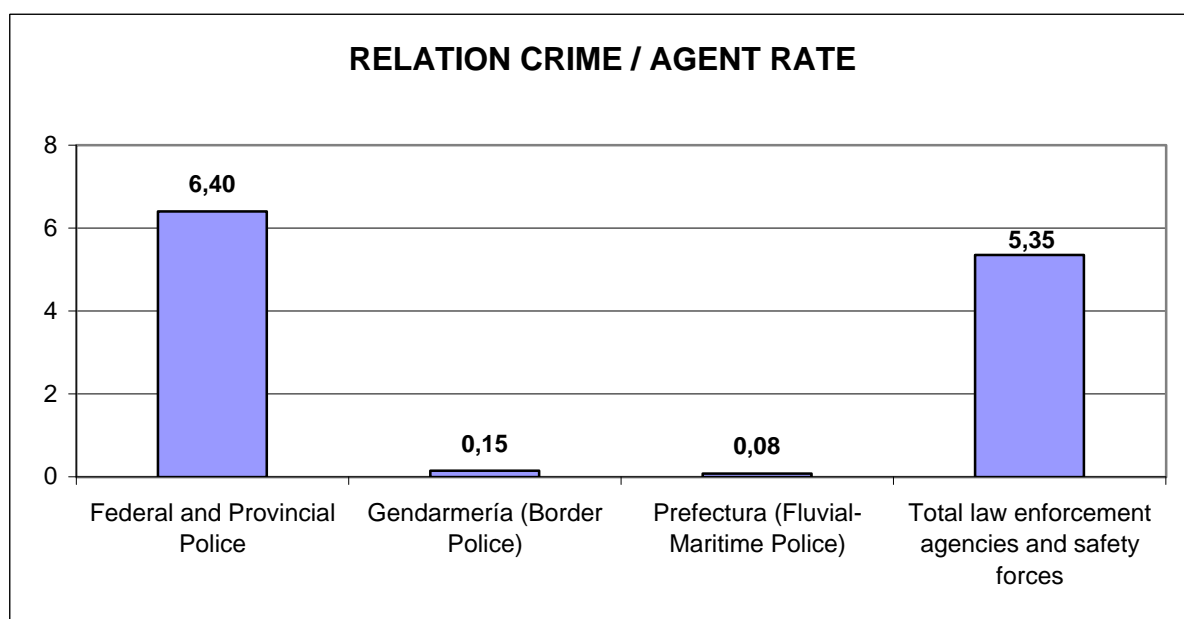
TABLE 4**CRIME REPORT****TOTAL COUNTRY – YEAR 1999
FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL POLICE**

Crime type	Number of crimes	
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON		
Unintentional deaths in road accidents	3.666	
Unintentional injuries in road accidents	50.631	
Manslaughter	769	
Unintentional injuries	9.489	
Homicide	2.663	
Attempted homicide	780	
Other crimes against the person (including intentional injuries)	117.468	
Total crimes against the person		185.466
SEXUAL OFFENSES, SLANDER, LIBEL		
Rape	2.888	
Other sexual offenses	5.398	
Slander / Libel	366	
Total de SEXUAL OFFENSES, SLANDER, LIBEL		8.652
PROPERTY CRIMES		
Robbery	327.638	
Attempted Robbery	12.636	
Theft	290.807	
Attempted Theft	7.022	
Other property crimes	84.854	
Total property crimes		722.957
CRIMES AGAINST THE STATE AND THE COMMUNITY		
Crimes against public safety	4.768	
Crimes against public order	1.546	
Crimes against national safety	25	
Crimes against public powers and the constitution	62	
Crimes against the public administration	8.341	
Crimes against public faith	4.145	
Total crimes against the state and the community		18.887
CRIMES AGAINST FREEDOM		96.246
CRIMES AGAINST CIVIL IDENTITY		318
DRUG-RELATED CRIMES (ACT 23.737)		14.180
OTHER CRIMES UNDER SPECIAL STATUTES		11.630
	TOTAL CRIMES	1.058.336
ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND DISORDER ACTS		120.195

TABLE 5

TOTAL NUMBER OF CRIMES COMMITTED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENTS AND SAFETY FORCES IN THE COUNTRY

TOTAL COUNTRY	Año 1999				
	Provincial Police	Federal Police	Gendarmería (Border Police)	Prefectura (Fluvial-Maritime Police)	Total law enforcement agencies and safety forces
Agents*	133.558	31.827	18.520	14.554	198.459
Crimes	1.058.336		2.793	1.112	1.062.241
Crime/agent rate	6,40		0,15	0,08	5,35



* Source: *Informe sobre la seguridad en la Argentina*, Secretaría de Seguridad Interior de la Presidencia de la Nación - Buenos Aires, November 1999

TABLE 6

**BREAKDOWN OF CRIMES
TOTAL COUNTRY - YEAR 1999**

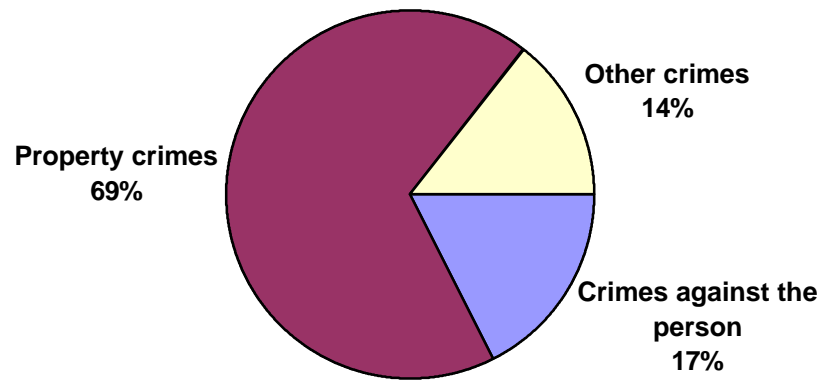


TABLE 7

EVOLUTION AND BREAKDOWN OF CRIMES FROM 1990 TO 1999

Years	Crimes against the person	Property Crimes	Other Crimes	Total Crimes
1990	78.864	404.465	76.911	560.240
1991	83.949	327.722	77.619	489.290
1992	93.898	340.267	84.973	519.138
1993	107.905	358.428	92.527	558.860
1994	126.624	396.432	104.156	627.212
1995	135.135	462.344	112.988	710.467
1996	148.873	496.627	117.230	762.730
1997	156.897	539.292	120.151	816.340
1998	168.545	612.709	141.694	922.948
1999	185.726	723.731	152.784	1.062.241

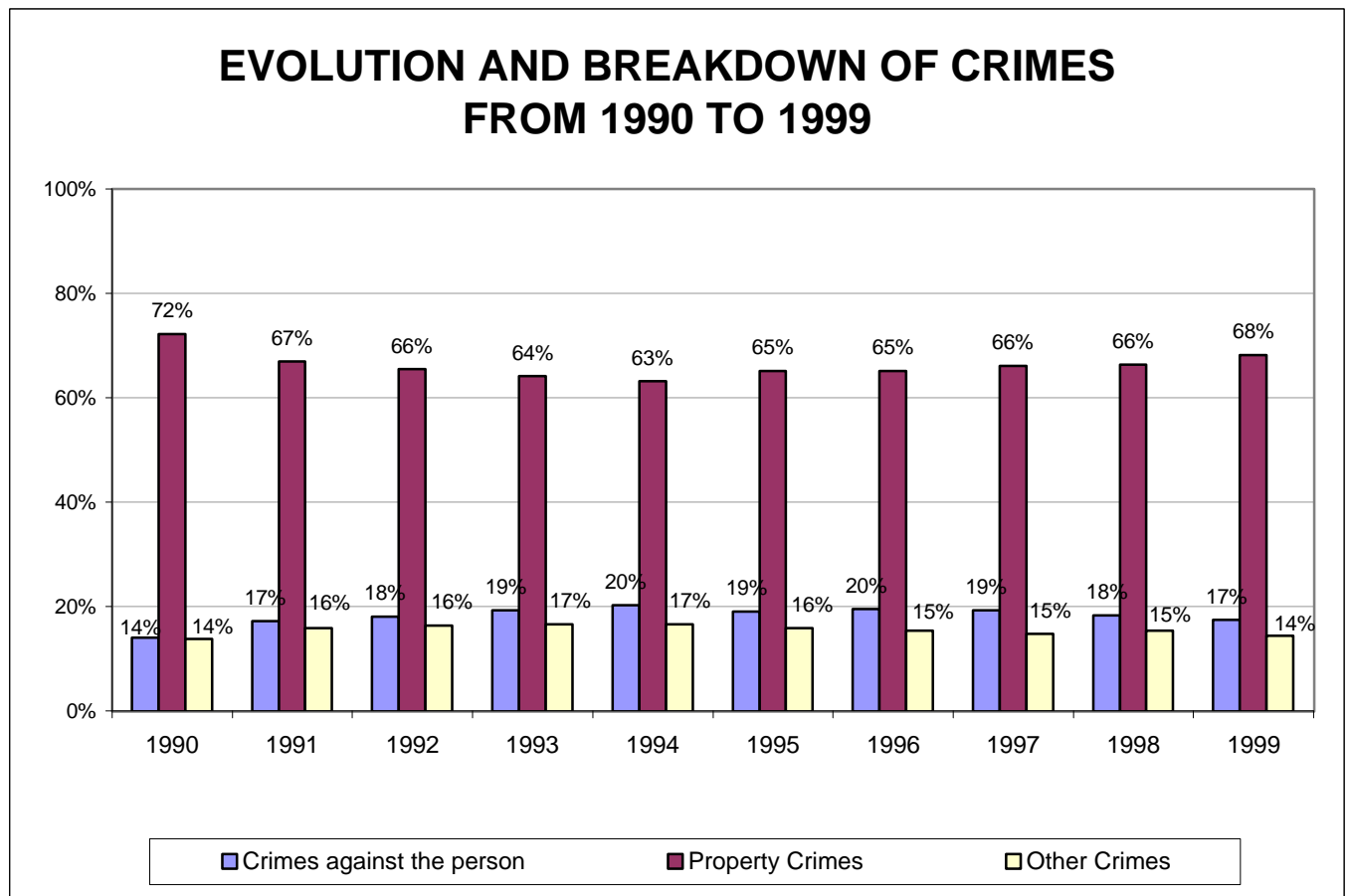


TABLE 8

**BREAKDOWN OF CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON
TOTAL COUNTRY - YEAR 1999**

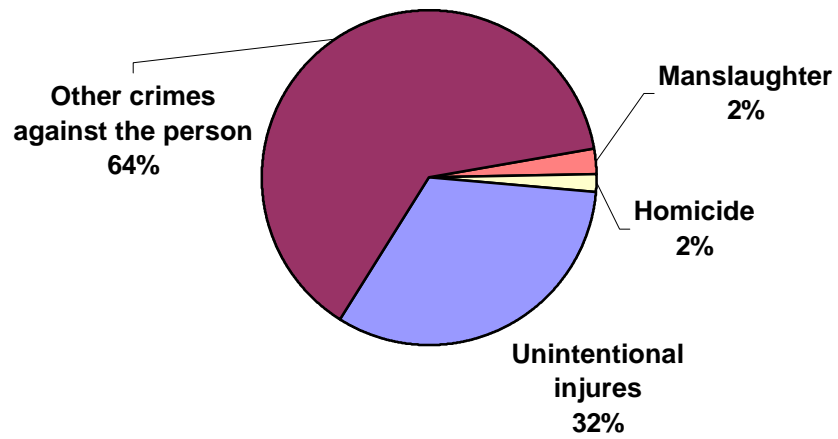


TABLE 9

**BREAKDOWN OF PROPERTY CRIMES
TOTAL COUNTRY - YEAR 1999**

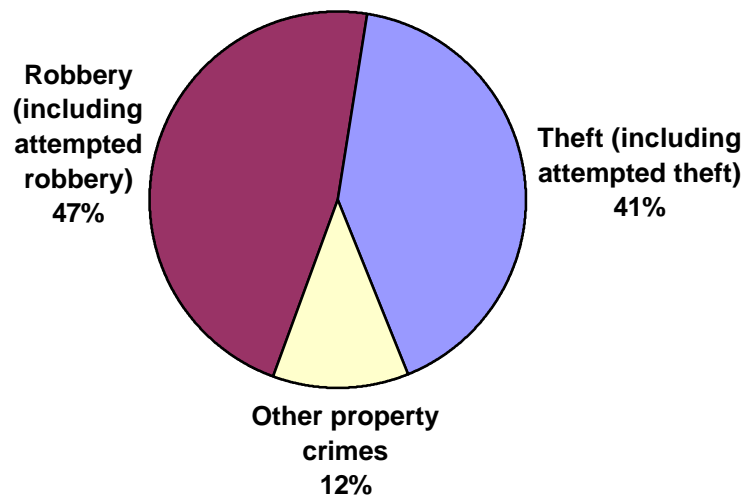


TABLE 10

CRIMES. BREAKDOWN BY PROVINCE. TOTAL COUNTRY - YEAR 1999

PROVINCE	Crimes against the person	Sexual offences, slander, libel	Property crimes	Crimes against the state and the community	Crimes against freedom	Crimes against civil identity	Drug-related crimes	Other crimes under special statutes	TOTAL CRIMES	*Anti-social behavior and disorder acts
Buenos Aires	51.027	2.382	207.252	5.392	38.994	42	5.643	1.560	312.292	67.248
Catamarca	2.121	180	6.745	160	824	0	4	53	10.087	2
Chaco	3.867	264	26.356	518	1.983	3	134	367	33.492	0
Chubut	1.942	120	5.690	387	780	0	24	52	8.995	0
Ciudad de Bs. As.	23.267	673	136.692	3.746	14.188	1	7.473	5.715	191.755	0
Córdoba	14.204	923	77.900	1.255	8.683	8	174	1.215	104.362	11.543
Corrientes	2.943	217	15.819	144	1.996	2	13	201	21.335	6.664
Entre Ríos	4.671	223	12.764	525	2.156	0	50	533	20.922	2.780
Formosa	2.216	133	5.143	314	816	0	67	17	8.706	1
Jujuy	1.341	101	4.677	97	801	0	7	82	7.106	0
La Pampa	1.494	62	7.801	209	989	0	30	0	10.585	917
La Rioja	1.574	114	2.961	67	424	0	3	233	5.376	3.265
Mendoza	19.710	612	65.500	2.166	1.843	3	96	0	89.930	0
Misiones	2.309	277	11.615	260	711	1	44	256	15.473	0
Neuquén	4.259	158	16.884	391	2.639	73	5	9	24.418	0
Río Negro	2.350	212	11.990	489	1.540	0	52	164	16.797	10
Salta	6.510	392	14.036	394	4.124	150	149	98	25.853	0
San Juan	2.849	198	16.913	343	845	6	74	32	21.260	4.320
San Luis	1.722	62	4.382	65	450	0	50	10	6.741	1
Santa Cruz	1.207	34	3.948	175	787	0	3	234	6.388	0
Santa Fe	20.848	624	44.862	1.328	5.452	12	80	762	73.968	14.046
Sgo. del Estero	4.292	315	10.101	254	749	17	1	70	15.799	1.168
Tierra del Fuego	579	38	1.746	91	352	0	6	72	2.884	1.138
Tucumán	8.400	341	11.757	211	4.165	0	50	0	24.924	7.094
Gendarmería**	24	0	197	1.167	68	1	488	848	2.793	0
TOTAL COUNTRY	185.726	8.655	723.731	20.148	96.359	319	14.720	12.583	1.062.241	120.197

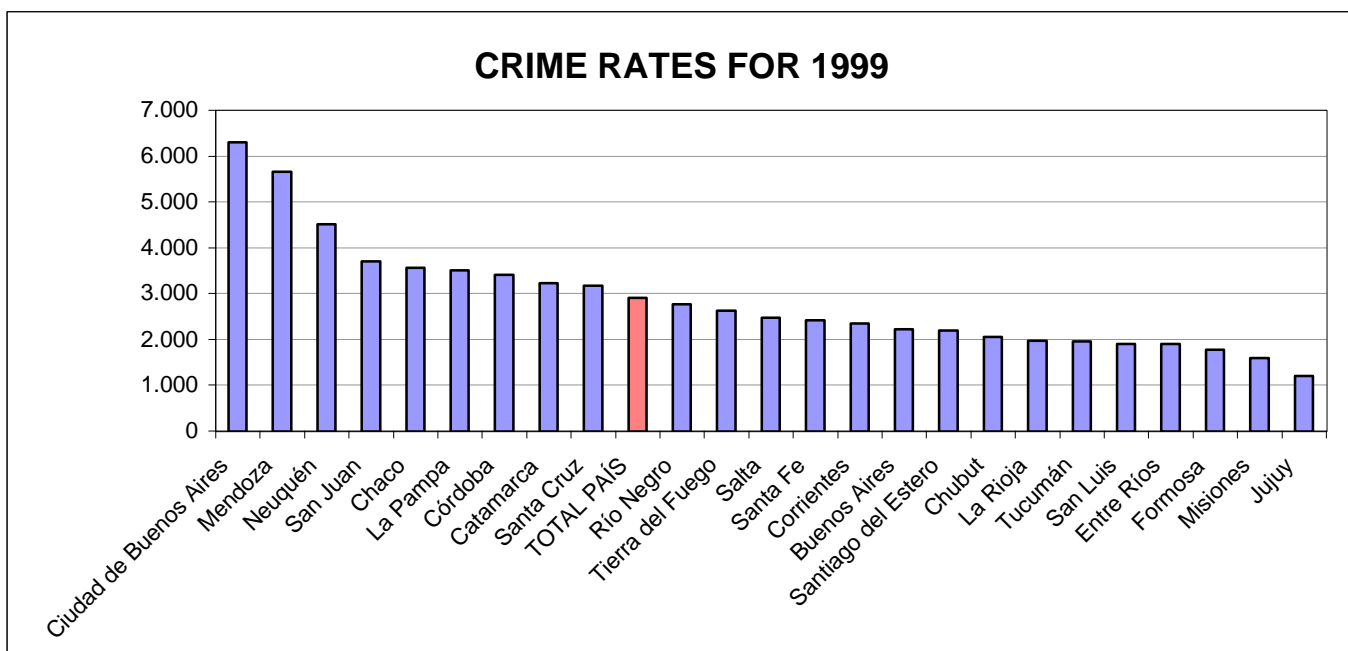
* Some data for anti-social behavior and the violation of disorder acts have not been provided by the provincial police forces.

** The number of crimes recorded by Gendarmería Nacional has not been broken down by province.

TABLE 11

CRIME RATES BY 100,000 POPULATION
TOTAL COUNTRY - BREAKDOWN BY PROVINCE - YEAR 1999

PROVINCE	Year 1999		
	Number of Crimes	Population	Rate by 100,000 population
Buenos Aires	312.292	14.047.483	2.223,12
Catamarca	10.087	312.269	3.230,23
Chaco	33.492	940.901	3.559,57
Chubut	8.995	438.236	2.052,55
Ciudad de Buenos Aires	191.755	3.043.431	6.300,62
Córdoba	104.362	3.059.115	3.411,51
Corrientes	21.335	909.207	2.346,55
Entre Ríos	20.922	1.104.836	1.893,67
Formosa	8.706	492.513	1.767,67
Jujuy	7.106	594.117	1.196,06
La Pampa	10.585	301.466	3.511,18
La Rioja	5.376	273.471	1.965,84
Mendoza	89.930	1.588.091	5.662,77
Misiones	15.473	972.672	1.590,77
Neuquén	24.418	540.384	4.518,64
Río Negro	16.797	606.575	2.769,15
Salta	25.853	1.044.973	2.474,04
San Juan	21.260	574.053	3.703,49
San Luis	6.741	354.959	1.899,09
Santa Cruz	6.388	201.642	3.167,99
Santa Fe	73.968	3.068.765	2.410,35
Santiago del Estero	15.799	720.982	2.191,32
Tierra del Fuego	2.884	109.998	2.621,87
Tucumán	24.924	1.278.216	1.949,91
Gendarmería*	2.793		
TOTAL COUNTRY	1.062.241	36.578.355	2.904,02

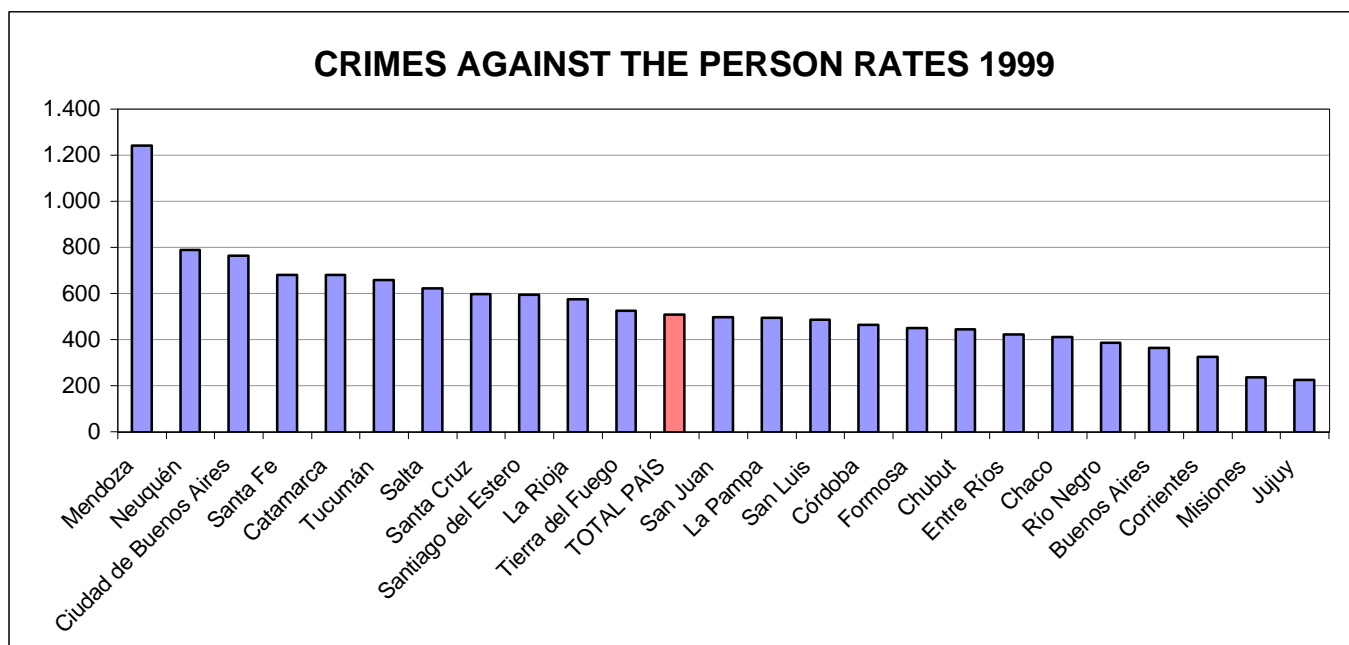


*The number of crimes recorded by Gendarmería Nacional has not been broken down by province.

TABLE 12

**CRIME AGAINST THE PERSON RATES BY 100,000 POPULATION
TOTAL COUNTRY - BREAKDOWN BY PROVINCE - YEAR 1999**

PROVINCE	Year 1999		
	Crimes against the person	Population	Rate by 100,000 population
Buenos Aires	51.027	14.047.483	363,25
Catamarca	2.121	312.269	679,22
Chaco	3.867	940.901	410,99
Chubut	1.942	438.236	443,14
Ciudad de Buenos Aires	23.267	3.043.431	764,50
Córdoba	14.204	3.059.115	464,32
Corrientes	2.943	909.207	323,69
Entre Ríos	4.671	1.104.836	422,78
Formosa	2.216	492.513	449,94
Jujuy	1.341	594.117	225,71
La Pampa	1.494	301.466	495,58
La Rioja	1.574	273.471	575,56
Mendoza	19.710	1.588.091	1.241,11
Misiones	2.309	972.672	237,39
Neuquén	4.259	540.384	788,14
Río Negro	2.350	606.575	387,42
Salta	6.510	1.044.973	622,98
San Juan	2.849	574.053	496,30
San Luis	1.722	354.959	485,13
Santa Cruz	1.207	201.642	598,59
Santa Fe	20.848	3.068.765	679,36
Santiago del Estero	4.292	720.982	595,30
Tierra del Fuego	579	109.998	526,37
Tucumán	8.400	1.278.216	657,17
Gendarmería*	24		
TOTAL COUNTRY	185.726	36.578.355	507,75



*The number of crimes against the person recorded by Gendarmería Nacional has not been broken down by province.

TABLE 13

HOMICIDE RATES BY 100,000 POPULATION
TOTAL COUNTRY - BREAKDOWN BY PROVINCE - YEAR 1999

PROVINCE	Year 1999		
	Number of Homicides	Population	Rate by 100,000 population
Buenos Aires	1.352	14.047.483	9,62
Catamarca	6	312.269	1,92
Chaco	74	940.901	7,86
Chubut	40	438.236	9,13
Ciudad de Buenos Aires	164	3.043.431	5,39
Córdoba	155	3.059.115	5,07
Corrientes	59	909.207	6,49
Entre Ríos	83	1.104.836	7,51
Formosa	75	492.513	15,23
Jujuy	35	594.117	5,89
La Pampa	8	301.466	2,65
La Rioja	19	273.471	6,95
Mendoza	115	1.588.091	7,24
Misiones	54	972.672	5,55
Neuquén	39	540.384	7,22
Río Negro	37	606.575	6,10
Salta	37	1.044.973	3,54
San Juan	15	574.053	2,61
San Luis	15	354.959	4,23
Santa Cruz	13	201.642	6,45
Santa Fe	165	3.068.765	5,38
Santiago del Estero	50	720.982	6,93
Tierra del Fuego	2	109.998	1,82
Tucumán	56	1.278.216	4,38
TOTAL COUNTRY	2.668	36.578.355	7,29

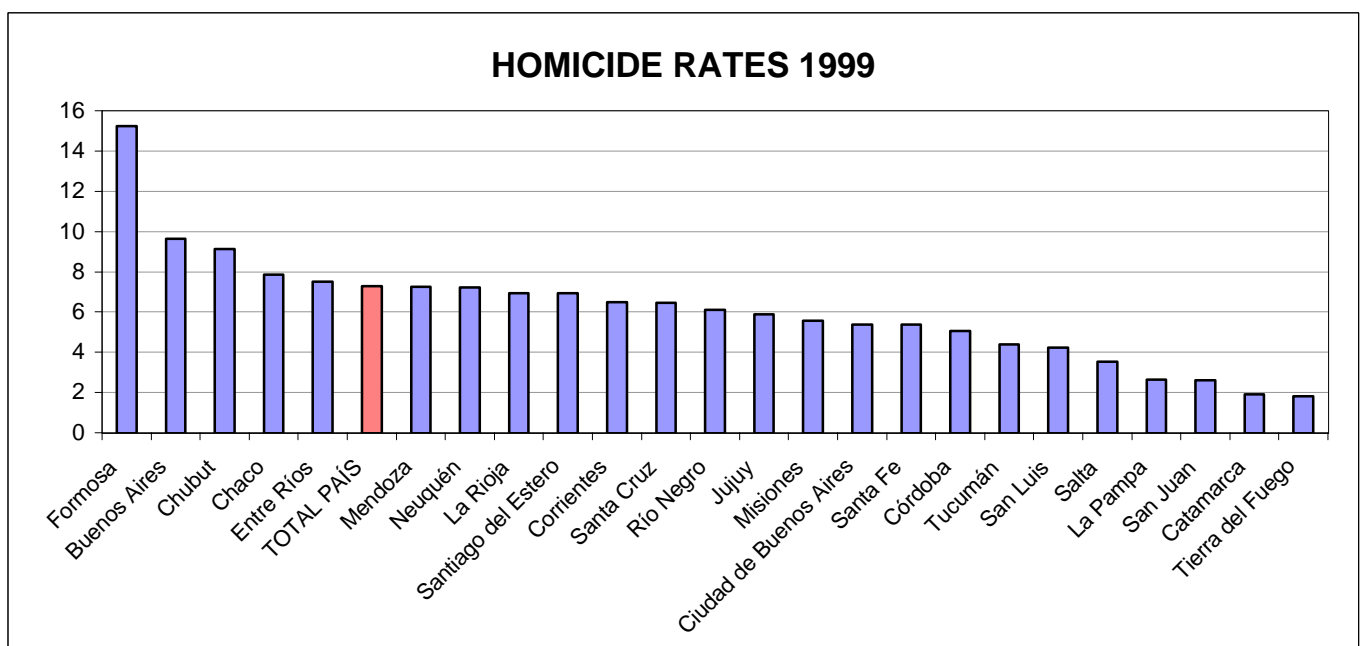
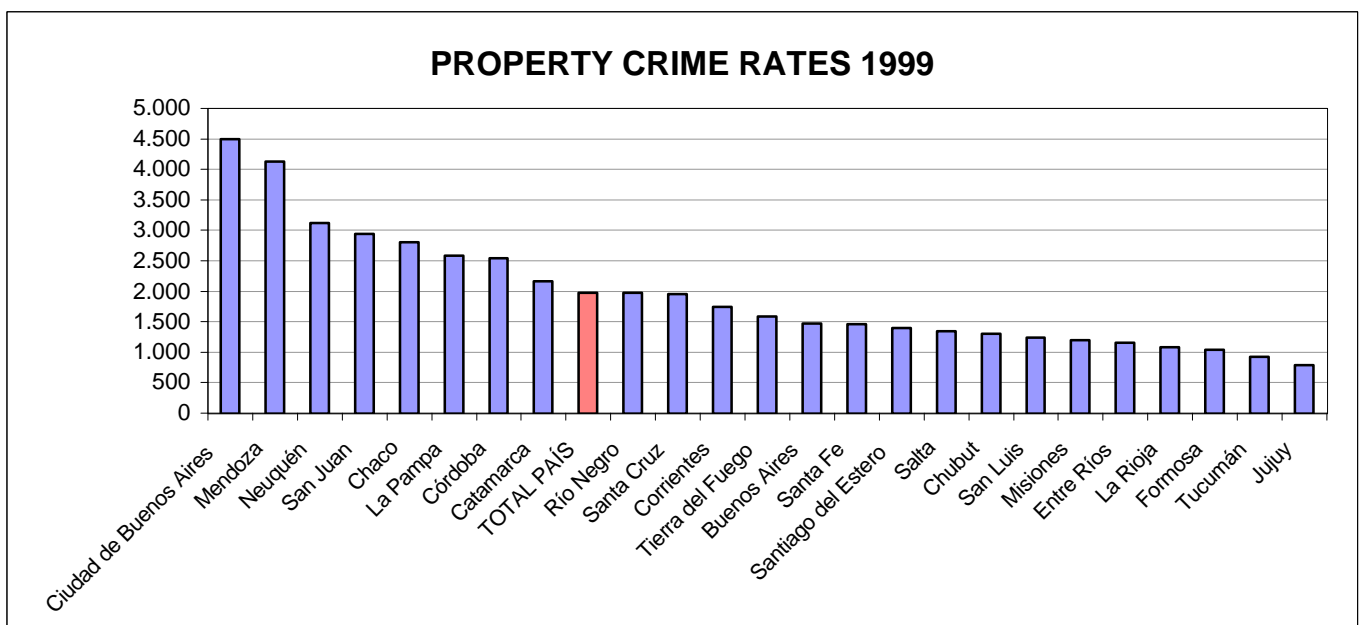


TABLE 14

PROPERTY CRIME RATES BY 100,000 POPULATION
TOTAL COUNTRY - BREAKDOWN BY PROVINCE - YEAR 1999

PROVINCE	Year 1999		
	Number of Property Crimes	Population	Rate by 100,000 population
Buenos Aires	207.252	14.047.483	1.475,37
Catamarca	6.745	312.269	2.160,00
Chaco	26.356	940.901	2.801,14
Chubut	5.690	438.236	1.298,39
Ciudad de Buenos Aires	136.692	3.043.431	4.491,38
Córdoba	77.900	3.059.115	2.546,49
Corrientes	15.819	909.207	1.739,87
Entre Ríos	12.764	1.104.836	1.155,28
Formosa	5.143	492.513	1.044,24
Jujuy	4.677	594.117	787,22
La Pampa	7.801	301.466	2.587,69
La Rioja	2.961	273.471	1.082,75
Mendoza	65.500	1.588.091	4.124,45
Misiones	11.615	972.672	1.194,13
Neuquén	16.884	540.384	3.124,44
Río Negro	11.990	606.575	1.976,67
Salta	14.036	1.044.973	1.343,19
San Juan	16.913	574.053	2.946,24
San Luis	4.382	354.959	1.234,51
Santa Cruz	3.948	201.642	1.957,93
Santa Fe	44.862	3.068.765	1.461,89
Santiago del Estero	10.101	720.982	1.401,01
Tierra del Fuego	1.746	109.998	1.587,30
Tucumán	11.757	1.278.216	919,80
Gendarmería*	197		
TOTAL COUNTRY	723.731	36.578.355	1.978,58

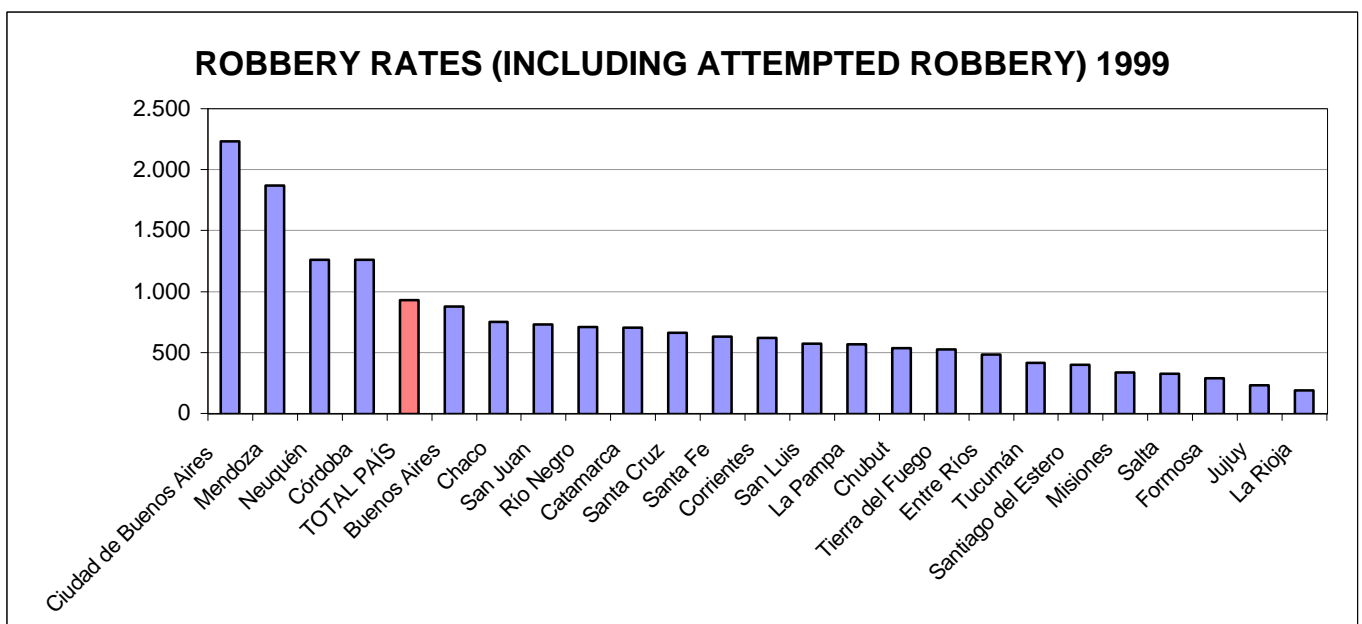


*The number of property crimes recorded by Gendarmería Nacional has not been broken down by province.

TABLE 15

ROBBERY RATES (including attempted robbery) BY 100,000 POPULATION
TOTAL COUNTRY - BREAKDOWN BY PROVINCE - YEAR 1999

PROVINCE	Year 1999		
	Number of Robbery	Population	Rate by 100,000 population
Buenos Aires	123.368	14.047.483	878,22
Catamarca	2.198	312.269	703,88
Chaco	7.080	940.901	752,47
Chubut	2.359	438.236	538,29
Ciudad de Buenos Aires	67.926	3.043.431	2.231,89
Córdoba	38.510	3.059.115	1.258,86
Corrientes	5.616	909.207	617,68
Entre Ríos	5.355	1.104.836	484,69
Formosa	1.427	492.513	289,74
Jujuy	1.378	594.117	231,94
La Pampa	1.714	301.466	568,55
La Rioja	510	273.471	186,49
Mendoza	29.713	1.588.091	1.870,99
Misiones	3.256	972.672	334,75
Neuquén	6.810	540.384	1.260,21
Río Negro	4.302	606.575	709,23
Salta	3.418	1.044.973	327,09
San Juan	4.180	574.053	728,16
San Luis	2.032	354.959	572,46
Santa Cruz	1.330	201.642	659,58
Santa Fe	19.293	3.068.765	628,69
Santiago del Estero	2.878	720.982	399,18
Tierra del Fuego	575	109.998	522,74
Tucumán	5.292	1.278.216	414,01
Gendarmería*	58		
TOTAL COUNTRY	340.578	36.578.355	931,09



*The number of robberies (including attempted robbery) recorded by Gendarmería Nacional has not been broken down by province.

TABLE 16

CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON			
Variations between first and second semester 1999. Total country and breakdown by province			
PROVINCE	1º Semester	2º Semester	Variation
Buenos Aires	22.995	28.032	21,90%
Catamarca	1.061	1.060	-0,09%
Chaco	1.842	2.025	9,93%
Chubut	970	972	0,21%
Ciudad de Buenos Aires	11.382	11.885	4,42%
Córdoba	7.011	7.193	2,60%
Corrientes	1.429	1.514	5,95%
Entre Ríos	2.324	2.347	0,99%
Formosa	1.068	1.148	7,49%
Jujuy	599	742	23,87%
La Pampa	760	734	-3,42%
La Rioja	731	843	15,32%
Mendoza	9.862	9.848	-0,14%
Misiones	1.106	1.203	8,77%
Neuquén	2.004	2.562	27,84%
Río Negro	1.047	1.303	24,45%
Salta	3.265	3.245	-0,61%
San Juan	1.323	1.526	15,34%
San Luis	829	893	7,72%
Santa Cruz	608	599	-1,48%
Santa Fe	10.556	10.292	-2,50%
Santiago del Estero	2.059	2.233	8,45%
Tierra del Fuego	306	273	-10,78%
Tucumán	4.163	4.237	1,78%
Gendarmería*	11	13	18,18%
Total country	89.311	96.722	8,30%

*The number of crimes against the person recorded by Gendarmería Nacional has not been broken down by province.

TABLE 17

HOMICIDE			
Variations between first and second semester 1999. Total country and breakdown by province			
PROVINCE	1º Semester	2º Semester	Variation
Buenos Aires	685	667	-2,63%
Catamarca	3	3	0,00%
Chaco	36	38	5,56%
Chubut	24	16	-33,33%
Ciudad de Buenos Aires	77	87	12,99%
Córdoba	62	93	50,00%
Corrientes	26	33	26,92%
Entre Ríos	39	44	12,82%
Formosa	45	30	-33,33%
Jujuy	22	13	-40,91%
La Pampa	4	4	0,00%
La Rioja	8	11	37,50%
Mendoza	53	62	16,98%
Misiones	25	29	16,00%
Neuquén	13	28	115,38%
Río Negro	12	25	108,33%
Salta	16	21	31,25%
San Juan	12	3	-75,00%
San Luis	5	10	100,00%
Santa Cruz	8	5	-37,50%
Santa Fe	74	91	22,97%
Santiago del Estero	20	30	50,00%
Tierra del Fuego	0	2	
Tucumán	28	28	0,00%
Total country	1297	1373	5,86%

TABLE 18

PROPERTY CRIMES			
Variations between first and second semester 1999. Total country and breakdown by province			
PROVINCE	1º Semester	2º Semester	Variation
Buenos Aires	101.355	105.897	4,48%
Catamarca	3.133	3.612	15,29%
Chaco	12.896	13.460	4,37%
Chubut	2.715	2.975	9,58%
Ciudad de Buenos Aires	66.836	69.856	4,52%
Córdoba	38.648	39.252	1,56%
Corrientes	7.437	8.382	12,71%
Entre Ríos	6.218	6.546	5,28%
Formosa	2.601	2.542	-2,27%
Jujuy	2.280	2.397	5,13%
La Pampa	3.964	3.837	-3,20%
La Rioja	1.406	1.555	10,60%
Mendoza	32.413	33.087	2,08%
Misiones	5.607	6.008	7,15%
Neuquén	7.893	10.417	31,98%
Río Negro	5.710	6.280	9,98%
Salta	6.914	7.122	3,01%
San Juan	8.638	8.275	-4,20%
San Luis	2.148	2.234	4,00%
Santa Cruz	1.920	2.028	5,63%
Santa Fe	22.069	22.793	3,28%
Santiago del Estero	5.100	5.001	-1,94%
Tierra del Fuego	827	919	11,12%
Tucumán	5.747	6.010	4,58%
Gendarmería*	104	93	-10,58%
Total country	354.579	370.578	4,51%

*The number of property crimes against the person recorded by Gendarmería Nacional has not been broken down by province.

TABLE 19

ROBBERY (including attempted robbery)			
Variations between first and second semester 1999. Total country and breakdown by province			
PROVINCE	1º Semester	2º Semester	Variation
Buenos Aires	59.900	63.468	5,96%
Catamarca	987	1.211	22,70%
Chaco	3.458	3.622	4,74%
Chubut	1.137	1.222	7,48%
Ciudad de Buenos Aires	34.021	33.905	-0,34%
Córdoba	18.995	19.515	2,74%
Corrientes	2.507	3.109	24,01%
Entre Ríos	2.636	2.719	3,15%
Formosa	744	683	-8,20%
Jujuy	665	713	7,22%
La Pampa	913	801	-12,27%
La Rioja	229	281	22,71%
Mendoza	14.490	15.223	5,06%
Misiones	1.482	1.774	19,70%
Neuquén	3.184	4.227	32,76%
Río Negro	1.997	2.305	15,42%
Salta	1.648	1.770	7,40%
San Juan	1.976	2.204	11,54%
San Luis	1.036	996	-3,86%
Santa Cruz	627	703	12,12%
Santa Fe	9.461	9.832	3,92%
Santiago del Estero	1.534	1.344	-12,39%
Tierra del Fuego	236	339	43,64%
Tucumán	2.663	2.629	-1,28%
Gendarmería*	34	24	-29,41%
Total country	166.560	174.619	4,84%

*The number of robberies (including attempted robbery) recorded by Gendarmería Nacional has not been broken down by province.

TABLE 20

CRIME REPORT. CENTRAL - EASTERN REGION (ZONA METROPOLITANA Y PAMPEANA). YEAR 1999

CRIME TYPE	BUENOS AIRES			CÓRDOBA			ENTRE RIOS			LA PAMPA			SANTA FE			CIUDAD DE BS.AS.		
	Percentage	Absolute value	Rate by 100,000 inhab.	Percentage	Absolute value	Rate by 100,000 inhab.	Percentage	Absolute value	Rate by 100,000 inhab.	Percentage	Absolute value	Rate by 100,000 inhab.	Percentage	Absolute value	Rate by 100,000 inhab.	Percentage	Absolute value	Rate by 100,000 inhab.
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON																		
Unintentional deaths in road accidents	0,37%	1.146	8,16	0,42%	437	14,29	0,40%	84	7,60	0,44%	47	15,59	0,48%	354	11,54	0,04%	83	2,73
Unintentional injuries in road accidents	5,00%	15.625	111,23	1,86%	1.942	63,48	5,64%	1.180	106,80	2,99%	317	105,15	12,07%	8.931	291,03	2,24%	4.287	140,86
Manslaughter	0,05%	168	1,20	0,08%	79	2,58	0,07%	14	1,27	0,01%	1	0,33	0,15%	111	3,62	0,12%	233	7,66
Unintentional injuries	0,46%	1.421	10,12	0,68%	709	23,18	0,26%	54	4,89	0,26%	28	9,29	1,09%	803	26,17	2,31%	4.430	145,56
Homicide	0,43%	1.352	9,62	0,15%	155	5,07	0,40%	83	7,51	0,08%	8	2,65	0,22%	165	5,38	0,09%	164	5,39
Attempted homicide	0,04%	115	0,82	0,06%	64	2,09	0,13%	28	2,53	0,10%	11	3,65	0,16%	116	3,78	0,02%	42	1,38
Other crimes against the person (including intentional injuries)	9,99%	31.200	222,10	10,37%	10.818	353,63	15,43%	3.228	292,17	10,22%	1.082	358,91	14,02%	10.368	337,86	7,32%	14.028	460,93
Total crimes against the person	16,34%	51.027	363,25	13,61%	14.204	464,32	22,33%	4.671	422,78	14,11%	1.494	495,58	28,19%	20.848	679,36	12,13%	23.267	764,50
SEXUAL OFFENSES, SLANDER, LIBEL																		
Rape	0,27%	849	6,04	0,21%	215	7,03	0,31%	64	5,79	0,14%	15	4,98	0,22%	164	5,34	0,13%	244	8,02
Other sexual offenses	0,46%	1.421	10,12	0,58%	607	19,84	0,75%	157	14,21	0,44%	47	15,59	0,54%	396	12,90	0,22%	429	14,10
Slander / Liber	0,04%	112	0,80	0,10%	101	3,30	0,01%	2	0,18				0,09%	64	2,09			
Total de sexual offenses, slander, libel	0,76%	2.382	16,96	0,88%	923	30,17	1,07%	223	20,18	0,59%	62	20,57	0,84%	624	20,33	0,35%	673	22,11
PROPERTY CRIMES																		
Robbery	39,50%	123.368	878,22	34,62%	36.134	1.181,19	24,28%	5.080	459,80	15,07%	1.595	529,08	23,16%	17.131	558,24	33,99%	65.168	2.141,27
Attempted Robbery				2,28%	2.376	77,67	1,31%	275	24,89	1,12%	119	39,47	2,92%	2.162	70,45	1,44%	2.758	90,62
Theft	22,17%	69.232	492,84	22,31%	23.278	760,94	23,55%	4.928	446,04	40,94%	4.333	1.437,31	24,23%	17.922	584,01	31,50%	60.409	1.984,90
Attempted Theft	0,00%	3	0,02	1,34%	1.402	45,83	0,79%	165	14,93	1,42%	150	49,76	2,13%	1.574	51,29	0,37%	719	23,62
Other property crimes	4,69%	14.649	104,28	14,10%	14.710	480,86	11,07%	2.316	209,62	15,15%	1.604	532,07	8,21%	6.073	197,90	3,98%	7.638	250,97
Total property crimes	66,36%	207.252	1.475,37	74,64%	77.900	2.546,49	61,01%	12.764	1.155,28	73,70%	7.801	2.587,69	60,65%	44.862	1.461,89	71,28%	136.692	4.491,38
CRIMES AGAINST THE STATE AND THE COMMUNITY																		
Crimes against public safety	0,45%	1.404	9,99	0,23%	244	7,98	0,96%	201	18,19	0,17%	18	5,97	0,47%	344	11,21	0,23%	446	14,65
Crimes against public order	0,26%	813	5,79	0,03%	31	1,01	0,08%	17	1,54				0,19%	142	4,63	0,21%	407	13,37
Crimes against national safety	0,00%	4	0,03										0,00%	1	0,03	0,00%	3	0,10
Crimes against public powers and the constitution	0,00%	13	0,09	0,01%	8	0,26										0,00%	6	0,20
Crimes against the public administration	0,76%	2.381	16,95	0,56%	582	19,03	1,11%	233	21,09	0,73%	77	25,54	0,85%	632	20,59	0,98%	1.885	61,94
Crimes against public faith	0,25%	777	5,53	0,37%	390	12,75	0,35%	74	6,70	1,08%	114	37,82	0,28%	209	6,81	0,52%	999	32,82
Total crimes against the state and the community	1,73%	5.392	38,38	1,20%	1.255	41,02	2,51%	525	47,52	1,97%	209	69,33	1,80%	1.328	43,27	1,95%	3.746	123,08
CRIMES AGAINST FREEDOM	12,49%	38.994	277,59	8,32%	8.683	283,84	10,30%	2.156	195,14	9,34%	989	328,06	7,37%	5.452	177,66	7,40%	14.188	466,18
CRIMES AGAINST CIVIL IDENTITY	0,01%	42	0,30	0,01%	8	0,26							0,02%	12	0,39	0,00%	1	0,03
DRUG-RELATED CRIMES (ACT 23.737)	1,81%	5.643	40,17	0,17%	174	5,69	0,24%	50	4,53	0,28%	30	9,95	0,11%	80	2,61	3,90%	7.473	245,55
OTHER CRIMES UNDER SPECIAL STATUTES	0,50%	1.560	11,11	1,16%	1.215	39,72	2,55%	533	48,24				1,03%	762	24,83	2,98%	5.715	187,78
TOTAL CRIMES	100,00%	312.292	2.223,12	100,00%	104.362	3.411,51	100,00%	20.922	1.893,67	100,00%	10.585	3.511,18	100,00%	73.968	2.410,35	100,00%	191.755	6.300,62
ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND DISORDER ACT		67.248			11.543			2.780			917			14.046				

TABLE 21

CRIME REPORT. WESTERN REGION (CUYO). YEAR 1999

CRIME TYPE	MENDOZA			SAN JUAN			SAN LUIS		
	Percentage	Absolute value	Rate by 100,000 inhab.	Percentage	Absolute value	Rate by 100,000 inhab.	Percentage	Absolute value	Rate by 100,000 inhab.
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON									
Unintentional deaths in road accidents	0,27%	246	15,49	0,53%	112	19,51	0,74%	50	14,09
Unintentional injuries in road accidents	7,95%	7.145	449,91	2,80%	596	103,82	7,49%	505	142,27
Manslaughter				0,00%	1	0,17			
Unintentional injuries				0,01%	2	0,35			
Homicide	0,13%	115	7,24	0,07%	15	2,61	0,22%	15	4,23
Attempted homicide	0,10%	89	5,60	0,15%	31	5,40	0,19%	13	3,66
Other crimes against the person (including intentional injuries)	13,47%	12.115	762,87	9,84%	2.092	364,43	16,90%	1.139	320,88
Total crimes against the person	21,92%	19.710	1.241,11	13,40%	2.849	496,30	25,55%	1.722	485,13
SEXUAL OFFENSES, SLANDER, LIBEL									
Rape	0,20%	183	11,52	0,20%	42	7,32	0,34%	23	6,48
Other sexual offenses	0,48%	429	27,01	0,69%	147	25,61	0,52%	35	9,86
Slander / Liber				0,04%	9	1,57	0,06%	4	1,13
Total de sexual offenses, slander, libel	0,68%	612	38,54	0,93%	198	34,49	0,92%	62	17,47
PROPERTY CRIMES									
Robbery	30,92%	27.805	1.750,84	17,86%	3.796	661,26	29,34%	1.978	557,25
Attempted Robbery	2,12%	1.908	120,14	1,81%	384	66,89	0,80%	54	15,21
Theft	26,95%	24.239	1.526,30	51,70%	10.992	1.914,81	25,49%	1.718	484,00
Attempted Theft	1,20%	1.077	67,82	1,53%	326	56,79	0,61%	41	11,55
Other property crimes	11,64%	10.471	659,35	6,66%	1.415	246,49	8,77%	591	166,50
Total property crimes	72,83%	65.500	4.124,45	79,55%	16.913	2.946,24	65,01%	4.382	1.234,51
CRIMES AGAINST THE STATE AND THE COMMUNITY									
Crimes against public safety	1,06%	951	59,88	0,37%	79	13,76	0,33%	22	6,20
Crimes against public order	0,04%	38	2,39	0,00%	1	0,17	0,01%	1	0,28
Crimes against national safety	0,00%	1	0,06	0,04%	8	1,39			
Crimes against public powers and the constitution	0,02%	17	1,07	0,01%	2	0,35			
Crimes against the public administration	0,82%	733	46,16	0,65%	138	24,04	0,59%	40	11,27
Crimes against public faith	0,47%	426	26,82	0,54%	115	20,03	0,03%	2	0,56
Total crimes against the state and the community	2,41%	2.166	136,39	1,61%	343	59,75	0,96%	65	18,31
CRIMES AGAINST FREEDOM	2,05%	1.843	116,05	3,97%	845	147,20	6,68%	450	126,78
CRIMES AGAINST CIVIL IDENTITY	0,00%	3	0,19	0,03%	6	1,05			
DRUG-RELATED CRIMES (ACT 23.737)	0,11%	96	6,04	0,35%	74	12,89	0,74%	50	14,09
OTHER CRIMES UNDER SPECIAL STATUTES				0,15%	32	5,57	0,15%	10	2,82
TOTAL CRIMES	100,00%	89.930	5.662,77	100,00%	21.260	3.703,49	100,00%	6.741	1.899,09
ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND DISORDER ACTS					4.320			1	

TABLE 22

CRIME REPORT. SOUTHERN REGION (PATAGONIA). YEAR 1999

CRIME TYPE	CHUBUT			NEUQUÉN			RIO NEGRO			SANTA CRUZ			TIERRA DEL FUEGO		
	Percentage	Absolute value	Rate by 100,000 inhab.	Percentage	Absolute value	Rate by 100,000 inhab.	Percentage	Absolute value	Rate by 100,000 inhab.	Percentage	Absolute value	Rate by 100,000 inhab.	Percentage	Absolute value	Rate by 100,000 inhab.
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON															
Unintentional deaths in road accidents	0,37%	33	7,53	0,26%	64	11,84	0,46%	78	12,86	0,61%	39	19,34	0,21%	6	5,45
Unintentional injuries in road accidents	2,38%	214	48,83	3,65%	892	165,07	2,30%	386	63,64	2,44%	156	77,36	1,39%	40	36,36
Manslaughter				0,01%	2	0,37	0,08%	14	2,31	0,19%	12	5,95	0,45%	13	11,82
Unintentional injuries				1,74%	424	78,46	0,43%	73	12,03	0,14%	9	4,46	2,22%	64	58,18
Homicide	0,44%	40	9,13	0,16%	39	7,22	0,22%	37	6,10	0,20%	13	6,45	0,07%	2	1,82
Attempted homicide	0,08%	7	1,60	0,03%	7	1,30	0,07%	11	1,81	0,09%	6	2,98	0,21%	6	5,45
Other crimes against the person (including intentional injuries)	18,32%	1.648	376,05	11,59%	2.831	523,89	10,42%	1.751	288,67	15,22%	972	482,04	15,53%	448	407,28
Total crimes against the person	21,59%	1.942	443,14	17,44%	4.259	788,14	13,99%	2.350	387,42	18,89%	1.207	598,59	20,08%	579	526,37
SEXUAL OFFENSES, SLANDER, LIBEL															
Rape	0,47%	42	9,58	0,13%	31	5,74	0,46%	78	12,86	0,17%	11	5,46	0,14%	4	3,64
Other sexual offenses	0,82%	74	16,89	0,50%	121	22,39	0,79%	132	21,76	0,34%	22	10,91	0,83%	24	21,82
Slander / Liber	0,04%	4	0,91	0,02%	6	1,11	0,01%	2	0,33	0,02%	1	0,50	0,35%	10	9,09
Total de sexual offenses, slander, libel	1,33%	120	27,38	0,65%	158	29,24	1,26%	212	34,95	0,53%	34	16,86	1,32%	38	34,55
PROPERTY CRIMES															
Robbery	26,23%	2.359	538,29	27,33%	6.674	1.235,05	23,87%	4.009	660,92	18,93%	1.209	599,58	16,78%	484	440,01
Attempted Robbery				0,56%	136	25,17	1,74%	293	48,30	1,89%	121	60,01	3,16%	91	82,73
Theft	18,60%	1.673	381,76	30,24%	7.384	1.366,44	29,26%	4.914	810,12	21,60%	1.380	684,38	20,77%	599	544,56
Attempted Theft				0,47%	115	21,28	0,71%	120	19,78	0,81%	52	25,79	1,91%	55	50,00
Other property crimes	18,43%	1.658	378,33	10,55%	2.575	476,51	15,80%	2.654	437,54	18,57%	1.186	588,17	17,93%	517	470,01
Total property crimes	63,26%	5.690	1.298,39	69,15%	16.884	3.124,44	71,38%	11.990	1.976,67	61,80%	3.948	1.957,93	60,54%	1.746	1.587,30
CRIMES AGAINST THE STATE AND THE COMMUNITY															
Crimes against public safety	1,09%	98	22,36	0,59%	144	26,65	0,47%	79	13,02	1,27%	81	40,17	1,87%	54	49,09
Crimes against public order	0,14%	13	2,97	0,02%	5	0,93	0,05%	8	1,32	0,03%	2	0,99	0,03%	1	0,91
Crimes against national safety				0,01%	2	0,37									
Crimes against public powers and the constitution	0,02%	2	0,46	0,00%	1	0,19									
Crimes against the public administration	1,93%	174	39,70	0,63%	154	28,50	1,23%	206	33,96	0,81%	52	25,79	0,52%	15	13,64
Crimes against public faith	1,11%	100	22,82	0,35%	85	15,73	1,17%	196	32,31	0,63%	40	19,84	0,73%	21	19,09
Total crimes against the state and the community	4,30%	387	88,31	1,60%	391	72,36	2,91%	489	80,62	2,74%	175	86,79	3,16%	91	82,73
CRIMES AGAINST FREEDOM	8,67%	780	177,99	10,81%	2.639	488,36	9,17%	1.540	253,88	12,32%	787	390,30	12,21%	352	320,01
CRIMES AGAINST CIVIL IDENTITY				0,30%	73	13,51									
DRUG-RELATED CRIMES (ACT 23.737)	0,27%	24	5,48	0,02%	5	0,93	0,31%	52	8,57	0,05%	3	1,49	0,21%	6	5,45
OTHER CRIMES UNDER SPECIAL STATUTES	0,58%	52	11,87	0,04%	9	1,67	0,98%	164	27,04	3,66%	234	116,05	2,50%	72	65,46
TOTAL CRIMES	100,00%	8.995	2.052,55	100,00%	24.418	4.518,64	100,00%	16.797	2.769,15	100,00%	6.388	3.167,99	100,00%	2.884	2.621,87
ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND DISORDER ACTS								10						1.138	

TABLE 23

CRIME REPORT. NORTHEASTERN REGION (NORESTE). YEAR 1999

CRIME TYPE	CORRIENTES			CHACO			FORMOSA			MISIONES		
	Percentage	Absolute value	Rate by 100,000 inhab.	Percentage	Absolute value	Rate by 100,000 inhab.	Percentage	Absolute value	Rate by 100,000 inhab.	Percentage	Absolute value	Rate by 100,000 inhab.
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON												
Unintentional deaths in road accidents	0,47%	101	11,11	0,33%	110	11,69	0,67%	58	11,78	1,02%	158	16,24
Unintentional injuries in road accidents	2,47%	527	57,96	1,95%	652	69,30	3,57%	311	63,15	3,78%	585	60,14
Manslaughter	0,02%	4	0,44	0,02%	7	0,74	0,07%	6	1,22	0,14%	21	2,16
Unintentional injuries	0,01%	2	0,22	0,10%	33	3,51	0,11%	10	2,03	0,01%	1	0,10
Homicide	0,28%	59	6,49	0,22%	74	7,86	0,86%	75	15,23	0,35%	54	5,55
Attempted homicide	0,07%	15	1,65	0,16%	54	5,74	0,49%	43	8,73	0,05%	8	0,82
Other crimes against the person (including intentional injuries)	10,48%	2.235	245,82	8,77%	2.937	312,15	19,68%	1.713	347,81	9,58%	1.482	152,36
Total crimes against the person	13,79%	2.943	323,69	11,55%	3.867	410,99	25,45%	2.216	449,94	14,92%	2.309	237,39
SEXUAL OFFENSES, SLANDER, LIBEL												
Rape	0,44%	94	10,34	0,29%	96	10,20	0,49%	43	8,73	0,84%	130	13,37
Other sexual offenses	0,57%	122	13,42	0,47%	156	16,58	1,03%	90	18,27	0,95%	147	15,11
Slander / Liber	0,00%	1	0,11	0,04%	12	1,28						
Total de sexual offenses, slander, libel	1,02%	217	23,87	0,79%	264	28,06	1,53%	133	27,00	1,79%	277	28,48
PROPERTY CRIMES												
Robbery	24,80%	5.291	581,94	19,24%	6.443	684,77	15,05%	1.310	265,98	19,52%	3.020	310,48
Attempted Robbery	1,52%	325	35,75	1,90%	637	67,70	1,34%	117	23,76	1,53%	236	24,26
Theft	37,42%	7.984	878,13	47,45%	15.893	1.689,13	27,04%	2.354	477,96	40,90%	6.329	650,68
Attempted Theft	0,44%	94	10,34	1,09%	366	38,90	1,59%	138	28,02	1,27%	197	20,25
Other property crimes	9,96%	2.125	233,72	9,01%	3.017	320,65	14,06%	1.224	248,52	11,85%	1.833	188,45
Total property crimes	74,15%	15.819	1.739,87	78,69%	26.356	2.801,14	59,07%	5.143	1.044,24	75,07%	11.615	1.194,13
CRIME AGAINST THE STATE AND THE COMMUNITY												
Crimes against public safety	0,02%	4	0,44	0,42%	141	14,99	0,62%	54	10,96	0,81%	125	12,85
Crimes against public order	0,01%	2	0,22	0,03%	9	0,96	0,24%	21	4,26	0,01%	2	0,21
Crimes against national safety										0,02%	3	0,31
Crimes against public powers and the constitution										0,01%	2	0,21
Crimes against the public administration	0,34%	72	7,92	0,77%	258	27,42	2,23%	194	39,39	0,63%	97	9,97
Crimes against public faith	0,31%	66	7,26	0,33%	110	11,69	0,52%	45	9,14	0,20%	31	3,19
Total crimes against the state and the community	0,67%	144	15,84	1,55%	518	55,05	3,61%	314	63,75	1,68%	260	26,73
CRIMES AGAINST FREEDOM	9,36%	1.996	219,53	5,92%	1.983	210,76	9,37%	816	165,68	4,60%	711	73,10
CRIMES AGAINST CIVIL IDENTITY	0,01%	2	0,22	0,01%	3	0,32				0,01%	1	0,10
DRUG-RELATED CRIMES (ACT 23.737)	0,06%	13	1,43	0,40%	134	14,24	0,77%	67	13,60	0,28%	44	4,52
OTHER CRIMES UNDER SPECIAL STATUTES	0,94%	201	22,11	1,10%	367	39,01	0,20%	17	3,45	1,65%	256	26,32
TOTAL CRIMES	100,00%	21.335	2.346,55	100,00%	33.492	3.559,57	100,00%	8.706	1.767,67	100,00%	15.473	1.590,77
ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND DISORDER ACTS		6.664						1				

TABLE 24

CRIME REPORT. NORTHWESTERN REGION (NOROESTE). YEAR 1999

CRIME TYPE	CATAMARCA			JUJUY			LA RIOJA			SALTA			SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO			TUCUMÁN		
	Percentage	Absolute value	Rate by 100,000 inhab.	Percentage	Absolute value	Rate by 100,000 inhab.	Percentage	Absolute value	Rate by 100,000 inhab.	Percentage	Absolute value	Rate by 100,000 inhab.	Percentage	Absolute value	Rate by 100,000 inhab.	Percentage	Absolute value	Rate by 100,000 inhab.
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON																		
Unintentional deaths in road accidents	0,48%	48	15,37	0,10%	7	1,18	0,65%	35	12,80	0,43%	110	10,53	0,71%	112	15,53	0,60%	150	11,74
Unintentional injuries in road accidents	5,85%	590	188,94	4,28%	304	51,17	12,05%	648	236,95	7,59%	1.963	187,85	4,42%	699	96,95	8,77%	2.186	171,02
Manslaughter	0,08%	8	2,56				0,07%	4	1,46				0,29%	46	6,38	0,13%	32	2,50
Unintentional injuries							0,04%	2	0,73				6,50%	1027	142,44	2,11%	525	41,07
Homicide	0,06%	6	1,92	0,49%	35	5,89	0,35%	19	6,95	0,14%	37	3,54	0,32%	50	6,93	0,22%	56	4,38
Attempted homicide	0,08%	8	2,56				0,22%	12	4,39				0,36%	57	7,91	0,16%	40	3,13
Other crimes against the person (including intentional injuries)	14,48%	1.461	467,87	14,00%	995	167,48	15,89%	854	312,28	17,02%	4.400	421,06	14,56%	2.301	319,15	21,71%	5.411	423,32
Total crimes against the person	21,03%	2.121	679,22	18,87%	1.341	225,71	29,28%	1.574	575,56	25,18%	6.510	622,98	27,17%	4.292	595,30	33,70%	8.400	657,17
SEXUAL OFFENSES, SLANDER, LIBEL																		
Rape	0,56%	56	17,93	0,80%	57	9,59	0,54%	29	10,60	0,68%	175	16,75	0,71%	112	15,53	0,53%	131	10,25
Other sexual offenses	1,23%	124	39,71	0,62%	44	7,41	1,58%	85	31,08	0,83%	214	20,48	1,06%	168	23,30	0,84%	209	16,35
Slander / Liber										0,01%	3	0,29	0,22%	35	4,85	0,00%	1	0,08
Total de sexual offenses, slander, libel	1,78%	180	57,64	1,42%	101	17,00	2,12%	114	41,69	1,52%	392	37,51	1,99%	315	43,69	1,37%	341	26,68
PROPERTY CRIMES																		
Robbery	19,89%	2.006	642,39	19,39%	1.378	231,94	9,04%	486	177,72	13,22%	3.418	327,09	16,74%	2.644	366,72	20,43%	5.093	398,45
Attempted Robbery	1,90%	192	61,49				0,45%	24	8,78				1,48%	234	32,46	0,80%	199	15,57
Theft	29,44%	2.970	951,10	37,53%	2.667	448,90	29,80%	1.602	585,80	30,88%	7.984	764,04	34,77%	5.494	762,02	19,27%	4.804	375,84
Attempted Theft	1,06%	107	34,27				0,56%	30	10,97				1,06%	168	23,30	0,54%	134	10,48
Other property crimes	14,57%	1.470	470,75	8,89%	632	106,38	15,23%	819	299,48	10,19%	2.634	252,06	9,88%	1.561	216,51	6,13%	1.527	119,46
Total property crimes	66,87%	6.745	2.160,00	65,82%	4.677	787,22	55,08%	2.961	1.082,75	54,29%	14.036	1.343,19	63,93%	10.101	1.401,01	47,17%	11.757	919,80
CRIMES AGAINST THE STATE AND THE COMMUNITY																		
Crimes against public safety				0,04%	3	0,50	0,26%	14	5,12	0,29%	75	7,18	0,32%	50	6,93	0,65%	162	12,67
Crimes against public order				0,13%	9	1,51	0,02%	1	0,37	0,02%	4	0,38	0,13%	21	2,91			
Crimes against national safety				0,01%	1	0,17							0,01%	2	0,28			
Crimes against public powers and the constitution										0,00%	1	0,10	0,06%	10	1,39			
Crimes against the public administration	0,69%	70	22,42	0,58%	41	6,90	0,41%	22	8,04	0,87%	226	21,63	0,26%	41	5,69	0,14%	34	2,66
Crimes against public faith	0,89%	90	28,82	0,61%	43	7,24	0,56%	30	10,97	0,34%	88	8,42	0,82%	130	18,03	0,06%	15	1,17
Total crimes against the state and the community	1,59%	160	51,24	1,37%	97	16,33	1,25%	67	24,50	1,52%	394	37,70	1,61%	254	35,23	0,85%	211	16,51
CRIMES AGAINST FREEDOM	8,17%	824	263,88	11,27%	801	134,82	7,89%	424	155,04	15,95%	4.124	394,65	4,74%	749	103,89	16,71%	4.165	325,84
CRIMES AGAINST CIVIL IDENTITY																		
DRUG-RELATED CRIMES (ACT 23.737)	0,04%	4	1,28	0,10%	7	1,18	0,06%	3	1,10	0,58%	149	14,26	0,01%	1	0,14	0,20%	50	3,91
OTHER CRIMES UNDER SPECIAL STATUTES	0,53%	53	16,97	1,15%	82	13,80	4,33%	233	85,20	0,38%	98	9,38	0,44%	70	9,71			
TOTAL CRIMES	100,00%	10.087	3.230,23	100,00%	7.106	1.196,06	100,00%	5.376	1.965,84	100,00%	25.853	2.474,04	100,00%	15.799	2.191,32	100,00%	24.924	1.949,91
ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND DISORDER ACTS		2						3.265						1.168			7.094	

TABLE 25

EVOLUTION OF CRIMES IN THE COUNTRY BY MONTH. YEAR 1999

TOTAL COUNTRY	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		TOTAL	
	V. Abs.	Tasa	V. Abs.	Tasa	V. Abs.	Tasa	V. Abs.	Tasa	V. Abs.	Tasa	V. Abs.	Tasa	V. Abs.	Tasa	V. Abs.	Tasa	V. Abs.	Tasa	V. Abs.	Tasa	V. Abs.	Tasa	V. Abs.	Tasa	V. Abs.	Tasa
Total Crimes	83.497	228,3	79.120	216,3	90.923	248,6	84.749	231,7	88.817	242,8	86.441	236,3	87.424	239,0	91.751	250,8	91.135	249,2	94.779	259,1	91.694	250,7	91.911	251,3	1.062.241	2.904,0
Crimes against the Person	14.845	40,6	15.045	41,1	16.491	45,1	13.891	38,0	15.326	41,9	13.713	37,5	13.475	36,8	15.752	43,1	15.938	43,6	16.914	46,2	16.900	46,2	17.436	47,7	185.726	507,7
Homicides	238	0,7	190	0,5	228	0,6	218	0,6	225	0,6	198	0,5	255	0,7	219	0,6	222	0,6	230	0,6	227	0,6	218	0,6	2.668	7,3
Property Crimes	57.103	156,1	52.811	144,4	62.005	169,5	59.882	163,7	61.183	167,3	61.595	168,4	63.013	172,3	61.865	169,1	60.501	165,4	63.183	172,7	60.408	165,1	60.182	164,5	723.731	1.978,6
Robbery (including attempted)	27.255	74,5	24.581	67,2	28.686	78,4	28.088	76,8	28.720	78,5	29.230	79,9	30.395	83,1	28.931	79,1	28.362	77,5	29.557	80,8	28.224	77,2	28.549	78,0	340.578	931,1

NOTE: With respect to the Province of Buenos Aires, since the data provided to us for August - December 1999 was not properly broken down by month, we have proceeded to divide the total figure by number of months involved.

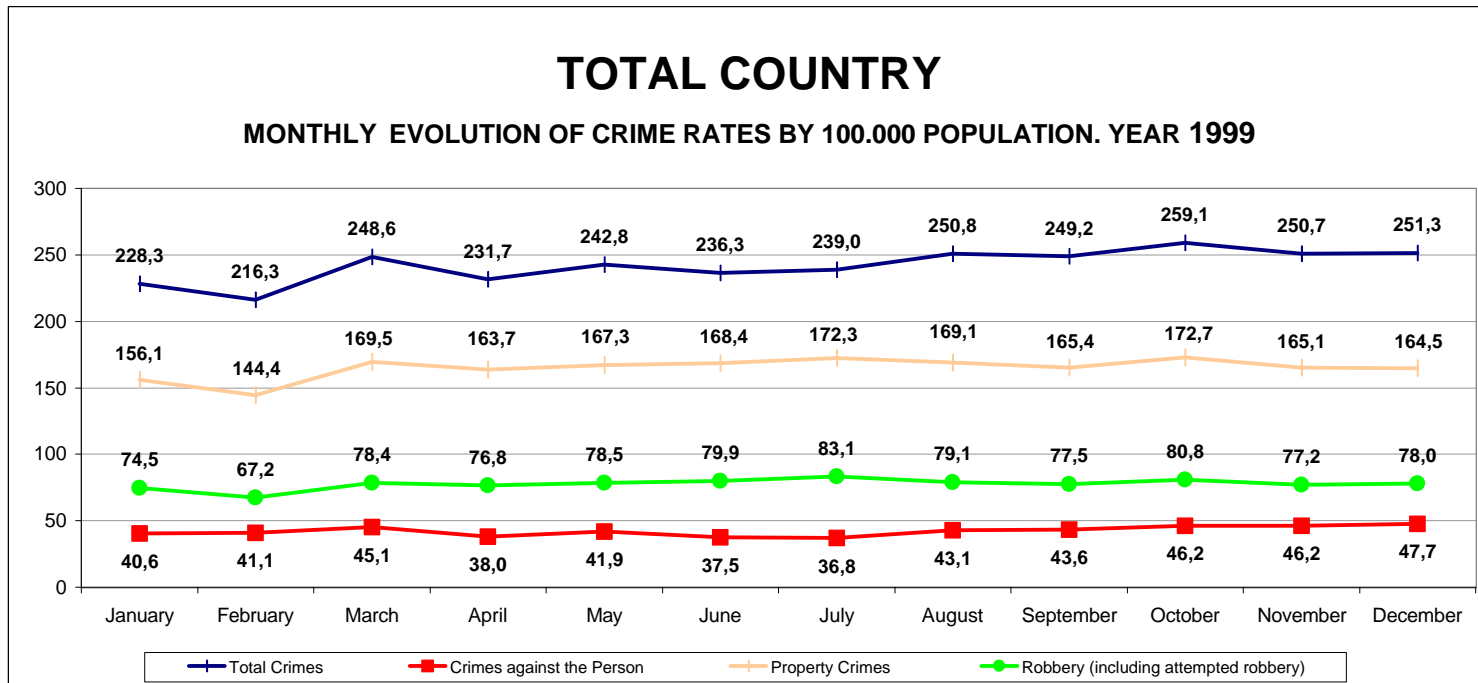


TABLE 26

MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF CRIMES IN 1999, BY REGION AND PROVINCE**Central - Eastern Region (Zona Metropolitana y Pampeana)**

Province	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		TOTAL			
	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates		
Buenos Aires*	23640	168,3	21668	154,2	24732	176,1	23611	168,1	25302	180,1	26459	188,4	25977	184,9											140903	1003,0	312292	2223,1
Ciudad de Bs. As.	14656	481,6	13657	448,7	18344	602,7	16574	544,6	16020	526,4	15301	502,8	16080	528,4	15902	522,5	16485	541,7	17243	566,6	15714	516,3	15779	518,5	191755	6300,6		
Entre Ríos	1935	175,1	1684	152,4	1780	161,1	1613	146,0	1755	158,8	1567	141,8	1616	146,3	1792	162,2	1714	155,1	1693	153,2	1879	170,1	1894	171,4	20922	1893,7		
Santa Fe	6231	203,0	6004	195,6	6449	210,1	5799	189,0	6482	211,2	5813	189,4	6101	198,8	6385	208,1	6129	199,7	6272	204,4	6399	208,5	5904	192,4	73968	2410,4		
Córdoba	8632	282,2	8241	269,4	9136	298,6	8481	277,2	8704	284,5	8547	279,4	8497	277,8	8630	282,1	8444	276,0	9313	304,4	8681	283,8	9056	296,0	104362	3411,5		
La Pampa	784	260,1	843	279,6	979	324,7	901	298,9	944	313,1	930	308,5	921	305,5	881	292,2	764	253,4	836	277,3	887	294,2	915	303,5	10585	3511,2		

* The December columns represent the added values of August, September, October, November and December

Western Region (Cuyo)

Province	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		TOTAL	
	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates
Mendoza	7315	460,6	7248	456,4	7720	486,1	7271	457,8	7595	478,2	7289	459,0	7245	456,2	7939	499,9	7371	464,1	8145	512,9	7162	451,0	7630	480,5	89930	5662,8
San Juan	1689	294,2	1719	299,4	1725	300,5	1828	318,4	2031	353,8	1939	337,8	1839	320,4	1687	293,9	1759	306,4	1716	298,9	1626	283,2	1702	296,5	21260	3703,5
San Luis	579	163,1	418	117,8	590	166,2	516	145,4	612	172,4	556	156,6	550	154,9	615	173,3	607	171,0	592	166,8	546	153,8	560	157,8	6741	1899,1

Northwestern Region (Noroeste)

Province	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		TOTAL	
	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates
Catamarca	791	253,3	782	250,4	823	263,6	767	245,6	810	259,4	799	255,9	790	253,0	873	279,6	940	301,0	940	301,0	834	267,1	938	300,4	10087	3230,2
Jujuy	810	136,3	751	126,4	322	54,2	370	62,3	704	118,5	465	78,3	687	115,6	571	96,1	600	101,0	398	67,0	793	133,5	635	106,9	7106	1196,1
La Rioja	427	156,1	387	141,5	465	170,0	441	161,3	416	152,1	406	148,5	405	148,1	467	170,8	507	185,4	489	178,8	511	186,9	455	166,4	5376	1965,8
Tucumán	1716	134,2	2050	160,4	2143	167,7	2035	159,2	2076	162,4	1904	149,0	1725	135,0	2093	163,7	2262	177,0	2228	174,3	2330	182,3	2362	184,8	24924	1949,9
Salta	2213	211,8	2118	202,7	2274	217,6	2073	198,4	2009	192,3	1966	188,1	1845	176,6	2032	194,5	2147	205,5	2404	230,1	2306	220,7	2466	236,0	25853	2474,0
Sgo. del Estero	1220	169,2	1216	168,7	1453	201,5	1303	180,7	1398	193,9	1198	166,2	1240	172,0	1419	196,8	1348	187,0	1479	205,1	1412	195,8	1113	154,4	15799	2191,3

Northeastern Region (Noreste)

Province	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		TOTAL	
	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates
Corrientes	1662	182,8	1394	153,3	1830	201,3	1652	181,7	1738	191,2	1762	193,8	1907	209,7	1981	217,9	1810	199,1	1854	203,9	1855	204,0	1890	207,9	21335	2346,6
Formosa	682	138,5	772	156,7	762	154,7	682	138,5	752	152,7	658	133,6	664	134,8	682	138,5	666	135,2	753	152,9	811	164,7	822	166,9	8706	1767,7
Chaco	2362	251,0	2515	267,3	3008	319,7	2749	292,2	2904	308,6	2695	286,4	2761	293,4	2844	302,3	2798	297,4	3105	330,0	3004	319,3	2747	292,0	33492	3559,6
Misiones	1220	125,4	1164	119,7	1401	144,0	1196	123,0	1242	127,7	1235	127,0	1169	120,2	1294	133,0	1309	134,6	1422	146,2	1372	141,1	1449	149,0	15473	1590,8

Southern Region (Patagonia)

Province	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		TOTAL	
	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates
Chubut	664	151,5	697	159,0	661	150,8	616	140,6	822	187,6	785	179,1	764	174,3	844	192,6	793	181,0	874	199,4	772	176,2	703	160,4	8995	2052,5
Neuquén	1906	352,7	1712	316,8	1971	364,7	1979	366,2	2044	378,2	1980	366,4	2229	412,5	2235	413,6	2110	390,5	2236	413,8	1987	367,7	2029	375,5	24418	4518,6
Río Negro	1362	224,5	1216	200,5	1315	216,8	1261	207,9	1402	231,1	1209	199,3	1426	235,1	1333	219,8	1392	229,5	1536	253,2	1627	268,2	1718	283,2	16797	2769,2
Santa Cruz	516	255,9	462	229,1	553	274,2	542	268,8	544	269,8	516	255,9	571	283,2	559	277,2	494	245,0	561	278,2	552	273,8	518	256,9	6388	3168,0
Tierra del Fuego	206	187,3	172	156,4	223	202,7	246	223,6	261	237,3	253	230,0	240	218,2	292	265,5	249	226,4	254	230,9	233	211,8	255	231,8	2884	2621,9

TABLE 27

MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON IN 1999, BY REGION AND PROVINCE**Central - Eastern Region (Zona Metropolitana y Pampeana)**

Province	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		TOTAL			
	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates		
Buenos Aires*	3790	27,0	3592	25,6	4078	29,0	3635	25,9	4084	29,1	3816	27,2	3656	26,0											24376	173,5	51027	363,2
Ciudad de Bs. As.	1736	57,0	1848	60,7	2323	76,3	1827	60,0	1951	64,1	1697	55,8	1794	58,9	1835	60,3	1981	65,1	2089	68,6	2002	65,8	2184	71,8	23267	764,5		
Entre Ríos	414	37,5	423	38,3	438	39,6	308	27,9	424	38,4	317	28,7	336	30,4	391	35,4	327	29,6	402	36,4	451	40,8	440	39,8	4671	422,8		
Santa Fe	1810	59,0	1844	60,1	1978	64,5	1590	51,8	1754	57,2	1580	51,5	1612	52,5	1743	56,8	1614	52,6	1830	59,6	1780	58,0	1713	55,8	20848	679,4		
Córdoba	1115	36,4	1257	41,1	1292	42,2	1091	35,7	1217	39,8	1039	34,0	1082	35,4	1066	34,8	1110	36,3	1264	41,3	1277	41,7	1394	45,6	14204	464,3		
La Pampa	126	41,8	123	40,8	151	50,1	120	39,8	122	40,5	118	39,1	129	42,8	102	33,8	110	36,5	134	44,4	129	42,8	130	43,1	1494	495,6		

* The December columns represent the added values of August, September, October, November and December

Western Region (Cuyo)

Province	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		TOTAL	
	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates
Mendoza	1681	105,9	1783	112,3	1773	111,6	1442	90,8	1687	106,2	1496	94,2	1346	84,8	1652	104,0	1572	99,0	1849	116,4	1621	102,1	1808	113,8	19710	1241,1
San Juan	229	39,9	252	43,9	205	35,7	227	39,5	213	37,1	197	34,3	163	28,4	184	32,1	347	60,4	297	51,7	298	51,9	237	41,3	2849	496,3
San Luis	148	41,7	125	35,2	156	43,9	130	36,6	154	43,4	116	32,7	127	35,8	152	42,8	128	36,1	165	46,5	151	42,5	170	47,9	1722	485,1

Northwestern Region (Noroeste)

Province	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		TOTAL	
	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates
Catamarca	181	58,0	177	56,7	195	62,4	161	51,6	188	60,2	159	50,9	147	47,1	172	55,1	183	58,6	182	58,3	184	58,9	192	61,5	2121	679,2
Jujuy	148	24,9	135	22,7	63	10,6	62	10,4	120	20,2	71	12,0	130	21,9	105	17,7	118	19,9	71	12,0	165	27,8	153	25,8	1341	225,7
La Rioja	106	38,8	105	38,4	147	53,8	133	48,6	119	43,5	121	44,2	108	39,5	127	46,4	139	50,8	170	62,2	166	60,7	133	48,6	1574	575,6
Tucumán	672	52,6	739	57,8	727	56,9	707	55,3	685	53,6	633	49,5	524	41,0	739	57,8	735	57,5	710	55,5	736	57,6	793	62,0	8400	657,2
Salta	567	54,3	582	55,7	582	55,7	552	52,8	526	50,3	456	43,6	426	40,8	482	46,1	555	53,1	560	53,6	585	56,0	637	61,0	6510	623,0
Sgo. del Estero	329	45,6	307	42,6	402	55,8	341	47,3	351	48,7	329	45,6	317	44,0	394	54,6	387	53,7	429	59,5	386	53,5	320	44,4	4292	595,3

Northeastern Region (Noreste)

Province	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		TOTAL	
	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates
Corrientes	250	27,5	234	25,7	288	31,7	191	21,0	251	27,6	215	23,6	231	25,4	240	26,4	221	24,3	286	31,5	268	29,5	268	29,5	2943	323,7
Formosa	193	39,2	219	44,5	205	41,6	128	26,0	169	34,3	154	31,3	169	34,3	189	38,4	183	37,2	191	38,8	236	47,9	180	36,5	2216	449,9
Chaco	341	36,2	309	32,8	390	41,4	265	28,2	286	30,4	251	26,7	283	30,1	311	33,1	376	40,0	351	37,3	378	40,2	326	34,6	3867	411,0
Misiones	172	17,7	184	18,9	225	23,1	158	16,2	161	16,6	206	21,2	142	14,6	211	21,7	192	19,7	209	21,5	206	21,2	243	25,0	2309	237,4

Southern Region (Patagonia)

Province	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		TOTAL	
	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates
Chubut	179	40,8	179	40,8	158	36,1	163	37,2	152	34,7	139	31,7	145	33,1	184	42,0	142	32,4	145	33,1	196	44,7	160	36,5	1942	443,1
Neuquén	306	56,6	343	63,5	348	64,4	322	59,6	378	70,0	307	56,8	322	59,6	288	53,3	300	55,5	364	67,4	459	84,9	522	96,6	4259	788,1
Río Negro	212	35,0	167	27,5	197	32,5	166	27,4	162	26,7	143	23,6	137	22,6	161	26,5	200	33,0	175	28,9	213	35,1	417	68,7	2350	387,4
Santa Cruz	95	47,1	78	38,7	98	48,6	114	56,5	117	58,0	106	52,6	99	49,1	98	48,6	89	44,1	113	56,0	94	46,6	106	52,6	1207	598,6
Tierra del Fuego	43	39,1	39	35,5	67	60,9	57	51,8	54	49,1	46	41,8	49	44,5	46	41,8	46	41,8	47	42,7	42	38,2	43	39,1	579	526,4

TABLE 28

MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF HOMICIDES IN 1999, BY REGION AND PROVINCE

Central - Eastern Region (Zona Metropolitana y Pampeana)

Province	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		TOTAL	
	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates
Buenos Aires*	111	0,8	104	0,7	115	0,8	116	0,8	113	0,8	126	0,9	129	0,9									538	3,8	1352	9,6
Ciudad de Bs. As.	17	0,6	17	0,6	14	0,5	10	0,3	9	0,3	10	0,3	15	0,5	17	0,6	18	0,6	19	0,6	10	0,3	8	0,3	164	5,4
Entre Ríos	9	0,8	11	1,0	5	0,5	3	0,3	6	0,5	5	0,5	6	0,5	8	0,7	7	0,6	9	0,8	8	0,7	6	0,5	83	7,5
Santa Fe	16	0,5	13	0,4	16	0,5	11	0,4	9	0,3	9	0,3	13	0,4	14	0,5	11	0,4	19	0,6	13	0,4	21	0,7	165	5,4
Córdoba	13	0,4	4	0,1	12	0,4	16	0,5	10	0,3	7	0,2	14	0,5	8	0,3	21	0,7	12	0,4	17	0,6	21	0,7	155	5,1
La Pampa	1	0,3	1	0,3	1	0,3	0	0,0	1	0,3	0	0,0	1	0,3	2	0,7	1	0,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	8	2,7

* The December columns represent the added values of August, September, October, November and December

Western Region (Cuyo)

Province	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		TOTAL	
	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates
Mendoza	6	0,4	5	0,3	12	0,8	6	0,4	16	1,0	8	0,5	13	0,8	5	0,3	12	0,8	10	0,6	13	0,8	9	0,6	115	7,2
San Juan	2	0,3	3	0,5	0	0,0	4	0,7	0	0,0	3	0,5	0	0,0	3	0,5	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	15	2,6
San Luis	2	0,6	1	0,3	0	0,0	1	0,3	1	0,3	0	0,0	6	1,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	0,3	1	0,3	2	0,6	15	4,2

Northwestern Region (Noroeste)

Province	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		TOTAL	
	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates
Catamarca	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	2	0,6	1	0,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	2	0,6	1	0,3	0	0,0	6	1,9
Jujuy	14	2,4	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	7	1,2	1	0,2	6	1,0	1	0,2	2	0,3	0	0,0	3	0,5	1	0,2	35	5,9
La Rioja	1	0,4	1	0,4	2	0,7	1	0,4	2	0,7	1	0,4	0	0,0	5	1,8	1	0,4	2	0,7	1	0,4	2	0,7	19	6,9
Tucumán	6	0,5	2	0,2	5	0,4	5	0,4	7	0,5	3	0,2	5	0,4	4	0,3	2	0,2	6	0,5	10	0,8	1	0,1	56	4,4
Salta	2	0,2	3	0,3	2	0,2	4	0,4	4	0,4	1	0,1	4	0,4	3	0,3	3	0,3	4	0,4	4	0,4	3	0,3	37	3,5
Sgo. del Estero	2	0,3	2	0,3	0	0,0	8	1,1	5	0,7	3	0,4	8	1,1	3	0,4	1	0,1	5	0,7	8	1,1	5	0,7	50	6,9

Northeastern Region (Noreste)

Province	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		TOTAL	
	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates
Corrientes	5	0,5	3	0,3	5	0,5	7	0,8	4	0,4	2	0,2	2	0,2	10	1,1	2	0,2	8	0,9	8	0,9	3	0,3	59	6,5
Formosa	6	1,2	5	1,0	12	2,4	11	2,2	7	1,4	4	0,8	5	1,0	10	2,0	3	0,6	6	1,2	4	0,8	2	0,4	75	15,2
Chaco	9	1,0	6	0,6	5	0,5	3	0,3	7	0,7	6	0,6	6	0,6	4	0,4	5	0,5	6	0,6	6	0,6	11	1,2	74	7,9
Misiones	4	0,4	3	0,3	7	0,7	5	0,5	2	0,2	4	0,4	4	0,4	9	0,9	6	0,6	1	0,1	3	0,3	6	0,6	54	5,6

Southern Region (Patagonia)

Province	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		TOTAL	
	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates
Chubut	6	1,4	5	1,1	7	1,6	0	0,0	4	0,9	2	0,5	9	2,1	1	0,2	6	1,4	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	40	9,1
Neuquén	2	0,4	0	0,0	3	0,6	2	0,4	4	0,7	2	0,4	2	0,4	2	0,4	6	1,1	4	0,7	4	0,7	8	1,5	39	7,2
Río Negro	2	0,3	1	0,2	3	0,5	1	0,2	4	0,7	1	0,2	5	0,8	3	0,5	5	0,8	6	1,0	4	0,7	2	0,3	37	6,1
Santa Cruz	2	1,0	0	0,0	2	1,0	2	1,0	2	1,0	0	0,0	2	1,0	0	0,0	1	0,5	1	0,5	0	0,0	1	0,5	13	6,4
Tierra del Fuego	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	0,9	1	0,9	0	0,0	2	1,8

TABLE 29

MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF PROPERTY CRIMES IN 1999, BY REGION AND PROVINCE**Central - Eastern Region (Zona Metropolitana y Pampeana)**

Province	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		TOTAL			
	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates		
Buenos Aires*	16320	116,2	14676	104,5	16923	120,5	16757	119,3	17610	125,4	19069	135,7	19037	135,5											86860	618,3	207252	1475,4
Ciudad de Bs. As.	10205	335,3	9387	308,4	13122	431,2	12092	397,3	11116	365,2	10914	358,6	11559	379,8	11409	374,9	11660	383,1	12346	405,7	11341	372,6	11541	379,2	136692	4491,4		
Entre Ríos	1082	97,9	983	89,0	1061	96,0	1052	95,2	1033	93,5	1007	91,1	1038	94,0	1121	101,5	1093	98,9	1016	92,0	1120	101,4	1158	104,8	12764	1155,3		
Santa Fe	3726	121,4	3426	111,6	3690	120,2	3597	117,2	4023	131,1	3607	117,5	3927	128,0	3985	129,9	3829	124,8	3730	121,5	3867	126,0	3455	112,6	44862	1461,9		
Córdoba	6556	214,3	5956	194,7	6741	220,4	6277	205,2	6463	211,3	6655	217,5	6551	214,1	6624	216,5	6326	206,8	6981	228,2	6326	206,8	6444	210,6	77900	2546,5		
La Pampa	542	179,8	596	197,7	714	236,8	696	230,9	699	231,9	717	237,8	709	235,2	690	228,9	560	185,8	586	194,4	629	208,6	663	219,9	7801	2587,7		

* The December columns represent the added values of August, September, October, November and December

Western Region (Cuyo)

Province	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		TOTAL	
	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates
Mendoza	5265	331,5	5120	322,4	5599	352,6	5511	347,0	5507	346,8	5411	340,7	5525	347,9	5814	366,1	5359	337,4	5886	370,6	5127	322,8	5376	338,5	65500	4124,4
San Juan	1327	231,2	1268	220,9	1359	236,7	1442	251,2	1639	285,5	1603	279,2	1529	266,4	1360	236,9	1381	240,6	1394	242,8	1236	215,3	1375	239,5	16913	2946,2
San Luis	360	101,4	245	69,0	379	106,8	345	97,2	419	118,0	400	112,7	385	108,5	418	117,8	412	116,1	361	101,7	324	91,3	334	94,1	4382	1234,5

Northwestern Region (Noroeste)

Province	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		TOTAL	
	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates
Catamarca	522	167,2	477	152,8	524	167,8	529	169,4	525	168,1	556	178,1	563	180,3	614	196,6	643	205,9	630	201,7	540	172,9	622	199,2	6745	2160,0
Jujuy	510	85,8	513	86,3	207	34,8	267	44,9	439	73,9	344	57,9	455	76,6	374	63,0	385	64,8	285	48,0	517	87,0	381	64,1	4677	787,2
La Rioja	245	89,6	208	76,1	254	92,9	243	88,9	233	85,2	223	81,5	237	86,7	285	104,2	295	107,9	243	88,9	248	90,7	247	90,3	2961	1082,7
Tucumán	987	77,2	913	71,4	1011	79,1	967	75,7	980	76,7	889	69,6	825	64,5	940	73,5	1040	81,4	1051	82,2	1088	85,1	1066	83,4	11757	919,8
Salta	1208	115,6	1094	104,7	1242	118,9	1136	108,7	1092	104,5	1142	109,3	1091	104,4	1143	109,4	1113	106,5	1325	126,8	1198	114,6	1252	119,8	14036	1343,2
Sgo. del Estero	810	112,3	782	108,5	915	126,9	892	123,7	921	127,7	780	108,2	827	114,7	893	123,9	773	107,2	934	129,5	890	123,4	684	94,9	10101	1401,0

Northeastern Region (Noreste)

Province	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		TOTAL	
	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates
Corrientes	1214	133,5	980	107,8	1324	145,6	1271	139,8	1275	140,2	1373	151,0	1464	161,0	1535	168,8	1336	146,9	1301	143,1	1362	149,8	1384	152,2	15819	1739,9
Formosa	371	75,3	459	93,2	432	87,7	448	91,0	468	95,0	423	85,9	411	83,4	386	78,4	376	76,3	449	91,2	437	88,7	483	98,1	5143	1044,2
Chaco	1771	188,2	1969	209,3	2292	243,6	2266	240,8	2362	251,0	2236	237,6	2217	235,6	2244	238,5	2098	223,0	2465	262,0	2322	246,8	2114	224,7	26356	2801,1
Misiones	916	94,2	859	88,3	1008	103,6	938	96,4	969	99,6	917	94,3	916	94,2	948	97,5	979	100,7	1082	111,2	1027	105,6	1056	108,6	11615	1194,1

Southern Region (Patagonia)

Province	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		TOTAL	
	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates
Chubut	342	78,0	463	105,7	458	104,5	420	95,8	518	118,2	514	117,3	502	114,6	533	121,6	522	119,1	577	131,7	425	97,0	416	94,9	5690	1298,4
Neuquén	1365	252,6	1132	209,5	1343	248,5	1301	240,8	1326	245,4	1426	263,9	1636	302,7	1658	306,8	1500	277,6	1550	286,8	1331	246,3	1316	243,5	16884	3124,4
Río Negro	986	162,6	867	142,9	938	154,6	940	155,0	1056	174,1	923	152,2	1099	181,2	977	161,1	969	159,7	1076	177,4	1154	190,2	1005	165,7	11990	1976,7
Santa Cruz	314	155,7	320	158,7	330	163,7	327	162,2	331	164,2	298	147,8	369	183,0	348	172,6	312	154,7	335	166,1	348	172,6	316	156,7	3948	1957,9
Tierra del Fuego	136	123,6	110	100,0	117	106,4	150	136,4	160	145,5	154	140,0	130	118,2	173	157,3	141	128,2	168	152,7	145	131,8	162	147,3	1746	1587,3

TABLE 30

MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF ROBBERIES (including attempted robberies) IN 1999, BY REGION AND PROVINCE**Central - Eastern Region (Zona Metropolitana y Pampeana)**

Province	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		TOTAL			
	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates		
Buenos Aires*	9579	68,2	8763	62,4	10096	71,9	9796	69,7	10402	74,0	11264	80,2	11402	81,2											52066	370,6	123368	878,2
Ciudad de Bs. As.	5337	175,4	4821	158,4	6770	222,4	6155	202,2	5532	181,8	5406	177,6	5700	187,3	5465	179,6	5625	184,8	5933	194,9	5498	180,7	5684	186,8	67926	2231,9		
Entre Ríos	482	43,6	422	38,2	414	37,5	454	41,1	454	41,1	410	37,1	468	42,4	475	43,0	452	40,9	426	38,6	427	38,6	471	42,6	5355	484,7		
Santa Fe	1692	55,1	1454	47,4	1495	48,7	1518	49,5	1739	56,7	1563	50,9	1710	55,7	1757	57,3	1622	52,9	1588	51,7	1608	52,4	1547	50,4	19293	628,7		
Córdoba	3198	104,5	2826	92,4	3175	103,8	3300	107,9	3268	106,8	3228	105,5	3253	106,3	3293	107,6	3077	100,6	3541	115,8	3175	103,8	3176	103,8	38510	1258,9		
La Pampa	140	46,4	132	43,8	158	52,4	157	52,1	173	57,4	153	50,8	182	60,4	140	46,4	140	46,4	102	33,8	117	38,8	120	39,8	1714	568,6		

* The December columns represent the added values of August, September, October, November and December

Western Region (Cuyo)

Province	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		TOTAL	
	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates
Mendoza	2406	151,5	2162	136,1	2421	152,4	2448	154,1	2524	158,9	2529	159,2	2669	168,1	2600	163,7	2418	152,3	2789	175,6	2329	146,7	2418	152,3	29713	1871,0
San Juan	358	62,4	288	50,2	287	50,0	279	48,6	394	68,6	370	64,5	395	68,8	384	66,9	352	61,3	375	65,3	339	59,1	359	62,5	4180	728,2
San Luis	162	45,6	110	31,0	184	51,8	179	50,4	199	56,1	202	56,9	199	56,1	203	57,2	176	49,6	143	40,3	128	36,1	147	41,4	2032	572,5

Northwestern Region (Noroeste)

Province	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		TOTAL	
	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates
Catamarca	199	63,7	157	50,3	150	48,0	157	50,3	164	52,5	160	51,2	184	58,9	226	72,4	197	63,1	192	61,5	193	61,8	219	70,1	2198	703,9
Jujuy	163	27,4	165	27,8	46	7,7	71	12,0	104	17,5	116	19,5	180	30,3	75	12,6	141	23,7	68	11,4	187	31,5	62	10,4	1378	231,9
La Rioja	42	15,4	37	13,5	46	16,8	39	14,3	40	14,6	25	9,1	34	12,4	50	18,3	61	22,3	41	15,0	42	15,4	53	19,4	510	186,5
Tucumán	452	35,4	450	35,2	461	36,1	458	35,8	474	37,1	368	28,8	380	29,7	387	30,3	438	34,3	462	36,1	461	36,1	501	39,2	5292	414,0
Salta	306	29,3	258	24,7	304	29,1	249	23,8	257	24,6	274	26,2	288	27,6	304	29,1	273	26,1	301	28,8	289	27,7	315	30,1	3418	327,1
Sgo. del Estero	290	40,2	232	32,2	250	34,7	233	32,3	255	35,4	274	38,0	213	29,5	219	30,4	283	39,3	210	29,1	229	31,8	190	26,4	2878	399,2

Northeastern Region (Noreste)

Province	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		TOTAL	
	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates
Corrientes	393	43,2	342	37,6	363	39,9	406	44,7	450	49,5	553	60,8	562	61,8	572	62,9	515	56,6	446	49,1	476	52,4	538	59,2	5616	617,7
Formosa	95	19,3	129	26,2	128	26,0	133	27,0	144	29,2	115	23,3	122	24,8	84	17,1	88	17,9	123	25,0	137	27,8	129	26,2	1427	289,7
Chaco	469	49,8	531	56,4	603	64,1	613	65,2	630	67,0	612	65,0	641	68,1	586	62,3	492	52,3	652	69,3	652	69,3	599	63,7	7080	752,5
Misiones	244	25,1	225	23,1	241	24,8	296	30,4	182	18,7	294	30,2	253	26,0	253	26,0	305	31,4	321	33,0	322	33,1	320	32,9	3256	334,7

Southern Region (Patagonia)

Province	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		TOTAL	
	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates	Abs.val.	Rates
Chubut	162	37,0	189	43,1	178	40,6	176	40,2	217	49,5	215	49,1	224	51,1	212	48,4	213	48,6	252	57,5	138	31,5	183	41,8	2359	538,3
Neuquén	582	107,7	436	80,7	493	91,2	502	92,9	570	105,5	601	111,2	708	131,0	656	121,4	548	101,4	657	121,6	508	94,0	549	101,6	6810	1260,2
Río Negro	350	57,7	302	49,8	292	48,1	324	53,4	387	63,8	342	56,4	432	71,2	381	62,8	348	57,4	341	56,2	390	64,3	413	68,1	4302	709,2
Santa Cruz	104	51,6	115	57,0	91	45,1	99	49,1	111	55,0	107	53,1	147	72,9	125	62,0	135	67,0	102	50,6	95	47,1	99	49,1	1330	659,6
Tierra del Fuego	42	38,2	31	28,2	33	30,0	39	35,5	46	41,8	45	40,9	47	42,7	63	57,3	41	37,3	70	63,6	58	52,7	60	54,5	575	522,7

TABLE 31 - GRAPH: MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF RATES

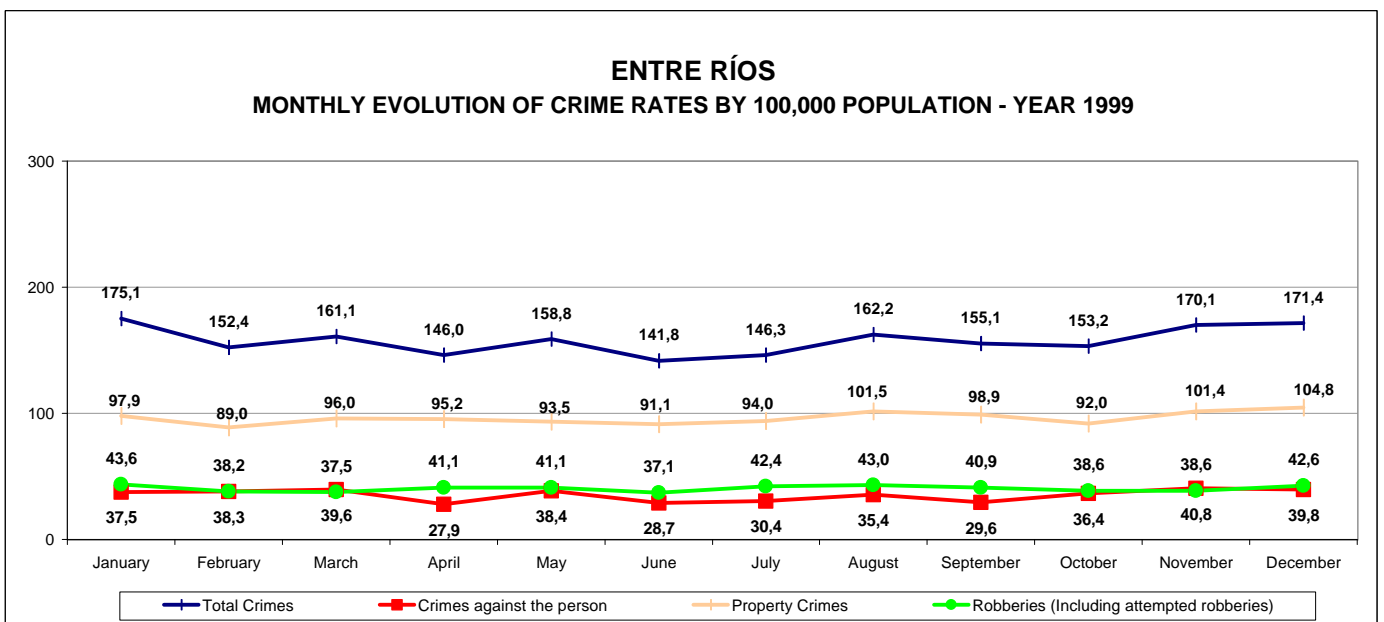
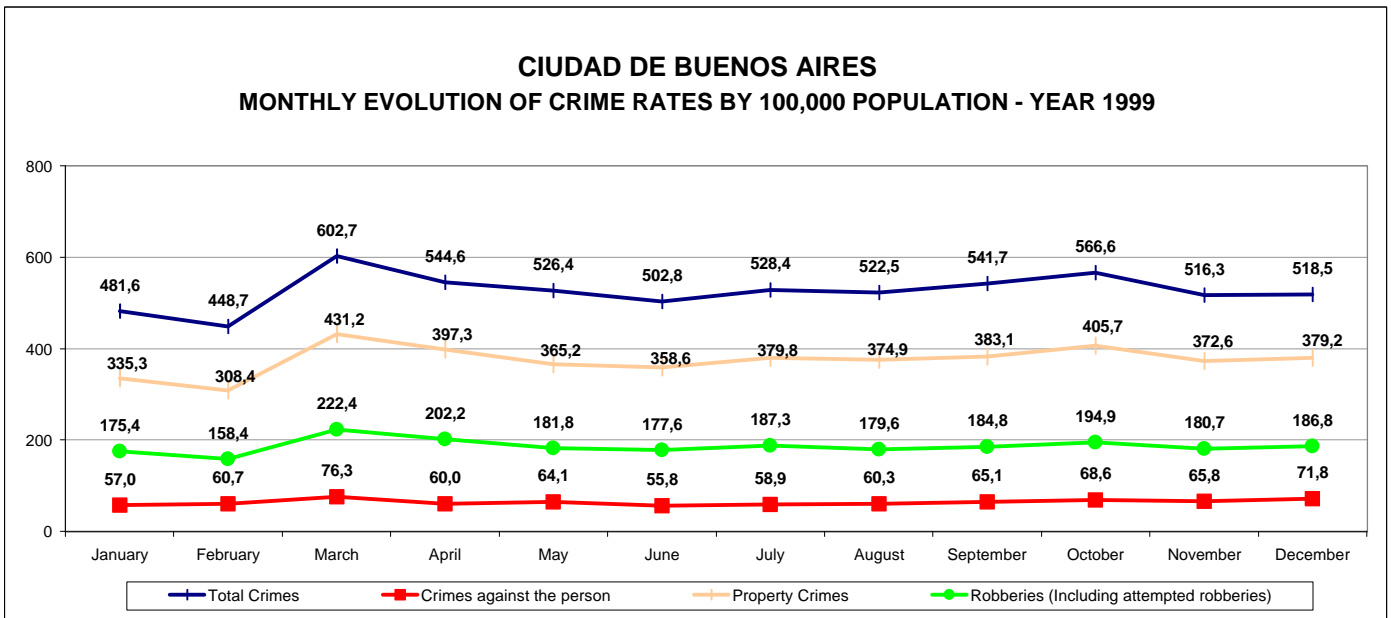
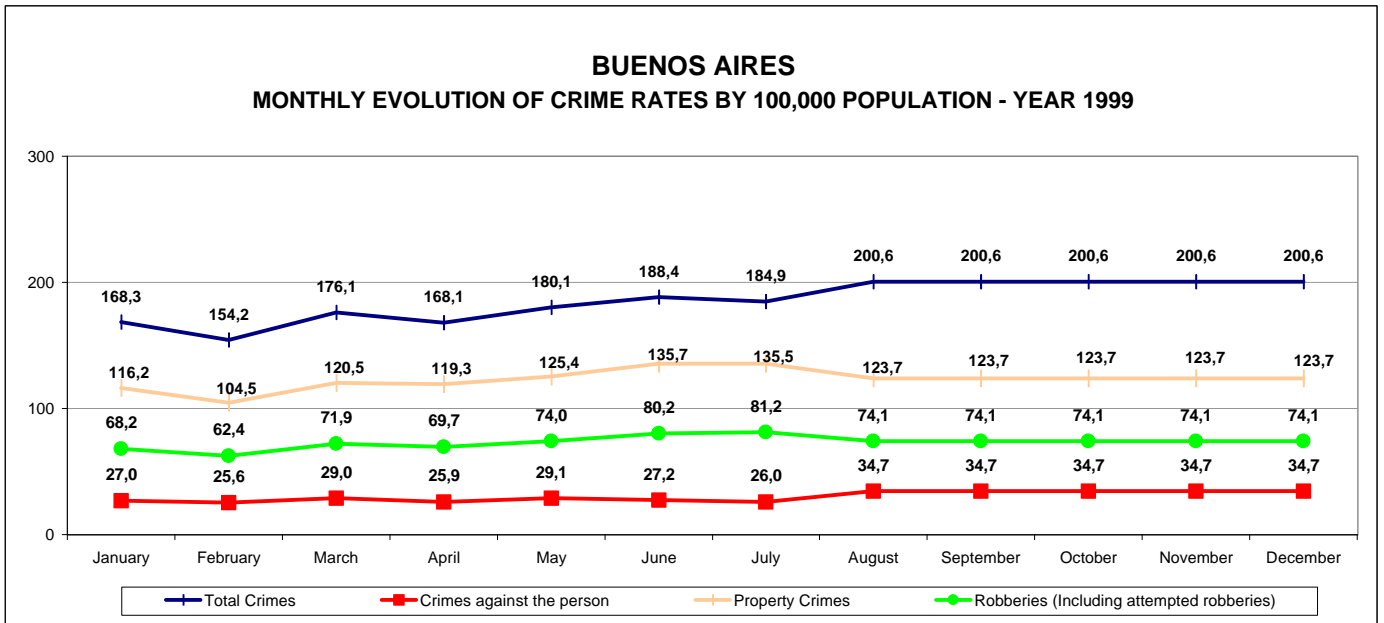


TABLE 31 - GRAPH: MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF RATES

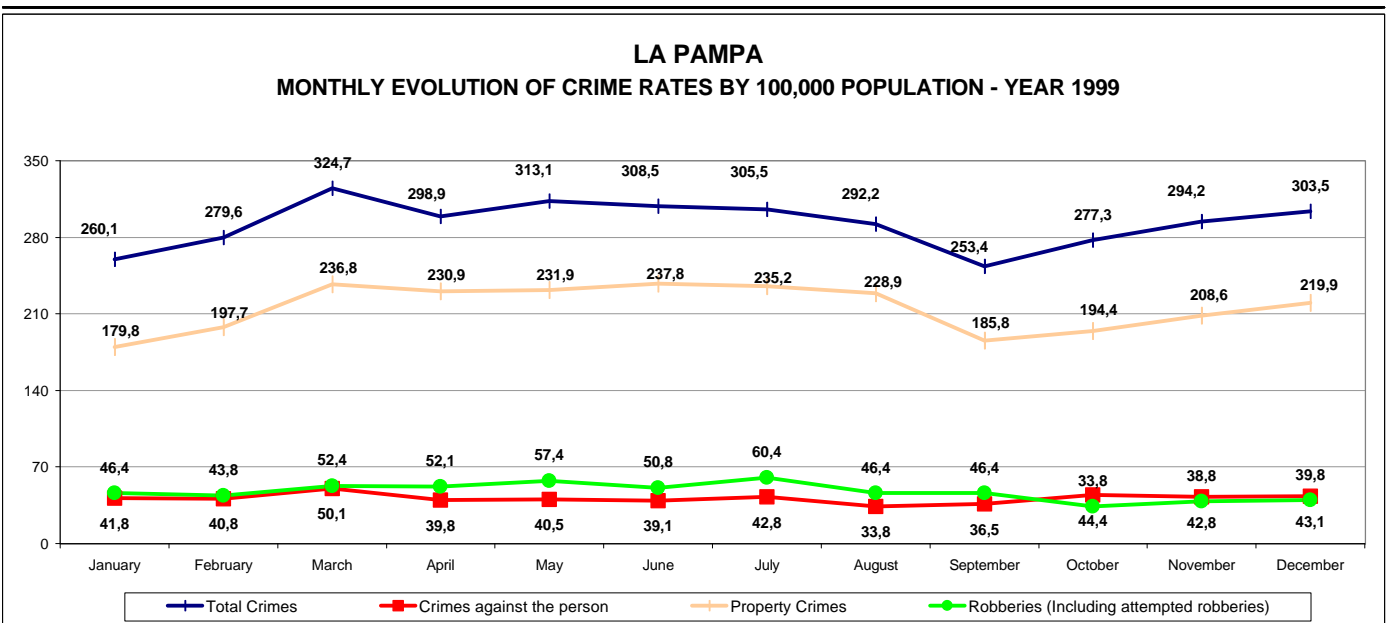
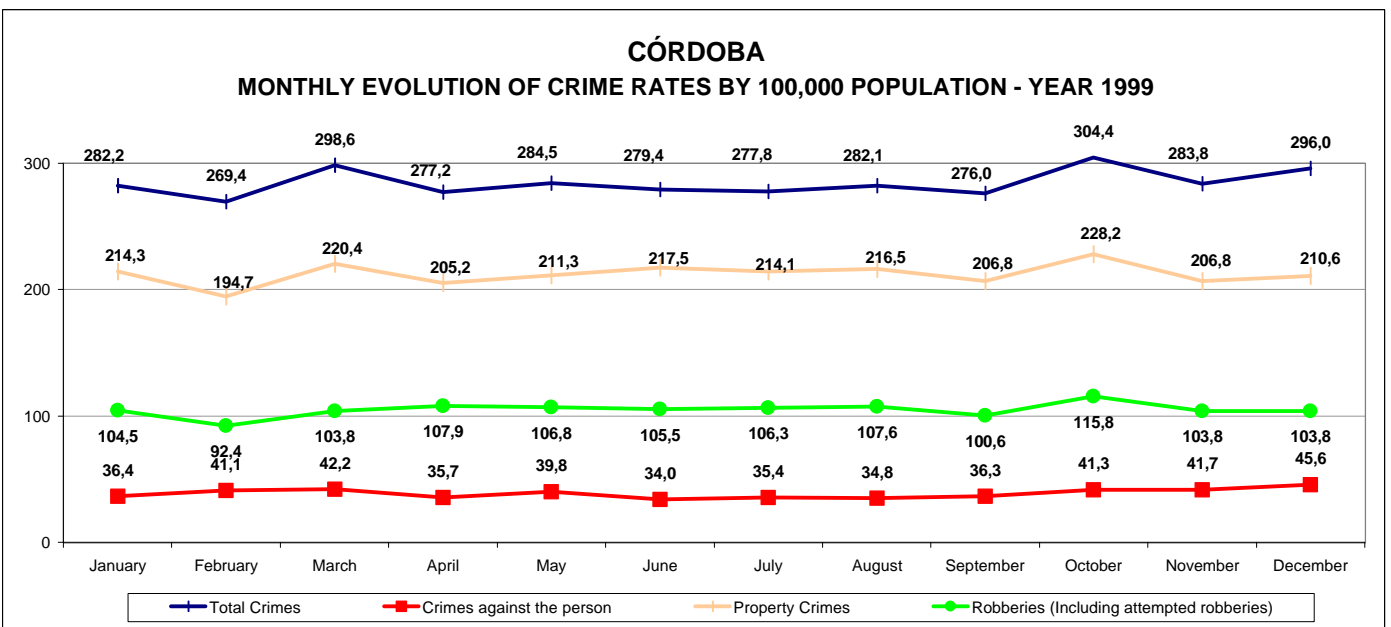
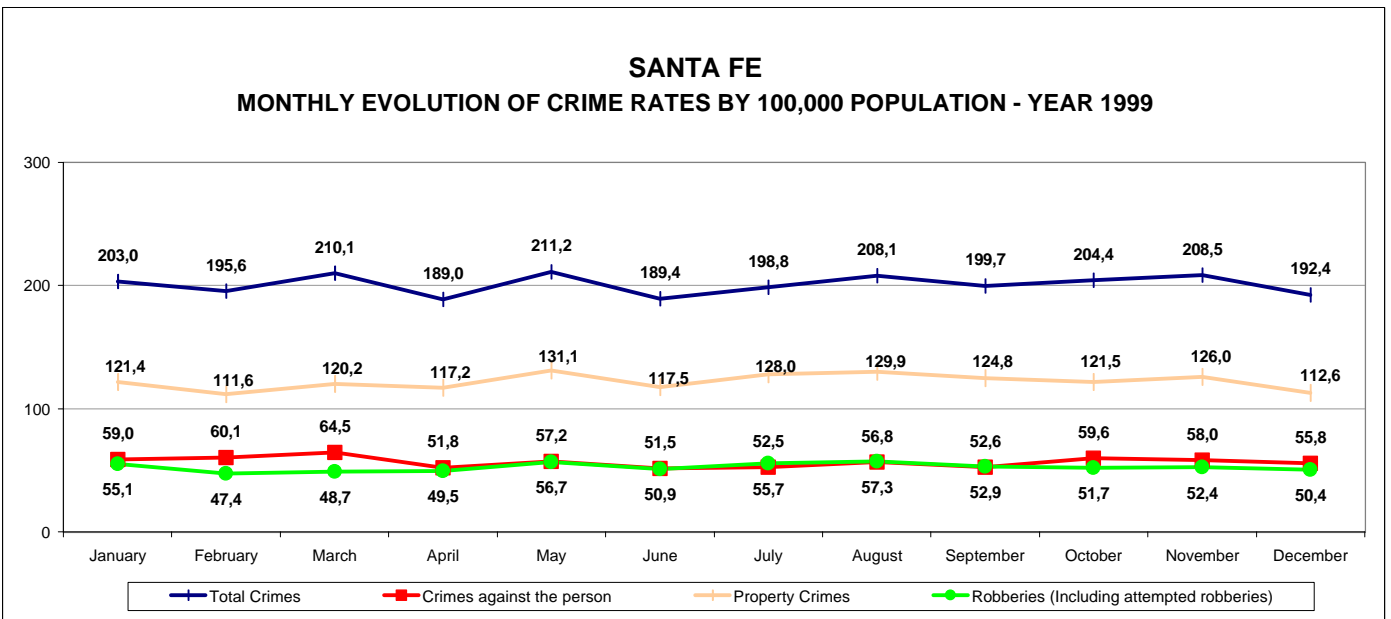


TABLE 31 - GRAPH: MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF RATES

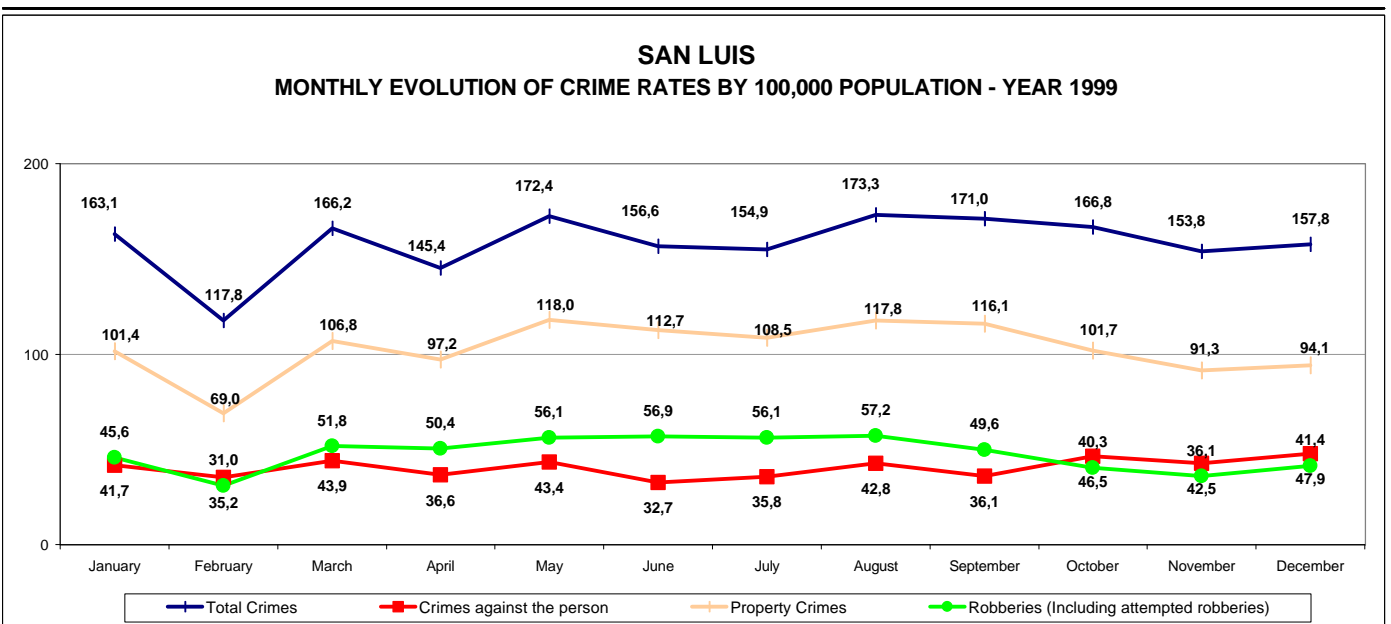
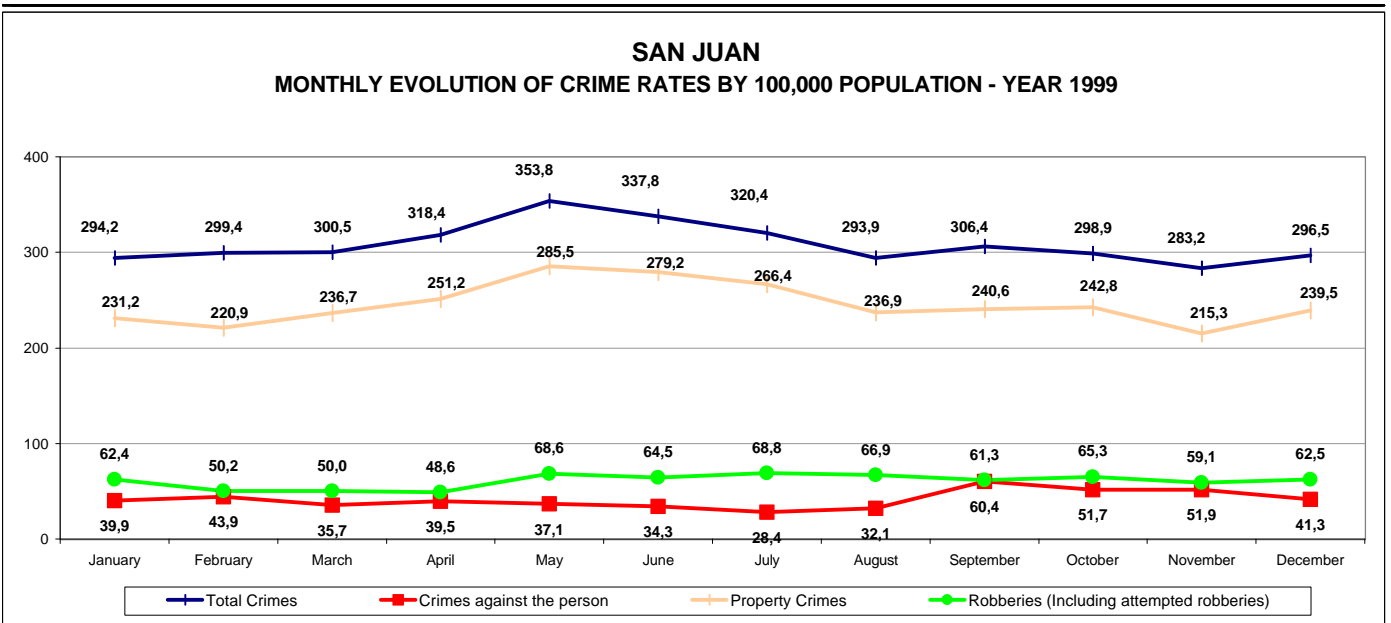
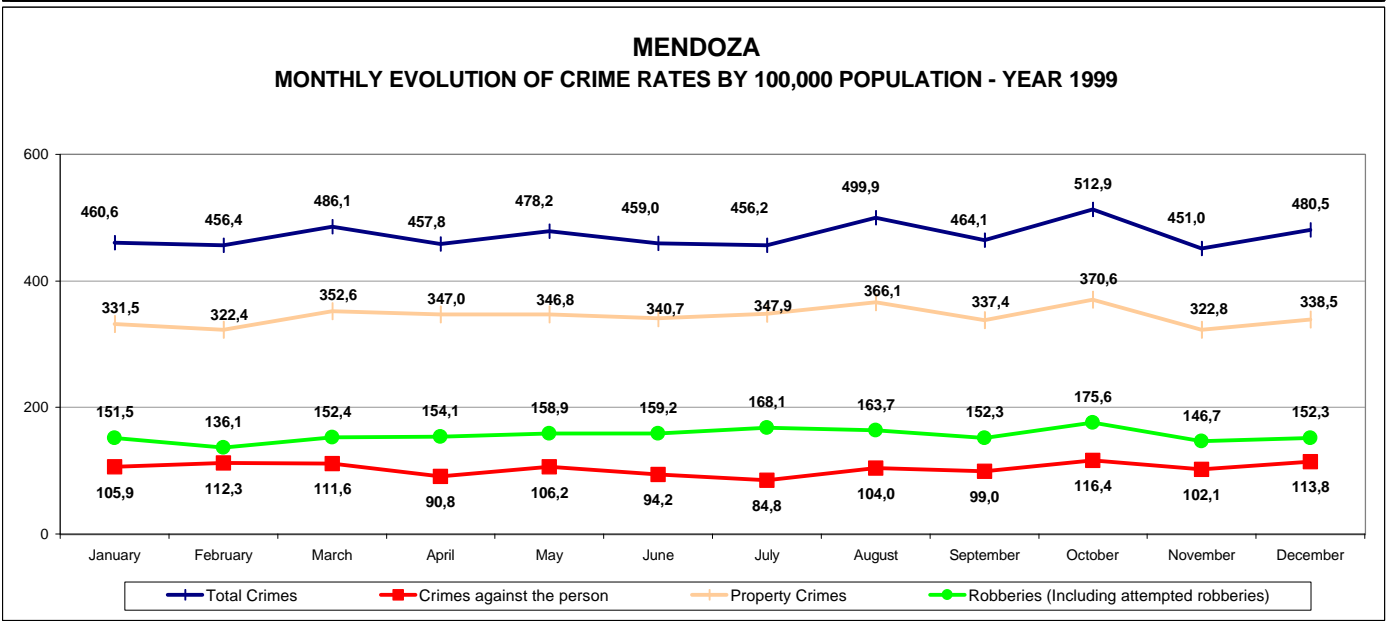


TABLE 31 - GRAPH: MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF RATES

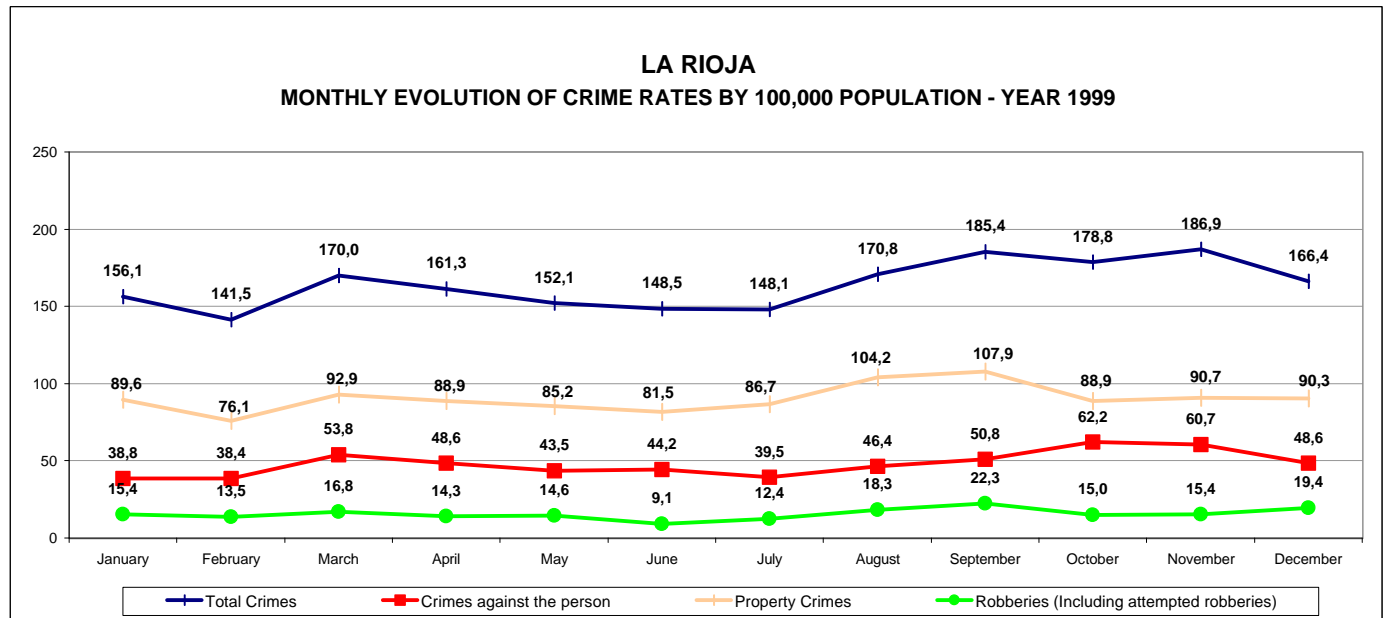
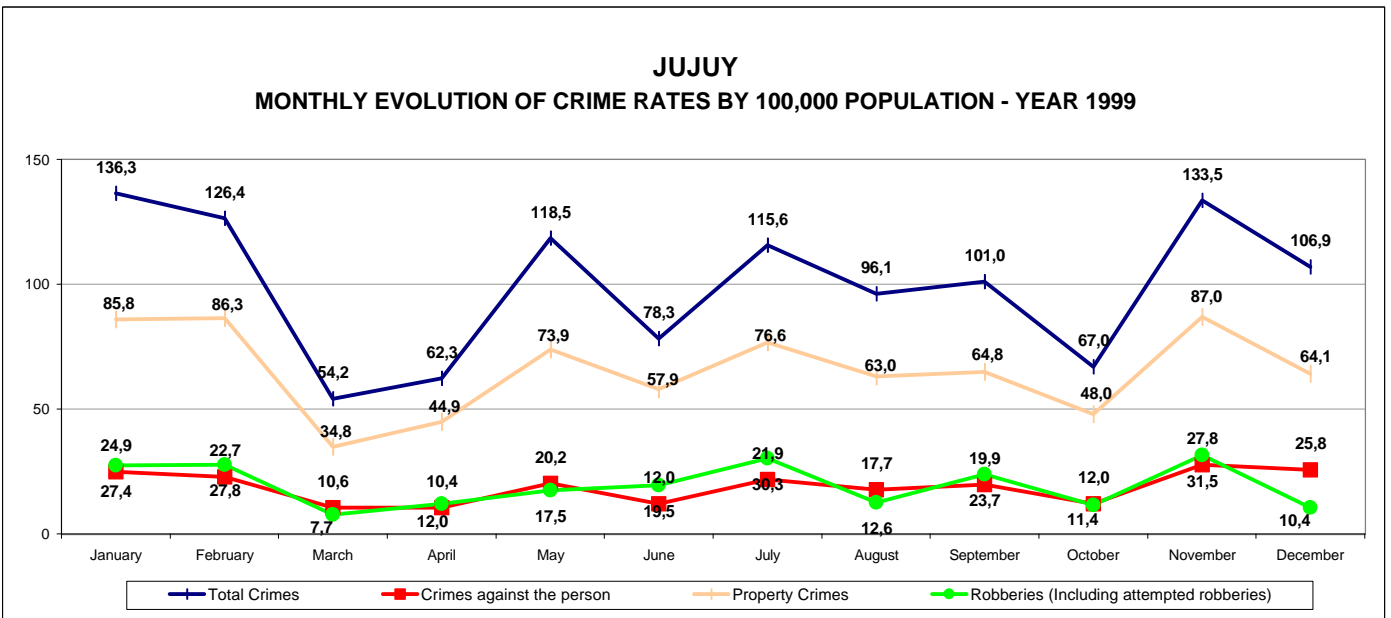
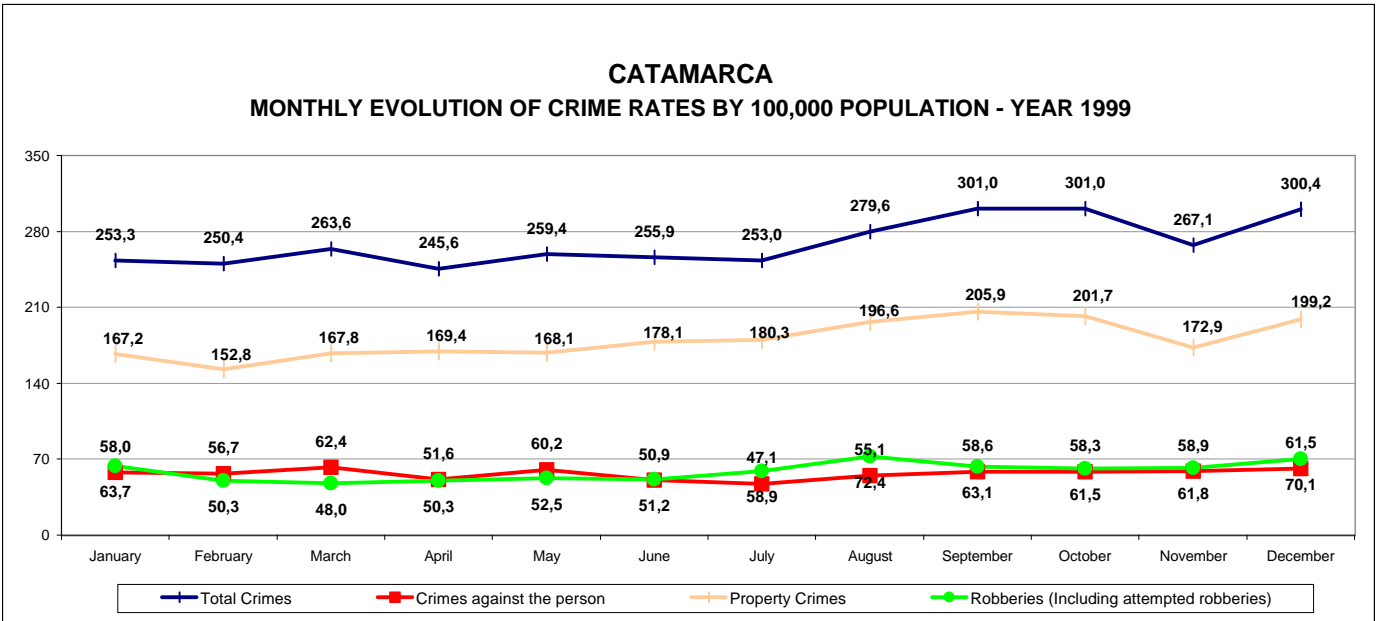


TABLE 31 - GRAPH: MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF RATES

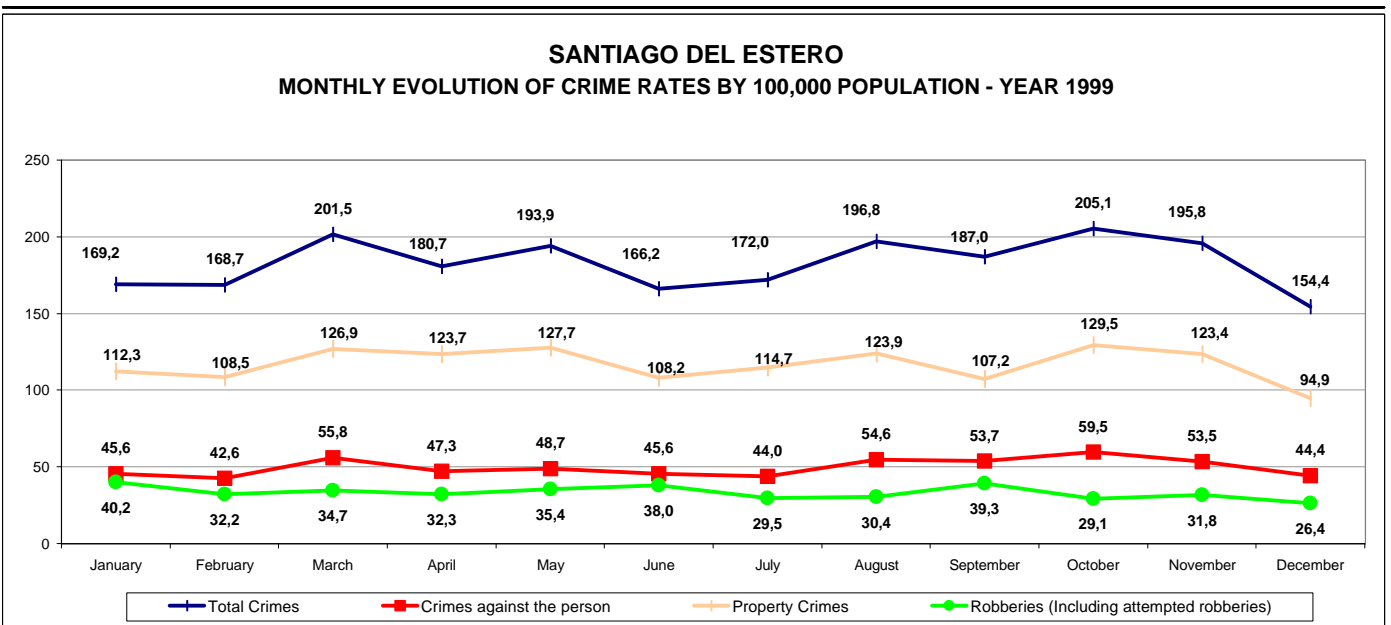
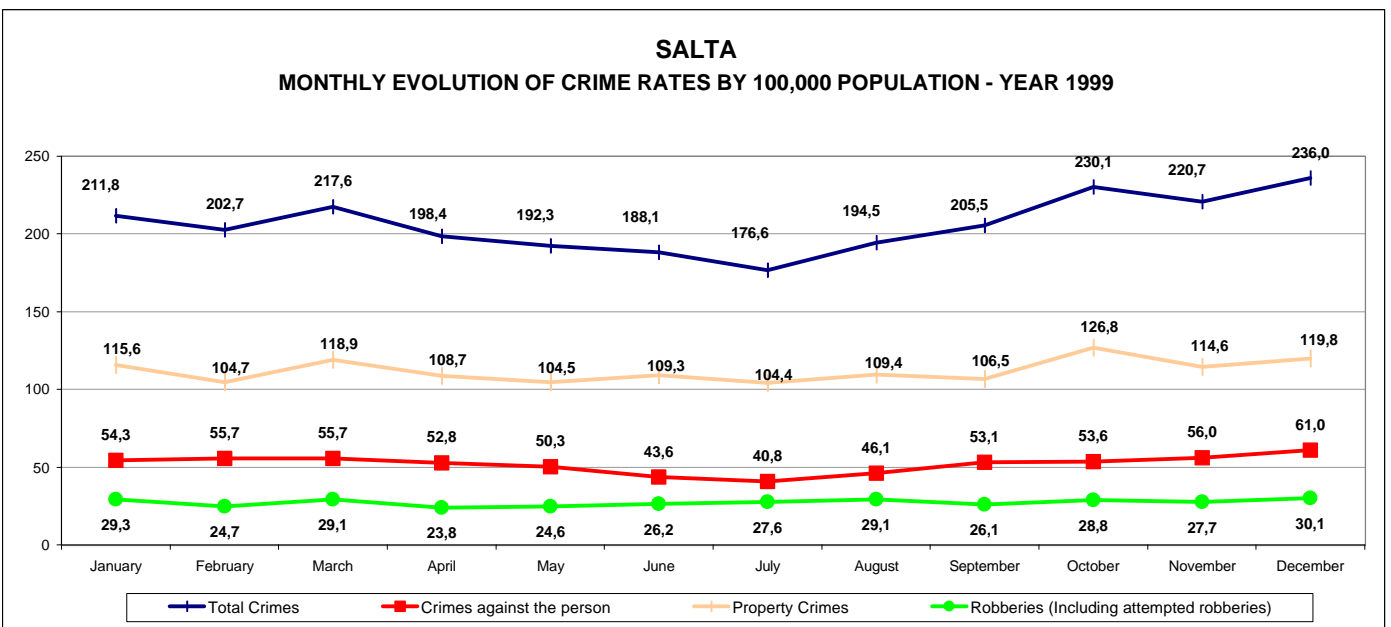
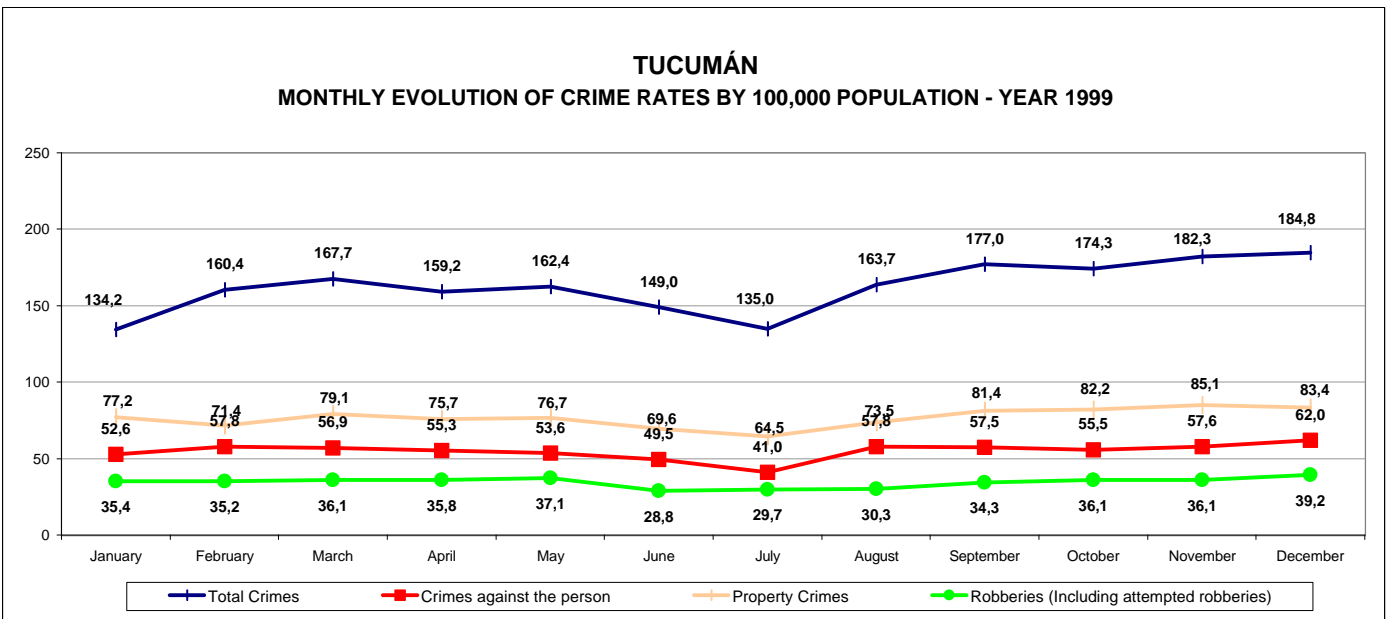


TABLE 31 - GRAPH: MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF RATES

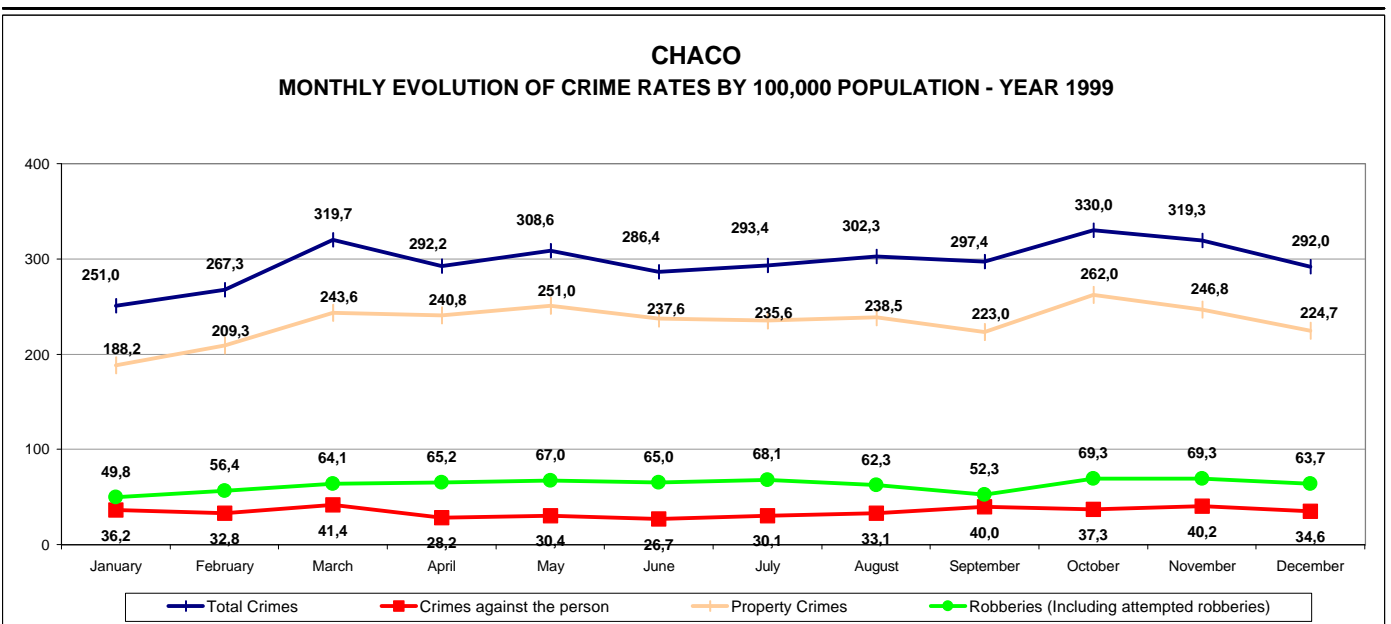
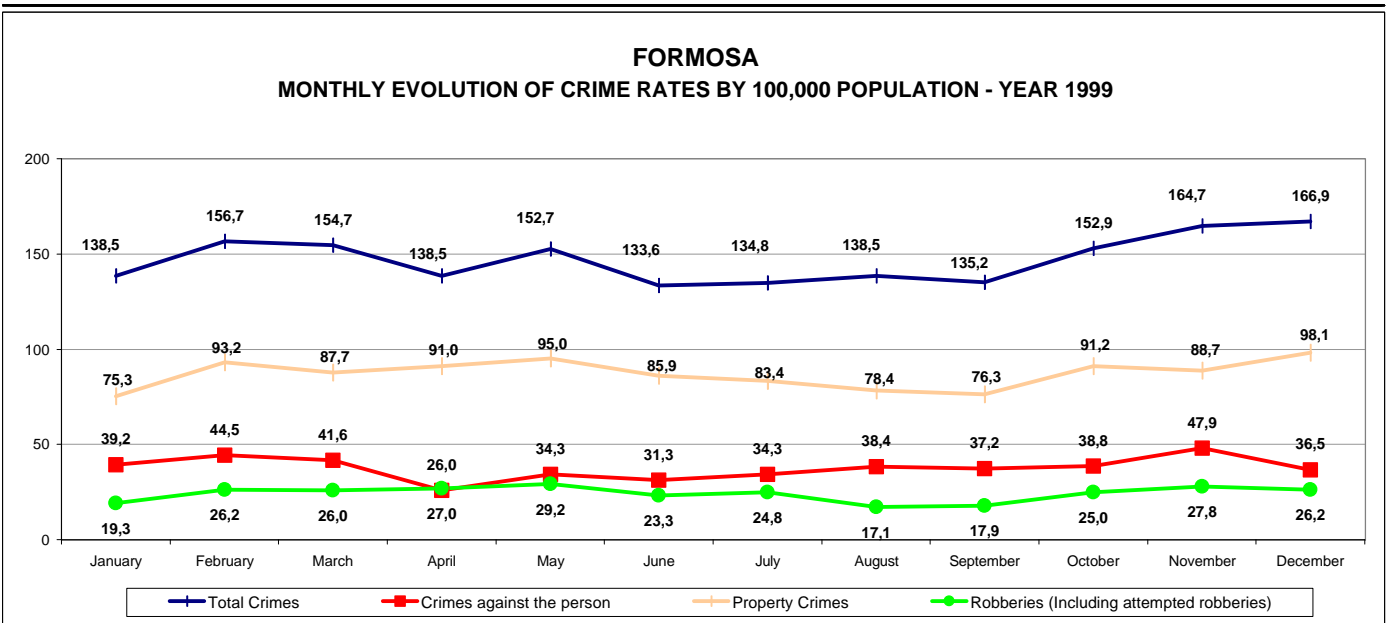
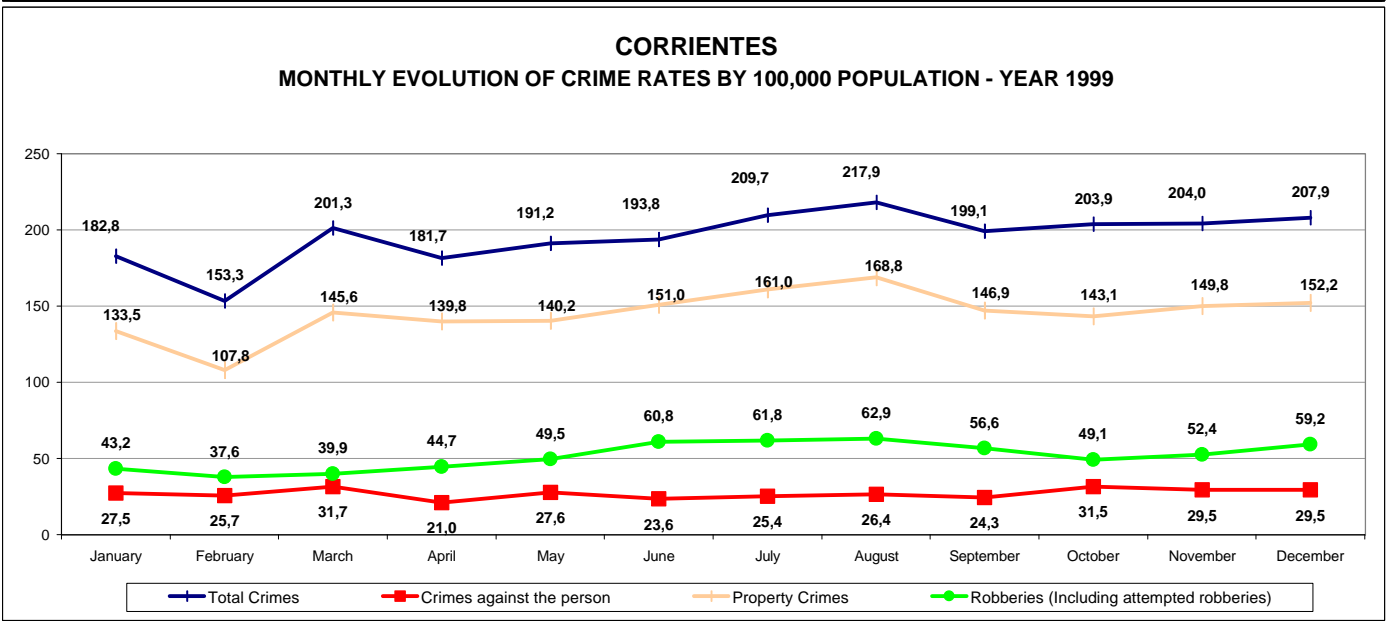


TABLE 31 - GRAPH: MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF RATES

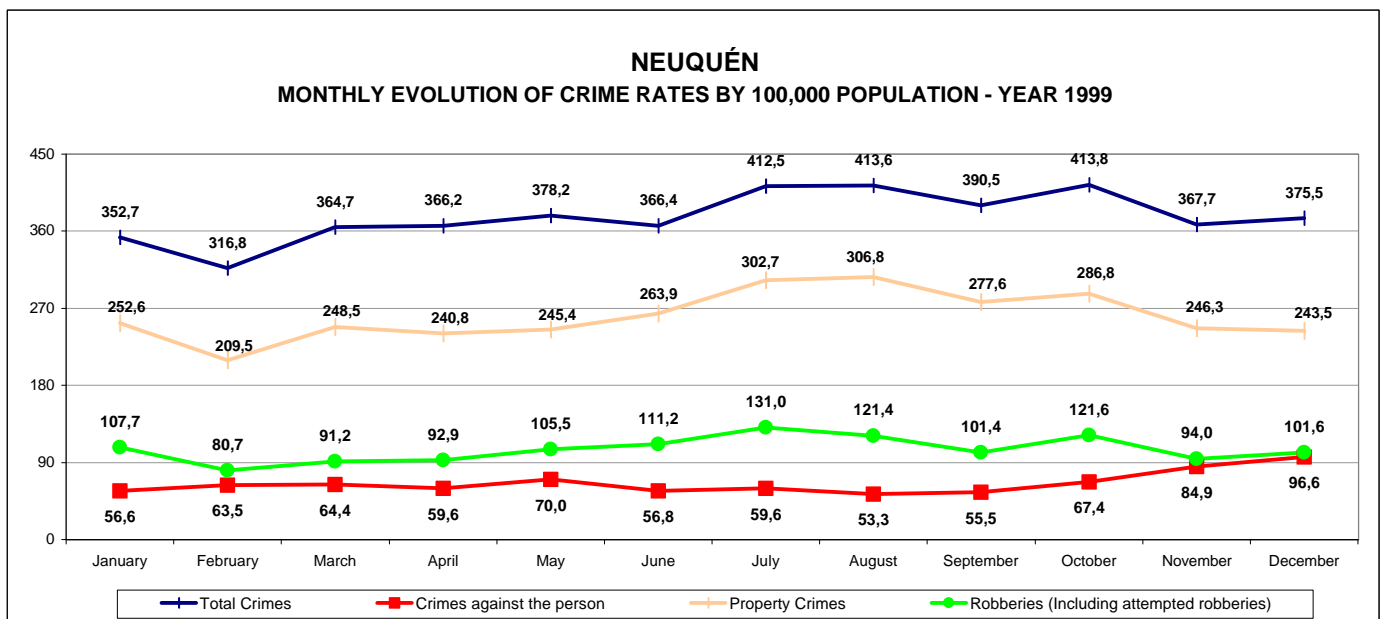
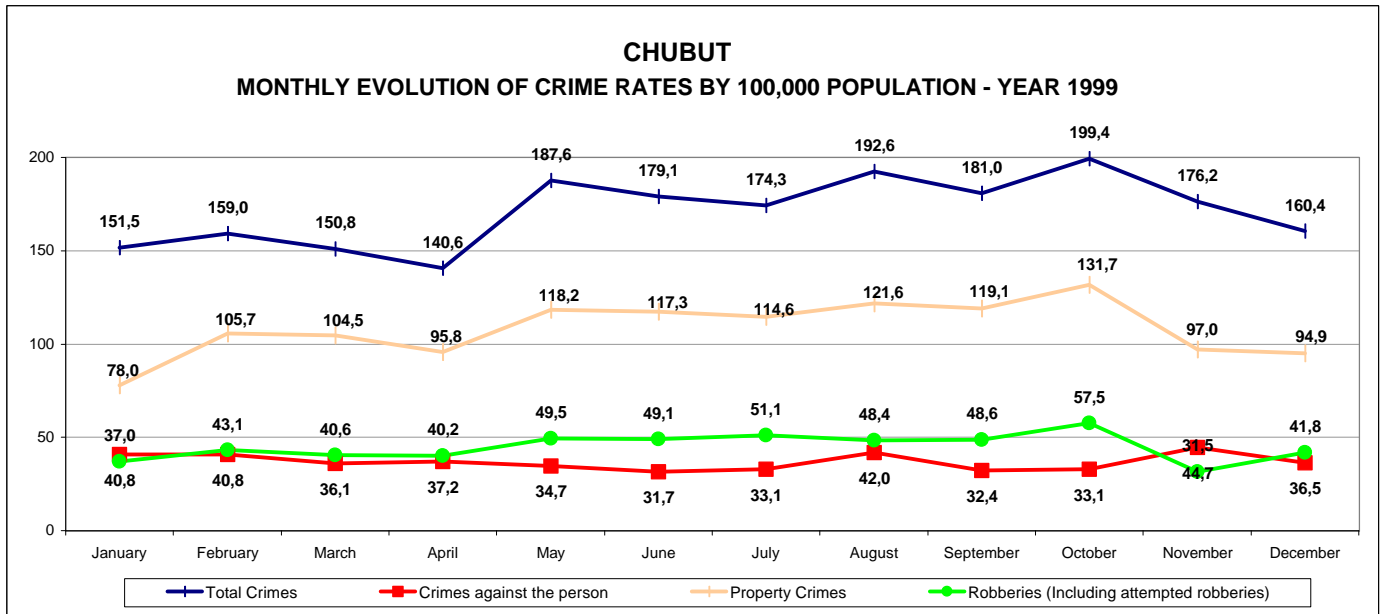
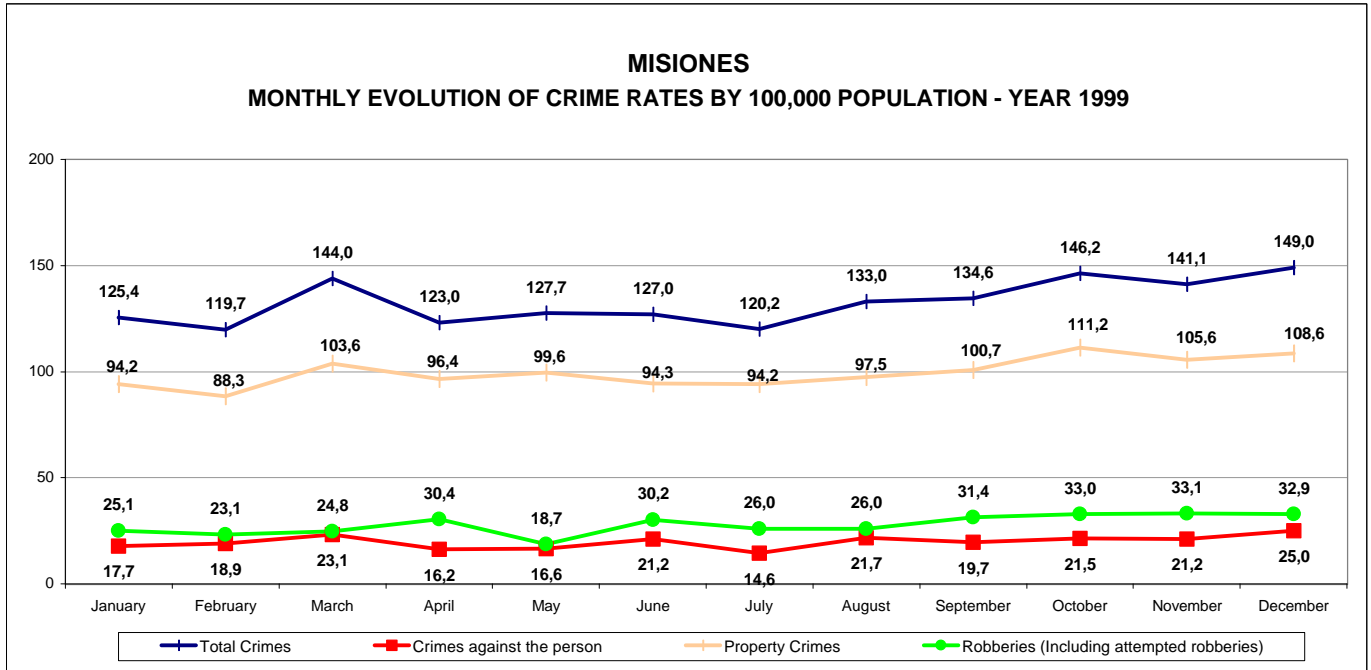


TABLE 31 - GRAPH: MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF RATES

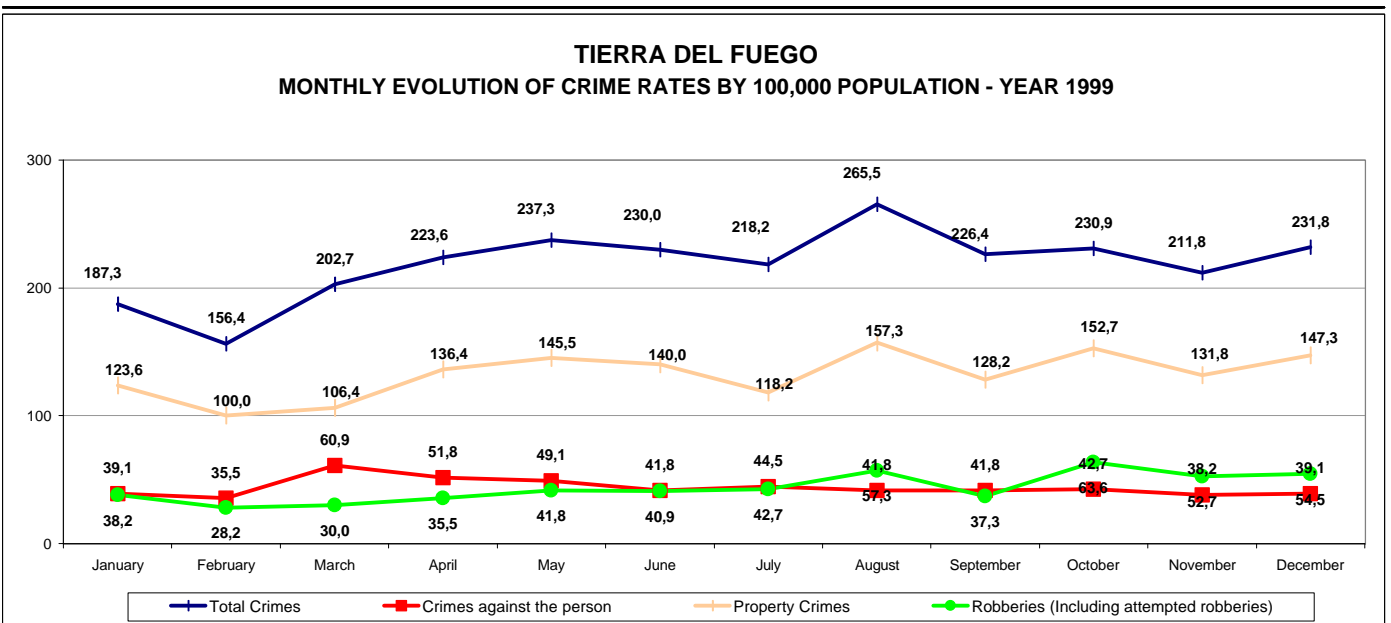
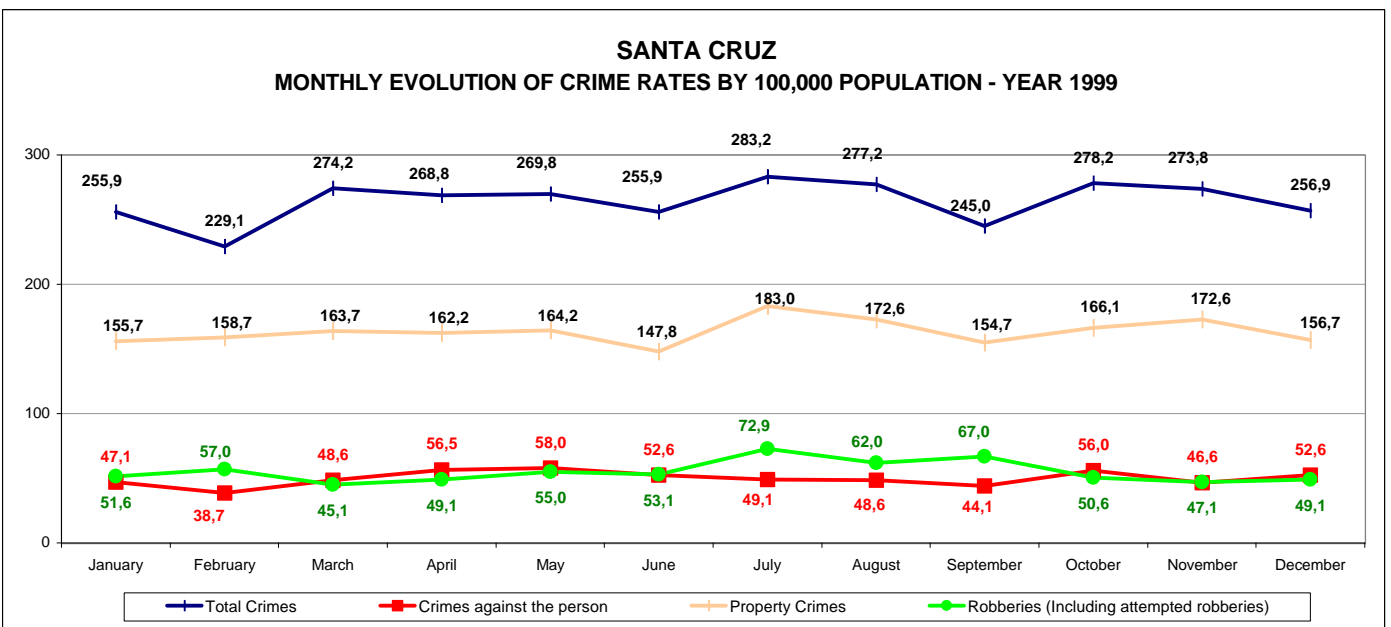
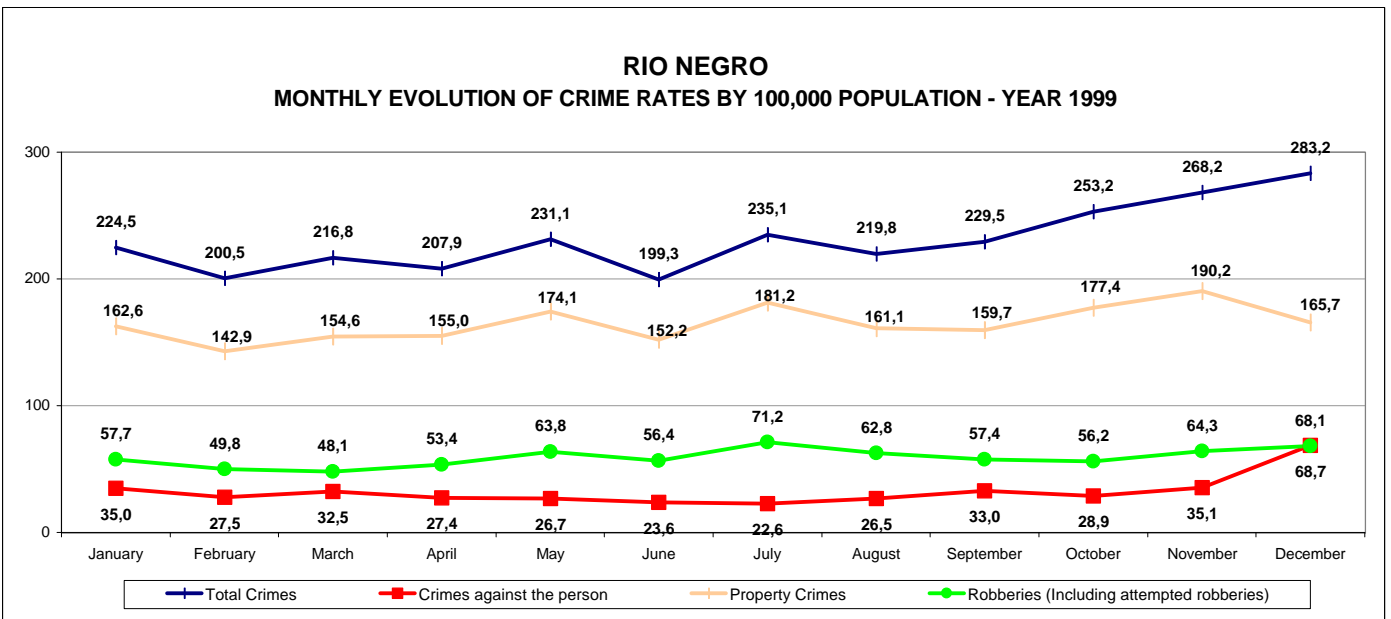


TABLE 32 - GRAPH: MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF HOMICIDE RATES BY 100,000 POPULATION

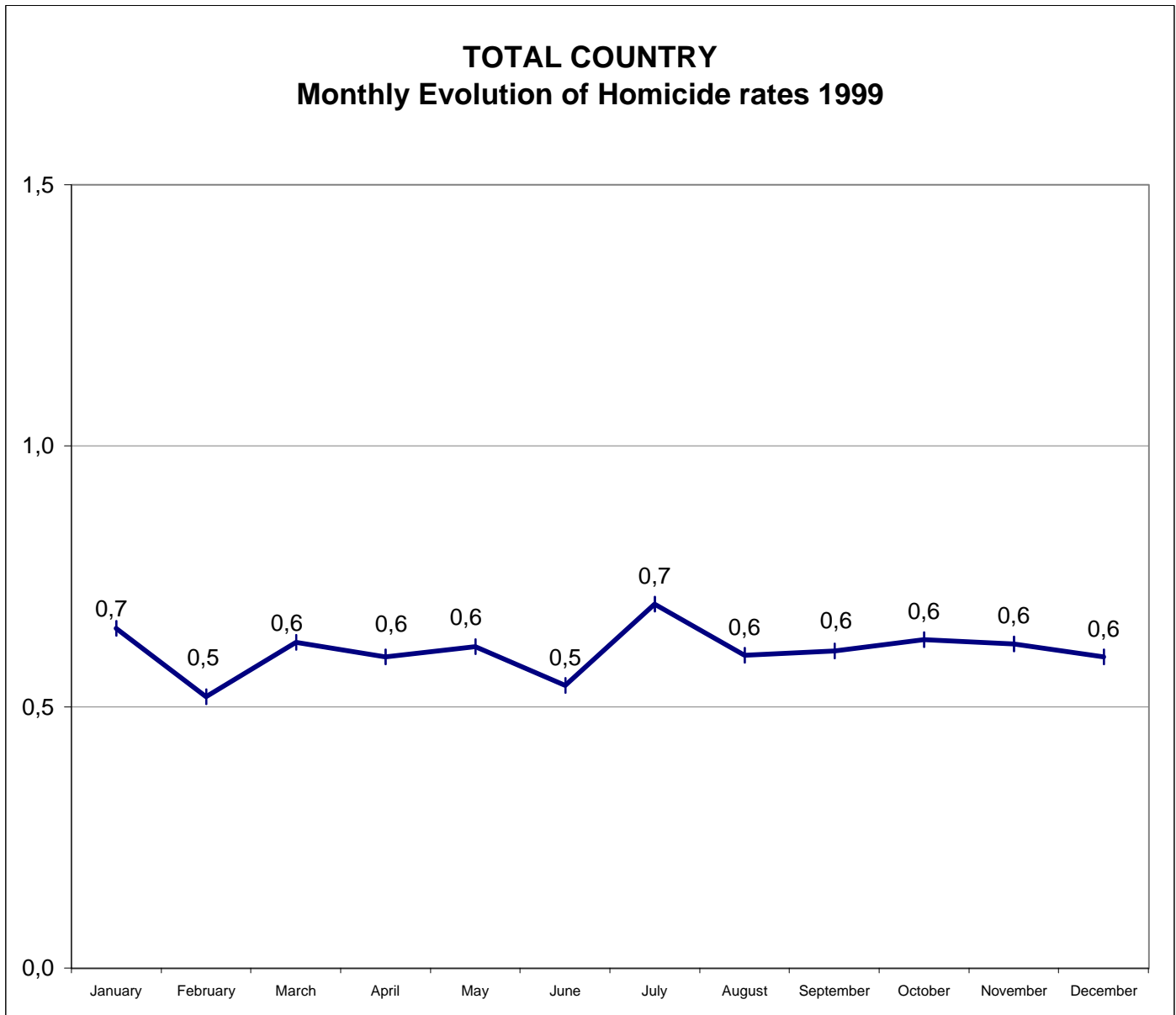


TABLE 32 - GRAPH: MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF HOMICIDE RATES BY 100,000 POPULATION

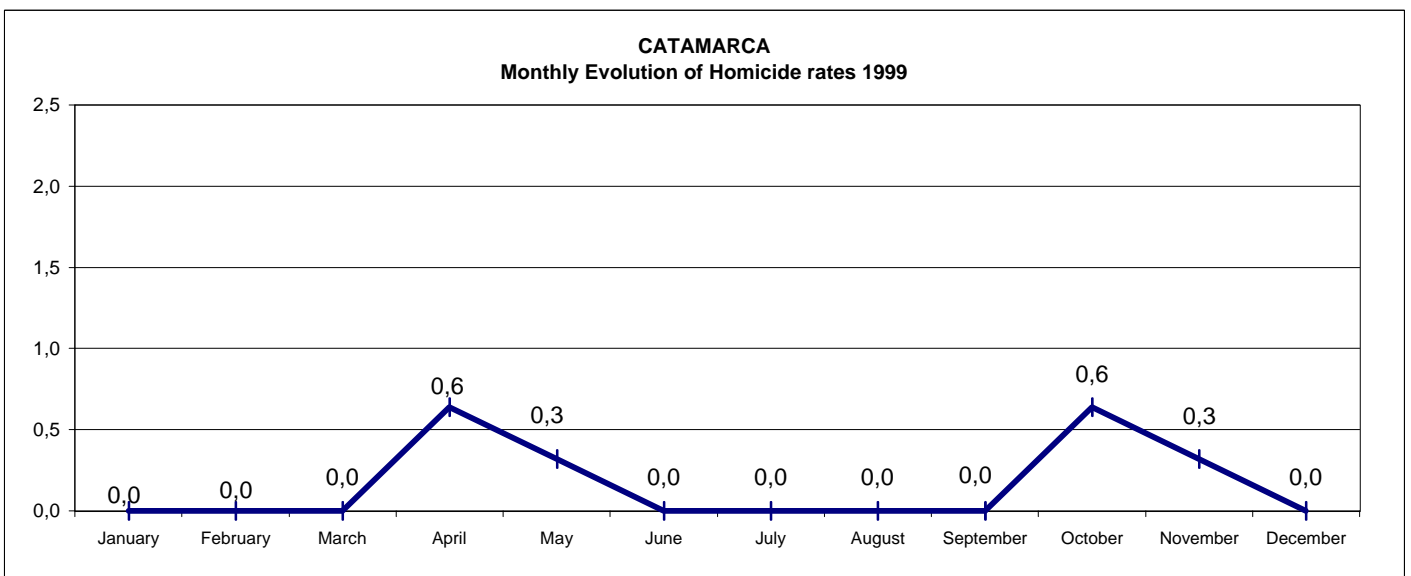
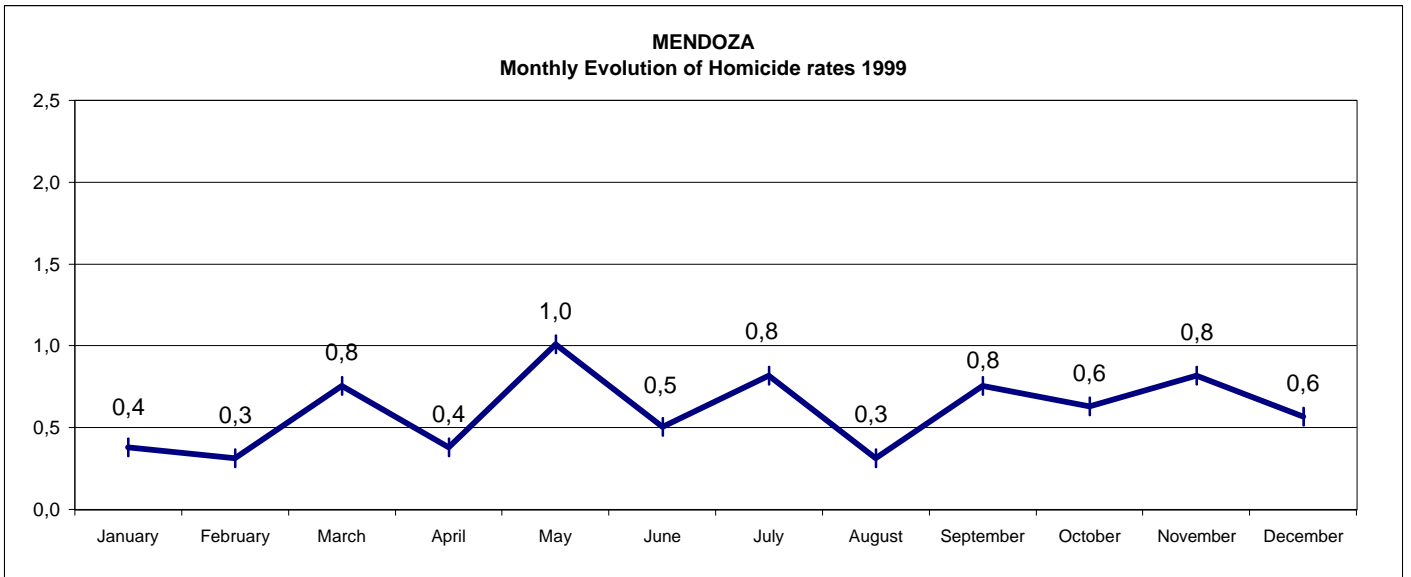
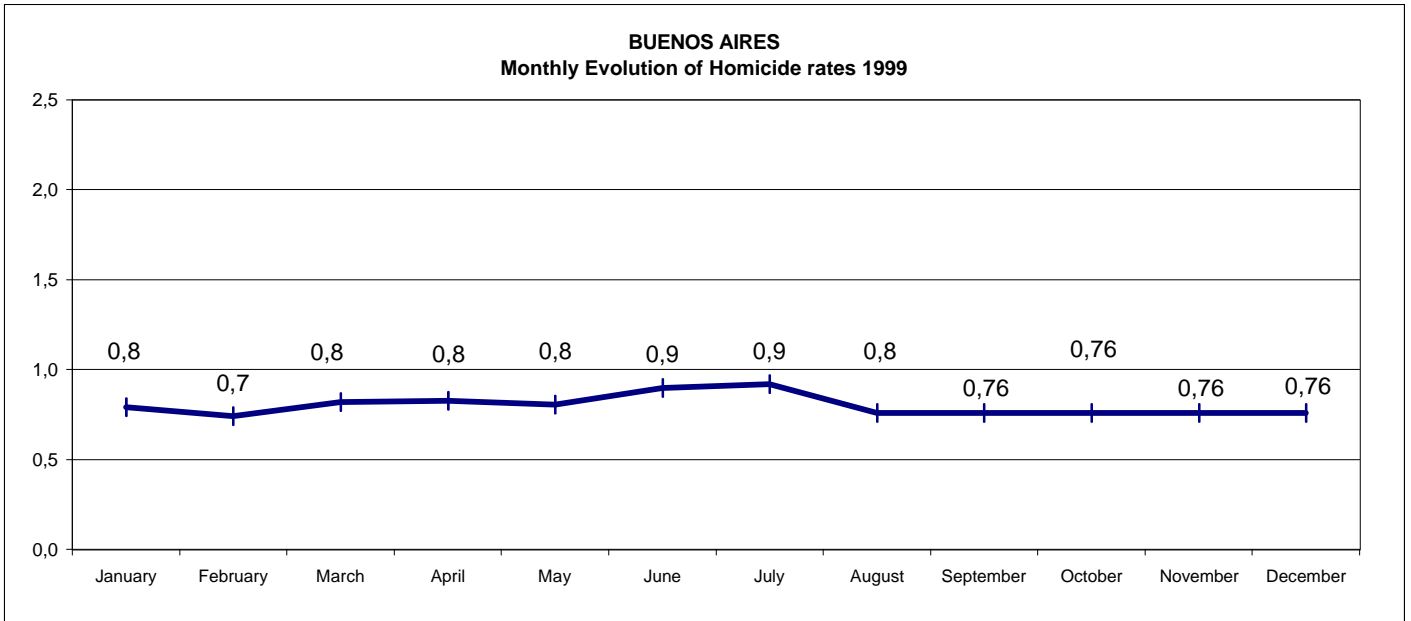


TABLE 32 - GRAPH: MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF HOMICIDE RATES BY 100,000 POPULATION

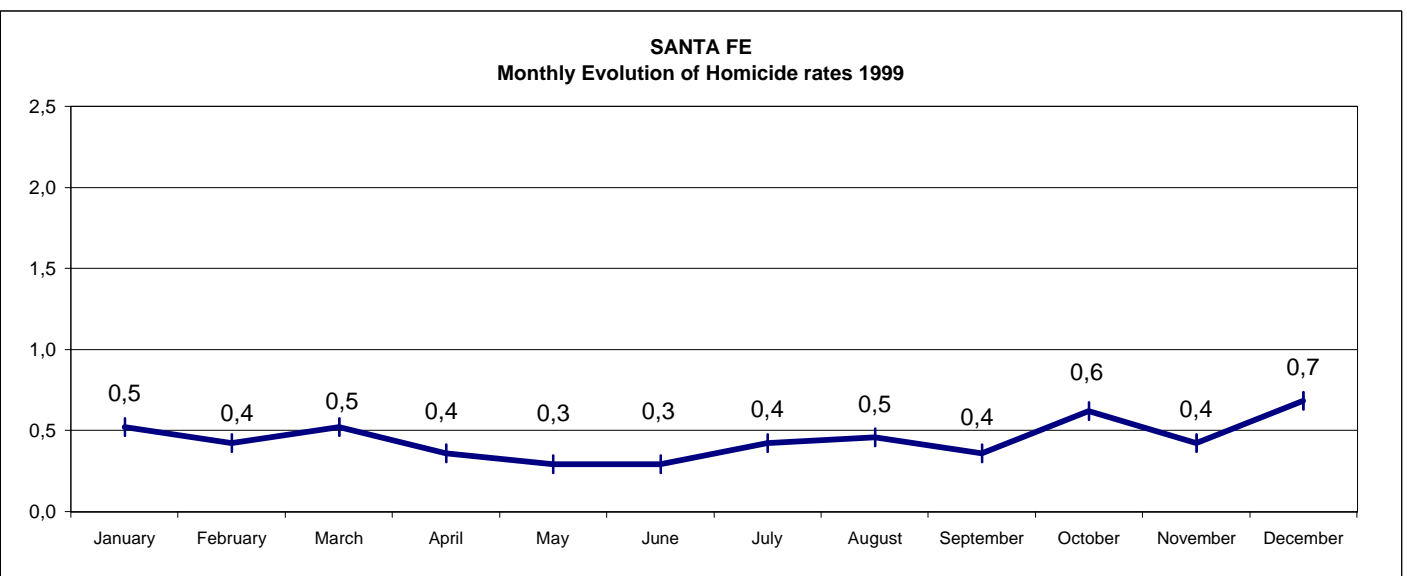
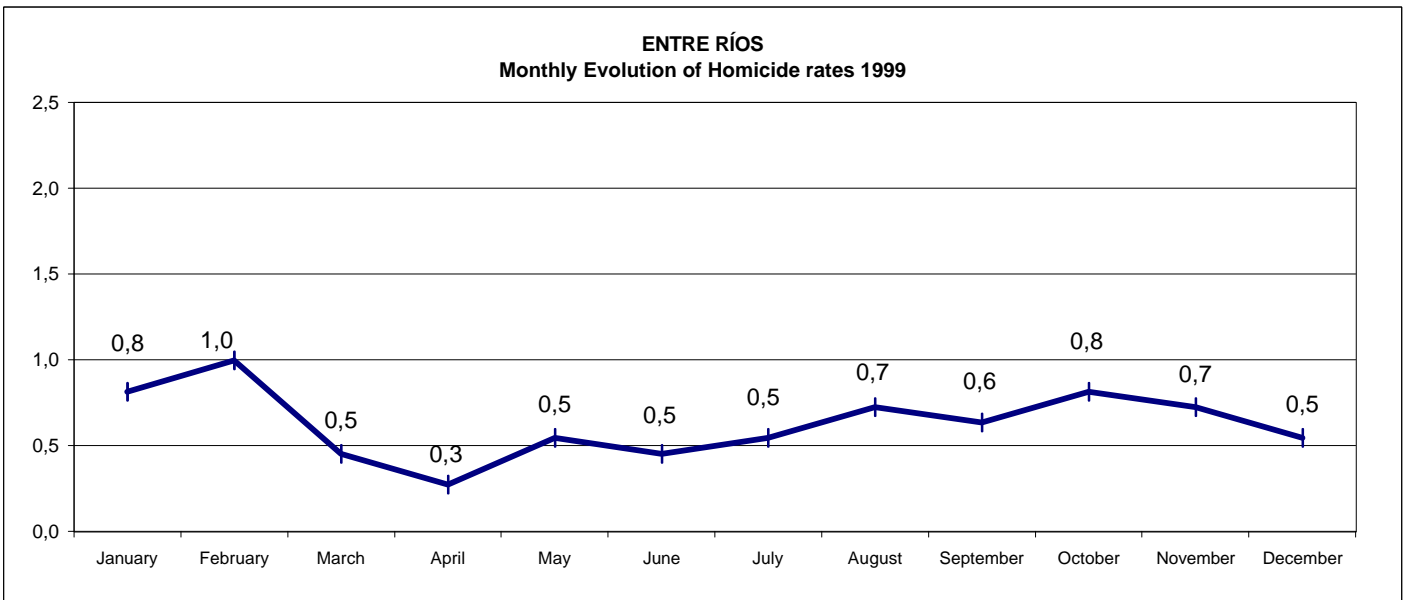
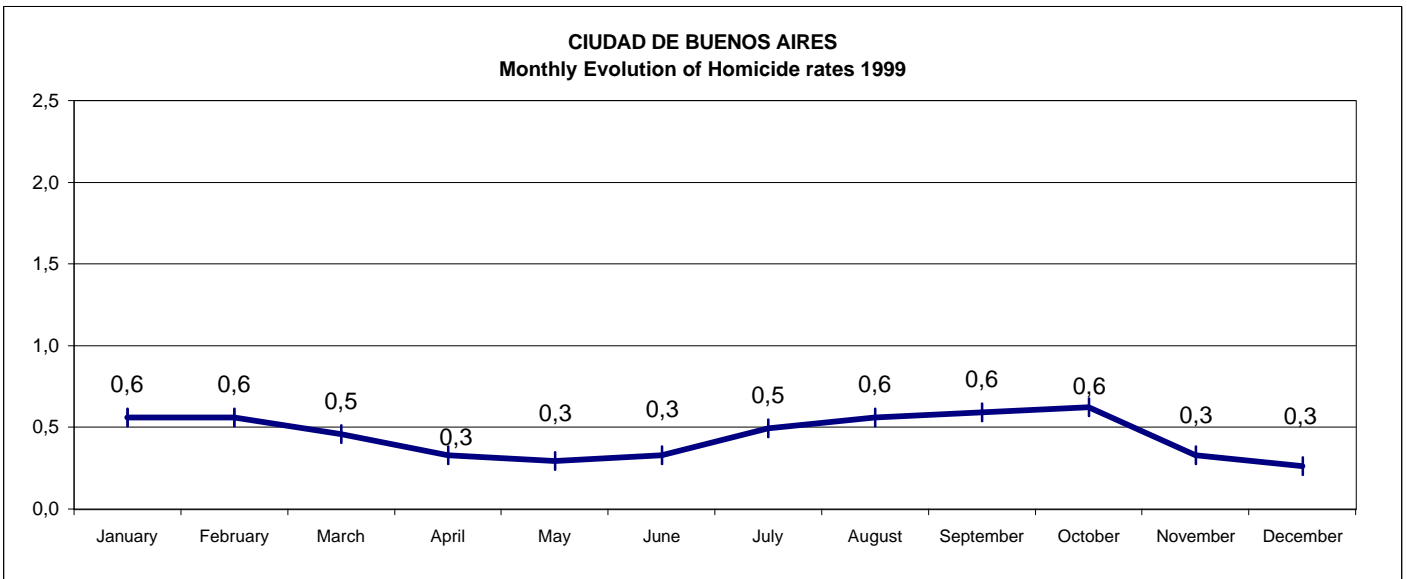


TABLE 32 - GRAPH: MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF HOMICIDE RATES BY 100,000 POPULATION

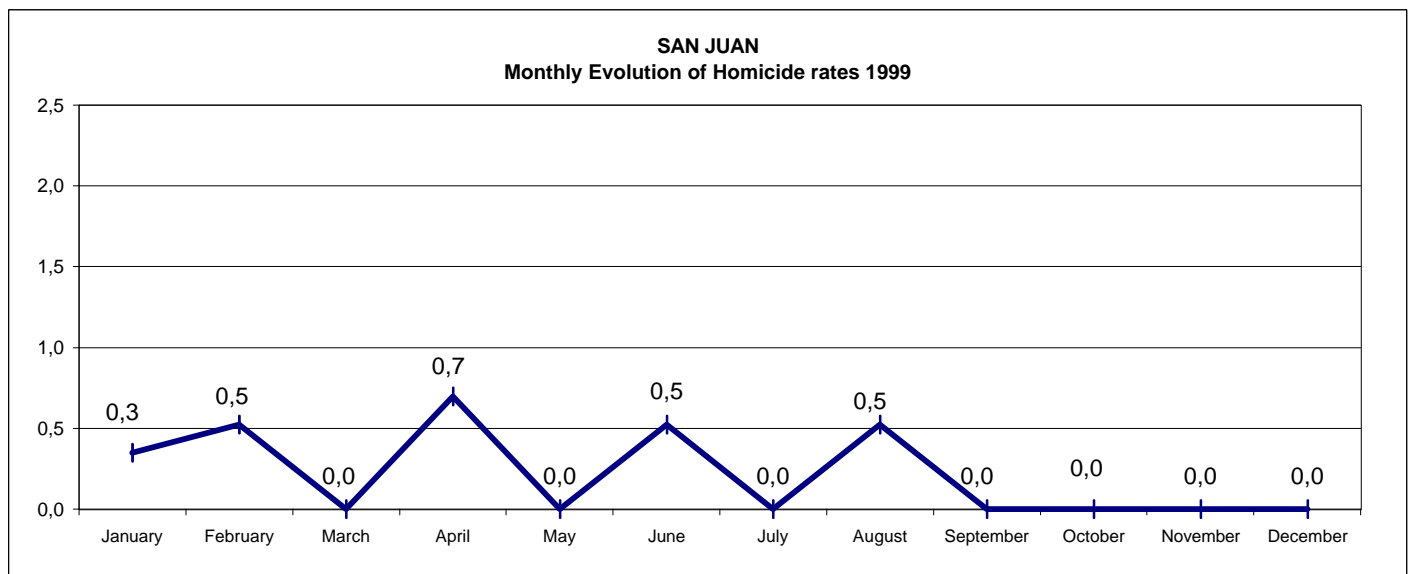
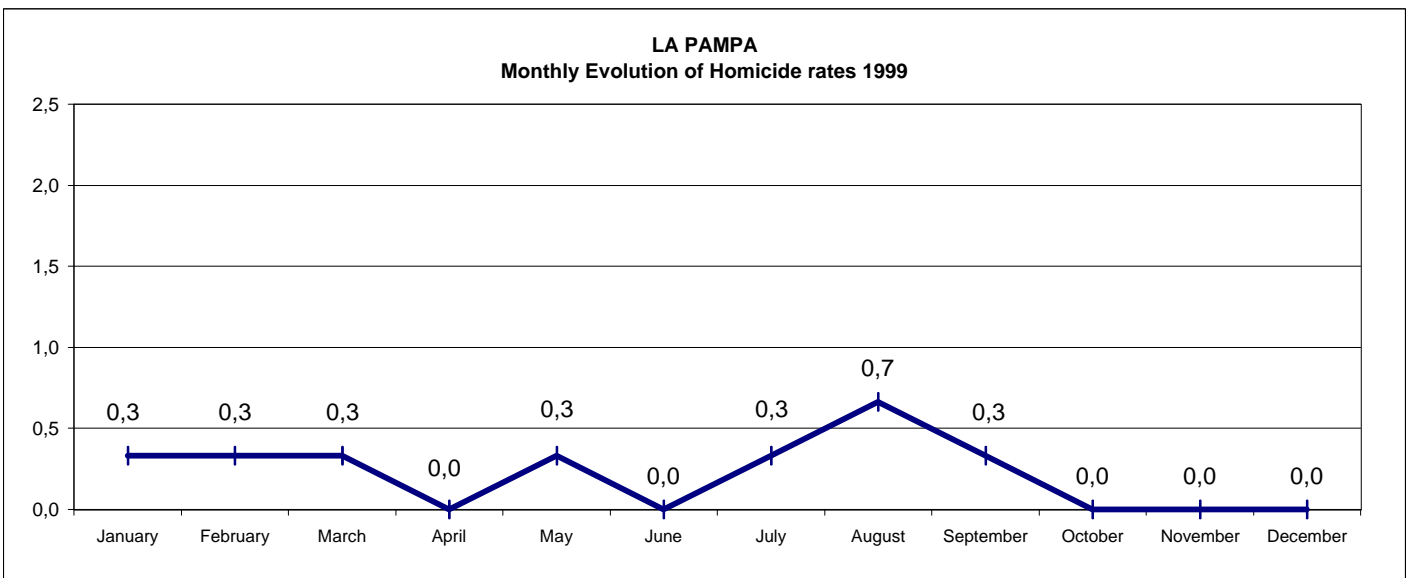
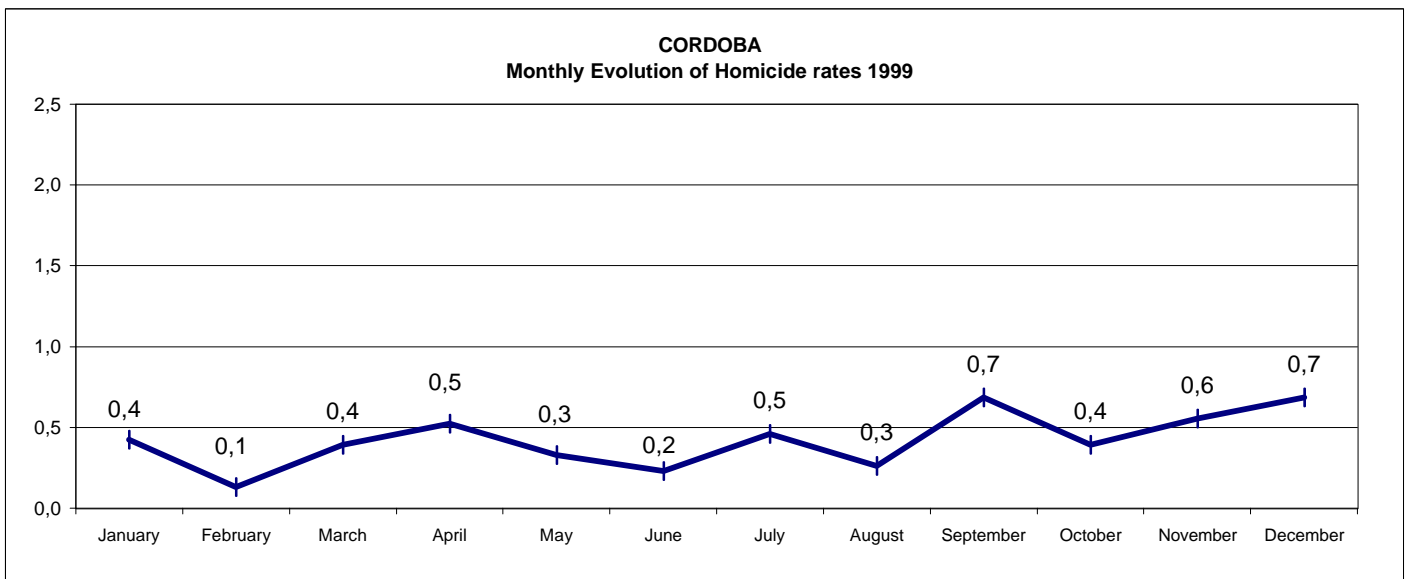


TABLE 32 - GRAPH: MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF HOMICIDE RATES BY 100,000 POPULATION

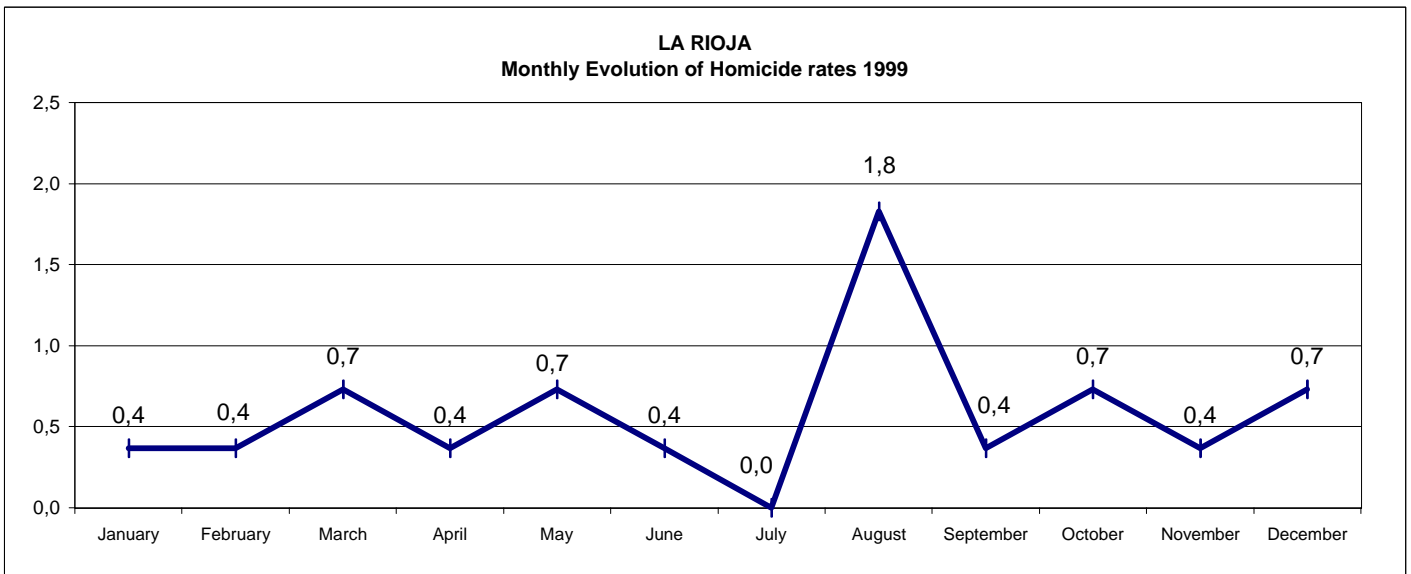
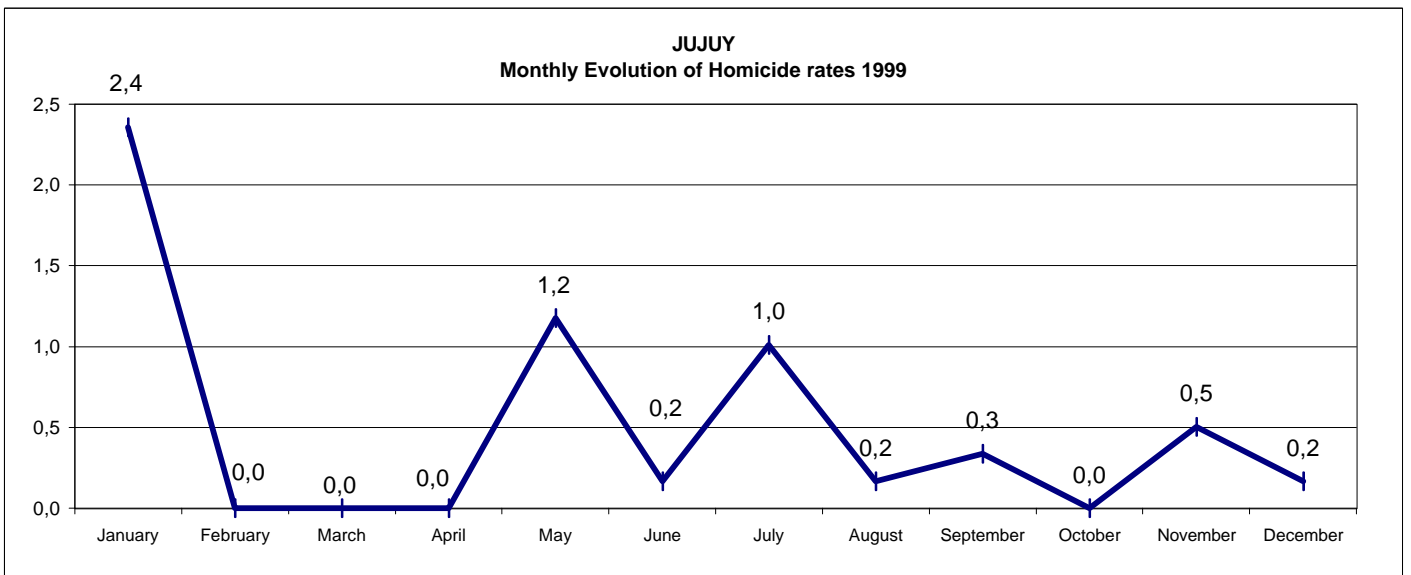
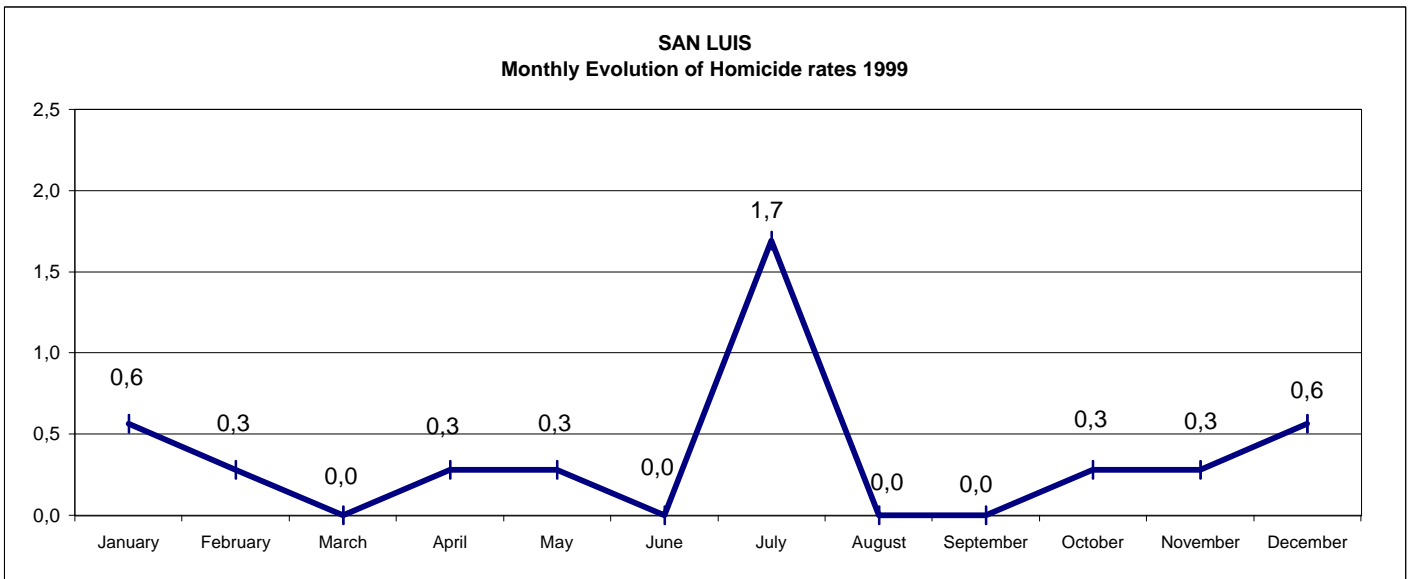


TABLE 32 - GRAPH: MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF HOMICIDE RATES BY 100,000 POPULATION

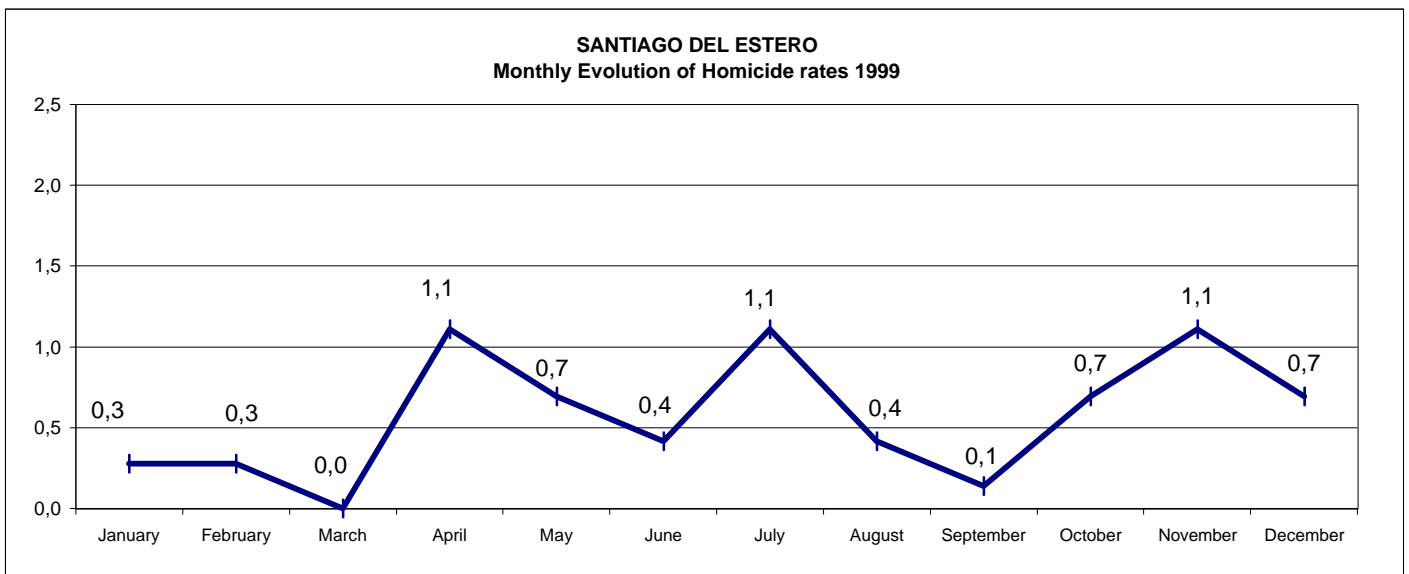
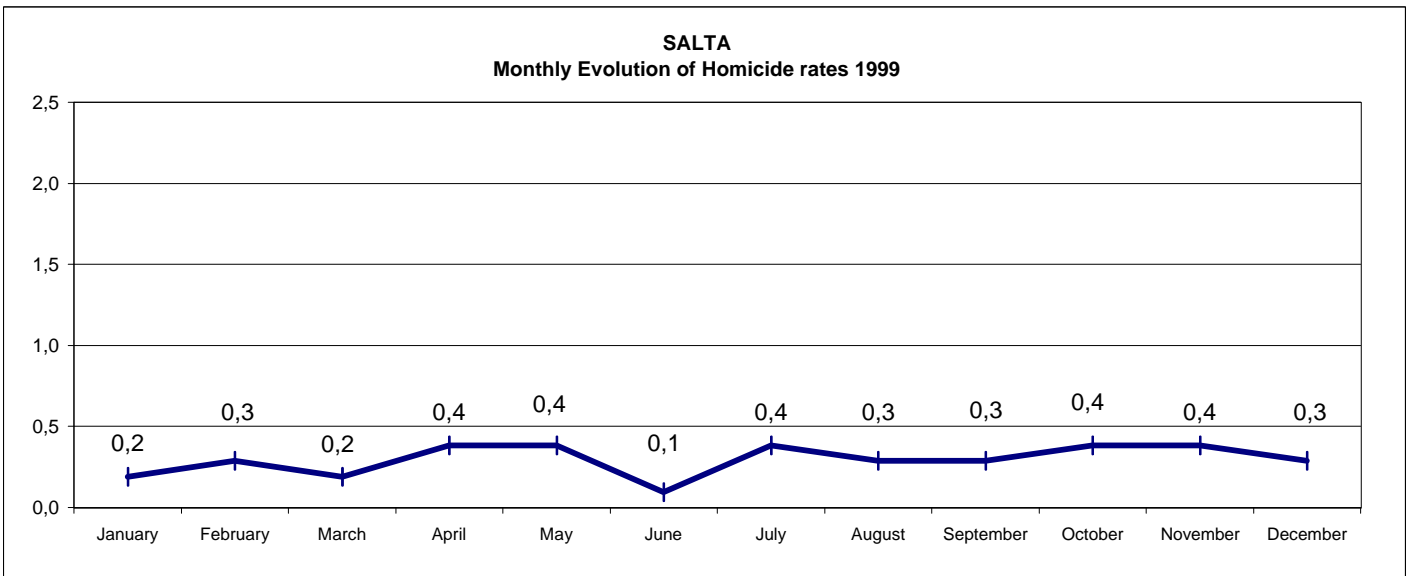
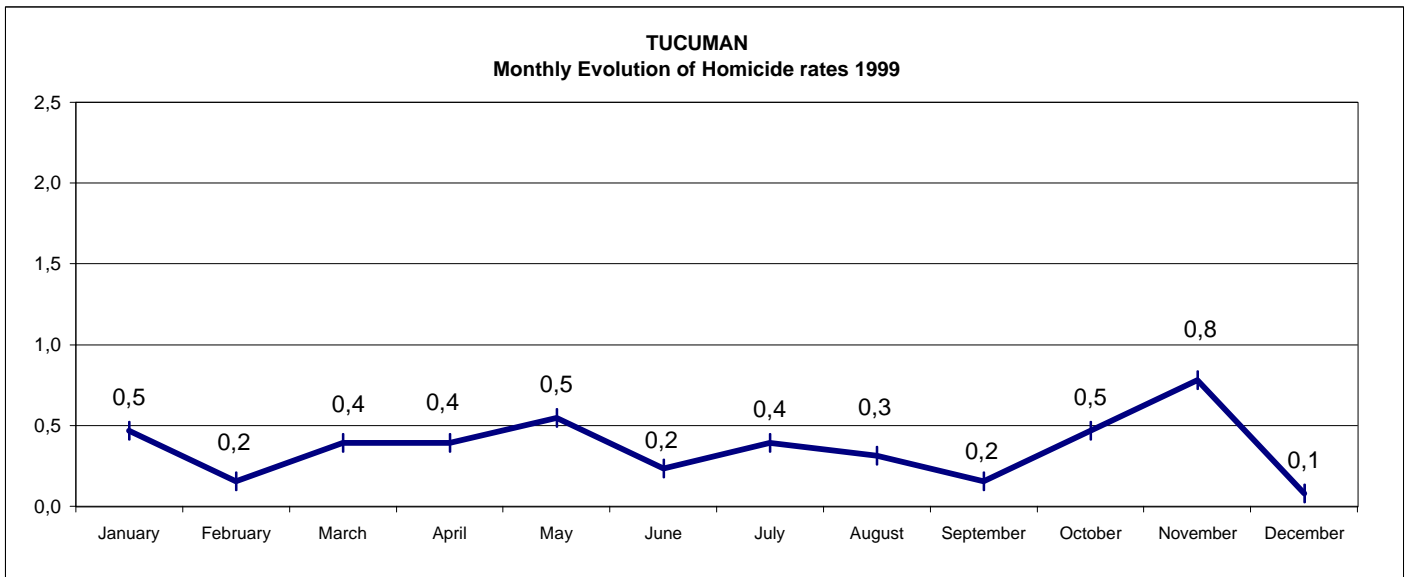


TABLE 32 - GRAPH: MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF HOMICIDE RATES BY 100,000 POPULATION

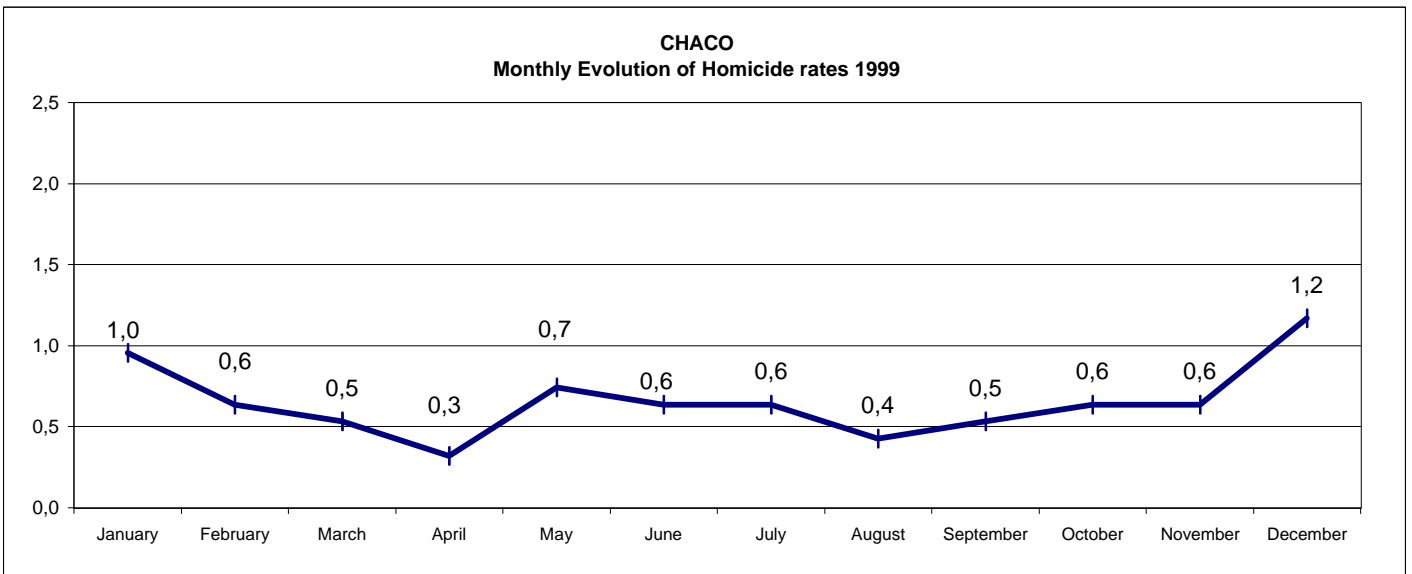
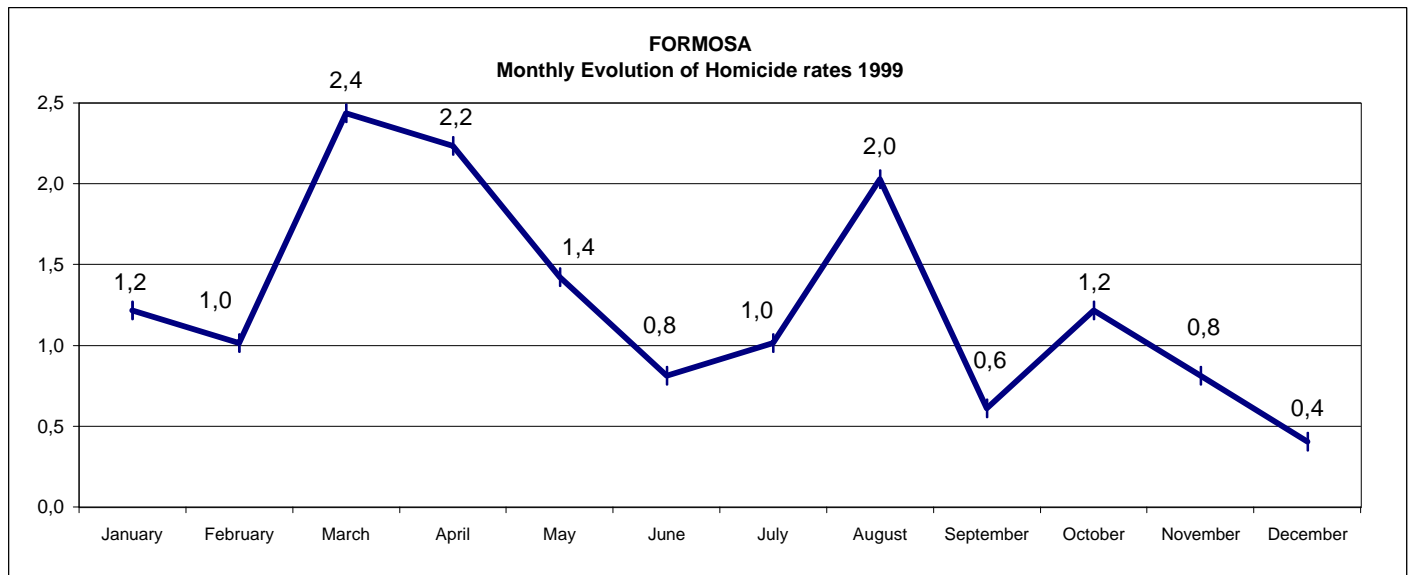
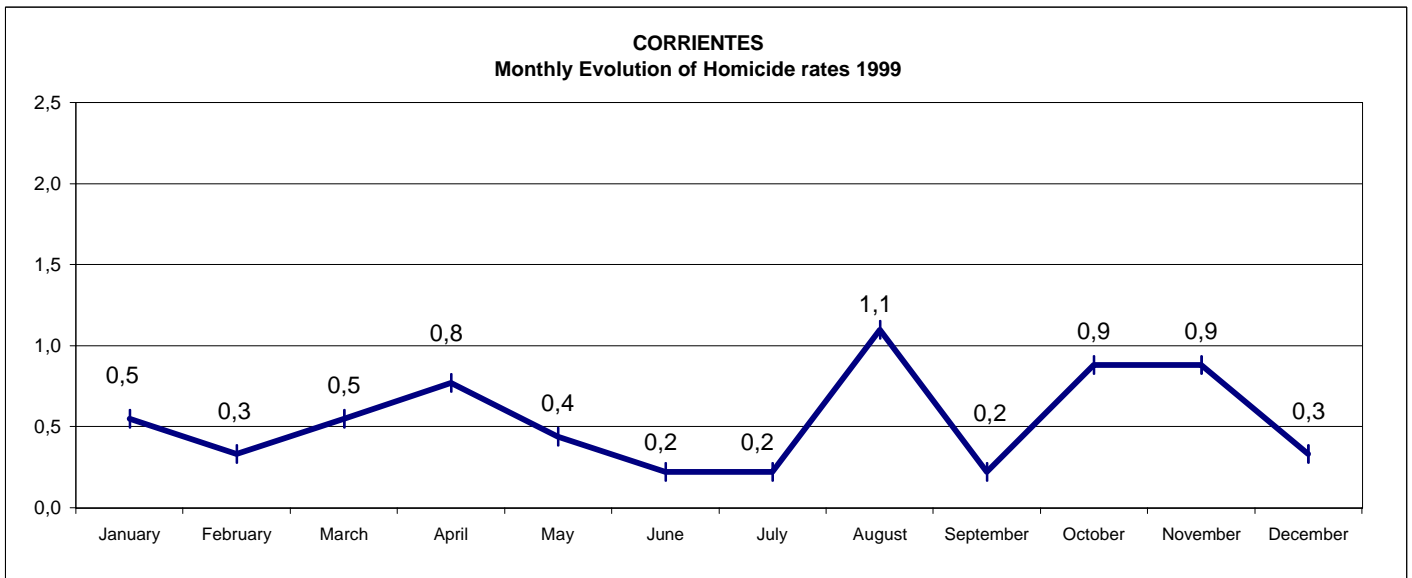


TABLE 32 - GRAPH: MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF HOMICIDE RATES BY 100,000 POPULATION

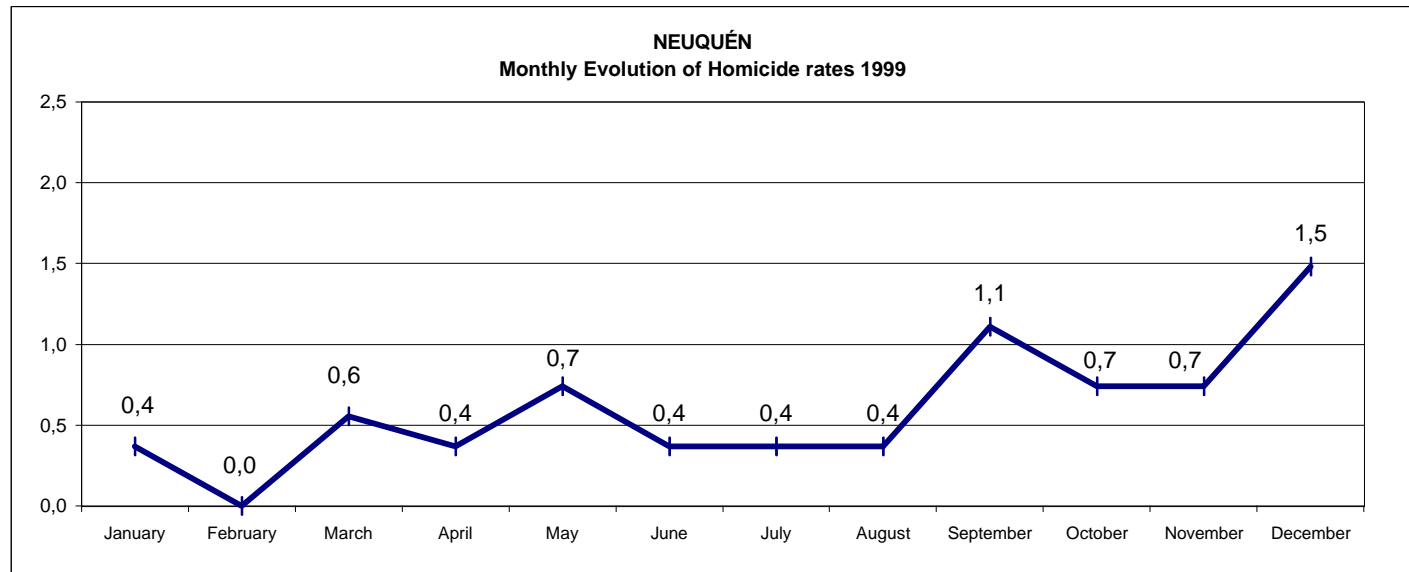
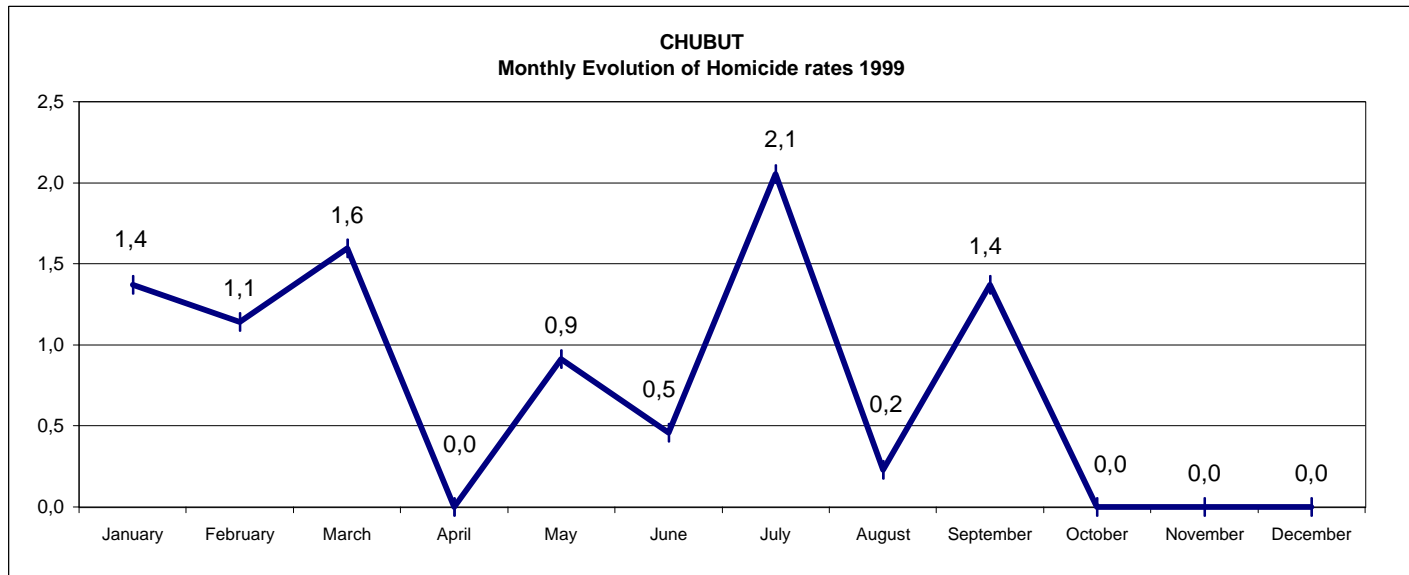
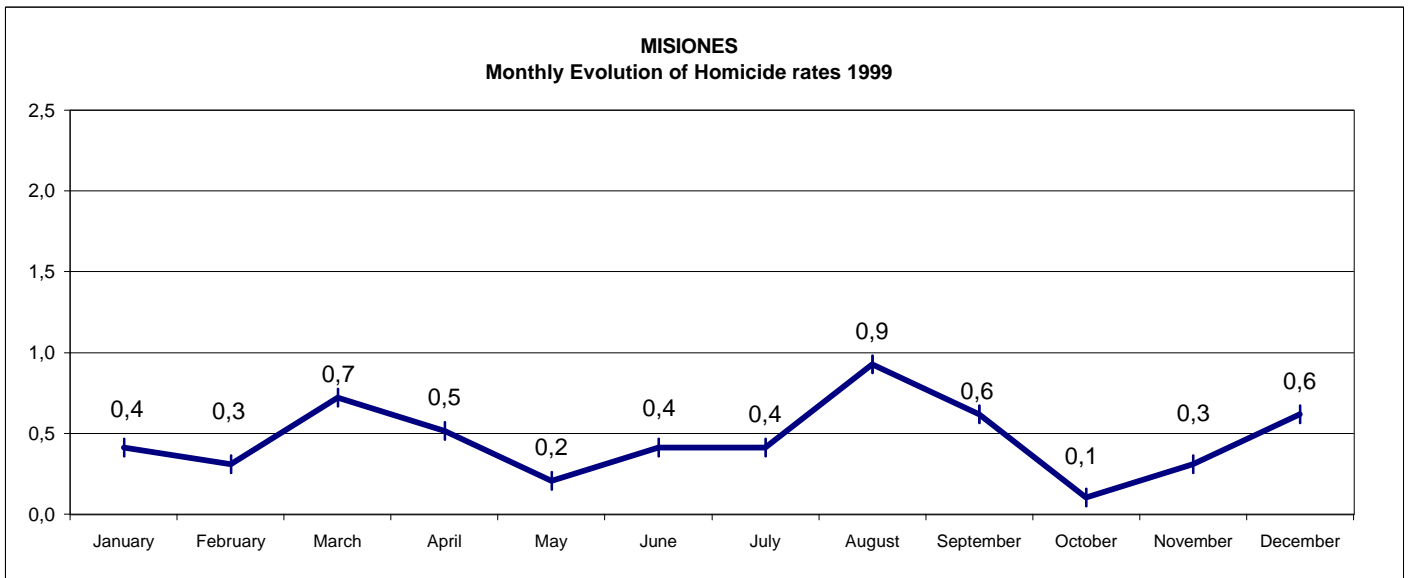


TABLE 32 - GRAPH: MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF HOMICIDE RATES BY 100,000 POPULATION

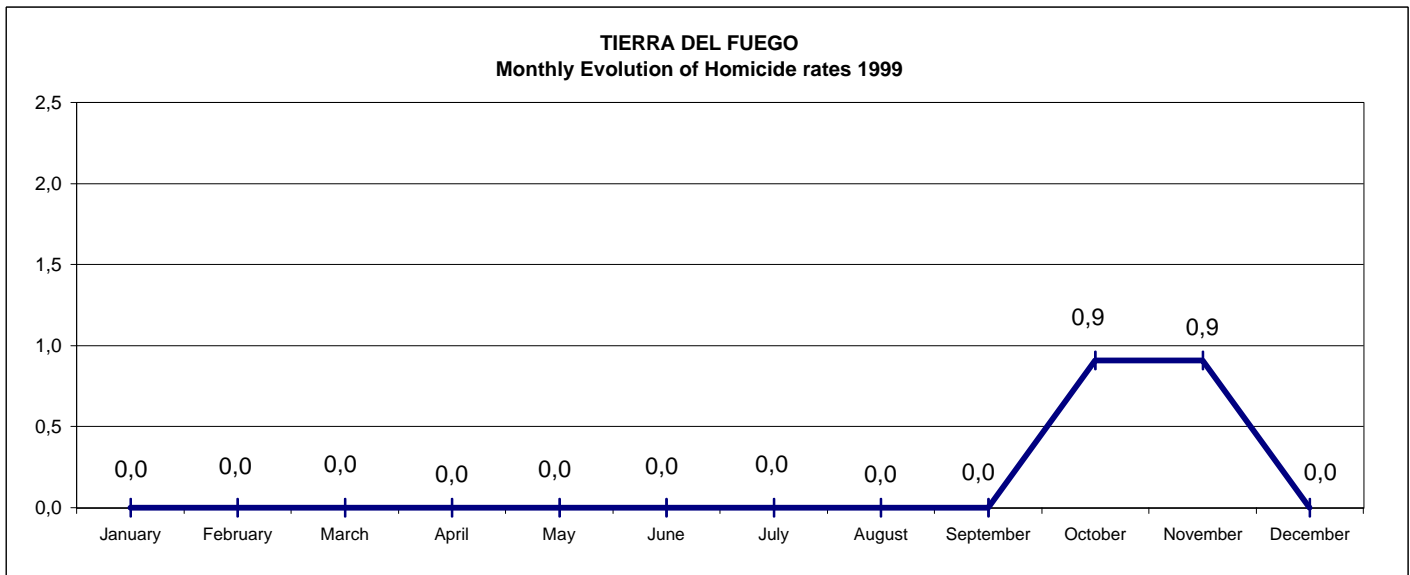
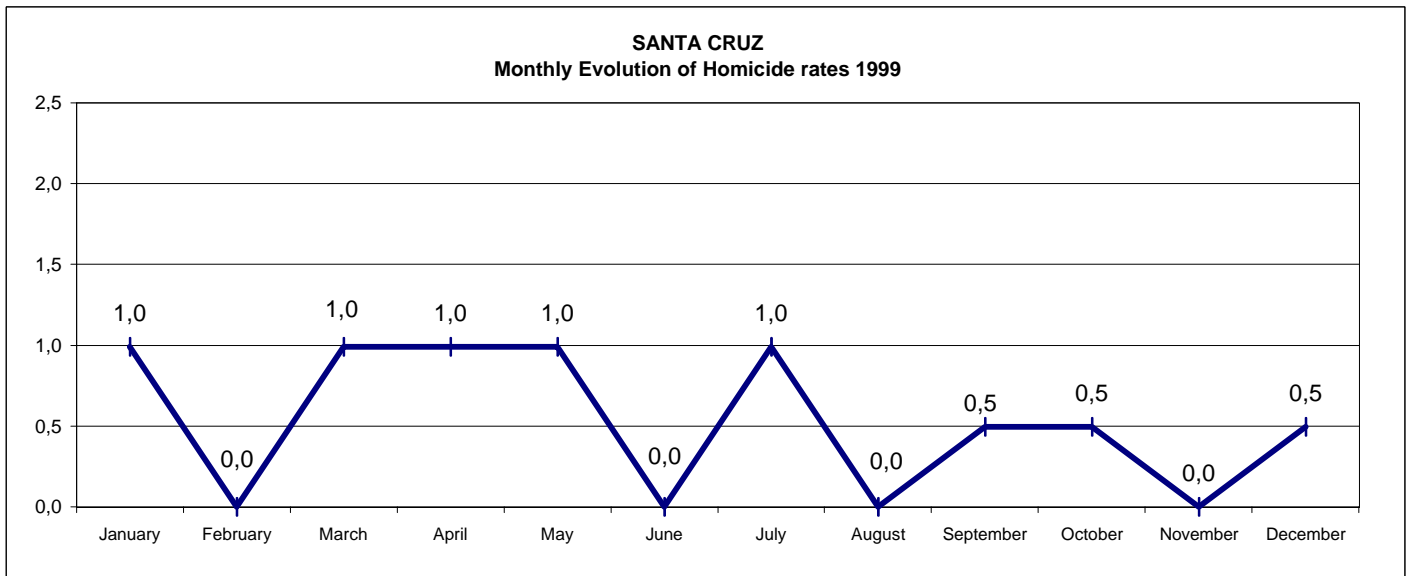
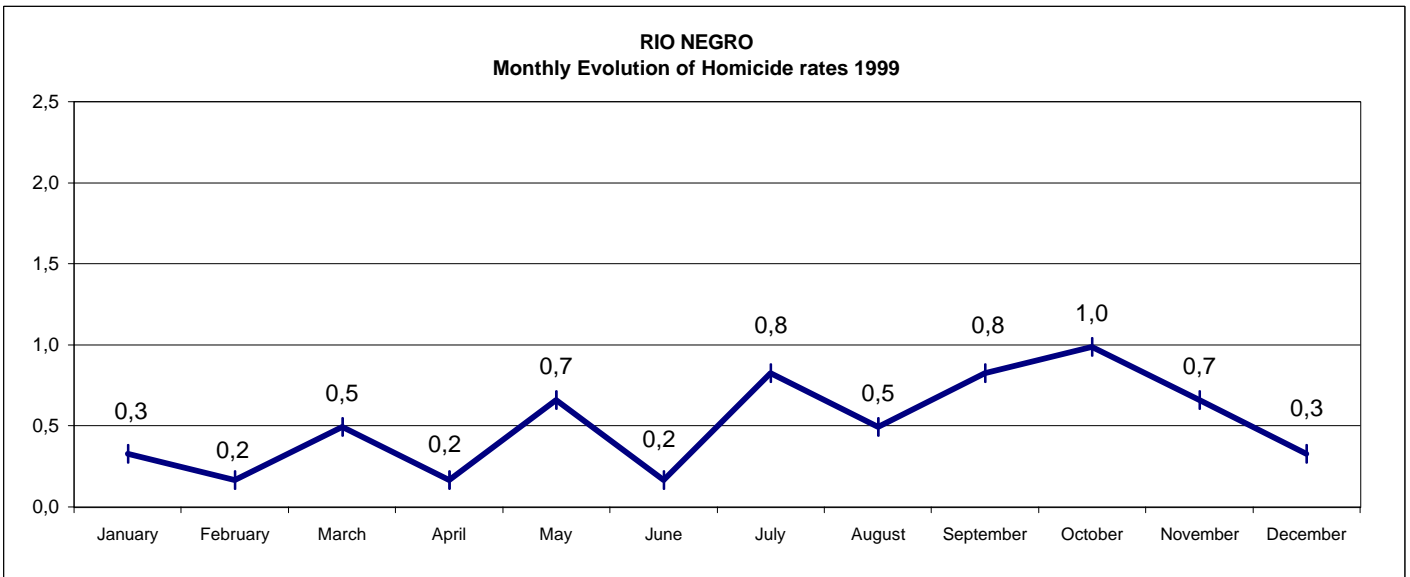


TABLE 33 - A

EVOLUTION OF CRIMES FROM 1990 TO 1999 - TOTAL COUNTRY AND BY PROVINCE

ABSOLUTE VALUES AND RATES BY 100,000 POPULATION

PROVINCE	Year 1990		Year 1991		Year 1992		Year 1993		Year 1994		Year 1995		Year 1996		Year 1997		Year 1998		Year 1999	
	Abs.value	Rate	Abs.value	Rate	Abs.value	Rate	Abs.value	Rate	Abs.value	Rate	Abs.value	Rate	Abs.value	Rate	Abs.value	Rate	Abs.value	Rate	Abs.value	Rate
Buenos Aires	123.537	983	109.903	863	147.798	1.146	146.184	1.120	159.290	1.205	149.113	1.114	170.726	1.260	207.821	1.516	243.680	1.756	312.292	2.223
Catamarca	4.439	1.697	4.532	1.701	5.033	1.851	5.503	1.982	6.496	2.292	7.148	2.472	8.004	2.714	9.013	2.998	9.239	3.015	10.087	3.230
Chaco	23.143	2.768	18.867	2.225	19.122	2.224	18.741	2.149	18.441	2.086	21.494	2.399	24.725	2.725	27.078	2.947	28.115	3.024	33.492	3.560
Chubut	5.998	1.705	5.264	1.463	5.568	1.509	5.465	1.442	5.891	1.514	8.096	2.028	8.566	2.095	9.472	2.263	8.525	1.990	8.995	2.053
Ciudad Bs. As.	61.203	2.046	42.796	1.422	30.987	1.027	38.306	1.267	64.086	2.119	120.394	3.976	126.920	4.185	144.080	4.744	172.047	5.659	191.755	6.301
Córdoba	71.104	2.573	61.078	2.183	56.956	2.011	69.126	2.413	72.837	2.514	86.897	2.966	103.142	3.482	100.563	3.358	97.900	3.234	104.362	3.412
Corrientes	11.864	1.498	10.225	1.271	10.351	1.266	11.973	1.441	14.053	1.664	14.124	1.647	16.450	1.889	18.052	2.043	18.894	2.108	21.335	2.347
Entre Ríos	14.600	1.430	12.987	1.259	13.353	1.282	14.349	1.365	13.767	1.299	14.205	1.329	18.772	1.741	20.546	1.890	20.078	1.832	20.922	1.894
Formosa	4.277	1.089	3.706	922	3.806	923	4.217	995	4.196	963	4.601	1.029	5.407	1.180	6.278	1.337	7.875	1.637	8.706	1.768
Jujuy	15.417	3.034	14.551	2.816	14.260	2.712	15.488	2.892	16.334	2.995	17.851	3.216	18.882	3.343		0		0	7.106	1.196
La Pampa	6.593	2.556	6.873	2.620	5.800	2.170	7.077	2.599	7.419	2.674	8.346	2.956	9.208	3.206	9.519	3.260	8.971	3.023	10.585	3.511
La Rioja	3.428	1.576	2.930	1.317	3.482	1.525	3.749	1.598	4.662	1.933	5.344	2.159	5.103	2.010	5.028	1.931	5.149	1.930	5.376	1.966
Mendoza	30.387	2.159	28.247	1.978	27.658	1.910	37.584	2.559	47.706	3.204	47.314	3.136	56.096	3.669	65.745	4.245	81.268	5.181	89.930	5.663
Misiones	9.458	1.215	10.037	1.261	10.223	1.252	9.384	1.119	10.202	1.184	12.165	1.376	10.939	1.207	12.807	1.380	13.978	1.471	15.473	1.591
Neuquén	9.025	2.388	14.655	3.748	15.614	3.835	13.728	3.227	14.683	3.303	18.472	3.987	25.728	5.340	18.443	3.682	21.417	4.115	24.418	4.519
Río Negro	10.024	2.004	8.007	1.569	8.451	1.618	8.527	1.595	9.737	1.779	11.566	2.067	12.907	2.259	13.456	2.308	15.193	2.554	16.797	2.769
Salta	32.308	3.775	29.841	3.417	32.799	3.672	32.706	3.576	38.179	4.077	36.352	3.794		0		0		0	25.853	2.474
San Juan	15.318	2.899	11.153	2.087	10.484	1.941	11.484	2.106	7.862	1.429	9.463	1.704	13.296	2.374	16.330	2.891	19.848	3.485	21.260	3.703
San Luis	3.267	1.156	2.964	1.025	3.655	1.232	4.511	1.479	4.313	1.375	5.066	1.574	6.039	1.830	5.835	1.725	5.474	1.579	6.741	1.899
Santa Cruz	3.394	2.160	3.045	1.890	3.090	1.864	3.508	2.054	3.836	2.179	3.943	2.176	5.509	2.958	5.253	2.746	14.613	7.439	6.388	3.168
Santa Fe	62.729	2.241	56.142	1.983	57.697	2.016	63.162	2.185	66.477	2.277	67.532	2.290	72.074	2.419	76.148	2.531	82.227	2.706	73.968	2.410
Sgo. del Estero	16.285	2.423	12.600	1.856	12.327	1.800	11.451	1.660	11.639	1.675	11.853	1.693	13.199	1.871	13.992	1.969	15.570	2.175	15.799	2.191
Tierra del Fuego	600	925	709	1.034	770	1.049	1.059	1.342	1.478	1.747	1.814	2.016	2.559	2.695	2.568	2.572	2.409	2.298	2.884	2.622
Tucumán	16.313	1.433	14.011	1.214	16.383	1.400	18.280	1.542	20.203	1.682	21.042	1.730	23.719	1.925	23.661	1.897	25.596	2.027	24.924	1.950
Gendarmería	2.961		2.468		2.291		2.112		1.801		2.243		2.422		2.080		2.474		2.793	
Prefectura	959		670		517		519		588		721		854		932		975			
Superintend.	1.609		1.029		663		667		1.036		3.308		1.484		1.640		1.433			
TOTAL COUNTRY	560.240	1.722	489.290	1.484	519.138	1.553	558.860	1.650	627.212	1.828	710.467	2.043	762.730	2.166	816.340	2.288	922.948	2.555	1.062.241	2.904

TABLE 33 - B

EVOLUTION OF CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON FROM 1990 TO 1999 - TOTAL COUNTRY AND BY PROVINCE

ABSOLUTE VALUES AND RATES BY 100,000 POPULATION

PROVINCE	Year 1990		Year 1991		Year 1992		Year 1993		Year 1994		Year 1995		Year 1996		Year 1997		Year 1998		Year 1999	
	Abs.value	Rate	Abs.value	Rate	Abs.value	Rate	Abs.value	Rate	Abs.value	Rate	Abs.value	Rate	Abs.value	Rate	Abs.value	Rate	Abs.value	Rate	Abs.value	Rate
Buenos Aires	15.498	123	15.904	125	20.190	157	25.171	193	31.657	240	27.531	206	33.283	246	39.110	285	45.878	331	51.027	363
Catamarca	971	371	1.109	416	1.288	474	1.320	475	1.805	637	1.848	639	1.795	609	2.112	703	2.002	653	2.121	679
Chaco	2.453	293	2.582	305	2.552	297	2.677	307	2.841	321	2.828	316	3.120	344	3.667	399	3.563	383	3.867	411
Chubut	929	264	1.006	280	1.211	328	1.140	301	1.121	288	1.529	383	1.684	412	1.909	456	2.042	477	1.942	443
Ciudad Bs. As.	6.148	206	6.130	204	5.521	183	5.245	174	7.889	261	17.116	565	24.362	803	22.637	745	21.207	698	23.267	764
Córdoba	8.004	290	9.219	329	10.105	357	13.914	486	15.019	518	14.215	485	15.942	538	17.330	579	16.213	536	14.204	464
Corrientes	954	120	1.196	149	1.031	126	1.351	163	1.469	174	1.577	184	1.637	188	2.035	230	2.080	232	2.943	324
Entre Ríos	2.597	254	2.755	267	3.309	318	3.391	323	4.021	379	3.499	327	4.080	378	4.507	415	4.728	431	4.671	423
Formosa	984	251	1.008	251	1.061	257	1.292	305	1.443	331	1.357	304	1.669	364	1.941	413	2.693	560	2.216	450
Jujuy	2.598	511	2.725	527	2.923	556	3.015	563	3.229	592	3.551	640	3.784	670		0		0	1.341	226
La Pampa	924	358	1.050	400	882	330	1.198	440	1.066	384	1.142	404	1.159	404	1.267	434	1.219	411	1.494	496
La Rioja	817	376	710	319	1.208	529	1.130	482	1.577	654	1.812	732	1.789	705	1.810	695	1.828	685	1.574	576
Mendoza	4.901	348	4.153	291	4.322	298	5.669	386	8.525	573	11.871	787	13.248	867	16.076	1.038	18.510	1.180	19.710	1.241
Misiones	1.574	202	2.340	294	1.874	229	1.738	207	1.840	213	2.052	232	1.490	164	1.814	195	1.570	165	2.309	237
Neuquén	976	258	1.597	408	1.607	395	1.442	339	1.644	370	2.206	476	3.265	678	2.130	425	2.724	523	4.259	788
Río Negro	1.019	204	905	177	919	176	788	147	1.206	220	1.426	255	1.590	278	1.641	281	1.917	322	2.350	387
Salta	5.637	659	5.894	675	6.461	723	6.504	711	7.468	797	6.606	689		0		0		0	6.510	623
San Juan	1.170	221	1.055	197	1.169	216	1.373	252	1.144	208	1.288	232	2.064	368	2.609	462	2.680	471	2.849	496
San Luis	855	303	1.014	351	1.177	397	1.590	521	1.378	439	1.347	418	1.540	467	1.544	456	1.520	439	1.722	485
Santa Cruz	411	262	375	233	434	262	535	313	557	316	678	374	909	488	1.022	534	2.626	1.337	1.207	599
Santa Fe	10.935	391	12.529	442	14.334	501	16.968	587	18.924	648	18.167	616	18.142	609	18.373	611	20.212	665	20.848	679
Sgo. del Estero	3.766	560	3.941	581	4.713	688	3.781	548	3.487	502	3.862	552	4.266	605	4.037	568	3.923	548	4.292	595
Tierra del Fuego	68	105	110	160	117	159	217	275	255	301	316	351	422	444	402	403	449	428	579	526
Tucumán	4.591	403	4.533	393	5.414	463	6.369	537	6.943	578	7.164	589	7.479	607	8.739	700	8.745	692	8.400	657
Gendarmería	29		44		11		14		8		6		16		21		21		24	
Prefectura	43		50		60		68		84		110		127		158		169			
Superintend.	12		15		5		5		24		31		11		6		26			
TOTAL COUNTRY	78.864	242	83.949	255	93.898	281	107.905	319	126.624	369	135.135	389	148.873	423	156.897	440	168.545	467	185.726	508

TABLE 33 - C

EVOLUTION OF PROPERTY CRIMES FROM 1990 TO 1999 - TOTAL COUNTRY AND BY PROVINCE

ABSOLUTE VALUES AND RATES BY 100,000 POPULATION

PROVINCE	Year 1990		Year 1991		Year 1992		Year 1993		Year 1994		Year 1995		Year 1996		Year 1997		Year 1998		Year 1999	
	Abs.value	Rate	Abs.value	Rate	Abs.value	Rate	Abs.value	Rate	Abs.value	Rate	Abs.value	Rate	Abs.value	Rate	Abs.value	Rate	Abs.value	Rate	Abs.value	Rate
Buenos Aires	77.430	616	66.469	522	95.820	743	88.335	677	90.794	687	91.059	681	101.614	750	131.325	958	156.852	1.130	207.252	1.475
Catamarca	3.257	1.245	3.200	1.201	3.522	1.295	3.895	1.403	4.362	1.539	4.767	1.648	5.409	1.834	6.002	1.996	6.192	2.021	6.745	2.160
Chaco	18.882	2.259	14.580	1.720	14.708	1.710	14.278	1.637	13.683	1.548	16.483	1.840	19.266	2.123	20.603	2.243	21.760	2.340	26.356	2.801
Chubut	4.386	1.247	3.519	978	3.472	941	3.413	901	3.855	991	5.226	1.309	5.239	1.282	5.855	1.399	4.908	1.146	5.690	1.298
Ciudad Bs. As.	50.606	1.692	32.025	1.064	21.181	702	26.853	888	49.016	1.621	83.419	2.755	81.876	2.700	101.285	3.335	123.415	4.059	136.692	4.491
Córdoba	56.232	2.035	44.382	1.586	39.997	1.412	47.219	1.648	48.922	1.689	62.939	2.148	75.928	2.563	71.282	2.380	69.668	2.301	77.900	2.546
Corrientes	10.134	1.280	8.103	1.007	8.335	1.020	9.149	1.101	10.995	1.302	10.619	1.238	12.808	1.471	13.719	1.553	14.419	1.609	15.819	1.740
Entre Ríos	10.414	1.020	8.336	808	7.893	758	8.474	806	7.910	746	8.838	827	12.213	1.133	12.886	1.185	11.878	1.084	12.764	1.155
Formosa	2.746	699	2.210	550	2.290	555	2.424	572	2.212	508	2.571	575	2.963	647	3.344	712	4.256	885	5.143	1.044
Jujuy	12.174	2.396	10.398	2.013	9.304	1.769	9.575	1.788	10.213	1.873	11.168	2.012	11.924	2.111		0		0	4.677	787
La Pampa	5.131	1.990	4.851	1.849	4.487	1.679	5.180	1.902	5.417	1.953	6.237	2.209	6.363	2.216	6.465	2.214	6.573	2.215	7.801	2.588
La Rioja	2.227	1.024	1.913	860	2.008	880	2.302	981	2.761	1.145	3.173	1.282	2.948	1.161	2.868	1.102	2.743	1.028	2.961	1.083
Mendoza	23.108	1.641	21.675	1.518	21.027	1.452	29.856	2.033	36.033	2.420	33.241	2.203	40.343	2.639	46.809	3.022	55.825	3.559	65.500	4.124
Misiones	7.344	944	6.292	791	6.701	821	6.285	749	7.238	840	9.137	1.033	8.796	971	9.704	1.046	11.280	1.187	11.615	1.194
Neuquén	7.328	1.939	11.726	2.999	12.598	3.094	10.992	2.584	11.297	2.542	13.949	3.011	18.920	3.927	13.707	2.737	15.805	3.037	16.884	3.124
Río Negro	8.271	1.654	6.312	1.237	6.800	1.302	7.037	1.316	7.441	1.359	8.667	1.549	9.718	1.701	10.146	1.740	11.238	1.889	11.990	1.977
Salta	19.704	2.302	16.392	1.877	17.277	1.934	16.572	1.812	19.268	2.057	20.228	2.111		0		0		0	14.036	1.343
San Juan	13.691	2.591	9.684	1.812	8.921	1.652	9.653	1.770	6.264	1.138	7.735	1.393	10.638	1.899	12.743	2.256	15.463	2.715	16.913	2.946
San Luis	2.148	760	1.657	573	2.095	706	2.434	798	2.498	797	3.251	1.010	4.016	1.217	3.792	1.121	3.381	976	4.382	1.235
Santa Cruz	2.596	1.652	2.315	1.437	2.218	1.338	2.478	1.451	2.614	1.485	2.677	1.477	3.773	2.026	3.383	1.769	9.547	4.860	3.948	1.958
Santa Fe	41.235	1.473	33.919	1.198	32.902	1.150	33.970	1.175	34.236	1.173	36.880	1.251	39.136	1.314	42.056	1.398	44.369	1.460	44.862	1.462
Sgo. del Estero	11.664	1.735	7.595	1.119	6.241	912	7.072	1.025	7.569	1.089	7.274	1.039	8.202	1.163	8.201	1.154	9.351	1.306	10.101	1.401
Tierra del Fuego	452	697	468	683	516	703	682	864	921	1.089	1.190	1.322	1.738	1.830	1.757	1.759	1.526	1.456	1.746	1.587
Tucumán	10.496	922	7.938	688	8.756	748	9.223	778	9.871	822	10.307	847	11.824	960	10.314	827	11.193	886	11.757	920
Gendarmería	955		664		437		299		173		250		236		233		229		197	
Prefectura	544		350		290		304		379		433		476		548		525			
Superintend.	1.310		749		471		474		490		626		260		265		313			
TOTAL COUNTRY	404.465	1.243	327.722	994	340.267	1.018	358.428	1.058	396.432	1.155	462.344	1.330	496.627	1.410	539.292	1.512	612.709	1.696	723.731	1.979

TABLE 33 - GRAPH: TOTAL RATES AND BY PROVINCE

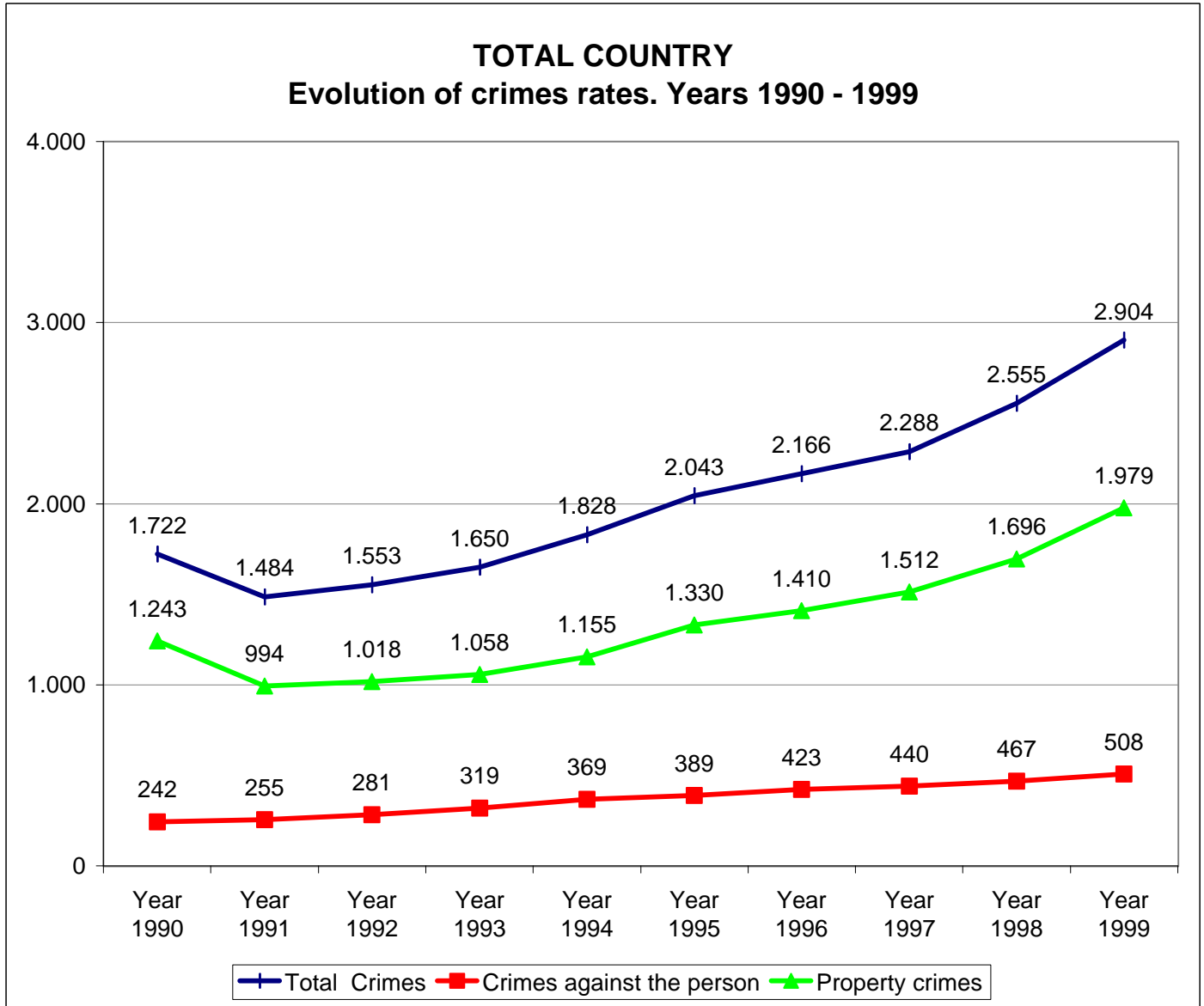


TABLE 33 - GRAPH: TOTAL RATES AND BY PROVINCE

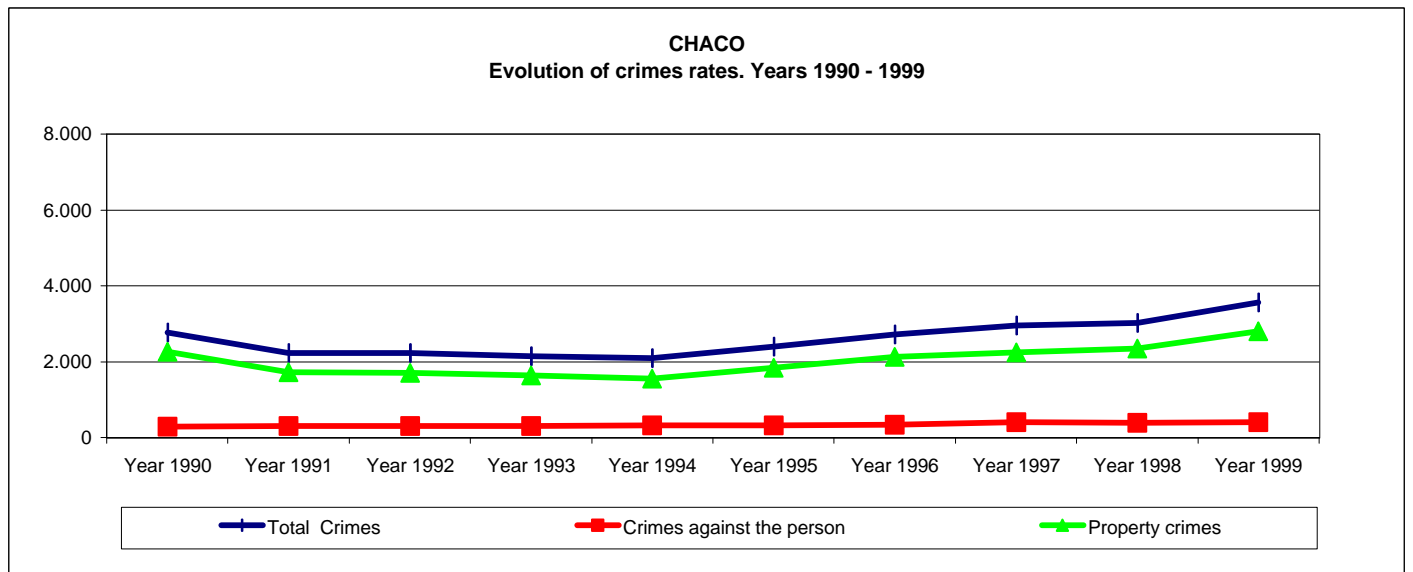
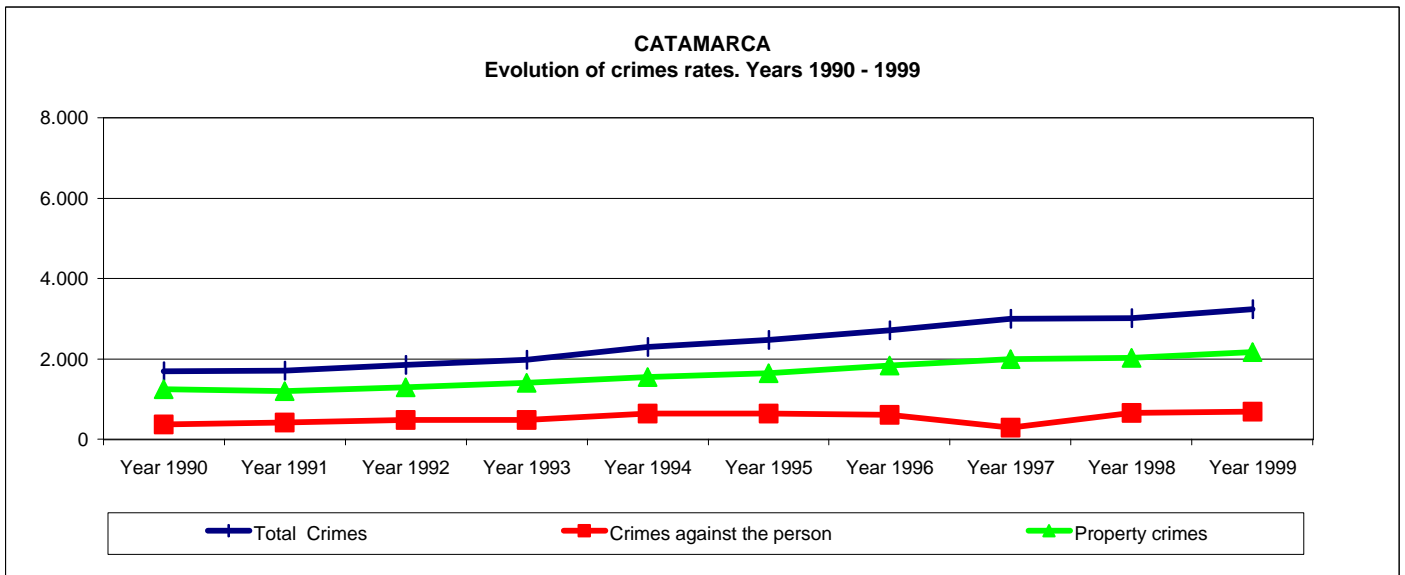
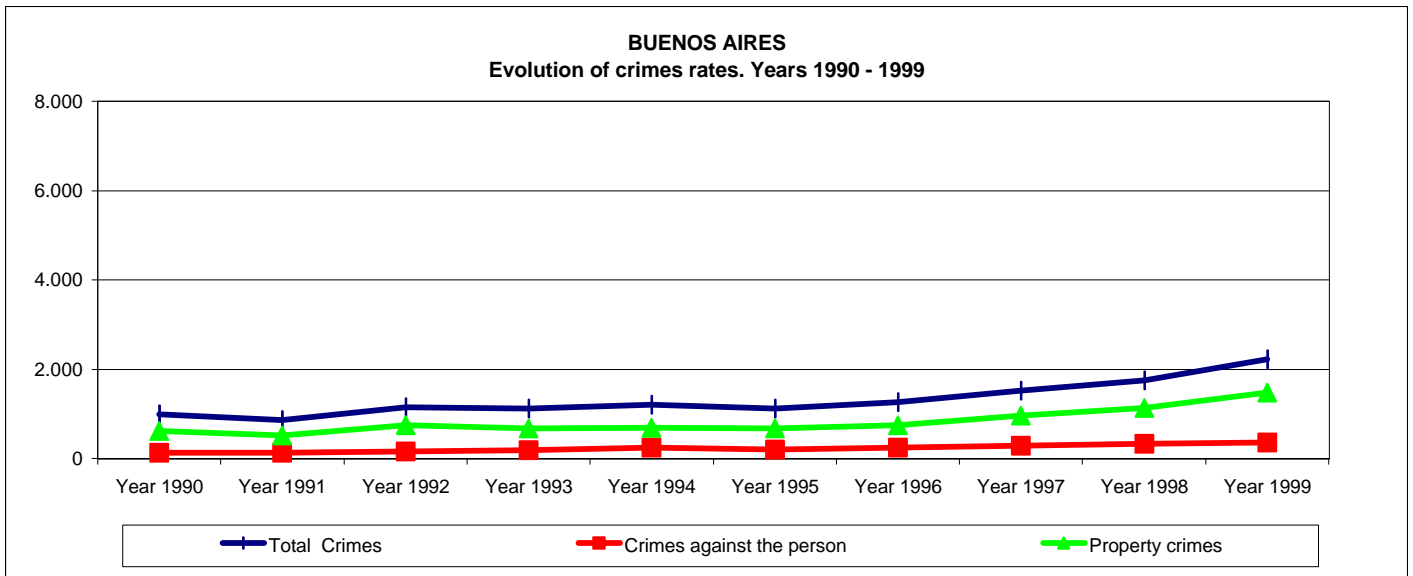


TABLE 33 - GRAPH: TOTAL RATES AND BY PROVINCE

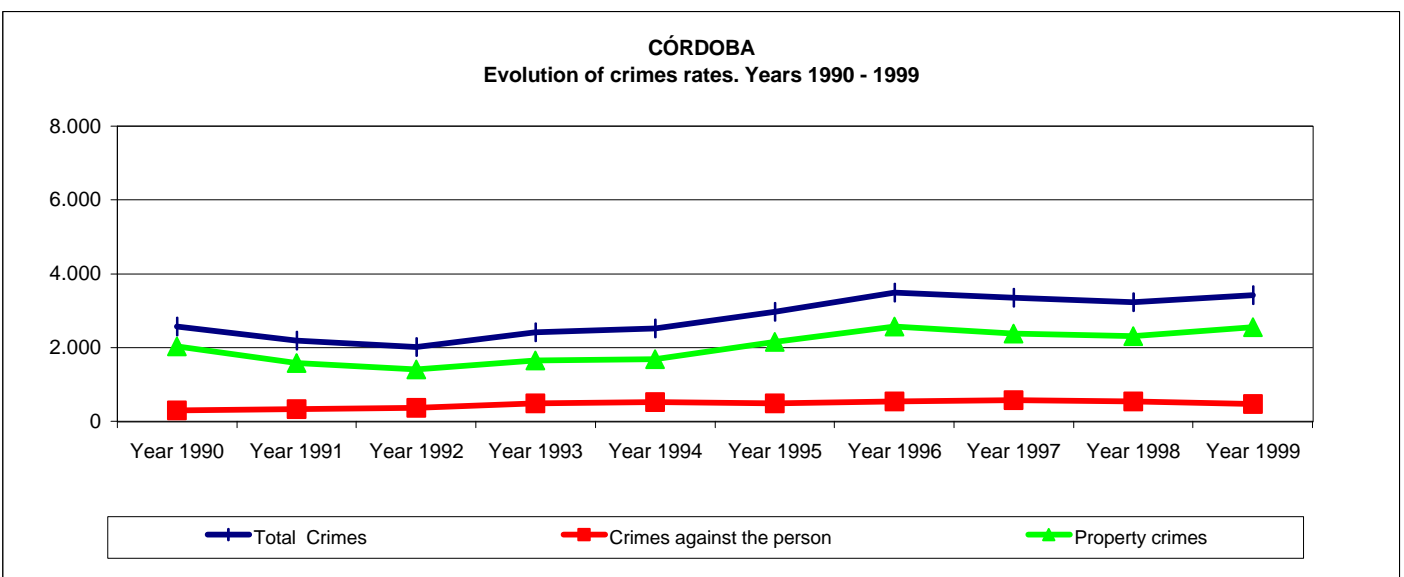
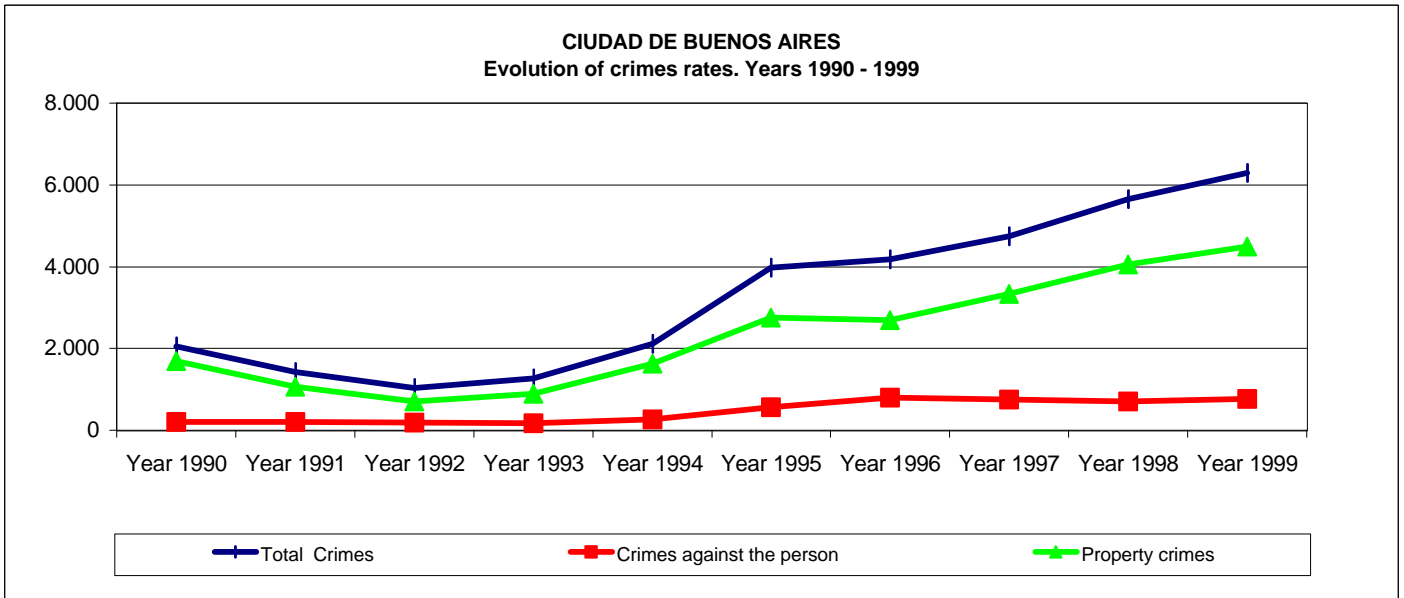
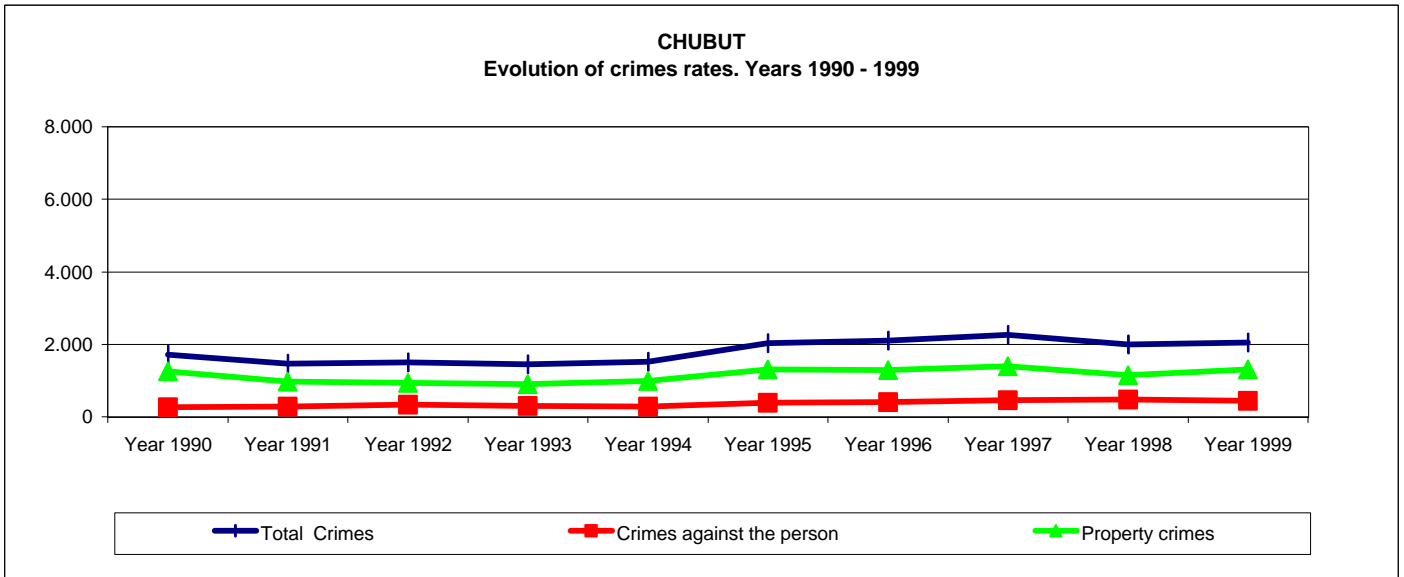


TABLE 33 - GRAPH: TOTAL RATES AND BY PROVINCE

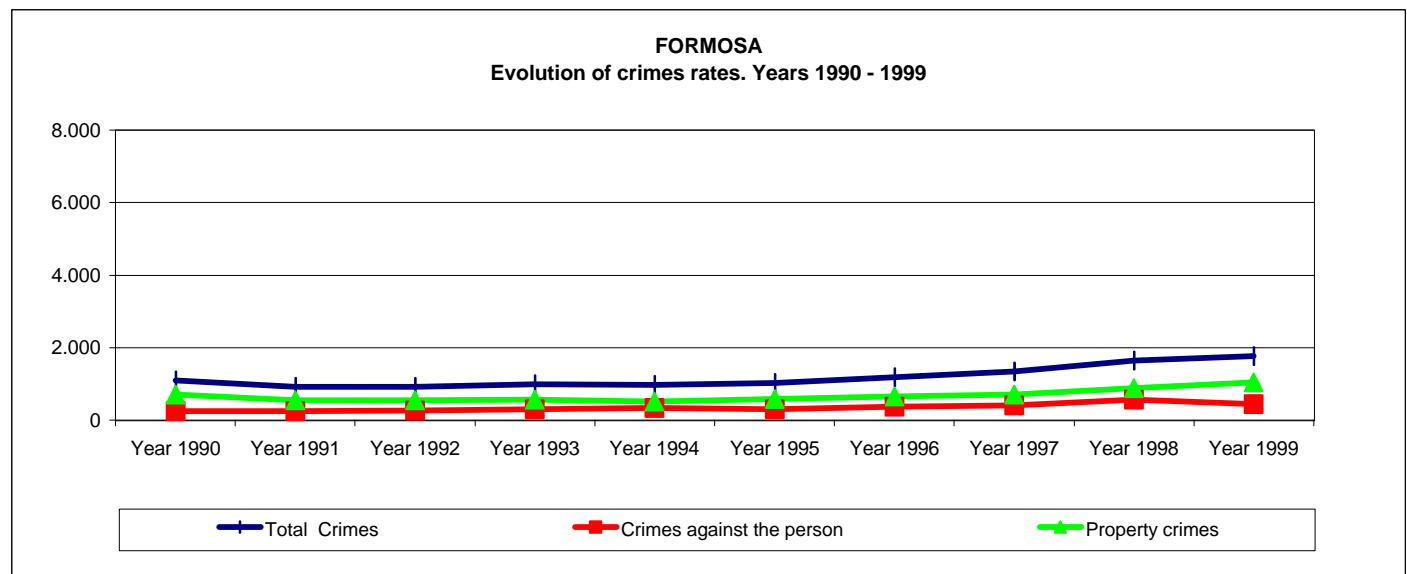
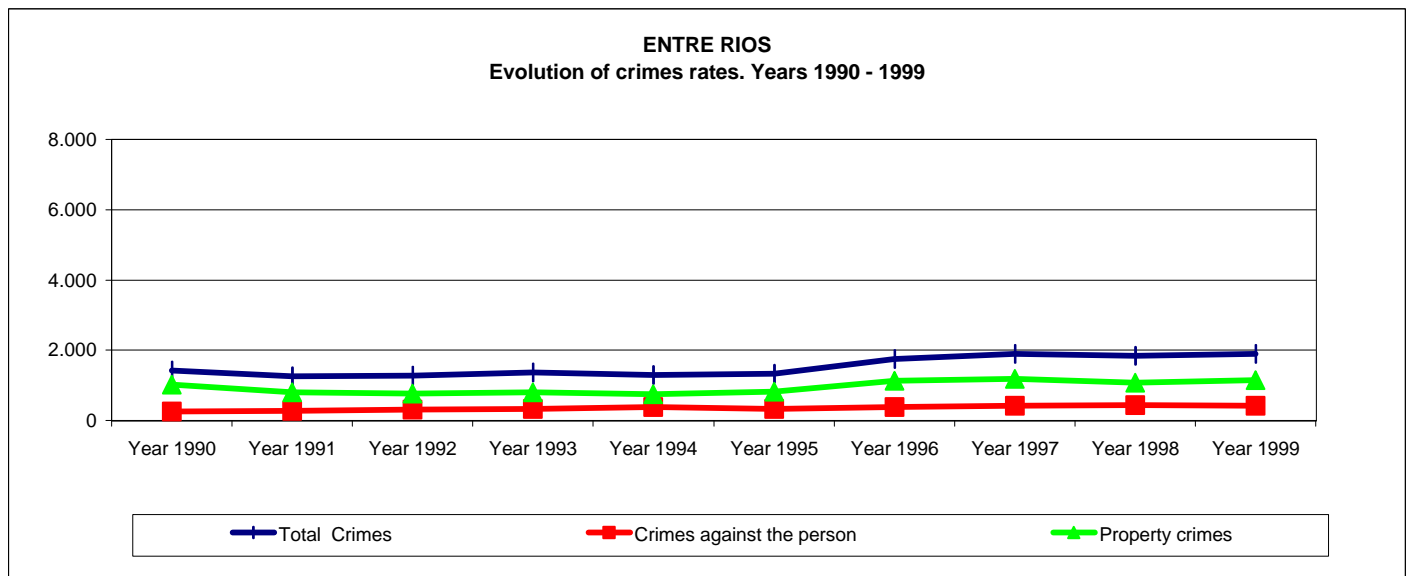
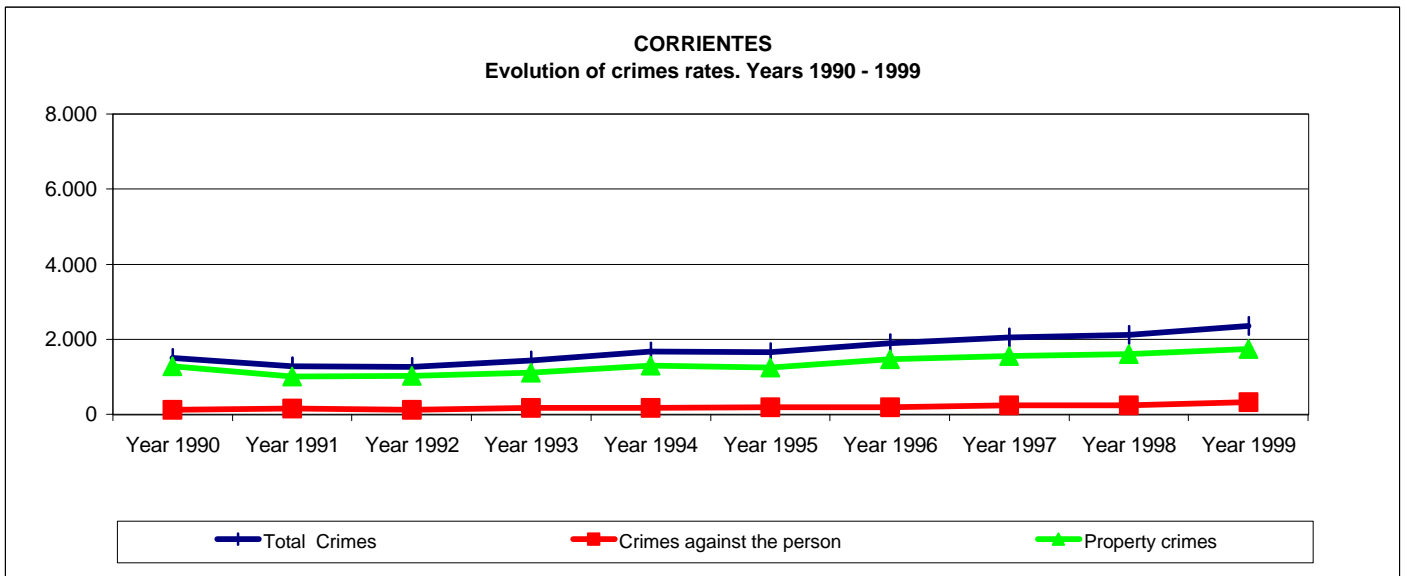


TABLE 33 - GRAPH: TOTAL RATES AND BY PROVINCE

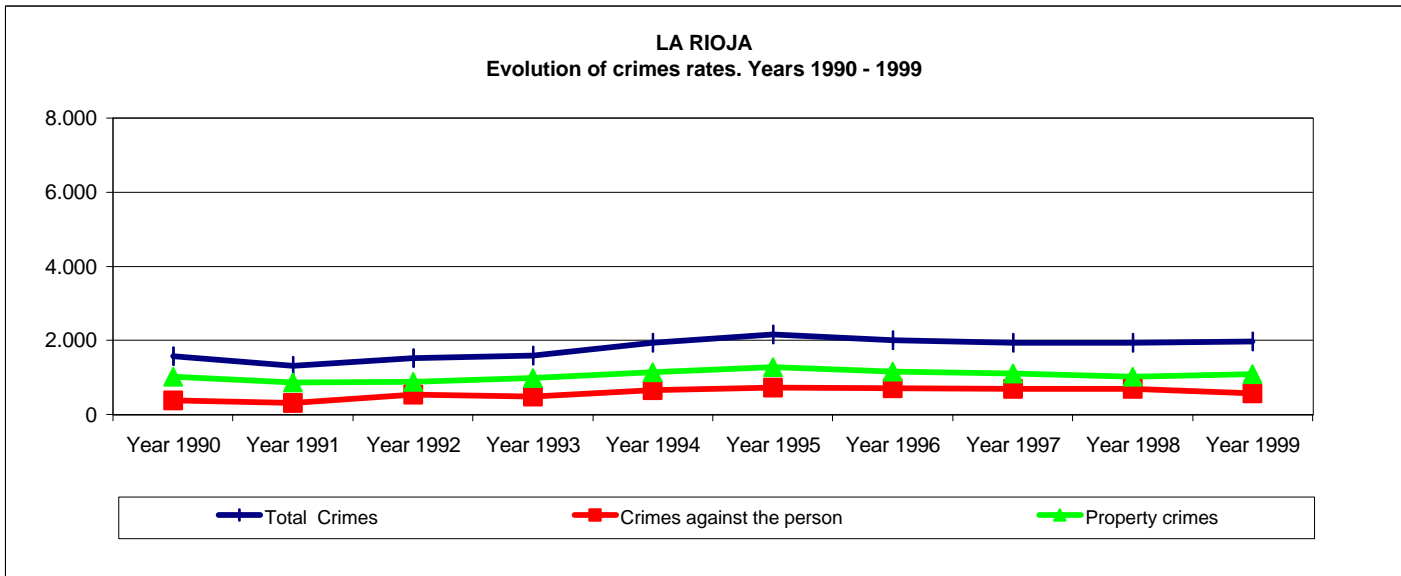
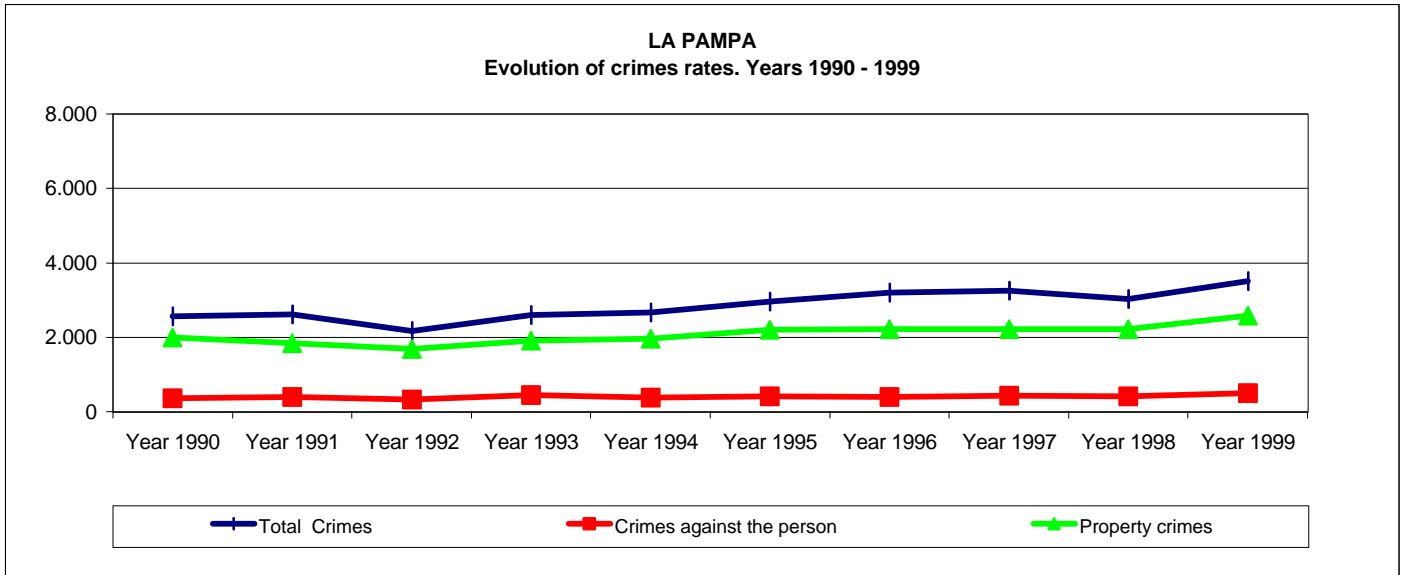
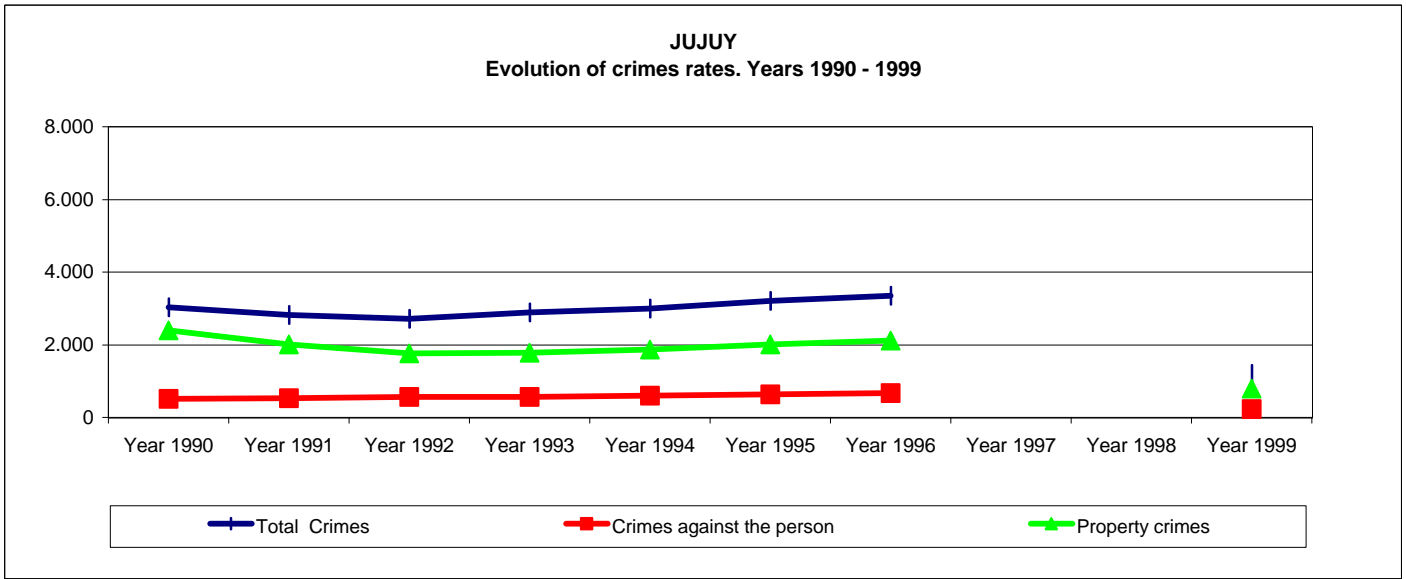


TABLE 33 - GRAPH: TOTAL RATES AND BY PROVINCE

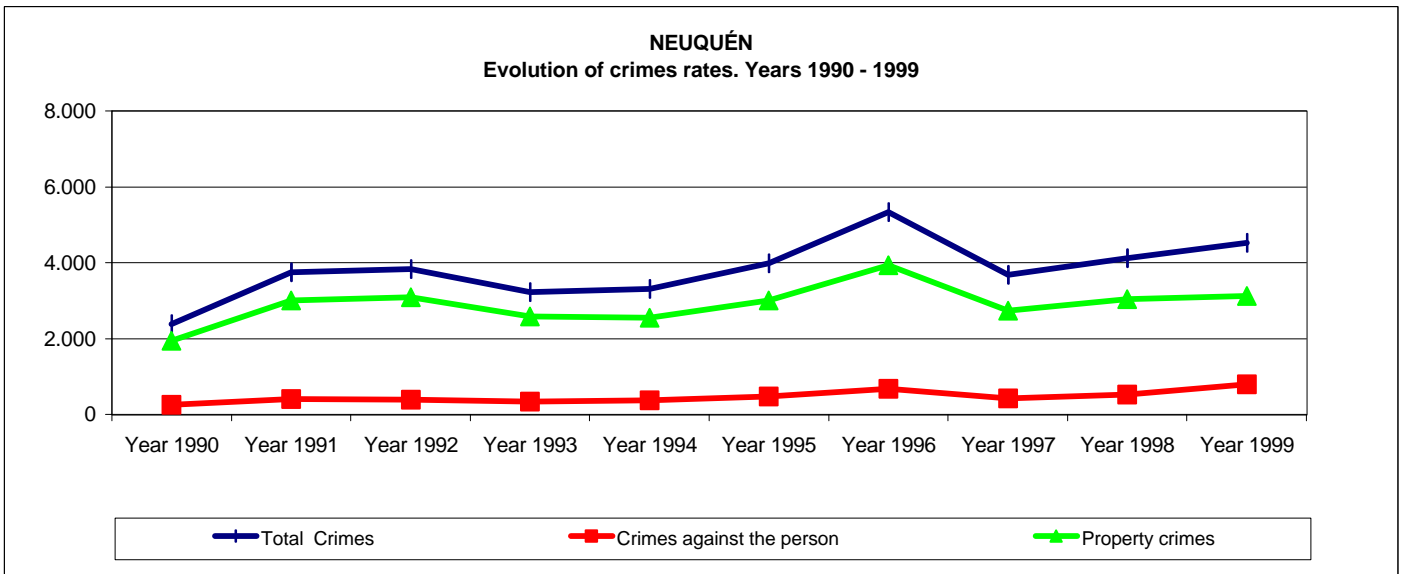
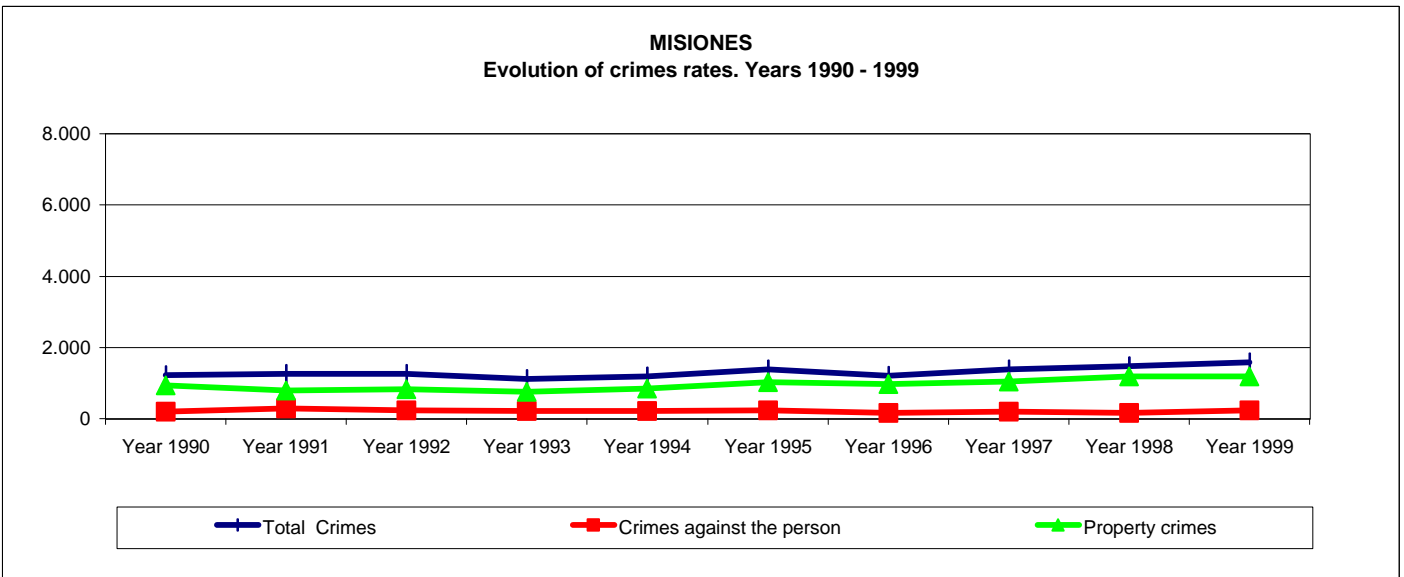
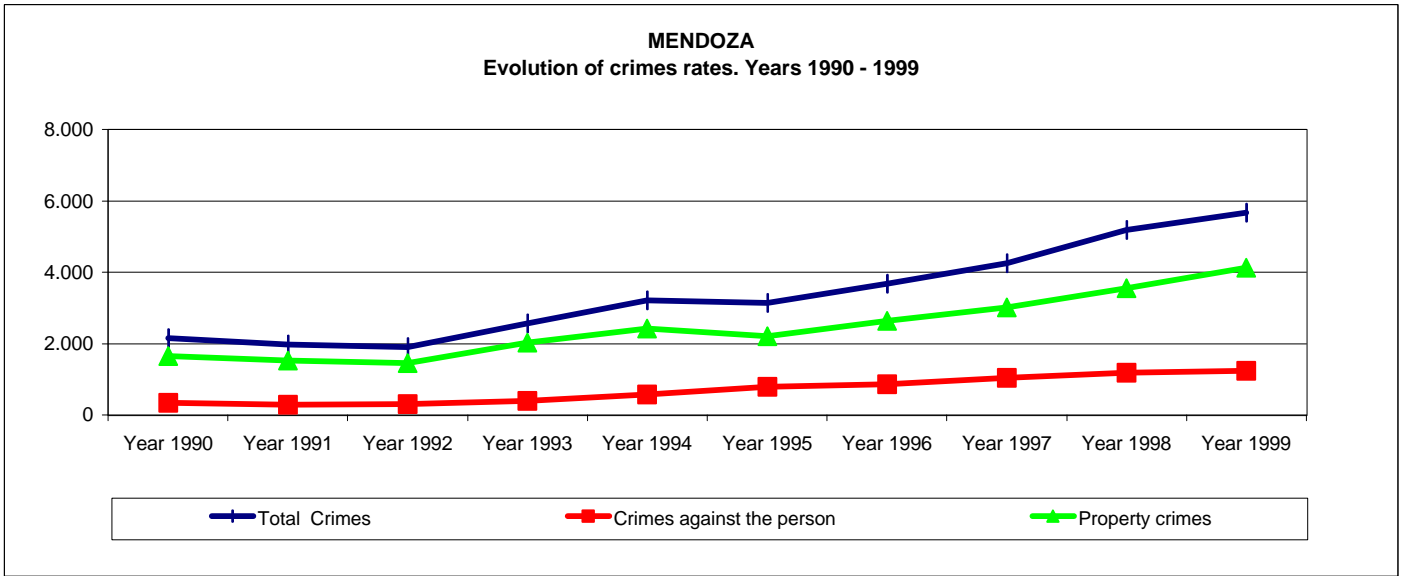


TABLE 33 - GRAPH: TOTAL RATES AND BY PROVINCE

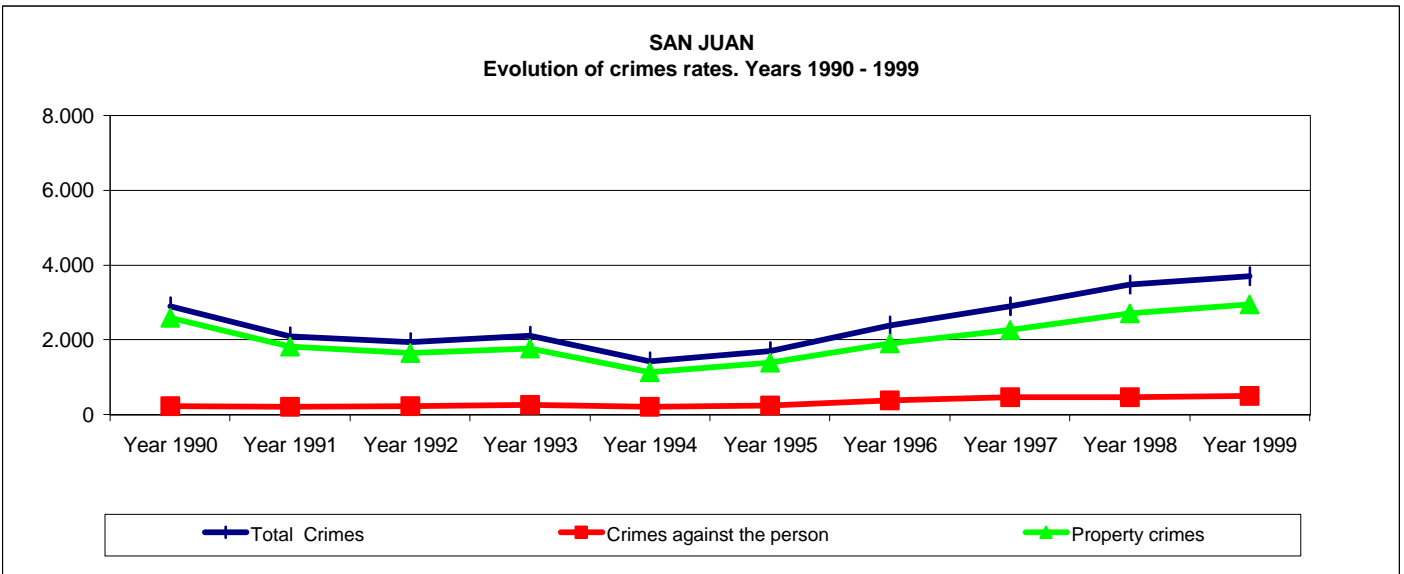
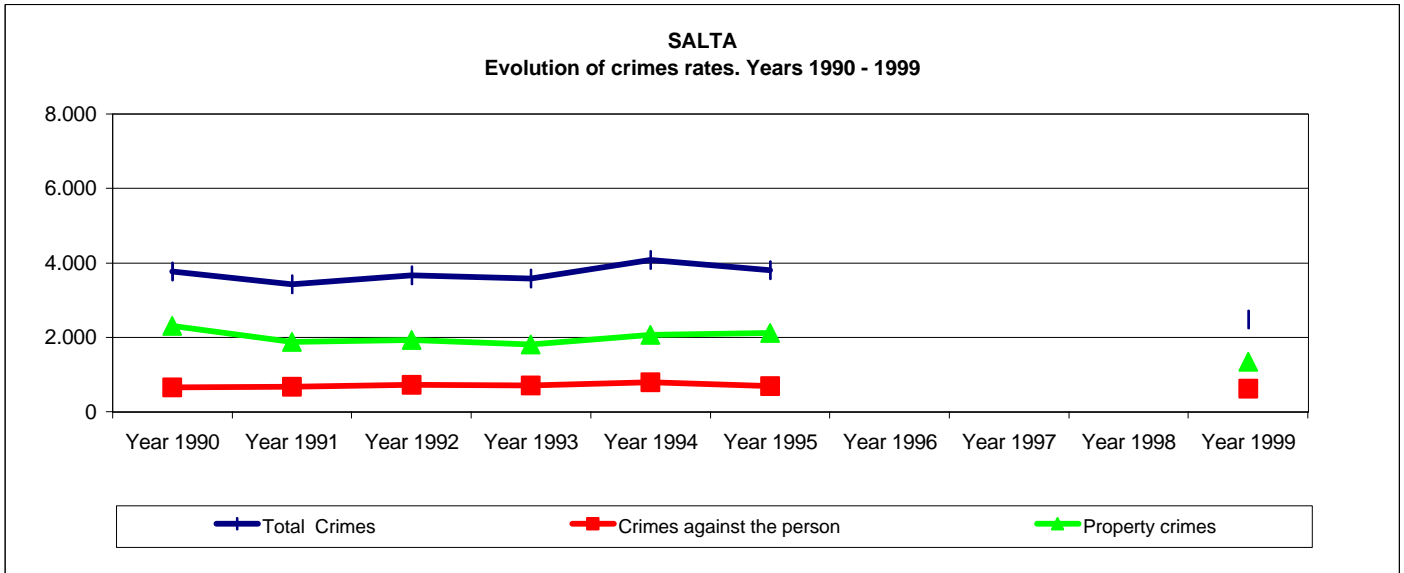
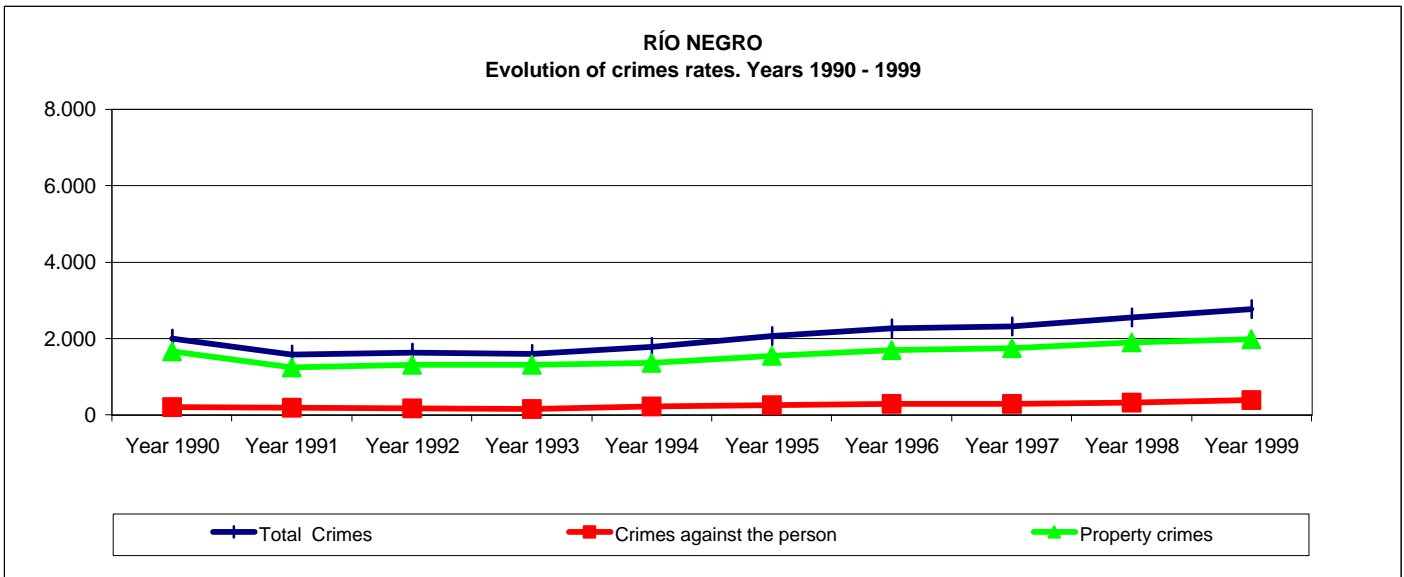


TABLE 33 - GRAPH: TOTAL RATES AND BY PROVINCE

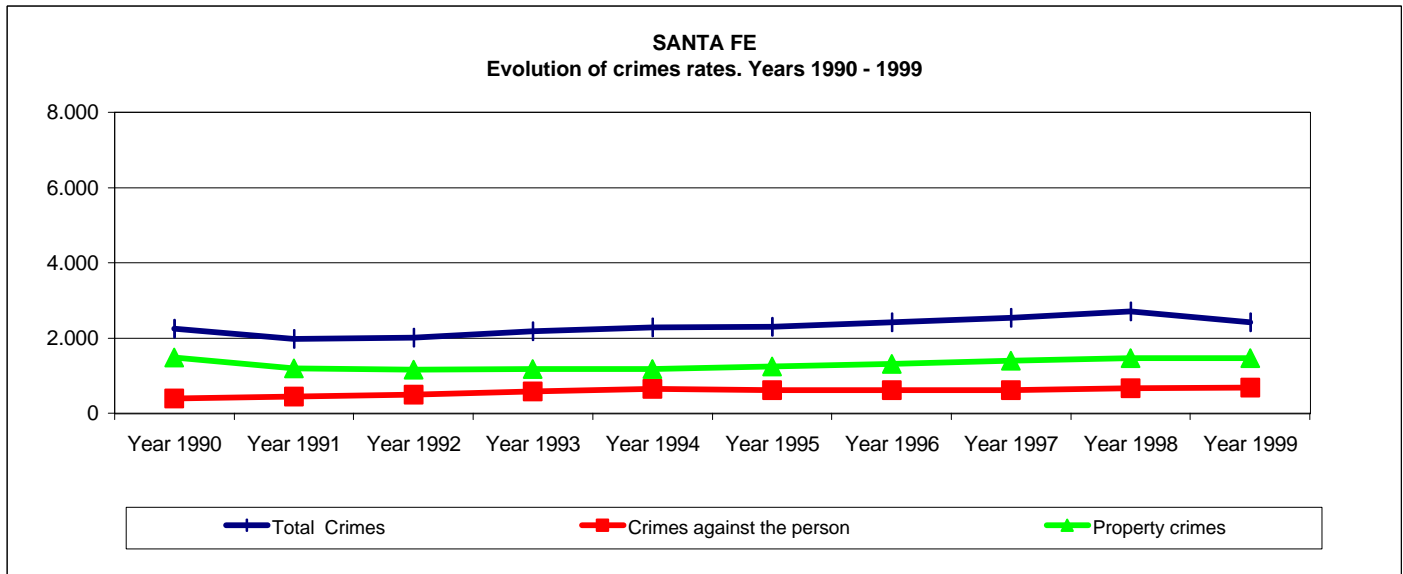
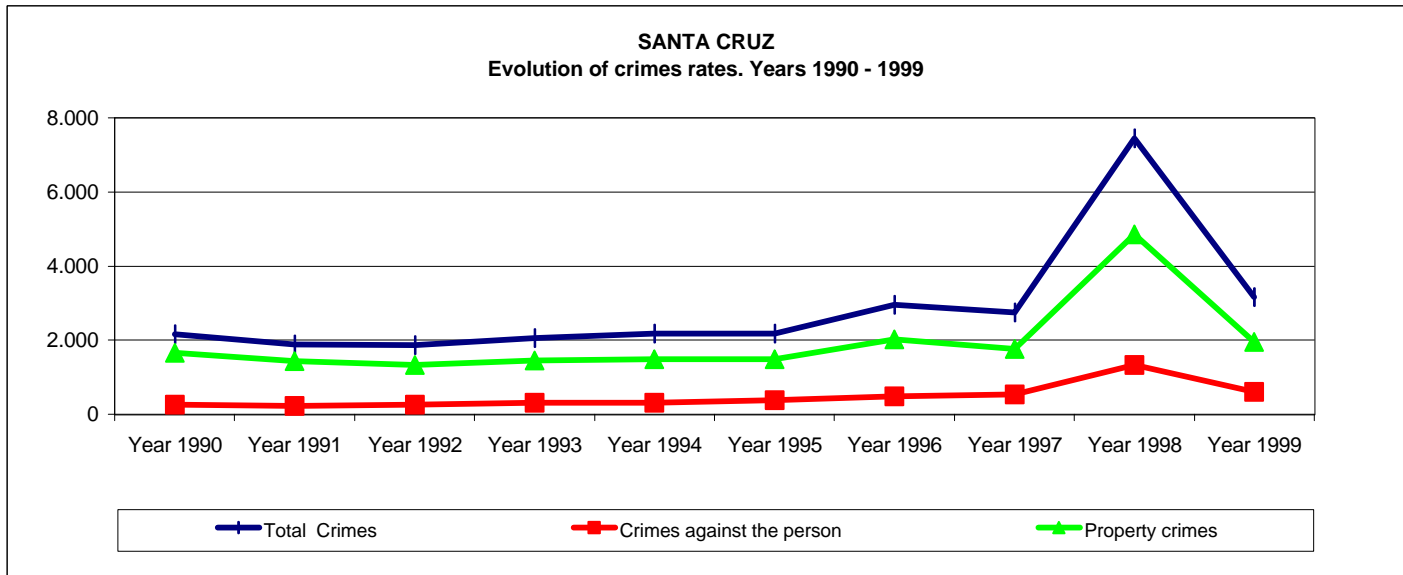
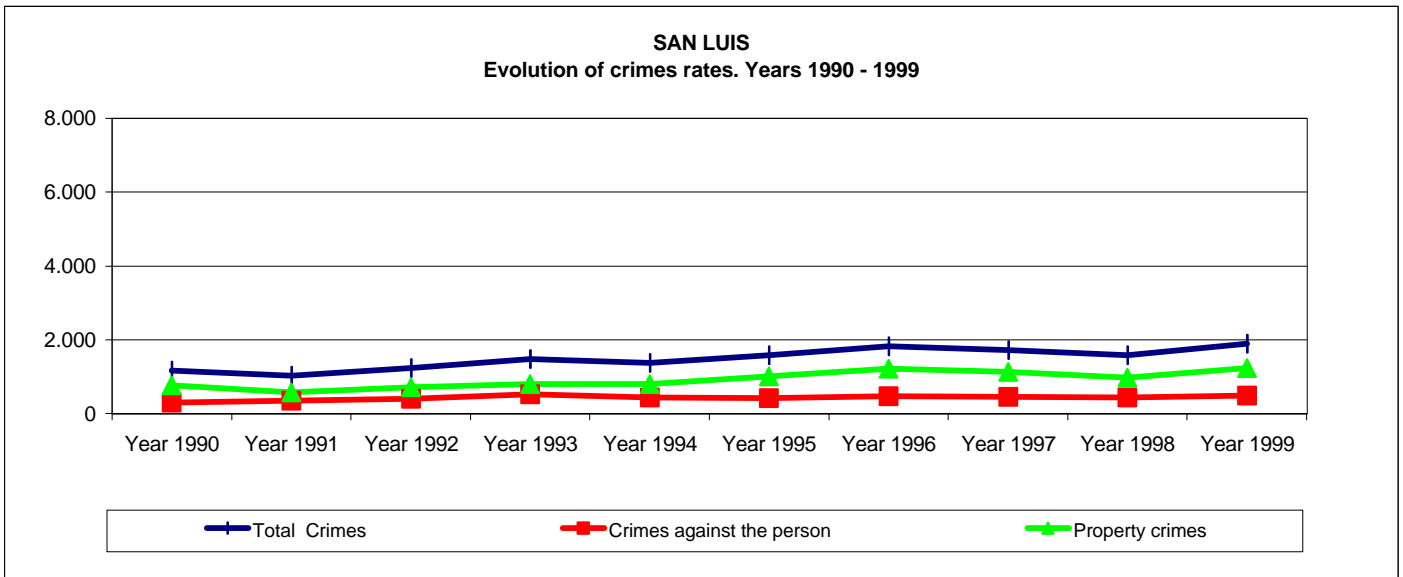


TABLE 33 - GRAPH: TOTAL RATES AND BY PROVINCE

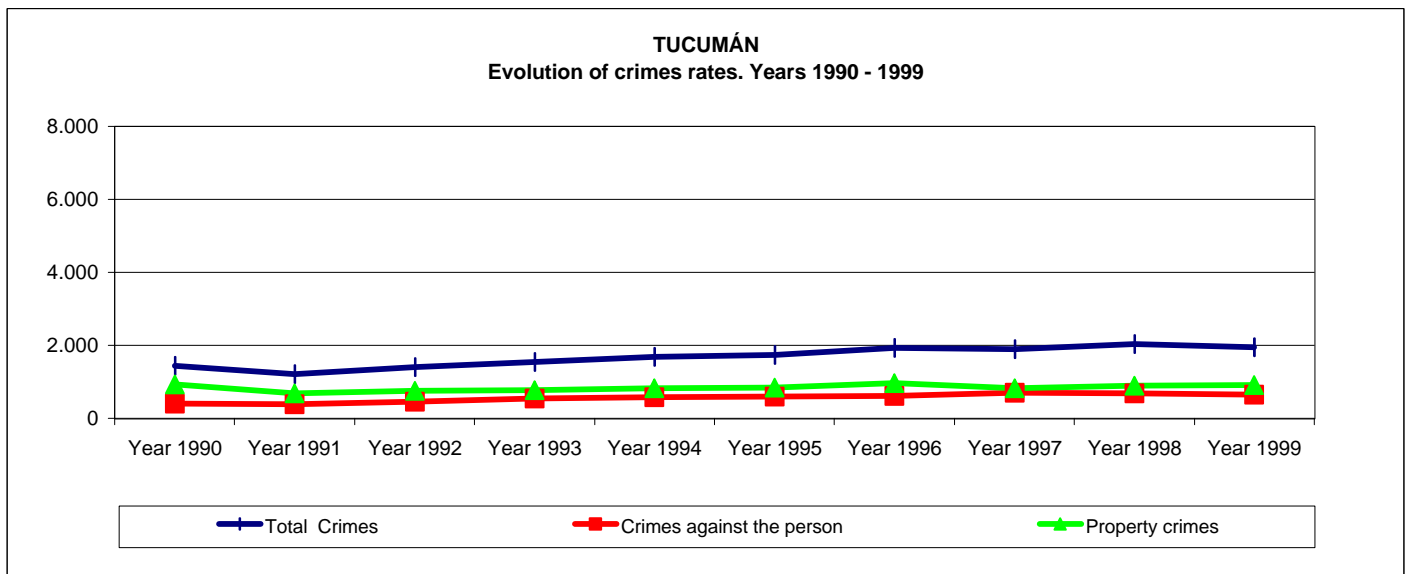
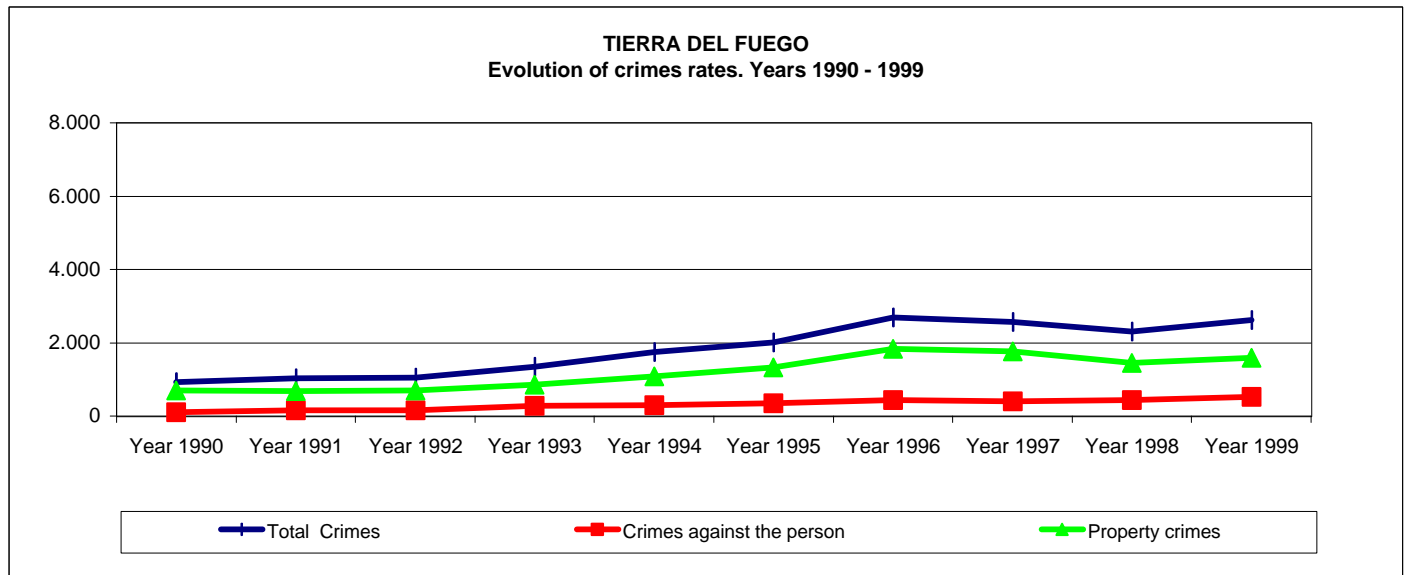
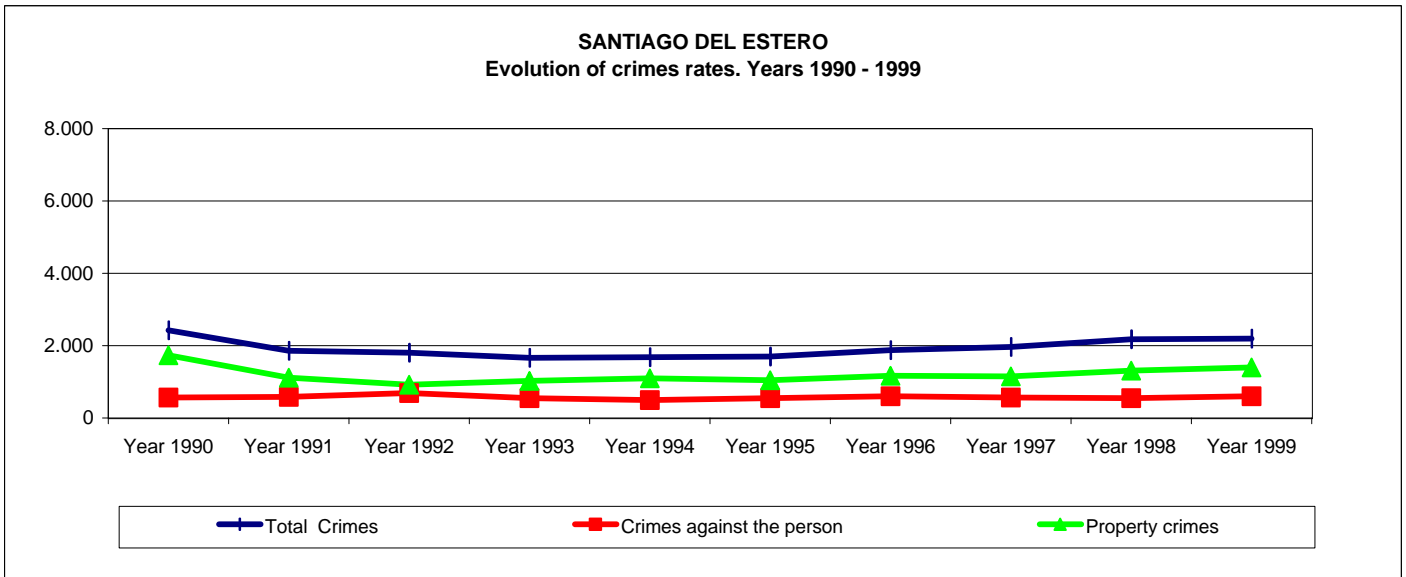


TABLE 34

EVOLUTION OF HOMICIDES FROM 1990 TO 1999 - TOTAL COUNTRY AND BY PROVINCE

ABSOLUTE VALUES AND RATES BY 100,000 POPULATION

PROVINCE	Year 1990		Year 1991		Year 1992		Year 1993		Year 1994		Year 1995		Year 1996		Year 1997		Year 1998		Year 1999	
	Abs.value	Rate	Abs.value	Rate	Abs.value	Rate	Abs.value	Rate	Abs.value	Rate	Abs.value	Rate	Abs.value	Rate	Abs.value	Rate	Abs.value	Rate	Abs.value	Rate
Buenos Aires	1.114	8,86	1.114	8,75	1.409	10,92	1.154	8,84	1.076	8,14	1.028	7,68	1.160	8,56	1.356	9,89	1.108	7,98	1.352	9,62
Catamarca	34	13,00	3	1,13	4	1,47	4	1,44	6	2,12	16	5,53	31	10,51	28	9,31	22	7,18	6	1,92
Chaco	75	8,97	73	8,61	97	11,28	76	8,71	93	10,52	70	7,81	102	11,24	157	17,09	97	10,43	74	7,86
Chubut	28	7,96	38	10,56	48	13,01	37	9,76	24	6,17	49	12,28	51	12,48	71	16,96	69	16,11	40	9,13
Ciudad Bs. As.	47	1,57	19	0,63	71	2,35	15	0,50	86	2,84	164	5,42	177	5,84	156	5,14	151	4,97	164	5,39
Córdoba	178	6,44	130	4,65	139	4,91	147	5,13	159	5,49	175	5,97	198	6,68	211	7,05	128	4,23	155	5,07
Corrientes	38	4,80	72	8,95	56	6,85	49	5,90	50	5,92	47	5,48	62	7,12	60	6,79	55	6,14	59	6,49
Entre Ríos	56	5,49	76	7,37	78	7,49	54	5,14	69	6,51	89	8,32	68	6,31	84	7,73	82	7,48	83	7,51
Formosa	151	38,44	177	44,05	182	44,13	189	44,59	143	32,83	98	21,92	129	28,15	157	33,43	138	28,69	75	15,23
Jujuy	73	14,37	24	4,65	29	5,51	23	4,29	21	3,85	34	6,13	23	4,07		0,00		0,00	35	5,89
La Pampa	12	4,65	7	2,67	10	3,74	9	3,31	9	3,24	4	1,42	3	1,04	4	1,37	6	2,02	8	2,65
La Rioja	4	1,84	2	0,90	2	0,88	41	17,47	9	3,73	17	6,87	15	5,91	22	8,45	20	7,49	19	6,95
Mendoza	98	6,96	69	4,83	71	4,90	59	4,02	28	1,88	80	5,30	96	6,28	83	5,36		0,00	115	7,24
Misiones	55	7,07	63	7,92	126	15,43	24	2,86	46	5,34	85	9,61	108	11,92	108	11,64	74	7,79	54	5,55
Neuquén	133	35,19	241	61,64	183	44,94	111	26,09	172	38,70	138	29,79	198	41,09	87	17,37	96	18,45	39	7,22
Río Negro	79	15,79	57	11,17	40	7,66	54	10,10	44	8,04	54	9,65	37	6,48	48	8,23	50	8,41	37	6,10
Salta	0	0,00	12	1,37	59	6,61	96	10,50	128	13,67	98	10,23		0,00		0,00		0,00	37	3,54
San Juan	17	3,22	23	4,30	7	1,30	14	2,57	21	3,82	17	3,06	37	6,61	59	10,44	32	5,62	15	2,61
San Luis	10	3,54	16	5,53	11	3,71	21	6,88	21	6,70	17	5,28	20	6,06	26	7,69	13	3,75	15	4,23
Santa Cruz	21	13,36	12	7,45	28	16,90	25	14,64	13	7,38	27	14,90	66	35,44	79	41,30	50	25,45	13	6,45
Santa Fe	125	4,47	150	5,30	168	5,87	195	6,75	248	8,49	249	8,44	204	6,85	254	8,44	246	8,10	165	5,38
Sgo. del Estero	44	6,55	22	3,24	131	19,13	44	6,38	56	8,06	99	14,14	144	20,41	68	9,57	70	9,78	50	6,93
Tierra del Fuego	1	1,54	8	11,67	3	4,09	10	12,67	6	7,09	5	5,56	7	7,37	8	8,01	3	2,86	2	1,82
Tucumán	59	5,18	58	5,03	56	4,79	82	6,92	68	5,66	63	5,18	65	5,28	89	7,13	94	7,44	56	4,38
Gendarmería	0		0				0		0				0		0		0		0	
Prefectura	1		2		1		6		1		5		0		1		1			
Superintend.	3		0				0		2		3		1		0		2			
TOTAL COUNTRY	2.456	7,55	2.468	7,48	3.009	9,00	2.539	7,50	2.599	7,57	2.731	7,85	3.002	8,52	3.216	9,02	2.607	7,22	2.668	7,29

TABLE 34 - GRAPH: TOTAL RATES AND BY PROVINCE

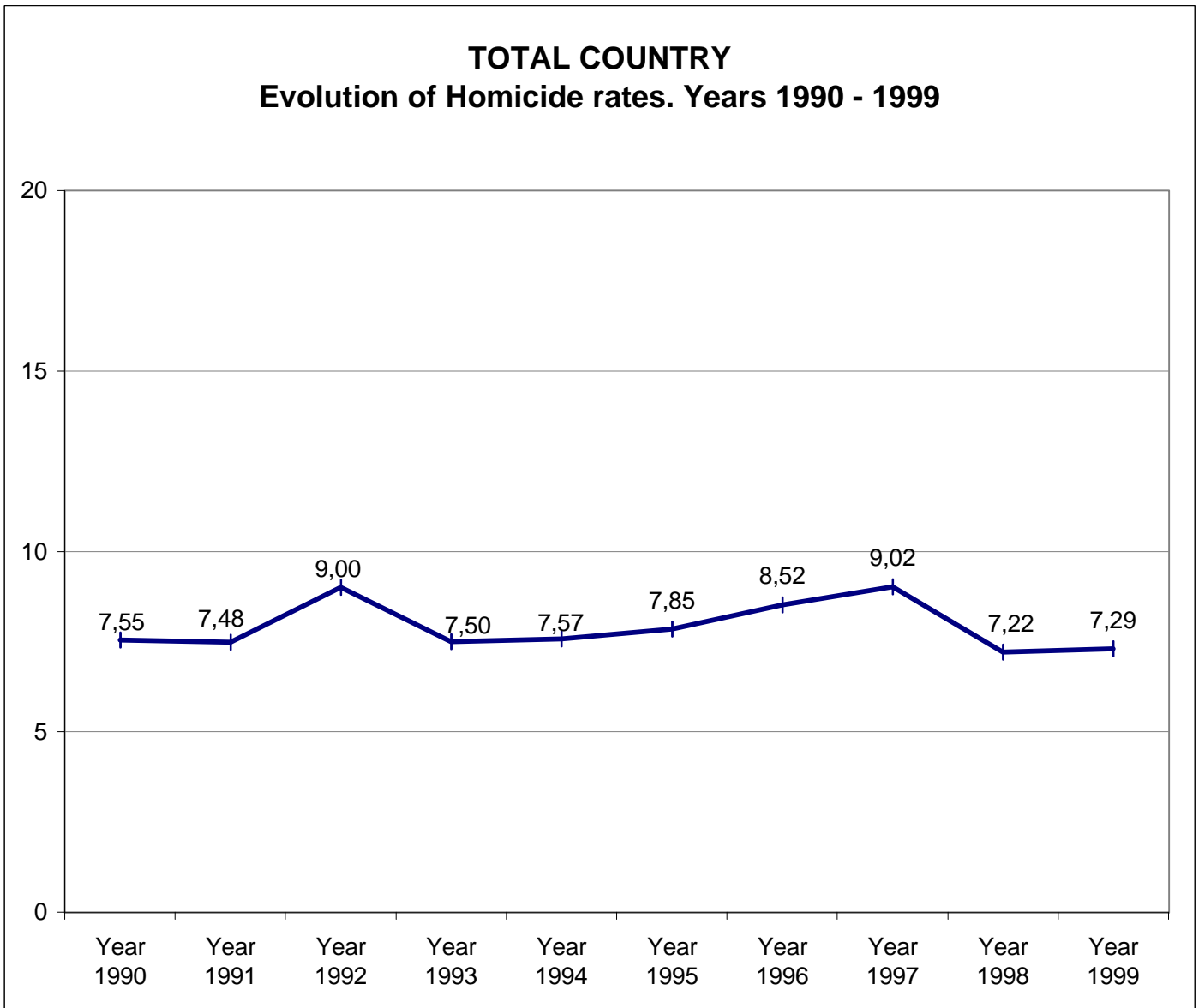


TABLE 34 - GRAPH: TOTAL RATES AND BY PROVINCE

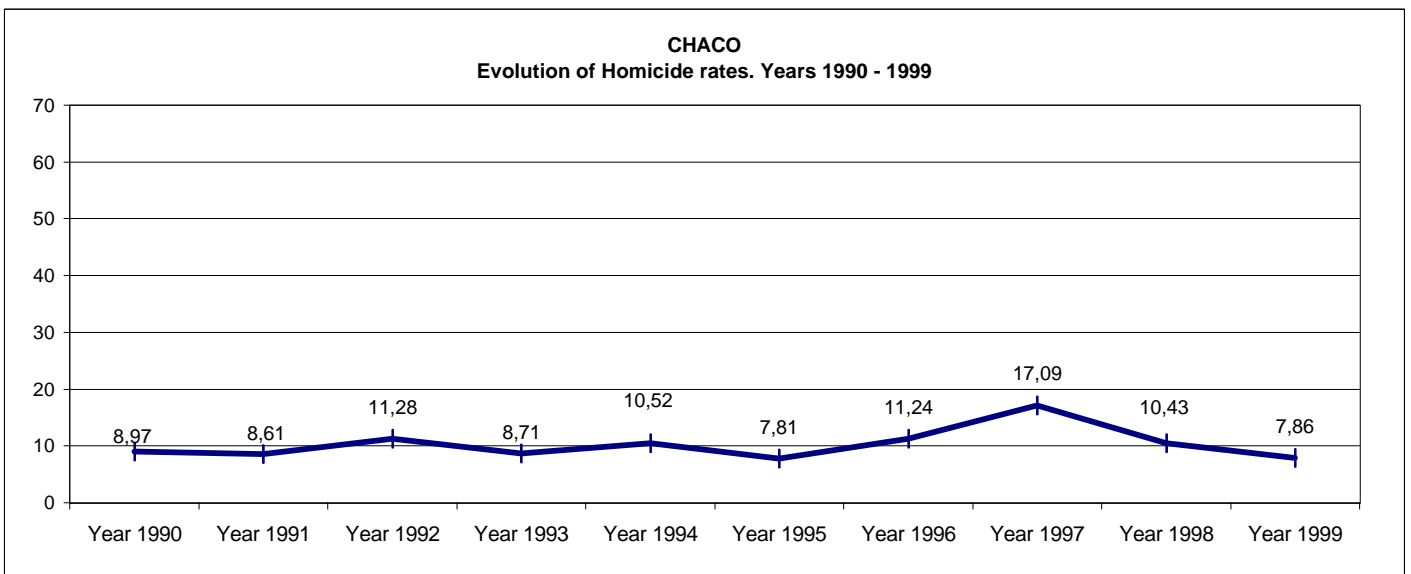
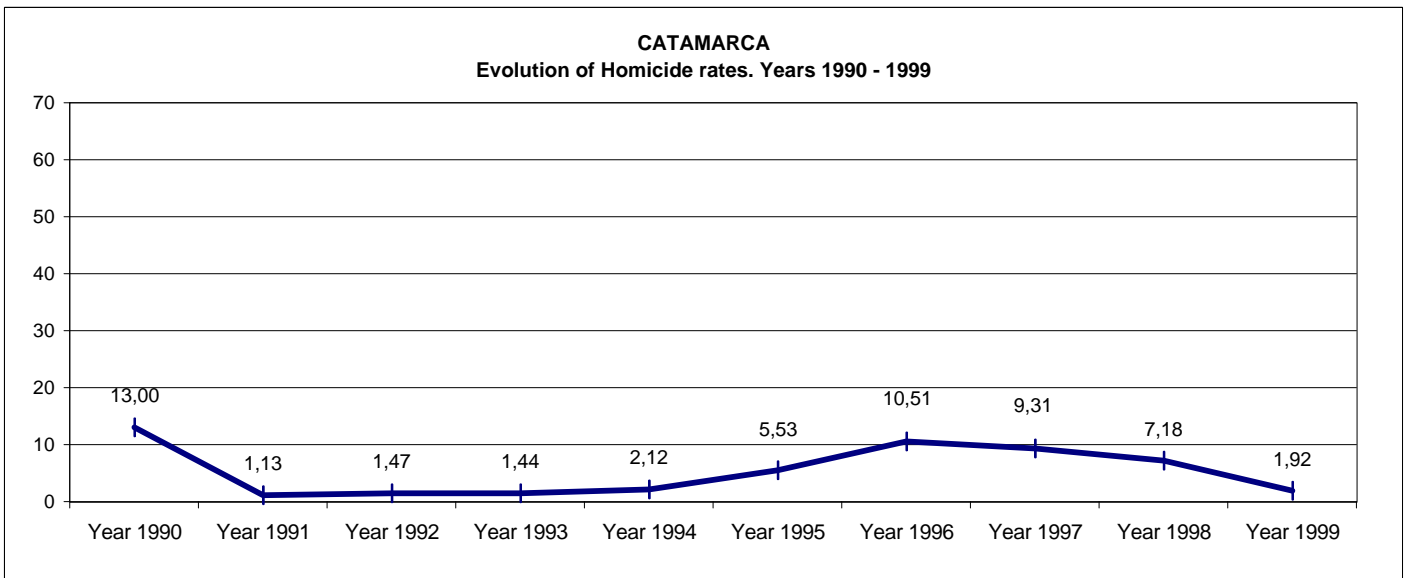
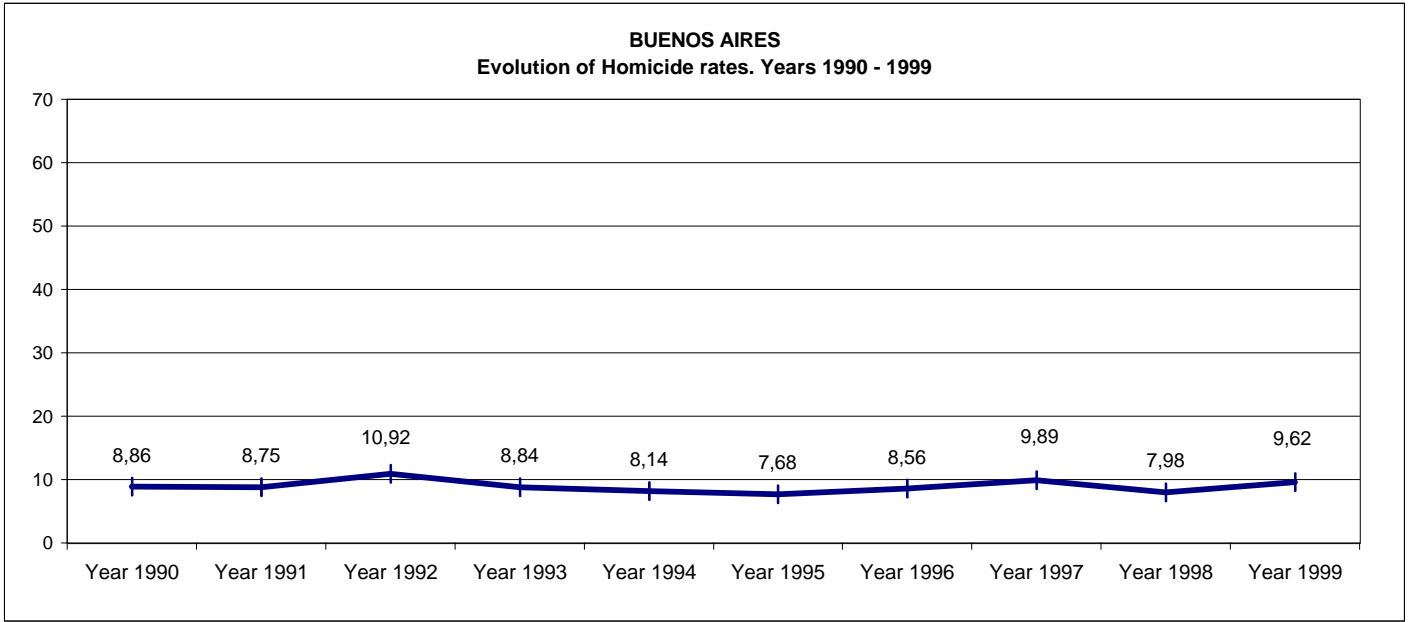


TABLE 34 - GRAPH: TOTAL RATES AND BY PROVINCE

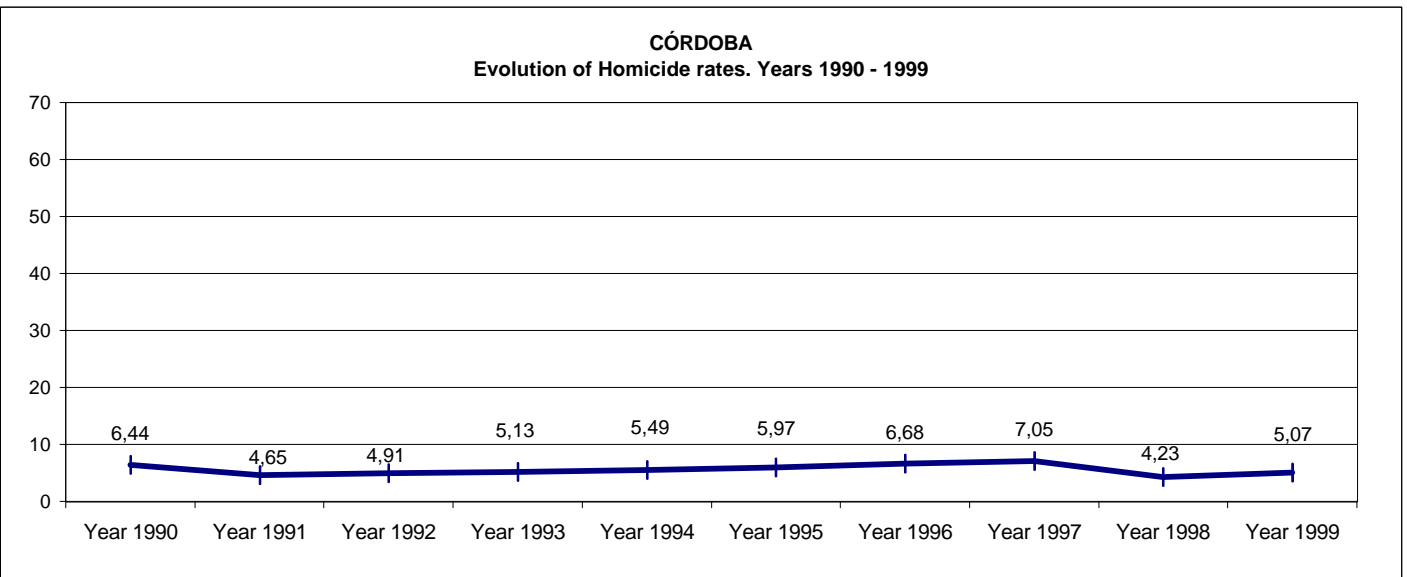
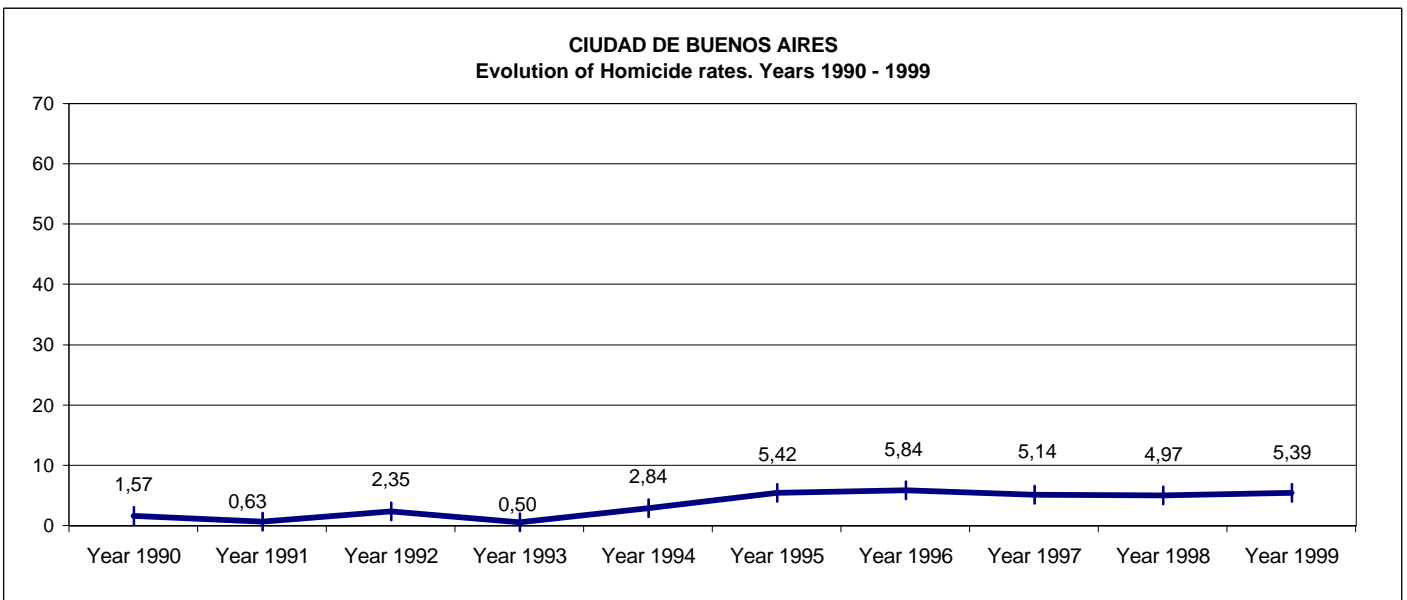
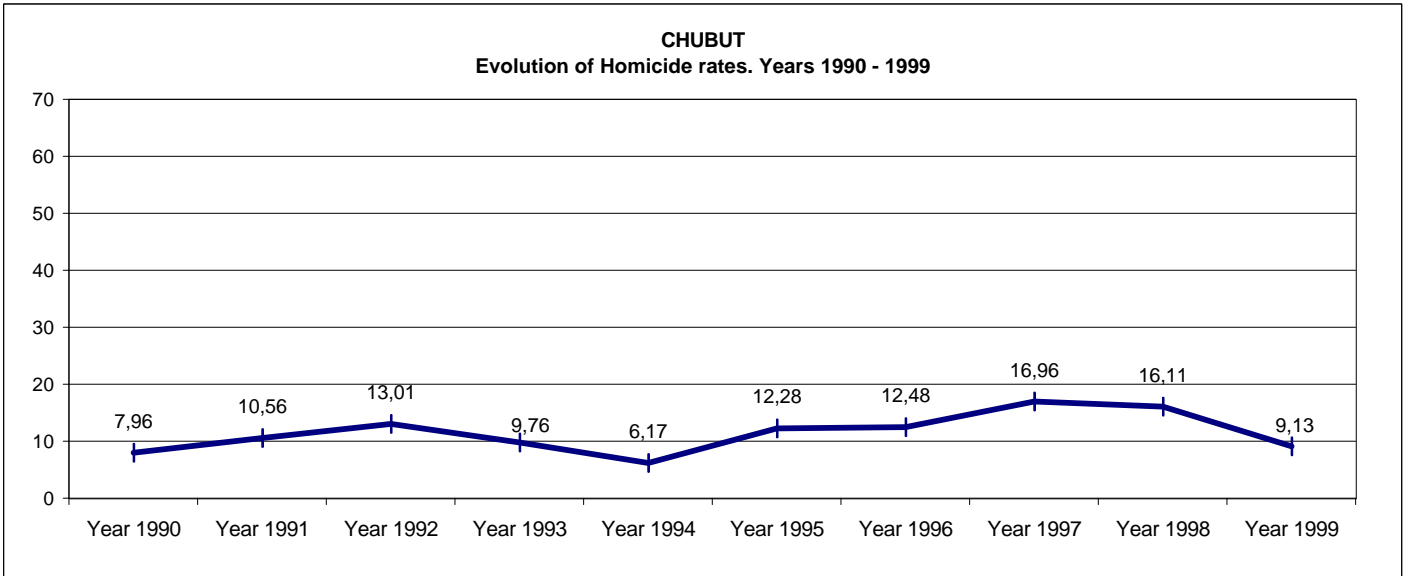


TABLE 34 - GRAPH: TOTAL RATES AND BY PROVINCE

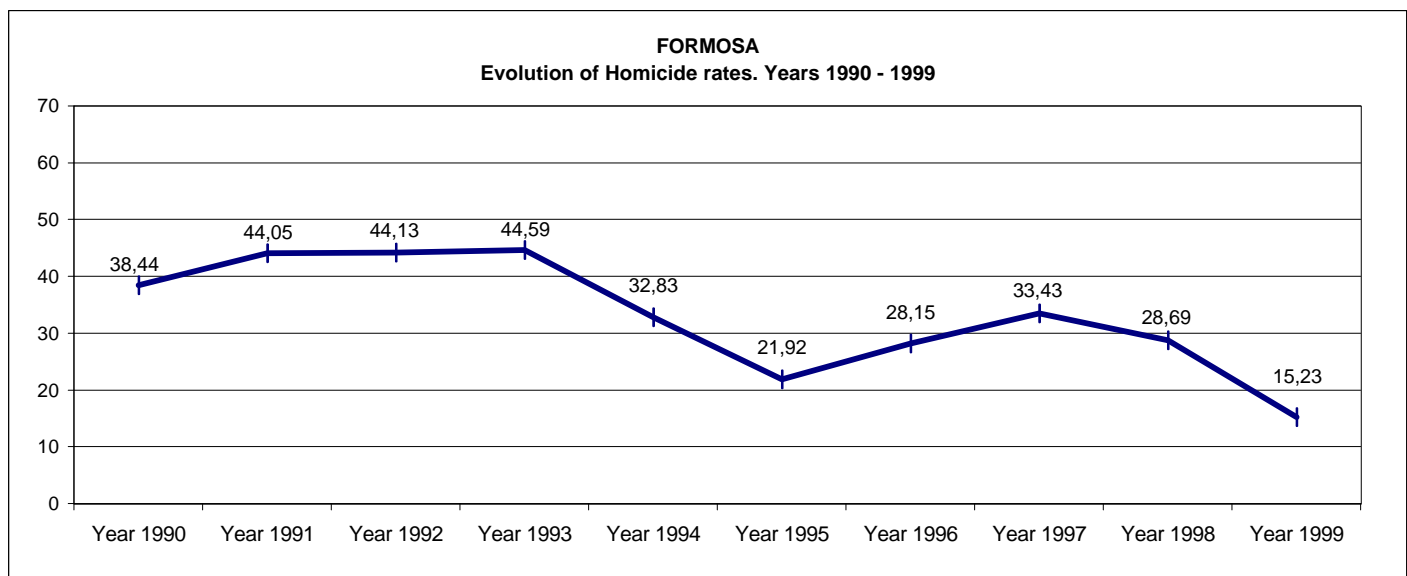
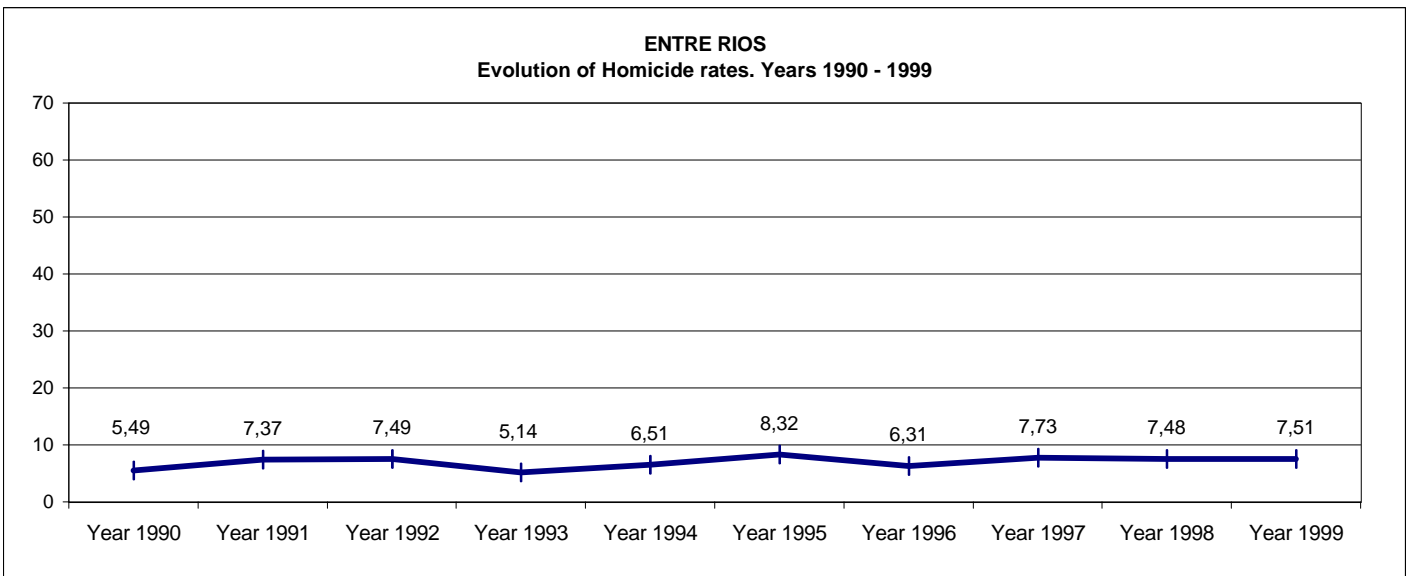
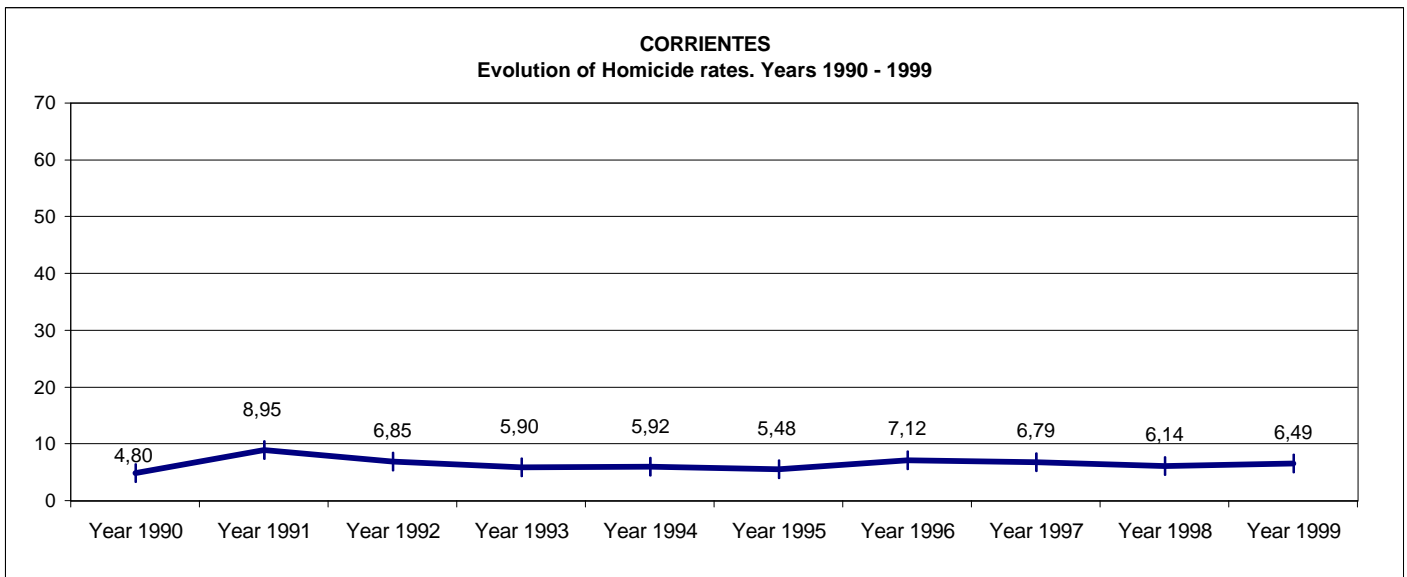


TABLE 34 - GRAPH: TOTAL RATES AND BY PROVINCE

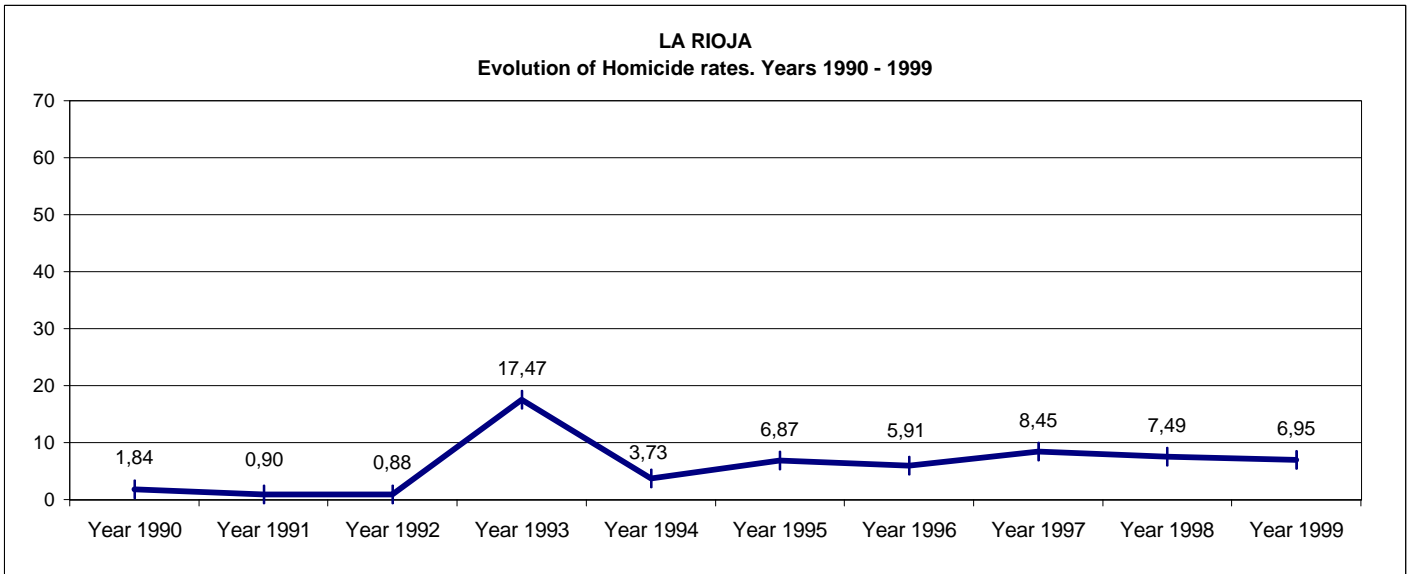
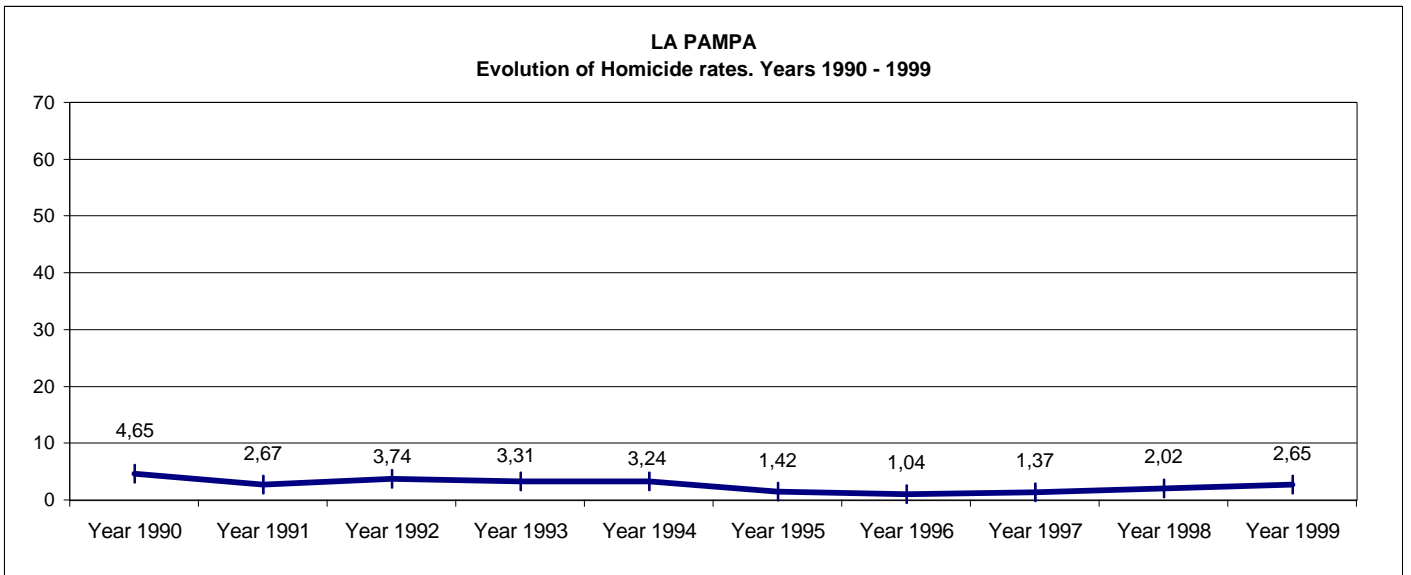
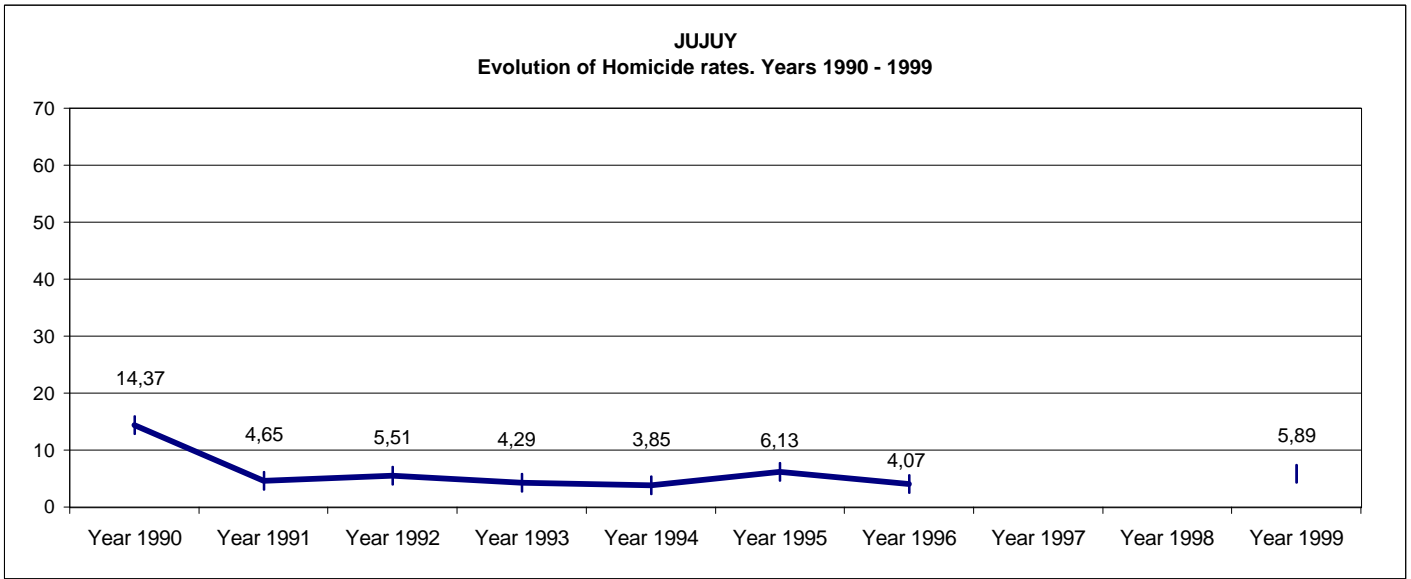


TABLE 34 - GRAPH: TOTAL RATES AND BY PROVINCE

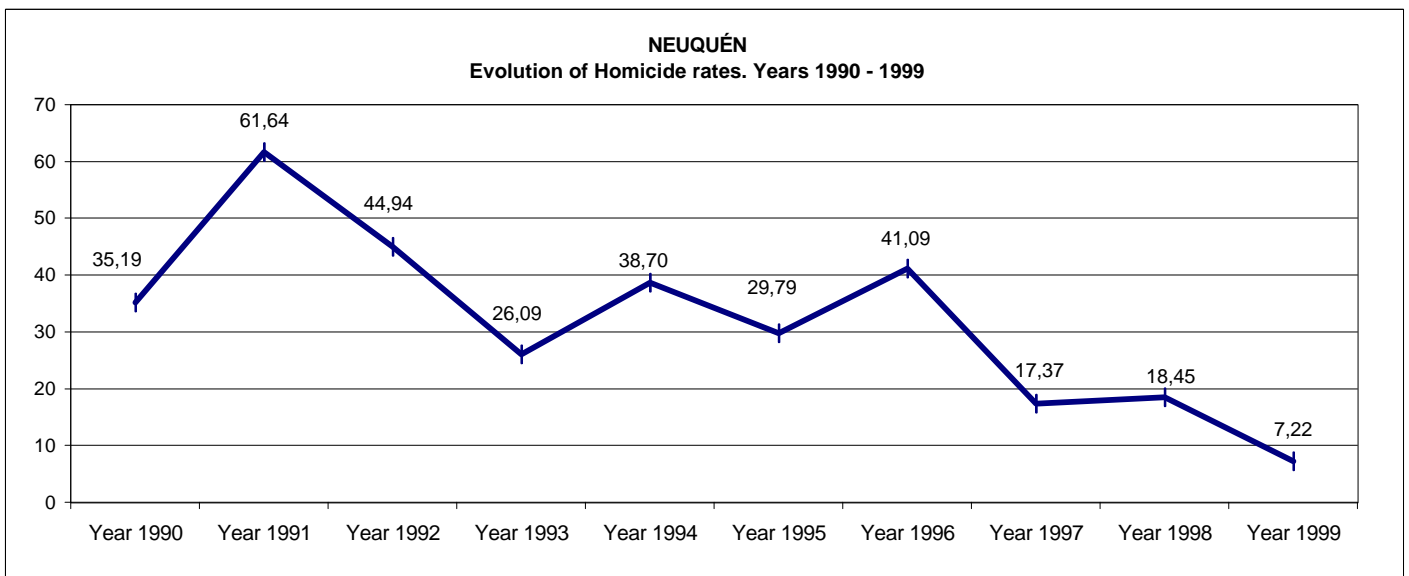
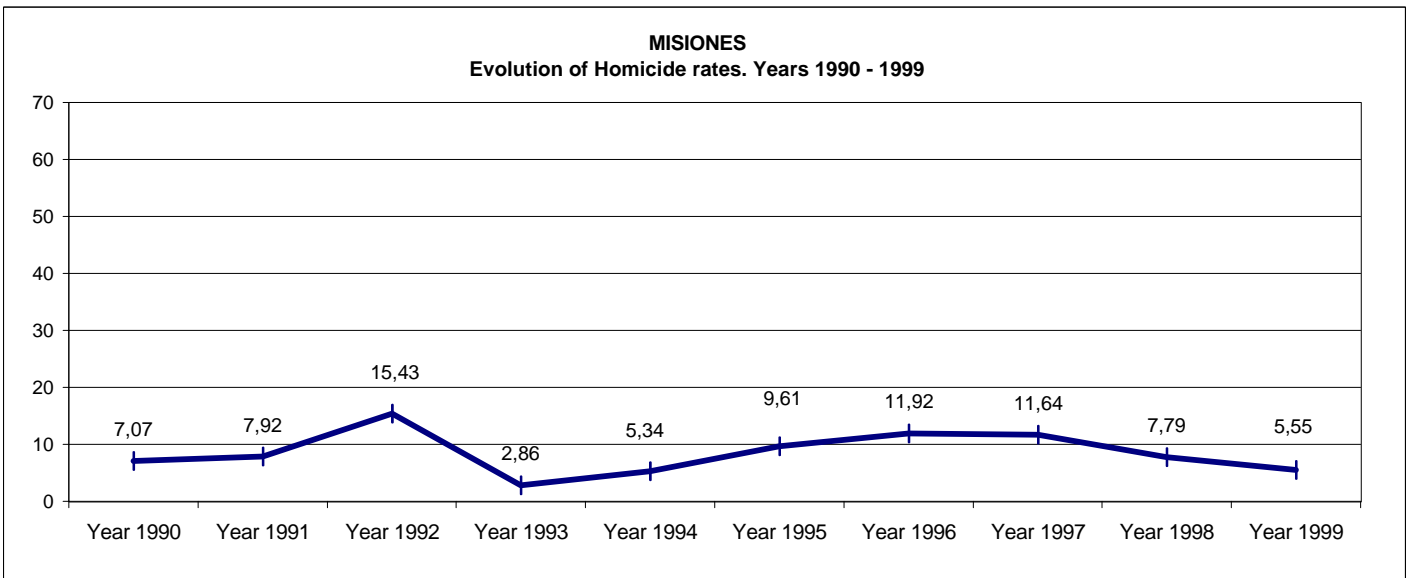
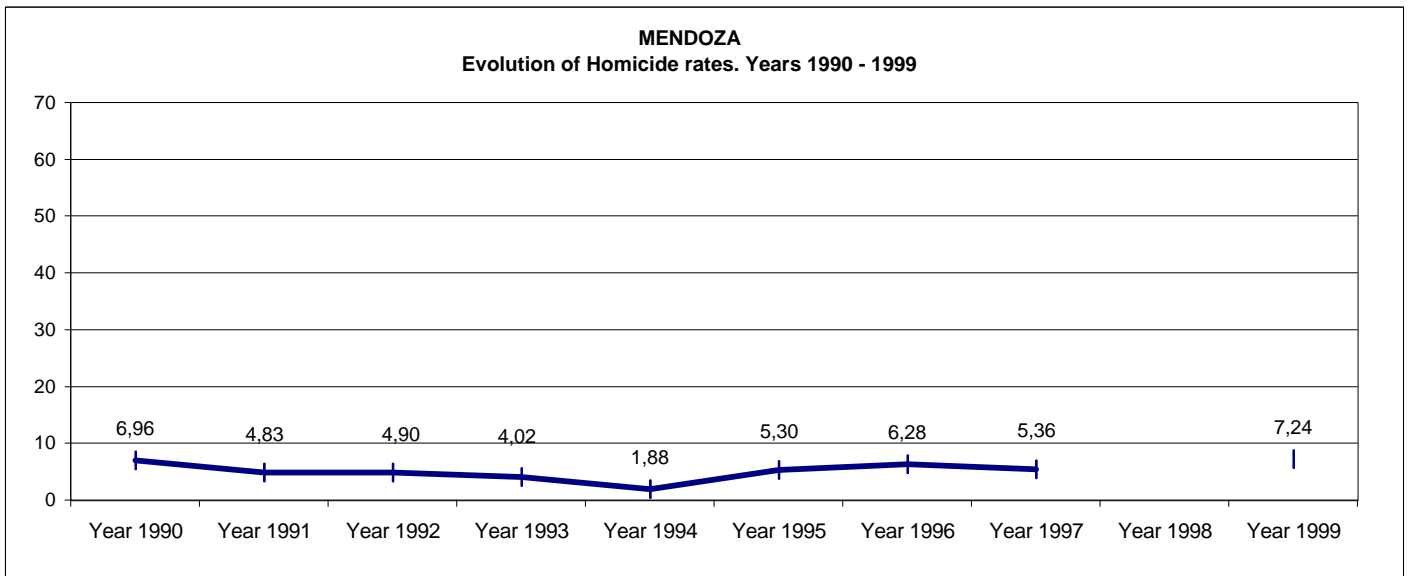


TABLE 34 - GRAPH: TOTAL RATES AND BY PROVINCE

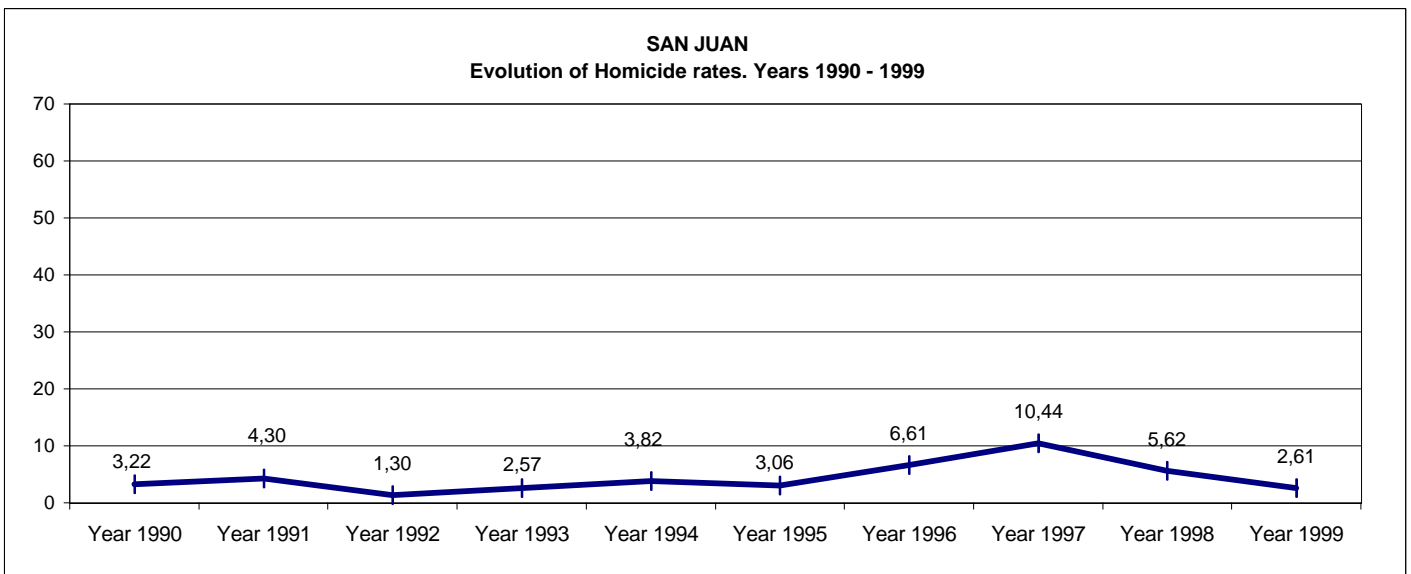
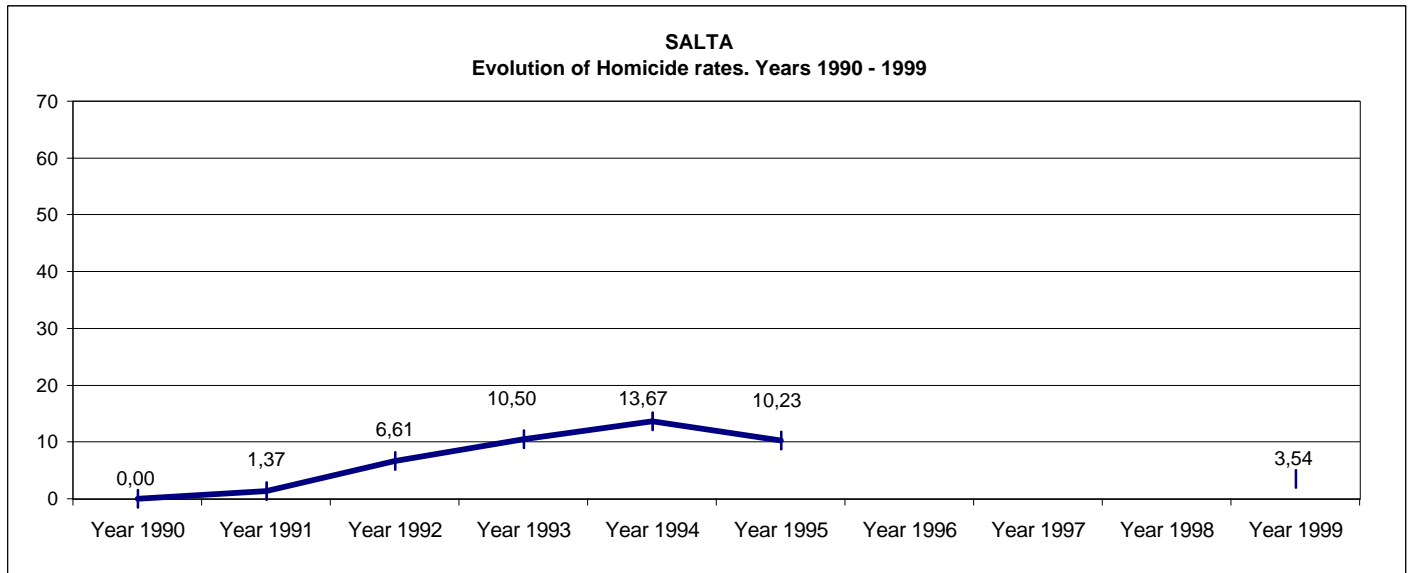
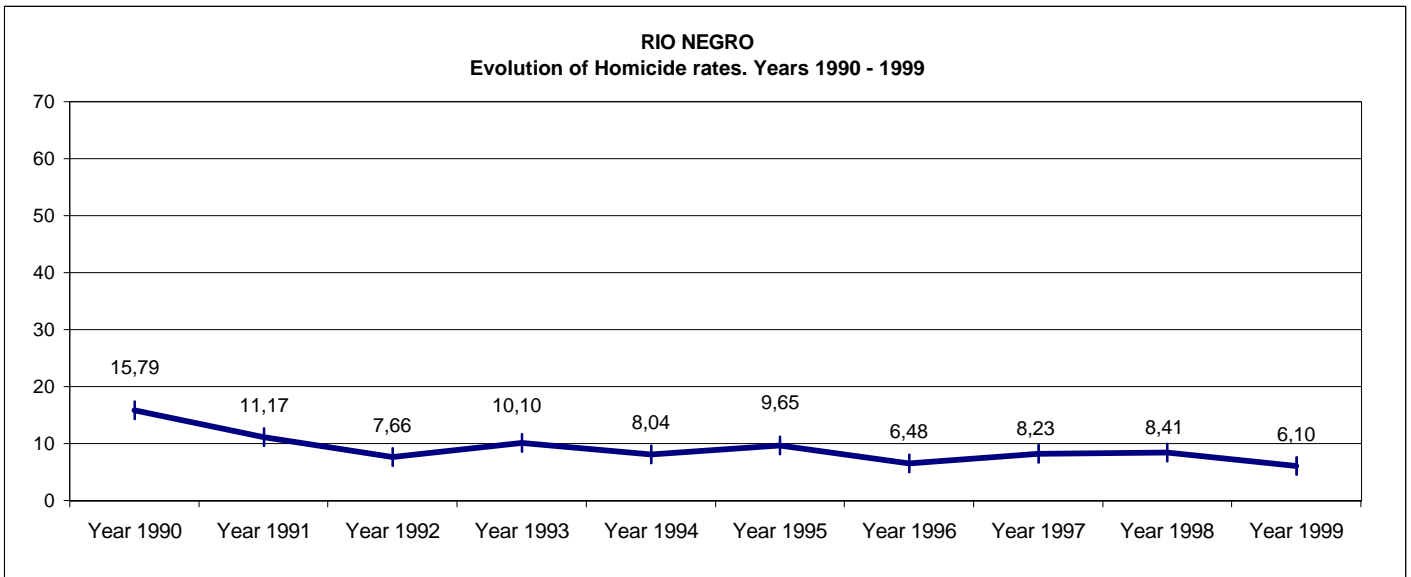


TABLE 34 - GRAPH: TOTAL RATES AND BY PROVINCE

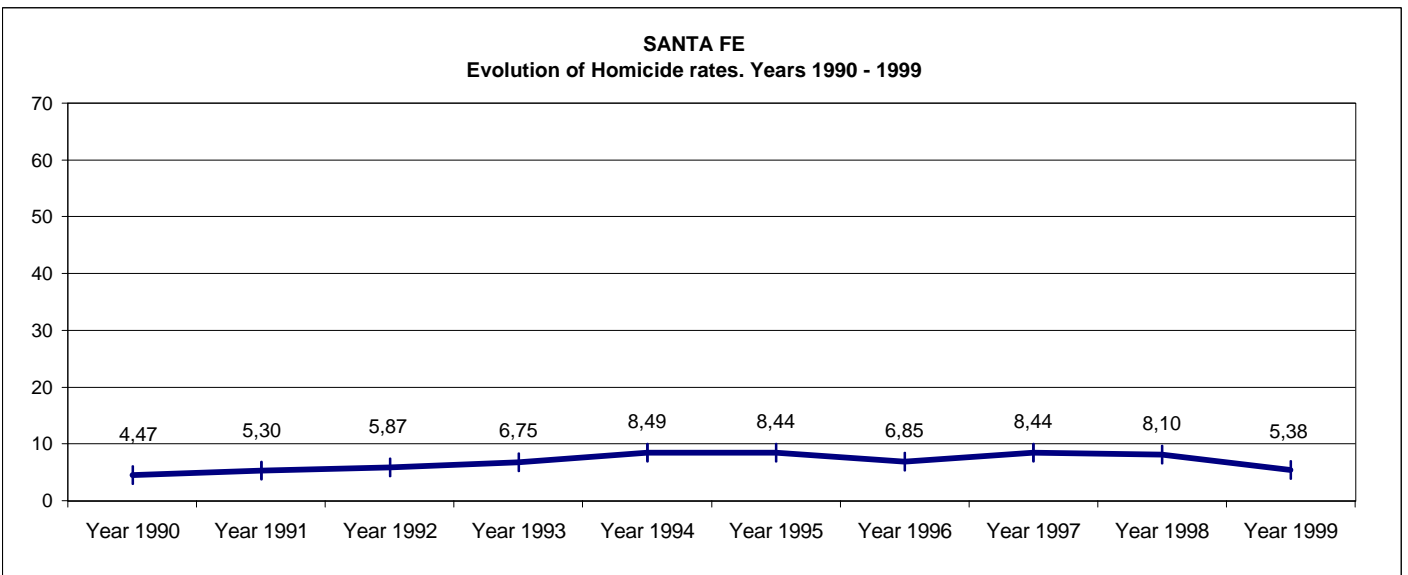
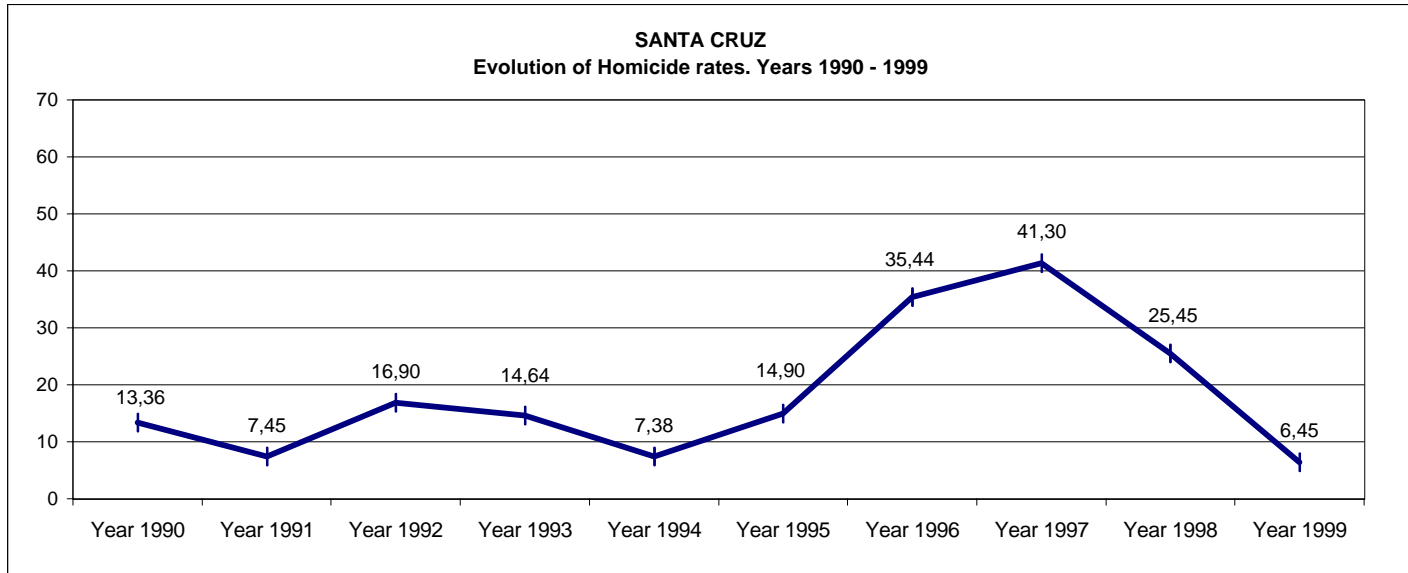
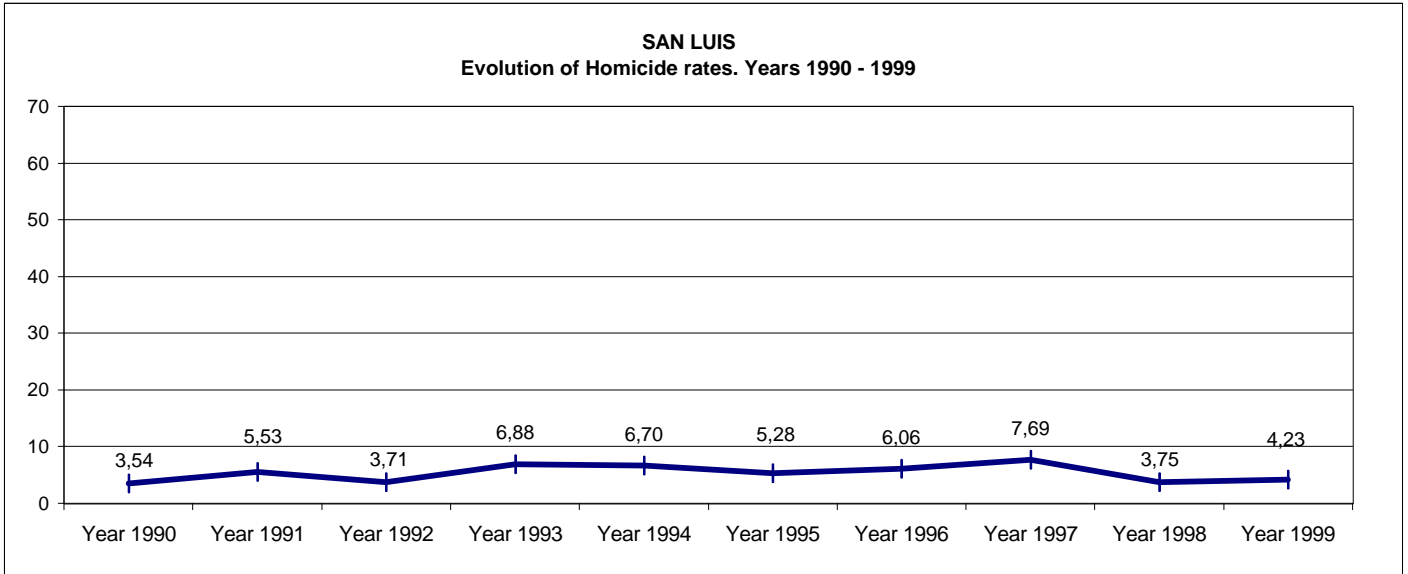


TABLE 34 - GRAPH: TOTAL RATES AND BY PROVINCE

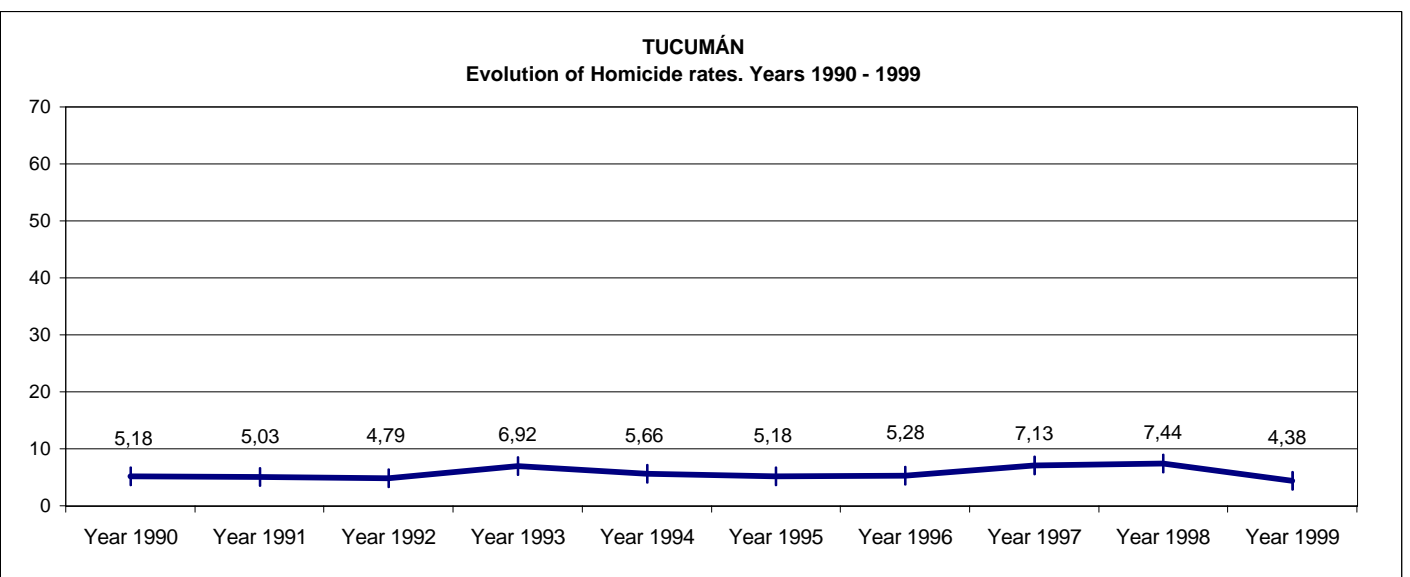
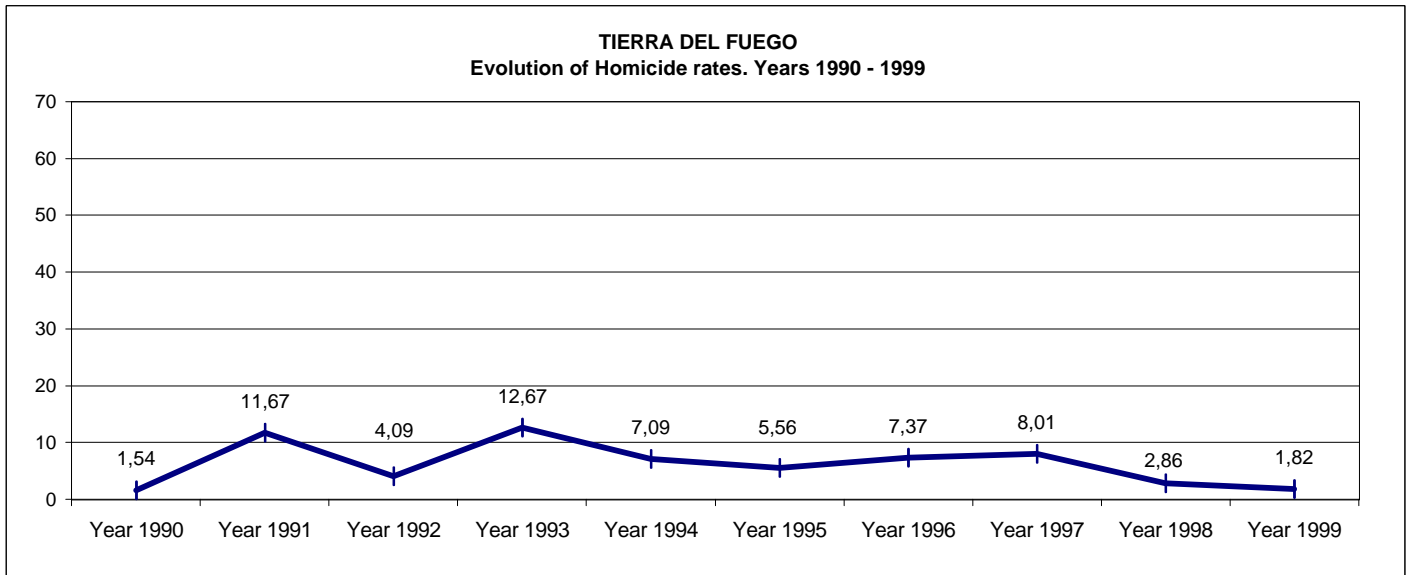
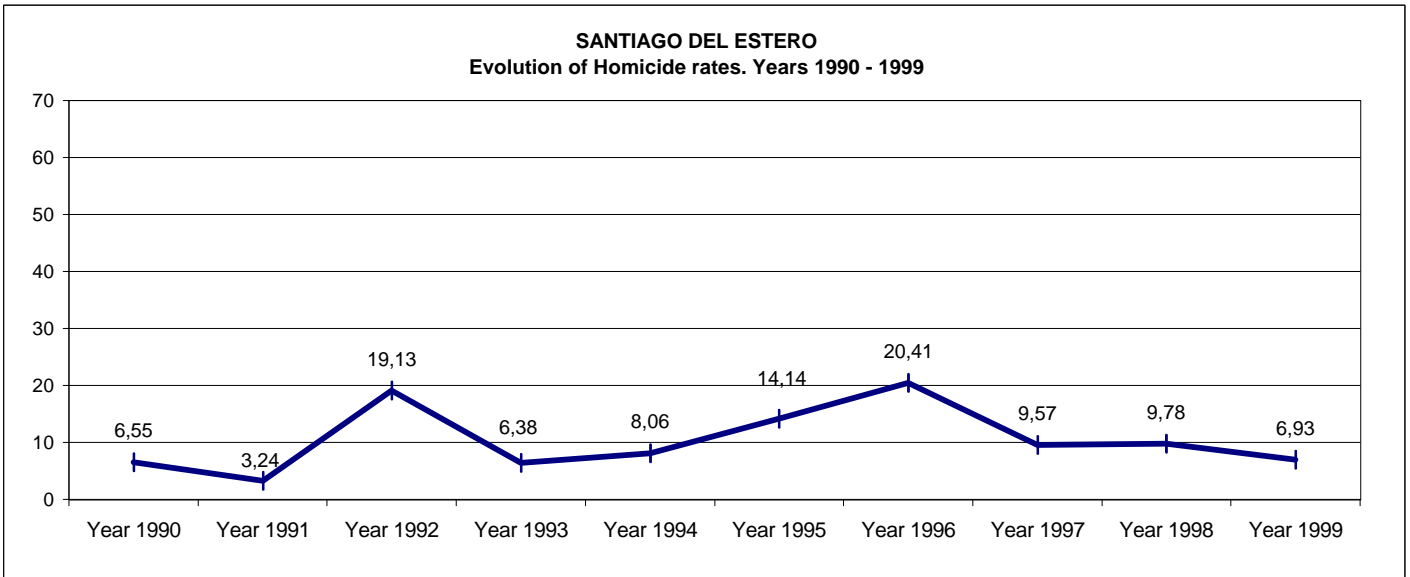
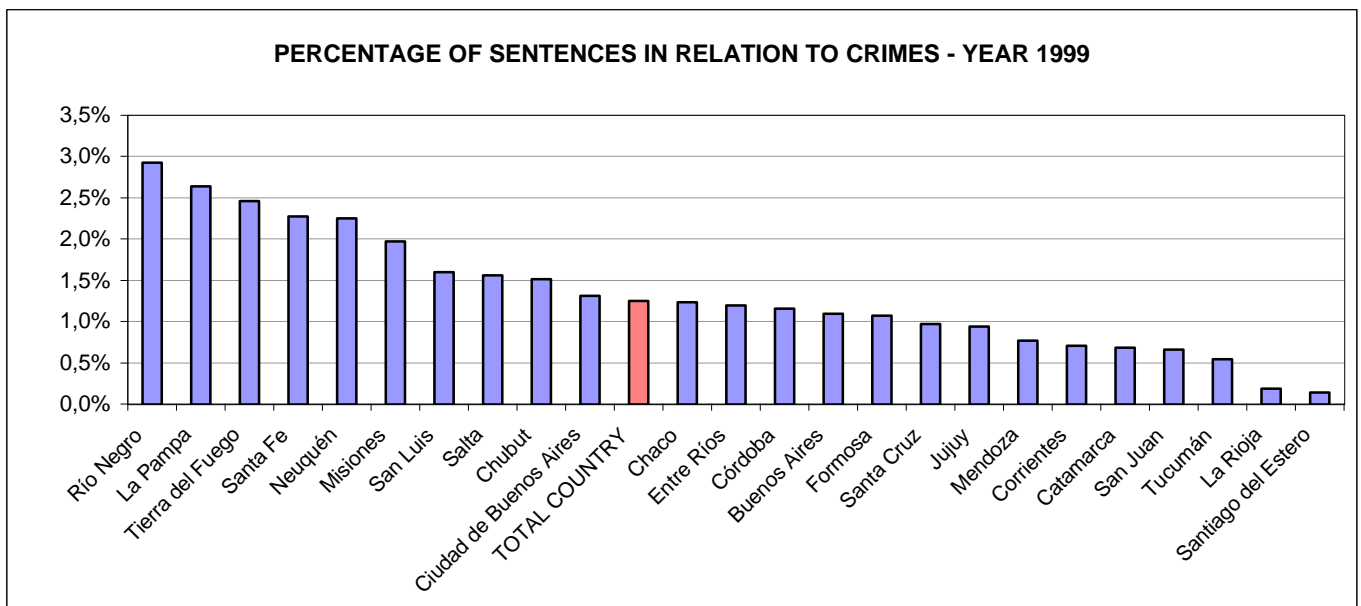


TABLE 35

**COMPARISON BETWEEN NUMBER OF CRIMES AND SENTENCES
TOTAL COUNTRY AND BY PROVINCE - YEAR 1999**

PROVINCE	Year 1999		
	CRIMES	SENTENCES	PERCENTAGE
Buenos Aires	312.292	3.408	1,09%
Catamarca	10.087	69	0,68%
Chaco	33.492	414	1,24%
Chubut	8.995	136	1,51%
Ciudad de Buenos Aires	191.755	2.513	1,31%
Córdoba	104.362	1.207	1,16%
Corrientes	21.335	150	0,70%
Entre Ríos	20.922	250	1,19%
Formosa	8.706	93	1,07%
Jujuy	7.106	67	0,94%
La Pampa	10.585	279	2,64%
La Rioja	5.376	10	0,19%
Mendoza	89.930	694	0,77%
Misiones	15.473	305	1,97%
Neuquén	24.418	550	2,25%
Río Negro	16.797	492	2,93%
Salta	25.853	403	1,56%
San Juan	21.260	140	0,66%
San Luis	6.741	108	1,60%
Santa Cruz	6.388	62	0,97%
Santa Fe	73.968	1.684	2,28%
Santiago del Estero	15.799	22	0,14%
Tierra del Fuego	2.884	71	2,46%
Tucumán	24.924	136	0,55%
TOTAL COUNTRY	1.059.448	13.263	1,25%



* The data on criminal sentences have been provided by the National Recidivism and Crime Statistics Office.

TABLE 36 - GRAPH: TOTAL COUNTRY AND BY PROVINCE

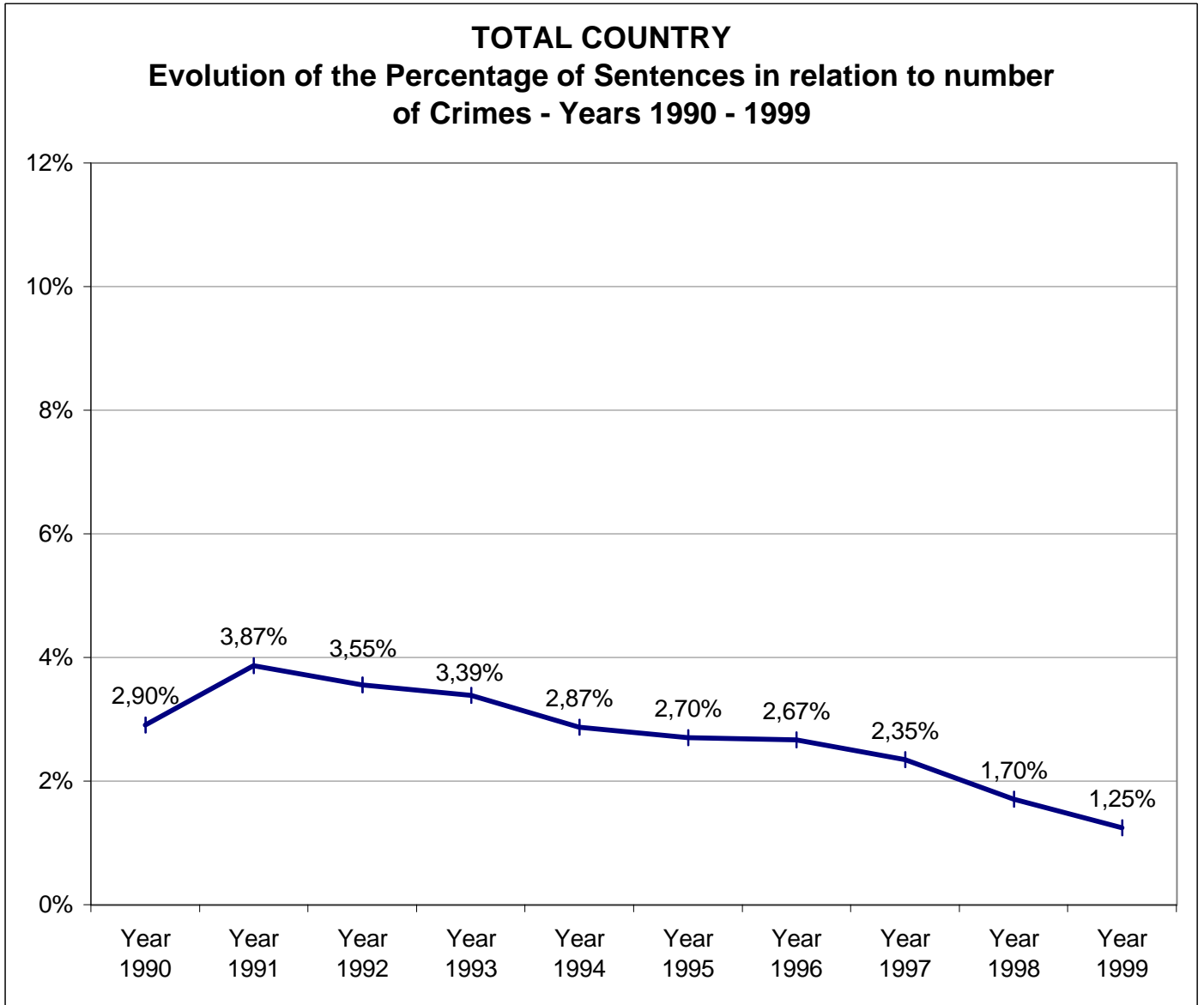


TABLE 36 - GRAPH: TOTAL COUNTRY AND BY PROVINCE

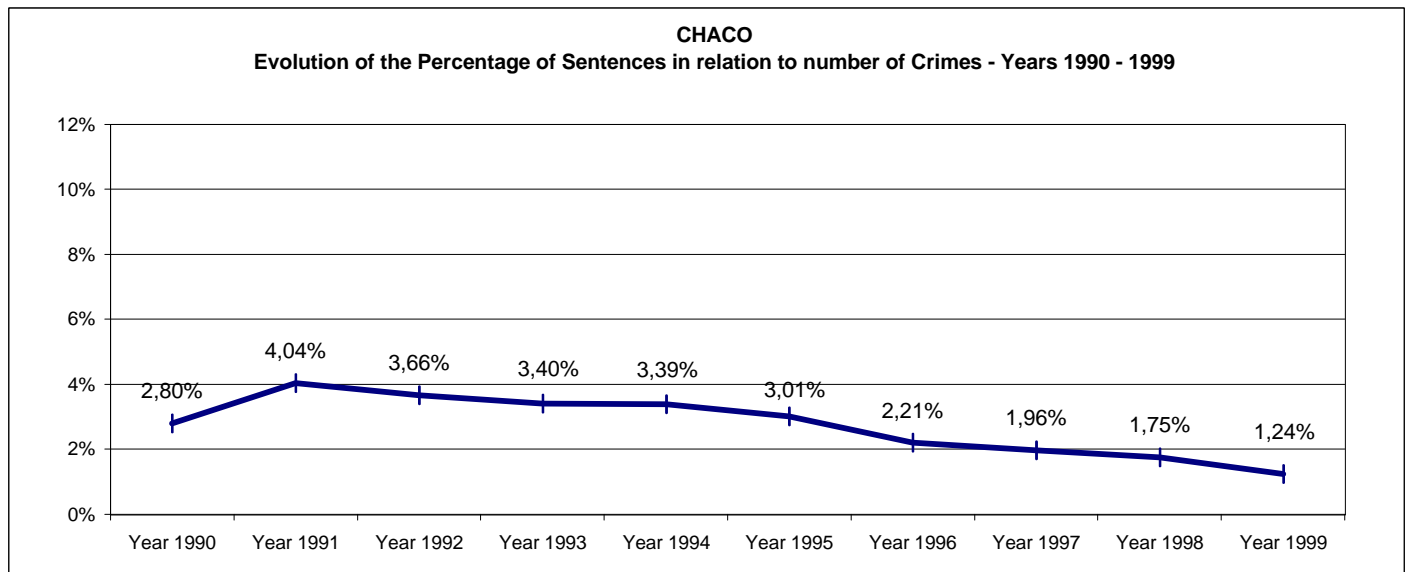
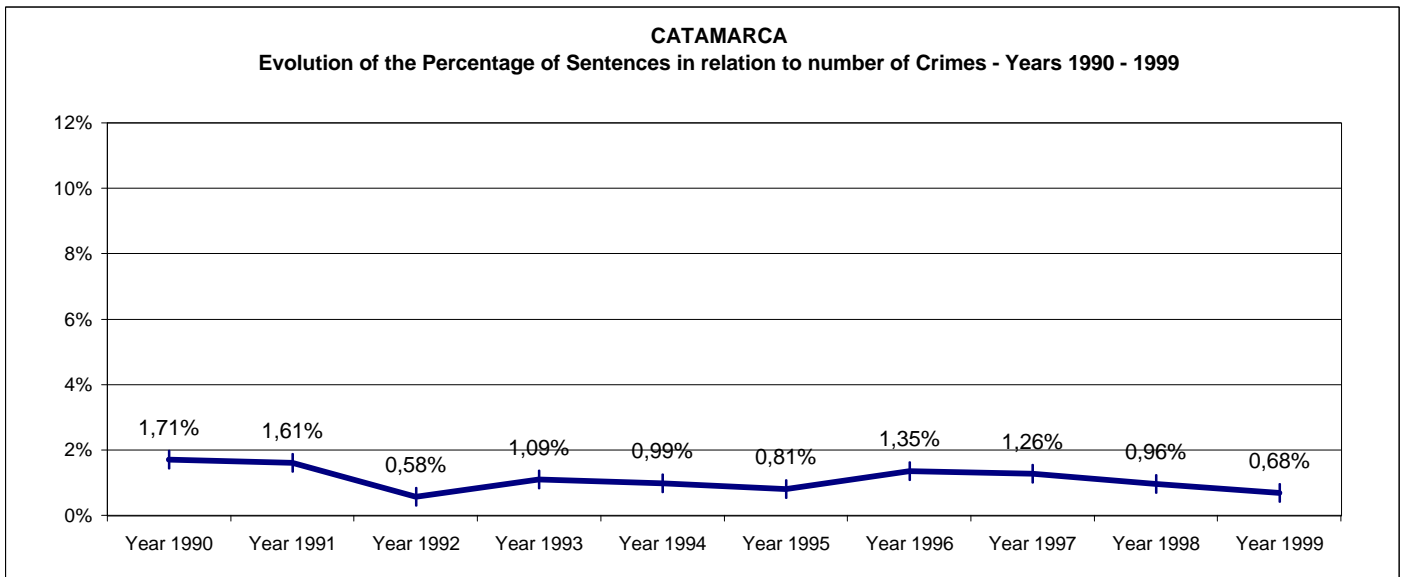
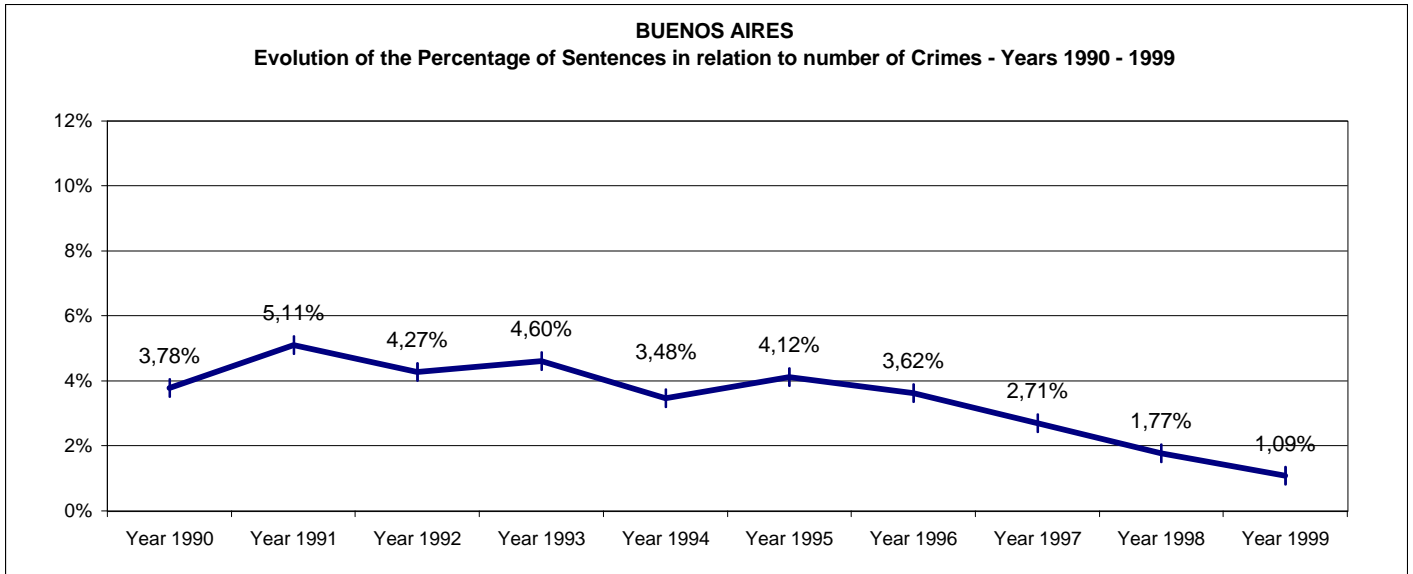


TABLE 36 - GRAPH: TOTAL COUNTRY AND BY PROVINCE

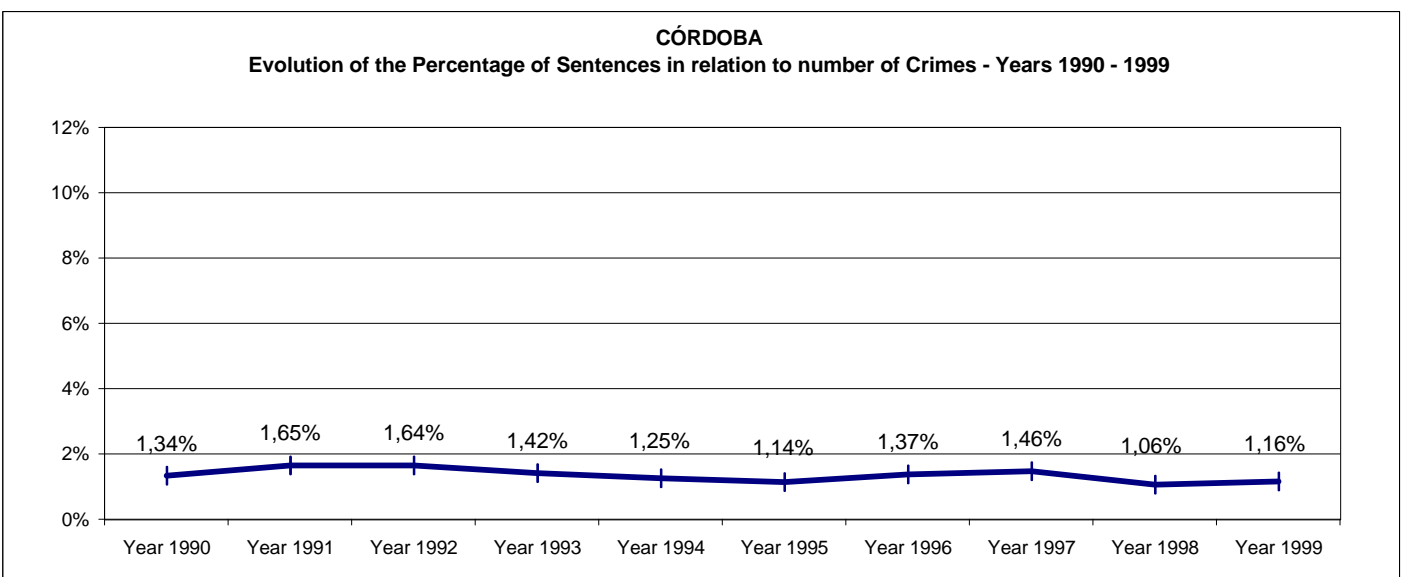
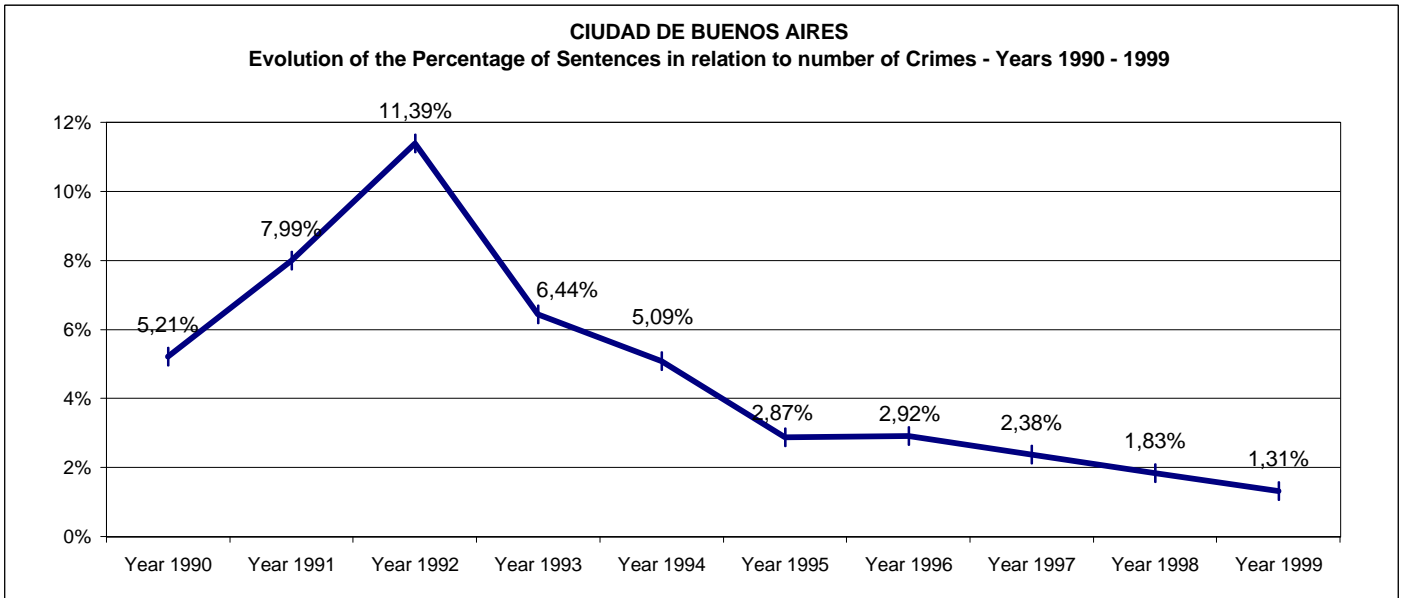
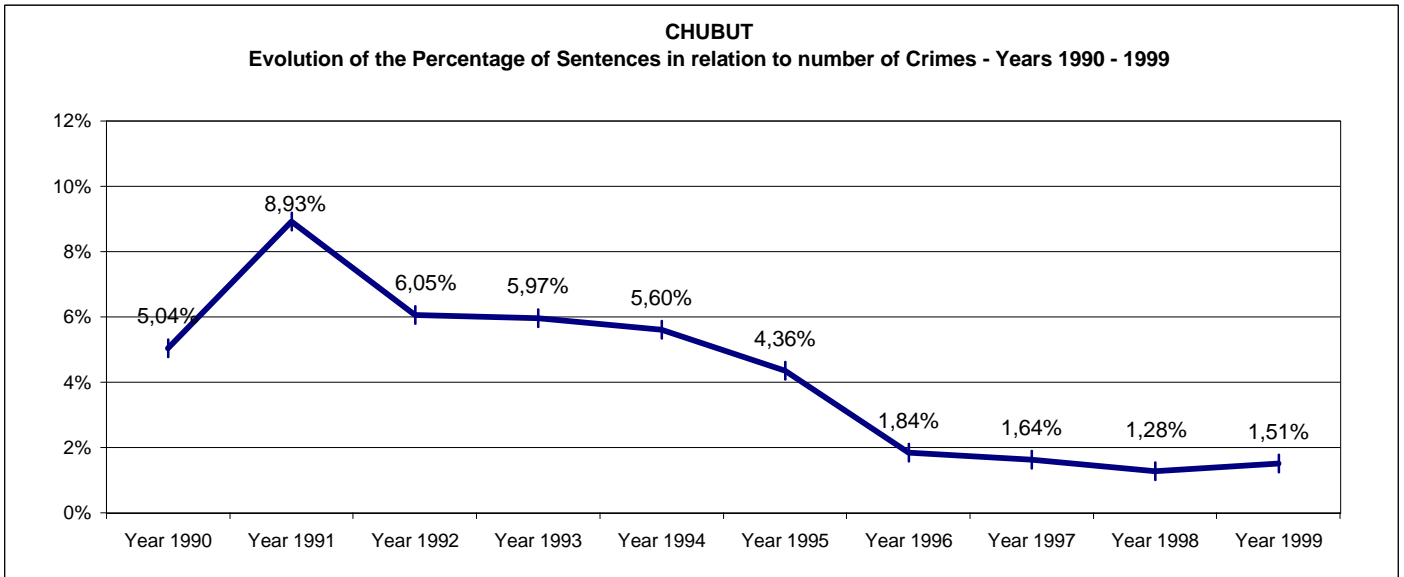
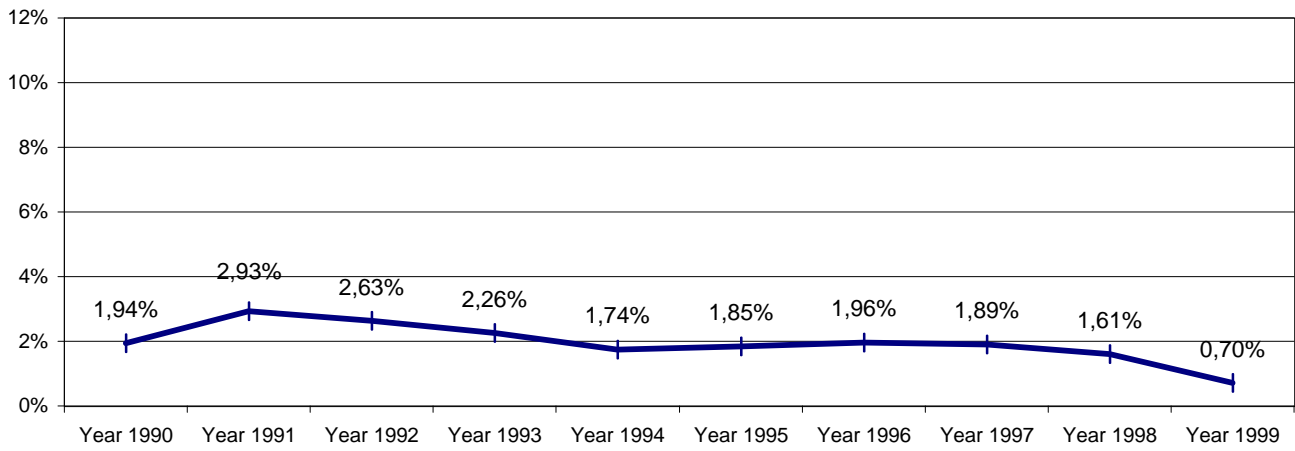


TABLE 36 - GRAPH: TOTAL COUNTRY AND BY PROVINCE

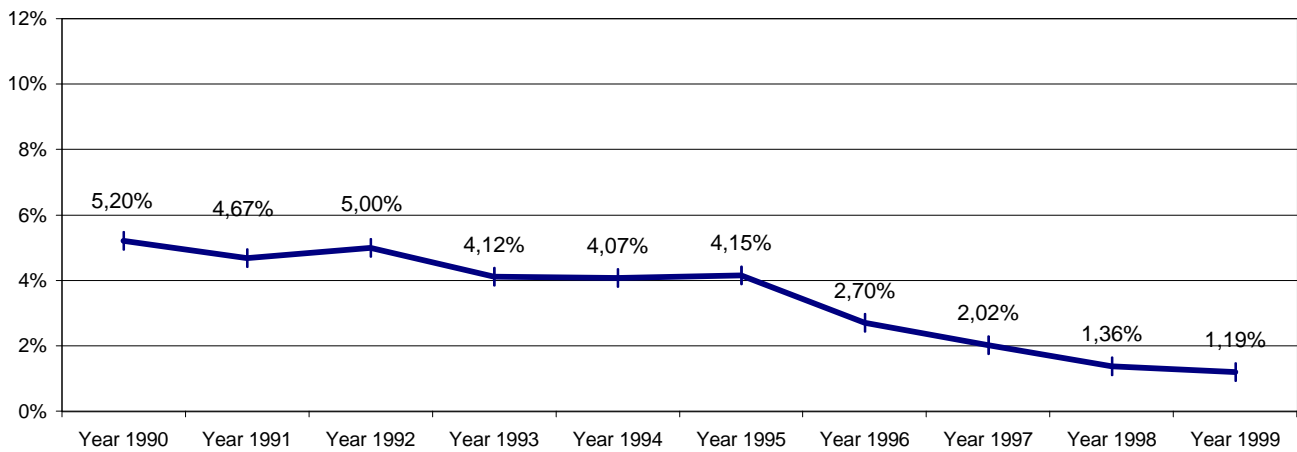
CORRIENTES

Evolution of the Percentage of Sentences in relation to number of Crimes - Years 1990 - 1999



ENTRE RÍOS

Evolution of the Percentage of Sentences in relation to number of Crimes - Years 1990 - 1999



FORMOSA

Evolution of the Percentage of Sentences in relation to number of Crimes - Years 1990 - 1999

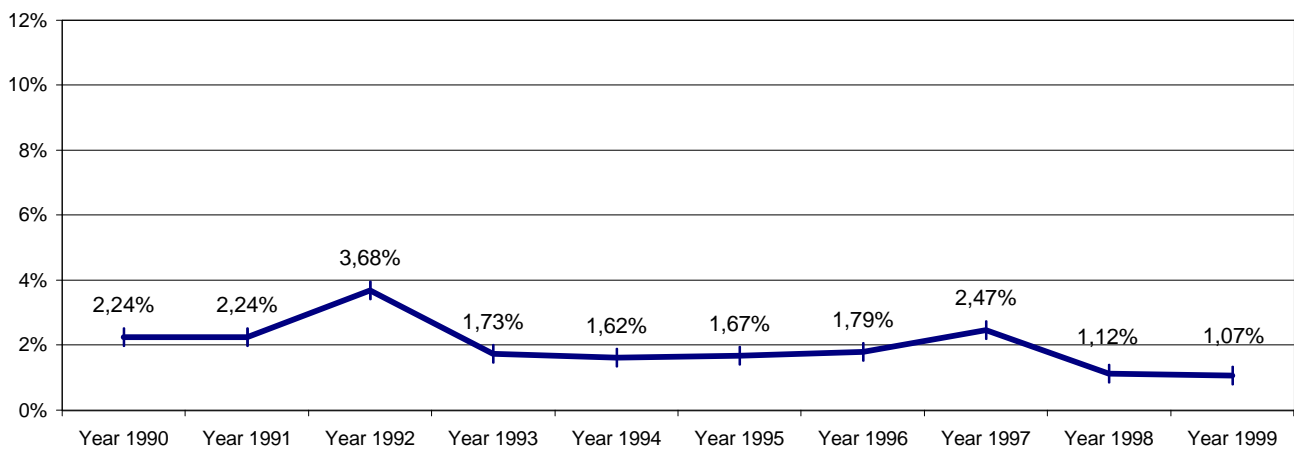


TABLE 36 - GRAPH: TOTAL COUNTRY AND BY PROVINCE

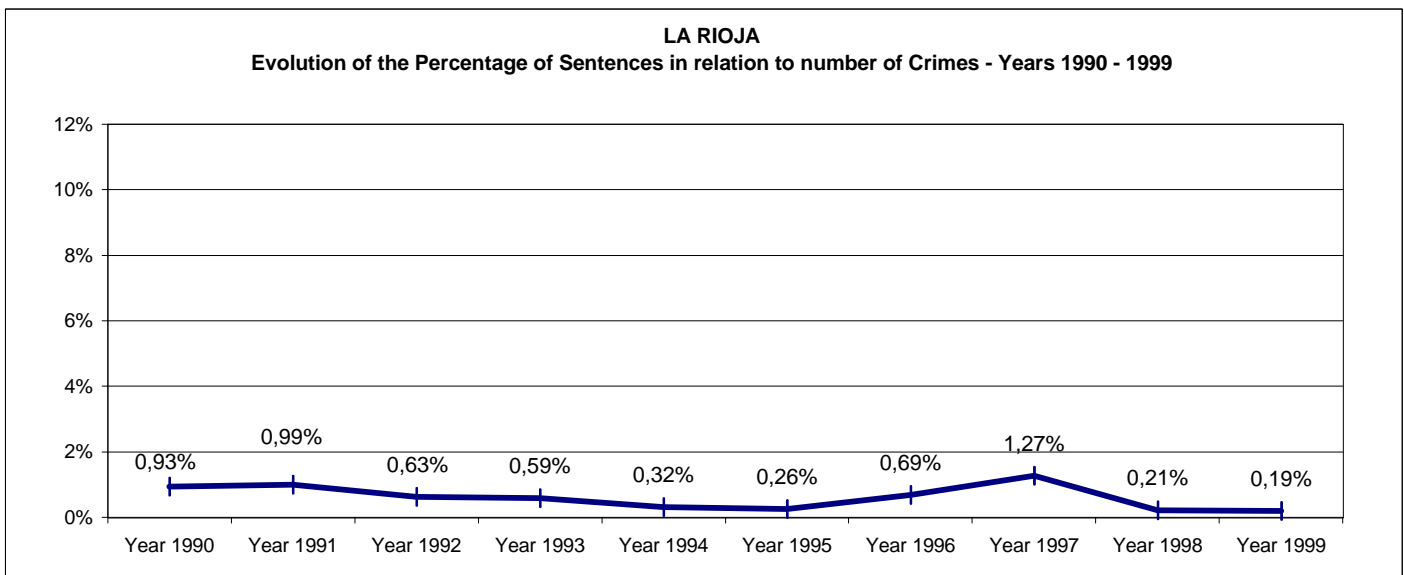
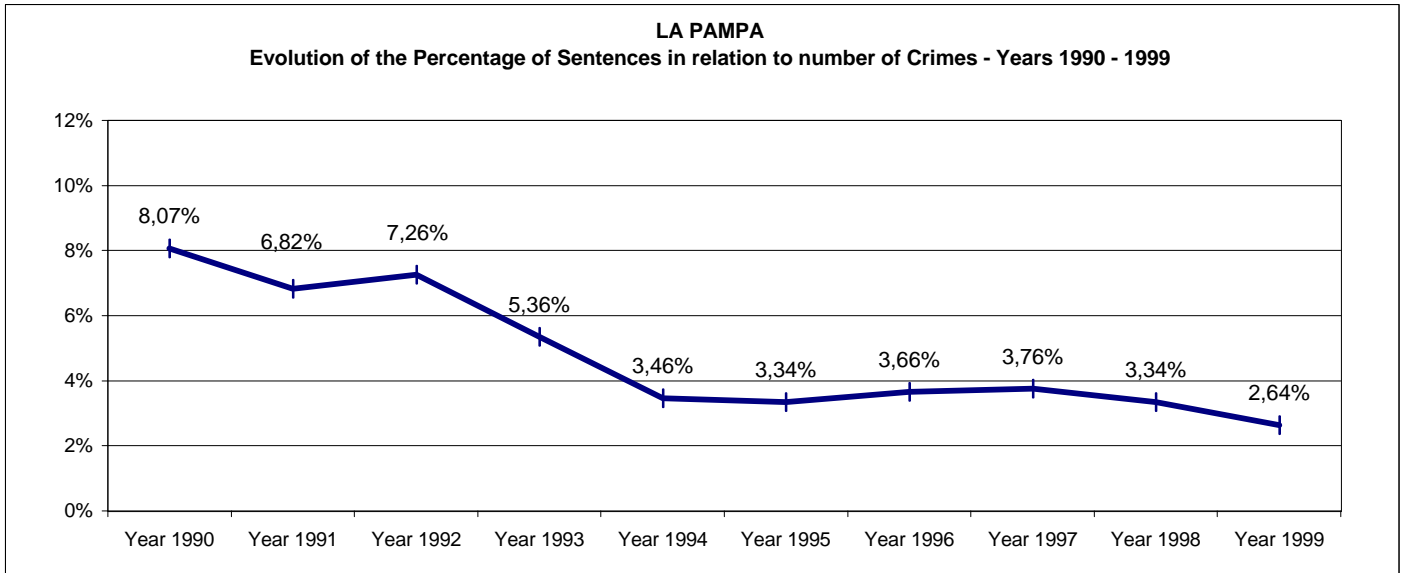
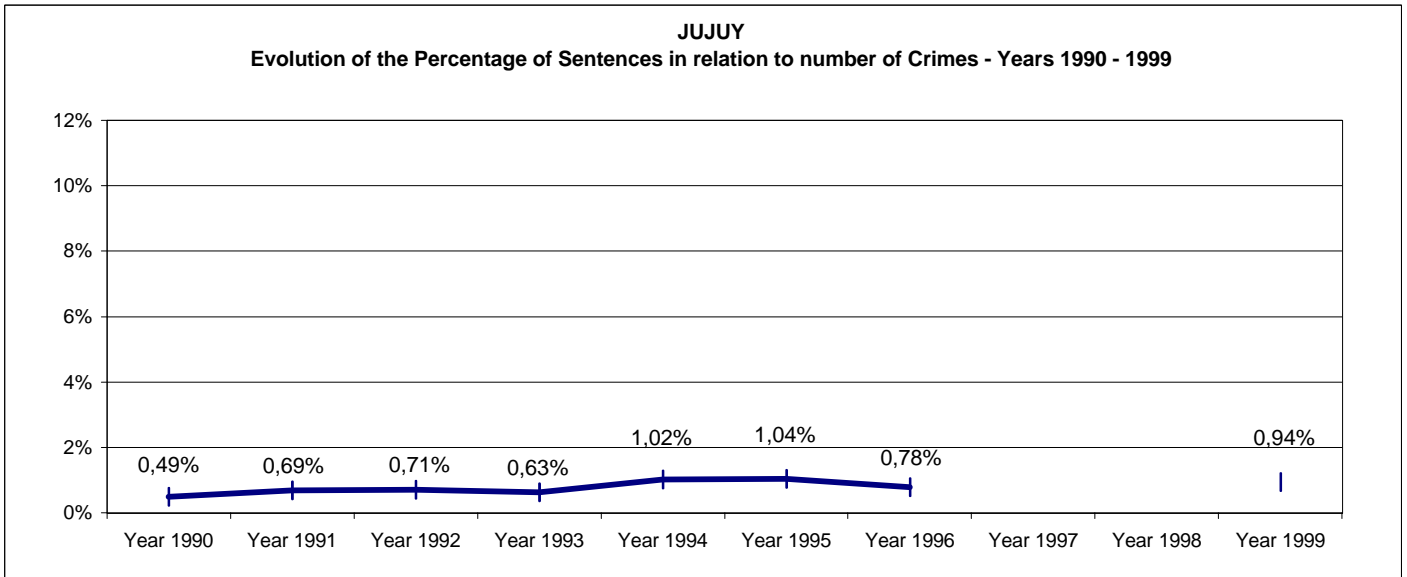


TABLE 36 - GRAPH: TOTAL COUNTRY AND BY PROVINCE

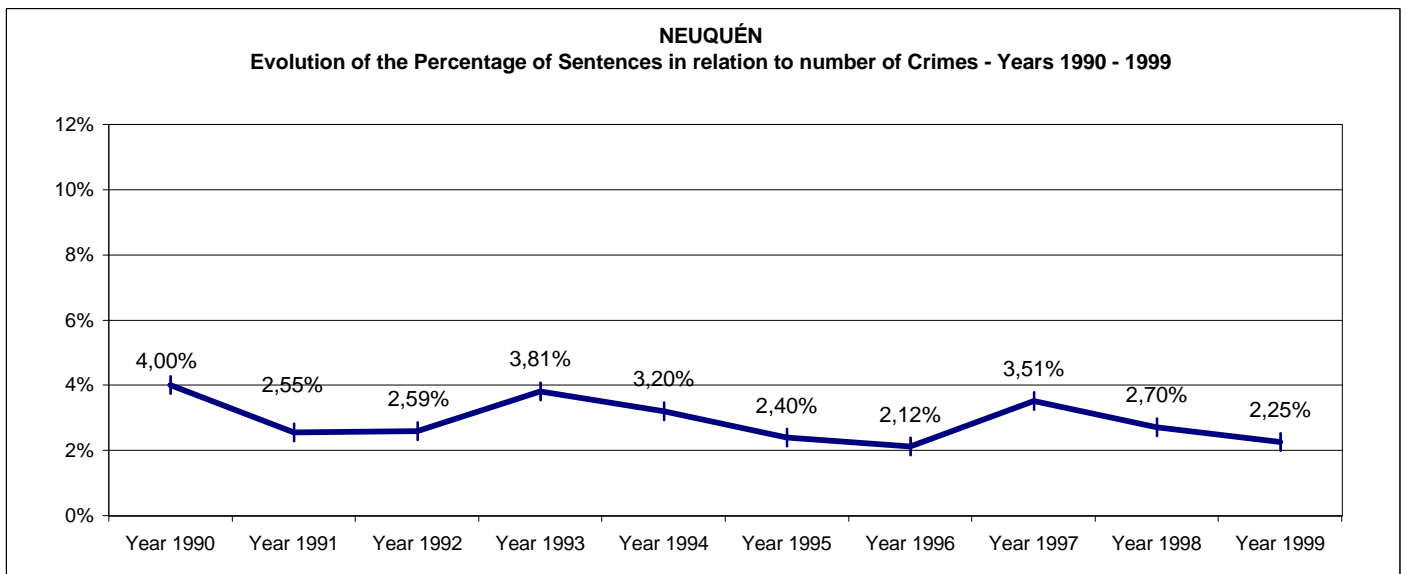
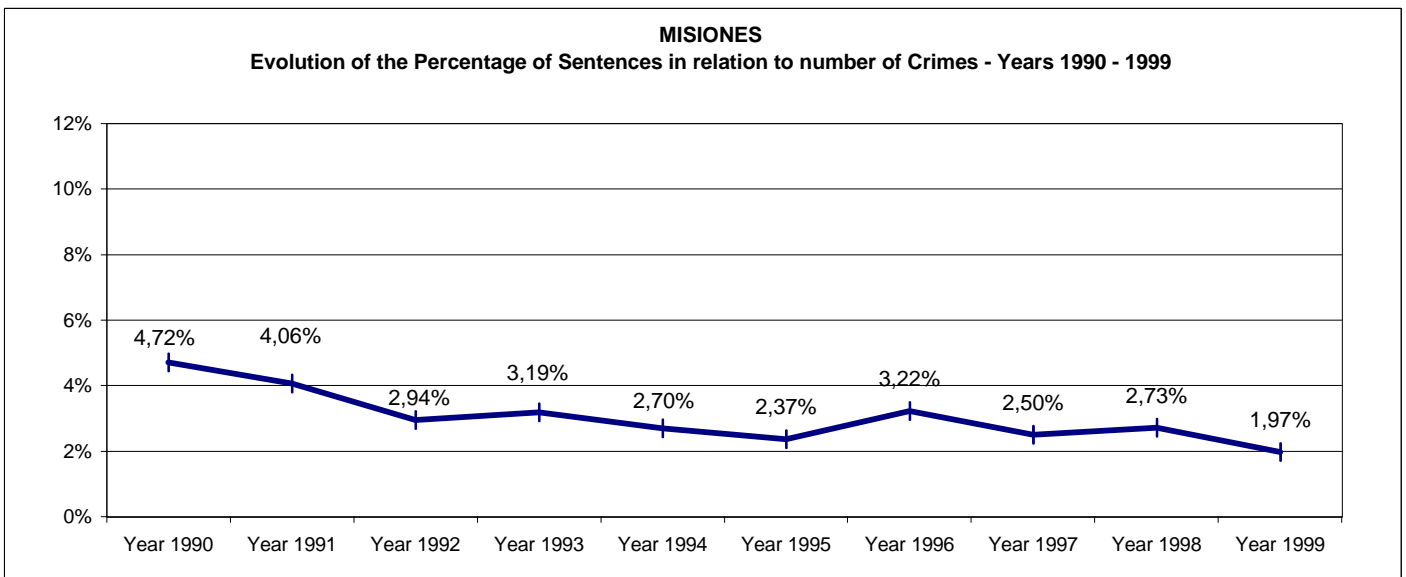
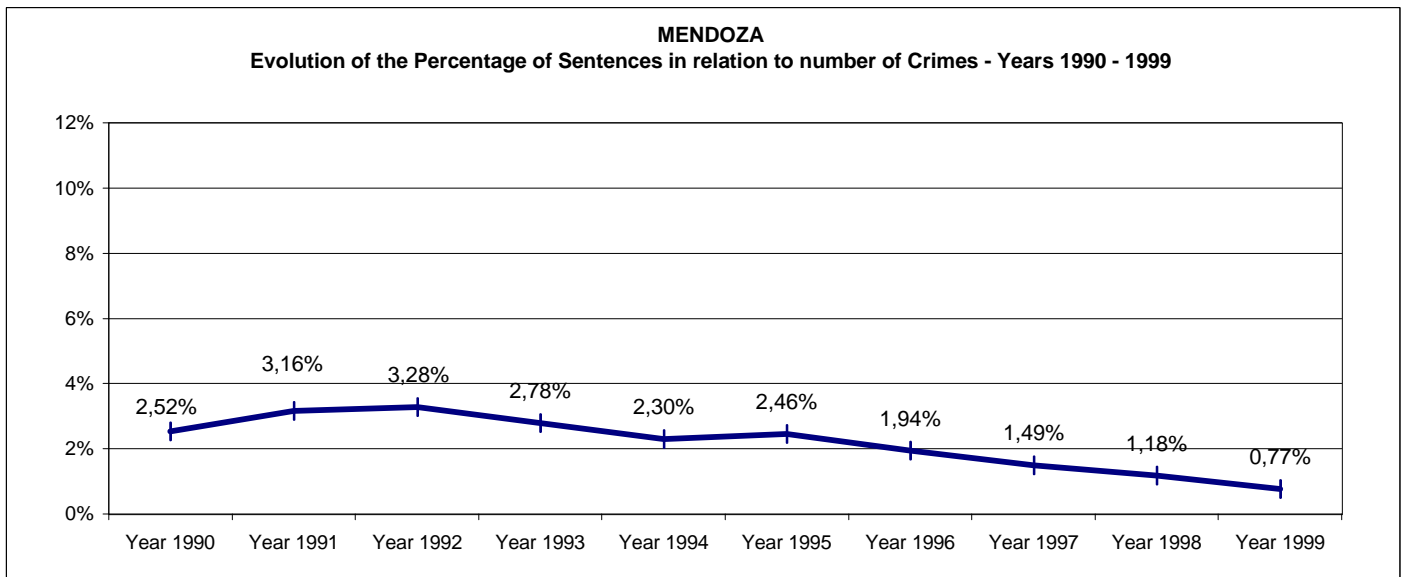


TABLE 36 - GRAPH: TOTAL COUNTRY AND BY PROVINCE

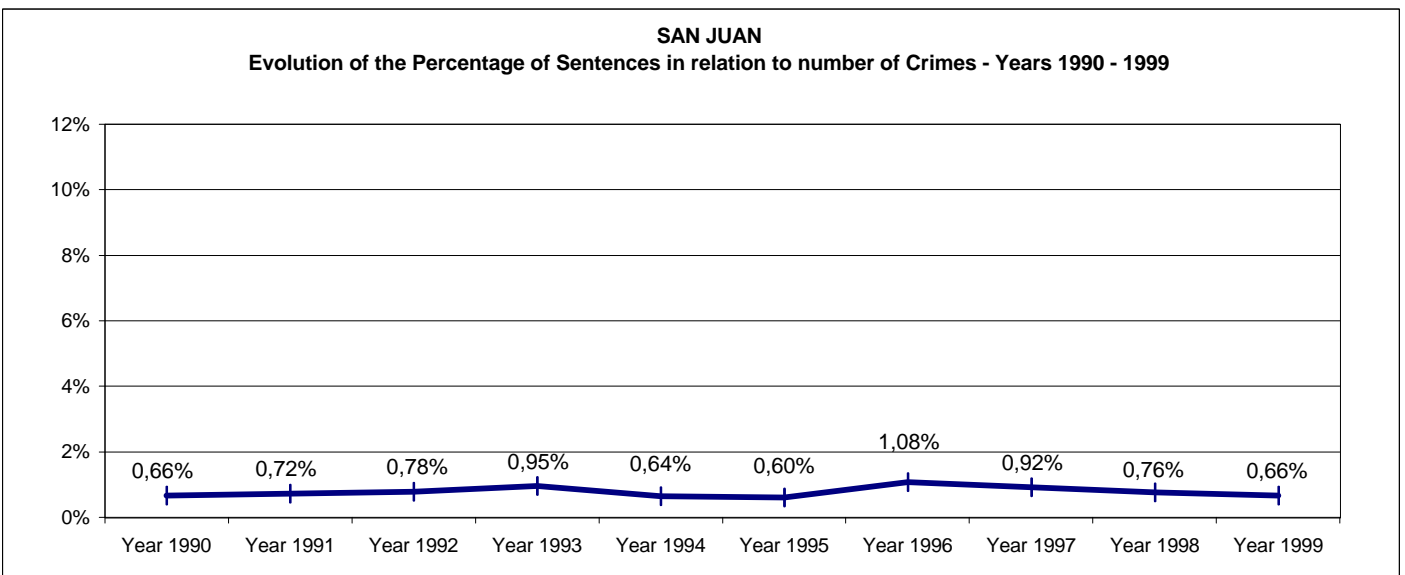
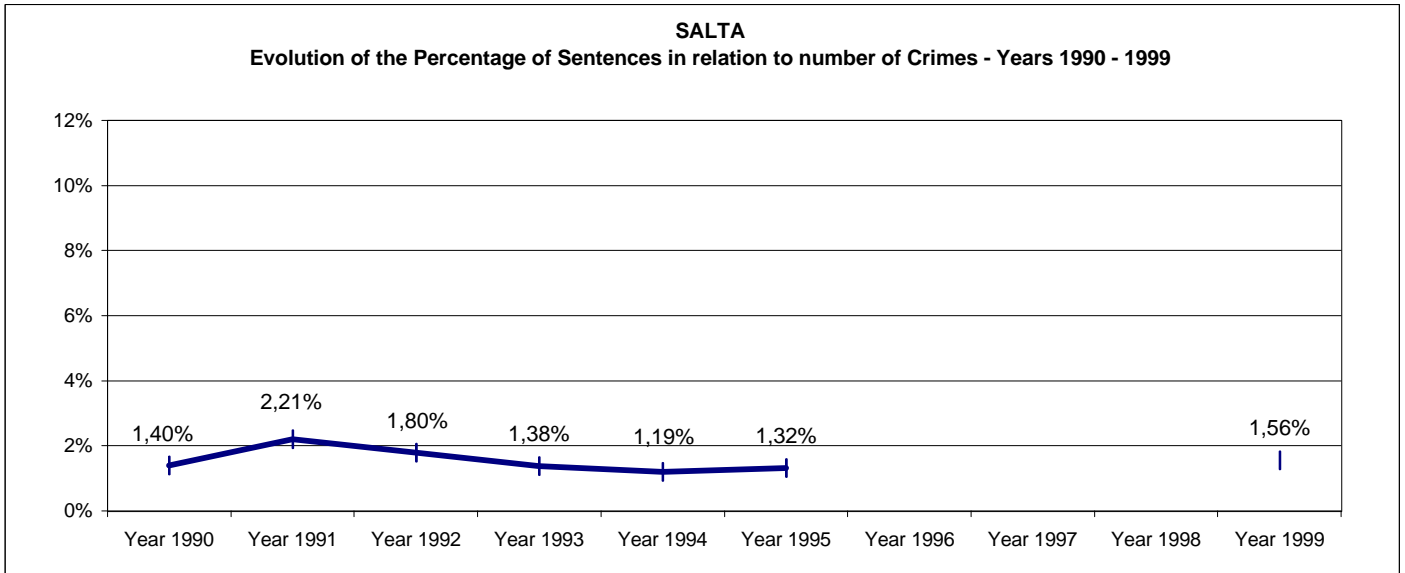
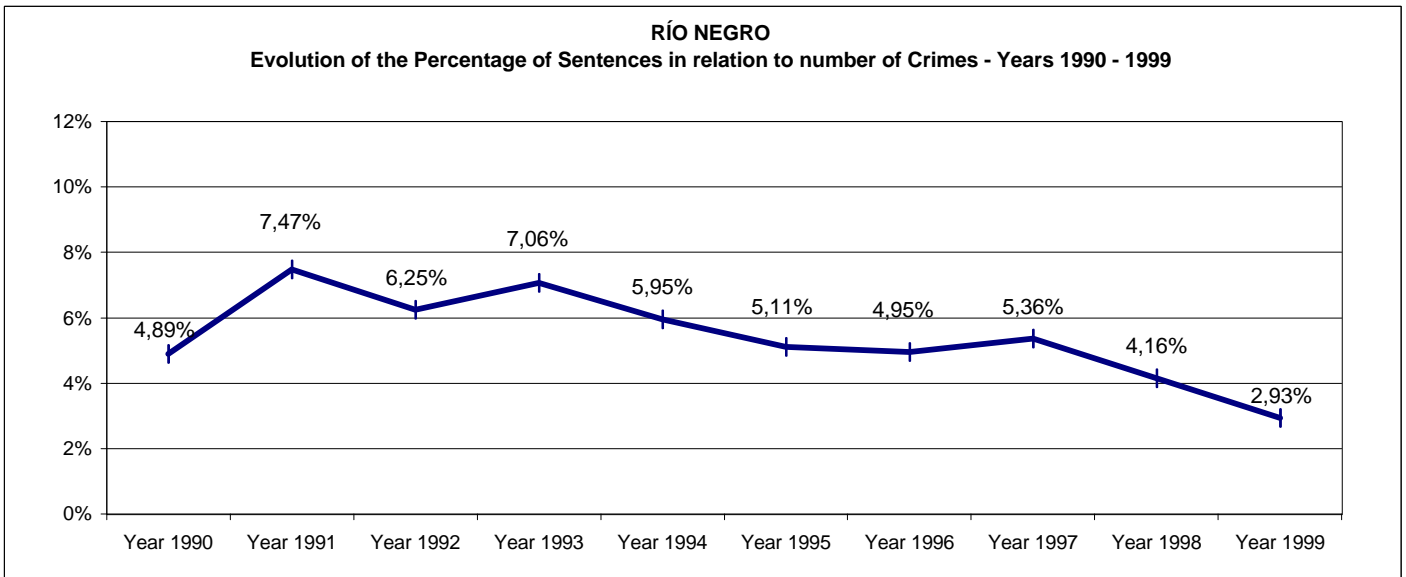


TABLE 36 - GRAPH: TOTAL COUNTRY AND BY PROVINCE

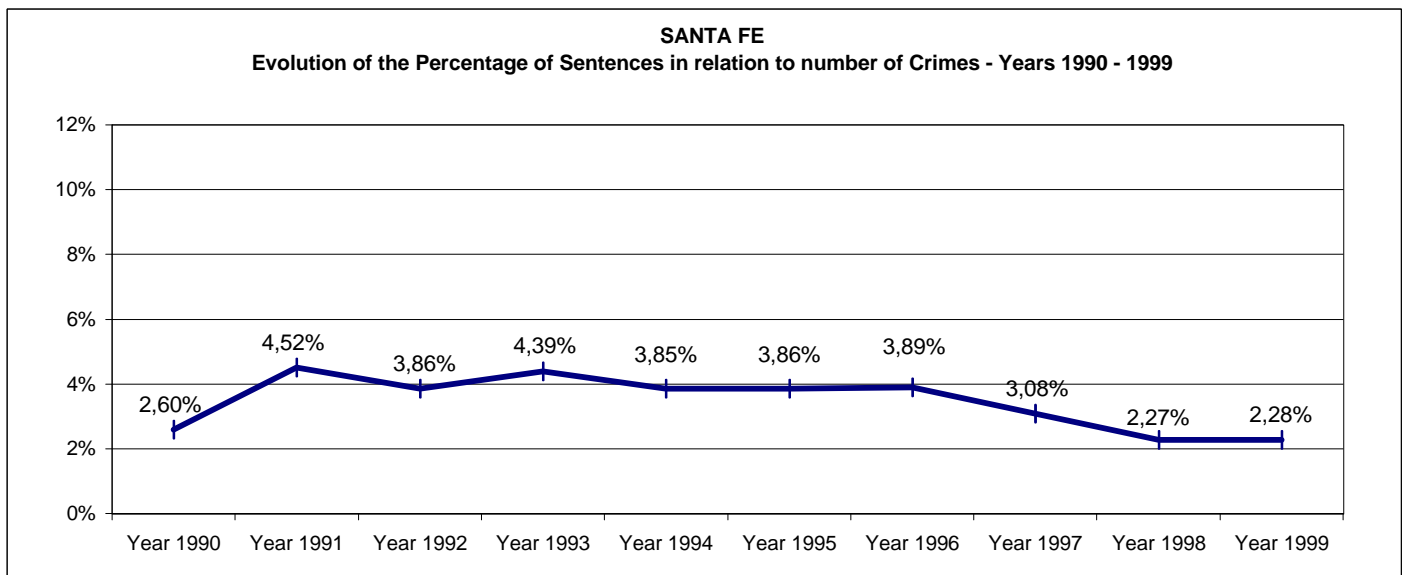
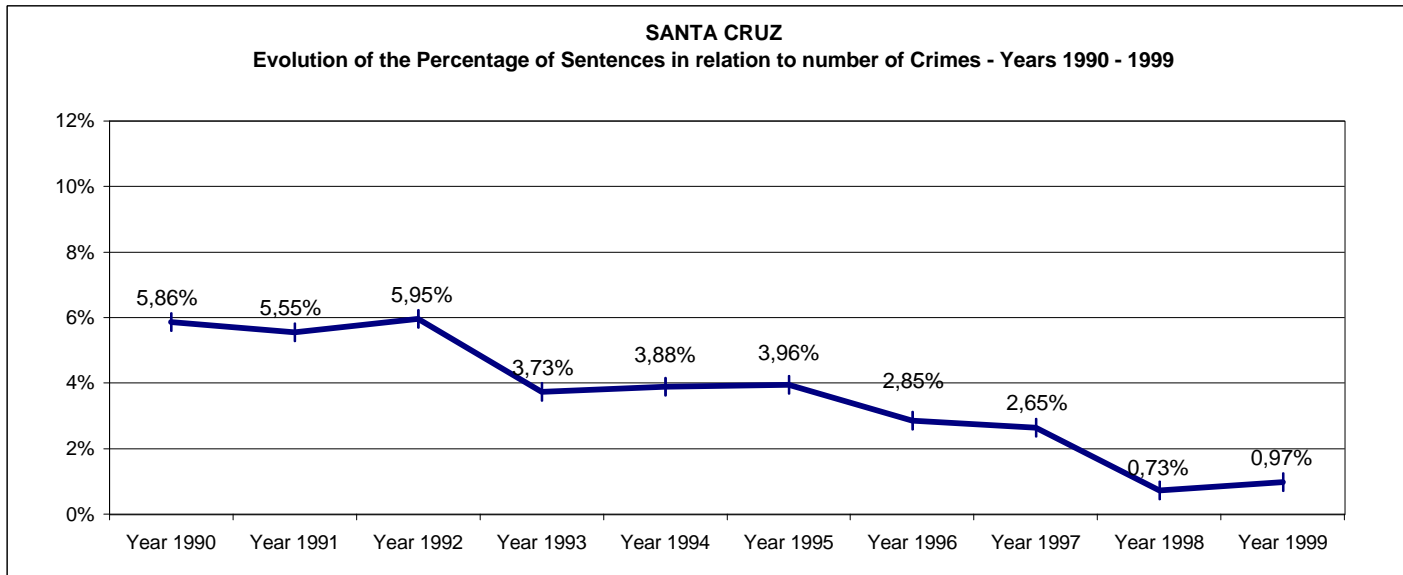
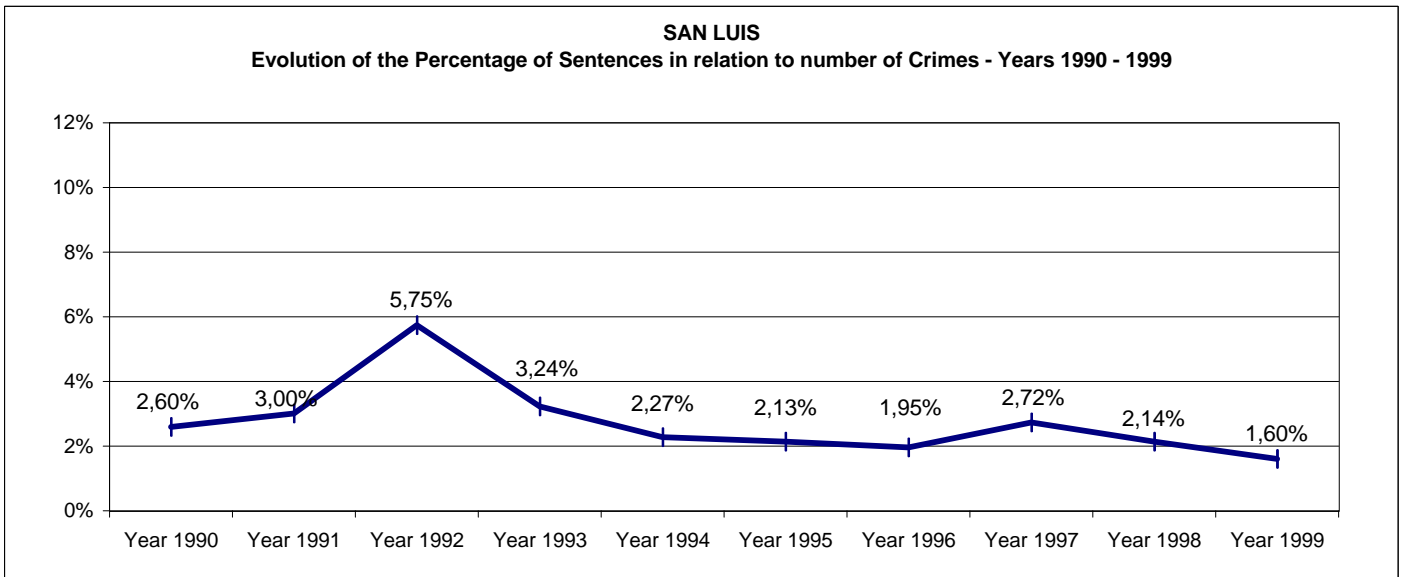
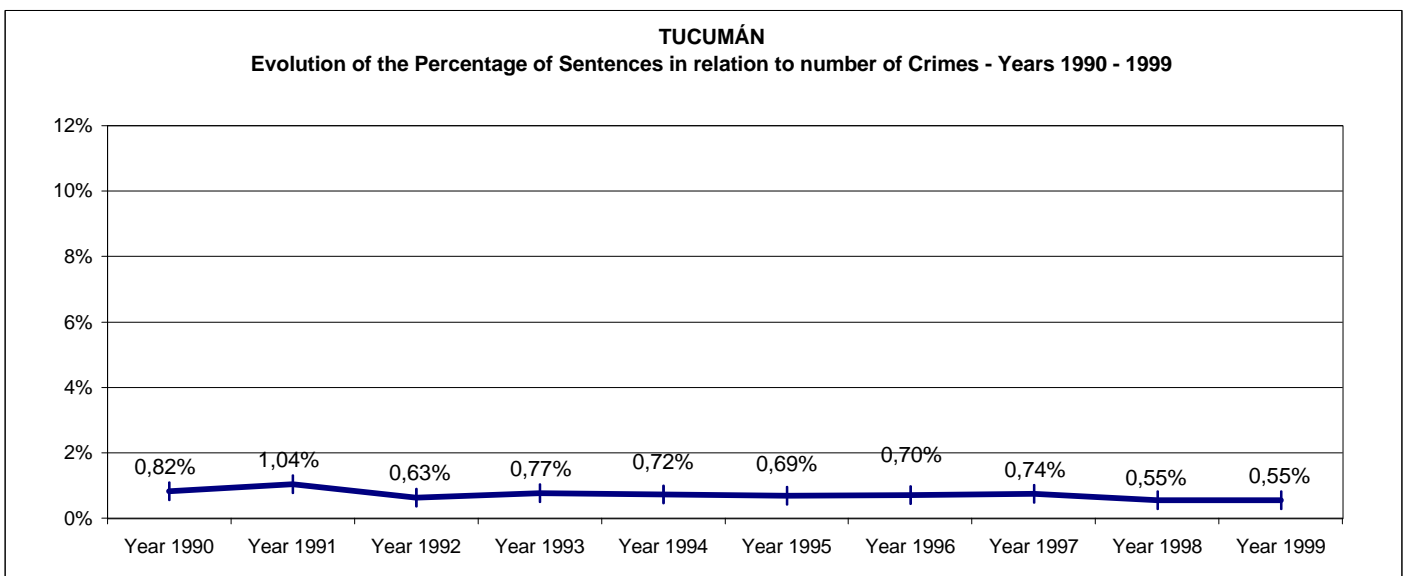
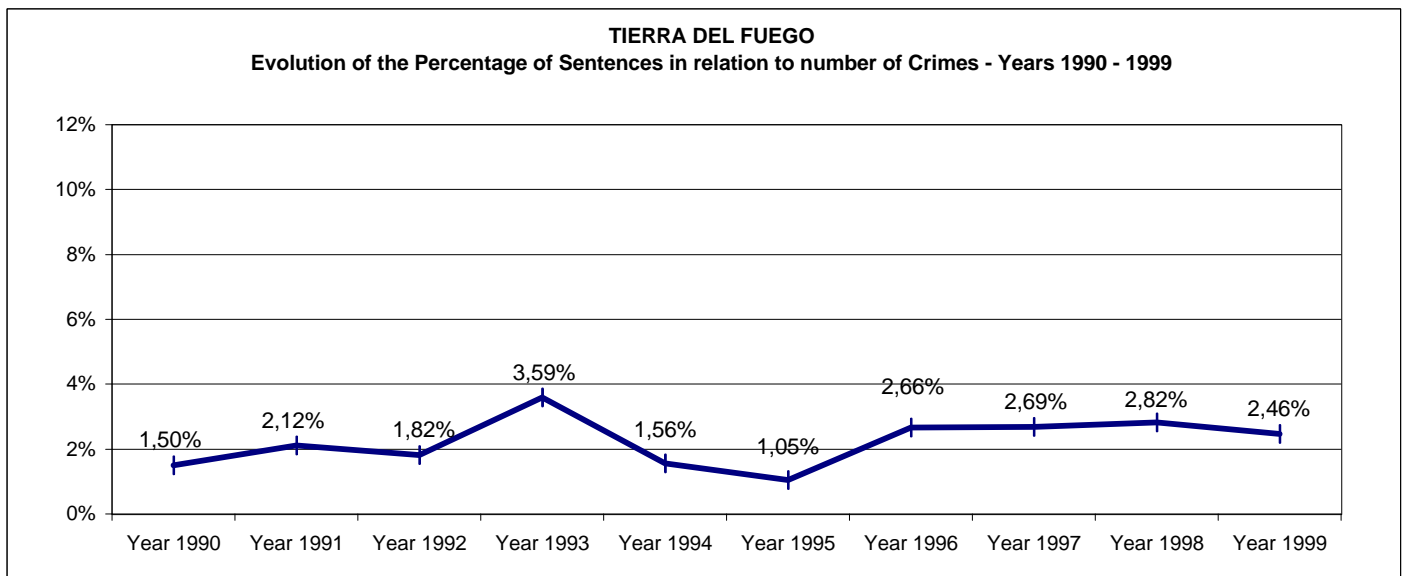
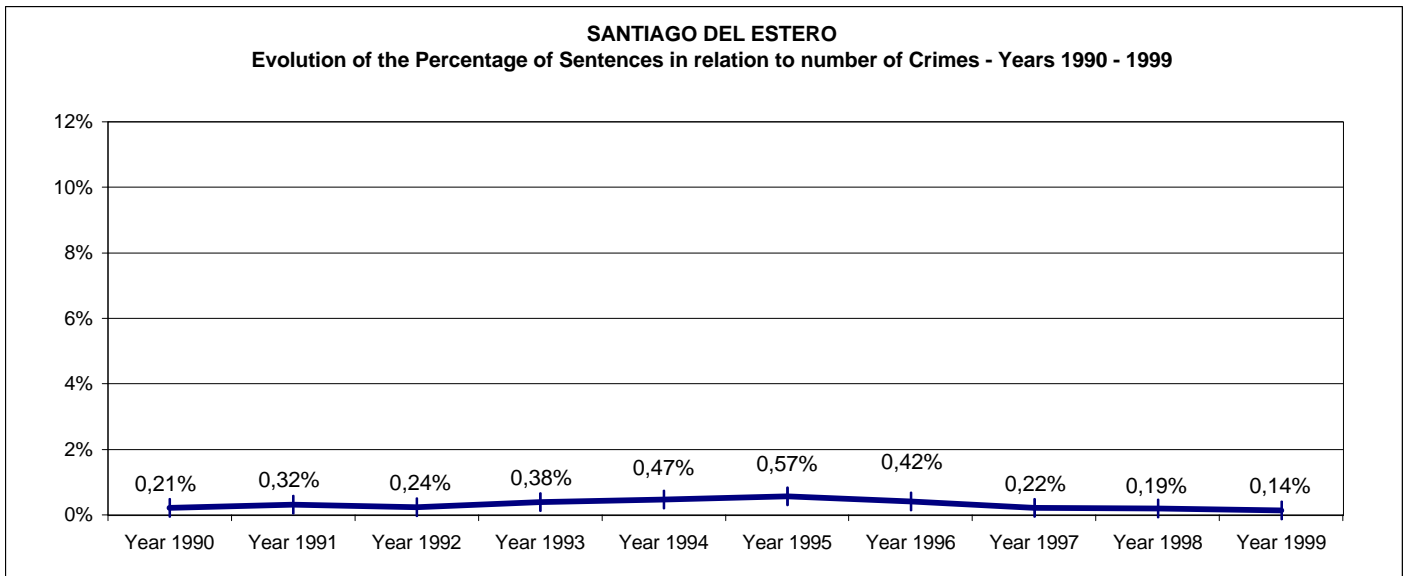


TABLE 36 - GRAPH: TOTAL COUNTRY AND BY PROVINCE



Summary of Analytical Observations

The tables and charts of police statistics we have presented so far show a picture of Argentina's "apparent criminality" in 1999. By "apparent criminality" we mean a set of behaviors corresponding to the abstract description of criminal types as listed in criminal law and which are expressly branded as such by the police and other law enforcement agencies, who turn these behaviors into "apparent criminality" through their official recording.

In the future, these analytical observations should be combined through a complex articulation with other sources of data on crime such as judicial statistics (an example of the combination of judicial and police statistics is presented at the end of this summary), prison statistics and victimization surveys, in an effort to consolidate a single "observatory" (Pavarini 1995) of crime in Argentina: the National Crime Information System (SNIC) that will allow a deeper understanding of the crime phenomenon as well as a better design and implementation of a public criminal policy.

Types and Frequency of Reported crimes

During 1999, law enforcement agencies in Argentina recorded 2910 presumably criminal acts per day, which represents approximately 121 crimes per hour and 2 per minute.

For the most part, these were crimes against property (69%). This proportion has been constant throughout the 1990s. The lowest rate represented by this type of crime in police statistics was registered in 1994 (63%) and the highest in 1990 (72%). In 1999, crimes against property were only 3 points above the decade's average (66%). Among crimes against property committed in 1999, robberies (and attempted robberies) represented 47% and thefts and attempted thefts represented 41% of all crimes against property.

The second most common type of crimes in 1999 were personal crimes (17%), also a reflection of a constant trend of the 1990s that showed the lowest rate for personal

crimes in 1990 (14%) and the highest in 1996 (20%). In 1999, personal crimes were close to a point lower than the decade's average (18%). Within the personal crimes category, homicides (including manslaughter and attempted homicide) represented only 4%.

The great incidence of crimes against property in the total amount of crimes recorded by the police has been a constant of Argentina's criminal justice system throughout its history, an incidence that has grown during the twentieth century. For example, in the last decade of the nineteenth century in the City of Buenos Aires an average of 1.62 crimes against property were committed for every personal crime (Blackwelder-Johnston, 1984, p.114). However, this rate was well below rates in more recent statistics. In the city of Buenos Aires in 1999, for instance, for every personal crime recorded by the police, an average of 5.9 crimes against property were also recorded.

The hegemony of crimes against property and personal crimes in police statistics (both categories combined represent 86% of all crimes recorded in 1999) is an exact reflection of the real operation of the criminal justice system, since these "normal crimes" are those that, the actual complexity of penal typology notwithstanding, "are socially produced and managed without much trouble, they are instantly recognized as events belonging to everyday criminality since the competent members of the criminal justice system treat them familiarly through standard language practices and procedure routines" (Sudnow, 1965). These are the crimes that are daily processed within the criminal justice system, and not just in our country.

Nevertheless, these types of crimes entail a significant "black figure". Victimization surveys carried out by the National Directorate of Criminal Policy in the City of Buenos Aires show that in 1995 only 38.6% of victims of a crime against property reported it to the police; this rate decreased to 37.3% in 1997, to 33.6% in 1998 and to 31.3% in 1999. Even though these data do not reveal the exact "black figure" of crimes against property, since they refer only to certain crimes against property specifically included in the questionnaire –car theft, burglary, etc.- and do not reflect the number of crimes committed but only the number of their victims, they approximate with a much higher degree of accuracy the actual "black figure" of these types of crimes.

It is worth noting that the black figure for these types of crimes is lower, anyway, than the black figure for other type of crimes like economic crimes, crimes against children and women, political corruption, etc., which have lacked historically a central place in the real operation of the criminal justice system and generally remain submerged below the 'pictures' of apparent criminality as reflected in police statistics (Barbagli-Santoro, 1995; Pavarini, 1995 y 1996; Progetto Citta Sicure, 1995 a).

The Territorial Distribution of Apparent Criminality in Argentina in 1999

The district with the largest concentration of recorded crimes in 1999 in Argentina is the Province of Buenos Aires (29%)¹, followed by the City of Buenos Aires (18%)², the Province of Córdoba (10%), the Province of Mendoza (8%) and the Province of Santa Fe (7%). The jurisdictions with the lowest concentrations of recorded crimes are the Province of Tierra del Fuego (0.27%), the Province of La Rioja (0.51%) and the Province of Santa Cruz (0.6%). The same is true if we take into account only crimes against property. In this category, rates are almost identical with the all-inclusive crime category: the Province of Buenos Aires is in the first place (29%) followed by the City of Buenos Aires (19%), the Province of Córdoba (11%), the Province of Mendoza (9%) and the Province of Santa Fe (6%), the Province of Tierra del Fuego (0.24%), the Province of La Rioja (0.41%) and the Province of Santa Cruz (0.55%). This overlap is due to the significant weight of crimes against property in the total amount of recorded crimes.

On the other hand, there are certain variations in the personal crimes category, not so much in its distribution according to districts as in its relative presence. Thus, the Province of Buenos Aires concentrates the largest proportion of these crimes (27%) followed by the City of Buenos Aires (13%), the Province of Santa Fe (11%), the Province of Mendoza (11%) and the Province of Córdoba (8%). The districts with the lowest personal crimes are once again the Province of Tierra del Fuego (0.31%), the Province of Santa Cruz (0.65%) and also the Province of Jujuy (0.72%).

¹ It should be noted that in the Province of Buenos Aires, 63% of all recorded crimes took place in Gran Buenos Aires (the densely populated suburban districts that surround the City of Buenos Aires).

The five jurisdictions that concentrate most recorded crimes correspond to the areas most densely populated and with the higher economical and political influence in Argentina. It is therefore necessary to explore the territorial distribution of recorded crime taking into consideration not only absolute values but also the proportional incidence of crime in each district's population. In this way, we observe that the map of territorial distribution of apparent crime varies substantially.

The district with the highest rate of recorded crime for every 100,000 inhabitants in 1999 in Argentina is the City of Buenos Aires (6300), followed by the Province of Mendoza (5662), the Province of Neuquén (4518), the Province of San Juan (3703) and the Province of Chaco (3559). The provinces with the lowest recorded crime rates according to population are: Jujuy (1196), Misiones (1590) and Formosa (1767). The ranking of districts for this type of rates is repeated in the case of recorded crimes against property (City of Buenos Aires, Provinces of Mendoza, Neuquén, San Juan and Chaco). Again, this overlap is due to the significant weight of crimes against property in the total amount of recorded crimes.

We can also analyze the risk of victimization on the basis of the territorial distribution of recorded crimes per 100,000 inhabitants. Of course, this measure of victimization risk will differ from the scientific calculation of the effective risk of victimization that includes many more variables (gender, age, socioeconomic status, etc.) and that is only available only through victimization surveys with a more restricted focus (cities, neighborhoods, etc.).

Despite the previous reservation, the recorded crime rates per 100,000 inhabitants show that the areas with the largest concentration of crimes do not always coincide with the districts that present the highest victimization rates. For example, the City of Buenos Aires and the Province of Mendoza have similar positions on both measuring strategies, while districts with recorded crime rates such as Neuquén (3rd place), San Juan (4th place) and Chaco (5th place), produce less than half the number of recorded crimes as

² The population of the City of Buenos Aires has a very important daily fluctuation since a large number of suburban commuters travel to the City for work or entertainment reasons. This complicates the reckoning of the demographic levels actually involved when calculating the rate of crimes per population.

the Province of Santa Fe in absolute values. On the other hand, districts with a high concentration of recorded crimes, such as the Province of Buenos Aires (1st place), the Province of Córdoba (3rd place) and the Province of Santa Fe (5th place), are in the fifteenth, seventh, and thirteenth positions respectively as far as crime rates per 100,000 inhabitants are concerned. A similar phenomenon is observed in the category of crimes against property.

Concerning personal crimes, and in spite of some coincidence between the districts with the highest concentration of recorded crimes on both counts (absolute figures and rates per 100,000 inhabitants)³, we can point out some significant differences. The Province of Buenos Aires, for instance, which concentrates the largest amount of personal crimes, occupies the 21st position when considering personal crime rates per 100,000 inhabitants. The opposite is true in the case of the Province of Neuquén, which is in the second position when considering rates per 100,000 inhabitants even if it produced less than a third of the total number of personal crimes as the Province of Córdoba, which is in the fifth position when considering absolute figures. The Province of Catamarca is an even more dramatic example since it is in the fifth position when considering the relative rates even if it produced less than a sixth of the total amount of personal crimes as the Province of Córdoba.

However, despite the differences between both measuring strategies, it can be verified through both measures that the territorial distribution of recorded personal crimes shows great differences with respect to the territorial distribution of recorded crimes against property.

On the other hand, another relevant conclusion of these measures of crime is the awareness of the wide differences between districts in Argentina. For example, concerning the rates of crimes against property the difference between the district in the first position (City of Buenos Aires) and the district in the last (Jujuy), is of 3704.16 points; with respect to the rates of personal crimes, the difference between the first (Mendoza) and the last (Jujuy) is of 1015.4 points. The same is verified when

³ This coincidence between absolute figures and rates per 100,000 inhabitants includes the City of Buenos Aires (which is in the 2nd and 3rd positions respectively), the Province of Santa Fe (3rd and 4th positions) and the Province of Mendoza (4th and 1st respectively).

considering absolute figures: the Province of Buenos Aires is in the first position with 207252 recorded crimes against property; the Province of Tierra del Fuego is in the last with 1746 recorded crimes of this type. In the case of recorded personal crimes, the Province of Buenos Aires is in the first position with 51027 and the Province of Tierra del Fuego is in the last with 579 recorded personal crimes.

These are important elements in order to confirm the heterogeneous nature of crime in Argentina which should prevent any general references to the country as a whole as far as crime is concerned, even though these unjustified general references are common in the media, among politicians, and even in academia. Besides neglecting this heterogeneity, references to 'crime in Argentina' generally ignore the difference between apparent and real criminality.

The ignorance of crime's heterogeneity implies encompassing under the word 'crime' several types of actions that differ from each other in terms of their social production, characteristics and consequences; they only share their denomination of 'crimes' under criminal law. Here, we have endeavored to bear this heterogeneity in mind through the simple distinction between two great families of crimes: personal crimes and crimes against property.

On the other hand, general references to 'crime' do not only ignore the different nature of criminal acts, but also the diversity of social territories. This report makes up for that handicap as it presents the differences between the provinces and the city of Buenos Aires. But in order to explain the different trends of crime, research should be focused on more limited areas such as cities and neighborhoods since the analysis of territorial distribution of crime would then gain in complexity and depth (Pavarini 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998; Progetto Citta Sicure, 1995a, 1995 b and 1997). This task will be achieved through the single district reports that the National Directorate of Criminal Policy will produce during the year 2000.

Apparent Criminality and Robbery in Argentina in 1999

Within the category of recorded crimes against property in 1999 in Argentina, robbery (including attempts) occupies an important position. Forty seven percent of all recorded crimes against property and 32 % of all recorded crimes are robberies, which implies a rate of 931 robberies per 100,000 inhabitants. Due to its historical inclusion in ‘normal crimes’ –as defined earlier – and to the reinforcement of this nature by its treatment in the media, ‘robbery’ has come to be synonym with ‘crime’. To a large extent, this social perception is confirmed by police statistics, which provide in turn an element that enables the reproduction of that perception. But this should not lead to a hasty conclusion, since it only represents one image of apparent criminality and a more careful examination of real criminality might produce a much more nuanced picture.

The territorial distribution of robberies committed in 1999, in absolute figures, presents a strong concentration in the Province of Buenos Aires (36%), followed by the City of Buenos Aires (20%), the Province of Córdoba (11%), the Province of Mendoza (9%) and the Province of Santa Fe (6%). The districts with the lowest concentration of robberies are La Rioja (0.15%), Tierra del Fuego (0.17%) and Santa Cruz (0.39%). The territorial distribution is virtually identical with that of crimes against property and that of the total number of crimes.

Nevertheless, the picture changes in several ways when considering relative figures. The Province of Buenos Aires comes only in the fifth position according to the ranking of rates per 100,000 inhabitants. In this ranking of districts, the City of Buenos Aires comes first (2232), followed by the Provinces of Mendoza (1871), Neuquén (1260) and Córdoba (1259). The provinces with the lowest robbery rates are La Rioja (186), Jujuy (232) and Formosa (290). This territorial distribution shows differences with the rates of the total number of crimes and with crimes against property, especially in the Provinces of Buenos Aires, Córdoba and La Rioja.

Even though there are in certain cases some similarities between absolute and relative figures (City of Buenos Aires, Mendoza, Córdoba and La Rioja) there are also perceptible differences. Neuquén is in the third position when considering robbery rates per 100,000 inhabitants, even if the absolute number of robberies in that province is less

than a fifth of the Province of Córdoba's, which is in the third position of the absolute figure ranking.

As is the case with the total number of crimes, personal crimes and crimes against property categories, we see once again that the districts that show the largest concentration of robberies are not always the districts where the effective risk of victimization is highest.

Apparent Criminality and Intentional Homicides in 1999 in Argentina

Within the category of personal crimes, intentional homicides (including attempts) represent only 2% of recorded personal crimes and only 0.32% of all recorded crimes in 1999. This is quite remarkable since the common social perception identifies personal crimes with 'murder', a notion reinforced by the reporting patterns of the media with respect to crime. The fact that death represents an extremely serious social damage explains the central role of homicides in the dynamics of the construction of social alarm and in the extended social views on crime, but, contrary to the case of robberies, the social perception of homicides is not verified by police statistics. The extended social view of homicides as a frequent crime is further disproved by the practically nonexistent margin for a "black figure" in the case of homicides (Santoro and Barbagli 1995, Barbagli and Asher 1996, Downes and Rock 1998).

The rate for this crime in Argentina in 1999 reaches 7.3 intentional homicides per 100,000 inhabitants. The districts with the highest rates of intentional homicides are: the Province of Formosa (15.2 per 100,000 inhabitants); the Province of Buenos Aires (9.6 per 100,000 inhabitants); the Province of Chubut (9.1 per 100,000 inhabitants); the Province of Chaco (7.8 per 100,000 inhabitants) and the Province of Entre Ríos (7.5 per 100,000 inhabitants). The districts with the lowest rates of intentional homicides are: the Province of Tierra del Fuego (1.8 per 100,000 inhabitants); the Province of Catamarca (1.9 per 100,000 inhabitants) and the Province of San Juan (2.6 per 100,000 inhabitants).

It is interesting to note that this district ranking differs widely from the territorial distribution of the absolute number of intentional homicides, with an unexpected first place for the Province of Formosa, where in absolute terms only an eighteenth part of the number of intentional homicides of the Province of Buenos Aires were committed.

The difference is equally remarkable if we compare the rates of intentional homicides and the rates of personal crimes, since there is not a single coincidence between the first five positions in both scales. What is even more interesting, the Province of Catamarca is in the fifth position in the ranking of personal crimes rates and descends to the one before the last in the intentional homicides rates, while the Province of Buenos Aires is in the second place in the ranking of intentional homicides rates and in the twenty-first in the ranking of personal crimes rates. This difference is more significant since intentional homicides belong in the personal crimes family.

The territorial distribution of intentional homicides in Argentina, at least at the level of provincial divisions, presents a wide range of variations, with rates per 100,000 homicides reaching an oscillation of 13 points. However, it should be pointed out that all districts with large cities in Argentina –including the City of Buenos Aires but excluding as the only exception the Province of Buenos Aires- are not among those with the highest rates of intentional homicides. This would prove that the association generally made between high levels of violence in criminal activities and large urban areas is not applicable in Argentina if we consider intentional homicides as one of the central indicators of criminal violence. On the other hand, it is also remarkable that the pattern of the territorial distribution of intentional homicides in Argentina during 1999 is absolutely different from those of the total number of recorded crimes, recorded crimes against property and personal crimes. Any exploration of the social etiology of this type of crime should take into account this radical difference between intentional homicides and other types of crimes as far as their territorial distribution is concerned (Bandini, Gatti and Traverso 1983).

The Evolution of Apparent Criminality in Argentina During the 1990s

According to police records, 2904 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants were committed in Argentina in 1999. If we take into account the rate for the year 1990, we can see that the 1990s saw an increase of 1182 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants, or 68% more crimes. In absolute terms, 502,001 more crimes were recorded in 1999 than in 1990. During the whole decade, the yearly increase of recorded crimes has been constant except for the year 1991, when the recorded crime rate per 100,000 inhabitants decreased in 238 crimes compared to 1990. The largest increase along the decade took place precisely in 1999, when the crime rate per 100,000 inhabitants increased in 349 crimes.

The evolution for the same period of the rates of crimes against property was very similar to the rates of the total number of recorded crimes, reflecting the same decrease in 1991 and growing progressively since that year until 1999, to reach 1979 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants. The percentage of growth is slightly lower in the case of crimes against property, reaching 59% or 736 more crimes per 100,000 inhabitants. This implies that 319,266 more crimes were committed in 1999 than in 1990. The similarity with the rates of the total number of crimes is due to the disproportionate incidence of crimes against property in the total number of crimes, which implicates a reverse order of causality.

On the other hand, the evolution along the 90s of the rates of personal crimes presents somewhat different dynamics. No decrease has been verified in any of the ten years. The rate reached 508 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants in 1999, which means a total increase of 266 personal crimes per 100,000 inhabitants or an increase of 110%, a much more significant rise than was verified in the cases of all recorded crimes and crimes against property.

Lastly, the evolution along the nineties of the rates of intentional homicides recorded in Argentina shows a very different picture, despite its inclusion in the personal crimes group. There was a slight decrease in 1991 similar to the one shown by crimes against property and a then a marked rise in 1992, followed by an abrupt fall in 1993 and, starting the next year, a slightly rising curve until 1997, followed again by a an abrupt decrease in 1998 and a fairly stable level in 1999. Globally, the rate for recorded intentional homicides has decreased during the nineties, from 7.55 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants in 1990 to 7.29 homicides in 1999, which means a 3.44% fall. The

evolution of intentional homicides is thus clearly inverse to the evolution of all recorded crimes, crimes against property and personal crimes, a bewildering trend that reinforces the highly specific character of this type of crime and undermines the assumption that increasing levels of violence are involved in the production of crime in Argentina –an assumption prevalent in the media, among politicians and even in academia. On the other hand, it is possible that there is an actual increase in criminal violence that does not necessarily result in the victim's death or else increasing levels of violence should be explored in more restricted areas (certain provinces, cities, neighborhoods, etc.) (Bandini, Gatti, Traverso, 1983).

The evolution of all recorded crimes, crimes against property and intentional homicides presents significant differences between districts and local trends that differ from national ones. This empirical verification should lead to a cautious approach concerning the possibility of isolating national crime trends in Argentina. Besides the fact that other data sources should be included in order to achieve a truly comprehensive and accurate picture of crime in Argentina, we must also point out the need for the parallel consideration of national and local trends at every level of analysis. For instance, while the provinces of Buenos Aires and Mendoza and the City of Buenos Aires show a high increase in the rates of all recorded crimes during the 90s (in all cases more than 100%), the province of Córdoba and even more the province of Santa Fe present much lower increase levels, a difference more marked in the case of personal crimes and crimes against property. While the rate of increase is around 150% in the former three districts, the province of Santa Fe has a 1% decrease. On the other hand, the province of Santa Fe presents a 20% increase in the homicide rate per 100,000 inhabitants, twelve times lower than the City of Buenos Aires's and five times higher than the province of Mendoza's, while the province of Córdoba's shows a contrary trend, descending 22%.

This scientific caution ought to be followed by political caution. It is indispensable to deepen the knowledge of every district and to articulate this knowledge with the design and implementation of public policies, promoting a decentralization that should go beyond provincial borders to include local districts, since the divergence between provinces and municipalities makes it necessary, even if it is not considered in this report (Pavarini 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998; Programa Citta Sicure 1995 a, 1995 b, 1997).

From Police Statistics to Judicial Statistics: Recorded Crimes and Sentences in Criminal Proceedings in Argentina during the Nineties

This presentation of two official sources of criminal records offers a chance to observe the operation of two important segments of the criminal justice system: the Police and the Judiciary. Due to the characteristics of available information from each source, the dual presentation of these data does not allow a real comparison so much as the simultaneous analysis of two independent agencies related to criminal justice.

The total amount of sentences in criminal cases in Argentina in 1999 represent 1.25% of the total amount of recorded crimes in the same year. For each sentence in criminal proceedings, almost 80 presumed crimes enter the criminal justice system through the police.

To adequately understand the meaning of this comparison it is necessary to make four clarifications. In the first place, as is well known, it is possible that a judicial sentence may involve several criminal acts and several sentenced criminals, but judicial statistics as elaborated by the *Registro Nacional de Reincidencia y Estadísticas Criminales* (National Recidivism and Crime Statistics Office), count one sentence for every sentenced person. Secondly, it is evident that most sentences passed in criminal courts during one year do not refer to crimes recorded in that same year. Thus, of the total number of sentences passed in 1999, only 9% were the result of proceedings lasting less than 6 months and 23% were the result of proceedings lasting between 6 months and one year. It is therefore probable that 32% of all sentences passed in 1999 refer to crimes recorded in the same year and that 68% do not. In the third place, it must be pointed out that cases are often reported directly to criminal courts and public prosecutors' offices and not to the police. Lastly, there are many ways in which an alleged crime recorded by law enforcement agencies does not end up in a criminal proceeding: for instance, if the police or the public prosecutor verify the nonexistence of the crime, if the alleged criminal cannot be held responsible for his acts, etc.

Despite these reservations, the relationship described above is a basic indicator of the efficiency of the criminal justice system. The relationship between the number of crimes

recorded by the police and the number of criminal sentences varies widely between districts. In some cases, it can be quite positive as in the Province of Río Negro (2.93%), the Province of La Pampa (2.46%) and the Province of Tierra del Fuego (2.46%), which imply ratios of 1 to 34, 1 to 38 and 1 to 40 respectively. In other cases, the relationship is quite negative and even dramatic, as in the Province of Santiago del Estero (0.14%), the Province of La Rioja (0.19%) or the Province of Tucumán (0.55%), which imply ratios of 1 to 718, 1 to 537 and 1 to 183 respectively. We verify again the absolutely heterogeneous character of the territorial distribution of apparent criminality and the need to explore in depth each district – the task the National Directorate of Criminal Justice will devote itself to along the year 2000.

This negative indicator of the criminal justice system's efficiency is not limited to 1999 and is also visible in other years of the decade but it is in 1999 that it becomes most pronounced. From 3.87% in 1991 it descended without interruption to reach the present percentage of 1.25%, a 2.62% decrease. In this case, the trend is shared by the country as a whole and a large majority of districts, even if the figures oscillate along the decade and in some instances the decrease is not so pronounced, as in Santiago del Estero (0.07%), Córdoba (0.18%), Tucumán (0.27%), Santa Fe (0.32%) and La Rioja (0.74%). In other districts the descent was more abrupt, as in the Province of La Pampa (5.43%), the Province of Santa Cruz (4.89%) or the Province of Entre Ríos (4%). There are only three cases where this trend is reversed and that show a more positive relationship between recorded crimes and sentences. These districts are the Province of Tierra del Fuego (rising from 1.50% in 1990 to 2.46% in 1999), the Province of Salta (from 1.40% in 1990 to 1.56% in 1999), and the Province of Jujuy (from 0.49% to 0.94%, a percentage that is anyway well below the national average). The Province of San Juan remained stable at 0.66%, a low value if we compare it to the rest of the districts.

Final Observations

Police statistics elaborated in 1999 and analyzed in this report have attempted to remedy, as we stated in the introduction, some of the deficiencies present in previous statistical data on crime. However, this report is just a first step in this direction and there are problems and limitations to accomplish the task that lies ahead.

During 1999, we have tried to solve the problems posed by collecting data from the police and other security forces, but some of them subsist. In 2000, we progressed in the sense of designing a way of monitoring the information contained in the monthly reports sent by the police. This will reduce the risk of allowing inaccurate information to slip into police reports. The monitoring system is partially applied at present and will be working to its full extent in 2001.

The kind of police statistics analyzed in this report are only one of the diverse types of data that the police and other security forces could provide about crime.

We have also indicated an important direction of future analysis of crime in Argentina when we compared some police statistics with some elements of judicial statistics, but future comparisons should delve further into both sources in order to extract a more insightful interpretation. Every official information on crime should be examined in order to rebuild the 'funnel' of the criminal justice system, a funnel whose wide entrance is represented by police intervention and whose narrow exit is the number of sentences produced by criminal courts, without neglecting the diversion of alleged crimes out of the criminal justice system.

On the other hand, the information leap to victimization surveys is of extraordinary importance since it results in the only available picture of the 'dark figure' of crime. It thus becomes possible to see the similarities and the differences between the trends of 'official' and 'unofficial' criminality. Since in Argentina victimization surveys are limited to the largest metropolitan areas, the comparison of victimization data with police statistics requires the breakdown of the latter into smaller districts (cities or at least provincial departments –the equivalent of American counties-). This focus on smaller districts is now carried out (since January 2000) by all police departments in the country.

To sum up, and in spite of the problems and limitations of the statistics analyzed in this report, there has definitely been some visible progress in the knowledge of crime in Argentina. But even if there is room for optimism, we must keep a critical attitude toward the steps we take in the search for more accurate and complete information.

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