



*Importance of information for
designing
violence prevention strategies*

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*Workshop on Violence Prevention in Low- and Middle-Income
Countries:*

Finding a Place on the Global Agenda

Institute of Medicine

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Public health approach

- *Define clearly the problem*
- *Find descriptive variables and risk factors*
- *Plan interventions*
- *Evaluate results*
- *Reformulate interventions*

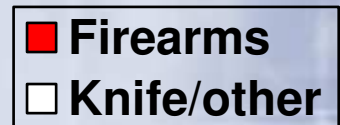


Importance of information

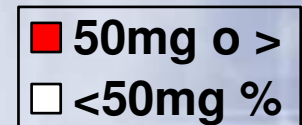
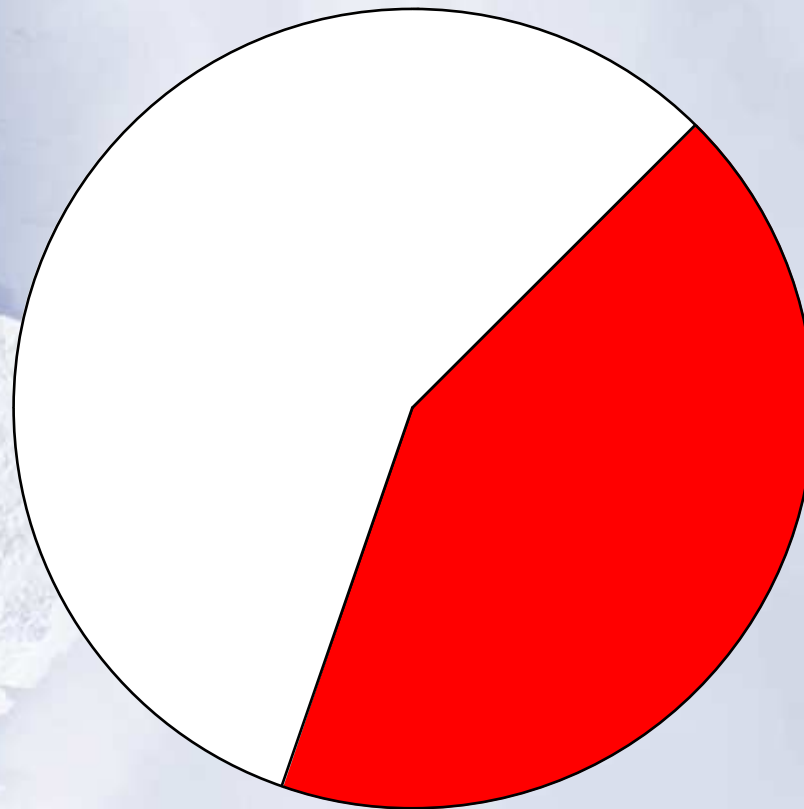
What can not be measured,
can not be administered

*"Measure all you can measure,
what you can't, make it measurable"*
Galileo

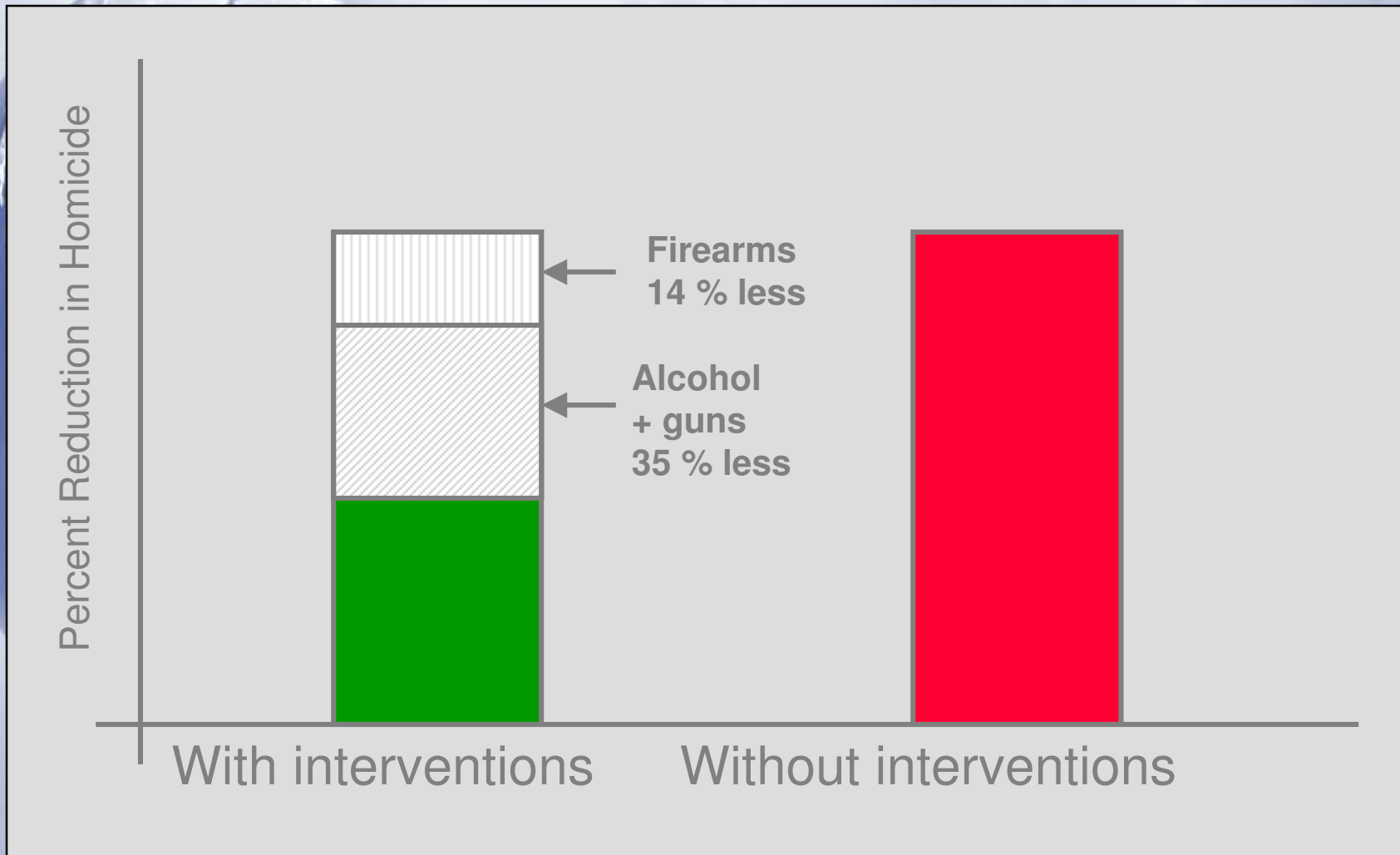
Homicide by firearms Cali 2004



Blood alcohol in homicide victims Medellin, 1980-1989

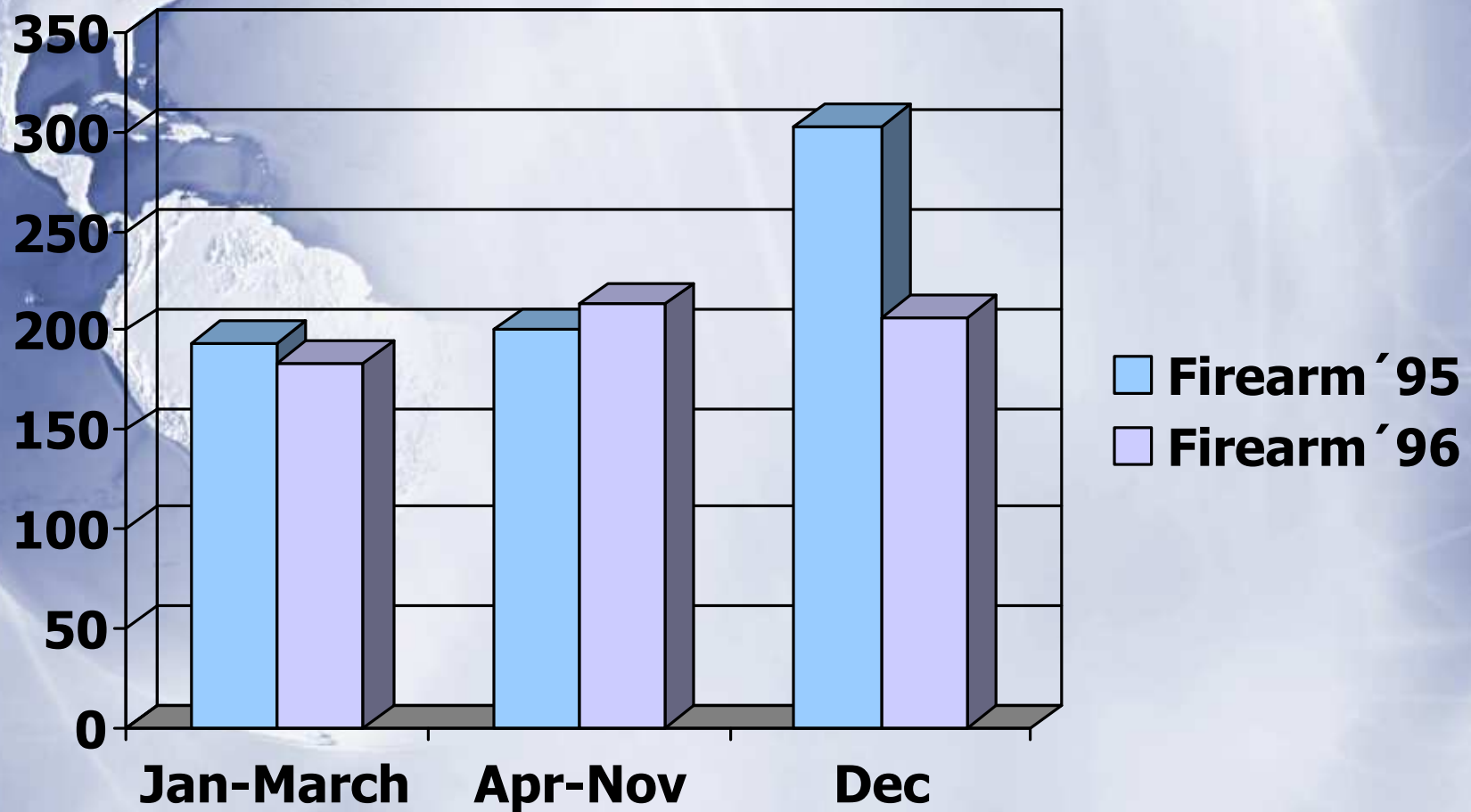


Homicide rates and control of firearms and alcohol CALI 1994

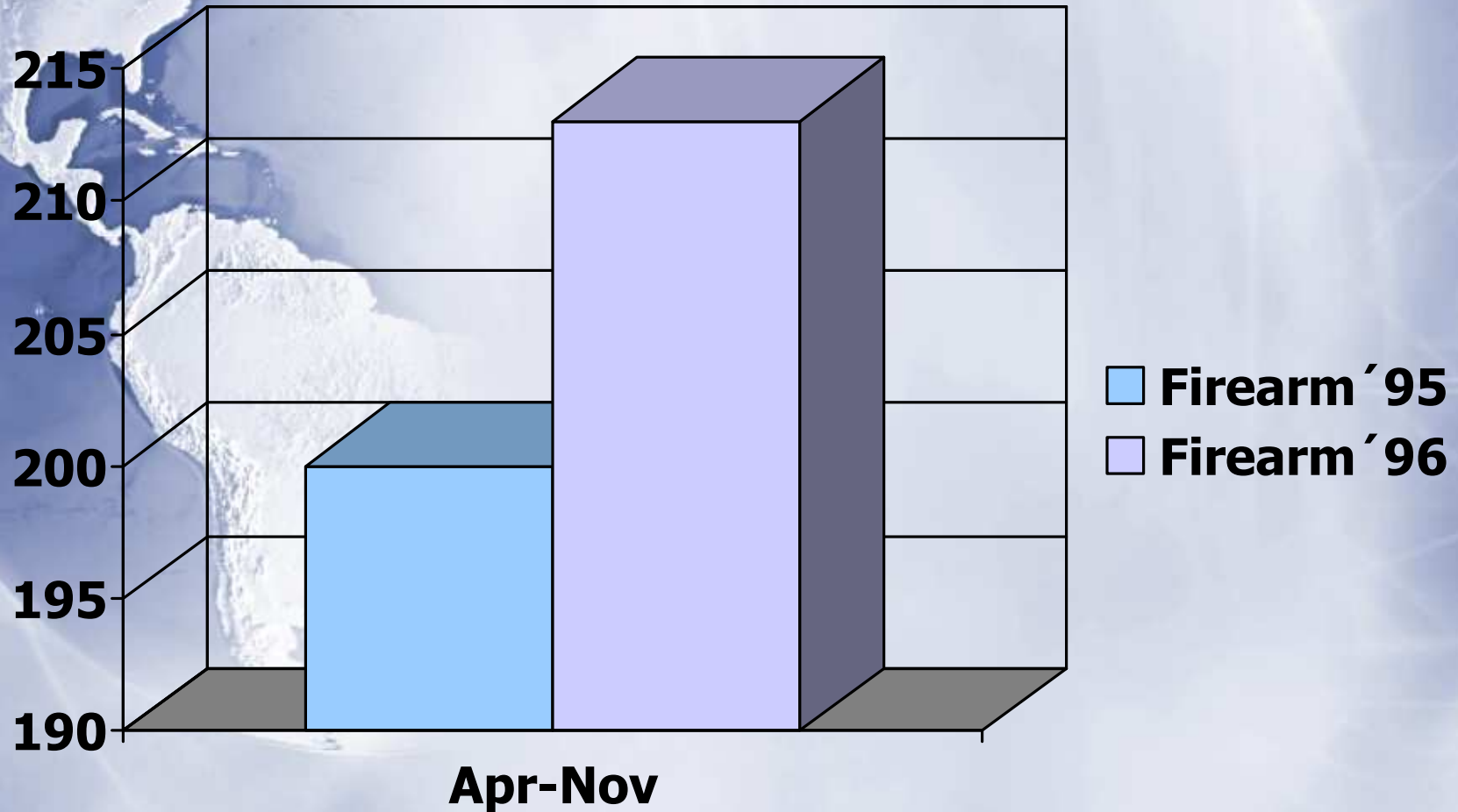


Villaveces A, Cummings P, Espitia VE, et al. 2000 Effect of a ban on carrying firearms on homicides rates in 2 Colombian cities. JAMA 2000; 283(9):1205-1209

Homicides per month during firearm ban periods in 1996 compared to 1995
Bogotá

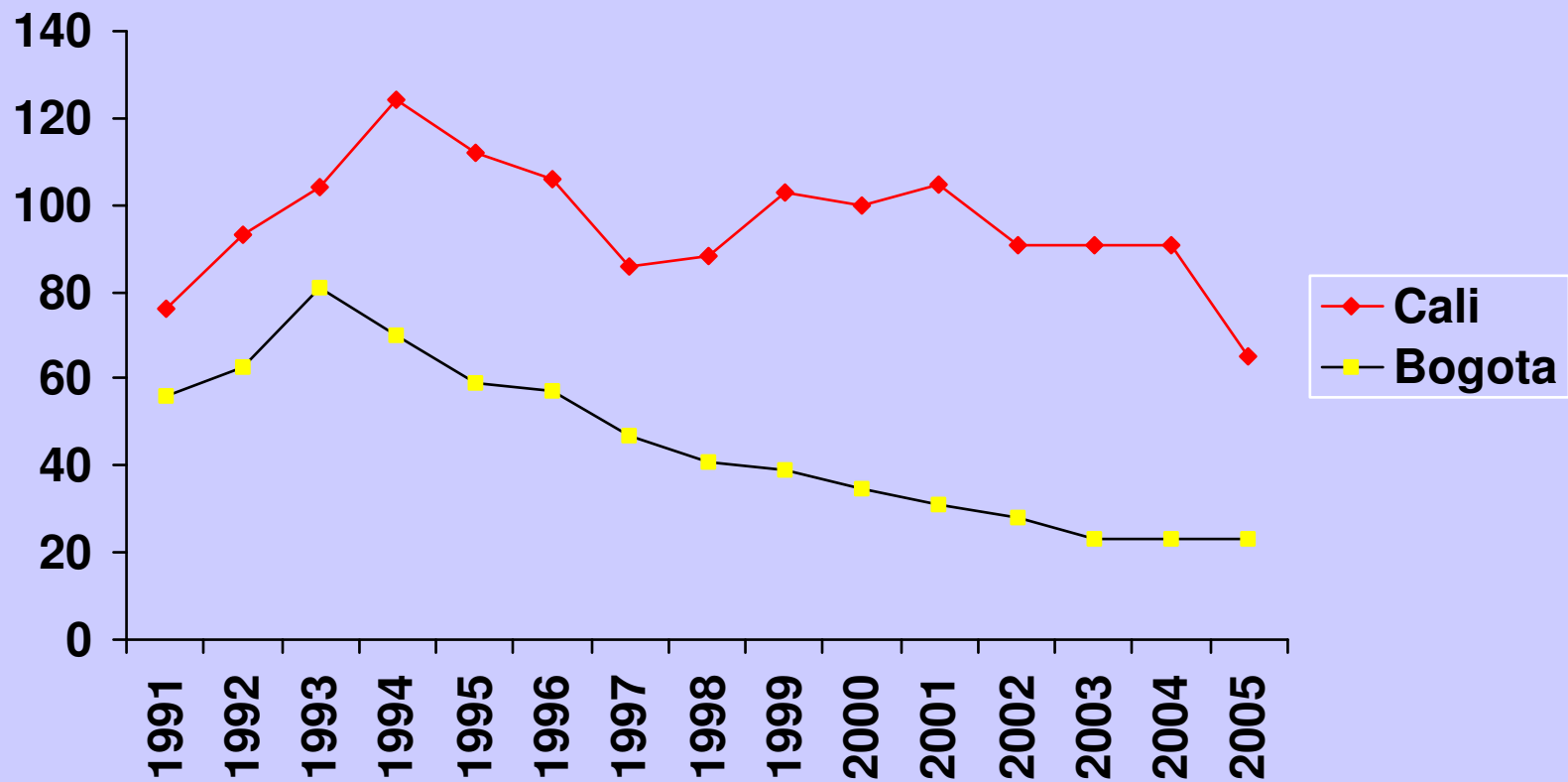


*Homicides per month during no ban periods
in 1996 compared to 1995
Bogotá*



Homicide rates

Bogota, Cali, 1991-2004





BOGOTA, MOST IMPORTANT INTERVENTIONS

- Adoption of a crime and violence information system
- Risk factor control (fire arms, “alcohol, carrot law”)
- Police strengthening
- Justice strengthening
- Recuperation of public space, public transportation, bicycle paths
- Cultural regulation of city life



Prevention is possible

- ‡ Requires reliable and opportune information
- ‡ Requires political will
- ‡ Requires continuity
- ‡ Must be focalized (youth, intrafamily, etc.)
- ‡ Must include multisectoral interventions (control measures, institutional strengthening, inequality reduction)