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**Analysis of Statistics of Violence by Homicide in the  
Members Countries of Mercosur, During the Period  
Extending From 2000-2012**

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**Analysis of Statistics of Violence by Homicide in the Members Countries of Mercosur, During the Period Extending From 2000-2012**

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**Abstract**

The objective of this study is to perform an analysis of the statistics of violence by homicide in the member countries of Mercosur, between 2000 and 2012. The work methodologies used will be: a bibliographical review to cover the theoretical basis of the work and descriptive statistics, used to collect, tabulate and analyze the homicide statistics in Mercosur member countries in this period. Results shows that there will be a similar pattern in absolute and relative terms for the growth of homicide rates in Mercosur members and that the growth of such rates is independent of the types of regimes of government to which each of these countries is subject.

**Keywords:** homicide, Mercosur, statistics, Violence

## **Introduction**

When we study the subject of violence, we automatically refer ourselves to the word itself, which means is aggressiveness, hostility or fury, among other synonyms that, taken to the extreme against another person, can cause their death.

Violence is a word that comes from violent Latin, which refers to the term of the use of physical force or physical vigor. When this force is used by one human being against another to reach one goal in order to overcome boundaries and cause physical or psychological pains or injuries in the other, or break essential tacit agreements to maintain healthy and peaceful relationships with one another, it is considered something evil . Violence, in this sense, can generate crime. Until the 1970s, in Latin America, most studies of violence did not take into account crime or crime as a problem, as the result of violence to be faced. ZALUAR (1999).

According to the author, it was only from the 1980s that violence began to be studied not only by psychiatrists and to have exclusive attention of jurists but that received a greater social and national attention in Latin America through the media, that passed to show the spread of crime in the region. In that decade, the first sociological research on the subject began to emerge in Latin America. According to JAITMAN et. al (2015). Latin America and Caribbean, although they grew economically after the economic opening observed in most of the countries belonging to the region during the 1990s and, even more so, from the 21st century onwards, where many countries have reduced their poverty rates, reduced illiteracy and significantly increased citizens' life expectancy, these regions still remained the most violent in the world, with 24 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants on average. p.15

Most studies on violence and crime in Latin America, especially in the field of sociology, conclude that there is a direct relationship between social inequality and crime, and that social inequalities, not poverty itself, are the origin of violence. However, other fields of study treat the origin of violence from different perspectives.

For Levisky (2001), violence accompanies man from time immemorial, but also this same violence manifests itself in different ways in different circumstances. According to the author to identify a violent action is easy but to conceptualize the violence is very difficult because the action generating a violent act or the feeling relative to the action of the violent act can have different meanings depending on the culture, historical moment or conditions in which it occurs. Due to the complexity and the disparities, according to different areas of study, regarding the factors that generate violence and crime, this study has no pretension to analyze the causes of violence or crime, but only to show statistics of violence in this century in Latin America, but specifically from the years 2000 to 2012.

It was decided to present such statistics only for Mercosur member countries and not for Latin America and the Caribbean as a whole because of the large number of countries. For Mercosur, we will try to present these figures to the member countries of the bloc, the main focus of this article, but also extending to the bloc observer countries and the countries associated with the bloc. The member countries of the bloc, currently are: Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay (members since 1991) and Bolivia (member since 2017). Venezuela, which joined the bloc in 2012 was a member until 2015, when it was suspended from the bloc for breaking the democratic

order. The associated countries are: Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Guyana and Suriname. The observer countries, in turn, are New Zealand and Mexico. The bibliographical review of this article will try to present, in a concise way, how some areas of study such as psychology, sociology and economics address the issue of violence. The methodology used to comply with the objective proposed by this study will be descriptive statistics only.

## **Literature Review**

### *The Formation of Mercosur*

Mercosur, understood as a complex process of progressive construction of an integrated space in the Southern Cone, greatly transcends the economic, political and diplomatic achievements accumulated during the years of its existence, counted from the signing of the Treaty of Asunción on March 26. This is a reality that is strongly based on the historical and political context of the South American subcontinent, beyond the simple concept of a customs union or common market, since it presents immanent sociocultural characteristics that go beyond the results already commercial, political-diplomatic or even its beyond societal plans of the four member countries. CARAMUTI (1996)

The sociological reality and the effective reach of Mercosur in the region's recent geoeconomics and political and economic history go beyond the simple area covered by the combined territory of the four original member countries (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay in 1994) and the two associated countries (Bolivia and Chile in 1996).

Likewise, its historical development time goes beyond the mere chronology of 17 years, and must go back to the second half of the twentieth century to project its real influence in the coming decades.

In fact, the processes of approximation, cooperation and integration between Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay, which resulted in the 1991 Asunción Treaty and the later integrationist integration, were associated with political and structural projects both internal and external to the subregional scheme, whose main historical stages of development could be summarized around some symbolic dates of this long itinerary, which probably goes beyond half a century of rehearsals. Positive achievements and frustrations accompanied this process.

In fact, it dates from the 1940s, even before the European war turned into a world conflict of gigantic proportions (World War II), the attempt of a first bilateral customs union between Brazil and Argentina, open to the time to the other countries of the region.

This project, however, did not have continuity due to the diverse political itineraries followed by the two countries in that political-military conjuncture and also, due to the economic asymmetries and the low industrial intercomplementarity between both.

However, at the beginning of the 1950s the project would be renewed by a Peronist initiative, in the form of a second ABC PACT, but the natural differences

between the governments of the three countries in the context of the Cold War, of more hegemonic or commercial character.

In the 1960s, given the aforementioned conjuncture, both the first commercial and industrial policies formulated by ECLAC and the example then offered by the European Common Market prompted Brazil to resume the integrationist project.

Although the itinerary of advances and retreats of this scheme has in its beginnings suffered political restrictions from the military governments and competition with more ambitious projects of integration such as the Andean Pact (1969), and despite conflicting objectives, especially between Argentina and Brazil, was concerned with the utilization of the water resources of the Silver, and of a military competition as irrational politically as economically and diplomatically, since it involved nuclear projects without any correspondence with the strategic and security realities of the regional and global, the countries did not back down in the project of Bilateral Common Market. (Caramuti, 1996, p.11)

After a frustrating adhesion to LAFTA in 1960, together with several other countries mentioned above, Brazil and Argentina are once again re-emerging in the 1980s thanks to the context of political re-democratization processes and new preferential schemes under the Second Treaty of Montevideo, 1980, which created ALADI, successor to LAFTA and the GATT enabling clause (as emanated from the Tokyo Round of multilateral trade negotiations in 1979). CARAMUTI (1996)

As in the ALADI it was foreseen by the TM-80 itself that the possibility of the creation of South African integration blocs, in order to address the common interests of smaller groups of countries with a similar level of economic growth and development, of bilateral rapprochement between Brazil and Argentina, engendered by diplomats from both countries and led by the then presidents Raúl Alfonsín (from Argentina) and José Sarney (from Brazil) in 1986.

Several scholars of the interaction, such as Bielschowski (1998), Nobile (2004) and Nicolini (2001), attest that the empirical foundations of the bilateral process at this stage were provided by a new interaction model: Open Regionalism.

This, as we have already discussed, combines elements of European community experience with the typical partial opening of ALADI's preferential schemes.

Such a model was very clear as to its objectives of industrial complementarity, but it had the disadvantage of requiring the negotiation of specific, always partial, agreements to establish the objective of a Common Market in 10 years: 1989 to 1998.

Thus, the "cornerstone" of Mercosur is erected. However, Argentina and Brazil did not only aim at a bilateral agreement, on the contrary, they extended the proposal to the other countries of the subregion. Thus, the bloc emerged as an attempt to form a Common Market among its members, aiming, in the long term, to establish a single currency and the free movement of people, goods and services, from a process of reduction of tariff barriers and non-tariff between their integrated countries, in order to expand trade in the region and expand national markets.

In addition, the trend towards the integration of Mercosur began with some events that modified the international scene after the mid-1980s, such as: 1 - The signing of the Single European Act in 1986, signaling the closure of the European internal market from 1993; (2) the formation of NAFTA (1991), (3) the conclusion of the Uruguay Round (1990), and (4) the launching of the " Initiative of the Americas ",

by the Bush administration (1990), generating a perspective of greater exposure of the economies of Latin America to the North American economy. ALMEIDA (2000); NOBILE (2004)

In this way, the idea of creating Mercosul was to guide its member countries to adjust to a more competitive and integrated international economy and to internally promote the competition, stimulating internal competition in the bloc through reductions in tariff barriers . Tariff reductions would consequently increase the bloc's production and exports, making its members gain international prominence.

Montoya (2002, p.58) stated that:

"The world economic system, with innumerable changes in the economic relations of the nations, tends towards a process of globalization and a process of regionalization, which concomitantly constitute a new world scenario, where it is expressed the convenience of a more planned insertion of the economies in the international market. It is in this context that the Southern Common Market (Mercosur) emerges as one of the most recent regional experiences in the process of Latin American economic integration, which idealizes the free mobility of goods, services and factors of production."

Thus, idealized by Argentina and Brazil and having as a milestone the Signature of the Treaty of Asunción by both Paraguay and Uruguay, countries with a smaller economy and greater dependence on the Argentine and Brazilian consumer markets, realizing that they could be left out of the process integration, and thus being prevented from having access to the market of their neighbors, they decided to join the agreement in 1994, thus conforming MERCOSUR.

The root of the process that would lead to the formation of Mercosur is the approximation between Argentina and Brazil, during the governments of Raul Alfonsín and José Sarney, in the mid-1980s, a framework considered by many scholars as the an event of greater relevance in the political and strategic panorama of the region throughout the 20th century.

Chronologically, the first formal step of integration between the two economies was the signing of the Brazil-Argentina Integration, Cooperation and Development Treaty on November 29, 1988, culminating in the PICE - Economic Integration and Cooperation Program, providing for full liberalization of trade in goods and services between the two, within a maximum period of ten years, as well as dealing with all other issues that involved the agenda of a future Common Market.

In the following decade, and more particularly on 07/07/1990, the Argentine and Brazilian presidents, Carlos Menem and Fernando Collor de Mello, signed the Buenos Aires Minutes, anticipating to the end of 1994 the term for the formation of the market between the two countries.

This act was decisive for Paraguay and Uruguay, in August 1990, to decide to join the process, since they saw the reciprocal benefits that the interaction could bring to their economies. Such accession culminated in the signing of the Treaty of Asunción on March 26, 1991, which constituted in fact the Southern Common Market (Mercosur), ratified on December 17, 1994, by means of the Ouro Preto Protocol.

The entry into force of a Common External Tariff (CET) between the members on 01/01/1995 marked the beginning of the MERCOSUR Customs Union, although not all products manufactured by the different member countries are, above all, to the difficulties of establishing a CET that appeals to all members.

On June 25, 1996, in a meeting held in the city of San Luis (Argentina), Chile and Bolivia were accepted as the newest partners of Mercosur. In 2012, after a maneuver by the governments of Brazil (Dilma Rouseff) and Argentina (Cristina Kirchner), Paraguay was temporarily suspended from the bloc, after the impeachment of former president of Paraguay, Fernando Lugo. Argentina and Brazil immediately tried to persuade Uruguay to admit Venezuela as a full member of the bloc and this occurred in December of that same year.

However, the sanctions against Paraguay were light and political, but not economic. It was decided by the other members that Paraguay could not participate in any Mercosur event until the new president of the country took office in August 2013. As soon as Horacio Cartes, the new president of Paraguay, took office in 2013, Paraguay was reincorporated to the bloc, and Nicolas Maduro, president of Venezuela, newly integrated to the bloc, assumes the rotating presidency of the same.

Venezuela, however, has not complied with most of the deadlines for joining the bloc, especially in economic matters, undermining its democratic order. As a result, the block was suspended for an indefinite period. This was the solution found by Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina, to prevent the country from assumed the pro tempore presidency of the bloc in July 2016.

## **Violence in Latin America and Mercosur**

When we approach the theme of violence, we automatically attach ourselves to the word itself, which means aggressiveness, hostility, fury, among other synonyms that, taken to the extreme against another person, can cause their death.

Violence is a word that comes from violent Latin, which refers to the term of the use of physical force or physical vigor. When this force is used by one human being against another to reach one goal in order to overcome boundaries and cause physical or psychological pains or injuries in the other, and break essential tacit agreements to maintain healthy and peaceful relationships with one another, it is considered something evil. Violence, in this sense, can generate crime.

Until the 1970s, in Latin America, most studies of violence did not take into account crime or crime as a problem, the result of violence, to be faced. ZALUAR (1999).

According to the author, it was only from the 1980s that violence began to be studied not only by psychiatrists and to have exclusive attention of jurists but that received a greater social and national attention in Latin America through the media, that passed to show the spread of crime in the region. In that decade, the first sociological research on the subject began to emerge in the region.

According to Jaitman Et. Al (2015) *“Latin America and the Caribbean, although they grew economically after the economic opening observed in most of the countries belonging to the region during the 1990s and, even more so, from the 21st century*



*onwards, where many countries have reduced their poverty rates, reduced illiteracy and significantly increased citizens' life expectancy, these regions still remained the most violent in the world, with 24 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants on average. “ p.15*

Most studies on violence and crime in Latin America, especially in the field of sociology, conclude that there is a direct relationship between social inequality and crime, and that social inequalities, not poverty itself, are the origin of violence. However, other fields of study treat the origin of violence from different perspectives.

For Levisky (2007), violence accompanies man from time immemorial, but also this same violence manifests itself in different ways in different circumstances. According to the author to identify a violent action is easy but to conceptualize the violence is very difficult because the action generating a violent act or the feeling relative to the action of the violent act can have different meanings depending on the culture, historical moment or conditions in which it occurs.

Due to the complexity and the disparities, according to different areas of study, regarding the factors that generate violence and crime, this study has no pretension to analyze the causes of violence or crime, but only to show statistics of violence in Latin America, in the last century, but specifically from the years 2000 to 2015. It was decided to present such statistics only for Mercosur member countries and not for Latin America and the Caribbean as a whole. account of the large number of countries.

For sociology, violence is understood in the field of sociology as something indelible from human experience. Not that it should be banalized or naturalized, but that there is a need to question all the exaggeration and intolerance destined to it, which is sustained by a picture of fear of violence in which the present society is, which provokes social isolation of people and the lack of interaction with others. He also says that the media dramatizes violence, provoking a framework of fear and insecurity that favors the social isolation of the people, as well as giving rise to a mass appeal for interventions in the fight against violence through public policies.

According to Almeida (2014), the process of social construction of violence and public security strategies also includes the creation of a dangerous class, locating violent actions in a specific sector of society and immunizing another part of the population from public stigmatization. The defense is that there is a "dangerous class" that must be kept under control by creating a prior definition of who is dangerous in society and who is not. We live, in fact, the criminalization of poverty.

Still according to Zuar (2000), one of the repressive techniques is the stigmatization of those who want to repress.

Miranda (2014), who approaches the same subject from the understanding of sociology, affirms that violence has been exaggerated by the media generating a sense of insecurity and social isolation in people who, instigated by this fear of violence, require the State public policies to promotion of security and the criminalization of violence. This creates a fear of the poorer classes, who are more subject to crime by their own social construction and lack of resources, turning it into a "dangerous social class" and, at the same time, immunizing the middle and upper classes of this stigmatization.

For psychology, every human being has instincts. These instincts, according to psychiatry, exist and remain silent until they are activated by something or someone external. Such instincts, when activated or awakened in some people, will only cease upon reaching their target. ALMEIDA et. Al (2010)

However, according to Freud (1915), the human being, unlike animals, is rational and, in this way, possesses full conditions of, acting rationally, to change the original destiny of his instinctive energies.

Klein (1982) says that the primitive ego perceives with intense anxiety the threat of annihilation from the death instincts, and appeals to the only rudimentary defenses it has to mitigate the anguish. That is, in order to get rid of the threat of self-annihilation, it directs its aggressiveness towards the external environment.

Klein (1982) concludes saying that the violent individual, in order to free himself from the guilt with which his immature ego can not cope, seeks to deny that the threat comes from himself and assigns it to the external world or to someone in particular. He is no longer the aggressor. The other is your aggressor. In this way, for this individual, the world becomes more dangerous because it is added to its projected destructiveness, added to the fear of retaliation coming from the world in response to its aggression. This type of person claims to love his friends and wish them all good, but claims to want the annihilation of their enemies, if they have done (in a real or imaginary way), something against him or against those he says who love.

Almeida (2010), addressing the subject of the understanding of violence in the field of psychology, states that in Freud's time, people became ill with excessive prohibitions, while society is ill because of lack of limits. Moreover, the aesthetics of violence expresses the feelings present in contemporary hearts and minds, where the repression of antisocial impulses has been replaced by their permissiveness, claiming that none of these ways of dealing with drives is healthy.

For Economy, on the other hand, does not specifically deal with the issue of violence itself, nor does it attempt to discover its causes, but it deals with one of the fruits of violence that expands much more than attempts to combat it: crime.

According to Becker (1993) and Nobel Prize in economics, potential criminals attribute a monetary value to crime and compare this value to the monetary cost involved in performing it. Fajnzylber and Araújo Jr (2001), explaining Becker's (1993) statement: *"This cost includes not only the cost of planning and execution, but also the opportunity cost, that is, the income that will be lost while out of labor market, as well as the expected cost of being detained and sentenced and a moral cost attributed to the act of breaking the law. More precisely, it is assumed that potential offenders compare the expected profits resulting from legal and illegal activities."* p.4

One implication of this model is that crime will only "compensate" if legal market wages are sufficiently low. The criminal activity according to Becker (1993) will only be compensatory if the net return of the crime is greater than return of legal activity.

Another prediction of Becker's model (1993) is that crime responds to both negative incentives and positive incentives, ie criminal activity should be reduced either by increases in the likelihood or actual severity of punishment, or by increases in income derived from non-criminal activities. Still, with the expected net return of

crime remaining constant, risk-averse agents should be more sensitive to increases in probability of profit than to increases in severity of punishment.

According to Becker's (1993) assumptions, an increase in the probability of effective punishment of a citizen should substantially reduce the potential number of offenses he may commit.

However, this paper is not about analyzing the causes of violence. The objective is to show the evolution of statistics of violence in the Mercosur countries, their associated members and their observer members.

For Mercosur, we will try to present these figures to the member countries of the bloc, the main focus of this article, but also extending to the bloc observer countries and the countries associated with the bloc.

The member countries of the bloc, currently are: Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay (members since 1991) and Bolivia (member since 2017). Venezuela, which joined the bloc in 2012 was a member until 2015, when it was suspended from the bloc for breaking the democratic order, by Nicolas Maduro.

The associated countries are: Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Guyana and Suriname. The observer countries, in turn, are New Zealand and Mexico.

There are peculiar differences between a member country, an associate country and an observer country: The member countries are countries who participate of Assumption Treaty and participate of the Customs Union, adopting the same Foreign Trade policy. However, the Associate countries just participate in the free trade area with Mercosur but not participate of the Customs Union or the future Common market that is the aim of the block. An observer member is one who only participates in the meetings of the bloc, in order to better follow the progress of the discussions, but without power of participation or vote.

## **Results and Discussions**

In 2012, a study by the World Health Organization showed Brazil as the country with the highest number of killings in the world.

According to the World Health Organization, in 2012 alone, in Brazil, leader of the world ranking in terms of murders, occurred 64,3 thousand murders.

In this ranking, they followed India, with 52 thousand murders; Mexico with 26 thousand; Colombia, with 20 thousand; Russia and South Africa, both with 18 thousand; the United States and Venezuela, both with 17 thousand. However, by population size, Venezuela would lead the ranking, as its population was only 29.89 million people in 2012, while the population of the United States was 314 million people this year. WORLD BANK (2012)

South Africa would rank second, as its population in 2012 was 52.51 million. India has a population from 1.263 billions of people, Brazil had 200,6 millions, Russia 143,2 millions and Mexico had a population from 120, 8 millions of people. WORLD BANK (2012)

However, to study homicide rate is not easy because the number of countries with available records varied from one database to another, as well as the extent of the time series. It was common to find abrupt interruptions in the historical series and

years with missing data at the beginning or end of the observed period and some countries show very brief historical series. And the periodicity of updating these data is also different from country to country. Such difficulties may derive from institutional deficiencies in the information systems themselves, at some point in the production chain of the data or official statistics (collection, processing and dissemination). They may also derive from bureaucratic or even political problems regarding the communication and dissemination of information, among other possibilities.

We can observe this by table 1, when Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, Bolivia and Venezuela, member countries of Mercosur, has not a complete database from 2000 to 2012. Remembering that Venezuela is suspended from the bloc since 2016 because it refused to follow the democratic principles of the bloc.

Table 01 shows murders by homicide for member countries of Mercosur from 2000 until 2012.

**Table 1. Murder by Homicide for Member Countries of Mercosur: 2000-2012**

Years	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Brazil	45.3 60	47.9 43	49.6 95	51.0 43	48.3 74	41.5 81	42.6 81	42.2 96	43.6 75	42.0 23	40.9 74	49.9 31	64.3 00
Argentina	2.65 3	3.04 8	3.45 3	2.87 6	2.25 9	2.11 5	2.05 2	2.07 1	2.03 5	1.36 0	-	-	-
Paraguay	-	1.13 4	1.37 2	1.28 5	1.20 9	887	742	906	942	848	741	-	-
Uruguay	214	218	231	197	200	188	203	193	221	227	205	199	-
Bolivia	-	-	-	-	-	596	530	723	724	973	884		
Venezuela	8.02 2	7.96 0	9.61 7	10.0 87	9.71 9	9.66 4	12.2 57	13.1 56	14.5 89	13.9 85	13.0 80	-	17.0 00

Source: Nation Master, World Bank And World Health Organization And BIGS-Brazilian Institute of Geograph And Statistics.

We can observe by table 01 that Brazil presents a significant growth of numbers of death by homicide from 2000 until 2003 and a significant reduction of these deaths from 2004. Observe that in 2011 and 2012, the deaths by homicide increased a lot, specially in the year 2012, where there was death more than 64 thousand people by homicide, presenting the worst year of the series.

Argentina shows a decrease of deaths by homicide from 2003 when we compare to the years 2000-2002 and the Best year of the series was 2009 when deaths by homicide decrease for almost 50%. From 2010 to 2012, we were unable to get these numbers for Argentina even searching the best source and institutes who present data from world health.

To Paraguay, that also presents an incomplete source of data from death by homicide, the worst year was 2002 and the Best year was 2010. Data showed that Paraguay decreased the numbers of death by homicide during the years 2001 until 2010.

Uruguay is the country that presents the less number of deaths by homicide when compared to the other member countries of Mercosur. The worst year for Uruguay was 2009, with 227 deaths by homicide and the Best year was 2005, with 188 deaths by homicide.

Bolivia has a poor databasis and shows this numbers of death by homicide Just from 2005 until 2010. Even so we can observe that the number of deaths increase between 2007 and 2009 and even if this number has decreased in 2010, the number of homicides in Bolivia grow when we compare to 2005.

Venezuela presented a growth of death by homicide from 2000 until 2005 and a decreased from 2004 until 2005. However, in 2006, this numbers grow again significatively, showing 2012 as the worst year, with 17 thousand deaths by homicides in the country.

Table 2 shows the population total of the member contries of MERCOSUL from 2000-2012. This series permit for us to compare the percentual of number os death in relation of population size od the country.

**Table 2. Population Total Of Member Coutries Of Mercosur:2000-2012 (In Millions Of People)**

Years	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Brazil	175,3	177,8	180,2	182,5	184,7	186,9	189	191	193	194,0	196,8	198,7	200,6
Argentina	37,6	37,5	37,89	38,31	38,73	39,15	39,56	39,97	40,38	40,08	41,22	41,66	42,1
Paraguay	5,3	5,4	5,5	5,6	5,7	5,7	5,9	6,0	6,0	6,1	6,2	6,3	6,4
Uruguay	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,4	3,4	3,4
Bolivia	8,3	8,5	8,7	8,8	9,0	9,1	9,2	9,4	9,6	9,8	9,9	10,0	10,2
Venezuela	24,5	24,9	25,4	25,9	26,3	26,8	27,2	27,7	28,1	28,6	29,3	29,5	29,9

Source: World Bank.

When we compare the years when occurred the biggest number os death by homicides in the member countries of Mercosur with the size of the population od each country, we can observe that the year 2012, when Brasil had 64.300 deaths by homicide to a population of 200,6 millions of people, we can see that 0,032% of people was dead by homicide in the country. Venezuela is the country of biggest number of death by homicide, in the worst year, 2012, when compare the number of death by homicide with the size of population: 0,056% of people wer killed by homicide.

Uruguay, with 3.300 millions of people and 227 deaths by homicide in 2009, worst year to the country in the number of people killed by homicide, only 0,0069% of population were death by homicide.

Argentina, with 3.423 homicides in the year 2002, with a population of 37,89 millions of people in this year, presented 0,009% of populaion who were killed by homicide in the year who occurred the biggest number of homicides on the country.

Paraguay, with 1.372 homicides s in the year 2002, with a population of 5,5 millions of people in this year, presented 0,025% of populaion who were killed by homicide in the year who occurred the biggest number of homicides on the country.

Bolivia, with 973 homicides s in the year 2009, with a population of 9,8 millions of people in this year, presented 0,0099% of populaion who were killed by homicide in the year who occurred the biggest number of homicides on the country.

Table 03 shows the number of murder by homicide in the Associate Coutries od Mercosur, from 2000 until 2012 and the table 4, shows the size of population of this countries in the same years.

We can observe tha de series is incomplete, even searching the Best sources and institutes of world heath.

**Table 3. Muder by Homicede for Associate Coutries of Mercosur: 2000-2012**

Years	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	576	590	616	588	630	541	-	-
Colombia	26.540	27.840	28.837	23.523	20.210	18.111	17.479	17.198	16.140	15.857	15.459	-	-
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	2.390	2.121	2.385	2.273	2.607	2.625	2.638	-	-
Peru	-	-	-	-	1.526	3.057	3.141	2.943	3.332	2.969	-	-	-
Guiana	74	79	142	206	131	142	163	115	158	117	140	-	-
Suriname	68	79	57	60	46	69	62	45	43	24	-	-	-

Source: Nation Master, World Bank and World Health Organization Nation Master, World Bank and World Health Organization.

Observing the Associate countries of Mercosur from 2000-2012, we can see that the year that Chile presented the biggest number of homicides was 2009, with 630 people killed. Colombia, in its turn, presented a significant decrease of number of deaths by homicide from 2003 until 2010. The year that occurred the biggest number of people killed by homicide in Colombia were the year 2002. Ecuador and Peru has a limiteded serie of datas of homicide, like Chile. The year that occurred the biggest number of homicides in Ecuador were the year 2010, and to Peru, was the year 2008.

Guiana presented the biggest number of homicides in the year 2006, and Suriname, presented the biggest number of homicides in the year 2001. Suriname decreased a lot his number of homicides, showing that, in the year 2009, had only 24 homicides in the country.

**Table 4. Total Population of Members Coutries of Mercosur: 2000-2012 (in Millions of People) Except Guiana And Suriname ( in Thousand )**

Years	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Chile	15,2	15,4	15,6	15,8	15,9	16,1	16,3	16,5	16,7	16,8	16,9	17,2	17,3
Colombia	40,4	40,9	41,6	42,1	42,7	43,3	43,8	44,3	44,9	45,4	45,9	46,4	46,9
Ecuador	12,6	12,9	13,1	13,3	13,5	13,7	13,9	14,2	14,5	14,7	14,9	15,2	15,4
Peru	25,9	26,2	26,6	26,9	27,2	27,6	27,2	28,3	28,6	29	29,4	29,8	30,2
Guiana	773	752	751	751	751	750	749	747	746	745	746	749	753
Suriname	472	477	483	488	493	498	504	509	515	520	526	531	537

Source: World Bank.

Verifyind the sizeof population and comparing to the number of homicides in the each Associate coutry of Mercosur, during the period 2000-2012, we can observe that the country who presented the lowst percentual of homicides when we compare the number of people killed by homicides with the total of population, is Chile. This country, in the year 2009, had a population of 16.800 millions of people and 630 people killed by homicide or 0,0038%. And the Associate country with the biggest number os homicides when compared with the size of population was Colombia, in the year 2002, with 41.600 millions of people anda 28.837 people killed by homicide, or been, 0,069%.

Tables 05 and 06 shows the number of homicides and size of population in the Observer countries of Mercosur, from 2000-2012.

**Table 5. Muder by Homicede for Observer Coutries of Mercosur: 2000-2012**

Years	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
New Zeland	52	51	60	44	45	61	49	48	52	65	46		
Mexico	10.737	10.085	10.088	10.087	9.329	9.921	10.452	8.867	14.004	19.803	25.757	-	-

Source: Nation Master, World Bank And World Health Organization.

Looking for table 05, we can observe that the number of people killed by homicide is low in Newzeland in all period. The year 2009 was when occurred the biggest number of homicides in this country: 46 people killed.

Mexico, by the way, presented a decreased in the number of homicides em 2004 anda 2005, but this numbers grewed again and get his Max point in the year 2010, with 25.757 people killed by homicide.

**Table 6. Total Population of Observer Coutries of Mercosur: 2000-2012 (In Millions of People)**

Years	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
New Zeland	3,8	3,8	3,9	4,0	4,0	4,1	4,2	4,2	4,3	4,3	4,3	4,4	4,4
Mexico	101,7	103,1	104,4	105,6	107	108,5	110,1	111,8	113,7	115,5	117,3	119,1	120,8

Source: World Bank.

Comparing numbers presented by table 05 with the size of population of Observer Countries od Mercosur, presented of table 06, we can observe that Newzeland, have 4.300 millions of people and 46 people killed by homicide, or been 0,001% of population killed by homicide in the year 2009, the year with the biggest number of death by homicide. Mexico, by the way, in the year 2010, year that country presented the biggest number of people killed by homicide, showed a percentula of 0,02% of people killed by homicide.

## Conclusions

Death by homicide is a big problem in Latin America, where some countries of this region presents the biggest rates of death by homicide of the world.

The aim of this paper was Just collect datas about the number os people killed by homicide in the member countries of the Mercosur from 2000 until 2012 and compare with the size of population of this countries in order to see who is the country where the crimes of homicide has more urgency to be solved using polyces of public security. Collecting datas, we decided to extend also this analyses to Associate and Observer countries of the bloc.

The Results showed that Venezuela is the member country (although suspended since the final of the year 2016) who present a biggest number of people killed by homicide, followed by Brasil in the second position. When we observe de Associate countries of the Mercosur, the country who present the biggest number of people killed by homicide is Colombia. And to Observer contries, the biggest number of people killed by homicide can be observed in Mexico.

When we observe all members (effective, associate and observer) the country who present the biggest number of people killed by homicide is Colombia, although

some studies of UNO - United Nations Organizations, just have showed Venezuela surpassing Colombia in the number of homicides in the year 2018.

This results shows that the govern of this countries must prioritise in develop effectives polyces of public security, social action and protection of the person in order do decrease this numbers of people killed by homicides as Chile, Uruguay and Newzeland has done. They have been the countries with less homicides between 2000-2012, participating of the Mercosur.

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