



UNIVERSIDAD DE QUINTANA ROO

DIVISIÓN DE CIENCIAS POLÍTICAS Y HUMANIDADES

Spanish- English Translation of the article “*Vulnerabilidad y Delito: Un estudio de los municipios del estado de Quintana Roo*” with an Analysis of the Techniques used by the Translator.

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PRESENTA

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Index.

Presentation	3
Justification	9
Objectives	10
Theoretical Framework	11
Methodology	17
Translation	20
Analysis	34
Direct or Literal Translation Techniques	35
Oblique Translation Techniques	41
Conclusions	49
Bibliography	51
Appendix	55

Presentation.

According to Bailey and Dammert's (2005) book:

Public security, as we use the term, differs from national security in that it emphasizes protection of persons, property, and democratic political institutions from internal or external threats. National security, in contrast, emphasizes protection of the state and territorial integrity from other state actors, as well as from trans-state actors, such as organized crime, terrorism, and the like (p. 1).

Public security has become a priority due to its impact on society in Latin American countries. Rule of law and democracy are new terms being applied in these societies. The majority of the countries in this region are recent democracies that evolved from dictatorships. Military regimes dominated and constituted authoritarian governments during the nineteenth century and much of the twentieth century in many countries. Latin American countries have struggled in order to establish democratic governments. The United Nations has established certain standards that determine what counts as a democratic government. The United Nations defines the term according to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights established by the General Assembly in 1948 in its twenty-first article stating that:

Criteria of a democratic government listed by the United Nations:

1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
2. Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.
3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine

elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures (“United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948”).

Electoral fraud, corruption as well as violations against human rights continue to persist in some of these countries. This leads to an increase in crime and injustice. According to Transparency International, a non-governmental organization that observes and studies corruption around the world, the countries with most corruption are those afflicted by conflict and poverty. The Global Corruption Barometer 2013, a survey based on public opinion about corruption revealed that Mexico is one of the most corrupt countries in Latin America, where 52% of those interviewed believed that corruption has increased substantially over the past two years. The study concluded that the most corrupt institutions in Mexico specified by respondents are the judiciary system (80%), the legislature (83%), public officials (87%), the police (90%) and political parties (91%) (Transparency International, 2013, Global Corruption Barometer 2013: Mexico). Based on Hardoon and Heinrich, (2013) corruption in political parties is a major problem that can be observed by the survey where “...in 51 countries around the world, political parties were seen to be the most corrupt institution. The worst results were reported in Greece, Mexico and Nepal, where political parties scored 4.6 and, in Nigeria, 4.7”.

The right to freedom of expression and association are suppressed and the right to vote freely for a representative is manipulated through the different parties by acts of demagoguery because of corruption. These acts do not guarantee democracy. Although Mexico is considered the second largest economy in Latin America, according to The World Bank, it still faces several issues like combating crime, delinquency and assuring security for its citizens. In order for this country to conserve its democracy and repel corruption it must resolve these issues. In 2006 the military

began intervening to combat drug trafficking initiating what is known as the “The War on Drugs”. Despite their intention, violent crime only increased even more. BBC News (2012) mentioned that this “...remains a major concern; Mexico has one of the highest rates of kidnappings in the world, and over 35,000 people have died in drug-related violence since December 2006” (“Mexico Country Profile”).

According to The Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD), Mexico is not considered a safe country to live in. A form of describing the Mexican government is that it represents a “...de-facto one party system with a democratic façade (BBC News, 2012).” Mexico continues to struggle for a more democratic government and reducing corruption while cronyism predominates during elections. Reform began in the 2000 presidential elections when a different party was elected for office after the seventy-year term of the Institutional Revolutionary Party. Through the election of a democratic government corruption can be reduced guaranteeing peoples rights and progress in public security and reducing crime and vulnerability. Rule of law is fundamental for public security assuring legality.

Secretary- General of the United Nations Security Council reports, for the United Nations, the rule of law refers to a principle of governance in which all persons, institutions and entities, public and private, including the State itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced and independently adjudicated, and which are consistent with international human rights norms and standards. It requires, as well, measures to ensure adherence to the principles of supremacy of law, equality before the law, accountability to the law, fairness in the application of the law, separation of powers, participation in decision-making, legal

certainty, avoidance of arbitrariness and procedural and legal transparency (“The rule of law and transitional justice in conflict and post- conflict societies 2004”).

Public Security in Mexico is a task of the State and is applied by the federation, the states and the municipalities founded in the twenty-first article of its constitution. Public security should aim at promoting sustainable development and social wellness. Assuring and protecting citizens’ fundamental rights is rudimentary in a democracy like Mexico, where public democracy should be based on these principles. Crime generates social disorder. The primary tasks of public security are social order, public peace, making sure laws are not broken, and assuring citizens rights and safety in order to prevent the commission of crimes.

Donnelly and Shirk (2009) mention that one of the most pressing public concerns in Mexico in recent years has been the proliferation of crime and violence that has seriously undermined the rule of law. With some important exceptions, notably homicide, other violent crime rates in Mexico appeared to grow in tandem with a series of economic crises starting in the mid-1970s. Meanwhile, high profile violence related to organized crime, primarily drug trafficking has also grown significantly over the last two decades. In the face of these trends, Mexican law enforcement and judicial institutions have demonstrated significant limitations, and in some cases troubling dysfunctions, that have undermined public confidence in Mexico’s justice sector. Indeed, frustrated by the ineffectiveness, corruption, and even criminal activities of law enforcement officials, the public has issued repeated calls for public authorities to address these concerns, prompting tougher criminal penalties and even increased reliance on the Mexican military (p. 1).

One of the major causes of crime is attributed to the socio-economic status of the social group. In the designated article for translation "*Vulnerability and crime: A study of municipalities in the state of Quintana Roo, México*" written by Maribel Lozano Cortés and René L. Lozano Cortés, an analysis of the economic situation in Quintana Roo, Mexico is made in order to describe the prime variables related to crime. In this article, the social vulnerability of a population is analyzed to determine how it can cause greater susceptibility to crime. Variables such as income, average educational level, housing conditions, number of criminals prosecuted and number of preliminary judicial inquiries registered in the municipality will determine the increase in public insecurity due to the vulnerability generated by crime. Statistical evidence is used to quantify how the variables above measure the degree of vulnerability of the population in each municipality of Quintana Roo. In order to reduce crime and insecurity, public policies should be aimed at upgrading the quality of social well being in a society.

About half of the population in Mexico suffers from poverty, due to unequal income distribution. Poverty causes susceptibility to crime on certain social groups and greatens the risk of becoming a victim. This article focuses on those most vulnerable to crime due to their low social status. Being the economy a decisive factor related to crime. The lack of access to adequate conditions in order to achieve a plentiful life, leads to deviation in the social order. Vulnerability generated by lack of access to employment, decent living conditions and other social factors contribute to an individuals' well being causing this specific social group to be more exposed to victimization.

Crime has increased drastically in Mexico, and a massive wave of insecurity is suppressing people's daily lives. A rise in delinquency and

crime increases the perception of insecurity. Insecurity threatens the social welfare of individuals, which prevents them from living a plentiful life. Insecurity refers not only to the possibility of becoming victims of a crime but also to the lack of access to adequate living conditions. A rise in unemployment and reduced salaries are the effects of the economic crisis, which is believed to have led to an increase in crime robberies. This problem must be diagnosed in order to develop programs to prevent crime. These programs should be focused on attending society since it has been identified that the causes of crime are social factors. If the vulnerable social group is detected, solutions could be aimed directly at this group.

Justification.

It is of great importance for this article to be translated into English in order to convey the social and economic situation being faced in Mexico and how it is directly related to crime and victimization. Guaranteeing security and reducing criminal rates is a global matter. If researchers from different institutions worldwide could see the problems being faced in our country solutions could be developed according to the specific situation being faced.

The study described in the article detects a specific social group being affected by crime measured by economic indicators, which result in a ratio of crime due to vulnerability. This article is not only of use to those in the field of public security, but also to investigators in the studies of sociology, economics and criminology. Through the translation of this article, it will help others comprehend the etiology of crime and the criminal situation in the municipalities of Quintana Roo, and develop an idea of the insecurity faced in Mexico, insecurity that is originated due to social inequality. Also, students studying public security will be able to gain knowledge in the terminology related to public security in English and Spanish. Researchers of other countries will have access to this article when published. They will understand what is public security in Mexico and that insecurity differs from place to place, because crime depends on the social problems being faced in a specific society.

This study is strongly based on statistical evidence. The data compiled could be of use to other researchers for amplifying the study, which would not only benefit the authors but others interested in continuing investigation. New information could be shared and joint to other existing theories in Mexican criminology.

Objectives.

- Translate a statistical study on crime in the municipalities of Quintana Roo.
- Identify the terminology applied in the areas of law, security and economy.
- Analyze and explain the translation methods used.
- Emphasize the importance of the article and translation.

Theoretical Framework.

Translation dates back to ancient times. Its origin is not specifically known. Soler Pardo (2013) explains the beginning of translation through the Babel myth in the Bible, which describes the existence of many languages for humankind.

The Babel myth, cited in the *Genesis* (xi: 6-9), consists of the idea of having a unique language for the whole of mankind. However, the idea of one language was not acceptable from the religious point of view since that would make humankind stronger, more powerful, which would be intolerable for God. As a result, God gave people different languages. Regrettably, this is only a myth and the origins of languages have a more linguistic explanation (p. 4).

There are many ancient manuscripts that denote the existence of translation to the beginning of language. The Septuagint LXX is believed to be the earliest translation undergone. This is the translation of a religious document, which began with the Torah and completion of the Old Testament from Hebrew to Greek by seventy-two Jewish scholars, six from each of the twelve tribes of Israel during the second and third century before Christ. During this time, Greek was considered to be the lingua franca. It is believed that Ptolemy II Philadelphus (285- 246 BC) requested the chief priest at Jerusalem, Eleazer, through the "Letter of Aristeas", to translate the Hebrew Scriptures in Alexandria, Egypt because he wanted to increase his library.

The Rosetta Stone, which was discovered in 1799 by French soldiers in Rashid (Rosetta) a small village in the Delta in Egypt, is a stone carved in 196 BC with three scripts in Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics. The stone is a

decree by the king passed by a council of priests. Each of the three scripts express a language used depending on whom it was communicated to. The first scripts are hieroglyphics used for important documents, the second was in demotic, and the third in Greek.

Robinson (2003) comments on the development of the necessity of language and communication.

The present-day rapid development of science and technology, as well as the continuous growth of cultural, economic, and political relations between nations, have confronted humanity with exceptional difficulties in the assimilation of useful and necessary information. No way has yet been found to solve the problems in overcoming language barriers and of accelerated assimilation of scientific and technological achievements by either the traditional or modern methods of teaching. A new approach to the process of teaching and learning is, therefore, required if the world is to meet the needs of today and tomorrow (Lozanov, 1971) (p. 1).

Since ancient times until today, translation derives from the necessity of language and communication. People cannot live without expressing themselves, our social instinct obliges us to interact. Written translation began as a form of expanding knowledge and infusing culture. Ancient civilizations would conquer small tribes and would enforce their beliefs. Whether it is religion, a norm, a law or a way of conduct texts would be used, and from this, the need to understand the language, the solution: translation.

Bassnett (2002) explains the challenges of defining translation.

Defining translation depends on the author's posture and theory. Translation is a process. It involves several strategies and methods in

order to acquire the translated text. "What is generally understood as translation involves the rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the structures of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible but not so closely that the TL structures will be seriously distorted (p. 12).

Basnett (2002) establishes that translation is a discipline that involves a systematic study. For the use and purpose of this study, translation shall be understood as a complex activity that undertakes an extensive study.

Robinson (2003) remarks on the perspective of a translator.

Translation is different things for different groups of people. For people who are not translators, it is primarily a text; for people who are, it is primarily an activity. Or, as Anthony Pym (1993: 131, 149-50) puts it, translation is a text from the perspective of "external knowledge," but an activity (aiming at the production of a text) from the perspective of "internal knowledge." **Internal:** A translator thinks and talks about translation from inside the process, knowing how it's done, possessing a practical real-world sense of the problems involved, some solutions to those problems, and the limitations on those solutions (the translator knows, for example, that no translation will ever be a perfectly reliable guide to the original). **External:** A non-translator (especially a mono-lingual reader in the target language who directly or indirectly pays for the translation - a client, a book-buyer) thinks and talks about translation from outside the process, not knowing how it's done but knowing, as Samuel Johnson once said of the non-carpenter, a well-made cabinet when s/he sees one (p. 6).

Robinson (2003) distinguishes two different types of perspectives, the translator and the non-translator. The perspective of the non-translator widely differs from other translators since he or she does not understand the in depth process of translating. However, translation is a very extensive and complicated task, it becomes a process of study that involves several theories of language and has evolved throughout time.

According to As- Safi (2011), “translatology” is the art of translation, which appeared in the 1940s and classifies its history in four major periods. The first period began with the Romans, the inventors of translation, dating back to Cicero and Horace until the 1700s. The main method of translation used in this period was word for word translation. It is in the second period where methodology in translation first appears; this period ends in the 1940s, and the third period begins. In this period theories of applied linguistics, such as morphology and syntax, are used in translation. The final era is the fourth period. Translation is now considered a discipline and several theories are applied to describe the function and process of translation. Translation has constantly evolved and become a significant aspect in life. Technology and the invention of computers have shifted traditional translation to machine translation. However, authors continue to debate on the true aspects of translation.

In contrast to those who see translation as an art or science, there are authors who merely see translation as a skill. Translation is a “special capacity” (Nida, 2006) that depends on acquiring knowledge in many sciences and developing sensitivity for meaning. Translation is a process that occurs in our own minds when a person dominates the “verbal habits” (Nida, 2006) of more than one language and can express them in a way that is culturally accepted.

Nida (2006) remarks on the theory of translation.

In developing a theory of translation there are so often a number of wrong concepts that constitute problems for the study of interlingual communication: first, the idea that translation is a science and second, the assumption that translating depends on a theory of language...Nevertheless, it is important to mention the ways in which diverse authors have described the processes of translation as a way of helping translators do their work (p. 11)

The importance of the translator's role in the text transcends mere meaning. His or her choice of words can contribute to ideologies through semantics that go beyond the text's meaning.

Robinson (1997) denotes the translator function as a form of interpretation and perspective.

The translator- function spells out the assumptions and operations that lead from text to interpretation. He/she organizes the text diachronically (e.g., existing moral codes, literary conventions, author's position), or synchronically, identifying points of discord. The translator as reader [still the translator- function, I presume] identifies the conventions that underline various interpretations; he/she can rearrange the codes that generate a different sort of interpretation as a safe option, or can maim texts to adapt them thoroughly to traditional and respectable enterprises (p. 70).

Venuti (2001) analyses Myriam Díaz- Diocaretz (1985) on translating poetry and how gender can affect the text if the author for example is feminist.

Translators not only translate but also express the author's idea that is sometimes not expressed in simple words, it's important always to remain subjective. Postures can be expressed through forms of

written expression through "...the role of "silent" forms of writing such as translation in articulating woman's speech and subverting hegemonic forms of expression. Feminist and poststructuralist theory has encouraged us to read between or outside the lines of the dominant discourse for information about cultural formation and authority (p. 327).

The translator is neutral to any idea expressed by the author he or she must not convey his or her own words in the translation process or the text will be altered. Many authors may argue that it is impossible to avoid transmitting one's own idea, especially in cases of untranslatability where there's a lacuna or lexical gap. Lexical gaps are influenced and depend on cultures. If the culture has need for a word it will exist. Culture, environment, type of government, economy, religion, society in general, influence and enrich language. Translating is in fact not a simple task, as it may seem to others who are unaware of its procedures. Translating can be seen through many forms "...enacting its own processes of signification which answer to different linguistic and cultural contexts (Venuti, 2000)."

Language is constantly changing. Theories and methodology of translation is expanding. Each author has his or her own style and preference in translation, which depends on their ideology. Paradigms are constantly emerging due to the growing necessity of translation. Globalization makes our world smaller. Internet and growing social networks causes information to be shared all around the world. Language is no longer a barrier.

Methodology.

The following text entitled "*Vulnerabilidad y delito: un estudio de los municipios del estado de Quintana Roo, México*" was written by Maribel Lozano Cortés and René L. Lozano Cortés, both whom are research professors at the University of Quintana Roo in the College of Economic, Administrative and Social Sciences. This text is an article, originally written in Spanish, with the purpose of being translated in English in order for its publication in an international academic journal. This text describes how certain social groups are more prone in committing crime due to their economic and social status. Statistical data is used to determine and measure the variables, which generate vulnerability in these groups. Researchers, professors and students interested in the social and economic effects of crime can read this article and obtain a holistic view of how crime impacts the population of Quintana Roo, México. Research findings conclude with a ratio of vulnerability created by the authors.

In the translation of the article, it was taken into account the technical terms used relating to economic concepts and judicial terms referring to legal aspects that differ in each country. Since, the target language is English comparisons were made according to American and English cultures. The essential issue in translating is determining how to portray the author's idea in the simplest and comprehensible manner.

Tyler (1790) publishes the three general laws or rules of a translator. The following was considered the basic fundamentals for this translation, in order to maintain the essence of the original text.

(1) The translation should give a complete transcript of the ideas of the original work. (2) The style and manner of writing should be of

the same character with that of the original. (3) The translation should have all the ease of the original composition.

A full analysis of the text was undertaken. Key concept words were extracted and their equivalence was looked up in dictionaries and books relating to economy, law and public security. Although, many of terms were of literal translation, relying and analyzing through literal translation is not very effective and should not be the only method implied. When trying to convey the exact meaning, in occasions, structure and grammar is not adjusted causing loss of meaning and coherence in the target language leading to confusing sentences. Due to the terminology associated with economic terms and public security, it was necessary to locate the equivalence of the word using technical glossaries. Glossaries taken from online sites such as the United Nations and other institutions were used.

Before translating the article, it was read twice in order to understand the content. Unknown or technical terms were extracted and researched. Graphs and tables were translated and modified at the end. Since the article is broken up into several paragraphs, the translation was done by paragraph, separating ideas or unifying the previous idea when necessary. Names of cities or places were not modified.

The techniques applied were those based on Jean- Paul Vinay and Jean Darbelnet, a "*Comparative Stylistics of French and English: A Methodology for Translation*". The seven methods for translation borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation, which constitute part of the general methods known as oblique and literal translation, were applied in order to realize the translation of this article. The technique was applied according to the context and the term. An

analysis of the different techniques applied is described further on. Below is a brief description of Vinay and Darbelnet translation methods utilized.

Direct (Literal) Translation	Oblique Translation
<p>Borrowing</p> <p>To take an existing word from the Source (SL) directly as it is, without translating it, and applying it into the Target Language (TL) or foreign language, fulfilling its own meaning.</p> <p>E.g.: Tacos.</p>	<p>Transposition</p> <p>Shifting the word class without altering the meaning in order to fit the grammatical structure.</p>
<p>Calque (Loan Translation)</p> <p>Calque is very similar to borrowing, however it takes a further step, translating the phrase or expression into the TL.</p> <p>E.g.: Naciones Unidas.</p>	<p>Modulation</p> <p>You change the form of message by varying the point of view but expressing the same meaning.</p>
<p>Literal Translation</p> <p>Also known as word for word translation, it translates the sentence as it is adapting its grammar to be adequate in the TL.</p>	<p>Equivalence</p> <p>The phrase changes completely, including style and structure in order to express the same meaning.</p>
	<p>Adaptation</p> <p>The translation is done according to cultural reference.</p>

Translation.**Vulnerability and Crime: A study of the municipalities in the state of Quintana Roo, Mexico.****Maribel Lozano Cortés & René L. Lozano Cortés**

In order to explain social insecurity, we must refer to indicators of social welfare, social inequality, poverty and social vulnerability. All these situations jeopardize the survival of a person or group. Multivariate statistics is used, in order to construct a ratio that will allow the analysis of vulnerability to crime, which threatens the municipalities of the state of Quintana Roo, Mexico. The ratio of vulnerability to crime is constructed through variables such as level of income, average level of education indicators, housing conditions, prosecuted criminals, and preliminary judicial investigation registered at municipal level. In the analysis of our ratio, the following variables were observed to greatly predict the level of crime vulnerability: per capita income, amount of preliminary judicial investigations (which is related to the culturization of crime reporting), number of prosecuted criminals, level of education indicators, and homes without electricity.

Key Words: Vulnerability and crime, insecurity and vulnerability.

Social Vulnerability

Social vulnerability is understood as the incapability of an individual or group to resist a threatening phenomenon, or the incapability to respond after a disaster has occurred which implies a combination of factors that determine to which degree life and the subsistence of a person is at risk due to a natural or social cause (Piers & Terry, 1996).

The concept of vulnerability emerges, firstly, to refer to hazards or natural disasters. However, and because of the development of capitalism, wealth concentration and its consequences, the concept of vulnerability begins to be utilized to explain the existence of certain social groups that due to their socioeconomic characteristics are more prone than others to face threats.

It's important to point out that social vulnerability does not only refer to poverty; it's a broader concept that alludes to a constant at risk situation that a social group is exposed to, "...which can be identified by different criteria: the existence of a certain contextual factor which makes them more prone to face adverse circumstances for social integration and personal development (social risk in groups), conducts which are more susceptible to harmful events, or the presence of a basic shared attribute (age, gender or ethnicity) which supposedly cause risk or common problems" (CEPAL, 2002:7).

Boys and girls, the elderly, the disabled, indigenous groups, street youth and battered women, are vulnerable groups that due to a social, economic or physical cause are always at constant risk. They cannot fully achieve

social wellbeing, and therefore remain without sustainability to deal with any critical event that might threaten their lives.

The increase in vulnerable groups has been one of the consequences of modernization. The emphasis on order and progress has excluded millions of people that because of political, economic or cultural issues have been put aside of the global order. Furthermore, in the past few years globalization and its strong economic recession has exposed vulnerable groups to harsher social risk situations, increased impoverishment, chronic malnutrition, school desertion (drop outs), as well as other deficiencies that lead people gradually to a state of complete helplessness.

By social vulnerability, we will refer to those groups suffering from precarious situations. They do not have access to decent employment, that can provide an income that will allow them to meet basic needs like food, education, health and housing therefore being excluded from social welfare due to the lack of means and opportunities for self achievement, which only worsens their situation of poverty.

Social Vulnerability in Mexico

In Mexico, according to the National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy report (CONEVAL, 2011), the levels of poverty in the country have been affected due to the food price crisis and the financial international crisis that began in 2007-2008. The population living in poverty has increased from 48.9 million people in 2008 to 52 million in 2010, which indicates that in Mexico, with 112 million inhabitants, half the population is poor.

In more specific terms, the real income of households in the whole country decreased during 2008 to 2010, affecting mostly urban areas. The percentage of people vulnerable due to income increased from 4.5 percent in 2008 to 5.8 percent in 2010, limiting food access to 28 million people in 2010. Therefore, a fourth of all Mexicans did not have enough money to eat (CONEVAL, 2011).

According to CONEVAL, besides the increase in the price of food, unemployment has affected purchasing power. It augmented with the crisis and has not been able to stabilize since 2007. Also, in 2011 the number of people who were paid the minimum wage increased (13.3 percent) more than in 2010 (12.6 percent). There are less people who received more than the minimum salary and up to two minimum salaries.

In comparison with other members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Mexico has the highest level of poverty (one of five Mexicans is poor while the OECD average is one of ten) and occupies second in income inequality. For countries in the OECD, the average poverty rate is 11 percent. The poverty rate in Mexico is 21 percent (OECD, 2010).

In broader terms, according to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), almost half of the inhabitants (44.2 percent of the people) in Mexico are immersed in multidimensional poverty facing deprivations in health, education or standard living conditions, and 10.5 percent are living in extreme multidimensional poverty (UNDP, 2010). According to data from CONEVAL, the population of indigenous groups, children and the elderly represent a higher percentage in poverty than the national average.

In this regard, inequality in Mexico from 1992 to 2000 increased due to the economic crisis of 1994, which led to the devaluation of the peso and a decline in the gross domestic product. Later, in the year 2006 inequality drastically dropped to ascend again in 2008 due to the recession in the global economy.

In the 2010 Human Development Regional Report for Latin America and the Caribbean, it was confirmed that Latin America and the Caribbean is a region with the most inequality in the world and this attribute constitutes a major obstacle in terms of reducing poverty, and making headway in human development, expanding people's freedoms and options which people can rely on throughout their lives (UNDP, 2010: 2009).

Vulnerability and Crime

Diego Torrente claims that crime is not distributed randomly in the population. Each social group has a distinct vulnerability according to structure of age, gender, social class, urban or rural environment or ethnic group. Having a similar social demographic profile as the criminal increases risk. However, this risk also depends on other variables, not easy to calculate, such as precipitability (to provoke, or put oneself in a risky situations), opportunity (to create conducive situations that may generate risks/benefits), attractiveness (being a target, being wealthy) or defenseless (having political, economic or cultural possibilities that can help protect oneself) (Torrente, 2001:149).

This study refers to those who are defenseless and are exposed to situations that hinder their lives, their family and their material goods due

to the lack of resources in order to confront threats. Above all, the lack of public policies which can cause the exposure of a social group and threaten their security, for example the deprivation of public utilities (such as water, electricity, roads, transportation, etc.), the scarcity of schools, medical centers, formal employment with acceptable salaries and adequate housing.

When the conditions of social welfare are limited, people are left defenseless, at disadvantages and in any social or physical event the risk greatens. The poorest populations in the world are emerged in wars, economic crisis, epidemics, and once again said, exposed to any disaster.

According to Marchiori (1997), “vulnerable” refers to those who cannot defend themselves, do not have the possibilities to perceive danger or aggression, and can neither react (Marchiori, 1997: 225-226). Moreover, vulnerable groups in danger do not have a place for shelter, nor means of information. There is a lack of institutional protection for this population.

As claimed by Baratta (1997) criminal policy is a wide concept exclusive to security, which is aimed at criminalizing economic sectors less favorable, and sanctioning conventional crime such as theft or physical injuries leaving behind crimes that are highly more dangerous socially and are committed by those who have political and economic power. In fact, the Social Rule of Law is a state, which is preoccupied in elaborating a social policy aimed at protecting economic, political and social rights of all its members by maintaining an integral vision of security.

It is in this regard that the UNDP, as an indicator for measuring the security of people through “Limitations on Freedom from Want ” which measures the incidence of malnutrition and the severity of food deficiency, has considered incorporating social aspects at an institutional level when dealing with criminal offenses that provoke insecurity throughout the population (UNDP, 2010).

Likewise, UNDP uses crime indicators as well as quality life indicators in order to measure the “*Moral Welfare of the Community*”. Both indicators take into account: 1) *Crime and security* (homicide and robbery rates, victims of assault and the perception of security); and 2) *The satisfaction with the well-being index* (community, affordable housing, quality to healthcare access, education and school system, air and water quality).

It is therefore not only criminal policies or penalties that will prevent and combat insecurity. First and foremost, the reduction of insecurity requires raising the population’s standard of living. This is due to the fact that being vulnerable means not only breaking the law or becoming a victim. Rather,

being vulnerable refers to a permanent state of vulnerability due to precarious life situation experienced by those excluded by the state.

In most of the cities there are severe social inequalities. The migrant population and/or those of low economic income live in the outskirts of these cities with no public services or infrastructure, and where according to official records, most crimes occur. The state works on developing crime mapping for detecting areas considered zones of vulnerability due to high criminal incidents in that area, emphasizing on surveillance and actions that can overcome insecurity. In fact, crime mapping, in most cases, does not provide solutions that should be associated with increasing life standards; instead it stigmatizes (identifying hot spots, which generally tend to be marginalized communities) and segregate areas considered conflictive.

In this context, it is not the social area that determines the outbreak of crime but the existence of social inequality, which it is submerged in. Overall, marginalized urban areas are neighborhoods with a high concentration of people in need of social assistance where families live in crowded and improvised homes in precarious conditions (González and Sánchez, 2005:82). Not counting on basic services for living is considered a form of structural violence.

The 1999 United Nations Global Report on Crime and Justice mentioned that the prevalence of violent crimes and crimes against property are related with economical difficulties. These problems mostly affect young people in developing countries that due to the lack of educational and employment opportunities remain at risk against crime and with the last financial crisis they have been even more displaced from job activity. Besides, it is confirmed that woman suffer more violent crimes and less emancipation on their behalf when there are difficult economic times in their social milieu.

As a result, it is confirmed that homicide rates increase when more people are deprived of social welfare. In general, violent crimes and crimes against property are correlated to social inequality in this region.

If one compares, the general victimization rate in Mexico with the victimization rate in developed countries it can be observed that it is higher in Mexico where there are much more violent crimes and crimes against property than in developed countries according to data from the International Crime and Victims Survey (ICVS 2004/2005).

The Citizens Institute for Studies on Insecurity (ICESI) in their National Survey on Insecurity/2010 (ICESI-ENSI/7) shows how the percentage of

households with victims in Mexico increased from 13.1 in 2008 to 13.7 in 2009. The real matter of concern, emphasizes ICESI, is that while the prevalence of adults decreased the rate of households with under aged victims significantly elevated in 2008 to 2009.

In order to reduce insecurity, the results of the 2010 National Survey on Insecurity confirm the necessity of a social welfare state rather than a state with a punitive approach. It can be observed that the victims in the survey are young people, a majority from the working class or employees (64.9 percent). Mugging is a crime that has drastically elevated during 2008 to 2009. Almost all those interviewed reported that poverty is the main cause of crime. Even in the last years, the percentage of people who believed that poverty is the primary cause of crime has risen from 21.6 in 2006, to 24.0 in 2008 and finally 28.4 in 2009. Unemployment is also considered being the second leading cause of insecurity. 59 percent of those interviewed are more worried about unemployment while 56 percent on crime (ENSI, 2010).

Even though the perception of insecurity has not varied during 2008 to 2009, remaining at 65 percent for both years, in 2009 there were more people who agreed that the quality of life in 2008 has been affected by insecurity. Increasingly, more people have seen in their overall social environment the sale and use of drugs, alcoholism, young people whom neither study nor work and other evidence, which denotes insecurity for the community.

It is clear the need of jobs, education and other basic necessities for the social well being of the people in order to impact and decline insecurity.

Quintana Roo, Mexico

The state of Quintana Roo, Mexico is located in the Mexican Caribbean. The municipalities in the north, such as Benito Juárez, Solidaridad, Cozumel, Isla Mujeres and Tulum are known for their tourism. On the other end, José María Morelos, Felipe Carrillo Puerto and Lázaro Cárdenas are Mayan municipalities based on an agricultural economy. While finally, Othón P. Blanco, being the capital is dedicated to the administration of the state.

Quintana Roo occupies the sixth place in Mexico with a high Human Development Index of 0.8296. However, there are serious inequalities between the municipalities, which can be seen by contrasting Benito Juárez, in first place state wide in Human Development with an index of 0.8292, with José María Morelos, which shows the lowest Human Development Index with a value of 0.6491 (UNDP, 2004). Due to social

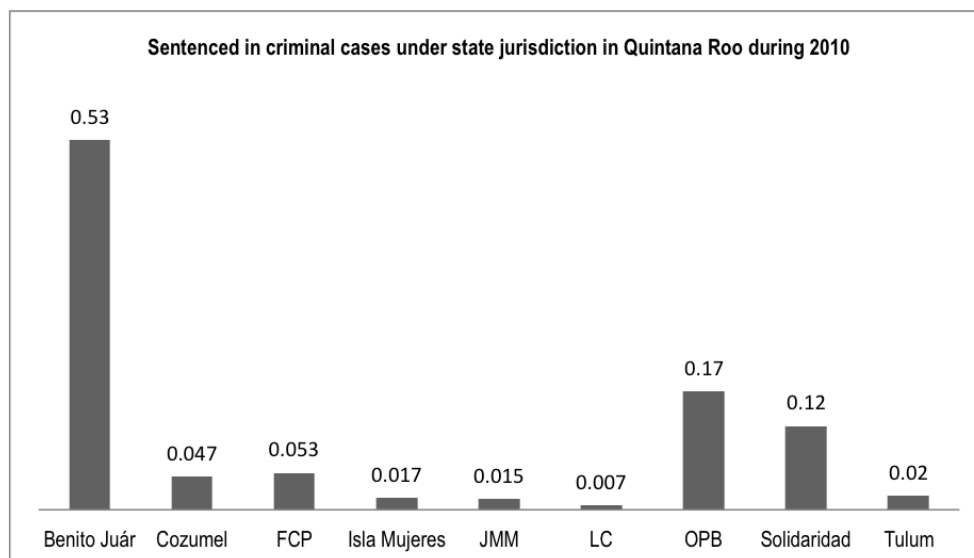
inequality, people in the southern area of the state tend to migrate north in search of jobs in the tourist sector. Benito Juárez and Solidaridad, located in the north, are the most dynamic municipalities but they do not count on public services for the immigrant population. There are mainly not enough homes, schools and medical centers. Immigrants are abandoned and left to their luck, leading marginal lives without basic public services.

In this matter, 38.4 of the population in Quintana Roo is vulnerable because of social need. In other words, they present deprivations in education, health, housing and food. The main issue is the lack in housing. Quintana Roo surpasses the national average of overcrowded homes; 20.6 percent of homes are comprised of one bedroom, exceeding the poorest states in the country like Chiapas, Guerrero, Oaxaca and Veracruz. Also, it is the state where fewest people are homeowners. Education represents another limitation in development, 19.4 percent of the population fifteen years of age did not finish elementary school. Quintana Roo has a high percentage of income poverty, 36.8 percent of the population receive up to two minimum salaries. Also, the unemployment rate has elevated in the whole country, from 2.6 percent in 2007 to 3.4 percent in 2008, and in 2009 it incremented even more to 5.2 percent (INEGI, 2010).

Insecurity in Quintana Roo

According to the National Survey on Victimization and Perception of Public Security (ENVIPE), 2012, Quintana Roo occupies fourth place nation wide in crime incidence with a rate of 38.2 per one hundred thousand inhabitants in March through April of 2012, surpassing the national rate of 29.4. Even though, 59.9 percent of the population in Quintana Roo said they feel secure, in comparison with the national average, 66.6 percent feel insecure. Residents mentioned that the main causes of insecurity in the state are drugs (42.6), poverty (39.9) and unemployment (38.2) according to the National Institute of Statistics and Geography, 2012 (INEGI).

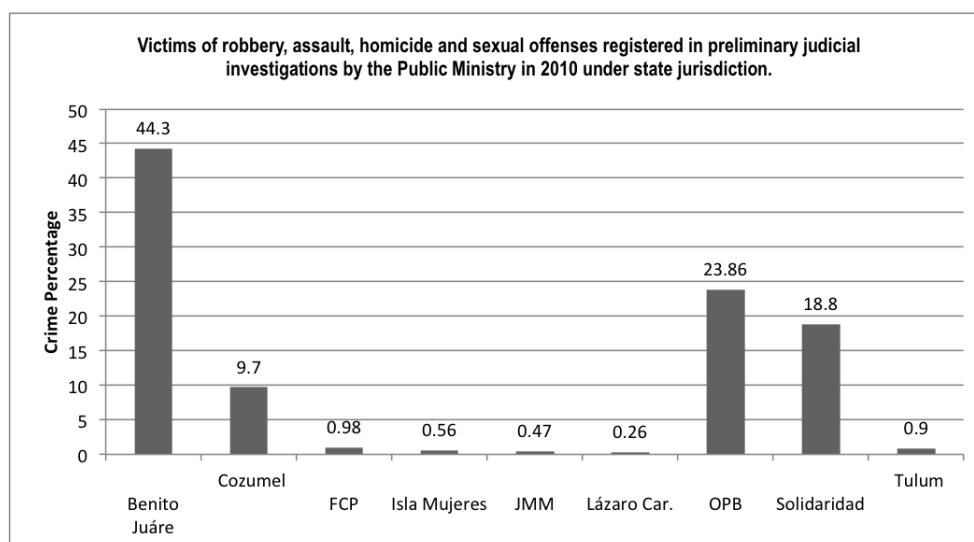
Due to touristic activity, most of the population is concentrated in Benito Juárez, out of the other nine municipalities in Quintana Roo. Almost half of the crimes that take place are registered there. In figure 2 we can observe that Othón P. Blanco is next and Solidaridad, which borders with Benito Juárez and has generated a significant increase in tourism during the past few years, is in third.

Graph 1: Criminals sentenced in municipalities of Quintana Roo, 2010.

Source: Compiled by the author based on data from the Statistical Yearbook of Quintana Roo, 2011.

Like mentioned before, Benito Juárez and Solidaridad are the municipalities that concentrate the migrant population which is made up of indigenous groups who work in construction jobs at the touristic sites. There are more and more people emigrating with their family and their work conditions are critical without public services to rely on. They live in overcrowded suburbs of the large tourist complexes with no community networks. When they reach the urban area they are exposed and their vulnerability increases, some end up as victims while others are prosecuted for criminal acts. This is why the working class makes up a high percentage of those prosecuted or sentenced for crimes in Quintana Roo, representing a 28.31 percent. Robbery is the most common crime since the penalty imposed on most of those sentenced is only a fine of up to five hundred pesos for the damaged caused. This denotes the lack of gravity regarding the illicit and the tendency to criminalize those in poverty.

Furthermore, it can be observed in figure 2 how in the north of the state we find the greatest sum of crime and victims.

Graph 2: Victims in municipalities of Quintana Roo, 2010.

Source: Compiled by the author based on data from the Statistical Yearbook of Quintana Roo, 2011.

A model associating individuals' vulnerability with crime in the municipalities of Quintana Roo.

In this section, the results of the model by which we elaborated a ratio denominated "the ratio of vulnerability to crime" are shown. This indicator measures and analyzes variables that can determine the degree to which Quintana Roo municipalities' population are vulnerable to crime. The ratio was elaborated at municipal level¹, for the years of 2005 and 2010 by using the principal component analysis.

The variables used to construct the ratio of vulnerability to crime are as follows:

- Average level of education in each municipality (ESCOLARI).
- Percentage of homes without electricity in each municipality (PRPOSINEG).
- Number of prosecuted criminals for common and federal offences per one thousand inhabitants in each municipality (DELPORHABIT).
- Number of preliminary judicial investigations registered for common and federal offences per one thousand inhabitants in each municipality (AVPREGI).

¹ For means of comparative analysis, in the year 2010 the municipality of Tulum was considered part of the municipality of Solidaridad.

- Real gross domestic product per capita in each municipality (PIBPER).

In relation to this ratio, the degree to which the population of Quintana Roo is vulnerable to crime was measured by taking into account level of income, level of education, basic necessities not met (the population without electricity), possible offenders per one hundred thousand inhabitants and number of preliminary judicial investigations registered.

Usually, it is considered that the population is more vulnerable to social events or natural disasters when they lack goods or services that offer coverage for confronting these events. For this reason, in the elaboration of our ratio we selected variables that when not sufficient or of total absence cause individuals to be more vulnerable, such as low accumulation of human capital, low level of income, and an increase in insecurity measured through the possible number of crimes reported and the number of preliminary judicial investigations registered.

Table 1 shows the ratio of vulnerability to crime in 2005 and 2010. In 2005 the variables that provide a greater explanation to the variance of data, which is included in our latent variable can be observed. These variables are precisely those related to insecurity, which are income per capita, educational level and electricity. So the population's vulnerability to crime can be explained primarily due to the number of crimes but most importantly because of the level of income. This means that in order to reduce the amount of vulnerability of the population to crime there must be an improvement to income distribution as problems of insecurity are solved.

In 2010 there's a slight change in the variable that contributes the most to the explanation of the population's vulnerability to crime. There is a greater variation for the registered crimes in preliminary investigations, followed by income per capita, and level of education, which did not present significant importance in 2005.

Table 1 Ratio of Vulnerability to Crime, 2005 and 2010.

Variable	2005	2010
Average level of education	0.777	0.982
Percentage of homes without electricity	0.632	(0.767)
Alleged criminals per one thousand inhabitants	0.861	0.710
Number of preliminary judicial investigations registered for common and federal offences per one thousand inhabitants	0.915	0.971
Real GDP per capita	0.953	0.952

Source: Compiled by the author.

As for the ratio of vulnerability to crime at municipal level, it can be observed in table 2 that the municipalities most vulnerable to crime in 2005 are precisely those, which are characterized for a greater economic development but also with the highest crime indicators. Solidaridad and Benito Juárez followed by Cozumel and Isla Mujeres are the municipalities most vulnerable to crime. These municipalities' economic activity is mainly based on tourism. In 2010, the ratio of vulnerability decreased in the case of Solidaridad and Benito Juárez, and increased for Cozumel and Othón P. Blanco.

Table 2 Ratio of Vulnerability to Crime in the Municipalities of Q.Roo, 2005 and 2010.

Municipality	2005	2010
Cozumel	0.19945	0.90357
Felipe Carrillo Puerto	(0.78280)	(0.89597)
Isla Mujeres	0.22660	(0.01788)
Othón P. Blanco	0.06578	0.27207
Benito Juárez	0.85014	0.81104
José María Morelos	(0.91898)	(1.21677)
Lázaro Cárdenas	(1.34648)	(1.18456)
Solidaridad	1.70631	1.32851

Source: Compiled by the author

During the elaboration of the ratio one can observe the existing relationship between variables as it appears in the Correlations Matrix for 2010 in table 3.

Table 3 Correlations Matrix, 2010.

Variabes	ESCOLARI	PRPOSINEG	DELPO RHABIT	AVPREGI	PIBPER
ESCOLARI	1.000	-.748	.658	.948	.935
PRPOSINEG	-.748	1.000	-.171	-.690	-.736
DELPORHABIT	.658	-.171	1.000	.734	.600
AVPREGI	.948	-.690	.734	1.000	.882
PIBPER	.935	-.736	.600	.882	1.000

Source: Compiled by the author

According to the following matrix, there is a positive relationship between level of education, income per capita, and reported crimes. Therefore, when the level of income is high so is the level of education. It was also observed a positive feedback between level of education and reported crimes; more people report crimes when education is higher. Another interesting relationship was between number of criminal per inhabitants and preliminary judicial investigations.

Conclusions:

The economy of major markets and their strong financial crisis has excluded millions of people from the job market, especially young adults who have been left without homes and millions submerged in poverty. During the last economic recession there was a set back in educational, health and housing progress in emerging countries (UNDP, 2010). Individuals have looked to survive without the support of social aid.

Social inequality has strengthened in between the northern and southern part of the state of Quintana Roo, Mexico. The tourism industry demands cheap and unskilled workers causing many to migrate to northern cities in Quintana Roo making it the state with the highest population growth in Mexico. These people come from the poorest states in Mexico and they establish themselves in the outskirts of Cancun and Playa del Carmen where there are no basic public services.

Immigrants do not count on the solidarity of their community; they look to survive amidst the market and competition. Many are construction workers, craftsmen or farmers who cannot rely on social aid, being left at risk to criminal activity.

Violence has become part of everyday life in Cancun and Playa del Carmen, which are part of the municipalities of Benito Juárez and Solidaridad. In both municipalities, small-scale drug dealing, drug use, violent deaths, and generally serious criminal offences have increased.

The state's reaction has been to build more prisons. However, it is necessary to link the situation with the population and the social inequality and vulnerability they are facing due to social insecurity, in order to create integrated policies aimed at social crime prevention.

On the other hand, in light of the outcome of the ratio of vulnerability for each municipality of Quintana Roo in 2005 and 2010 we can conclude:

- Variables that had the most impact over the ratio of vulnerability to crime were: income per capita, variables of insecurity and level of education. This allows us to emphasize that even though a municipality can have a growing economy it does not guarantee that the population will not be affected by income distribution, insecurity or the lack of access to public services such as education and other basic services.

- The most vulnerable municipalities were those dedicated to tourism, and although they show economic growth, they also present insecurity, which is shown by the number of reported crimes.

-With the results obtained one can even believe that reporting crime depends on education and greater income. Therefore, the least vulnerable municipalities in Quintana Roo are those with high educational level and income.

-In the analysis of the variables, a positive relationship was observed between level of education, the increase in preliminary judicial investigations and suspected prosecuted criminals. This can be evidence to how higher education results in greater number of reported crimes.

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Analysis.

The translation of this article was based on the techniques implemented by Vinay and Darbelnet in their work *Stylistic compare du français et de l'anglais* published in 1958. They described seven fundamental and basic techniques for translating and classified them in two groups direct or literal translation techniques and oblique translation techniques. In the following analysis the seven techniques will be portrayed through examples applied in the translation of the article *Vulnerabilidad y delito: Un estudio de los municipios del estado de Quintana Roo, México*, written by Maribel Lozano Cortés y René L. Lozano Cortés. Each technique will be briefly described followed by their corresponding examples; page number and paragraph will be cited for further reference.

Direct or Literal Translation Techniques.

Technique: **Borrowing**

The translation technique of borrowing implies taking the word from the source language and applying it to the target language without translating. This technique is used mostly for new terms, which do not have their corresponding word in the target language and especially implied in the use of Anglicism. Due to the type of article and its conceptual terms, mostly all words were translated into the target language. Borrowing was used very little because most words were technical and possessed their equivalence. It generally, tends to be frequent in speech among fluent speakers when code switching. Acronyms and names of places, mentioned in the text maintained their original connotation and style. Since many derive not from Spanish but Mayan origin it was important for names to keep their original meaning and conserve their essence due to the vast influence of Mayan culture in the region. For example, *Tulum* is a municipality in Quintana Roo, however in Mayan it means *wall* or *walled city*.

Examples.

Reference: Page 1 Paragraph 4

Spanish:	English:
" <u>CEPAL</u> "	<u>CEPAL</u>

Reference: Page 2 Paragraph 4
Paragraph 3

Spanish:	English:
" <u>CONEVAL</u> "	<u>CONEVAL</u>

Reference: Page 8 Paragraph 1
Page 6 Paragraph 4

Spanish:	English:
<p>“El Estado de <u>Quintana Roo</u>, ubicado en el Caribe mexicano, se caracteriza por su actividad turística que se desarrolla en los municipios del norte de la entidad: <u>Benito Juárez</u>, <u>Solidaridad</u>, <u>Cozumel</u>, <u>Islas Mujeres</u> y <u>Tulum</u>, del otro lado están los municipios con una economía basada en la siembra, son municipios mayas, <u>José María Morelos</u>, <u>Felipe Carrillo Puerto</u> y <u>Lázaro Cárdenas</u> y por último, tenemos a <u>Othón P. Blanco</u>, que es la capital del estado, donde se desarrolla el trabajo administrativo.”</p>	<p>The state of <u>Quintana Roo</u>, Mexico is located in the Mexican Caribbean. The municipalities in the north, such as <u>Benito Juárez</u>, <u>Solidaridad</u>, <u>Cozumel</u>, <u>Isla Mujeres</u> and <u>Tulum</u> are known for their tourism. On the other end, <u>José María Morelos</u>, <u>Felipe Carrillo Puerto</u> and <u>Lázaro Cárdenas</u> are Mayan municipalities based on an agricultural economy. While finally, Othón P. Blanco, being the capital is dedicated to the administration of the state.</p>

Technique: **Calque**

According to Vinay and Darbelnet, calque is a form of borrowing where the words are then translated word for word. The term calque derives from the French word *calquer*, which means to copy. Also known as loan translation it implies the use of literal translation to the equivalence of the term while conserving its syntax.

Examples.

Reference: Page 1 Paragraph 1

Spanish:	English:
"... <i>nivel de ingresos</i> ..."	... <i>level of income</i> ...

Reference: Page 2 Paragraph 2
Paragraph 1

Spanish:	English:
"...el incremento de <i>grupos vulnerables</i> ..."	...The increase in <i>vulnerable groups</i> ...

Reference: Page 2 Paragraph 3
Paragraph 2

Spanish:	English:
"... <i>bienestar social</i> ..."	... <i>social welfare</i> ...

Reference: Page 3 Paragraph 3
Paragraph 1

Spanish:	English:
"... <i>Organización para la Cooperación y el Desarrollo Económicos</i> ..."	... <i>Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development</i> ...

Reference: Page 4 Paragraph 1
Page 3 Paragraph 4

Spanish:	English:
"... <i>Informe Regional sobre Desarrollo Humano para América</i> ..."	... <i>Human Development Regional Report for Latin America and the</i> ...

<u>Latina y el Caribe...</u>	<u>Caribbean...</u>
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Reference: Page 6 Paragraph 3
 Page 5 Paragraph 3

Spanish:	English:
<u>"...medio social..."</u>	<u>...social milieu...</u>

Reference: Page 7 Paragraph 1
 Page 5 Paragraph 6

Spanish:	English:
<u>"El Instituto Ciudadano de Estudios sobre la Seguridad en la Encuesta Nacional sobre Inseguridad/2010 (ICESI-ENSI/7)..."</u>	<u>The Citizens' Institute for Studies on Insecurity (ICESI) in their National Survey on Insecurity/2010 (ICESI-ENSI/7)...</u>

Technique: **Literal Translation**

It can be argued that the use of literal translation causes loss of style and may create incoherence in the text; nevertheless, it is a very simple and useful technique. Also, known as word for word translation, it is of great use in technical text as of this article. In literal translation each word is translated from the source language into the target language one by one. It permits the exchange of meaning in concrete words without creating subjectivity. However, literal translation is not recommended for the translation of poems or other literary texts, where sentences cannot be broken apart and represent a whole meaning such as idioms or metaphors due to the cultural context they convey.

Examples.

Reference: Page 1 Paragraph 2

Spanish:	English:
"...La <u>vulnerabilidad social</u> debe ser entendida..."	... <u>Social vulnerability</u> is understood...

Reference: Page 1 Paragraph 3

Spanish:	English:
" <u>El concepto de vulnerabilidad surge</u> , en un primer momento, para referirse a las amenazas o desastres físico-naturales..."	<u>The concept of vulnerability emerges</u> , firstly, to refer to hazards or natural disasters...

Reference: Page 4 Paragraph 2
Page 3 Paragraph 5

Spanish:	English:
"... <u>Cada grupo social tiene una vulnerabilidad</u> distinta según su estructura de edad, género, clase social, hábitat urbano o rural, o su grupo étnico..."	... <u>Each social group has a distinct vulnerability</u> according to structure of age, gender, social class, urban or rural environment or ethnic group...

Reference: Page 5 Paragraph 1
Page 4 Paragraph 3

Spanish:	English:
<u>"Como afirma Baratta (1997), política criminal es un concepto estrecho y selectivo de seguridad..."</u>	As claimed by Baratta (1997) <u>criminal policy is a wide concept exclusive to security...</u>

Reference: Page 11 Paragraph 3
Page 10 Paragraph 2

Spanish:	English:
<u>"Usualmente se considera que la población es más vulnerable ante eventos sociales o naturales cuando carece de bienes o servicios que le ofrecen una cobertura para enfrentar dichos eventos."</u>	<u>Usually, it is considered that the population is more vulnerable to social events or natural disasters when they lack goods or services that offer coverage for confronting these events.</u>

Reference: Page 13 Paragraph 3
Page 12 Paragraph 1

Spanish:	English:
<u>"La economía de los grandes mercados y sus fuertes crisis financieras ha excluido del mercado laboral a millones de personas, sobre todo a jóvenes, a muchos los ha dejado sin vivienda y millones se han hundido en la pobreza."</u>	<u>The economy of major markets and their strong financial crisis has excluded millions of people from the job market, especially young adults who have been left without homes and millions submerged in poverty.</u>

Oblique Translation Techniques.

Technique: **Transposition**

In this technique, grammatical structure plays a key role. Transposition involves changing the grammatical category without altering the meaning. In other terms, the translator takes the word in the source language and changes its word class when converting it into the target language. This technique can be observed in translations where an adverb or a gerund is converted into a verb.

Examples.

Reference: Page 1 Paragraph 1

Spanish:	English:
"... <u>para construir un</u> índice que permita analizar la vulnerabilidad ante el delito, que enfrentan los Municipios del Estado de Quintana Roo, México."	... <u>in order to construct</u> a ratio that will allow the analysis of vulnerability to crime which confront the municipalities of the state of Quintana Roo, Mexico.

Reference: Page 1 Paragraph 1

Spanish:	English:
"El índice de vulnerabilidad <u>ante</u> el delito..."	The ratio of vulnerability <u>to</u> crime...

Reference: Page 1 Paragraph 3

Spanish:	English:
"...sin embargo, y <u>como consecuencia del desarrollo del capitalismo...</u> "	...However, and <u>because of the development of capitalism...</u>

Reference: Page 1 Paragraph 4

Spanish:	English:
"...sino que es un concepto más	...it's a more broader concept <u>that</u>

amplio <u>que alude a una situación de riesgo constante</u> a la que está expuesto un grupo social...”	<u>alludes to a constant at risk situation</u> that a social group is exposed to...
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Reference: Page 2 Paragraph 4
 Paragraph 3

Spanish:	English:
“La población <u>en situación de pobreza</u> se ha elevado...”	The population <u>living in poverty</u> has increased...

Reference: Page 4 Paragraph 1
 Page 3 Paragraph 4

Spanish:	English:
“...esa característica constituye un obstáculo mayor para reducir la pobreza, <u>avanzar en el desarrollo humano</u> ...”	...this attribute constitutes a major obstacle in terms of reducing poverty, and <u>making headway in human development</u> ...

Reference: Page 4 Paragraph 5
 Paragraph 2

Spanish:	English:
“...Por otro lado, los grupos vulnerables <u>ante</u> el peligro, no tiene <u>donde resguardarse</u> ...”	...On the other hand, vulnerable groups <u>in danger</u> do not have <u>a place for shelter</u> ...

Reference: Page 5 Paragraph 4
 Page 4 Paragraph 6

Spanish:	English:
“...ante todo, <u>elevantar</u> la calidad de vida para incidir en la disminución de la vulnerabilidad social ...”	First and foremost, the reduction of insecurity requires <u>raising</u> the population’s standard of living ...

Technique: **Modulation**

In modulation the point of view or perspective is changed. López Guix and Minett Wilkinson describe two types of modulation: optative and necessary. In some languages the translator may choose if he decides to apply this technique but in some cases there may not be other options for translating without loss of meaning. The structure of the phrase is different but the meaning stays the same.

Examples.

Reference: Page 1 Paragraph 1

Spanish:	English:
"Para poder explicar la inseguridad social, <u>es necesario referirse</u> a indicadores de bienestar social, desigualdad social, pobreza y vulnerabilidad social..."	In order to explain social insecurity, <u>we must refer</u> to indicators of social welfare, social inequality, poverty and social vulnerability...

Reference: Page 2 Paragraph 4
Paragraph 3

Spanish:	English:
"... <u>la crisis en los precios de los alimentos y la crisis financiera internacional que inicio 2007-2008, han afectado los niveles de pobreza en el país.</u> "	... <u>the levels of poverty in the country have been affected due to the food price crisis and the financial international crisis that began in 2007-2008.</u>

Reference: Page 6 Paragraph 4
Page 5 Paragraph 4

Spanish:	English:
"En resumen, se afirma que <u>cuando más personas son privadas de bienestar social, las tasas de delincuencia son más altas.</u> "	As a result, it is confirmed that <u>homicide rates increase when more people are deprived of social welfare.</u>

Reference: Page 10 Paragraph 2
Page 8 Paragraph 2

Spanish:	English:
<p><u>"De la misma manera <i>que la suma de los porcentajes más altos de delitos están en el norte del estado, lo mismo ocurre con el porcentaje de víctimas, como se observa en la Gráfica 2.</i>"</u></p>	<p>Furthermore, <u><i>it can be observed in figure 2 how in the north of the state we find the greatest sum of crime and victims.</i></u></p>

Technique: **Equivalence**

At times it is difficult to convey the meaning of the phrase by not altering its original style. When translating, not all words or phrases share the same meaning in different languages. Equivalence derives from semantics and allows the translator to find the correspondence of the source language in the target language. Although, lexical structure is altered and different words are used the meaning is conveyed. Equivalence fulfills the functionality of translation when it is impossible to translate word for word. It permits the translator to close the gaps that may lead to confusion and establishes the word's equal value in the target language.

Examples.

Reference: Page 1

Spanish:	English:
"...delito..."	...crime...

Reference: Page 2 Paragraph 1
Page 1 Paragraph 5

Spanish:	English:
... <u>los jóvenes en situación de calle</u> <u>street youth</u> ...

Reference: Page 3 Paragraph 4
Paragraph 2

Spanish:	English:
"... <u>los adultos mayores</u> ..."	... <u>the elderly</u> ...

Reference: Page 4 Paragraph 5
Paragraph 2

Spanish:	English:
"... <u>Por otro lado</u> , los grupos vulnerables ante el peligro, no tiene donde resguardarse..."	... <u>Moreover</u> , vulnerable groups in danger do not have a place for shelter..."

Reference: Page 5 Paragraph 1
Page 4 Paragraph 3

Spanish:	English:
"...Estado social de derecho..."	...Social Rule of Law...

Reference: Page 7 Paragraph 2
Page 6 Paragraph 1

Spanish:	English:
"El <u>robo a transeúnte</u> es el delito que más se ha incrementado de 2008 a 2009..."	<u>Mugging</u> is a crime that has drastically elevated during 2008 to 2009.

Reference: Page 9 Graph 1
Page 8

Spanish:	English:
"Sentenciados en <u>materia penal del fuero común</u> en Q.Roo, 2010."	Sentenced in <u>criminal cases under state jurisdiction</u> in Quintana Roo during 2010.

Technique: **Adaptation**

Language is influenced by both society and culture. We express our customs and our daily lives through language. Since each culture has their own way of living not all actions or situations are the same in each country. Many scenarios may not even exist in some cultures or may be done differently. This creates a vacuum in language due to the cultural absence because there are not enough necessary elements to transfer the meaning into the target language. Adaptation permits the translator to alter the language in order to convey the same situation. The phrase is expressed in a totally different and new way but the meaning is shared in both cultures by creating the equivalence of the cultural aspect. In this article, poverty and social class was referenced to denote how it produces vulnerabilities to certain groups. Due to Mexico's economy, social class and aspects of wealth differ to other countries especially when comparing economies of a developed country to a country in development. Also, the legal system in Mexico differs greatly since their law is derived primarily from Roman law, which will also cause differences in aspects of national security compared to other countries.

Examples.

Reference: Page 1 Paragraph 1

Spanish:	English:
"...número de <u>averiguación previas</u> registradas a nivel de Municipio."	... <u>preliminary judicial investigation</u> registered at municipal level.

Reference: Page 1 Paragraph 1

Spanish:	English:
"...el número de averiguaciones previas (que tienen que ver con <u>la cultura de la denuncia ante el delito</u>)..."	...the amount of preliminary judicial investigations (which is related to <u>the culturization of crime reporting</u>)...

Reference: Page 7 Paragraph 2
 Page 6 Paragraph 1

Spanish:	English:
"En la encuesta se aprecia que las víctimas son jóvenes y una gran mayoría es <u>obrero</u> o empleado (64.9 por ciento)."	It can be observed that the victims in the survey are young people, a majority from the <u>working class</u> or employees (64.9 percent).

Conclusions.

The essence of translating does not lie in the translator but in sharing cultures through language. Translation goes beyond words into the realm of semantics where meaning depends on society and culture. People constantly interact through written and oral language. One might see language as a barrier but on the contrary it is a cultural link between individuals, a link that allows people to come together and interact. The human being is a social animal and communication is necessary for our day-to-day lives.

Translating is no easy challenge and takes many years of practice, knowledge of linguistics and culture. Specialists dedicate their lives studying to dominate language variation. An idea can be conveyed through many different ways but determining the best manner to convert and express it is the challenge. Communication is a complex process that involves at least the interaction between two people and a message to be transmitted. Language is the prime medium for the undergoing of this process. However, there cannot be feedback if the message is not comprehended as language differs from place to place. Translation lets us to debilities these differences.

In any translation difficulties will be encountered. Language varies in all aspects; therefore finding the adequate words to portray meaning without changing the authors' main thought is a challenge in itself. As mentioned before translating texts with concepts and technical terms relating to certain areas is a major difficulty. However, this is why it is important to have an idea of the culture and social aspects of the target language in order to contextualize the word with the idea.

The aforementioned translation's purpose is the publication of the following article, which depicts the crime issues in Mexico and its relationship with the economy. It was a challenge since many conceptual terms were used. Inducing the authors' principal idea was key. The main objective was to achieve the translation of the article without altering the authors' style and perception. The prominence of the authors study is to depict that security is not only related to lesser crime but about social welfare and granting people their basic needs like housing, health, education and employment. Although these issues are of great importance in creating public policies their background and social problematic varies.

This study may enlighten different governments to come together in solving social necessity around the world through means according to the specific needs of the population. The context spans worldwide and therefore the purpose of this translation is to share this study with others and to expose the problems different societies encounter.

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Appendix.

Vulnerabilidad y delito: un estudio de los municipios del estado de Quintana Roo, México.

Maribel Lozano Cortés y René L. Lozano Cortés

Para poder explicar la inseguridad social, es necesario referirse a indicadores de bienestar social, desigualdad social, pobreza y vulnerabilidad social, a todas aquellas situaciones que ponen en riesgo la sobrevivencia de una persona o grupo. Se hace uso de la estadística multivariante, para construir un índice que permita analizar la vulnerabilidad ante el delito, que enfrentan los Municipios del Estado de Quintana Roo, México. El índice de vulnerabilidad ante el delito, se construyó con variables tales como: nivel de ingresos, indicadores de escolaridad promedio, condiciones de vivienda, número de delincuentes procesados y número de averiguación previas registradas a nivel de Municipio. En el análisis de nuestro índice se observa que las variables que determinan en mayor medida el grado de vulnerabilidad frente al delito es el ingreso per cápita, el número de averiguaciones previas (que tienen que ver con la cultura de la denuncia ante el delito), seguido del número de presuntos delincuentes procesados y de las variables de escolaridad y viviendas sin energía eléctrica.

Palabras clave: Vulnerabilidad y delito, inseguridad y vulnerabilidad.

Vulnerabilidad social

La vulnerabilidad social debe ser entendida como la incapacidad de resistencia de un individuo o grupo cuando se presenta un fenómeno amenazante, o la incapacidad para reponerse después de que ha ocurrido un desastre e implica una combinación de factores que determinan el grado hasta el cual la vida y la subsistencia de alguien queda en riesgo por un evento distinto e identificable de la naturaleza o de la sociedad (Piers y Terry, 1996).

El concepto de vulnerabilidad surge, en un primer momento, para referirse a las amenazas o desastres físico-naturales, sin embargo, y como consecuencia del desarrollo del capitalismo y sus consecuencias en la concentración de la riqueza, el concepto de vulnerabilidad se comienza a utilizar para explicar la existencia de ciertos grupos sociales que por sus características socioeconómicas están más propensos que otros a enfrentar amenazas.

Es importante señalar que la vulnerabilidad social no solo tiene que ver con pobreza, sino que es un concepto más amplio que alude a una situación de riesgo constante a la que está expuesto un grupo social "...cuya identificación obedece a diferentes

criterios: la existencia de algún factor contextual que los hace más propensos a enfrentar circunstancias adversas para su inserción social y desarrollo personal (grupos en 'riesgo social'), el ejercicio de conductas que entrañan mayor exposición a eventos dañinos, o la presencia de un atributo básico compartido (edad, sexo o condición étnica) que se supone le origina riesgos o problemas comunes”(CEPAL, 2002:7).

Los niños y niñas, los ancianos, los discapacitados, los indígenas, los jóvenes en situación de calle y las mujeres maltratadas, son grupos vulnerables que por alguna causa social, física o económica se encuentran en constante riesgo, sin poder alcanzar el bienestar social, permaneciendo sin sustento para afrontar cualquier evento crítico que amenace su vida.

Una de las consecuencias de la modernidad ha sido el incremento de grupos vulnerables, el énfasis en el orden y el progreso ha excluido a millones de personas que por cuestiones políticas, económicas o culturales han quedado fuera del orden global. Además, las fuertes recesiones económicas de la globalización, en los últimos años, ha expuesto a los grupos vulnerables a situaciones de mayor riesgo social; mayor empobrecimiento, desnutrición crónica, deserción escolar, entre otras carencias, que llevan a las personas gradualmente a un estado de indefensión plena.

La vulnerabilidad social a la que aquí nos vamos a referir es la que padecen aquellos grupos en situación de precariedad, que no pueden acceder a un empleo digno que les proporcione ingresos para adquirir bienes básicos, como alimentación, educación, salud y vivienda, quedando excluidos del bienestar social, ante la falta de medios y oportunidades para lograr superarse, lo que agrava su situación de pobreza.

Vulnerabilidad social en México

En México, según el Informe del Consejo Nacional de Evaluación de la Política de Desarrollo Social (CONEVAL, 2011), la crisis en los precios de los alimentos y la crisis financiera internacional que inicio 2007-2008, han afectado los niveles de pobreza en el país. La población en situación de pobreza se ha elevado de 48.9 millones de personas en 2008, a 52 millones en 2010, lo que indica que en México, con 112 millones de habitantes, la mitad de su población es pobre.

En términos más específicos, del 2008 al 2010, se redujo el ingreso real de los hogares en el país, afectando más las áreas urbanas. El porcentaje de personas vulnerables por ingreso subió de 4.5 por ciento en 2008 a 5.8 por ciento en 2010, limitando el acceso a la alimentación a 28 millones de personas en 2010, es decir que, a una cuarta parte de mexicanos, sus ingresos no les alcanzan para comer (CONEVAL, 2011).

Para el CONEVAL, lo que afectó el poder adquisitivo del ingreso, a parte del crecimiento del precio de los alimentos, fue el desempleo, que se elevó con la crisis y que no ha podido alcanzar los niveles que tenía antes del 2007, además, se ha incrementado el número de personas que reciben hasta un salario mínimo en 2011 (13.3 por ciento), contrario al 2010 (12.6 por ciento). Mientras que existen menos personas que reciben más de un salario y hasta 2 salarios mínimos.

En comparación con los otros miembros de la Organización para la Cooperación y el Desarrollo Económicos (OCDE), México ocupa el *segundo lugar en desigualdad de ingresos* y el nivel más alto de pobreza relativa de los países que integran la OCDE (uno de cada cinco mexicanos es pobre, comparado con sólo uno de cada diez en promedio en la OCDE). La tasa de pobreza de México es de 21.0 por ciento mientras que la media de los países de la OCDE es de 11.1 por ciento (OCDE, 2010).

En términos más amplios, con datos del Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD), en México, se encuentra en Pobreza Multidimensional (privaciones en salud, educación o nivel de vida), casi la mitad de sus habitantes, el 44.2 por ciento de las personas, y de ellos se encuentran en Pobreza Multidimensional Extrema el 10.5 por ciento (PNUD, 2010). Según datos del CONEVAL, la población indígena, los niños y los adultos mayores presentan un porcentaje más elevado de pobreza que el promedio nacional.

En este sentido, la desigualdad en México; primero, de 1992 al año 2000 se incrementó, como consecuencia de la crisis de la economía mexicana en 1994, que entre otras manifestaciones tuvo una fuerte devaluación del peso y una caída del producto interno bruto. En el año 2006 baja significativamente la desigualdad para volver a ascender en 2008, dada las recesiones en la economía global.

En el Informe Regional sobre Desarrollo Humano para América Latina y el Caribe, 2010, se afirma que América Latina y el Caribe es la región más desigualdad del mundo y que esa característica constituye un obstáculo mayor para reducir la pobreza, avanzar en el desarrollo humano, y para ampliar las libertades y opciones con las que las personas cuentan a lo largo de sus vidas (PNUD, 2010: 209).

Vulnerabilidad y delito

El delito, afirma Diego Torrente, no tiene una distribución aleatoria entre la población. Cada grupo social tiene una vulnerabilidad distinta según su estructura de edad, género, clase social, hábitat urbano o rural, o su grupo étnico. Tener un perfil sociodemográfico como el del delincuente aumenta el riesgo. Pero ese riesgo depende también de otras variables, no siempre fáciles de calcular, como la precipitabilidad (ponerse en situaciones de riesgo, provocar), oportunidad (crear situaciones propicias riesgo/beneficio), atractivo (ser un buen objetivo, tener riquezas), o indefensión (posibilidades políticas, económicas o culturales para protegerse) (Torrente, 2001:149).

Este estudio se refiere a aquellas personas, en estado de indefensión ante hechos que ponen en riesgo su vida, la de su familia y la de sus bienes materiales, ante la falta de recursos para afrontar las amenazas. Y sobre todo, a la falta de políticas públicas que hacen que un grupo social quede expuesto a hechos que amenazan su seguridad, por ejemplo, la privación de servicios públicos (agua luz, caminos, transporte, etc.), la falta de escuelas, centros médicos, empleo formales con salarios aceptables y vivienda digna.

La limitación de condiciones de bienestar social pone en desventaja e indefensión a las personas e incrementa el riesgo ante cualquier evento sea físico o social. Las poblaciones más pobres en el mundo son las que más padecen ante los conflictos bélicos, ante las crisis económicas, ante las epidemias y en general, repetimos, ante cualquier desastre.

Según Marchiori (1997), “vulnerable” comprende a la persona que por sus características no puede defenderse, no tiene posibilidades de percibir el peligro o agresión, ni tiene posibilidades de reaccionar” (Marchiori, 1997: 225-226). Por otro

lado, los grupos vulnerables ante el peligro, no tiene donde resguardarse, no tienen medios e información, existe una completa desprotección institucional para la población.

Como afirma Baratta (1997), política criminal es un concepto estrecho y selectivo de seguridad que se dirige a criminalizar a los sectores económicamente menos favorecidos y a sancionar delitos convencionales como robo o lesiones físicas, dejando de lado delitos de mayor dañosidad social que cometen personas que detentan el poder político y económico, en realidad un Estado social de derecho, se preocupa por elaborar una política social, manteniendo una visión integral de seguridad, que se encamine a proteger los derechos económicos, políticos y sociales de todos sus miembros.

En este sentido, a nivel institucional, se ha reflexionado sobre la importancia de incorporar aspectos sociales al tratar el tema de hechos delictivos que provocan inseguridad entre la población, el PNUD, entre los indicadores para medir la seguridad de las personas contempla el de “*Limitaciones a la libertad de vivir sin miseria*”, que mide la incidencia de la desnutrición y la intensidad de la carencia de alimentos (PNUD, 2010).

Asimismo, también el PNUD para medir el “*Bienestar cívico y de la comunidad*” utiliza indicadores delictivos y de calidad de vida, ambos son: 1) *Delincuencia y seguridad* (tasa de homicidios, tasa de robos, víctimas de asalto y percepción de seguridad); 2) *Satisfacción con los índices de Bienestar* (comunidad, vivienda asequible, calidad de la atención de salud, sistema educacional y escuelas, calidad del aire y calidad del agua).

No sólo se trata de policías y de penas para combatir y prevenir la inseguridad, sino ante todo, elevar la calidad de vida para incidir en la disminución de la vulnerabilidad social, porque, ser vulnerable, no tiene que ver con quebrar la ley o ser víctima, sino de un estado de indefensión permanente debido a la situación precaria de vida, en la que se encuentran los excluidos por el Estado.

En la mayoría de las ciudades, existen graves desigualdades sociales; la población migrante y/o de bajos recursos económicos vive en la periferia sin servicios públicos ni infraestructura y es donde ocurren más delitos, según los registros oficiales. El Estado trabaja en la elaboración de mapas geodelictivos para detectar esos espacios considerados como zonas de vulnerabilidad por la alta incidencia delictiva, poniendo especial énfasis en la vigilancia y puesta en marcha de acciones encaminadas a combatir los procesos de inseguridad. En realidad, con los mapas delictivos, en la mayoría de los casos, más que atacar un problema de fondo, que tiene que ver con elevar las condiciones de vida, se estigmatiza (con focos rojos, ciertos lugares que son generalmente donde viven los grupos marginados) y se segregan ciertos espacios considerados como conflictivos.

Bajo este contexto, no es el área social en concreto lo que origina el crimen sino la desigualdad social que en ellas se vive. En general, las áreas urbanas marginadas son barrios en los que existe una alta concentración de personas necesitadas de asistencia social, en el que las familias viven hacinadas en casas improvisadas y en condiciones precarias (González y Sánchez, 2005:82). El hecho de no contar con los servicios básicos para vivir constituye ya en sí un tipo de violencia estructural.

En el Reporte Global de Crimen y Justicia de las Naciones Unidas, 1999, se menciona que la prevalencia de delitos violentos y delitos contra la propiedad está relacionada con problemas de dificultades económicas, esto afecta sobre todo a los jóvenes de los países en desarrollo, que ante la falta de oportunidades en educación y trabajo, quedan en riesgo frente al crimen, y con las últimas crisis financieras, los más desplazados de la actividad laboral son los jóvenes. En esta misma línea, se afirma que las mujeres sufren más delitos de violencia cuando hay más dificultades económicas en su medio social y menos emancipación de su parte.

En resumen, se afirma que cuando más personas son privadas de bienestar social, las tasas de delincuencia son más altas. Y en términos generales, los delitos contra la propiedad y los delitos con violencia están relacionados con la desigualdad social de esa región.

De manera que si se compara, la tasa de victimización general en México con la tasa de victimización de países desarrollados, se observa que esta es superior en México,

presentándose mayor número de delitos contra la propiedad y con violencia que en los países desarrollados, según los datos de la Encuesta Internacional sobre Criminalidad y Victimización (ENICRIV 2004/2005).

El Instituto Ciudadano de Estudios sobre la Seguridad en la Encuesta Nacional sobre Inseguridad/2010 (ICESI-ENSI/7), expone que en México se ha elevado el porcentaje de hogares con víctima de 13.1 en 2008 a 13.7 en 2009. Lo preocupante aquí, enfatiza el ICESI, es que mientras la prevalencia de adultos baja, el indicador sobre hogares con menores de edad victimizados sube de manera significativa de 2008 a 2009.

Los resultados de la Encuesta Nacional sobre Inseguridad, 2010, confirman la necesidad de un Estado social, más que un Estado punitivo, para reducir la inseguridad. En la encuesta se aprecia que las víctimas son jóvenes y una gran mayoría es obrero o empleado (64.9 por ciento). El robo a transeúnte es el delito que más se ha incrementado de 2008 a 2009 y la mayoría de los entrevistados afirma que la pobreza es la principal causa de la delincuencia, incluso, en los últimos años, se ha elevado el porcentaje de personas que opinan que la pobreza es la primera causa de la inseguridad en México, siendo en el 2009 el 28.4, en 2008 el 24.0 y en 2006 el 21.6, y también es significativo que el desempleo sea considerado, como la segunda causa de la inseguridad e incluso, las personas entrevistadas se preocupan más por el desempleo, el 59 por ciento, que por la delincuencia, 56 por ciento (ENSI, 2010).

Y, aunque la percepción de inseguridad no ha variado de 2008 a 2009, en ambos años es de 65 por ciento, existen en 2009 más personas que aseguran que su calidad de vida se ha visto afectada por la inseguridad que en 2008, y son cada vez más los que afirman que han visto en su entorno social; venta y consumo de drogas, alcoholismo, jóvenes que ni estudian ni trabajan, entre otros hechos que denotan inseguridad para las personas.

Es clara la necesidad de inversión en la creación de empleos, en educación y otras necesidades básicas para el bienestar social lo que incidiría en la disminución de la inseguridad.

Estado de Quintana Roo, México

El Estado de Quintana Roo, ubicado en el Caribe mexicano, se caracteriza por su actividad turística que se desarrolla en los municipios del norte de la entidad: Benito Juárez, Solidaridad, Cozumel, Islas Mujeres y Tulum, del otro lado están los municipios con una economía basada en la siembra, son municipios mayas, José María Morelos, Felipe Carrillo Puerto y Lázaro Cárdenas y por último, tenemos a Othón P. Blanco, que es la capital del estado, donde se desarrolla el trabajo administrativo.

Como Estado, Quintana Roo presentan un alto Índice de Desarrollo Humano (0.8296), ocupa el sexto lugar en México. Sin embargo, existen graves desigualdades entre los municipios, lo que se puede observar en dos de los municipios más contrastantes, Benito Juárez que tiene el primer lugar estatal en Desarrollo Humano con un índice de 0.8292, y José María Morelos que muestra el Índice de Desarrollo Humano más bajo, con un valor de 0.6941 (PNUD, 2004). Dada esta desigualdad social, las personas del sur tienden a emigrar hacia el norte en busca de la promesa de un empleo en el sector turístico. Los municipios del norte, como Benito Juárez y Solidaridad, que son los más dinámicos, no disponen de servicios públicos para recibir a la población inmigrante, faltan viviendas, escuelas y centros de salud, principalmente. Los inmigrantes son abandonados a su suerte y viven en la periferia sin servicios básicos.

De esta forma, Quintana Roo presenta un 38.4 de población vulnerable por carencia social, es decir que presenta privaciones en educación, salud, vivienda y alimentación. La principal carencia es en vivienda, es de las entidades del país que tiene mayor hacinamiento, presentando el más alto porcentaje de viviendas particulares con un cuarto (20.6) superando en mucho la media nacional, incluso por encima de los estados más pobres de México, como Chiapas, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Veracruz. Además, Quintana Roo es de los estados donde menos viviendas particulares propias se tienen. Otras limitaciones de desarrollo en la entidad es en educación, el 19.4 por ciento de su población de 15 años no tiene la primaria completa, y es que Quintana Roo presenta un alto porcentaje de pobreza por ingresos, el 36.8 de la población ocupada percibe ingresos de hasta 2 salarios mínimos, además, como en todo el país, la tasa de desocupación se ha incrementado

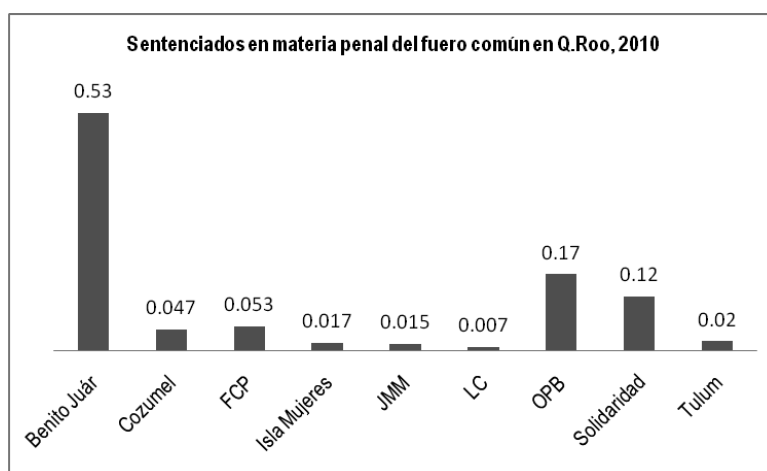
en los últimos años, en 2007 fue de 2.6 por ciento, y se eleva a 3.4 por ciento en 2008, y todavía más, a 5.2 por ciento en 2009 (INEGI, 2010).

Inseguridad en Quintana Roo

Según la Encuesta Nacional de Victimización y Percepción sobre Seguridad Pública (ENVIPE), 2012, Quintana Roo, ocupa el cuarto lugar en incidencia delictiva en el país, con una tasa de incidencia de 38.2 por cada cien mil habitantes, marzo-abril 2012, rebasando la tasa nacional que es de 29.4. Aunque, el 59.9 por ciento de la población de Quintana Roo, dice sentirse segura, comparado con el promedio nacional 66.6 por ciento que dicen sentirse inseguros. Entre las principales causas de la inseguridad en el Estado, mencionan los habitantes, la Droga (42.6), la Pobreza (39.9) y el Desempleo (38.2) (INEGI, 2012)

De los 9 municipios que existen en Quintana Roo, en Benito Juárez, que es el municipio donde hay más concentración de la población debido a la actividad turística, es donde se registran casi la mitad de los delitos que ocurren en la entidad, según se aprecia en la Gráfica 1, seguido de Othón P Blanco, en tercer lugar, se encuentra el municipio de Solidaridad, que colinda con Benito Juárez y que en los últimos años ha generado un crecimiento turístico importante (INEGI, 2010).

Gráfica 1: Sentenciados por municipio en Quintana Roo, 2010.

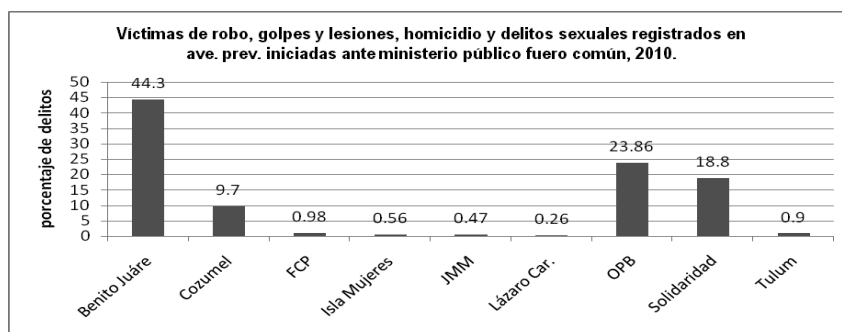


Fuente: Creación propia con datos del Anuario Estadístico de Quintana Roo, 2011.

Como se ha señalado, la población migrante se concentra en los municipios de Benito Juárez y Solidaridad, son inmigrantes indígenas, que se emplean sobre todo en el trabajo de la construcción en las zonas turísticas y cada vez son más los que emigran con su familia, sus condiciones de trabajo son críticas, y sin servicios públicos, viven hacinados en los suburbios de los grandes complejos turísticos y sin redes comunitarias, por lo que su vulnerabilidad aumenta al llegar al medio urbano, algunos terminan como víctimas y otros más son acusados por la comisión de actos delictivos, por lo que el porcentaje más elevado de procesados y sentenciados por delitos en Quintana Roo, son los que laboran como artesanos y obreros, con un porcentaje de 28.31, siendo el delito más común el robo y dado el monto de la multa que se les impone a la mayoría de los sentenciados del fuero común como pena, al 34.6 por ciento, se tienen una multa de hasta 500 pesos por el daño ocasionado, denota poca gravedad en el acto ilícito, por lo que se criminaliza la pobreza.

De la misma manera que la suma de los porcentajes más altos de delitos están en el norte del estado, lo mismo ocurre con el porcentaje de víctimas, como se observa en la Gráfica 2.

Gráfica 2: Víctimas por municipio en Quintana Roo, 2010.



Fuente: Creación propia con datos del Anuario Estadístico de Quintana Roo, 2011.

Un modelo que asocia vulnerabilidad de los individuos frente al delito en los Municipios de Quintana Roo.

En este apartado presentamos los resultados de un modelo mediante el cual construimos un índice que denominamos “índice de vulnerabilidad ante el delito”. Este indicador pretende medir y analizar aquellas variables que explican el grado en

que la población de los municipios de Quintana Roo es vulnerable ante el delito. El índice se elaboró para los años de 2005 y 2010, a nivel de Municipio¹, mediante el método de componentes principales.

El índice de vulnerabilidad ante el delito se construyó incluyendo las siguientes variables:

- Escolaridad promedio de cada municipio (ESCOLARI).
- Porcentaje de viviendas sin energía eléctrica de cada municipio (PRPOSINEG).
- Número de delincuentes procesados por delitos del fuero común y federal, por cada mil habitantes, en cada municipio (DELPORHABIT).
- Número de averiguaciones previas registradas por delitos del fuero común y federal por cada mil habitantes, en cada municipio (AVPREGI).
- Producto Interno Bruto per cápita real de cada municipio (PIBPER)

Mediante dicho índice analizamos el grado en que la población de Quintana Roo, se encuentra vulnerable ante el delito debido a su nivel de ingreso, escolaridad, necesidades básicas insatisfechas (población sin energía eléctrica), posibles delincuentes por cada mil habitantes y averiguaciones previas registradas.

Usualmente se considera que la población es más vulnerable ante eventos sociales o naturales cuando carece de bienes o servicios que le ofrecen una cobertura para enfrentar dichos eventos. Por tal razón, en la construcción de nuestro índice elegimos aquellas variables, cuya carencia o bajo nivel en su provisión, vuelve más vulnerable a los individuos, tal es el caso de la baja acumulación de capital humano, bajos niveles de ingreso y el crecimiento de la inseguridad medida por el número de posibles delitos denunciados y el número de averiguaciones previas registradas.

En la tabla No. 1, se presenta el índice que denominamos de vulnerabilidad ante el delito, para los años de 2005 y 2010, donde se observa que en el año 2005, las variables que más aportan a la explicación de la varianza de los datos que incluimos en nuestra variable hipotética, son precisamente las que tienen que ver con las variables relacionadas con la inseguridad, el ingreso per cápita, la escolaridad y a

¹ Para el año 2010, el Municipio de Tulum, se encuentra incluido en el Municipio de Solidaridad, para fines de análisis comparativo.

energía eléctrica, es decir que la vulnerabilidad de la población ante el delito se explica principalmente por el número de hechos delictivos, pero en mayor medida por su nivel de ingreso, lo cual significa que para disminuir el grado de vulnerabilidad de la población frente al delito se debe mejorar la distribución del ingreso, al mismo tiempo que solucionar los problemas de inseguridad.

En el año 2010, se observa que hay un cambio pequeño en cuanto a la variable que más aporta para explicar la vulnerabilidad de la población ante el delito, ya que son los delitos registrados en averiguación previas los que presentan una mayor puntuación, seguido del ingreso per capita y en tercer lugar aparece ahora la escolaridad, variable que en 2005 no presentaba gran importancia.

Tabla No. 1 Índice de Vulnerabilidad ante el Delito, 2005 y 2010.

Variable	2005	2010
Escolaridad promedio	0.777	0.982
Porcentaje de viviendas que no cuenta con energía eléctrica	0.632	(0.767)
Presuntos delincuentes por cada mil habitantes	0.861	0.710
Delitos registrados en averiguaciones previas por cada mil habitantes	0.915	0.971
PIB real per cápita	0.953	0.952

Fuente: Elaboración propia.

En cuanto al comportamiento del índice de vulnerabilidad ante el delito a nivel Municipal, se observa en la tabla No. 2, que los Municipios más vulnerables ante el delito en 2005, son precisamente aquellos que se caracterizan por un desarrollo económico mayor pero también con indicadores de delincuencia más altos. Siendo los Municipios más vulnerables ante el delito los Municipios de Solidaridad y Benito Juárez, seguidos de Cozumel e Isla Mujeres. Estos Municipios son aquellos cuya principal actividad económica se basa en las actividades relacionadas con el turismo. En 2010, se observa que el índice de vulnerabilidad disminuyó para los casos de Solidaridad y Benito Juárez, y aumento para l Cozumel y Othón P. Blanco.

Tabla No. 2 Índice de Vulnerabilidad ante el Delito en los Municipios de Q. Roo, 2005 y 2010.

Municipio	2005	2010

Cozumel	0.19945	0.90357
Felipe Carrillo Puerto	(0.78280)	(0.89597)
Isla Mujeres	0.22660	(0.01788)
Othón P. Blanco	0.06578	0.27207
Benito Juárez	0.85014	0.81104
José María Morelos	(0.91898)	(1.21677)
Lázaro Cárdenas	(1.34648)	(1.18456)
Solidaridad	1.70631	1.32851

Fuente: Elaboración propia.

En la construcción del índice se observa la correlación que existe entre las variables, tal y como se presenta en la tabla No.3 Matriz de correlaciones para 2010

Tabla No. 3 Matriz de Correlaciones, 2010.

Variables	ESCOLARI	PRPOSINEG	DELPO RHABIT	AVPREGI	PIBPER
ESCOLARI	1.000	-.748	.658	.948	.935
PRPOSINEG	-.748	1.000	-.171	-.690	-.736
DELPO RHABIT	.658	-.171	1.000	.734	.600
AVPREGI	.948	-.690	.734	1.000	.882
PIBPER	.935	-.736	.600	.882	1.000

Fuente: Elaboración propia.

En la matriz se presenta que existe una relación positiva entre la escolaridad, ingreso per cápita y la denuncia de los delitos, es decir que entre más alto es el ingreso, más escolaridad se tiene y se observa también que existe una relación positiva entre escolaridad y número de denuncias realizadas, más educación se puede traducir en una mayor cultura de la denuncia. Otra relación interesante es la relación positiva entre las averiguaciones previas y el número de delincuentes por habitante.

Conclusiones:

La economía de los grandes mercados y sus fuertes crisis financieras ha excluido del mercado laboral a millones de personas, sobre todo a jóvenes, a muchos los ha dejado sin vivienda y millones se han hundido en la pobreza. En los países emergentes, los avances en educación, salud y vivienda, han retrocedido, con la última recesión económica (PNUD, 2010). Cada individuo ha buscado sobrevivir ante la falta de apoyos sociales.

En el Estado de Quintana Roo, México, las desigualdades sociales, entre el norte y el sur de Quintana Roo, se han profundizado, la industria turística demanda mano de obra no calificada y barata, por lo que muchos emigran a las ciudades del norte de Quintana Roo, siendo las de mayor crecimiento poblacional en México. Esta

población viene de los estados más pobres del país y se asienta en la periferia de Cancún y Playa del Carmen, sin servicios públicos.

Además, el inmigrante ya no cuenta con la solidaridad de su comunidad y busca sobrevivir en medio del mercado y la competencia, muchos son trabajadores de la construcción, artesanos o jardineros, no cuentan con apoyos sociales, quedando en riesgo ante la actividad criminal.

La violencia se ha vuelto cotidiana en Cancún y Playa del Carmen, pertenecientes a los municipios de Benito Juárez y Solidaridad, respectivamente, el narcomenudeo, el consumo de drogas, las muertes violentas, en general, se han incrementado los delitos graves, en ambos municipios.

La respuesta estatal es construir más cárceles, sin embargo, es necesario vincular la situación de desigualdad social y vulnerabilidad en la que se encuentra la población con la inseguridad social para poder elaborar políticas integrales encaminadas a la prevención social del delito.

Por otra lado, a la luz de los resultados del índice de vulnerabilidad ante el delito, construido para 2005 y 2010 para cada uno de los Municipios de Quintana Roo, se puede concluir que:

- Las variables que más aportan en la construcción de nuestro índice de vulnerabilidad ante el delito, son: el ingreso per cápita, los indicadores de inseguridad y la escolaridad promedio, lo cual nos permite señalar que aún cuando un Municipio tenga una economía en crecimiento, no se garantiza que la población no se vea afectada por la distribución del ingreso, la inseguridad y la falta de acceso a servicios tales como la educación y algunos servicios básicos.
- Los Municipios más vulnerables ante el delito son aquellos dedicados a actividades relacionadas con el turismo. Y si bien son Municipios que tienen un crecimiento económico, también son aquellos que más inseguridad presentan lo cual queda claro con el número de delitos denunciados.
- Con los resultados obtenidos se puede aventurar la idea de que la cultura de la denuncia se encuentra asociado a los municipios más educados y de mayor ingreso, lo cual puede hacer a los Municipios menos vulnerables ante el delito, tal es el caso de los Municipios de mayor ingreso y escolaridad en Quintana Roo.

- En el análisis de las variables se observa una relación positiva entre la escolaridad y el aumento de las averiguaciones previas y de presuntos delincuentes procesados. Lo anterior, podría ser un indicio de que a mayor escolaridad mayor cultura de denuncia se tiene.

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