

Spatial Analysis of the Victimization of the Business Sector in Tabasco

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Abstract: Crime is a phenomenon that has increased significantly in our country at least in the last decade, conceptually Martínez (2012) conceives it as a set of acts against the law, typified by it and deserving of punishment by the law. society. For the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI, 2017) crime violates the freedoms and fundamental rights of people, generating conditions that can affect the individual physically, mentally, emotionally and economically, both individually and as a whole. The crime, on the other hand, involves conduct that is contrary to the legal precepts and that its act injures the person, institution and society. For the Mexican Institute for Competitiveness, (IMCO, 2020) the crime is the typical unlawful and guilty conduct, action or omission to which one or more sanctions provided for in the Penal Code correspond.

Background: Identify criminal behavior against companies in Tabasco and its repercussions based on ENVE data.

Materials and Methods: Methodology of documentary research

Currently there are many countries that use the survey as an instrument to collect information related to crime and its impact on the behavior of citizens, in this regard Fattah (2014) recognizes that the main instrument currently used to collect this information are the victimization surveys, carried out at the local, regional, national and international levels, the victimization survey is a tool that allows to know what the experience of people has been in the face of crime, but also lets us know what their opinion is regarding the performance of the authority, as well as where they feel least safe and the costs they incur to protect themselves from crime.

In Mexico, the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) is the agency that generates and applies two measurement instruments known as the National Survey of Business Victimization (ENVE) and the National Survey of Victimization and Perception of Public Security (ENVIPE), being for the first, the Economic Units (EU) of the country's private sector and for the second, households and household members, the units of analysis respectively, according to INEGI, the usefulness of both instruments is that they allow to know data on victimization with respect to the most representative crimes of the common jurisdiction against the economic units of the private sector and the perception of public safety and performance of the authorities in a given period of time both at the level of households and companies.

Conclusion:

- Economic units of the private sector victims of crime during 2017.
- “black figure” of crimes and their causes.
- perception of the business sector on public safety.
- degree of trust of the business sector in public security institutions and the perception of their performance.
- changes in activities of private sector economic units for fear of becoming victims of crime.
- costs of crime in private sector economic units.
- Repercussions on the operation and business plans of private sector economic units due to crime.
- experiences of the business sector with public security and law enforcement institutions.

Key Word: Business, Victimization, Criminal behavior

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I. INTRODUCTION

Among the implications that this binomial exerts in society, Vozmediano and San Juan (2010) describe that fear of crime results from an emotional experience of fear and concern, due to the possibility of being personally the victim of a criminal act. These authors divide crime into two dimensions: the neighborhood and the situational aspect, in the first aspect both consider that fear is the result of psychosocial dynamics of dissemination of information on criminal problems in the residential area. This refers to the fact that the news about recent criminal events acquire significant relevance, in the second aspect they coincide that fear of crime is a reaction to the perception of a current danger in a specific place categorized as dangerous.

From the foregoing, it can be deduced that every criminal act is an attack on society as a whole and directly affects people who have been harmed in any way as a result of a crime.

Coexistence in an environment of peace, tranquility and with low crime and delinquency rates influence the quality of life of society and the responsibility of fostering these environments falls on governments who, through appropriate policies, strategies and programs, must seek a rule of law that allows economic growth and sustainable development with inclusive participation of citizens.

According to Article 2 of the General Law of the National Public Security System (2009) in Mexico, this function is an inherent obligation of the three levels of government, that is, the Federation, the States and the Municipalities, whose responsibility is to safeguard integrity and people's rights, as well as preserving public freedoms, order and peace, however some critical voices of civil society organizations such as the case of the National Citizen Observatory, in whose report "THE SECURITY OF MEXICANS", states that the implementation of mechanisms and instances of coordination at a strategic, tactical and operational level between the different areas of

government is a challenge that has yet to be overcome. An example of what is stated by this group is observed in figure 1 where it can be seen that in a period of five years (2014-2018) in Mexico, an average of 33 million crimes were committed, of which only 6.7% had a file of research and in counterpart 93.2% corresponds to the black figure; In other words, crimes that for various reasons were not reported and that according to Pérez (2012) this data occurs when the victimized person chooses not to report the perpetrator, this silence of the victim implies impunity for criminal behaviors that do not reach the knowledge of criminal authorities.

Although it is not intended to delve into aspects of victimization itself, it is necessary to resort to its definition in order to contextualize the reader.

attah cited by Pérez (2012a) affirms that victimization is the result of antisocial behavior against a group or person; by which he becomes a victim, for their part Perdomo and Fondevila (2018) state that students of victimology have developed a series of theories to explain the variations in the probabilities of criminal victimization; According to theorists, theories such as those shown in figure 2 help to explain the reasons why some people or companies suffer more crimes than others based on their behaviors or routines.

In relation to business victimization, Romo (2017) argues that insecurity, crime and violence decrease the competitiveness of companies by impacting their cost structure through increased expenses and associated losses, in addition, he asserts that crime also reduces business profits and hinders their investment processes.

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

Field research methodology.

Surveys as instruments for measuring crime.

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National Survey of Victimization of Companies: criminal behavior in Tabasco.

The general aspects of the methodology applied by INEGI in ENVE-2018.

III. DISCUSSION

Regarding the impact of the U.E. According to their size, in figure 5 it is estimated that 71% of the E.U. large were victims of some crime, 73% corresponds to the medium, 49% to the small ones and 32% the micros. Something similar to national behavior.

In Tabasco, the crime with the highest prevalence in the is the robbery or assault of goods with a rate of 1,267 E.U. followed by ant theft with a rate of 1,144 crimes.

The losses caused to the Tabasco Economic Units represent a hard blow from which in many cases it is difficult for them to recover, the effects range from reducing the use of cash to a minimum in the facilities or

stopping handling it, reducing the production or marketing hours, up to the cancellation of business plans and interruption of business activities.

Among the actions that the E.U. They have adopted as forms of protection according to INEGI, the change or placement of locks or padlocks, change of doors or windows, installation of alarms or video surveillance camera systems, placement of bars or fences, contracting surveillance or private security and insurance contracting

According to INEGI, the crimes captured by the ENVE are all those where the informants declared that they had not come to report the crime, for this the agency ensures the inclusion of options that have to do with causes ranging from fear to extortion, loss of time, long and difficult procedures, fear of the aggressor, minor crime, lack of evidence and other unspecified reasons, distrust of authority and hostile attitude. (Revictimization). In Tabasco, of the 27,596 unreported crimes, 61.9% of the E.U. no did not carry out said complaint for reasons attributable to self-determination

According to INEGI, it is in the Commerce sector and in microenterprises where the phenomenon of black numbers occurs most among the U.E. Tabasqueñas. The crimes captured by the survey where the informant declares that they did not go to the prosecutor's office to make the corresponding complaint are included between theft of merchandise in transit, acts of corruption, damage to facilities, machinery or equipment, theft or assault of goods or money, fraud, extortion, total theft of the vehicle or its accessories, ant theft, kidnapping and computer crimes.

Perception of insecurity

According to table 7 a total of 63,002 E.U. Of those surveyed according to the ENVE, 94.3% perceive the conditions to operate in the state of Tabasco as unsafe, this being the highest rate of perception of insecurity at the national level, followed only by Guanajuato, the State of Mexico and Puebla.

Regarding the perception of the level of trust that the U.E. have in the authorities responsible for national security, as well as the administration and administration of justice, in figure 11 the Navy and the Army stand out as the institutions that enjoy the greatest trust, contrary to the Preventive Police and Traffic Police who enjoy little or no trust.

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