

Universidade de Brasília- UnB  
Pós-Graduação em Economia  
Economia do Crime e da Violência  
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Período: 2º Semestre - 2019  
Carga Horária: 60 horas (4 créditos)  
Horário: Segundas-Feiras - 4 às 5 h50min da tarde  
Quartas-Feiras - 4 às 5 h50min da tarde

A violência é um dos mais graves problemas que afligem as sociedades modernas. Cientistas Econômicos e Sociais de diferentes áreas procuram entender as causas, e as motivações, desse fenômeno, bem como possíveis alternativas de políticas públicas que possam minimizar seus efeitos. Entendendo violência no sentido amplo, podemos interpretar acidentes de trânsito, homicídios, suicídios, terrorismo, brutalidade policial, violência doméstica e no trabalho, como subdivisões do tema geral violência.

**OBJETIVO:** O principal objetivo do curso é tentar compreender melhor os determinantes dos diferentes tipos de crime e da violência. Cabe ressaltar que uma melhor compreensão da criminalidade é uma questão vital para a formulação de políticas públicas que tentem amenizar esse problema. É evidente que um objetivo de tal magnitude impõe diversas dificuldades a essa empreitada.

**AVALIAÇÃO:** Os alunos serão convidados a apresentar seminários ao longo do curso. Tais seminários serão responsáveis por 30% da avaliação final. Os 70% restantes serão cobrados na forma de um artigo ao final do curso.

**CONHECIMENTOS PREVIOS NECESSARIOS:** Para um desempenho satisfatório na disciplina, é desejável que os alunos já tenham feito de Teoria Economia e Introdução à Econometria ao nível de Pós-graduação. Entretanto, essa não é uma condição sine qua non.

**CARGA DE LEITURA:** Espera-se que o aluno dedique pelo menos 12 horas de leitura por semana a essa disciplina. Recomenda-se fortemente que os alunos venham para a aula já tendo lido a bibliografia indicada para a semana.

## **PROGRAMA.**

### 1. **Homicídio, Roubo, Estupro e Tráfico de Drogas**

Argys, L. M., Mocan, H. N. (2003). Who shall live and who shall die? An analysis of prisoners on death row in the United States. University of Colorado at Denver, Jan. (Working Paper Series).

Becker, Gary S. Crime and Punishment: An Economic Approach. *Journal of Political Economy*, 1968, vol. 76, no. 2

Blachly, Paul H. (1976). Effects of Decriminalization of Marijuana in Oregon. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 282, 405-415.

Duggan, M. (2000). More guns, more crime. (NBER Working Paper, 7967).

Ehrlich, I. (1973). Participation in Illegitimate Activities: A Theoretical and Empirical Investigation. *Journal of Political Economy*, v. 81, p. 521-565.

Ehrlich, I. (1975). Deterrent Effect of Capital Punishment: A Question of Life and Death. *American Economic Review*, December: 397-417.

Glaeser, E. L (1999). An Overview of Crime and Punishment. Harvard University and NBER. March 10, p31.

Glaeser, E. L. and Sacerdote, B. (1999). Why is There More Crime in Cities. *Journal of Political Economy*, v. 107(6), S225-S258.

Glaeser, E. L., Sacerdote, B. and Scheinkman, J. A. (1996). Crime and Social Interactions. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, v. 111, p. 507-548.

Grogger, Jeffrey (1997). Local violence and educational attainment. *The Journal of Human Resources*; Madison; Fall . Volume 32 Issue 4 pp. 659-682.

Lott, J. (1998) *More Guns, Less Crime*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Loureiro, Paulo RA; Emilson S. Caputo (2010). Does Violence Deter Investment, Hinder Economic Growth? *Brazilian Review of Econometrics*. Vol 30, No 1.

Loureiro, Paulo RA, Adolfo Sachsida, Mario J. C. de Mendonça e Tito B. Moreira (2009). Crime, Economic Conditions, Social Interactions and Family Heritage. *International Review of Law and Economics* [(v. 29, p. 202-209)

Loureiro, Paulo RA, Tito B. Moreira. (2017). The Relationship between Political Parties and Tolerance to Criminality: a Theoretical Model and Empirical Evidences for Brazil. *International Journal of Social Economics* (A2). Volume 44 Issue 12.(pp. 1871 - 1891).

Loureiro, Paulo RA, Junior, A. N; Ellery, R. G. Jr; Moreira, T. B. (2018). Does Political Party in Government Increase Intentional Homicide in Brazil? *Review of Development Economics* (A1). 11 February.

Markowitz, Sara (2000) An Economic Analysis of Alcohol, Drugs, and Violent Crime in the National Crime Victimization Survey. Working Paper 7982 NBER October.

Miron, Jeffrey A (2001). Violence, Guns, and Drugs: a cross-country analysis *Journal of Law and Economics*, vol. XLIV October. Massachusetts Governments, With a

Mustard, D. B. (2003). Re-examining criminal behavior: the importance of omitted variable bias. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, v. 85, n. 1, Feb..

Witte, Ann Dryden and Witt, Robert (2001) What We Spend and What We Get: Public and Private Provision of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice". NBER Working Paper No.w8204 Issued in April <http://papers.nber.org/papers/W8204> . pp. 1-50.

## 2. Acidentes de Trânsito

Dickerson, A.; Peirson, John and Vickerman, Roger, (2000). Road Accidents and Traffic Floes: An Econometric Investigation. *Economia*, London; Feb ; Vol. 67, Iss. 265; pp. 101-121.

Levitt, Steven D. and Jack Porter (2001). How Dangerous Are Drinking Drivers? *Journal of Political Economy*. Vol. 109 (6) pp. 1198-1237. University of Chicago Press.

Libbon, Robert P. (1999). Dear Data Dog: Do Cellular Phones Really Cause Auto Accidents?. *American Demographics*, July, V.21 (?).

Loureiro, Paulo R.A., Adolfo Sachsida and Tito B. Moreira. (2004) Traffic accidents: an econometric investigation. *Economics Bulletin*. <http://www.economicsbulletin.uiuc.edu/2004/volume18/EB-04R40001A.pdf>  
p.8. USA.

Napach, B. (2.000). Don't Talk and Drive. *Medical Economics*, March 6, V.77 (5).

## 3. Terrorismo

Enders, Walter and Todd Sandler (2004). What Do We Know About The Substitution Effect in Transnational Terrorism? in Andrew Silke and G. Ilardi(eds.) *Researching Terrorism Trends, Achievements, Failures* (Frank Cass) forthcoming 2004.

Faria, Joao Ricardo (2003) Terror Cycles. *Studies in Nonlinear Dynamics & Econometrics*: Vol. 7: No. 1, Article 3.

Frey, Bruno S, and Simon Luechinger (2002). Terrorism: Deterrence May Backfire. Institute for Empirical Research in Economics. University of Zurich. Working Paper Series. ISSN 1424- 0459.

Glaeser, E. and J.M. Shapiro (2002) Cities and warfare: The impact of terrorism on urban form. *Journal of Urban Economics* 51, 205-224

#### 4. Violência Doméstica e no Trabalho

Bowlus, Audra and Shannon Seitz (2003). Domestic Violence, Employment and Divorce. Revision requested at The International Economic.

Capozzoli, Thomas K. (2003) The Organizational Model For Workplace Security. William Davidson Working Paper Number 529 January 2003. The William Davidson Institute at The University of Michigan Business School.

Lloyd, Susan (1997). The Effects of Domestic Violence on Women's Employment. *Law and Policy*, Vol. 9, No. 2 April, 139-167.

Greaves, Lorraine, Hankivsky, O. and Kingston- Riechers, J. (1995). Selected Estimates of the Cost of Violence Against Women. London, Ontario: Centre for Research on Violence Against Women and Children.

Pollak, Robert (2002). An Intergenerational Model of Domestic Violence. NBER Working Papers. 9099. National Bureau of Economic Research. <http://www.nber.org/wwwphelp.html>.

Yoshikawa, Hirokazu and Elisa A. Rosman (2002) A Research Agenda for Primary Prevention of Domestic Violence Perpetration in Young Adulthood. mimeo, New York University.

#### 5. Crime e Desigualdade de Renda

Daly, Martin, Wilson, Margo and Shawn Vasdev (2001). Income inequality and homicide rates in Canada and the United States. *Canadian Journal of Criminology*, April : 219-236.

Fajnzylber, P., Lederman, D., Loayza, N. (1998). Determinants of Crimes Rates in Latin America and the World -An Empirical Assessment Washington: The World Bank, v.1 p44.

Fajnzylber, P., Lederman, D., Loayza, N. (2000). Crime and victimization: an economic perspective. *Revista Economia*, v.1 p.219-278.

Hagan, J., Petersen, R. D. (1995) Crime and inequality. Stanford University Press.

Mendonça, M. J. C., Paulo. R. A. Loureiro, Adolfo Sachsida Inequality and Criminality Revisited: further evidence from Brazil. *Empirical Economics* [(May, 13) 72 (2009)]

## 6. Suicídio

Antonio Rodriguez Andres. ***Income inequality, unemployment, and suicide: a panel data analysis of 15 european countries***. Applied Economics, 37(4):439–451, 2005.

Becker, Gary S. and Richard A Posner. ***Suicide***: An economic approach. mimeo, 2004.

Christopher J. Ruhm (2000). ***Are recessions good for your health?***\*. Quarterly Journal of Economics, 115(2):617–650.

David M. Cutler, Edward L. Glaeser, and Karen E. Norberg. ***Explaining the rise in youth suicide***. Risky behavior among youths: an economic analysis, page 219, 2001

Elizabeth Brainerd. ***Economic reform and mortality in the former soviet union: a study of the suicide epidemic in the 1990s***. European Economic Review, 45(4-6):1007–1019, 2001.

Hamermesh, Daniel S. and Neal M. Soss (1974). ***An Economic Theory of Suicide***. Journal of Political Economy. Vol. 82, No. 1 (Jan. - Feb. pp. 83-98.

Jahyeong Koo and W. Michael Cox (2008). ***An economic interpretation of suicide cycles in japan***. Contemporary Economic Policy, 26(1):162–174.

Loureiro, Paulo R.A., Sachsida, A.; Moreira, T. B. (2015). ***Does The Effect of Media Influence Suicide Rates?*** Journal of Economic Studies Issue 3, to Volume 42. pp.415-432.