

Public Investment to Strengthen Citizen Security in a Lima District

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Abstract

The objective of the research is to determine the impact of government social responsibility on citizen security in a district of Metropolitan Lima, 2023. The study was of a basic type, of non-experimental design, cross-sectional, the level or scope of the present study was descriptive-explanatory, it used the hypothetical deductive method. The study sample consisted of 384 citizens from a district of Metropolitan Lima. The information was collected through a survey, and a questionnaire was used as an instrument in both study variables. The descriptive results show that 52.3% reported that government social responsibility is fair, 44.8% said that it is at a bad level, and 2.9% said that it is at a good level. Regarding the citizen security variable, 58.9% of the citizens of a district of Metropolitan Lima reported that citizen security was at a poor level, 38.8% reported that it was at a fair level and 2.3% indicated that it was at a good level. It is concluded that governmental social responsibility has a significant impact on citizen security in a district of Metropolitan Lima, 2023. With a variability established by Nagelkerke of 49.5%. At the same time, the parameter estimation test in which the coefficient Wald = 70.279; sig. =, 000 < 0.05.

Keywords: Social responsibility, citizen security, district, Metropolitan Lima.

1. INTRODUCTION

The history of public investment in citizen security in Lima dates back to the government of Marshal Andrés de Santa Cruz in 1826 (Eick et al., 2023). Over the years, the investment has evolved to encompass a variety of strategies and initiatives aimed at preventing and combating crime, ensuring the safety of citizens, and promoting a sense of security in the district. Investment has been driven by a variety of factors, including rising crime rates, public demand for greater security, and recognition of the importance of citizen security for social and economic development.

Despite the establishment of norms to help institutions fulfil their social responsibilities, there remains a significant degree of ambiguity that institutions often exploit to circumvent the optimal fulfilment of social progress. This serves to highlight the fact that much remains to be done. Conversely, several regions have seen an increase in criminal activity, including violence, theft by brands from business owners, assaults on businesses, increased gang conflicts, and deaths from stray bullets. These trends suggest that the authorities have been unable to control the growing levels of citizen insecurity in the country; In fact, they seem to be getting worse. While the government claims that protecting its citizens is a top

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priority, many of the efforts being made seem futile to a significant portion of the population.

The Importance of Public Investment in Citizen Security

Citizen security is a fundamental aspect of any society and its importance cannot be underestimated (Eick et al., 2023). It covers a wide range of issues, including crime prevention, violence reduction and the protection of human rights. The loss of security due to illegal acts can have significant economic and social costs, affecting individuals, communities and the country as a whole. Therefore, it is crucial to understand the scope of citizen security and the role of public investment in strengthening it.

Public Investment Plays a Critical Role in Strengthening Citizen Security (Arnold et al., 2023). It involves allocating resources and funds to support crime prevention and law enforcement initiatives, such as improving police infrastructure, increasing police presence, and implementing community programs. Public investment can also support the development of social programs aimed at addressing the root causes of crime and violence, such as poverty and inequality. By investing in citizen security, governments can create safer and more secure communities, promoting economic growth and social stability.

A case study of public investment in citizen security in a district of Lima, Peru, provides a clear example of the positive impact of such investments (Thein and Kazuo, 2023). The study analyzed the relationship between public investment in citizen security and indicators of crime, misdemeanors, and family violence in Peru from 2006 to 2016. The results showed that public investment in citizen security was associated with a significant reduction in crime rates, particularly in cases of theft and robbery. In addition, the study found that public investment in citizen security was positively correlated with improvements in social indicators, such as education and health. This case study highlights the importance of public investment in citizen security and its potential to create safer and more prosperous communities.

Public investment plays a decisive role in strengthening citizen security in districts such as Lima. By understanding the scope of citizen security and the role of public investment, we can see how effective investment can generate positive results. The case study of public investment in citizen security in a district of Lima highlights the impact of investing in community policing, infrastructure, and social programs. By prioritizing citizen safety through public investment, we can create safer, more resilient communities for all.

Also, the lack of capacity of organizations to deal with this circumstance. Due to the large number of police officers involved in crimes, Peru's police forces are in a deep crisis and are likely to be part of the problem. In addition, other state entities related to the security of citizens, such as the judicial police and the penitentiary system, are dealing with their own difficulties and are not adequate to cope with the present circumstance. The lack of state response leads society to opt for some form of defense, which, with a few exceptions such as the "serenazgos" organized by municipal governments, is spontaneous and without any municipal control.

The consequences of these social responses are not only excessive and fruitless, but also dangerous and counterproductive in reducing citizens' insecurity. For example, brutal lynchings of suspected criminals have become more frequent. In this way, security has become a priority on the agenda that must be drawn up, citizens feel more threatened than ever by crime, businessmen fear the cost of their security and the authorities seek to design appropriate strategies without any success.

2. Material and method

The study develops the deductive logic of descriptive and documentary research. The population and research sample includes bibliographic material, as well as 30 heads of

Spanish university chairs who contributed their experiences and good practices as experts in USR. The instruments were: academic information collected at national and international level in books, manuals, expert forums and research journals, the review and analysis of the contents of the information published on the websites and information journals of Spanish universities, as well as in various articles, documents and public and private statistics. prepared from national and international sources. The results indicate the need to introduce the concept of USR, pointing out its most relevant aspects, both specific and shared with CSR, and the impact of a socially responsible university. It concluded that just because a company acts socially by performing socially responsible actions does not mean that it is socially responsible.

The research is developed from the quantitative approach, focusing on the phenomena that can be measured. (Hernández & Mendoza, 2018). The quantitative approach goes back to the experimental procedures applied by Galileo in the study of gravity, which, by virtue of their value or importance, were rescued in the work of nature by empirical procedures and forms. (Sánchez Flores, 2019). From the hypothetical-deductive method, it states a hypothesis based on two premises, a general premise (legal and scientific theories, called: statement of laws) and a specific premise (called logical statement, which is an observable fact that creates a question and triggers an investigation). Its purpose is to understand an event and explain its origin or cause. The other goals it had were divination and control, which would be one of the most significant uses besides scientific norms and concepts. In summary, the hypothetical-deductive model starts from general premises that lead to a particular conclusion, which is the hypothesis that has to be tested to contrast its veracity, if only this were accepted, it would not only achieve an increase in the theory that was started, but it would also take a step further and propose solutions to difficulties. (Sánchez, 2019).

The methodology for strengthening citizen security in a district of Lima is to carry out an analysis of the current situation of citizen security (Simpson et al., 2023). This analysis should include a review of crime statistics, the identification of high-risk areas and groups, and an assessment of the effectiveness of current security measures. The District Committee for Citizen Security can play a crucial role in this process by providing data and information on the citizen security situation in the district (Mishra et al., 2023). This analysis will serve as a basis for the development of specific intervention strategies and programs.

The second step of the methodology is the identification of priority areas and target groups. Based on the analysis carried out in the first step, it is essential to identify the areas and groups most vulnerable to crime and violence. This can include areas with high crime rates, vulnerable populations such as women and children, and specific types of crimes such as theft or domestic violence. The District Committee for Citizen Security can provide valuable input and guidance in this process, as it has a deep understanding of the local context (Mishra et al., 2023). Once priority areas and target groups have been identified, the next step is to develop intervention strategies and programs that are tailored to their specific needs.

The last step of the methodology is the selection of intervention strategies and the implementation of programs. This step involves the development of a comprehensive action plan that outlines the specific interventions and programs that will be implemented to address the priority areas and target groups identified. The plan should include clear objectives, timelines, and performance indicators to ensure that progress can be effectively monitored and evaluated (Fernández & Pérez, 2023; Yang & St., 2023). The District Committee for Citizen Security can play an important role in the implementation of these programs by providing support, guidance, and oversight (Pérez-Montiel & Manera, 2022; Stads et al., 2023). It is important to note that the success of these interventions will depend on the active participation and commitment of the community, as well as the commitment and resources of local authorities (Gabriel et al., 1955). By following this methodology, it

is possible to develop effective and sustainable interventions that can contribute to the strengthening of citizen security in a district of Lima.

The methodology for strengthening citizen security in a district of Lima involves a thorough analysis of the current situation of citizen security, the identification of priority areas and target groups, and the selection of intervention strategies and program implementation. Following this methodology, public investment can be used effectively to address the issue of citizen security in the district. It is important for policymakers and stakeholders to prioritize the safety and well-being of citizens and continue to invest in programs and strategies that promote a safer and more secure community. With a concerted effort and commitment to this methodology, progress can be made toward achieving a safer district for all residents.

3. RESULTS

In this section, the research objectives and hypotheses are established. Regarding the objectives, the following descriptive results of the study variables are shown, as well as the crossed tables.

Table 3

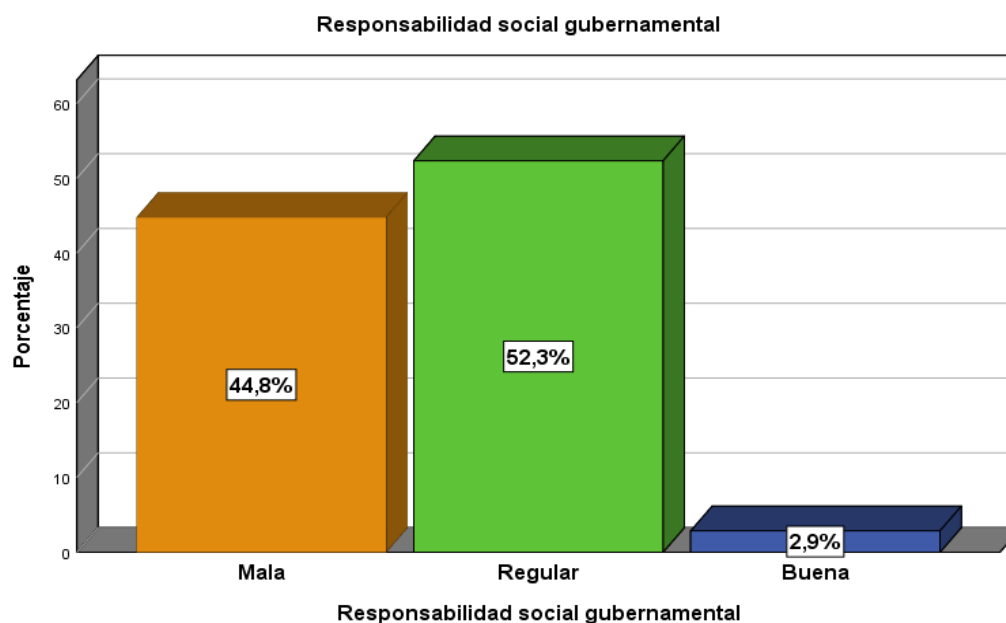
Frequencies and percentages of government social responsibility

Levels	Frequency (fi)	Valid percentage (%)
Suitcase	172	44,8
Regular	201	52,3
Good	11	2,9
Total	384	100,0

Note. Established results of the SPSS.

Figure 1

Levels of Government Social Responsibility



Note. Established results of the SPSS.

Through the analysis established in the table and figure above, it is shown that 52.3% of the study sample reports that government social responsibility is regular. In the same way, it is evident that 44.8% of the citizens indicated that it is of a bad level. However, 2.9% said it is of a good level. This shows that the way to improve the management of the organization while trying to counteract economic difficulties and achieve goals is at a regular level. In addition, the capacity of governments to address and solve the effects of the actions they carry out on different classes of people is at a poor level at 44.8%.

Table 4

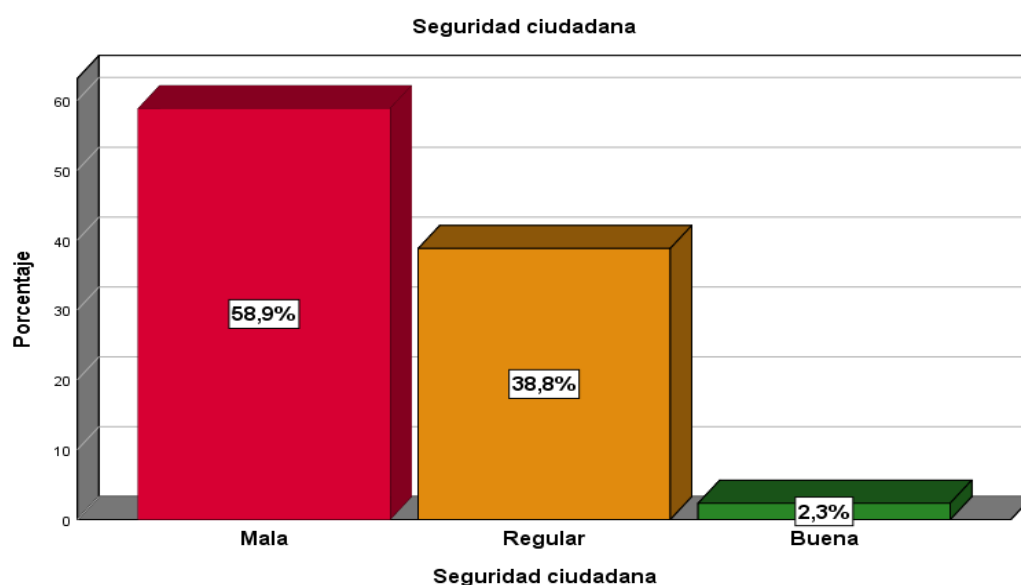
Frequencies and percentages of citizen security

Levels	Frequency (fi)	Valid percentage (%)
Suitcase	226	58,9
Regular	149	38,8
Good	9	2,3
Total	384	100,0

Note. Established results of the SPSS.

Figure 2

Levels of citizen security



Note. Established results of the SPSS.

Through the analysis established in the table and figure above, it is shown that 58.9% of the citizens of a district of Metropolitan Lima report that citizen security is of a poor level. Likewise, 38.8% of the study sample reported that it was of a regular level. However, 2.3% indicated that it is of a good level. In this way, the strategy adopted by the government to strengthen the country, government actions and the institutions responsible for community security, according to the citizens of a district of Metropolitan Lima, is of a bad level. Regarding the general and specific objectives, the following cross-charts are considered.

Table 5

Cross-Table Between Government Social Responsibility*Citizen Security

		Citizen Security				
		Suitcase	Regular	Good	Total	
Government Responsibility	Social Suitcase	Recount	156	16	0	172
		% of total	40,6%	4,2%	0,0%	44,8%
	Regular	Recount	69	131	1	201
		% of total	18,0%	34,1%	0,3%	52,3%
	Good	Recount	1	2	8	11
		% of total	0,3%	0,5%	2,1%	2,9%
Total	Recount	226	149	9	384	
	% of total	58,9%	38,8%	2,3%	100,0%	

Note: SPSS analysis.

The results of the cross-charts show that 40.6% of the study sample reported a poor level for government social responsibility and citizen security. Likewise, it is evident that 34.1% of the respondents report that it is of a regular level for both study variables. The sample indicates incidence in both study variables. Likewise, 52.3% said that government social responsibility is at a regular level, 44.8% said that it is bad and 2.9% said that it is good. Regarding citizen security, 58.9% of the study sample said that it was bad, 38.8% said that it was fair and 2.3% said that it was good.

Table 6

Cross-Table Between the Economic Dimension of Government Social Responsibility*Citizen Security

		Citizen Security				
		Suitcase	Regular	Good	Total	
The Economic Dimension of Government Social Responsibility	Suitcase	Recount	155	23	0	178
		% of total	40,4%	6,0%	0,0%	46,4%
	Regular	Recount	69	123	4	196
		% of total	18,0%	32,0%	1,0%	51,0%
	Good	Recount	2	3	5	10
		% of total	0,5%	0,8%	1,3%	2,6%
Total	Recount	226	149	9	384	
	% of total	58,9%	38,8%	2,3%	100,0%	

Note: SPSS analysis.

This can be seen in the results of the cross-sections, which show that 40.4% of the study sample reported a poor level for the economic dimension of government social responsibility and citizen security. Likewise, it is evident that 32.0% of the respondents report that it is of a regular level for both study variables. The sample indicates incidence in both study variables. Likewise, 51.0% said that the economic dimension of government

social responsibility is at a regular level, 46.4% said that it is bad and 2.6% said that it is good. Regarding citizen security, 58.9% of the study sample said that it was bad, 38.8% said that it was fair and 2.3% said that it was good.

Table 7

Cross-Table Between the Social Dimension of Government Social Responsibility*Citizen Security

			Citizen Security			
			Suitcase	Regular	Good	Total
The Social Dimension of Government Social Responsibility	Suitcase	Recount	158	19	0	177
		% of total	41,1%	4,9%	0,0%	46,1%
	Regular	Recount	67	126	1	194
		% of total	17,4%	32,8%	0,3%	50,5%
	Good	Recount	1	4	8	13
		% of total	0,3%	1,0%	2,1%	3,4%
Total		Recount	226	149	9	384
		% of total	58,9%	38,8%	2,3%	100,0%

Note: SPSS analysis.

The results of the cross-charts show that 41.1% of the study sample reported a poor level for the social dimension of governmental social responsibility and citizen security. Likewise, it is evident that 32.8% of the respondents report that it is of a regular level for both study variables. The variables show a bad and fair incidence. Likewise, 50.5% said that the social dimension of government social responsibility is at a regular level, 46.1% said that it is bad and 3.4% said that it is good. Regarding citizen security, 58.9% of the study sample said that it was bad, 38.8% said that it was fair and 2.3% said that it was good.

Table 8

Cross-Table between the Environmental Dimension of Government Social Responsibility*Citizen Security

			Citizen Security			
			Suitcase	Regular	Good	Total
The Environmental Dimension of Government Social Responsibility	Suitcase	Recount	155	17	0	172
		% of total	40,4%	4,4%	0,0%	44,8%
	Regular	Recount	69	126	1	196
		% of total	18,0%	32,8%	0,3%	51,0%
	Good	Recount	2	6	8	16
		% of total	0,5%	1,6%	2,1%	4,2%
Total		Recount	226	149	9	384
		% of total	58,9%	38,8%	2,3%	100,0%

Note: SPSS analysis.

This can be seen in the results of the cross-sections, which show that 40.4% of the study sample reported a poor level for the environmental dimension of government social responsibility and citizen security. Likewise, it is evident that 32.8% of the respondents report that it is of a regular level for both study variables. The variables show a bad and fair incidence. Likewise, 51.0% said that the environmental dimension of government social responsibility is at a regular level, 44.8% said that it is bad and 4.2% said that it is good. Regarding citizen security, 58.9% of the study sample said that it was bad, 38.8% said that it was fair and 2.3% said that it was good.

4. Discussion

The lack of economic growth that is caused by the plaintiffs' dissatisfaction with Governmental Social Responsibility (GSR), in addition to the high levels of corruption that were perceived in public sector institutions and in the plaintiffs. If people's perceptions of corruption are taken into account, private companies are in a more favorable position compared to various government institutions (Tiles, 2023). It is necessary to implement adequate and, in particular, effective policies that allow for the active participation of citizens, therefore, governments must make an effort (Alonso & Cortez, 2023). There are many reasons for insecurity in large cities, among which not only is social inequality a major factor, but the combination of urban growth and decay with the weakening of the country leads to an increase in crime rates (Farberman et al., 2020). In view of the above, the main objective was to determine the impact between government social responsibility and citizen security in a district of Metropolitan Lima, 2023.

The results at the descriptive level show that 52.3% report that government social responsibility is regular. In the same way, it is evident that 44.8% of the citizens indicated that it is of a bad level. However, 2.9% said it is of a good level. This shows that the capacity of the rulers to attend to and solve the effects that the actions they carry out have on the different classes of people is of a bad level at 44.8%. On the other hand, with respect to the citizen security variable, 58.9% of the citizens of a district of Metropolitan Lima report that citizen security is of a poor level. Likewise, 38.8% of the study sample reported that it was of a regular level. However, 2.3% indicated that it is of a good level. In this way, the strategy adopted by the government to strengthen the country, government actions and the institutions responsible for community security, according to the citizens of a district of Metropolitan Lima, is of a bad level. Likewise, in terms of the descriptive analysis of the general objective, cross-tables of the variables were carried out, where it was found that 40.6% of the study sample referred to a poor level for governmental social responsibility and citizen security. Likewise, it is evident that 34.1% of the respondents report that it is of a regular level for both study variables. The sample indicates incidence in both study variables.

In order to test the hypotheses of the study proposed, government social responsibility has a significant impact on citizen security in a district of Metropolitan Lima, 2023. The level of significance on government social responsibility and citizen security was less than 0.05, thus rejecting the null hypothesis, i.e., government social responsibility affects citizen security $\chi^2 = 188.963$. The model is significant by chi-square statistic (decision rule $p < \alpha$). Likewise, the value established by Nagelkerke was appreciated, where it was stated that there is an incidence of governmental social responsibility in citizen security with a 49.5% variability. In addition, an association and dependence between the established variables was observed. According to government social responsibility (Wald = 70.279; sig. = .000, sig value < 0.05) it is a predictor of citizen security.

In his study, Gonzales (2022) concludes that the lack of information from the inhabitants of the community about the importance of Peru's national protection system, particularly from public figures, has made it ineffective, therefore, there is a deficient structure and weak legislation. In addition, the lack of consideration of the real risks to national security

has led to a slow response by the system and a confusing use of the Armed Forces, particularly because the nation aspires to its development through its objectives.

However, results disagree with Cabrera (2021) who, in his postgraduate thesis, set out to investigate the relationship between the participation of Neighborhood Citizen Security Boards and citizen security policies. It concluded that the participation of the Neighborhood Citizen Security Boards Committee for the 2021 Citizen Security Prevention Policy of the City of Huamanga does not have a significant impact. This is because the city government and police do not have as many citizen safety precautions, so the level of public participation is extremely low and should not affect the outcomes of previous policies.

It is worth mentioning that governmental social responsibility (GSR) can be conceptualized as the ability of government institutions to react to the consequences of their actions in the communities where they are used. (Sánchez et al., 2019). The ability of government institutions to respond to the effects of their actions on various interest groups is known as government social responsibility. GSR focuses on the development and implementation of public policies specifically targeting disadvantaged groups within society. These policies have a far-reaching impact on society and consequently require laws, regulations, and programs that cater to society as a whole (Da Rosa et al., 2023).

On the other hand, in the second study variable, citizen security is defined as the articulated and composite action carried out by the State, at its three (3) levels of government, together with the collaboration of the private sector, in addition to civil society and organized citizenship, whose objective is to take care of the tranquility of citizens, peacefully use roads and public spaces, It is also about eradicating violence, as well as supporting the fight against crimes and misdemeanors. (Quispe, 2020). The concept of citizen security implies the implementation, cultivation, and maintenance of democratic civil stability.

This involves mitigating potential violence between residents and promoting peaceful coexistence in a safe environment. It is a public good that prioritizes the preservation of human rights, including the right to life, physical integrity, protection of personal property, and freedom of movement. (Jorquera, 2022). Compared to the first specific hypothesis of study, the economic dimension of governmental social responsibility has a significant impact on citizen security in a district of Metropolitan Lima, 2023. It was found that the economic dimension of government social responsibility has an impact on citizen security, reflected with Chi-square = 133.604 and significant $p = 0.000$. Likewise, the value established by Nagelkerke was appreciated, which indicates that the economic dimension of government social responsibility affects citizen security by 37.5%. Likewise, the economic dimension of government social responsibility with Wald = 51.787sig. =, 000 < 0.05, shows dependence on citizen security.

According to these results, Solís et al. (2021), concludes that citizens have a limited perception of the way in which governments implement public policies in order to address the security of citizens, within the territory studied it is believed to be among the most dangerous in the city of Lima, for this reason it is proposed to extend the research to a larger population, which contains different districts of the nation, in order to contrast this perception with scientific evidence by means of qualitative methods. It is worth mentioning that the dimensions of governmental social responsibility, which establishes a degree of prejudice of science and legislation, is important as a response to the perception of a decadent image, in which particular attention is paid to three aspects: the environmental, the social and the economic. (Sánchez et al., 2019). Thus, the economic dimension refers to the distribution of wealth, socially responsible investment, and economic-financial viability. (Landázuri et al., 2018). In addition, it allows investment in terms of the purchase of supplies in order to generate profits and be highly competitive, this would generate well-being for all the stakeholders involved. (Burgos, 2018).

To foster the growth and development of a nation, it is imperative that the authorities of different countries prioritize citizen security as a fundamental element (Salas et al., 2022).

A harmonious and peaceful environment is necessary to cultivate the social, financial, and regulatory elements that drive progress. Conversely, when citizens are beset by insecurity, it can lead to anxiety and hinder prosperity, which has a detrimental impact on the quality of life and financial stability of individuals, as well as society as a whole (Castagnola, 2021). In contrast to the second specific hypothesis, the social dimension of government social responsibility has a significant impact on citizen security in a district of Metropolitan Lima, 2023. The social dimension of government social responsibility has an impact on citizen security with Chi-square = 179.212 and significant $p = 0.000$. Likewise, the value established by Nagelkerke was appreciated, which indicates that the social dimension of government social responsibility affects citizen security with a 47.5% variability. Similarly, social dimension of government social responsibility with Wald = 68,088; sig. =, 000 < 0.05, is an adequate predictor of citizen security.

Faced with these results, Ramos (2022) in his doctoral thesis considered the objective of analyzing citizen security proposals to reduce youth gangs. The conclusions made it possible to determine that there is an increase in crime due to the pandemic and emigration of foreigners that causes the lack of security in the streets, due to the fact that the legal norms and recommendations of the authorities are quite weakened due to their neglect and the little confidence that citizens have in them. In reference to the way in which the geographical administration is organized, unfortunately, it begins with a lack where the citizen security committee of the province has a deficiency of police, sirens and also the organization of the neighbors itself, the lack of legal norm causes that the crimes of minors do not attend and also the few human resources that are obtained are not used to protect the inhabitants.

It should be noted that, in the social dimension, it refers to community and employee engagement, working conditions, and gender equality. (Landázuri et al., 2018). In addition, it seeks that organizations, when they are socially responsible, commit to carry out the entire proposal of human talent management, starting from a knowledge base on correct production, respect for employees and the creation of appropriate work environments, among other aspects. (Burgos, 2018). However, citizen security is understood as a tactic carried out by the rulers of the Latin American region in order to increase the capacity of the state, the methods used by the rulers and the people responsible for the security of the territories. That is why various actions are carried out with the aim of preventing violence and crimes, most of which are led by civil society in conjunction with the armed forces. In this way, security and defense plans are thought of in the context of transformations that take place in the ways of thinking about governance and the fundamental objectives of its administration. (Quintero, 2020). Faced with the third specific hypothesis, the environmental dimension of government social responsibility has a significant impact on citizen security in a district of Metropolitan Lima, 2023. The environmental dimension of government social responsibility has an impact on citizen security with Chi-square = 171.774 and significant $p = 0.000$. Likewise, the value established by Nagelkerke was appreciated, which indicates that the environmental dimension of government social responsibility affects citizen security with a 46.0% variability. The same is true of the environmental dimension of government social responsibility, which shows a coefficient of Wald = 71.986 and sig. =, 000 < 0.05, which is an adequate predictor of citizen security. Faced with these results, Salcedo (2022) concludes that it was obtained that public strategies in citizen security, if they exist in the nation, also aim to find goals and reduce crime, however, it is necessary that there is a collaboration between the authorities and society, since it is an issue that requires new strategies, And these must be constantly evaluated in order to determine if there are authentic results. It is important to mention that the official legislation implemented requires greater interest on the part of the rulers. It should be noted that the environmental dimension refers to energy efficiency, renewable energies, environmental impact management and waste minimization plan (Lalani et al., 2023). In addition, it is important to treat the environment with dignity and to preserve the

environment, following, in addition to the legislation and regulations in force, commitments that specifically affect the reality that belongs to us (Li et al., 2022).

Finally, citizen security is among the most important components of peaceful coexistence and the progress of humanity. In territories dominated by chaos, violence and fear, deficiency can have socio-economic and political consequences. The notion of the security of a people is based on the principle of security (Suárez-Cuesta & Latorre, 2023). Despite this, citizen security policy extends to a series of actions aimed at increasing general security, preventing violence and reducing crime. From redesign to the transformation of urban space, the creation of defined jobs, the existence of training programs and the possibility of generating employment, these are some of the many ways in which individuals can be helped to deal with their high emotional tone (Meckling et al., 2022).

5. CONCLUSIONS

Investment in citizen security in the district of Lima has shown overall effectiveness in reducing crime and misdemeanors (Arayasirikul et al., 2022). Crime prevention and investigation have been successful in fighting crime and ensuring the safety of the district (Vera et al., 2023). The allocation of resources for the improvement of infrastructure, equipment and training of security personnel has contributed to the reduction of crime rates. The investment has also led to an increase in citizens' trust in the security forces, which is crucial to ensure the sustainability of security measures.

Despite the overall effectiveness of the investment, there are still areas for improvement and further investment. Research on the relationship between public investment in citizen security and crime reduction suggests that a more comprehensive approach is needed (Bilbao-Ubillos & Calvo-Clúa, 2022). Investment should not only focus on crime prevention and investigation, but also on addressing the root causes of criminal behaviour. For example, investments in education, employment, and social services can help reduce crime rates in the long run. In addition, greater investment in technology and innovation is needed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of security measures.

Future investments in citizen security in the Lima district must take a comprehensive approach that addresses the root causes of criminal behavior. This can be achieved by allocating resources to education, employment, and social services. In addition, greater investment in technology and innovation is needed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of security measures. It is also important to continue to invest in improving infrastructure, equipment and training of security personnel. By taking a comprehensive approach, future investments in citizen security can contribute to the sustainable reduction of crime rates and ensure the safety and well-being of the citizens of the Lima district.

Public investment in citizen security in the district of Lima has had a positive impact on reducing crime rates, improving perceptions of security, and strengthening community participation and collaboration. The objectives of the investment were achieved and the scope of the investment was appropriate. However, there are still areas that require improvement and further investment, such as improving the capacity of law enforcement agencies and addressing the root causes of crime. Future investments in citizen security in the Lima district must prioritize these areas and continue to involve community participation and collaboration. Overall, the investment has been effective, and with continued focus and investment, citizen security in the Lima district can be further strengthened.

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