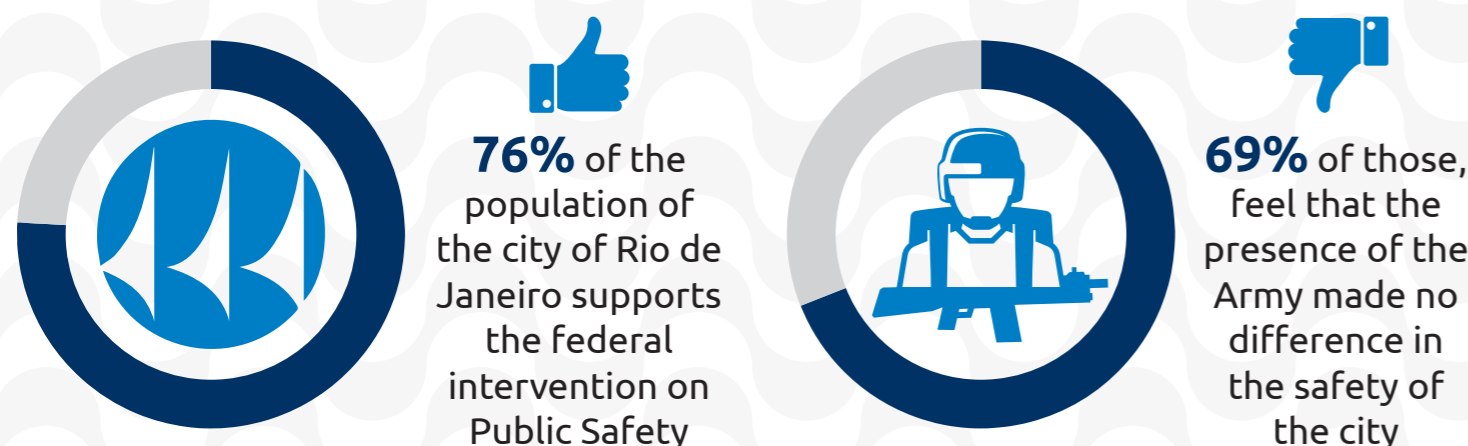
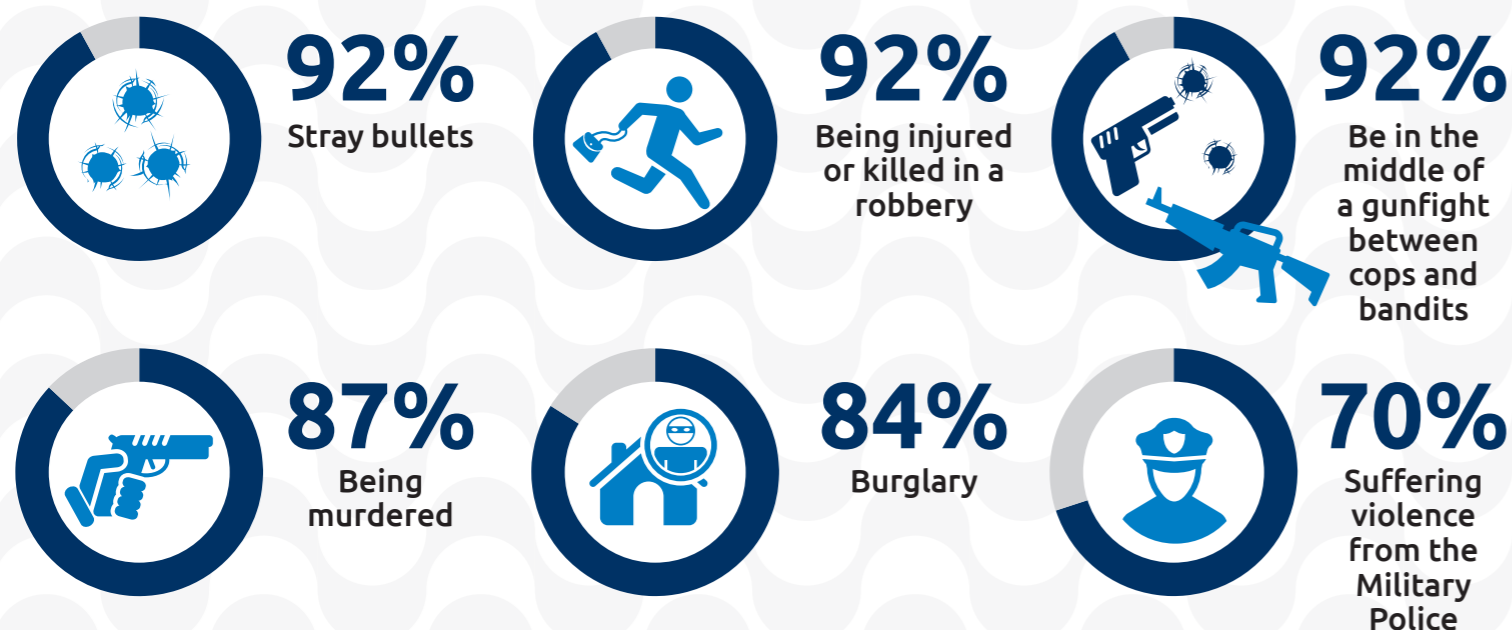


On February 20th, 2018, the Brazilian Congress approved a Presidential Decree for Federal Intervention on the state of Rio de Janeiro, by which the state Secretary of Public Safety, the Military and the Civil Police as well as the prison system became subordinated to an Army General. The intervention ends on December 31st, 2018 and the main objective of this Survey is to provide a baseline set of data for evaluation providing a broad view about fear, perception of risk and victimization among the population of the city of Rio de Janeiro. By doing so, the Brazilian Forum on Public Safety aligns with the monitoring being carried out by the Intervention Observatory, led by the Center for Safety and Citizenship Studies / Cândido Mendes University – Cesec/UCAM.

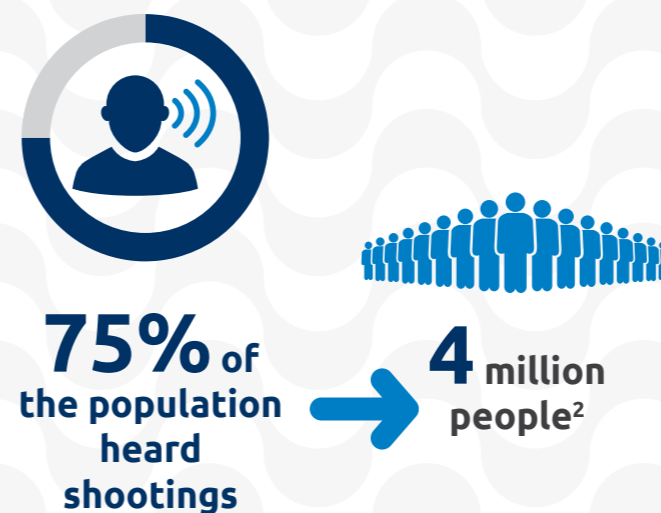
SUPPORT FOR THE FEDERAL INTERVENTION IN THE STATE OF RIO DE JANEIRO



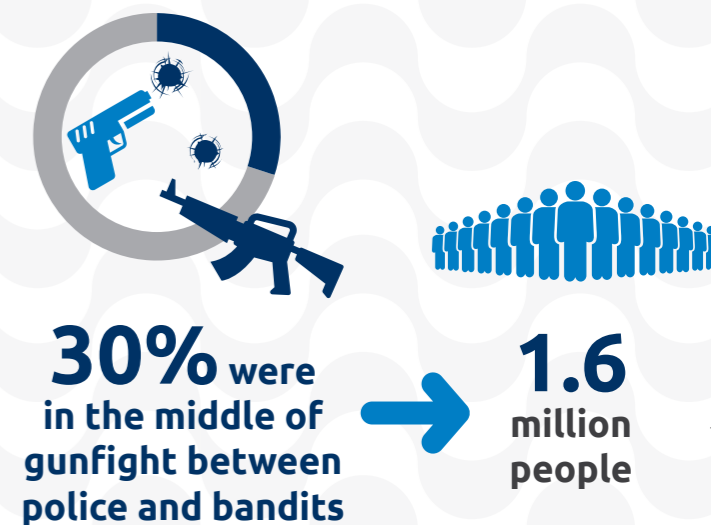
RESIDENTS OF RIO DE JANEIRO CITY FEAR...



THE EXPERIENCE WITH VIOLENCE IN THE 12 MONTHS PREVIOUS OF THE RESEARCH



- **78%** of the residents of the favelas and **73%** of those living in other territories
- **73%** of men and **76%** of women



- Same percentage among men and women
- Similar proportions found in all age groups (16 to 50 years)
- **32%** among blacks and **26%** among whites

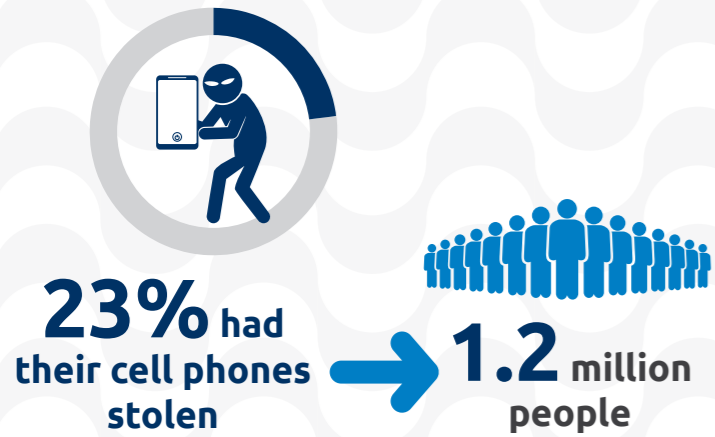
- **Greater among the youngest: 86%** of adolescents and young people of 16 to 24 years old



¹ Sampling stratified by sex and age with random draw of the interviewees. The universe of the research is composed by the population of 16 years old or more of the city of Rio de Janeiro. Survey carried out on March 20, 21 and 22 of 2018. A total of 1,012 face-to-face interviews were conducted, with a maximum margin of error of 3 percentage points, considering a 95% confidence level. Research conducted by the Datafolha Opinion Research Management.

² In a conservative estimate, the population was calculated considering the greater error and the smallest percentage, therefore it may be underestimated.

■ IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

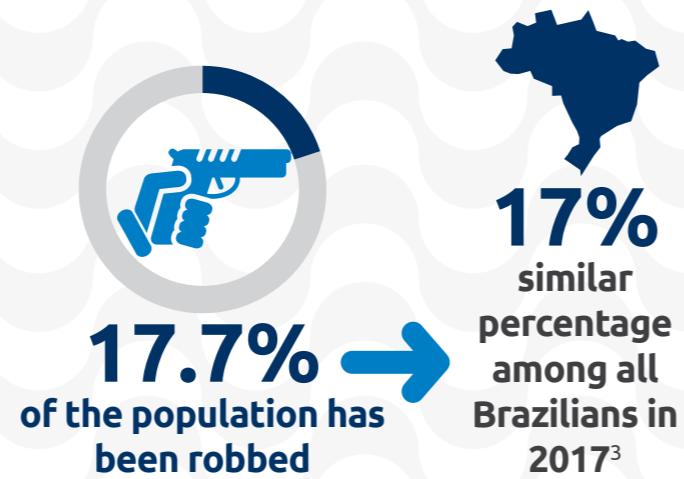


- Similar percentage for men and women

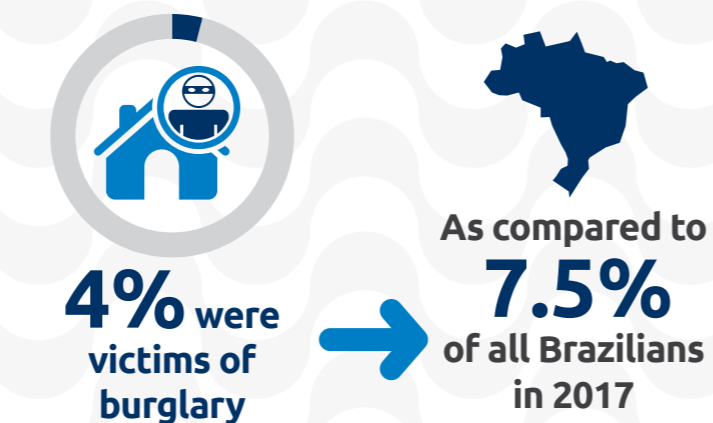
- Slightly higher among those aged between 16 and 24 (**33%**), but also high in age groups between 25 and 44 years (**29%**)



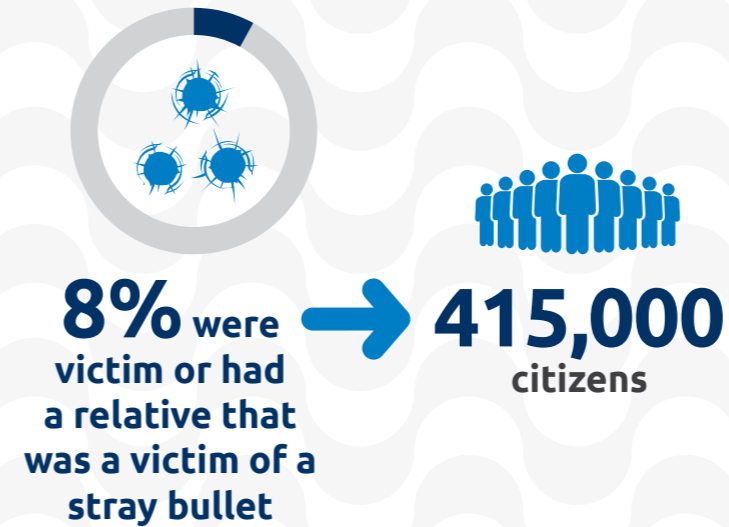
- **25%** among black people and **18%** among whites



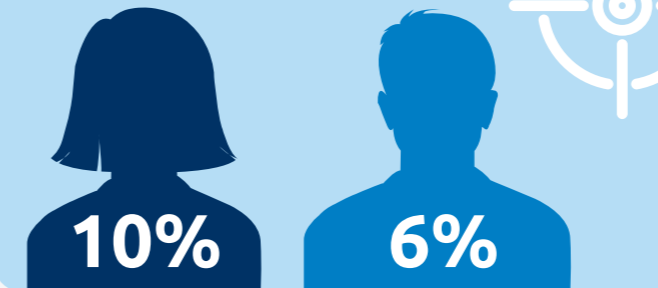
- Similar percentage among men and women
- Slightly higher among those aged between 16 and 24 (**27%**), but also high in the age group between 25 and 29 years (**22%**) and from 35 to 44 (**22%**)
- Same percentage among blacks and whites (**18%**)
- **17%** of those living in favelas and **18%** of those living in other territories



- Same percentage among men and women
- **5%** among black people and **3%** among white people
- **5%** of those living in favelas and **4%** among those living in other territories



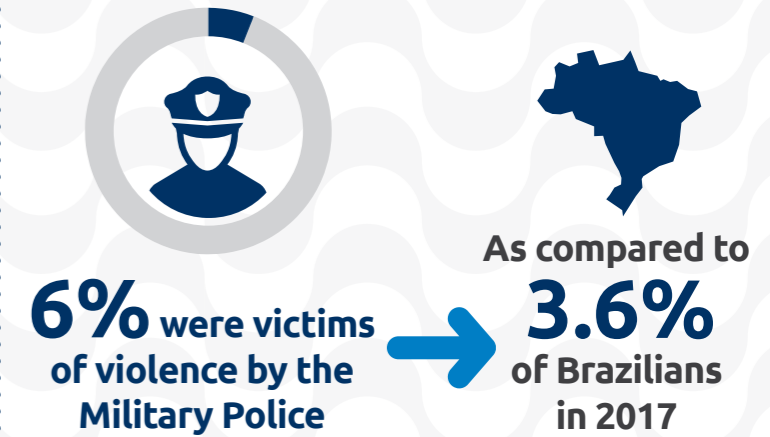
- **Higher percentage among women**



- Higher victimization among those in the age group between 16 and 24 years old (**16%**)

- **Higher among black people (10%)** as compared to white people (**6%**).

- **9%** among people who live in favelas and **7%** among those who live in other territories



- Greater victimization among men (**9%**) than among women (**4%**)
- Greater among blacks (**8%**) than among whites (**6%**)
- **9%** of those living in favelas and **5%** of those living in other territories

Direct experience with violence reduces support for federal intervention, especially among those who have been victims of Military Police violence

- **35%** of those who oppose the intervention found themselves in a crossfire between bandits and police in the last 12 months; between those supportive of the intervention the victimization was of **29%**.
- **12%** of those who are against the intervention were victims or had a relative victim of a stray bullet; as compared to **7%** of those who are supportive.
- **17%** of those who are against the intervention were victims of Military Police violence; against **4%** of the supporters.