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**

- 76% of the population of the city of Rio de Janeiro supports the federal intervention on Public Safety
- 69% of those, feel that the presence of the Army made no difference in the safety of the city
- 75% of the population heard shootings

**Resident of Rio de Janeiro City Fear...**

- 92% Stray bullets
- 92% Being injured or killed in a robbery
- 92% Be in the middle of a gunfight between cops and bandits
- 87% Being murdered
- 84% Burglary
- 70% Suffering violence from the Military Police

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

- **75%** of the population heard shootings
- **4 million people**
- **30%** were in the middle of gunfight between police and bandits
- **1.6 million people**

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

- **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

**37% of those living in favelas**

**26% of those living in other territories**

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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.
Rio under Federal Intervention – March / 2018

IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

- 23% had their cell phones stolen
- 1.2 million people
- 17.7% of the population has been robbed
- 8% were victim or had a relative that was a victim of a stray bullet
- 415,000 citizens
- 6% were victims of violence by the Military Police
- As compared to 3.6% of Brazilians in 2017

- Similar percentage for men and women
- Slight higher among those aged between 16 and 24 (33%), but also high in age groups between 25 and 44 years (29%)
- 33% age group of 16 to 24
- 17% similar percentage among all Brazilians in 2017
- 17% of those living in favelas and 18% of those living in other territories
- 4% were victims of burglary
- As compared to 7.5% of all Brazilians in 2017
- Higher percentage among women (10%) as compared to white people (6%)
- Higher among black people (10%) as compared to white people (6%)

- Same 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
- 17% similar percentage among all Brazilians in 2017
- 4% were victims of burglary
- As compared to 7.5% of all Brazilians in 2017
- Higher percentage among women (10%) as compared to white people (6%)
- Higher among black people (10%) as compared to white people (6%)

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

- 21% of those living in favelas
- 23% of those living in other territories
- 25% among black people and 18% among whites
- 23% had their cell phones stolen
- 1.2 million people
- 17.7% of the population has been robbed
- 8% were victim or had a relative that was a victim of a stray bullet
- 415,000 citizens
- 6% were victims of violence by the Military Police
- As compared to 3.6% of Brazilians in 2017

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.

Figures referring to the Brazilian population as a whole were collected in a survey carried out in July 2017. Results available at http://www.forumseguranca.org.br/publicacoes/indice-fbsp-datafolha-de-efetividade-da-seguranca-publica/