

# Safety in the Global South: criminal victimization in Brazilian rural areas

Complementary slides

# Rural Brazil

# People living in rural and urban areas (%), Brazil, 2010

Region	State	Urban	Rural
North	Rondônia	73,55	26,45
	Acre	72,56	27,44
	Amazonas	79,09	20,91
	Roraima	76,55	23,45
	Pará	68,48	31,52
	Amapá	89,77	10,23
	Tocantins	78,80	21,20
Northeast	Maranhão	63,08	36,92
	Piauí	65,77	34,23
	Ceará	75,09	24,91
	Rio Grande do Norte	77,81	22,19
	Paraíba	75,37	24,63
	Pernambuco	80,17	19,83
	Alagoas	73,64	26,36
	Sergipe	73,52	26,48
	Bahia	72,07	27,93

# People living in rural and urban areas (%), Brazil, 2010 (Continued)

Continued.

Region	State	Urban	Rural
Southeast	Minas Gerais	85,29	14,71
	Espírito Santo	83,40	16,60
	Rio de Janeiro	96,71	3,29
	São Paulo	95,94	4,06
South	Paraná	85,33	14,67
	Santa Catarina	83,99	16,01
	Rio Grande do Sul	85,10	14,90
Mid-West	Mato Grosso do Sul	85,64	14,36
	Mato Grosso	81,80	18,20
	Goiás	90,29	9,71
	Federal District	96,58	3,42
	Brazil	84,36	15,64

Source: 2010 Census, IBGE.

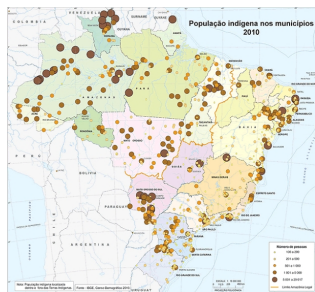
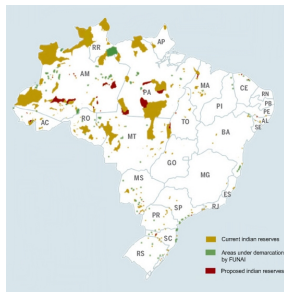
# Indigenous population, environmental and wildlife crime

# Indigenous population

- ▶ Brazil's indigenous population accounts for 0.5% of its total population today.

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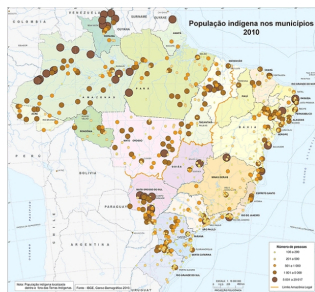
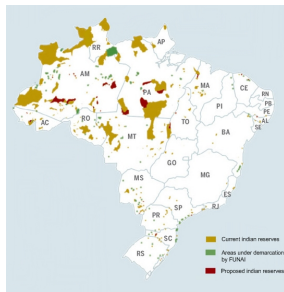
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# Crimes against the indigenous people

Crimes against the indigenous people deserve more attention in the future empirical studies.



# Environmental and wildlife crime

Environmental and wildlife crime also deserve more attention.



# Environmental and wildlife crime



# Individual-level predictors of victimization

On the one hand:

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- ▶ Adult males are less subject to domestic violence, given the greater physical vulnerability of women.

Our findings indicate that **men** has a highest risk of victimization than women.

# Age

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- ▶ Physical vulnerability the elderly may expose them to greater risk of victimization.

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Our findings indicate that **age** has a positive effect on risk of victimization, albeit non-linear.

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- ▶ Married people tend to travel in family, reducing the risk exposure.

Our findings indicate that **married** people has less risk of victimization than single people.

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We found a non-linear positive relationship between **income** and victimization. This results reinforces the postulate that the income is a predictor of victimization by two way: economic attractiveness and self-protective.

# Workers and students

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We found a positive relationship between **works** (and **student**) and victimization.

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Therefore, people tend to adopt less risk behavior.

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- ▶ Alternative forms of conflict resolution, better social environment may reduce victimization for assault.
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Therefore, people tend to adopt less risk behavior.

We found a positive relationship between **schooling** and property crimes, but a negative relationship for assault. These results reinforces these hypothesis.