

# Security problem in Brazil: The real image of Brazil

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## Introduction



In this poster, I would explore the connection between the economic situation and security situation in Brazil.

To find this connection, to better understand my topic, I would start from three main aspects: unemployment rate, crime rate and income inequality. Those are all the reflections of security problem.

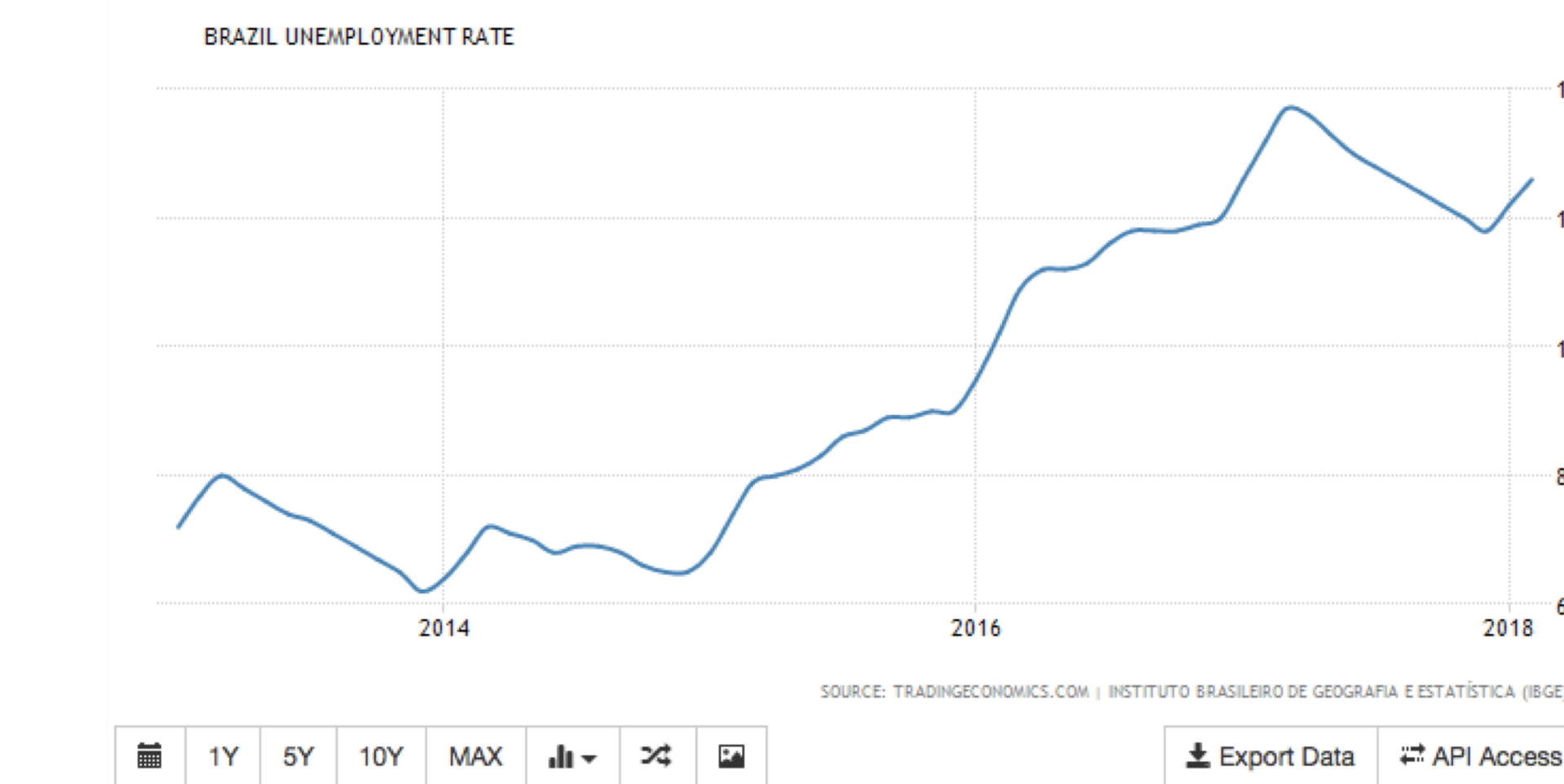
And then I would combine what I saw in Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil with what I obtained from data research into my takeaways.

## Why security problem?

During the Rio Olympic Games in 2016, from China media , I knew that some foreign athletes were robbed on the street during daytime. In addition, Brazil, as a member of the BRICS group and as the eighth-largest economy in the world, was in economic recession at that time. Through studying the reasons and affect of security problem in Brazil, I would like to know more about the importance of maintaining the social stability for one country and look at my life in a different perspective.

## Data research

### Unemployment rate from 2014 to 2018



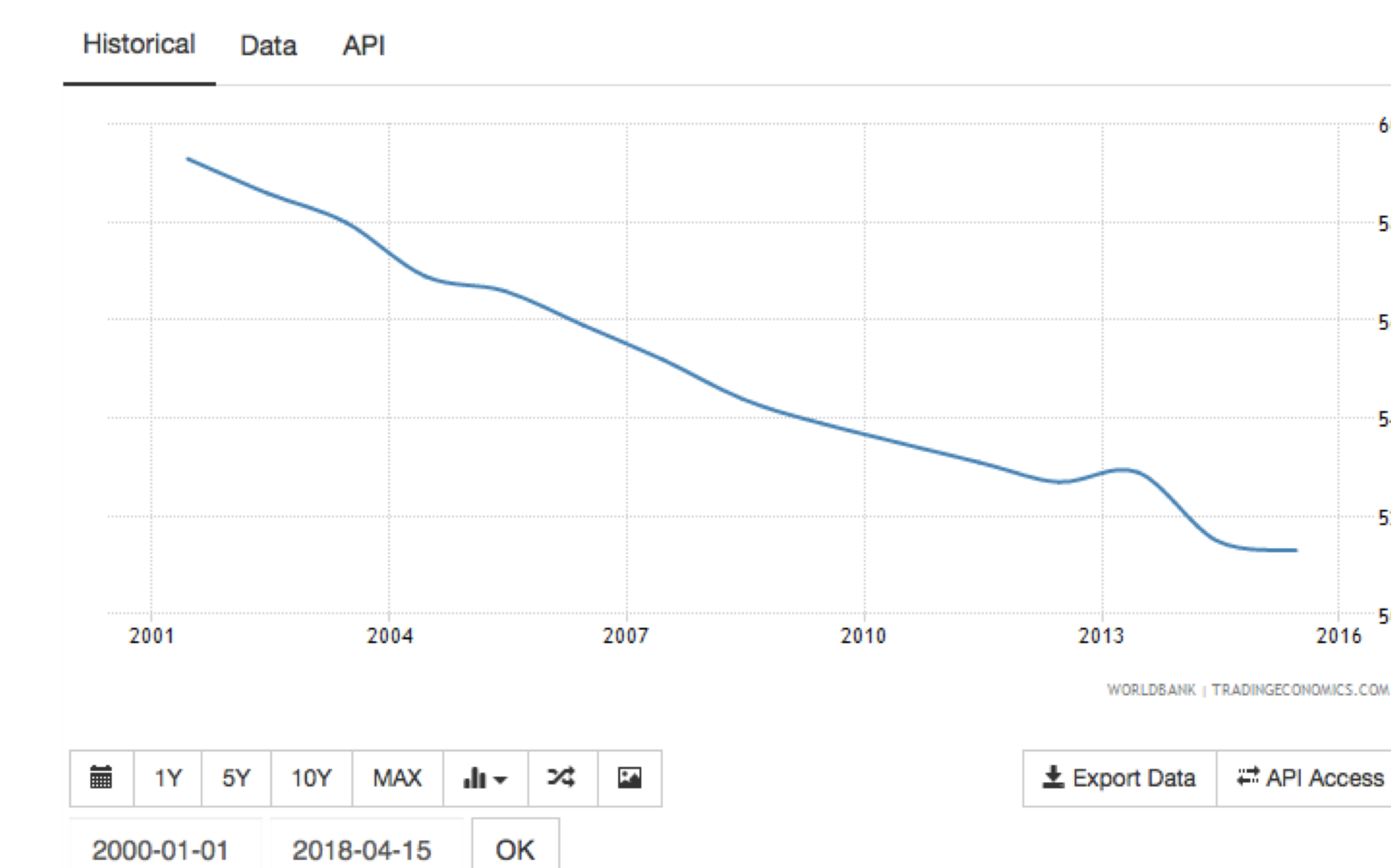
Source: Trading Economics

The unemployment rate has been increasing since 2014. According to Philips curve, the increased levels of unemployment in an economy will correlate with lower rates of wage rises

### Crime rate

According to the United Sates Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Brazil's homicide rate is 20-30 homicide rate per 100,000 inhabitants, placing Brazil in the top 20 countries by intentional homicide rate.

### Income inequality (Gini Index)



Source: Trading Economics

Gini index:  
0.3-0.4 : rational  
0.4-0.5 : relatively big  
Above 0.5: huge

Gini index in 2016  
America:45.0  
China: 46.5

Though the Gini index is decreasing, the minimum value is still at top level in the world.

## What I saw and learned in Brazil



This is a picture taken in downtown, Sao Paulo during daytime

In B3 Stock Market, according to the manager, Brazil is actually a poor country. The average monthly income per person is about 300 dollars.

Even if the trip was safe, I can still feel the Underlying threat through many details. This is a picture I took in Maracana Stadium, Rio. This is actually a **ticket office** in Maracana. And this ticket office is just an metal bulletproof container.



During the meeting with local Brazilian student, I asked one student a question : “ Do you feel safe in Sao Paulo?” She said: “ As a student lived here for several years, it is safe because I know where I should go, where I shouldn't, and how to behave on the street.”

In addition, the activity: Favela connection was cancelled just because the elevator was out of order. Tauan told me that it was pretty dangerous if we walk though the favela area.

In B3 Stock Market, I also knew that the gap between the rich and the poor is huge. The state of Sao Paulo is responsible for about 35% of the Brazilian GDP. Rio de Janeiro is responsible for about 10 % of the Brazilian GDP. This is an unbelievable data. In addition, many middle class don't have house, don't have stable job. An Uber drive is classified as middle class.

## Conclusion:

The security issue indeed has a negative impact on Brazil Economy. When people cannot get their basic economic needs met, they get desperate. Personally, the best way to stimulate GDP is to increase investment in Education. The youth is he future for every country.

## My feelings

After this trip, I think Brazil is not that dangerous country, not like the image described from China media. Actually Brazil is so enthusiastic and hospitable but we have to be smart.

## Bibliography

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Azzoni, C.R.(2016). Personal income distribution within states and income inequality between states in Brazil. 40(3), 132-138