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AN EMPIRICAL EXAMINATION OF FIREARM USERS IN BRASILIA, DF

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Resumo

Este artigo relaciona características individuais à probabilidade do indivíduo possuir arma de fogo: a) dentro de casa; b) fora de casa; e c) dentro e fora de casa. Foram coletados dados de 2.045 indivíduos em Brasília-DF no ano de 2002. O modelo multinomial logit trouxe vários novos resultados. Em primeiro lugar, o nível educacional de uma pessoa afeta negativamente a probabilidade dela ter armas fora de casa, mas não afeta a probabilidade dela ter armas dentro de casa, o que contradiz alguns resultados para os Estados Unidos. Em segundo lugar, indivíduos que são donos de carros e têm casa própria possuem maior probabilidade de ter armas dentro de casa, o que pode indicar um desejo de proteger sua propriedade.

Palavras-chave: Brasil, crime, demanda por armas de fogo, propriedade de armas de fogo, logit multinomial.

Abstract

This paper relates individuals' characteristics to the probability of possessing firearms: a) inside the home; b) outside the home; and c) inside and outside the home. Extending the literature on the demand for firearms whose focus is on the first trait, we collected survey data on 2,045 random individuals of Brasília, Brazil, in 2002. The multinomial logit model yields several new results. First, while we do find that a person's educational level negatively affects the likelihood that an individual will use arms only outside his or her home, education does not affect the probability of an individual possessing a gun only at home, which contrasts sharply with results for the U.S. Second, individuals who own cars and houses have a 2.8% greater probability of keeping guns at home, which may reflect a desire to protect property.

Keywords: Brazil, crime, demand for firearms, gun ownership, multinomial logit.

JEL classification: K42

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1 Introduction

The theoretical literature dealing with the penalties on crime started by [Becker \(1968\)](#) and its extensions to other illegal activities by [Ehrlich \(1973\)](#) has been expanding considerably recently. One particular branch is the empirical verification of some of the hypotheses on the usage of guns and its effects on crime statistics with new data sets and estimation methods. See [Glaeser \(1999\)](#) for a review, as well as [Glaeser & Sacerdote \(2000\)](#), [Fajnzylber & Loayza \(2002\)](#), [Mustard \(2003\)](#), and [Argys & Mocan \(2003\)](#). [Trumbull \(1989\)](#) compares aggregate data with individual data in estimations of convictions. Most of this literature is concerned with firearms usage by the population and its effects on the levels of criminality, as developed by [Lott \(1998\)](#), [Duggan \(2001\)](#), and [Cook et al. \(2001\)](#).

Among the drawbacks identified with the growing literature on guns and crime, one could include: i) data availability; ii) the possibility of reverse causation running from crime to economic or social conditions; and iii) the omitted variables problem as the severe biases for U.S. county-based estimations reported by [Mustard \(2003\)](#), who suggest that arrest rates are negatively correlated with normally excluded variables, such as: conviction rates and time served (prison sentence).

Rather than estimating the effects of guns on crime, this paper is very much related to the verification of the characteristics of the individuals that demand firearms. The standard reference is the study by [Glaeser & Glendon \(1998\)](#), who used the National Opinion Research Center's (NORC) General Social Survey (GSS) for the U.S. They justified the usage of their data set on the grounds that the 1972-1974 GSS provides the largest sample size and largest array of covariates with respect to gun ownership, surveying approximately 1,500 randomly selected people annually in U.S. areas.

The first motivation for this empirical study is gaining a better understanding of the mechanisms behind the demand for firearms. We therefore believe that identifying the demand side of firearms is particularly helpful given the various problems referred to above on the effects of guns on crime. Contrary to [Glaeser & Glendon \(1998\)](#), however, this research is focused on a country widely believed to have a higher incidence of crime than industrial countries (Brazil), whose lack of available data precludes estimation and more formal statistical analysis. Therefore, the first contribution of this study is to go a step further in the direction of overcoming the data paucity on gun ownership in less developed countries. The empirical methodology adopted herein is based on survey performed on more than 2,000 individuals selected randomly from the city of Brasilia, the capital of Brazil. In addition to a vast list of questions on gun ownership, the rich set of covariates allows us to test several empirical hypotheses.

The second innovation of this research is to relate some of the individuals' characteristics to the probability of: a) possessing firearms outside the home; b) possessing firearms inside the home; and c) possessing firearms inside and outside the home. While the existing literature on the demand for firearms explores mostly the trait concept, this paper extends the reach to firearms held outside home. [Glaeser & Glendon \(1998, p. 459\)](#), for instance, refer to their focus on whether individuals *have a gun in the house*, rather than on whether they own a gun themselves, because the former "was available for more years and with more detail."

Third, several prescriptions for public policy are provided. If the individual's determinants to use firearms inside and outside the home are distinct we can offer important suggestions for public policies. For example, if the principal reason that the individual possesses a firearm is for the safety of his property, the increase of public safety (and not a law against the use of firearms) would be an effective measure to reduce the demand for weapons. On the other hand, if the main reason that an individual uses a firearm outside his home is due to his violent behavior, a law restricting the use of firearms (and not a increase in public safety) would be an effective measure to reduce the demand for firearms.

Our major results are as follows. First, while we do find that a person's educational level negatively affects the likelihood that an individual will use arms only outside his or her home, the educational level does not affect at all the probability of an individual possessing a gun only in the home, which is in sharp contrast to results for the U.S. Second, individuals who own cars and houses have a 2.8% greater probability of keeping guns at home, which may reflect a desire to protect property. Third, when the parents of the individual possess firearms, the likelihood of the offspring possessing a gun inside the home increases by 12.4% and the probability of keeping firearms inside and outside the home grows 1.7%. Fourth, we identify substantial peer effects in the demand for firearms. Individuals who are part of a group that possesses firearms find their probability of having firearms inside the home increases by 2.9%. The similar marginal effect rises by 1.8% for possessing firearms inside and outside the house. Fifth, institutions seem to be important (at the 10% significance level only): increases in the credibility of the legal system are able to produce a reduction of 1.6% in the probability of the individual possessing firearms inside his or her home. Several prescriptions for public policy are provided.

Section 2 contains a description of the database and some general information about Brasilia, the capital of Brazil. The econometric results are shown in Section 3 and Section 4 contains final remarks with policy implications.

2 Overview of Brasilia and the Database

The information contained herein was obtained from field research in Brasilia, the capital of Brazil and located in the Distrito Federal (D.F.) state, in Brazil's Midwest region. According to census data provided by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), in the year of 2000 there were 169,799,170 inhabitants in Brazil, of which 2,051,146 of them lived in D.F. and 198,422 lived in the city of Brasilia.

The Human Development Index (HDI), measured by the United Nations in the year of 2003, gives a rating of 0.936 to the city of Brasilia, which is about the same rating obtained by Iceland and very much to the United States (0.939), but above rich countries as the Netherlands (0.935) and Japan (0.933). While the Distrito Federal received a lower rating (0.849), it is much higher than the Brazilian average (0.766).

According to data from the Bureau of Development of Distrito Federal (Seplan-DF) for 2001, the state GDP was R\$ 33,051 million (approximately US\$ 14,246 million), generating an annual per capita GDP of R\$ 15,725 (or US\$ 6,778). The Distrito Federal GDP is ranked eighth among the 27 Brazilian

Table 1: Distribution of Sampled Individuals

		Possess Arms Inside Home		
		Yes	No	Total
Posses Arms	Yes	114	38	152
Outside Home	No	152	1741	1893
Total		266	1779	2045

Source: The authors.

states. However, the per capita GDP in the Distrito Federal state is the highest per capita GDP in the country. As to basic education, 98.7 percent of children between 7 and 14 years old are currently attending school.

As far as the crime rate is concerned, the homicide rate was 27.5 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants in the D.F. for 2002, according to Brazil's Ministry of Justice. This rate is much higher than both the United States (9 per 100,000 inhabitants) and the United Kingdom (4 per 100,000 inhabitants). However, the homicide rate in the Distrito Federal state remains below that of other Brazilian states, such as: São Paulo (32.4 per 100,000 inhabitants) and Rio de Janeiro (53.4 per 100,000 inhabitants). On crimes against property, 4,385 occurrences per 100,000 inhabitants were reported in the D.F, which is higher than the state of São Paulo (2,708 occurrences per 100,000 inhabitants) and the satate of Rio de Janeiro (1,573 occurrences per 100,000 inhabitants). According to the Ministry of Justice, public safety services in the D.F. are ranked among one of the best of the country. In the Distrito Federal, there are 108 individuals per policeman (the lowest rate in the whole country). Adjusting the police force by state size results in a policeman for each 300 meters, Brazil's lowest rate.

The preceding data and facts suggest Brasília is a relatively safe and educated metropolitan area in a country that fares worse in homicide rates than the U.S. A total of 2,045 people were interviewed and provided complete answers to all 29 questions of the Survey. The data were obtained through survey techniques, via direct *in loco* interviews. Table 1 contains the 29 questions, of which 26 are "Yes" or "No" questions. This research classifies the individual in one of four distinct groups: 1) possesses firearms inside the home only; 2) possesses firearms outside the home only; 3) possesses firearms both inside and outside the home and; 4) does not possess firearms. We then estimated each group of firearms users to specific individual and social characteristics, allowing for a rich set of covariates as in [Glaeser & Glendon \(1998\)](#).

Table 1 also shows how the observations of this research are distributed among the 4 groups mentioned above. In Table 1 we notice that of the 2,045 people interviewed, 1,741 (85.1%) do not keep firearms inside or outside their homes. In other words, only 304 (14.9%) interviewees possess firearms. Of the 304 individuals interviewed who possess firearms, 114 (37.5%) possess arms inside as well as outside their homes, while 152 (50%) possess arms inside their homes only and 38 (12.5%) of the individuals possess arms outside their homes only.

Employing the survey data questionnaire discussed above, this study incorporates variables rarely available in conventional databases. Among them are variables that probably exercise direct influence on the use of arms, like

the fear of being assaulted, the fact that the individual is aggressive or not, or if he or she has had a good relationship with his/her parents, etc. The research also inquires about the lifestyle of the person instead of inquiring directly about his/her income. This was done to eliminate distortions because many of the interviewees do not honestly speak about their personal income. Additionally, we can argue that the decision to possess a firearm may not be associated with the individual's current income. A person could have acquired a gun when his/her income was different from their present income. It seems to make more sense to associate the demand for weapons to a stock variable (if the individual owns a house, for instance) than to a flow variable (in the case of earnings or "salary").

Table 2 presents the descriptive statistics of the variables. All the variables that appear in the table are dummy variables. In Table 2 we verify that of the individuals who do not possess firearms, 32% are married, 53% are men and 44% have children. As for those that possess firearms, 43% are married, 80% are men and 58% have children.

Some differences in Table 2 are worth mentioning. For example, of the individuals that possess firearms, 50% had parents who were also owners of weapons. For the individuals that do not possess firearms, this percentage falls to 13%. Additionally, of the people that possess firearms, 39% practice some type of martial art. Among those individuals that do not possess firearms, only 11% practice martial arts. Finally, of the individuals who possess arms 25% physically attacked another person within the last year. This percentage reduces to 6% among those who do not possess firearms.

The variables used in this study may be grouped for convenience. The first group refers to the socio-economic and individual characteristics of the interviewees. In this group information appears concerning education, sex, marital status, children, age and proxies which attempt to capture the income level of the individual. We also include variables that capture income, such as frequent travel or ownership of a car and house. The second group describes factors related to "family heritage", a term that denotes factors that are associated with the home where the individual was raised. For the variables of this group we present information about the relationship between the individual and his parents and if his parents possessed, firearms, or not.

The third group presents the variables that are linked to social interaction. The variables of this group exist to check if the group to which the person belongs influences his/her behavior. These variables inform us if the individual lives in a quiet neighborhood, if his friends use guns and if he/she personally knew somebody who was murdered. The high average for this last variable, between 57% and 78% across columns (1) to (5), gives an idea about the prevailing level of violence in Brazilian society. Of the individuals that possess firearms, 68% personally knew someone who was murdered. Among those who do not possess arms, this percentage falls to 59%.

Although the variables mentioned above can be important to explain why the individual carries a handgun, it is possible to imagine other factors that could influence this phenomenon. In this way, one contribution of this paper is to verify if determined factors, sometimes mentioned in the literature or even through the press, affect the use of firearms. Here such variables are organized under the label of catalyzing factors. Among these variables, we can cite: the fact that the individual believes in the Brazilian legal system or not; if the individual was physically beaten in the last 12 months; if he/she is

Table 2: Descriptive Statistics of the Averages of Variables

Variables	Possesses firearm				Do not possess firearm
	inside home only	outside home only	inside and outside home	inside or outside home	
<i>Individual/ Socio-Economic</i>					
Some Elementary school	0.02 (0.16)	0.10 (0.31)	0.08 (0.28)	0.05 (0.23)	0.01 (0.11)
Finished Elementary school	0.28 (0.45)	0.31 (0.47)	0.21 (0.41)	0.26 (0.44)	0.29 (0.45)
High School degree	0.48 (0.50)	0.39 (0.49)	0.48 (0.50)	0.47 (0.49)	0.45 (0.49)
College degree	0.21 (0.40)	0.18 (0.39)	0.21 (0.40)	0.20 (0.40)	0.24 (0.42)
Married	0.42 (0.49)	0.21 (0.41)	0.52 (0.50)	0.43 (0.49)	0.32 (0.46)
Male	0.75 (0.43)	0.76 (0.43)	0.88 (0.31)	0.80 (0.39)	0.53 (0.49)
Children	0.57 (0.49)	0.36 (0.48)	0.67 (0.47)	0.58 (0.49)	0.44 (0.49)
Age ≥ 30 years	0.50 (0.50)	0.26 (0.44)	0.63 (0.48)	0.51 (0.50)	0.36 (0.48)
Travels frequently	0.24 (0.43)	0.18 (0.39)	0.35 (0.48)	0.27 (0.44)	0.15 (0.35)
Owns car and house	0.66 (0.47)	0.42 (0.50)	0.71 (0.45)	0.65 (0.47)	0.46 (0.49)
In favor of anti-arms legislation	0.35 (0.48)	0.44 (0.50)	0.45 (0.50)	0.40 (0.49)	0.45 (0.49)
<i>Family Heritage</i>					
Parents used arms	0.52 (0.50)	0.31 (0.47)	0.53 (0.50)	0.50 (0.50)	0.13 (0.33)
Good relationship with parents	0.89 (0.30)	0.81 (0.39)	0.77 (0.42)	0.83 (0.36)	0.92 (0.25)
<i>Social Interaction</i>					
Friends possess guns	0.54 (0.49)	0.55 (0.50)	0.77 (0.42)	0.63 (0.48)	0.23 (0.42)
Lives in quiet neighborhood	0.61 (0.48)	0.50 (0.50)	0.54 (0.50)	0.57 (0.49)	0.62 (0.48)
Knew a person who was murdered	0.64 (0.48)	0.57 (0.50)	0.78 (0.41)	0.68 (0.46)	0.59 (0.49)
<i>Catalyzing Factors</i>					
Fears street assaults	0.65 (0.47)	0.50 (0.50)	0.47 (0.50)	0.56 (0.49)	0.79 (0.40)
Fears assault in home	0.73 (0.44)	0.60 (0.49)	0.57 (0.49)	0.65 (0.47)	0.81 (0.39)
Was attacked	0.13 (0.34)	0.28 (0.45)	0.27 (0.44)	0.20 (0.40)	0.06 (0.24)
Attacked someone	0.19 (0.39)	0.15 (0.36)	0.37 (0.48)	0.25 (0.43)	0.06 (0.23)
Is revengeful	0.30 (0.46)	0.47 (0.50)	0.42 (0.49)	0.37 (0.48)	0.22 (0.41)
Is accustomed to carrying valuables	0.25 (0.43)	0.39 (0.49)	0.37 (0.48)	0.31 (0.46)	0.21 (0.41)
Believes in the Brazilian legal system	0.20 (0.40)	0.39 (0.49)	0.28 (0.45)	0.25 (0.43)	0.26 (0.43)
<i>Religion</i>					
Goes to church	0.48 (0.50)	0.63 (0.48)	0.38 (0.48)	0.46 (0.49)	0.63 (0.48)
Believes in Hell	0.61 (0.48)	0.50 (0.50)	0.58 (0.49)	0.59 (0.49)	0.61 (0.48)

continues

Table 2: Descriptive Statistics of the Averages of Variables (continued)

<i>Habits and Tastes</i>					
Arrives home late	0.51 (0.50)	0.65 (0.48)	0.59 (0.49)	0.56 (0.49)	0.52 (0.49)
Goes to bars and nightclubs	0.32 (0.47)	0.47 (0.50)	0.44 (0.49)	0.39 (0.48)	0.26 (0.44)
Uses drugs	0.07 (0.27)	0.10 (0.31)	0.16 (0.37)	0.11 (0.31)	0.02 (0.16)
Practices self-defense	0.29 (0.45)	0.23 (0.43)	0.57 (0.49)	0.39 (0.48)	0.11 (0.31)
Would buy a gun if assaulted	0.43 (0.49)	0.39 (0.49)	0.62 (0.48)	0.50 (0.50)	0.11 (0.31)
<i>Number of observations</i>	152	38	114	304	1741

Notes: The total number of observations is 2,045. The values in parenthesis are the standard-deviations of the variables.

revengeful if he/she physically beat someone in the last 12 months; if he/she has the custom of transporting valuables (jewels, money, etc.); and if he/she is afraid of being assaulted.

Data referring to habits and preferences of the agents, such as the use of drugs, if the individual has a habit of arriving home late, or if he practices some kind of martial art are also represented. We also tried to verify if religion has any influence on the use of firearms. There is thus information about the individual having the habit of attending church and if he/she believes in hell. In our sample, the incidence of believing in the existence of hell runs from 2 to 3 times the faith respondents have in the Brazilian legal system.

3 Econometric Results

This section contains estimations of the econometric model separately for individuals who possess a firearm: only at home; only outside home; and at home or outside. The multinomial logit model to each group of firearms users provide equations with sets of probabilities for the choices for a decision-maker with a vector of characteristics comprising individual, family, social interaction terms, catalyzing factors, religion, and habits and tastes.

This section provides estimation of an econometric model which supplies information about the determinants of an individual to possess firearms. Our dependent variable can be any of the four categories: (0) the individual does not possess firearms; (1) the individual possesses firearms only inside his/her residence; (2) the individual possesses firearms only outside his/her residence; and (3) the individual possesses firearms inside and outside his/her residence. In other words, our dependent variable can assume different discrete values ranging from zero to three. In situations like these it is usual to approach the problem through a multinomial logit model as reviewed by [Greene \(2003\)](#).

Multinomial logit models are typically found in studies about choices of the type of transport used in commuting. However, to the best of our knowledge, this is the first article that uses this approach to address the problem of demand for firearms. Therefore, the extant literature has not been able to distinguish between the demand for firearms to use inside the house and/or outside the house. As discussed in the previous section, we are able to improve in this field because of the uniqueness of our database that clearly separates

the presence of firearms inside or/and outside home.

Table 3 displays the results of the estimation of the multinomial logit model. The endogenous variable, denoted ARM, assumes the following values: 0 if the individual does not possess a firearm (this shall be the comparison group); 1 if the individual possesses a firearm only at home; 2 if the individual possesses a firearm only outside his home; and 3 if the individual possesses a firearm inside and outside his residence. To simplify the understanding of Table 3, we will make a comparative analysis by groups of variables. We then note that the variables that make up the group “Socio-economic and Individual” distinctly affect the probability of individuals possessing firearms.

The results suggest that a person’s educational level negatively affects the likelihood that an individual will use firearms only outside his or her home (p-values of 0.030 for elementary, 0.070 for high-school, and 0.031 for college degree education), but it seems to have little effect on the likelihood of an individual possessing a gun inside and outside the home. Moreover, the educational level in no way affects the probability of an individual possessing a gun only in the home. The latter is in sharp contrast to Glaeser & Glendon (1998) who reported that U.S. gun-owners of guns or pistols are less likely to be either college graduates or high-school graduates. An interesting policy conclusion for the case of Brazil is that improvements in the educational level of the population would result in a reduction of the number of people who use firearms outside their homes, but would not alter the number of individuals who use guns inside their homes.

The fact that people own their own cars and homes increases the probability (0.028) they will keep firearms only inside their homes. This new result, under a stock measure of wealth, is consistent with people possessing firearms at home to protect their property. For the U.S. Glaeser & Glendon (1998) report statistically significant positive effects of income on owning guns (0.072) and on owning pistols (0.027). Since they used data for possessing firearms only inside home, our 0.028 in the same category is remarkably close to their value. A few other studies report income coefficients, although in different contexts.¹

The effect one’s parent have on the probability of the individual possessing a gun is statistically significant for firearms only inside houses and shows a weaker effect for owning firearms inside and outside home. More specifically, a person who is a child of parents who had firearms at home increases one’s probability of possessing arms only at home by 12.4%, and his/her probability of possessing firearms inside and outside the home by 1.7%. Note also the effect that social interaction has on the probability of an individual possessing a gun. The simple fact of being in the company of a group of friends who possess arms increases the probability of an individual possessing firearms only at home by 2.9% and of possessing arms inside and outside the home by 1.8%. Also, the probability of keeping firearms outside the home increases by 0.8%, an effect statistically significant only at the 11% level of statistical significance.

¹Using data from FBI, Census, and criminal justice sources on North Carolina counties in 1981, Trumbull (1989) finds a negative coefficient of earnings in Tobit estimations with convictions resulting in prison or probation during the follow-up period as dependent variable. He interprets the negative coefficient as, for those offenders for whom there are complete data, higher paying jobs result in lower recidivism.

Table 3: Results of the Multinomial Logit Model

Variables	Possesses firearm		
	inside home only	outside home only	inside and outside home
<i>Individual/ Socio-Economic</i>			
Finished Elementary school	-0.0101 (0.711)	-0.012 (0.030)	-0.012 (0.013)
High School degree	0.006 (0.822)	-0.016 (0.070)	-0.004 (0.439)
College degree	-0.0104 (0.705)	-0.011 (0.031)	-0.007 (0.116)
Married	0.002 (0.802)	-0.002 (0.555)	0.006 (0.118)
Male	0.022 (0.023)	0.008 (0.046)	0.013 (0.001)
Children	0.019 (0.112)	0.002 (0.612)	0.006 (0.093)
Age ≥ 30 years	0.012 (0.328)	-0.004 (0.331)	0.011 (0.023)
Travels frequently	0.017 (0.182)	-0.0005 (0.897)	0.008 (0.075)
Owns car and house	0.028 (0.007)	-0.0003 (0.939)	0.005 (0.121)
In favor of anti-arms legislation	-0.0201 (0.027)	0.0002 (0.943)	-0.0001 (0.964)
<i>Family Heritage</i>			
Parents use arms	0.124 (0.000)	0.004 (0.416)	0.017 (0.005)
Good relationship with parents	-0.004 (0.770)	-0.004 (0.526)	-0.011 (0.112)
<i>Social Interaction</i>			
Friends own arms	0.029 (0.012)	0.008 (0.113)	0.018 (0.002)
Lives in quiet neighborhood	0.001 (0.902)	-0.003 (0.443)	-0.002 (0.455)
Knew person who was murdered	-0.002 (0.833)	-0.004 (0.301)	0.004 (0.149)
<i>Catalyzing Factors</i>			
Fear of assault on street	-0.016 (0.232)	-0.008 (0.199)	-0.004 (0.239)
Fear of assault at home	-0.001 (0.882)	-0.004 (0.391)	-0.007 (0.123)
Was attacked	0.006 (0.678)	0.0201 (0.102)	0.005 (0.308)
Attacked someone	0.024 (0.215)	-0.005 (0.086)	0.0105 (0.130)
Is revengeful	0.0007 (0.943)	0.007 (0.199)	0.002 (0.470)
Accustomed to transporting values	-0.006 (0.531)	0.005 (0.312)	0.003 (0.369)
Believes in the Brazilian legal system	-0.016 (0.083)	0.008 (0.115)	0.0002 (0.930)
<i>Religion</i>			
Attends church	-0.014 (0.135)	0.005 (0.121)	-0.006 (0.046)
Believes in hell	0.012 (0.172)	-0.007 (0.083)	0.0006 (0.800)

continues

Table 3: Results of the Multinomial Logit Model (continued)

Variables	Possesses firearm		
	inside home only	outside home only	inside and outside home
<i>Habits and Tastes</i>			
Accustomed to arriving home late	-0.002 (0.795)	0.004 (0.279)	0.0004 (0.859)
Accustomed to going to bars and nightclubs	-0.0008 (0.933)	0.004 (0.303)	0.001 (0.684)
Uses drugs	0.021 (0.404)	0.006 (0.540)	0.003 (0.604)
Practices self-defense	0.051 (0.004)	-0.0008 (0.836)	0.035 (0.001)
<i>Pseudo R²</i>			0.2708

Notes: The number of observations is 2,045. The coefficients represent the marginal effects and the values in parenthesis are the p-values of the variables.

Another important result from Table 3 deals with individual's view of the Brazilian legal system. If an individual believes in the Brazilian legal system, his or her probability of possessing a gun inside the home is reduced by 1.6%, while this relationship is less clear for the remaining two groups of individuals.

Another interesting result is about religious beliefs. For example, people who regularly attend church are 0.6% less prone to possess guns inside and outside the home. The fact that someone believes in the existence of hell reduces the probability that he or she will possess firearms outside the home by 0.7%. Finally, we should emphasize that people who practice some type of martial arts (self-defense) are 5.1% more likely to possess firearms only inside the home and 3.5% inside and outside home.

One important assumption about the multinomial logit regression is the independence of irrelevant alternatives (IIA). In the words of Aaron Gullickson "it implies that the relative odds between any two outcomes are independent of the number and the nature of other outcomes being simultaneously considered". That is, there is an implicit hypothesis that all the options are completely independent. This hypothesis implies that the exclusion of an option will have a similar impact over each of the remaining categories. In our case, the IIA hypothesis implies that the choice to have firearm inside the residence is a completely different (and not substitutional) choice to have firearm outside the house². Table 4 presents the results of the test proposed by Hausman & McFadden (1984) for checking the IIA hypothesis. As one can see this test does not reject the IIA assumption.

Finally, the overall fitness of the model is fairly good with an R2 of 27%, which is in line with the 19.4% for own-gun regressions for the U.S. reported by Glaeser & Glendon (1998) and the 16.5% for own-pistol regressions in that same paper.

3.1 Robustness

To check the robustness of the results we compare them with another set of results from an alternative model. The main statistical problem associated with the choice of the Multinomial Logit model relies in the Independence of

²More details about multinomial logit models can be found in Greene (2003).

Table 4: Hausman and McFadden Test for IIA Hypothesis

Omitted	χ^2	Dfy	P-Value	Evidence
Alternative 1	-144.45	58	0.97	For H0
Alternative 2	-1.887	58	0.95	For H0
Alternative 3	-24.539	58	0.9	For H0

Ho: Odds(Outcome-J vs Outcome-K) are independent of other alternatives.

Base Category: Alternative 0.

Table 5: Hausman and McFadden Test for IIA Hypothesis

Omitted	χ^2	Dfy	PValuee	Evidence
Alternative 1	-7.093	29	0.95	For H0
Alternative 2	-2.598	29	0.98	For H0

H0: Odds(Outcome-J vs Outcome-K) are independent of other alternatives.

Base Category: Alternative 3.

Irrelevant Alternatives (IIA). That is, if a new legislation make illegal to carry firearms, IIA implies that this new law should have the same impact over the probabilities of do not posses firearms both inside and outside home. Table 5 applies the Hausman and Fadden (1984) test to verify the ability of our model to validade the IIA. The econometric results suggest that we can not reject the IIA hypothesis, which validate our approach.

4 Final Remarks

Our surveys conducted of 2,045 random individuals in the city of Brasília in 2002 contain new results and provide important suggestions for economic policy. First, exploring a feature hitherto overlooked in the literature, we show that the determinants of the demand for firearm usage inside the home are remarkably different from those for firearms outside the home. While we do find that a person's educational level negatively affects the likelihood that an individual will use firearms only outside his or her home (p-values of 0.030 for elementary, 0.070 for high-school, and 0.031 for college degree education), there is little effect on the likelihood of an individual possessing a gun inside and outside the home. Moreover, the educational level does not affect at all the probability of an individual possessing a gun only in the home, which is in sharp contrast to Glaeser & Glendon (1998) who reported that U.S. gun-owners of guns or pistols are less likely to be either college graduates or high-school graduates.

It follows from these findings that public policies which increase the educational level of the population will generate a reduction in the demand for firearms for use outside the home, but will have no effect on the demand for arms for use inside the residence. So if the objective of the government is to reduce the quantity of firearms in circulation in the streets a more active educational policy could be appropriate.

Second, we must consider the effect which individual property (here rep-

resented by the stock measure “owns car and house”) has on the probability of possessing a gun. Individuals who own cars and houses have a 2.8% greater probability of keeping guns at home. Maybe this is an indication that the dismal state of public safety implies that the individual demands firearms to protect his or her property. Improvements in public safety are likely to reduce the demand for arms for home usage.

Third, “family values” represented by parents using firearms do affect the probability of the individual possessing a gun. When the parents of the individual possess firearms, the likelihood of the offspring possessing a gun inside the home increases by 12.4% and the probability of keeping arms inside and outside the home grows 1.7%. Thus long term public policy for the reduction of firearms inside and outside the home should concentrate on the reduction of the demand for firearms in the present generation.

Fourth, we identified substantial peer effects in the demand for firearms. Individuals who are part of a group that possesses firearms find their probability of having firearms inside the home increases by 2.9%. The similar marginal effect rises by 1.8% for possessing firearms inside and outside the house. This is significant for public policy-making. A law which hinders access of an individual to firearms will reduce the number of individuals who carry firearms, and less people with guns imply a smaller group effect. Thus a law which restricts the sales of firearms will have two effects: a) the price of possessing a gun will rise (supposing the benefit of possessing a gun stays constant) and will reduce the number of people with firearms; and b) the decrease in the number of armed people will, by the peer effect, reduce the demand for firearms by other people. Similarly, any public policy that increases the number of individuals with firearms will also produce the two effects mentioned above, but with the opposite results.

Fifth, institutions seem to be important to some extent, which motivates the importance of strengthening the Brazilian legal system. The econometric results suggest that an increase in the credibility of the legal system is able to produce a reduction of 1.6% (at the 10% significance level only) in the probability of the individual possessing firearms inside his/her home.

Overall, it appears that the best way to reduce the number of firearms on the streets is through a more active educational policy which would increase the educational level of the population. A recent study for the U.S. by [Duggan \(2001\)](#) reports that recent reductions in the fraction of households owning a gun can explain one-third of the differential decline in gun homicides relative to nongun homicides since 1993. Along these lines, our research suggests the reduction of firearms inside homes in Brazil could be achieved by three factors: a) campaigns that discourage parents from using firearms; b) an increase in public safety; and c) an increase in the credibility of the Brazilian legal system.

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Appendix A Questions in the survey

1. Gender: Male or Female.
2. Do you carry a gun when leaving home? Yes or No
3. Do you own a firearm at home? Yes or No
4. Marital Status: Single, Married, Divorced, or Widower.
5. Have you physically attacked someone in the last year? Yes or No
6. Have you ever been attacked, before reacting, in the last year? Yes or No
7. Do you have a good relationship with your parents? Yes or No
8. Are you afraid of being physically assaulted in the streets? Yes or No
9. Are you afraid of burglars breaking into your home? Yes or No
10. Do you live in a quiet neighborhood? Yes or No
11. Do your parents or siblings possess firearms? Yes or No
12. Do your friends possess firearms? Yes or No
13. Do you practice any martial arts? Yes or No
14. Do you travel at least once every 3 months? Yes or No
15. Do you have children? Yes or No
16. Do you use drugs? Yes or No
17. Do you go to church regularly? Yes or No
18. Suppose you do not own a gun and get assaulted. Would that lead you to own a gun? Yes or No
19. Have you met personally someone who has been assaulted? Yes or No
20. Would you support a bill that bans firearms for civilian people? Yes or No
21. Are you over 30 years old? Yes or No
22. Do you carry valuable objects? Yes or No
23. Do you often go out to bars, nightclubs or movie theaters? Yes or No
24. Do you believe in hell? Yes or No
25. Do you trust in the Brazilian legal system? Yes or No
26. Would you classify yourself as a revengeful person? Yes or No
27. Do you own a home and car? Yes or No
28. Do you often arrive back home after 10 pm? Yes or No
29. What is your schooling level? Illiterate, elementary school, high-school, or college degree.