

# 2ND REPORT

CEPID FAPESP PROGRAM  
“BUILDING DEMOCRACY DAILY:  
HUMAN RIGHTS, VIOLENCE  
AND INSTITUTIONAL TRUST

# NEV

Center for the Study of Violence  
University of São Paulo

USP

FAPESP

JULY 2014  
JUNE 2015

PROCESS NUMBER  
2013/07923-7

CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF VIOLENCE  
UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO

## CEPID FAPESP PROGRAM

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# SUMMARY

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# BACKGROUND

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The programme of research focuses on the way in which laws, rules and procedures are implemented over time and how this defines the legitimacy of key institutions to democracy. We propose to analyze how this legitimacy of key institutions is daily constructed, or jeopardized, by exploring the contacts between citizens and civil servants and its implication on human rights and violence. Most of the issues raised in the present research programme demand a long-haul perspective and contributions from different fields of knowledge. We suggest that *civil servants are the gatekeepers within the institutions that implement the laws*: when they interact with citizens, they are exercising authority, implementing rules and regulations, and de facto defining if and how people will exercise rights, as well as duties. Citizens have expectations about how they will perform, moreover that they will be fair, just and impartial. Thus, citizens judge the manner civil servants exercise authority and this in turn affects their decision to cooperate and to obey the laws and regulations.

Our first assumption is that, while in their role of implementing programs guided by laws, *how governmental institutions/agencies operate* represents a unique opportunity for the socialization of laws and for “legal legitimacy” to be established (Murphy, Tyler and Curtis, 2009 quoted by Murphy and Cherney, 2012). Furthermore, we would suggest that this process will be *particularly visible when innovative programs and legislation are enforced*.

Our second assumption is internally linked to the first one: the results of the *interactions among policies, civil servants and citizens are expected to affect the latter’s trust in the relevant institutions*. If people have greater trust in the implementation of the law, more people should solve conflicts by resorting to institutional means of conflict solving. More trust in institutions should reduce the feeling that rights as sources of protection and guarantees are scarce commodities to be allocated only to the “good citizens” and thus reduce support for human rights violations. If people experience having recourse to the law as producing better results than breaking or overruling the law, there should be more support for democratic procedures. Furthermore, more trust in institutions means more institutional legitimacy and this should strengthen political legitimacy (Morlino, 2010).

Thirdly, we proposed that besides focusing on adults, we had to include in this programme study of the process by means of which adults have first come in contact the laws, rules and

norms: the legal socialization process of children. This component first entered the research programme as a Post Doctoral project, but it became immediately clear that it was a key issue and thus a research dimension that complemented that of the longitudinal panel and of the civil servants. We opted to concentrate on early adolescents and to follow them along the first years of adolescence. This a very neglected age group in terms of research on this topic despite the fact that this stage of development (physical, social, cognitive and emotional) is a key one as they move away from the family domain and enter a public sphere with growing autonomy. In this process they are exposed to a variety of groups with differing power/ability to socialize them in terms of laws, rules, norms, authority, i.e. that evoke different levels of trust and that probably also differ in terms of legitimacy they carry.

## **ABSTRACT OF THE PROJECT**

The programme of research proposed here focuses on the way in which laws, rules and procedures are implemented over time and how this defines the legitimacy of key institutions to democracy. We propose to analyze how this legitimacy of key institutions is daily constructed, or jeopardized, by exploring the contacts between citizens and civil servants and its implication on human rights and violence. Most of the issues raised in the present research programme demand a long-haul perspective and contributions from different fields of knowledge. Our first challenges will be to establish consensus among the different disciplines represented in the Centre about this terms. The project is an innovative proposal in the Southern hemisphere and will focus on the situation in Brazil, but international comparisons will be explored when possible. Therefore, we also propose to consolidate and expand an international network that will lead to the establishment of cross-national studies, and the expansion of NEV's international presence as well as an increase in the output of international publications. The CEPID is the programme that provides not only a structure to develop this effort, that involves a complexity of social and political problems, but also include investment in activities of education and transfer of knowledge.

# 1. PROGRAMMED ACTIVITIES

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SECOND YEAR: JULY 2014-JUNE 2015

## 1.1. THE RESEARCH PROGRAMME

In the original project, in the second year of the research programme the following research activities would take place:

A) Pilot studies to develop the data collecting tools. Pilot studies using different qualitative techniques such as open interviews, observations and focus groups, were to be used to design the different data collecting tools for: 1) the panel questionnaire for the key study areas; 2) the study with members of the civil and military police forces, and with municipal civil servants, and 3) the study with early adolescents. By the end of the year all field piloting was to have been completed. The pilot studies were expected to provide data to be used for papers refining the conceptual framework and hypothesis, well as to document the different stages of the research programme.

B) The first set of data collection with residents, municipal civil servants, as well as police officer (military and civil) in the key areas for the study; also the first wave of data collection with the early adolescents' cohort in the same areas.

C) Qualitative data was to be collected through open ended interviews and focus groups discussions: 1- in the case of the early adolescents study the goal was to fine tune the language used while securing continued comparativeness of the data collected over the years as the cohort matured; 2- in the study with adults residents of the key study areas, the qualitative study was to be carried out with a sub-sample of the longitudinal panel that had contact over the previous year with the key public services to explore their past experiences with such service, their perceptions of how such interactions occur today, and the trust and legitimacy such agencies evoke.

D) Some key institutions were to be selected for case studies (defined on the basis of their salience and importance to residents daily activities). Institutional case studies were to be the theme of PhD thesis and Master's dissertations.

E) All public and private schools in the areas selected were to be identified with the objective to identify early adolescents to take part in the study on how youth develop.

F) Papers. The pilot studies will provide data to be used for papers refining the conceptual framework and hypothesis well as to document the different stages of the research programme.

## **1.2. EDUCATION**

One international seminar to take place in 2014 on new technologies applied to education for human rights, democracy and violence. Calls for contributors will be made through USP's network of international universities with which the university holds formal working agreements.

## **1.3. KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER**

Hold an international seminar on the challenges and opportunities for knowledge transfer in the Social Sciences.

## **1.4. OTHER ACTIVITIES PROGRAMMED FOR THE SECOND YEAR**

- **FIRST SEMESTER:** Monthly internal workshops shared through video conferencing with our international partners and International Advisory Board to discuss the initial field work (February, March, April, May and June). In July, partners will be invited to send one fellow (post Ph.D or Ph.D student) to spend a month working on joint papers with our fellows and graduate students. (5 joint papers expected)
- **SECOND SEMESTER:** An international workshop with partners and International Advisory Board to produce a balance of results achieved so far both in terms of the theoretical as well as empirical advances. (8 joint papers are expected to result)

## 2. THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ADVANCES

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### 2.1. THE LONGITUDINAL PANEL WITH RESIDENTS IN KEY AREAS

The longitudinal panel with residents of the key areas focused this past year on the design and preparation of the questionnaire to be used in the longitudinal panel- the community survey. The development of this instrument required multiple steps, each one informed by data coming from the field: from exploratory open ended interviews, through the development of a preliminary version of the questionnaire then tested in a pre-pilot, followed by a review of the instrument. This was followed by two pre-tests and two focus group discussions to check the questions used to measure the more complex concepts.

The topics and the design of the questions were informed by the literature review, plus the contents of open interviews conducted by NEV researchers along the in 1990s, as well as the accumulated experience of seven waves of a survey applied between 1999-2013 in São Paulo and two in Brazil. The literature review, and later on our consultations with experts, combined with the exploratory interviews, the pre- pilot and pre-tests allowed a critical review of every question used. The specific steps taken, the definition of the concepts being investigated, and the means to measure these are described in topic 3.1 of this report.

The result is a fine tuned instrument that will allow comparisons with international data, but that also allow us to test hypothesis pertinent to our historical, social and political context. This means that new variables were included and broader sets of relations explored. The instrument thus innovates not only because brings the role of local administration into play but because as new components are brought to the field to answer questions such as:

- Do experiences with different sources of experiences interact in the respect for laws?
- What if legitimacy co-exists with lack of trust?
- What if some abuse of use of force by the police is deemed to be legitimate, even by those who do not trust the police?

- Would fear of being victim of violent crime be related to greater freedom granted to the police?
- Would this greater freedom to use force, including lethal force be the result of a thwarted perception of efficiency?
- Would it be possible to identify gradient of “degrees of freedom” attributed to some actions by the police?
- Can we determine the boundaries for this “freedom” to use force?

The questionnaire developed incorporates these questions. Data collection in the eight key areas and in the cross sectional study is to be finished and the first wave of data ready for analysis by the 25<sup>th</sup> of July.

## 2.2. CIVIL SERVANTS, LEGITIMACY AND TRUST

To develop the tools to be used with civil servants, we had to rely heavily on the literature on one dimension of public services: that of the criminal justice system, for this is the area of public administration that has accumulated more empirical studies, at least on the on the issue of legitimacy and trust. Thus in this past year we concentrated on doing exploratory fieldwork using open ended interviews: first with police officers from both civil and military police forces as well as a case study on police community relations, a case study of a Special Court, and interview with local municipal administrator.

The interviews with police officers allowed progress in the development: of questions to measure key concepts, of strategies to gain access to policemen/women and the hypothesis to be tested. The later can be extended to other civil servants in the municipality, as well as judges and clerical staff in local courts.

Through the concept of legitimacy, the idea of 'police authorities' was explored from the viewpoint of police officers. These exploratory results suggest that the idea of authority is strongly related to the legal aspect of the professional- ' the police officer' and not to the way policing is exercised. Among the military police, this interpretation could be the result of their internalization of this institution’s codes, norms and regulations. If so, this would mean that they place more emphasis on their internal audience (respecting internal codes of conduct) than on the public they serve. Among the civil police, the emphasis is on the legal aspects present in their training. Despite these differences police officers interviewed, from both police forces, expressed the same feeling of frustration: in their view the police lost their authority,

and as result are no longer respected as they were in the past. Moreover, they express that this loss affects both the institution police as well as the individuals that represent the institution.

Still surprisingly, they attribute this loss of authority not to a resistance by people to obey the law but to moral issues. While discussing this loss some police officers drew a connection between the frail exercise of authority and the type of relations the police have with citizens. Thus, there seems to be some awareness, albeit no perception of causal connections, between the quality of interactions with citizens and respect for the police. Still the police officers interviewed did not relate their daily exercise of authority and their rights to enforce laws from the perspective of citizens- their legitimacy. On the positive side police officers interviewed express they have some idea that judgments that people make about them matter and if improved could help to regain 'the respect they need'.

The data from the exploratory open-ended interviews also highlighted the conceptual and methodological challenges to measure the legitimacy of institutions. One challenge was how to translate concepts related to legitimacy the actual activities of the police. First, we cannot speak of 'the police', because there are two institutions with very different organizations and ideologies. This is a major obstacle to the work of the police in Brazil.

Historically, the two police forces (the preventive and the judicial) do not appear to work in a partnership but appear to co-exist in an unstable relationship fraught with conflict and mutual criticism. This raises questions about the role that such relationship (or lack of) can play on legitimacy. Can there be differences in the legitimacy of the two police? If so: what does it mean for a policemen to be recognized by their own institution, as well as by the other? What affects their self-legitimacy? In the military police, order is maintained mainly by the obligation to obey and the prohibition to question, by fear, and not by consent. This leads to the second question: what is self-legitimacy for a policemen who is part of a militarized structure? These are key differences between our police institutions addressed and those from an Anglo-American tradition, prevalent in the literature<sup>1</sup>. There seems to be more parallels between the Brazilian context and Africa, the later studied by Tankebe (2009).

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<sup>1</sup> Our pre-tests applied in April 28-29, 2015, have confirmed data about the perception of the police by individuals: most of the people do not differ between the Military Police, responsible for street and preventive policing, and the Civil Police, responsible for investigating crimes and carrying out criminal procedures.

## 2.3. EARLY ADOLESCENTS LEGAL SOCIALIZATION PROCESS AND TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS

The study of the process of legal socialization of early adolescents led to important theoretical and methodological advances in this past year: in particular to the development of the conceptual framework to study the development of trust and the process by means of which legitimacy develops throughout adolescence.

The expression “legal socialization” is used in the literature to refer to the process of social learning by means of which social norms and orientation to different social authorities is internalized (Trinkner and Cohn, 2014; Jeleniewski, 2014). “Legal socialization” encompasses the process through which the legitimacy of rules and laws, and the authorities that enforce these, may or may not affect the decision of individuals to violate or to comply with the rules (Cohn and White, 1990; Trinkner and Cohn, 2014; Jeleniewski, 2014).

This framework highlights the importance of different authorities for the construction of legitimacy. It reveals that in addition to the role that legal authorities (police and justice system officials) play, there is enough evidence that parents and school authorities are as relevant as the legal authorities to the process of development of legitimacy and confidence in laws and in democratic institutions (Trinkner and Cohn, 2014; Jeleniewski, 2014).

In our approach, the role that the peer group plays in this process is also included as they can play an important role in this socialization process. It is surprising that the peer group has received little attention from the literature. Though very predominant in studies about deviance and juvenile delinquency the role of the peer group in legal socialization is generally ignored.

In terms of refining the research design and methodology, the year was used to develop a detailed research project, apply for permission to interview early adolescents from a National Ethical Committee, and to design preliminary interview schedules exploring means and techniques to discuss rule, laws and justice with children.

An interview schedule has been designed to focus on structured sets of questions according to those experiences of socialization that early adolescents are likely to have in different spheres (legal and non-legal) in their families, schools, communities, and with the police (legal system), as well as through their interactions with peers. The research questions deal with: the concepts

of laws and rules, interaction with different authorities, the legitimacy and confidence attributed to authorities, as well as their experiences of direct and indirect victimization.

A preliminary open interview schedule was applied to a small group of early adolescents from a public (state) school and this led a review of the schedule which was then applies to children living within the boundaries of three key areas for the study, in public and private school. This allowed the team to refine the interview schedule as well as to have a clearer perspective of the challenges to collect data from this age group: means to have to access to early adolescents, the data collection instrument format- question wording, length of the interview and tailoring language to the stage of cognitive development. The greater challenge is to develop a dynamic, participatory and even fun questionnaire that provokes curiosity and sustains their attention. The pre-test also highlighted the substantial role that socioeconomic characteristics may play in the legal socialization, in compliance with laws, in the experiences with the police, and the exposure to violence.

# 3. THE RESEARCH PROGRAMME

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## THE RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT AND RESULTS SO FAR.

### 3.1. THE LONGITUDINAL PANEL WITH RESIDENTS IN KEY AREAS:

The Process of Developing Data the Collection Tools

#### 3.1.1. LITERATURE REVIEW AND CONCEPTUAL DEFINITIONS

The study the relationship between the community and local administration consists of a longitudinal survey panel in three waves (2015, 2016, 2017) in which the contacts between the public and authorities will be the focus of attention. Because we have chosen to collect data from eight key areas of the city, representing different stages of urban consolidation, and thus access or lack of access to services, to control for an eventual bias in the panel we chose to conduct a cross sectional survey using the same questionnaire.

The development of the questionnaire followed this sequence:

- A) Re-reading the transcripts of interviews conducted by NEV researchers during the 1990s (reported in the first annual report).
- B) Reviewing data from seven waves of surveys conducted by NEV between 1999-2013 in São Paulo, two of which were also conducted across the country.
- C) Reviewing the literature in particular the international *cross-national surveys on the theme*.
- D) Consulting with external researchers in order to refining the methods and concepts.

The CEPID project explores how the legitimacy of and trust on different public institutions is built in daily life in the city of São Paulo. This study investigates the São Paulo population over time, focusing on interactions with public institutions. Based on this goal, one of the first challenges was to develop a questionnaire that could measure the key concepts involved in this process of internalizing laws, granting the state the right to rule, including in this process both the experiences with law as applied by local administrators and members of the criminal justice

system. Another challenge was to investigate the relations between legitimacy and trust. Tyler<sup>2</sup> has emphasized that legitimacy is related to the internalization of norms and the willingness to cooperate with the authorities, rather than being subject to them. In this sense, legitimacy would be more the result of positive feelings about the exercise of power than of negative feelings, that is, a willingness to obey the laws by recognizing the right of institutions to exercise authority and not by fear and punishment. This means that legitimacy is linked directly to how public servants enforce the laws. Factors such as respect and fair treatment, fairness, transparency and respect for rules, key elements of what Tyler calls “procedural justice” are aspects of public service delivery. Concepts such as trust, moral and legal alignment, effectiveness (formal controls), collective efficacy and social capital (forms of informal control) are components of legitimacy. Trust is considered an essential element of legitimacy. Legitimacy requires the presence of trust. But what if the legitimacy of an authority (the right to act in a certain way) comes from fear or coercion? Would this be a false form of legitimacy? These are questions that have emerged from literature review and the construction of data collection instruments.

More recently the literature on procedural justice has been proposing that legitimacy is a dialogical construction (Bottoms and Tankebe, 2012), that is, established in everyday contacts between authorities and the public. The quality of interactions defines how the public in general obey the authorities. Also according to Tyler, the way civil servants, police officers, prison wardens, judges, etc., in sum those who represent the institutions, act in relation to the public is the most important element for institutional trust. The quality of this interaction matters more for trust than the benefits individual can accrue, or the perceived efficiency of the outcome.

Thus, civil servants can cultivate legitimacy when they interact with the public in a manner considered fair, transparent, and equitable: *“for institutions to flourish, they need to demonstrate to citizens that they are trustworthy and that they possess the authority to govern”* (Jackson, Jonathan et al., 2014). The quality of everyday interaction between authorities and the public would be essential for the maintenance of legitimacy and trust in the authorities. This means that the questionnaire would have to measure the quality of the different contacts between the public and the institution selected for the study.

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<sup>2</sup> Tyler and Jackson, 2013; Tyler, T. and Fagan, J, 2008; Sunshine and Tyler, 2003; Tyler, 1990.

Other elements also play a role in compliance with laws: a key element is the presence of *legal and moral alignment* between the authorities and the public. The willingness to obey is high as long as the values of the authorities are shared with the public. The broader the values are shared, the lower the effort authorities have to use to control deviance.

Informal controls are the second type of control explored in this research programme. The main types of informal controls are *social capital* (as used by Putnam, 1993, 1995), and *collective efficacy* (as studied by Sampson, 2012). The concept of social capital (Putnam, 1993) is related to the engagement of a community and its willingness and ability to develop mutual cooperation strategies, carrying out interventions to secure the common good. Social capital is anchored on the recognition of an interdependent and reciprocal relationship among community members. Its effectiveness depends on a number of factors such as shared values (*moral alignment*), *interpersonal trust* and it is evidenced in actual participation in local organizations.

The organization of a community to deal with local difficult/challenging problems, is one of the themes of Sampson's work (2012). Departing from classical studies on social disorganization Sampson's points out a collective efficacy can facilitate community action, specially when confronting challenging problems such as crime and violence and a fast response is demanded. A fast response demands strong social cohesion and high levels of interpersonal trust<sup>3</sup>. This means that residents' willingness to obey the laws and to respect rules also depend on the collective efficacy of the neighborhood, or the ability of community members to control deviant behavior. Thus willingness to obey the laws, the legitimacy of local power and support for social control are effected by social and organizational characteristics of the neighborhood as well as by the perceived moral alignment between residents and local authorities.

Regarding the role of formal controls, the research focuses on legitimacy. The concept of legitimacy involves three dimensions: compliance with laws, moral and legal alignment, and trust and confidence (Jackson, 2013; Tyler and Jackson, 2014). The concept of legitimacy as a motivating force for people to comply with the law, was operationalized as:

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<sup>3</sup> Some aspects related to a third type of control such as intra-family relationships are explored in the ongoing survey "Early adolescents legal socialization process and trust in Institutions".

*“(1) people’s authorization of the legal authority to dictate appropriate behavior and (2) people’s trust and confidence that legal authorities are honest and act in ways that have citizens’ best interests at heart” (Tyler & Jackson, 2014, p. 78).*

The questionnaire was developed to measure moral alignment and formal and informal controls at two levels:

- i) the public- the willingness to obey an authority depends on a type of vertical alignment in relation to the public;
- ii) the horizontal alignment in the neighborhood, i.e., where the existence of such shared values is a determining factor for of both- collective efficacy and control of deviant behavior among neighbors.

One of the main research questions is: How do legal and moral alignments, in the public sphere and in the neighborhood, relate to willingness to obey the laws? In theory neighborhoods with higher social capital and collective efficacy should cooperate more with the authorities, if they perceive that they share the same values as authorities, they should obey more the laws than others. In other words, the authorities would be more legitimate where they convince the public that they share legal and moral values.

A research challenge at this stage was the operationalization of some rather abstract concepts in ways to ensure that the essence of the concept is captured by the question and this makes sense to a wide public. To solve this problem, the questionnaire was developed combining: examples of question wording and types of scales identified in the literature review with previous models used by NEV and testing these in the field. The following techniques were used: structured open interviews, attitudes scales, and closed questions. One exploratory (pre-pilot) set of interviews was followed by two proper pre-tests and by focus group discussions. To finalize the questionnaire, NEV held a weeklong workshop with two international consultants, Professors Jonathan Jackson and Ben Bradford.

### **3.1.2. DEVELOPING DATA COLLECTION TOOLS: METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES AND DECISIONS MADE**

Developing data collection tools involved a pre-pilot study and two pre-tests, which were conducted using the PAPI method<sup>4</sup> to interview a total of 132 people. NEV staff conducted the pre-pilot study while IBOPE’s staff conducted the two pre-tests, all of which took in place in

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<sup>4</sup> Paper and Pencil Interview

locations with similar characteristics to the studies' key areas. The pre-tests evaluated the following aspects:

- A) How to introduce the research to the interviewees;
- B) Procedures – how to read the questions, presentation and handling of the scale cards;
- C) Identification of interviewees' reactions moreover signs that they did not understand the questions;
- D) Attention and interest of the interviewees to the different sets of question;
- E) The use of different types of scale;
- F) The flow of the questionnaire – changing the order of sets of questions answers;
- G) Length of the interview, and so forth.

### **Preliminary studies conducted by NEV during the 1990s**

The first stage of building the questionnaire, as described in the previous report(2013-2014) consisted in a review of the transcripts of the 220 open ended interviews by the NEV researchers in the projects “Ideologia Autoritária na vida cotidiana” [Authoritarian Ideology in Everyday Life] (1991-1994) and “Continuidade Autoritária e Construção da Democracia” [Authoritarian Continuity and the Construction of Democracy] (1993-1999). Even though this material had been collected in different contexts and for other purposes, the interviewees, from distinct profiles, shared perceptions and experiences about public services that have assisted present-day researchers in identifying what had changed and what had remained the same 20 years later. A number of aspects indicated that it was possible to parallel our contemporary issues with questions posed in the 1990s.

The transcripts were used to identify the shared perceptions and experiences about public services, among respondents from different social economic backgrounds. This exercise revealed that during the 1990s there was a prevailing negative view regarding of public services and a feeling of vulnerability and even fear of the state in terms of its potential to perpetrate abuse of power. The state was perceived as more of threat than a source of support negligence or any kind of power abuse.

Respondents identified three aspects related to this negative view:

- A) Structural problems: the overall conditions of public services and perceptions of bad management, allied with lack of resources;

- B) Procedural justice: problems with public assistance, especially regarding the absence of an amiable and attentive service (there were several reports of cases of negligence, lack of diligence, rudeness, indifference and coldness to citizens), as well as instability in quality of service delivery – there were no institutional mechanisms to secure that the service delivered would be good or at least satisfactory,
- C) Efficacy: results were compromised by unexplainable delays, lack of response and solutions to the demands brought by the public to the services.

Another relevant issue was a perception of the strength and power inequality established in the relationship between citizens and public service providers. For the interviewees, public service counters would often be an opportunity for public servants to initiate a relation of power abuse and domination over the individuals seeking services, rather than delivering rights to the population. Socioeconomic inequality, allied with discrepancy in accessing information would worsen the powerlessness of certain social groups. For the most part, the interviewees indicated that the reception at public service desks varied according to distinction and status (situations in which the interaction could result in a fortuitous exchange of favors), privileging people from higher educational level (those who know their rights). Thus, only those with distinction and status had influence to ensure greater respect from public service providers.

### **Developing tools for the panel study**

#### *Open-ended interviews: the Pre-Pilot*

Individual interviews were carried out following a structured schedule, which combined open ended questions with scales. Pairs of NEV researchers conducted 12 interviews between October 2014 and January 2015. The questionnaire consisted of 86 questions organized in 11 sections. This interview schedule soon enough was assessed as not viable, as the interviews lasted on average two and a half hours, and some up to 3 hours. The interviews were carried out at the home of respondents, all followed the PAPI method and had their audios recorded as well.

In those encounters, the researchers explored: how the interviewees understood the questions; doubts provoked by the wording and the vocabulary used. NEV researchers also sought to identify everyday life situations to be used in the actual panel survey.

To circumvent the length of the interview problem and to secure we had tested all the questions initially designed, a strategy was adopted of breaking up the sections of the

questionnaire and applying different sets of questions to different respondents. Thus every respondent answered 2/3 of the full interview schedule. This took on average 2 hours, This was still too long as this had a negative impact in the most sensitive questions: those about violence, the police and the judiciary.

This process revealed that it was essential to exclude questions, improve question wording, and to define which types of scales to use. Results showed that:

- 1) Respondents were quite willing to respond to questions about their neighborhood;
- 2) There was the need to further reduce the number of questions and of alternatives of response within questions, and
- 3) It was not feasible to measure knowledge about specific laws – such as Maria da Penha Law, Rights of Consumers, Adolescent and Child Statute, etc. – respondents knew very little about the contents of specific laws.

#### *The First Pre-test*

The preliminary questionnaire produced after the findings of the Pre-Pilot was further refined after discussions with the staff of the Instituto de Pesquisa de Opinião Pública [Institute of Research of Public Opinion - IBOPE] who would conduct the pretest. A few adjustments were necessary based on the experiences reported by IBOPE when training their field interviewers. The survey version used in the first pretest contained 74 questions, 6 of which were open, divided into 11 sections<sup>5</sup>.

NEV staff accompanied field interviewers, and between the 5<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> of March 2015, followed their team as 96 household interviews were carried out using the PAPI method, within 8 sectors of São Paulo, representing the research key areas. They conducted 12 interviews per area, and all field activities were monitored by 11 researchers from NEV, who observed the interviews in order to assess how respondents reacted to the questions and the difficulties faced by interviewers when handling the questions: sequence, questions to be skipped-depending on the answers provided to the previous question, respondents doubts and so forth.

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<sup>5</sup> Neighborhood (9 questions), Social Capital (5 questions), Interpersonal Trust (3 questions), Fear (6 questions), Victimization (1 question) Complying with laws (7 questions), Police (18 questions) Justice (7 questions), Political and Institutional Trust (3 questions) and Human Rights (1 question), and questions of control concerning the socio-demographic profile (14 questions).

Overall, there was good receptiveness on the part of respondents. Most respondents seemed motivated to talk about their experiences and their daily lives in the neighborhood. Respondents appeared to be engaged throughout the interview, and often they were surprised by issues that they are not used to think about, even when the issues are important to life in society. When asked about the possibility of participating in the research again, answering again the questions the following year, 90% of respondents said they would participate, which is an important factor in engaging respondents in a longitudinal research.

At this stage, the average length of the interviews was 57 minutes, with variations according to the profile of respondents. Younger respondents and those with higher education more easily understood the questions posed, which made conducting the interviews faster for these audiences.

The time to complete each questionnaire proved to be a problem not only because of its cost, but also because of respondent fatigue and loss of interest<sup>6</sup> throughout the interview, affecting the quality of the answers. In addition, it was necessary to inform respondents about the length of the interview before the interview which led to a number of losses.

In addition to respondent fatigue, we noticed that weather conditions such as a very hot day could be an obstacle for good data collection. The first household pre-test was conducted in the late summer, a period in which heat and intense sunshine throughout the day caused a nuisance. This factor is particularly important because issues of trust lead most of the interviews to be carried out standing outside the door or at the gate of the house, causing discomfort for both the interviewee and the interviewer. This period of the year can also be problematic as heavy rains at the end of the day hinder fieldwork. Because of these problems, the best moment for data collection is autumn/winter, when temperatures are cooler and there is little rain.

A nominal satisfaction scale of 5 points replaced the scale measurement, with the score from 0 to 10 only being used for the evaluation of public service. However, fieldwork demonstrated that the grading scale increased subjectivity because of the meaning assigned to each score varied greatly among respondents: while for some respondents 5 is very low, for others it is an

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<sup>6</sup> Some participants would get impatient asking about how many questions to go, others just interrupted the interview as result in this pre-test we had three incomplete questionnaires.

average grade. The responses also indicated that the scale was used dichotomously, with little dispersion of answers, as the answers tended to concentrate on the numbers 0, 5, 8 and 10.

The use of scale types such as, "agree", "disagree", "strongly disagree" etc., proved to be a complex and confusing measure of compliance. Respondents were confused about how to answer, especially when the questions involved complex ideas. Rereading questions and repeating the points scale was also problematic because it increased the interview length of the interview and the respondents' fatigue.

Before the pre-test it was decided to keep some open-ended questions, especially those involving the central research concepts, in order to assist the interpretation of results and to enrich further analysis. The open-ended questions seek to understand the following: why some individuals do not obey laws, disagreements with police and local government decisions, and to identify reasons why individuals would be afraid of the police.

This version of the questionnaire measured citizen contact with a larger number of public services, such as health service, education, and local administration. The inclusion of these themes extended the questionnaire and after this pre-test it was decided that this list should be reduced to cover only the services used more often<sup>7</sup>. After the pre-test, the research team reviewed all the field observation, met with the group that collected the data, field reports were exchanged between observers and IBOPE (the polling institute) and all the problems, scales, and questions extensively discussed. Data collected in this pre-test underwent a statistical analysis to help identify redundant items to be removed.

#### *Expert Review*

An internal workshop was held from March 23<sup>rd</sup> to the 27<sup>th</sup> with researchers Jonathan Jackson (London School of Economics) and Ben Bradford (University of Oxford), whose work has contributed to the theoretical and methodological framework of data collection instruments. This weeklong seminar produced very fruitful dialogue with time for the presentation and discussion of each stage of the research, during which the guests provided important advise. In the longitudinal study with the community, the main issues discussed were related to the measurement of concepts in different contexts. The guests had experience with similar

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<sup>7</sup> For example, schools are currently being studied in the research, 'Early adolescents legal socialization process and trust in Institutions,' conducted by NEV.

instruments with the European Social Survey (ESS), designed to collect data in 30 different European countries.

The debate made it clear that although the concepts (legitimacy, trust, procedural justice, effectiveness, moral alignment, etc.) are the same across countries, their content and the boundaries- between what is acceptable and what is not, varies greatly from culture to culture. Thus, one of the most interesting results of NEV's longitudinal survey will be to identify how these boundary lines are drawn in the Brazilian case, to understand what situations are considered acceptable or not and why. Given the constraints of violence in daily life, and the structure, performance, and historical abuse of force by the police in Brazil, other variables must necessarily comprise confidence/trust and the legitimacy of institutions. Thus, we have included questions about the fear of violence, victimization, attitudes towards violence in conflict resolution, and fear of the police, as well as, the degree the use of force by the police that is acceptable.

#### *The Second Pre-test*

The second pre-test consisted of 24 residential interviews using the PAPI method, conducted by IBOPE on April 28, 2015, within 8 sectors representing the 8 key areas of the research. Once again, NEV researchers accompanied the interviewers in the field.

The version of the questionnaire used in the second pretest had 74 questions, 5 of which were open-ended, the questions were spread through into 11 sections<sup>8</sup>. The aim of this pre-test was to evaluate the changes made in the satisfaction scales, which varied from ordinal to nominal. The scales agree / disagree were changed, most of the time replaced by frequency ranges. This version of the survey also introduced questions about the local administration, and revised questions regarding the distinctions between police forces and the limits on the use of force by the police.

No need for changes was identified in the length of time it took to administer the questionnaire, as the average time for the interview was 57 minutes. In addition to age and education, the variable that influenced the length of the interview was the intensity of the interviewee's

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<sup>8</sup>Neighborhood (6 questions), City Hall (5 questions), Social Capital (6 questions), Interpersonal trust (2 questions), Fear and attitudes towards violence (6 questions), obedience to the laws (6 questions), victimization (1 question), Police (20 questions), Justice (7 questions), political and institutional trust (3 questions) and human rights (1 question), as well as control questions on socio demographic profiles (11 questions).

contact with the institutions (city hall, police, and justice). This relationship was explored by filter questions and answered only by part of the respondents. Respondent fatigue, due to the length of the questionnaire, continued and as result two persons dropped-out during the interview, and a few others gave signs of losing interest by the last third of the questionnaire.

In terms of themes, we maintained the questions about contact with and evaluations of local administrations (Subprefeituras), the police, and the justice system. It is in these interactions that the issue of legitimacy stands out because the users do not elect these service providers and their submission to these powers is not optional. This perspective allows us to focus on two types of contacts: those initiated by the population through various demands, and those by the public administration, such as being stopped by the police, being fined by the municipality, or being called to court. The same set of criteria is used to assess these institutions: legal and moral alignment, efficiency, impartiality (of the decision making process), and institutional trust.

Sensitive topics such as victimization can create tension and mistrust in certain situations, such as discussing issues related to the performance of police and/or drug trafficking. This requires respect for privacy during the interview. Although respondents still had difficulty understanding some issues, in general, the latest version of the questionnaire caused less confusion than the first pre-test.

### **3.1.3. THE FINAL QUESTIONNAIRE**

#### *The final questionnaire*

The final version of the questionnaire consists of 69 questions, divided into 11 sections. The following section of this report presents the themes and concepts developed in each section of the questionnaire, with examples of questions used to measure each theme, and the number of questions related with that theme (See Appendix 5.1.).

INDEX	HYPOTHESIS	QUESTIONS
<p><b>LIFE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD</b></p> <p>Measure satisfaction and stability in the neighborhood</p>	<p>Higher stability is expected in areas with higher community involvement and interpersonal trust.</p>	<p>P01) How long have you been living in this neighborhood?</p> <p>P02) When did you move to this house?</p> <p>P05) If you could choose, would you continue to live in the same neighborhood or would you move out? Continue to live here / Move out</p> <p>P66) Is this house: A) Owned by the family, all paid for but no documents; B) Owned by the family, all paid for and all documents; C) Owned by the family, still paying for it; D) Rented; E) Borrowed (by employer, relative, or else); F) Others.</p>
<p><b>NEIGHBORHOOD ATTACHMENT</b></p> <p>Explores how the locals see the neighborhood.</p>	<p>Neighborhood dissatisfaction could reduce social ties and/or indicates a tendency to change, creating neighborhood instability and weakening informal controls.</p>	<p>P03) Since you moved to this neighborhood, would you say TODAY this area is: A) a better place to live; B) a worse place to live; C) no changes; it was always good; D) no changes; it was always bad</p> <p>P06) Which services exist in your neighborhood? P06A) (If the service exists) Considering the quality and quantity of each service in your neighborhood how satisfied are you? A) Shops/ commerce areas; B) Places for leisure; C) Green areas (squares and parks); D) Public libraries; E) Public schools; F) Public Health Service; G) Policing; H) Public transportation ; J) Water supply; K) Electrical power; I) Garbage collection; M) Street lighting.</p>

<p><b>PERCEPTION OF PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION</b></p> <p>Vandalism, anti social behavior</p>	<p>Disorder perceptions is related both to the authority legitimacy losses (control institutions unable to contain this disorder) and to low collective efficacy (inability to control behavior in the neighborhood).</p>	<p>P07) Thinking about the conditions of your NEIGHBORHOOD today, in general, how often would you say there is: A) Graffiti on the walls / houses; B) Trash or waste thrown on the pavement/streets/vacant lots and streams; C) Very loud music during the night; D) Abandoned cars; E) Illegal drugs use in public areas.</p>
<p><b>SOCIAL CAPITAL</b></p> <p>Associativism and collective action.</p>	<p>Willingness to participate in collective activities is a sign of social capital, collective efficacy and institutional trust.</p>	<p>P11) In general, how well do you know your neighbors: A) Don't know them; B) only know by sight; C) talk, but are not friends; D) know them and are friends.</p> <p>P14) How often do you: A) attend neighborhood meetings to discuss community problems; B) attend meetings involving local officials (municipal civil servants) to discuss community problems; C) participate in local associations and councils.</p> <p>Only in case of answers: "rarely" and "never". P14A) Why you do not attend/participate? A) have no time; B) not interested; C) have no information; D) do not see any result; E) there is no such meeting/activity;</p> <p>P15) Over the last 12 months: A) participated in a protest or demonstration; B) signed a petition</p>
<p><b>INTERPERSONAL TRUST</b></p> <p>Trustful relationship both in private and public spheres.</p>	<p>It is assumed that interpersonal trust has an impact on the interaction quality, strengthening cohesion ties and willingness participation.</p>	<p>P16) Could you tell me how much you trust or do not trust: A) ordinary people in general; B) family members; C) your friends; D) your neighbors; E) your co-workers / schoolmates; F) unknown persons</p>

		<p>P17) I am going to describe to you a few situations and whether they have ever happened to you: Please, tell me what are the chances that you will: A) ask for information from a stranger on the street; B) ask someone to watch your belongings for a few minutes; C) lend your mobile phone to a stranger.</p>
<p><b>COLLECTIVE EFFICACY</b></p> <p>Perceptions on vertical (institutional) and horizontal (community) control over public spaces and unexpected behaviors. Willingness to act for the well being.</p>	<p>It is assumed that the higher is collective efficacy in the neighborhood, the higher is the ability to area control and oversee deviant behavior.</p>	<p>P04) When you think about the streets, squares and parks in your neighborhood how much you would say that. A) People are proud of such areas?; B) Residents care for such areas; C) Local authorities care for such areas?</p> <p>P13) I am going to describe some situations and would like you to tell me, in your opinion if your neighbors would try, or not try, to prevent such things from happening: A) That a child is severely beaten by the parents; B) That children or youth graffiti a building; C) That elderly people be assaulted; D) That policemen beat up and insult youth</p>
<p><b>LEGAL AND NORMATIVE ALIGNMENT</b></p> <p>Questions addressing perception of shared values with the community and institutions.</p>	<p>Regarding the informal controls, the higher is the moral alignment, higher is the interpersonal trust, social cohesion and the organization of maintenance and defense of the values.</p> <p>Regarding the formal controls, the higher is the alignment, the higher is the institutional legitimacy and obedience to</p>	<p>P12) In general based on your contacts, how much would you say that your neighbors respect the laws: would you say that they respect the laws the same way you do?</p> <p>P23) I am going to read to you a series of phrases and would like you to tell whether you feel this happens and if so, how often: E) That what the law considers express what people think?</p> <p>P33) Now, considering the police in your neighborhood: G) act according to what you believe is right.</p>

	<p>laws based on the authority recognition rather than sanction fear.</p>	
<p><b>CONTACT WITH INSTITUTIONS</b></p> <p>Institutional contacts in lifetime and over the last two years.</p>	<p>The everyday interaction between citizen and government is a key element to maintaining confidence and institutional legitimacy.</p>	<p><i>Contact with City Hall or local administration</i></p> <p>P08) Have you ever in your lifetime gone to the City Hall or the local administration to request some service or information?</p> <p>P08A) In the last two years, did you go to the City Hall or the local administration to request some service or information?</p> <p>P08B) Why did you ever go to the City Hall or the local administration to request some service or information?</p> <p>P09) Were you ever been called or summoned by the Municipality?</p> <p>P09A) Were you called or summoned by the Municipality in the last 2 years?</p> <p>P09B) Why were you called or summoned by the Municipality or the local administration?</p> <p><i>Contact with the police</i></p> <p>P28) In the last 2 years, have you called, or contact, to the police in Sao Paulo state?</p> <p>P28A) For what type of assistance?</p> <p>P28B) Thinking about the last time you contacted the police in Sao Paulo state, how did you make this contact?</p>

		<p>P29) Why have you not sought any assistance from the police in the last two years in Sao Paulo state?</p> <p>P30) Have you ever in your life contacted the police in Sao Paulo state?</p> <p>P31) In the last two years in Sao Paulo state, have you been stopped by the police?</p> <p>P32) And have you ever been stopped by the police in the State of Sao Paulo?</p> <p><i>Contact with Justice</i></p> <p>P52) Have you ever gone to court on some demand?</p> <p>P52B) Why you never went to court?</p> <p>P53) Have you ever been called to court?</p> <p>P53A) Why you were called?</p>
<p><b>INSTITUTIONAL TRUST</b></p> <p>Institutional trust according to respondents.</p>	<p>According to Jackson and Sunshine, the confidence is higher when people see the authorities and civil servants representing the social values, norms and behaviors in which they are aligned.</p>	<p>P10) Could you please tell me how much you trust or do not trust the municipal workers of Sao Paulo city?</p> <p>P27) When you think about police, what is the first thing that comes to your mind? <i>[Open ended question]</i></p> <p>P43A) thinking about the Military Police, would you say that: A) Respect the Military Police in Sao Paulo state? B) The military police officers in São Paulo are honest?; C) The military police officers in São Paulo act according with the law</p>

		<p>P44A) Thinking about the Civil Police, would you say that: A) Respect the Civil Police in Sao Paulo state?; B) The civil police officers in São Paulo are honest?; C) The civil police officers in São Paulo act according with the law</p> <p>P45) Thinking about the police in general, in Sao Paulo state, would you say that: A) Respect the Police in Sao Paulo state?; B) The police officers in São Paulo are honest?; C) The police officers in São Paulo act according with the law</p> <p>P48) Could you please tell me how much you trust or do not trust police in Sao Paulo state?</p> <p>P55) Could you please tell me how much you trust or do not trust justice in Brazil?</p> <p>P58) Can you tell me how often you feel that: A) civil servants really care about their work and their responsibilities; B) those in power work for the common good; C) government uses tax money correctly.</p>
<p><b>PROCEDURAL JUSTICE</b></p> <p>Institutional performance perceptions under the aspect of fairness and procedure adopted by authorities in terms of making decision and treating citizens.</p>	<p>Respect, fairness, transparency and procedural justice are fundamental aspects of institutional assessment in order to enhance confidence and institutional legitimacy.</p>	<p><i>Perceptions based on institutional contacts:</i></p> <p>P08C P09C, P28C, P31B, P52A, P53B) Considering this contact with the Municipal Hall or the local administration/ Police / Courts: how satisfied were you with: A) the treatment received; B) the attention given to your point of view; C) the explanation about how the process would continue</p>

P08D, P09D) Considering how the Municipality dealt with your request would you say that the civil servants from the Municipality or local administration acted according with the law or did not act according with the law?

P31A) The last time that you were stopped by the police in Sao Paulo state, the policemen explained clearly why you were being searched: A) explained clearly why you were being stopped?; B) were they polite when talking to you?

*General institutional perceptions*

P23) I am going to read to you a series of phrases and would like you to tell whether you feel this happens and if so, how often: B) That laws attend to the interests of the most powerful people?

P33) Now, considering the police in your neighborhood, how often the police: A) treat all people, rich or poor, black or white, equally; B) explain clearly why it pulls over or arrests someone; C) Make impartial and just decisions; D) Pay attention to the information that people provide them with; E) recognize and correct their own mistakes.

P49) Thinking about justice system in Brazil in general, how often would you say that: A) It is easy to go to court?; B) the trials are rapidly judged; B) the decisions are fair

P50) Considering how the justice system works, how often would you say that: A) that courts hear all sides before reaching a decision; B) that courts treat everyone

		with dignity and respect; C) the courts secures only the interests of the rich and powerful
<b>OBEY</b>	<p>Obedience to laws occurs for two reasons: threat and fear imposed by authorities to the public; and by the recognition of the institutional authorities and its members.</p> <p>Considering legitimacy the result of a moral and normative alignment between both sides, in theory, the higher is the alignment, the higher is the legitimacy of the institutions, and the more obedience is based on the recognition of the authority.</p>	<p>P23) I am going to read to you a series of phrases and would like you to tell whether you feel this happens and if so, how often: D) someone who disobeys laws represents a risk to others in the community?</p> <p>P24) Talking about the laws, do you think that they must be obeyed, even if you do not agree with them?</p> <p>P24a) Why do you think you should/should not obey the laws? <i>[Open ended question]</i></p> <p>P34) Do you think you should obey the police even when you believe they are wrong?</p> <p>P35) Why do you think you should/should not obey the police even when you believe they are wrong? <i>[Open ended question]</i></p> <p>P54) Do you think you should obey the court decisions, even when you believe they are wrong?</p> <p>54A) And for which reason do you think (you should/should not obey) the court decisions even when you believe they are wrong? <i>[Open ended question]</i></p>
<b>LEGAL CYNICISM</b>	The cynical attitudes value the individual interest over the well being, as an	<i>Compliance with the law</i>

<p>Cynical attitudes towards the laws that favor the individual interest over the well being.</p>	<p>adaptation in response to the general disobedience of rules, or to the structural disadvantages in a specific context (Kirk &amp; Papachristo, 2011). Tyler sustains that legal cynicism is an alternative way to measure the legitimacy of authorities. The higher is the cynicism, the lower is the legitimacy of authorities. Legal cynicism discourages citizens to build social bonds, reducing collective efficacy.</p>	<p>P25) I will describe a series of situations and I would like you to tell me if you ever have done any of these things in your life: A) try to bribe a traffic warden in order to avoid a fine/ penalty; B) buy counterfeit goods; C) use cable TV signal without paying for it; D) Bought goods without a receipt, to pay less?; E) Paid for a private doctor or a private dentist without a receipt?</p> <p><i>Personal morality.</i></p> <p>P25A) Now, in your opinion how right or wrong do you think it is that people in general: A) try to bribe a traffic guard in order to avoid penalty; B) buy counterfeit goods; C) use cable TV signal without paying for it; D) Buy goods without a receipt to pay less; E) Pay for a private doctor or a private dentist without a receipt?</p>
<p><b>COOPERATION WITH INSTITUTIONS</b></p>	<p>The willingness to cooperate with public security and justice institutions for the construction of social order is related to the citizens' institution trust.</p>	<p>P36) Please, for each following situation, I would you to tell me what are chances of you: A) greet a police officer on the street; B) talk to a police officer on the street</p> <p>P37) In a hypothetical situation: should you witness a robbery at gun point while walking around you neighborhood, how likely it is that you would: A) Call the police?; B) Tell the police everything you saw?; C) Offer to help identify the robber?</p> <p>P51) Suppose that you have witnessed a crime in your neighborhood, would you: A) volunteer to testify in court; B) testify in court only if called by a judge; C) not testify</p>

		<p>P51A) Before a judge, would you: A) answer only questions made by the judge; B) tell to the judge everything you saw; C) censor what you had to say if you saw the accused in court</p>
<p><b>EFFECTIVENESS</b></p> <p>Perception of institutional performance in relation to the capacity to solve problems.</p>		<p><i>Perceptions based on contact with institutions:</i></p> <p>P08C P09C, P28C, P31B, P52A, P53B) Considering this contact with the Municipal Hall or the local administration/ Police / Courts: how satisfied were you with: D) the outcome; E) the time spent; F) the costs (costs apply only to those who have experiences with justice)</p> <p><i>General perceptions of the institutions</i></p> <p>P23) I am going to read to you a series of phrases and would like you to tell whether you feel this happens and if so, how often: A) You feel that the laws protect you?</p> <p>P33) Now, considering the police in your neighborhood, how often the police: (H) guarantee your safety.</p> <p>P46) How do you rate the work being done by the police in your neighborhood, related to: A) Reducing drug trades; B) Reducing armed robbery; C) Responding to emergency calls (190); D) Police Station services; E) Criminal investigation; F) Marches and protests; G) Keeping neighborhood safe.</p>

		P49) Thinking about justice system in Brazil in general, how often would you say that: (C) the criminals are punished
<p><b>VICTIMIZATION</b></p> <p>Direct and indirect contacts the interviewees have had in situations of violence.</p>	<p>The direct or indirect experiences with violence raise the perception of risk and fear.</p>	<p>P26) Now, I will describe some situations that may happen to people. Please tell me if any these situations have ever happened to you ANYTIME IN YOUR LIFE, and 26A) in the LAST 12 MONTHS? A) has anyone threatened you with a knife; B) has anyone threatened you with a fire gun; C) have you suffered some physical assault (punch, kick, etc.); D) have you been assaulted by a police officer; E) have you been verbally offended by a police officer; F) have you ever been injured by a knife; G) have you ever been injured by a fire gun; H) have you ever been threatened with death; I) have you ever suffered “quicknapping” (sequestro relâmpago); J) do you have any relative/friend who was murdered; K) have you ever suffered sexual violence; L) have you ever heard fire gun shots; M) have you ever seen a murdered person on the street.</p>
<p><b>FEAR OF BEING A VICTIM OF VIOLENCE</b></p> <p>Feeling of insecurity and vulnerability are subjective measures that are not always related to criminal statistics, but refer mainly to feeling of insecurity.</p>	<p>Fear is a sign of problem for the informal controls (hinders interpersonal trust, social capital and collective efficacy), as much as for the formal controls (indicates skepticism in the capacity of institutions to guarantee local security). Skepticism towards the controls is a symptom of low legitimacy of authorities (Jackson, 2013).</p>	<p>P18) In your opinion, in the last 2 years, violence in your neighborhood: A) increased a lot; B) increased a little; C) remained the same; D) decreased a little; E) decreased a lot.</p> <p>P19) How often do you feel safe while walking through your neighborhood: A) During the day; B) During the night</p> <p>P20) Now, thinking about your daily life. Would you please tell us how much you worry about: A) someone stealing from your house when it is empty; ) someone</p>

		<p>breaking into your house with your family in it; C) being robbed on the street; D) suffering “quicknapping” (sequestro relâmpago); E) being victim of sexual violence; F) having a close relative murdered</p> <p>P21) The fear of violence may lead people to change some daily life habits. Have you done any of these moves because of violence fear? A) avoid walking on foot; B) cease to circulate for some neighborhoods or streets; C) avoid going out at night; D) avoid carrying money; E) bought a gun; F) moved house.</p> <p>P21A) In general do you feel safer after changing your daily habits?</p>
<p><b>USE OF VIOLENCE</b></p> <p>Willingness to use force to provoke social control or social change.</p>	<p>The acceptance of the use of violence is related to fear as much as to low legitimacy of the police and justice.</p>	<p>P22) Is it right or wrong if people use violence to: A) to defend him/ herself from an assault in the street?; B) to defend him/herself from a robber that entred her/his house/; C) to solve a dispute with neighbors?; D) to punish someone if the authorities fail?; E) to revenge for injuries to a relative?; F) to protest against things considered unjust?</p>
<p><b>POLICE USE OF FORCE</b></p> <p>Limits toward the legal use of force by police and personal experiences with the use of force and police violence.</p>	<p>The police use of force boundaries indicate expectation towards police performance: a) based on legality and procedural justice; or b) based on results, even though they involve illegal actions.</p>	<p><i>Limits on the police use of force</i></p> <p>P38) In your opinion what should the police do in each of the situations I will describe? A) demonstrators breaking storefront/windows during a demonstration; B) prison riot; C) evicting squatters.[Options: 01. Do nothing; 02. Negotiate a solution; 03. Immobilize; 04. Arrest; 05. Use tear gas or rubber bullets; 06. Shoot; 77. none of the above]</p>

	<p>Personal experiences with police violence may affect trust and police legitimacy.</p>	<p>P39) For each situation and I would like you to tell me what you think the police could (should) do while investigating a suspect of: A) Robbing drivers caught in traffic jams; B) Committing rape; C) Selling drugs. [Options: 01. interrogate; 02. threaten; 03. beat; 04. torture (give electric shocks, use a "Parrot's Perch"); 05. none of the above]</p> <p>P40) In your opinion what can the police do when taking to the precinct a person suspect of: A) Maintaining hostages at gun point while robbing a house; B) Raping a child; D) Killing a person after or while robbing her/him; E) Killing policemen. [Options: 01. Arrest and take to the precinct; 02. Beat him/her; 03.Shoot to stop the suspect; 04.Shoot to kill the suspect; 05.none of the above]</p> <p><i>Experiences with use of force / police violence</i></p> <p>P26) Now, I will describe some situations that may happen to people. Please tell me if any these situations have ever happened to you ANYTIME IN YOUR LIFE, and 26A) in the LAST 12 MONTHS? (D )have you been assaulted by a police officer; (E) have you been verbally offended by a police officer</p> <p>P31A) The last time that you were stopped by Sao Paulo state police: C) did they point a gun at you?</p>
<p><b>FEAR OF THE POLICE</b></p>	<p>Police fear helps one to understand in which sense the obedience to the institution of the police is based on the</p>	<p>P41) Thinking about the statement: "people are afraid of the police", how often would you say that this happens.</p>

	recognition of the legitimacy of the police authority, and in which sense it is based in the fear of suffering sanctions or violence.	P42) Are you afraid of the police? 42A) Why do you feel/ do not feel afraid of the police? [Open ended question]
<b>MISCONDUCT</b> Perceptions of the interviewees towards the involvement of police officers with illegal activities.	The involvement in illegal activities may have a negative impact on police trust, raising fear and hindering cooperation.	P47) Thinking about the police in your neighborhood, how often would you say that policemen there: A) Accept bribes; B) Protect drug dealers; C) Are afraid of drug dealers; D) Act as if above the law; E) Intimidate and hassle people.
<b>DIFFERENTIATION BETWEEN THE TWO POLICE FORCES</b> Knowledge of the interviewees in relation to the roles of Military and Civil Police forces.	This question aims to explore the hypothesis that the larger part of the population does not distinguish the two institutions.	P43) Which police is in charge of patrolling your neighborhood? P44) Which police is in charge of recording and investigating criminal offenses in your neighborhood?
<b>POLITICAL TRUST</b>	Trust is fundamental in a democratic regime whose authority to rule is not based on force, but on people compliance.	P56) Which of these statements do you agree most? A) democracy is the best form of government; B) a dictatorship is the best form of government; C) democracy or dictatorship: it does not really matter P57) In general, how satisfied are you with democracy in Brazil?

### 3.1.4. THE FIRST FIELDWORK

After the pre-tests and final review, the questionnaire was converted by IBOPE to the software Survey-To-Go to allow the use of tablets by the interviewers. This method minimizes *errors of commission* and *omission and filtering*, and facilitates the systematization of the data in a data bank.

#### **Longitudinal Panel**

The fieldwork for the application of the longitudinal panel research questionnaire began in 11 June, 2015, and the consolidated data will be finalized and received by NEV on 25 July, 2015.

One thousand two hundred personal interviews are being made with persons from age 16 onwards, within the eight key areas of the research, with 150 interviews per key area.

The representative sample of the universe was selected in two phases. At first, census tracts were selected from each key area using the method of probability proportional to size, given the number of residents in each place. In a second moment, interviewees were selected through proportional shares within the following variables: sex, age, education and labor status (working/not working). These shares were established through more recent Census and PNAD surveys.

The interviewee is given a letter of that explains the objectives of the research and provide contacts for further information should the interviewee feel the need. The interviewer informs the interviewee of that this is a three year research, and asks if he or she would be willing to participate again next year. The interview should be made only with those willing to participate in the next rounds.

By the end of the interview the interviewee is asked to provide more contact information to enable new contacts for the next rounds of the research.

### 3.1.5. THE CROSS SECTIONAL SURVEY (CONTROL)

The same application will be used for the control research (again personal interview , at the residence of respondents, using a tablet), with person aged 16 or older residing in São Paulo. The sample is also defined by the selection of census tracts and interviewees through proportional shares. The application began on June 18. One thousand eight hundred people will be interviewed and the data will be received by the of 23 July 2015.

### 3.1.6. ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED FOR NEXT YEAR

Over the next year the research with the community will analyze the two sets of survey data, prepare papers based on the data, prepare the analysis of the second wave of the panel study and promote seminars to advance the theoretical, methodological and analytical discussion.

Aside from that, we plan to implement a few case studies with representatives of the public administration and the community. The methods will be interviews, case studies, field observation and ethnographies. Papers are also expected as results from these studies and analyses, as well as from comparisons with the survey results.

## 3.2. CIVIL SERVANTS, LEGITIMACY AND TRUST

The Process of Developing the Data Collection Tools

### The Background

As stated in the original project: “The political science literature tells us that democratic states cannot exercise power on the basis of coercion alone, but “must rely on the willingness of (most) citizens to defer to their decisions under most circumstances” (Lenard, 2008). Willingness to accept decisions in turn depends on the fact that citizens trust the state and trust one another to comply with what the state demands.” For instance public compliance with hard policies and measures would to a large degree depend on the perception both of the fairness of the government’s decision making process as well as the expectations about how universal the measures will be: “there will be no one sector profiting from the situation at the expense of others. Inequality erodes support for social justice policies by undermining social trust.” (NEV-CEPID Project, 2012). Thus governmental measures, in particular unpopular ones (increase in taxation, rationing of food, water, electricity or fuel, a reduction in services, and so forth), must be seen as impartial. But the proof of impartiality will be in the implementation, and this is often in the hands of “of lower level government officials with ‘widely discretionary powers’. These civil servants implement regulations, which may or may not have legal implications.” (NEV-CEPID Project, 2012).

Furthermore, in the original project we wrote: “We propose to extend this definition and to analyze not only citizens’ feelings of obligation to obey the law, but also the reciprocal process, which concerns how institutions gain, or lose, legitimacy. In this sense, the aim is to extend the definition and apply it to governmental institutions that, at local level, interact on a daily basis with citizens. To a greater or lesser degree such institutions: apply laws, norms and regulations. These influence multiple spheres of people’s lives- from the way they live (their house, the rules they must respect and abide by), to how they educate their children (mandatory education), to what health services they are entitled to, to what security they have, and so forth.

When tackling the problem of the role that local administration plays in socializing the respect for laws we will also examine another key aspect of democracy - its *responsiveness* defined as “adherence of the system to the desires of the citizens and civil society in general” or the government’s response to the electors (Morlino, 2010). Moreover in a context in which impartial and universal enforcement of laws seem to have been rather occasional, resulting in

“accumulated inequalities” these inequalities are more than statistics, but experiences that add up to multiple exclusions, as pointed by Rothstein (2009):

*“if the police do not protect you because you are an X-type citizen, if the fire-brigade does not come to your house because you are a Z-type citizen, if your children are systematically discriminated against in the schools because they are Y-type children, and if the doctors at the hospital ignore you because you are a P-type person, then you are in real trouble”.*

How can such citizen trust other citizens, trust institutions and comply with laws? Thus besides examining this the results of the interactions between the public and civil servants from the perspective of the public, it is necessary to view this interaction from the perspective of the people who deliver (or fail to deliver) such services.

To develop the tools to examine these questions we had to rely heavily on the literature on one dimension of public services: that of the criminal justice system, for the simple fact that this is the area of public administration that has accumulated more empirical studies on the issues of legitimacy and on trust.

### 3.2.1. LITERATURE REVIEW AND CONCEPTUAL DEFINITIONS

The debate over the legitimacy of the criminal justice system has broadened the perspectives on the relationship between citizens and civil servants. Bottoms and Tankebe (2012) point that, traditionally, studies of legitimacy have only taken into account the external aspects of legitimacy. These studies explore exclusively the audience legitimacy, the public's perception of the power holders and how the criminal justice system is understood and judged by citizens. Bottoms and Tankebe (2012), argue that this is a partial approach and, therefore, insufficient as it does not consider the important reciprocal relationship between those who hold power and their audience, and it does not take into account the public officials' perspective, meaning their 'internal legitimacy' or 'self-legitimacy' (Tankebe, 2010).<sup>9</sup> Understanding that legitimacy has a double and interactive nature, while analyzing the viewpoint of power holders is a conceptual breakthrough. This approach may help to identify the actions to justify their political power, as well as their internal beliefs in their moral right to exercise such authority. From the point of view

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<sup>9</sup> The need for the power holder to ensure both his internal and external legitimacy is present in Weber's theory of pure types of domination. In this sense, "self- legitimacy is thus concerned with the actions (sometimes symbolic) taken by power-holders, where the purpose of these actions is to justify their positions, identities, and authority to themselves and their immediate entourage" (Tankebe, 2010:77).

of those in power, the moral justification of power and the willingness of public officials to contribute to a greater collective goal, or value system, are the important features of legitimacy.

The study of Jonathan-Zamir and Harpaz (2014) demonstrates the importance of exploring police perception of their legitimacy. This interview study of police officers revealed that from the perspective of the officers, results, or outcomes, are the most important aspect in dealing with the public. This focus on results holds true even among officers who believe that the quality of interaction with the population, or procedural justice, also matters. In other words, they believe that in order to be considered legitimate they need to prioritize the fight against crime, as they believe that the outcome of crime reduction is most important to the population. However, officer beliefs that results are most important to the public run counter to studies of public perception. Studies find that for the public, procedural justice is the most important factor in their relationship with the police.

Thus, this study suggests that what the public considers important in its relationship with the police often diverges from what the police estimate to be most important to the population. These different 'views' can affect the everyday interaction between officers and the public. By prioritizing action and results rather than procedural justice, the police often do not meet public expectation. Officers believe that they are poorly evaluated by the population because of their failure to meet their main mission of crime control. This belief can negatively affect officer self-image, or self-legitimacy, because they perceive themselves to be ineffective at what they believe to be very important for the population (Jonathan-Zamir and Harpaz, 2014).

There are three aspects that reaffirm the importance of the internal legitimacy of power holders. First, it is not possible for power holders to perform their duties only on the basis of public opinion, as there are a number of job characteristics that must be taken into account when defining the action priorities for the institution. Second, internal legitimacy ensures the stability and efficiency of the authority; and third, internal legitimacy is a precondition for audience legitimacy, because the power holders need to cultivate a belief in their own moral right before claiming legitimacy by others (Bottoms and Tankebe, 2012).

A dialogical approach to legitimacy is attentive to both the public perspective, or audience legitimacy, and the self-assigned legitimacy of public officials, or self-legitimacy (Bottoms and Tankebe, 2012). This dialogical approach aims to expand analyses to include issues such as the justifications of the legitimacy claims made by those in power, issues of stability and organizational change, while aiming to overcome the traditional focus of legitimacy as legal

compliance<sup>10</sup>. This approach pays special attention to the internal legitimacy of power holders who are in direct contact with the public. These power holders occupy the lowest rung of the institutional hierarchy and are, generally, the newest members of the institution. Yet, given their contact with the public, they exercise a significant degree of power vis-à-vis public relations. They are the employees at the street level: the officials in charge of the first contact with the public, the direct state representatives to citizens. Therefore, while they have less power within their own institutions, their actions positive or negative may nevertheless, spread throughout the institution. Thus, these power holders have a dual and complex character (Bottoms and Tankebe, 2012).

Internal legitimacy, or self-legitimacy, is defined as the level of confidence that a public official has about his or her own legitimacy—feeling worthy or not worthy of his or her authority (Tankebe, 2011). In the case of the police, self-legitimacy applies to officer perception of whether or not their role and occupation are justified. This perception is produced and reproduced through the ongoing process of dialogue between police and the population, as well as within the police organization itself (Bradford and Quinton, 2014).

Studies that adopt this dialogical approach have focused on the perception that police officers have of their own legitimacy. These studies find the following potential sources of self-legitimacy among officers (Bottoms and Tankebe, 2012):

- The relationships among peer officers; relationships between the officer and his or her superiors; and the relationships between officers and the public;
- The social identity of the officer; and
- The position of the officers within broader groups of power relations (Bottoms e Tankebe, 2012).

Self-confidence in their authority provides officers security about their commands before exercising them to gain the obedience of citizens. Self-confidence is also an important aspect in understanding the use of physical force by officers<sup>11</sup> (Tankebe, 2011, 2010).

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<sup>10</sup> Bottoms and Tankebe (2012) emphasize that the analysis of self-legitimacy of the power-holder must take into consideration laws and the normative expectations of society.

<sup>11</sup> Tankebe (2011) points out that an officer confidence levels in his legitimacy may influence the likelihood of the use of physical force, although this hypothesis has not produced a strong statistical relationship. For example, if an officer has low self-legitimacy, when facing a situation that challenges his legitimacy it is

Bradford and Quinton (2014) also studied police self-confidence. They found that identification with the police organization is the aspect that most strongly influences officer confidence in their own authority. This identification is largely related to perceptions that there is procedural justice within the institution. They also found a relationship between greater feelings of self-legitimacy and greater commitments to democratic policing models.

Similar studies have also explored organizational justice in police institutions. This approach predicts that the efforts that an individual commits to the interests of their professional group is influenced by how he or she feels about this group (Myhill and Bradford, 2013; Bradford and Quinton, 2014).

This line of research relates three main elements: the quality of the structure of the police organization and its processes; the notion of self-legitimacy among its members; and attitudes of police officers in relation to democratic models of policing. When officers feel they are treated fairly by their organization, their positive identification with the organization is enhanced. This promotes the internalization of organizational goals and the perception that the officers have the organizational support to carry out such goals, and the belief that they are legitimate holders of the power that is given to them. Officers who are confident of their police identity tend to develop a sense of legitimacy, which in turn, tends to influence their attitudes toward policing and their behavior 'on the street' (Bradford and Quinton, 2014)<sup>12</sup>.

These studies are based on the assumption that individuals with a strong social identity connected to a particular group would be more intrinsically motivated to act in order to serve the best interests of this group. However, according to Bradford and Quinton (2014), organizational identity has two sides. It can be driven by positive perceptions of justice, matching the interests and general objectives of the organization. In this case, an organizational identity assists members in dealing with the uncertainties of their work, such as the uncertainty of outcomes, status, trust and morality, since it provides emotional stability and a sense of mutual support and interest. However, organizational identity may also be negative, as experiences of injustice within the organization may lead to the development of a number cultural adaptations. Negative experiences can generate a culture of cynicism in which informal practices and perceptions

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possible that he may resort to more force than the moral right of his authority since he does not have full confidence in his authority.

<sup>12</sup> The authors note, however, that identification with the organization is not the only source of self-legitimacy. Additional factors include: public support, the belief of an officer in his or her mission to fight crime, and/or the belief that he or she belongs to a group distinct from the rest of society (Bradford and Quinton, 2014).

overlap with official procedures. This police subculture is marked by constant suspicion of the police in relation to the public, cynicism regarding the institution's policies and procedures because of feelings of prejudice and authoritarianism, and strong intra-group solidarity (Bradford and Quinton, 2014).

Procedural justice<sup>13</sup> within the police organization, i.e. the perceptions that officers have about justice in relations with their peers, their supervisors, and the organization as a whole, is also related to the motivation of officers to adhere to innovation in order to fulfill their duties (Bradford et al., 2013). When procedures are perceived as fair within the organization, it also encourage police to demonstrate similar attitudes in dealing with the public while also leading to officer satisfaction with the organization as a workplace (Bradford et al, 2013; Myhill and Bradford, 2013). Wolf and Piquero (2011) found that police officers who had positive perceptions of their organization received fewer citizen complaints, had fewer internal investigations, and suffered less punishment. Also they found that these officers were less likely to adhere to a 'code of silence' in relation to the misconduct of colleagues as well as less likely to support attitudes of 'noble cause corruption'.<sup>14</sup>

In general, these studies suggest that organizational identification mediates the process that shapes the self-legitimacy of officers, providing them with a subjective experience of the condition of being 'legitimate'. Therefore, procedural justice is an essential element both in the relationship between officers and the public and within police organizations themselves. In short, how the police are treated within the workplace is an important factor shaping their identities and what they mean by 'being' police (Bradford and Quinton, 2014: 8).

In summary, American and Anglo-Saxon empirical studies have focused almost exclusively on police. From this literature, especially from the theoretical reflections of Bottoms and Tankebe (2012), we identified the key concepts of 'self-legitimacy' or 'internal legitimacy' and the potential sources of such legitimacy: internal procedural justice. We also identified the questions used to explore these concepts among police officers (Bradford, B. and Quinton, P., 2014; Jonathan-

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<sup>13</sup> A key aspect of procedural justice is voice: perceiving that one is able to exert some degree of control over the decision-making process. Other elements of procedural justice in decision-making contexts are consistency (across persons and time), bias suppression, accuracy of information, the possibility of overturning incorrect decisions, and decision making that adheres to accepted ethical codes (Leventhal, 1980, cited in Colquitt, 2008 in Myhill and Bradford, 2013: 340).

<sup>14</sup> This is the idea that the end justifies the means, such as using illicit means to arrest persons wanted by the police.

Zamir, Tal Harpaz, Amikam, 2014; Bradford, B., Quinton, P., Myhill, The Porter, G. 2013; Myhill, A., Bradford, B. 2013; Tankebe, J. 2011, 2010).

In this project, we extended the definition of legitimacy, and therefore of self-legitimacy, to applying it to governmental institutions that, at the local level, interact on a daily basis with citizens. Our hypothesis is that contact of varying degrees and intensity with any local authorities is a 'teachable moment' and is a socializing experience that builds or undermines legitimacy both from the perspective of citizens and the legal authorities. In these terms, we have assumed that the structure of self-legitimacy based on procedural justice, very likely, is also present in the relationship between citizens and other authorities responsible for implementing public services.

### 3.2.2. DEVELOPING THE DATA COLLECTION TOOLS: METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES AND DECISIONS MADE

The first approach towards civil servants was setting some variables collected from international surveys in order to elaborate an open interview schedule suitable to Brazilian police forces. The first step was the translation of phrases and words seeking the same meaning and purpose expressed in Portuguese language structure. The second step was to adjust questions for an open interview schedule. We chose an open interview protocol in order to identify how certain concepts are understood by respondents, such as legitimacy, self-legitimacy, and procedural justice (according Tyler's definition), organizational identity, effectiveness, compliance, commitment (some of these concepts are no translation into Portuguese to express the same meaning). It was also an adaption of questions to fit the two police forces<sup>15</sup>. Because the police work is shared for two different forces, it was needed to include questions forming a common core of questions, as well as a group of questions addressing to each police activity.

As a result, an interview protocol composed of 10 sets of open questions was elaborated, covering different topics from the literature review (SEE Appendix 5.2).

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<sup>15</sup> The Federal Constitution of 1988 defined the model of policing, maintained two police forces divided in terms of activities. Each state of the federation is responsible for the all activities concerning the two forces: selecting, training and maintenance of these two forces as well as for paying for all costs. The Civil Police, is the Judicial police: non-uniformed police responsible for registering crimes and investigating crimes; and the Military Police, the uniformed police, responsible for patrolling the streets. The later, which is organized as a military force, has a military hierarchy but no formal connection to the Army.

Set **one** explores career, the reasons and the feelings involved to police career choice: how he/she evaluates his/her choices, if he/she would like to change his/her choices, positions he/she held in police and jobs before police.

Set **two** explores the everyday in police organization, workplace's atmosphere and the relationships between officers themselves: if they share and how they share experiences with co-workers, working conditions, obstacles for a good the job, his/her feeling at the end of a working day, institutional support for officers to deal with constant life threatening.

Set **tree** explores their perceptions about the values shared in the institution: what constitutes success within the organization and what produces respect from fellow workers. Set **four** explores their perceptions of the organization's identity: if being a cop has a special meaning (if they feel proud of it), if there is a moral alignment with his/her own values and those of the police organization. Set **five** explores commitment; it refers to the attachment of and identification with the organization and its objects. Set **six** explores compliance: rules and control of police work, and how to work under this control.

Set **seven** explores the relationship with superiors, in particular the treatment they receive by supervisors:

- features of a good and not good police manager, focusing on internal procedural justice related to career development (procedural justice about promotion, special training), and,
- related to internal control (process fairness in internal/administrative procedures - if the law applies to everyone and is impartially enforced, if all individuals are equal under the law).

Set **eight** explores the relationship with the public: his/her perception about interaction with the public, if he/she appreciate or not, difficulties, procedural justice in his/her service, how to deal with a diverse public, the process of decision-making, explaining reasons, politeness, perceptions about partnership with public.

Set **nine** explores the police understanding of their legitimacy in the eyes of the public: what they think citizens evaluate about the police work (what they expect, satisfaction, compliment, complaints). Set **ten** explores the police understanding of the legitimacy of the power vested in them: how officers understand the foundations of their legitimacy. To do this it was explored what authority means for them, how they feel about it if they ask themselves about their authority.

In addition, there are three demographic questions: age, education, and religion.

## The Pre Pilot

For the pre pilot, patrolling streets officers were selected, and also ones responsible for registering and investigating crimes. Contacts were made through police officers known to NEV from the two corporations.

For the Military Police it was required, that officers suggested policemen/women under his/her command to be interviewed. A list of five names was elaborated in order to make contact and to schedule the interviews. All interviews were conducted at their police battalions, during working hours. Although the policemen were selected by their superiors, all of them matched the research characteristics, especially because they were not new at the street policing experience. Among the respondents, only one, a policewoman, was uncomfortable at the beginning of the interview. She understood that it was an interview for the press and therefore was apprehensive because she could have problems with her superiors about what would be published. After explaining her interview purpose and ensure confidentiality, she felt fine. Finally, after more than two hours of interview, she said had enjoyed the experience and thought it was important to be heard. In general, all police seem to have approved the interview experience because it is rare when they can reflect on aspects of their own work, it is also rare doing it at the everyday life.

Regarding the Civil Police, many attempts were made in order to contact officers to carry out the pre-test interviews. The first attempt was made through e-mails and calling the police officers already contacted before by NEV. However, many did not answer back. In some cases, it was informed that the police had changed to a different police station, or had took another position in the government, or moved to the general police station, or had retired, and even did not have the new contacts. Through other source of information, some contacts were possible to be made. However, most of them claimed the need of authorization from Sao Paulo State Secretariat of Public Security (SSP/SP) to be interviewed.

Letters were sent to SSP/SP requesting authorization to interviews the members of Civil Police, but got no answers back. The lack of response, in part, can be attributed to the changes at the SSP/SP direction that occurred at that time. Despite the barriers, three police officers, who were known by some researchers and former researchers from NEV, agreed to be interviewed. Two of them were at police station responsible to racism hate crime and another was a police officer from the municipality of Guarulhos.

Again, the interviews were conducted during the working hours and in the workplace. This resulted in some interruptions during the interviews because respondents often had to interrupt

to attend some request. The interview length was from one hour to two hours or more. In general, the police officers had no problem answering the questions. However, in some answers evoked the feeling that the policeman/woman was not expressing his/her thoughts but what they thought was politically correct.

The interviews were audio recorded, except for one - a civil police officer, who did not allow us to record his interview. Eight police officers were interviewed: seven men and one woman. The interviews were conducted in November, 2014.

POLICE	POSITION
MILITARY POLICE	2 corporals (1Female), 2 sergeants and 1 lieutenant
CIVIL POLICE	2 detectives and 1 clerk

### 3.2.3. ASSESSMENT OF PRE-PILOT

- Broadly speaking, both military and civil officers describe their work atmosphere with positive words, this is especially true in terms of relations between colleagues. Those are their main allies in everyday activities and provide support in critical situations. Rare are the cases in which superiors were nominated in this role. Good work conditions include material resources, such as wages. Human resources ended up being the most criticized point, considered far from ideal, in both institutions.
- Among the military officers there still seems to exist an institutional identity that binds them to their profession. Mostly, they are people with relatives that worked (or still work) in the military police, or also people that chose the military career due to the organization's particular discipline. The option for a military police career is frequently compared to that of the civil police, seen as its opposite: disorganized, lacking standards and a solid authority. Many police officers express that the possibility of "helping others" is another reason for their choice and permanence in the profession. It is important to stress that, even if it is still possible to recognize this root in their discourse, the older staff are somewhat disillusioned with the younger ones, who seem not to share the same identity with the institution. Among the civil police, moral or affective bond with the institution seem absent. Rather the opposite occurred- their statements, suggest a prevalence of individualistic interests, especially when they state that the main reason to enter the career is the stability inherent to a public service.

- Commitment. This concept was impossible to assess in this first contact. Nevertheless, the idea of individual diligence and commitment with the institution appears several times along the interviews, mostly when people assert that they “work hard”, “try to do their best”, etc.
- Policemen are unanimous in saying that nowadays procedures exist and must be followed in their work, something that was virtually non-existent in the past. They also state that standards help police officers, but are also insufficient, as their activity is full of unanticipated events that require the use of police discretion. At the same time they stress that when mistakes occur, the responsibility is fully accredited to the individual, the police agent, who feels ‘abandoned’ by the institution. They are left as the only ones rendering solidarity to the indicted police officers as result they end up that they can only count on the support of their co-workers.
- The relationship between police officers and the public is seen enthusiastically and, at the same time, discouragingly. When speaking about public service counter, they emphasize its ultimate priority, and their satisfaction in doing it; besides, they state that those who most acknowledge their work are the poorer. Still, when about people in general, police officers say that they are highly critical of police work, and do not recognize the police’s value – such perception is more frequently perceived in higher income neighborhoods.
- Legitimacy and self-legitimacy. Some officers spontaneously developed a link between a recognized authority and the condition of ‘always do the right thing’. In addition, during the interview, there is a connection between police work and ideas like ‘treat people with respect’, ‘people should respect officers and not feel afraid of them’, ‘I’m not the law, I need to explain the rules and what I’m doing’, ‘the way you deal with people is important’, and ‘some people don’t like police because they’ve had bad experiences’. Those expressions, even if random, are the most used to refer to the relationship between the public and police, and also about the consequences for everyday work. However, some of them still think ‘legitimacy’ just in legal terms – codes and rules.
- The case study of community policing in a São Paulo neighborhood has been confirming, by qualitative information, the relevance of procedural justice for the legitimacy of a police authority by the public. For the representatives of the community that participate, the use of some concepts such as ‘legitimacy’, ‘trust’, ‘fear’ while referring to police forces draws attention — because they refer not only to the practical results of the project, but also to the way their relationship with the police was constructed, and provide cues about how these concepts are interrelated. Closer contacts with the police in this experiment allowed participants to glimpse at the police institution’s constraints and limitations that police

officers have to cope with daily. This seems to give civilian participants an acknowledgment of the efforts made by some police officers to perform and help the community where they work, when faced to institutional restrictions. The resistance faced within the military police institution to projects that seek to implement community policing illustrates how little attention is given by higher echelons of the police to efforts to secure good quality service to the public. More emphasis is placed on how authority is exercised than in the quality of procedures and treatment dispensed to the community.

### 3.2.3.1 MAIN CHALLENGES

#### **Collecting data from Police Officers**

It is necessary to define the best ways to get in touch with police officers. Many military officers prefer to have the authorization of their superiors in order to give an interview fearing retaliations (military police officers are subject to different punishments, including being arrested, due to the expression of opinions concerning their institutions). The military hierarchy is a positive factor in this situation since it facilitates the activity of looking for police officers to give interviews. After having the approval of their superiors, the officers proved to be willing to participate. On the other hand, the civil police officers that are not subject to the restrictions of the military career do not seem to be disposed to give interviews. In addition, we need to find the best way to approach sensitive questions such as corruption, misconduct, relationship with peers and superiors, especially in interviews conducted in the interviewee work place. If choosing a closed interview protocol we can try to set a partnership with police institutions so they facilitate the process of applying the questionnaire that may be produced in hard copy, or even online.

The structure of our police institutions imply that we must explore the dialogic relationship of police officers from three different perspectives: in relation to their own institution (peers, superiors and commands), in relation to other police institutions (civil police in relation to military police and vice versa) and in relation to the public.

#### **Collecting data from civil servants from diverse services**

Based on this first protocol applied to police officers, our first task will be to elaborate a research instrument to other employers that are on the focus of this project: judges and civil servants of the local administration.

The research focuses on the judges who seat at the Special Civil Court (JEC). The JECs, exist since September 1995, are a part of the Judiciary designed to promote conciliation, trials and the execution of claims considered less complex or involving smaller values. Its main feature is to enable citizens over 18 years to start a civil claim, in the amount of up to twenty (20) minimum wages, without the need of a lawyer. The service access depends on the place of residence, since citizens must seek a JEC near their home.

In the JECs, once a case is accepted, the employee of the Forum registers it and a conciliation audience is scheduled with a mediator who seeks to establish an agreement between those involved in the conflict. If there is an agreement, the case is closed. If there is not an agreement the case is forwarded to a judge who hears the parties, examines the evidence and sets the verdict.

The JEC situated in the Pinheiros Forum, previously object of an undergraduate research<sup>16</sup> works as a requests desk, especially associated with consumer law, traffic collision and non-material damage. According to clerks at this forum, there is a strong demand for JEC's conciliations and sometimes it is necessary to extend the service timetable to meet the demands of the new cases.

The JECs are present in five of our key areas: Jd Paulista – JEC Fórum de Pinheiros; Jd. Angela – JEC in CIC Feição da Vila; Vila Andrade - JEC Fórum Santo Amaro; Vila Matilde – Fórum Penha; Iguatemi – Fórum Regional de Itaquera e Guaianazes.

The local administration, in turn, are the smallest representation of the municipal administration. They have technical and administrative authority in a particular area of the city and were created in order to decentralize and democratize the executive management. Currently, there are 32 Subprefeituras (local administration) in Sao Paulo implemented after the 2003. A local administrator is in charge a position equivalent position to that of municipal secretary. This position is filled by a person nominated by the Mayor<sup>17</sup>.

The local administration apply rules and regulations concerning different aspects of city life, including: issuing licenses and certificates, regulating land use, works, and supervision and

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<sup>16</sup> Undergraduate Research, Gustavo Higa (2014)

<sup>17</sup> It leads the Subprefeituras to assume different roles according to the executive management. For example, in Kassab management (2009-2012) all Subprefeituras were headed by retired colonels of the military police, who had no technical background related to the services provided by the local administration. That was interrupted in the next management (Haddad - 2013 -), who initially designated technical staff from the municipal administration for this task but later accepted some political appointments.

inspection services, issuing building permits, in charge of civil defense, street lighting, paving services, maintenance and replacement of nameplates roads, housing, management of municipal markets and grocery stores, and some social services. Although they were planned to be a space to think and design regional public policies, the Subprefeituras are still limited to supply urban services, or concierge services such as dealing with gardening, holes in the roads, drains, litter and cleaning. Such limitation affects the subdistrict councils' duties and are a consequence of the resistance to decentralize the decision-making process in the municipal government structure, sometimes leading to the misunderstanding about their roles and those of the municipal secretaries. Such misunderstanding affects the employees regarding their own roles and responsibilities.

The assistance to the citizen in the Subprefeituras takes place in two different ways. In person, in the 'Place of Service', or via an electronic system, by phone or Internet. In the local administration of Pinheiros<sup>18</sup>, that was object of an undergraduate research<sup>19</sup>, it was possible to observe some characteristics of that service.

The assistance to the citizen is carried out by civil servants. The structure defines different entries for different demands and this may create serious problems. There are cases in which the same demand can enter the system in through more than one channel simultaneously. This jeopardizes the standardization of procedures, in the end of a process may receive different institutional responses to the same or similar situations, creating feelings of injustice in the population. In addition, there is a huge gap in the number of employees, since there has not been new public tenders for hiring for 15 years. Then, according to one of the managers of this unit, there is an overload of work, which helps to reinforce the popular ideas about the slowness of the public service.

To work with the employees of these institutions, we will build tools that address both axes. First, we need to define which elements of the tool used with the police officers could be used with the remaining professions. This will allow us, to some extent, to make comparisons between the perceptions of different employees. In general, all ten blocks of the interview protocol listed above can be replicated, especially those exploring central issues such as identity with the organization, commitment, compliance, relationship with peers and superiors, and the

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<sup>18</sup> The Subprefeitura of Pinheiros, responsible for the key area of Jd. Paulista, 98% of the area, is populated by high income people. It is the key area with the highest number of high rise in the city, with high concentrations of services and shops, together with high standard residential dwellings and old buildings.

<sup>19</sup> Undergraduate Research, Rebeca Almeida Lins (2014).

perception of its legitimacy. It does not eliminate the fact that although these institutions aim to law enforcement, in a practical way, it works in other organizational structures and with employees who work in different services with different roles, functions, routines, and powers within each institution. Thus, the tools should also explore the specificities of each of these activities and their organizations.

As occurs when working with police officers, it is necessary to find out the best way to contact these other employees, especially if it requires the authorization of their superiors to proceed with the interviews. Interviews taken during working time facilitate the access to them, but at the same time, imply a limitation of availability or even a lack of privacy to express their opinions.

In addition, some activities of local administration, especially in the areas of reception and customer service are provided by outsourced employees and not by career civil servants. When this occurs, we shall find a way to include such bias and explore the perceptions of employees who work in a public character function, but who are not included in the guidelines of a public employment.

#### **3.2.4. ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED FOR NEXT YEAR**

- A) Carry out a new round of interviews with a re-designed interview protocol with emphasis on the reasons and motivations that lead a police officer to choose between one or another police institution - which values are related to this choice and how this relates to the perception of their role as police officer. This will be one of the aspects to be more explored following in step with recommendations from Professor Ben Bradford.
- B) To develop and test the interview protocol to be used with civil servants in the local municipal administration and in the local courts.

These and other activities will follow the schedule below:

CIVIL SERVANTS, LEGITIMACY AND TRUST: ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED FOR NEXT YEAR

	2015						2016					
	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE
New stage of tool test with police officers												
Developing tools for judges and administration employees												
Testing tools for judges and administration employees												
Collecting Data												
Analyzing data of first stage												
Tool review												
Bibliographic review												
Case Study: Community Police from Morumbi												

## 3.3. EARLY ADOLESCENTS LEGAL SOCIALIZATION PROCESS AND TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS

### 3.3.1. THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPING THE DATA COLLECTION TOOLS

#### **Introduction: Why study the process of legal socialization during early adolescence?**

The theoretical framework adopted by CEPID research programme assumes that democracy stability dependent on the ability and willingness of individuals to obey the laws and cooperate with the authorities. There is enough evidence pointing to the fact that obedience and cooperation are directly related to the legitimacy of the authorities that enforce laws and rules. Citizens need to trust these authorities. It is in the contact between the individual and civil servants that these two elements (legitimacy and trust) are built (or damaged), depending on the assessments concerning the procedures used by authorities.

Research on legitimacy and procedural justice is mostly conducted with adults. Adults in general have had a long history of interactions with civil servants that enforce laws, norms and rules, one way or another and thus have had multiple sources of influence that may have shaped their beliefs and attitudes about social norms, and laws. According with the literature decisions to obey or violate rules are based on beliefs built over time, the legal socialization process being the initial stage of this process.

Also most research on why adults obey the laws, focus mostly on contacts with members of the criminal justice system: the police or courts, thus we know less about the role that other enforcers of legal frameworks may play in this behavior of compliance with laws. The study of the legal socialization process demands that we focus on multiple sources of authority for children: within the family, in school, and in their peer group, all of these non-legal authorities (Trinkner and Cohn, 2014; Jeleniewski, 2014). The child's experience with authority figures, at least in these contexts - legal, family, school and the community – may play a key role in the adult perception and response to laws and authority as well as in this adult willingness' to obey or cooperate with authorities.

This research investigates the process of development of legitimacy and trust in democratic institutions in its roots, and its impact on the behavior towards the law of early adolescents (11

years) as they move into adolescence (15 years). The choice for this age group derives from three specific traits of this stage of development:

A) It is a period of intense organization of the individual cognitive structure, which gives rise to the more complex structures of thought, and one in which it is possible to observe qualitative and quantitative changes regarding the cognitive structures that underlie legal reasoning;

B) It is in early adolescence that the first significant behaviors of rule transgression appear and which may in the future encourage various risk behaviors or antisocial behaviors; and

C) It is a transitional stage between the family centered life to public environments such as the school and the neighborhood. This implies that children this age are exposed to different authorities, at school and in the community, with differing patterns of interaction (more impersonal) and without the mediation of the family.

The objective of this research is to explore how different forms of authority impact on the legal socialization process. The general assumption is: legitimacy, compliance with laws and democratic institutions in the city of São Paulo (investigation focus) can not be fully understood without a detailed study about how compliance with laws, rule and norms develops and what values sustain these. It is expected that the legal socialization process be affected by cultural differences. Though in the international literature there is renewed interest in the study of legal socialization, in Brazil, this subject has been somewhat ignored, constituting a gap that we seek to fill.

How do early adolescents from different social background, living in urban areas with different characteristics, patterns of access (and violations) to rights develop an understanding of laws and authorities? The legal socialization process is one key issue to understand phenomenon of urban violence and crime, and also to understand the persistence of serious human rights violations even in the democratic period.

### **3.3.2 LITERATURE REVIEW AND CONCEPTUAL DEFINITIONS**

Jeleniewski (2014) has recently reiterated the importance of focusing on childhood and adolescence to understand the legal socialization process. During these stages of development the first experiences with rules and laws occur and these will be central in shaping beliefs, attitudes and future behavior. Although it is possible to consider that the legitimacy of laws,

authorities and institutions are in constant flux, early life experiences may have a imprinting like role in legitimacy and, consequently, in compliance with rules and laws (Bottoms and Tankebe, 2012).

Legal socialization is understood as a developmental process through which individuals acquire their attitudes and beliefs about rules and laws<sup>20</sup>. In this sense, legal socialization is a form of social learning, which involves the internalization of social norms and the respect toward different social authorities (Trinkner and Cohn, 2014; Jeleniewski, 2014). This process includes the individual understanding about how rules and laws are applied in a given society, the institutions and authorities responsible for its creation and enforcement, as well as the values that sustain them (Cohn and White, 1990; Trinkner and Cohn, 2014). Therefore, it is through this process that the very legitimacy of rules and laws, and authorities representing them, may or may not be affecting the decision of individuals to violate or comply with the rules (Cohn and White, 1990; and Trinkner Cohn, 2014 Jeleniewski, 2014).

According with Cohn and White (1990) two main traditions of research in the field of legal socialization, can be identified:

A) the theory of cognitive development, based on Piaget's work, approaching the individual and the stages of development (Tapp and Kohlberg, 1971; Tapp and Levine, 1972) as invariant. This line of investigation works explore the relationship between the cognitive development and the possibilities of legal and moral understanding. As the child moves to adolescence the reasons to comply with laws change from fear of punishment to a greater salience on the legitimacy of rules interpreted as the recognition and respect for the internal morality of law and

B) the social learning theory, which focuses mainly on the conditioning effects of the environment (Fagan and Tyler, 2005; Jeleniewski, 2014 Trinkner and Cohn, 2014), stressing the relevance of different social experiences for the development of the child's legal reasoning, which would be the result from interactions with different figures of authority and rules and laws systems.

It is possible to highlight two aspects involved in the legal socialization process:

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<sup>20</sup> Cohn and White, 1990; Fagan and Tyler, 2005; Jeleniewski, 2014; Trinkner and Cohn, 2014

- i) Cognitive development, which sets the stage to understand rules and laws, their functions and effects (Tapp and Kohlberg, 1971), and
- ii) The experience with laws, i.e., different social experiences accumulated (directly and indirectly) in various contexts of interaction with legal and non-legal authorities (such as parents, teachers and police officers), which are essential in shaping the child's views and legal compliance (Tapp and Kohlberg, 1971; Menin, 2000, 2001; Fagan and Tyler, 2005; Jeleniewski, 2014).

These authors reiterate the relevance of interactions and also the need for further analysis to improve the knowledge about how social and cultural diverse environments, affect the legal socialization process. This is another objective of this project: to examine in depth how diverse social and cultural environment affect the legal socialization process.

Recognizing the limits of the two perspectives pointed out (the Piagetian approach and the social learning approach) some research have sought to how the actual experience with laws in different contexts and agents of socialization (family, school, and the criminal justice system). Most studies based on the role that the criminal justice system plays, particular the police. Such studies point to the centrality of interactions with authority figures in shaping the legitimacy of laws and institutions. On the forefront of this approach is the research carried out by Tyler and Fagan in particular that which is based on the "procedural justice" theory (Fagan and Tyler, 2005; Tyler, 2013, 2006, 1990).

This line of research regards each interaction with an authority as a potential "teachable moment" (Tyler et al., 2014). The fairness of the authority's conduct is assessed by citizens, influencing directly the perception of legitimacy as well the confidence in the authority. There is growing evidence, from different cultures that the institutional legitimacy defines citizen's cooperation with these institutions, laws, and authorities (Tyler and Huo, 2002; Tyler, 1990, 2006). Thus, the erratic exercise of authority tends to undercut the legitimacy and confidence, increasing the predisposition for norm violation. So, the more the procedures adopted by authority are fair, respectful, and impartial, the greater are the chances that the authority will be perceived as fair, respectful and impartial and the greater the probability that the citizen will view the authorities as having legitimacy, and thus cooperate, and comply with laws.

Fagan and Tyler (2005) studied children and adolescents from 10 to 16-years of age residing in neighborhoods with different crime rates. They found that the children's interactions with the police and other legal actors influenced the development of their legal notions of rules and

legitimacy. They discovered that the process of legal socialization was mediated not only by direct experiences but also by indirect ones. The authors concluded that children's ties with the law, and their perceptions of the law and legal actors change over the time as they grow up. They also discovered that different contexts and experiences with legal actors shape the results of the legal socialization: the more children and adolescents report interactions with legal actors as unfair, the lower are the perceived legitimacy of such actors.

The literature on procedural justice and legal socialization has some limitations. One such limitation derives from the focus on relations between children and legal authorities, moving through non-legal spheres into the legal socialization process, and confined, in general, at the analysis of adults or young adults. Given this gap in knowledge more recently some researchers have sought to explore the role that other non-legal authorities - including parents and teachers (Trinkner and Cohn, 2014; Jeleniewski, 2014) have in this process, in order to better understand attitudes and behavior in relation to the rules and laws. This approach has been quite successful as shown by Trinkner and Cohn (2014) and Jeleniewski (2014), who found that the when adolescents perceive parents and teachers as fair and impartial the likelihood that they will be involved in rule-violating behavior decreases.

### 3.3.3. DEVELOPING THE DATA COLLECTION TOOLS: METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES AND DECISIONS MADE

#### Exploratory phase: Pre-Pilot

##### *Phase I - November 2014 to June 2015*

#### A) Developing tools to apply to early adolescents

To develop tools to collect data from such specific population we began by designing a preliminary interview schedule with the goal to explore how to establish a rapport with children on the topic of rules and laws. This schedule was informed by the literature review on the theory and research on moral and legal socialization and that on legitimacy and institutions for this age group. Trust, procedural justice and victimization were also investigated (Tapp and Kolberg, 1971; Menin, 2000; Sunshine and Tyler, 2003; Darling et al, 2008 Trinkner et al, 2012, Jeleniewski, 2014; Trinkner and Cohn, 2014). These themes appear in different surveys, sometimes in an interconnected way, still though most studies reviewed focus on youth very few focus on early adolescents. Furthermore, the existing instruments are designed and implemented largely in the

northern hemisphere, and thus we had to search for means to adapt the tools culturally as well as to the age group.

The interview schedule used at the exploratory stage contains mostly open-ended questions and the presentation of a few situations involving transgression of rules (See Appendix 5.3), with the aim to explore the children's experiences, the languages used and the concepts about trust, legitimacy laws and so forth. In other words, this initial interview protocol sought to grasp the best way to explore these issues with early adolescent, taking into account the age specificity and diversity of this part of population in different regions of Sao Paulo city. Another goal was to identify the best way to define what tools would work best in the cohort study: as face-to-face individual interviews, self-administered questionnaires, etc.

After a few interviews in two public (state) schools in some very deprived areas of the city a semi-structured interview schedule divided into sets of questions was applied to a larger group. This schedule covers the experiences that early adolescents have with different groups and in both legal and non-legal socialization contexts: family, school, community and police (legal system), recognizing, as emphasized in literature<sup>21</sup>, that all these spheres are essential in the legal socialization process. The questions explore early adolescents interactions with different authority figures, in particular how such authorities are perceived to respond to adolescents. The questions addressed the following topics: concepts of rules and laws, legitimacy, procedural justice, trust, exposure to violence and rule-breaking behavior. Some themes were explored directly and some indirectly. Through the process of interviewing children in the pre-pilot numerous changes were introduced to the schedule as result of the responses and reactions we received.

Below are listed the main issues covered in the interview schedule as well as the literature that inspired the questions:

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<sup>21</sup> Jeleniewski, 2014; Trinkner and Cohn, 2014

FAMILY AND SCHOOL (NON-LEGAL SPHERES)			
CONCEPTS		QUESTIONS	REFERENCES
LEGITIMACY	Right to define rules	<i>Who sets rules for you at home? / Do you think this person has the right to establish rules?</i>	Sunshine and Tyler, 2003; Trinkner and Cohn, 2014; Darling, Cumsille and Martínez, 2008; Jeleniewski, 2014.
	Duty to obey	<i>Do you follow the rules even when you disagree with them? / Why?</i>	
PROCEDURAL JUSTICE	Active voice	<i>When there is a dispute in your home, do you feel you have the opportunity to present your opinion? / Do adults at home listen to you? / Do adults listen to all versions of an event?</i>	Sunshine and Tyler, 2003; Jeleniewski, 2014; Resh and Sabbagh, 2014.
	Fairness	<i>When there is a dispute at home is everyone is treated equally (fairness x privilege)?</i>	
	Respect	<i>Do you respect your parents? / Do they respect you?</i>	
TRUST		<i>When you have a personal problem, who do you talk to? Why? / Would you say you trust your family? / If so how often: Always, sometimes, never? / Why? / Would you say you trust your teachers? / If so how often: Always, sometimes, never? Why? / What trust mean to you?</i>	Jeleniewski, 2014; Rennó, 2001; Rotenberg et al., 2012.
EXPOSURE TO VIOLENCE	Indirect question	<i>Sometimes people argue with each other for many reasons. At home, do adults often argue or yell to each other in front of you? / For what reasons? / Have you seen any adult scolding, offending or hurting another adult with words? / At hoime have you ever seen an adult hitting, kicking or hurting another adult at home?</i>	Santos, 2013; Assis et al., 2013.
	Direct question	<i>Do your parents punish you? / Do they yell at you? Do they slap/spank you? Do they threaten you?</i>	

<b>BREAKING THE RULES</b>	<i>Do you usually obey or disobey these rules? Why? / What happens when you disobey rules? / Do your parents talk to you? Can you describe to me a situation when this occurred?</i>	Tapp and Kohlberg, 1971.	
<b>LEGAL SPHERE</b>			
<b>CONCEPTS</b>	<b>QUESTIONS</b>	<b>REFERENCES</b>	
<b>CONCEPTS OF RULES AND LAWS</b>	Function of laws	<i>When we say the word law, what is the first thing that comes to your mind? / What is a law? / What are laws designed for?</i>	Tapp and Kohlberg, 1971; Menin, 2000.
	Values of laws	<i>What would happen if there were no laws?</i>	
	Dynamics compliance with laws	<i>Do you think people usually follow the laws? Why?</i>	
	Law changing	<i>Do you think that laws (or rules) can be changed? Under what circumstances?</i>	
	Breaking the law	<i>Do you think laws must always be respected or there are times when it is better to break the law?</i>	
<b>DIRECT AND INDIRECT EXPERIENCE WITH THE LEGAL SYSTEM</b>	<i>Is the police usually present in your neighbourhood? / Do you know anyone, or have any family member, who has been arrested?</i>	Fagan e Tyler, 2005.	
<b>CONCEPTS ABOUT POLICE</b>	<i>Is the police usually present in your neighbourhood?</i>		
<b>POLICE TRUST</b>	<i>Do you trust the police?</i>		

## B) Testing the instruments

The fieldwork for this exploratory stage took place in schools (public and private) in the vicinity of five of the key areas of the project (listed below) - except for one interview that was conducted through personal contact between the research team and the child.

The criteria for selecting the schools were:

- i. the diversity of the sample, in order to include the variety in the urban socio-spatial patterns (avoiding the key areas for the time being); and
- ii. the access, i.e., we chose schools where the research team had contact and was acquainted with the area as well made new contacts, to experiment the procedures to gain permission to interview children in a less familiar territory. In both cases, however, there was a first contact with the school staff in order to present the proposal and formally ask for permission. After the authorization given, it was set dates to access the students.

See below a summary of schools contacted:

School	Type	Date	Number of Interviews	Place (district)	Key Area
EMEF Ibrahim Nobre	Public	Nov-2014	9	Rio Pequeno	Pirituba
CEU Jaguaré	Public	Jan-2015	9	Jaguaré	Cidade Ademar
Colégio Equipe	Private	Mar/Apr-2015	8	Consolação	Jardim Paulista
EE Almirante Custódio José de Melo	Public	Apr-2015	8	Penha	Vila Matilde
EE Eudoro Villela	Public	May-2015	8	Jardim Ângela	Jardim Ângela

In total, 45 individual semi-structured interviews with children between 10 and 14 years of both sexes were carried out between November 2014 to May 2015. All children were interviewed after parents gave written consent. All participants were assured anonymity and confidentiality. The interviews were audio recorded and fully transcribed. On average they lasted 50 minutes. At the public schools, the interviews were conducted in the school premises. Children from the private school, were interviewed at home.

In general the children were quite receptive to the themes: still though there were no drop-outs during interviews, in many cases they were visible tired and disinterested after about 30 minutes of conversation, signaling the need to define an instrument suitable to this time span to secure

their attention. In terms of understanding the questions made, there was a significant difference between students from public and private schools, especially in the question that required that they thought about the laws. It was harder for the public schools students to express their views on laws, why were they made for, who created them, etc.

#### **3.3.4. THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ADVANCES IN THE FIELD WORK**

The exploratory stage resulted in improvements to the interview schedule and has contributed to design the quantitative questionnaire, in terms of language, understandings according to the key areas where they live. As result the team is opting to explore the key concepts of legal socialization through the use of everyday life situations that early adolescents can identify with.

The length of the interview and sensitive issues are the greatest challenge. Children seem to turn their attention away when sensitive issues are presented. Thus, the challenge is to develop a dynamic questionnaire (with stories, videos, illustrations, etc.) to arouse their curiosity and attention, in order to explore the concepts, attitudes and behaviors.

Moreover, it has become clear that a self-administered survey it is not the best tool to use in our context. Though this is quite common in the international literature, it would be difficult to use in a school setting in Brazil. Thus, at this stage it seems that the alternative is to carry out interviews at home, meaning that the data will require more time to be collected.

This pre-pilot has allowed us to advance in developing means to: i) measure exposure to violence and identify victimization situations; ii) measure contact with the police; iii) measure the internalization of rules.

Children living in the vicinity of the five key areas present large differences in terms of their exposure to violence and victimization. While children enrolled in private schools, from the most urbanized and wealthy areas of the city, have little direct and indirect contact with violence, such contact is routine for children from the poorer areas. Children from the wealthy areas report no physical punishment, or other types of domestic violence indirect violence, nor witnessing or being victims of robberies and assaults in their neighborhood or at school. Children from public schools, representing the poorest and less urbanized city areas, reported frequent cases of corporal punishment at home and witnessing violence in their neighborhood: drug use and trafficking, police violence as well report having relatives and friends arrested.

Exposure to violence appear to contribute to attitudes about the police. Few children from the private school reported having had any direct contact with the police. Their opinions about the police appeared to molded from what they watch on TV or pick from listening to their parents: for some the police is a necessary institution, have no opinion about the police, others whose families are socially engaged in human rights issues criticize the police because of the use of force. In contrast, all children from public schools, had an opinion about the police and most have had some direct contact, and others even indirect, with the police. Public school children are used to seeing the police patrolling their neighborhood, and some have witnessed or heard about cases of abuse of authority by the police. So most children from public schools interviewed presented a negative view of the police; although they also believe that this institutions is an essential service. Still in some cases when the child or a family member has been victim of police violence, the child's opinion about the police is more negative, and the institution perceived a less trustworthy.

Finally, regarding rules, the exploratory stage revealed a difference between children in public and in private schools: children from private schools appear to have no awareness about rules applied at home, though when asked to describe their daily life it was clear that rules existed. It seems that these adolescents internalized the rules so that they do not realize that there are rules at home or even in school. Children from public schools clearly identify the existence of rules recognizing who made the rules as well as the right that the person has to do so. Dissatisfaction with rules was more prevalent among public schools students, although most recognize their obligation to obey even if they do not agree with the rule imposed by their parents

### **3.3.5. THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL CHALLENGES IN THE FIELD WORK**

#### **A) Access to early adolescents**

In terms of access and contact with the children, we identified some disadvantages in using the schools as a source of access to children. First, access through schools excludes children that dropout. In addition, access through schools requires cooperation from the school administration: this is not easy to obtain and to maintain since frequent changes in school administration may result in this cooperation being withdrawn. That is, access to children in one year does not secure access in the next year. The second concern is the need to provide some contribution to the institution (which is generally requested).

Another problem identified is that it is not possible to ensure that students from a school actually reside in the key area the school is located in. Although the schools selected are located close or

in the key areas: given the sociodemographic characteristics of the areas and the displacement of students across the city according the parental choice (especially in the case of students from private schools); a school may catch pupils from various areas. Thus, as an alternative option was the home approach method. This method would ensure the same geographical area used for the community survey.

## **B) Measuring exposure to violence**

Another challenge is to establish the right means to investigate exposure to violence and victimization: direct or indirect. It is known from the literature on violence that victimization can effect the moral development of children and young people by stimulating moral detachment, hostility and low trust in others (Cardia et al., 2012). However, the most research on legitimacy ignore this variable. Victimization is included it is operationalized as criminal rate (Fagan and Tyler 2005) or as a measure of perception and evaluation of the authorities responsible for public security (Sunshine and Tyler, 2003).

One of the objectives of this research is to identify how victimization effects attitudes and beliefs regarding laws and authorities. The difficulty lies down in designing means to assess the victimization of adolescents and their exposure to violence in contexts of interaction with non-legal authority (family, school, peers) and the community.

One challenge is the "reliance on the respondent's memory", in other words, the subjective assessment of the severity of the victimization experience (Catão, 2008 p. 82). When dealing with children there is greater challenge than that of their memory: the impact of reliving very negative experiences and the feelings and emotions that these evoke for a child. Ethical issues come into play when dealing with sensitive issues. As stressed by Ybarra et al. (2009), the researcher should not ignore that the questions asked may provoke anxiety when these demand that traumatic events are recalled.

The preliminary results also stressed the relevance of caring for specific ethical aspects, such as anonymity and consent. In the exploratory phase, the survey was well received by the parents, who showed interest on the topic. Also the respondents showed willingness to participate. However, when doing fieldwork some ethical dilemmas may become more evident. For instance, what can we do if when measuring victimization we identify signs that parents maybe abusing in the use of corporal punishment? Another dilemma is the abuse identification. On the one hand, there is the issue of maintaining the "confidentiality of the information", and, on the other, the "need of reporting the event of suspicion, or confirmation of violence", according to Statute of

Children and Adolescent (ECA) (Lisboa et al., 2007, p. 185). To answer this dilemma, the research team has sought guidance from Consultants with expertise in the study of adolescents, for training in the identification of abuse and for guidance about how to proceed in case of abuse.. At this point, this research has benefited from its interdisciplinary research team, with professionals trained in psychology.

### 3.3.6. SCHEDULED ACTIVITIES FOR THE NEXT YEAR

#### **A) Pilot**

July to December 2015: design and test both qualitative and quantitative data collection tools. This instrument construction will be based on the pre-test results, the literature review and the discussions with external consultants. NEV research team will test the instrument through home interviews with early adolescents from different clusters of the key areas. As result of the tests and the literature review, will be produced papers to be published.

#### **B) Cohort study with early adolescents (T1)**

January to June 2016: the first wave of data collection (stage T1) with home interviews. This stage take five months to be accomplished. In the first month the tasks for the team are: i) identify adolescents born in 2005 living in the key- areas; ii) random sample for the quantitative study; iii) get in touch with adolescents and their parents/tutors to request permission from parents/tutors and the adolescents' consent before the interview; iv) schedule interviews.

In the following next four months, the questionnaire will be applied to 800 children 100 in each key-area, followed by a qualitative research.

To carry on the qualitative study, it will be used face-to-face method such as in depth interviews with 96 early adolescents selected randomly from the initial sample (12 from each key area). Focus group with parents, teachers and school staff are also planned.

#### **C) Consultants**

Along the year, NEV will organize workshops with internal and external consultants specialized in youth studies and on legal socialization. The objective is to discuss theoretical and methodological issues in order to refine the data collection tools and analysis. Foreign consultants are: Rick J. Trinker (Postdoctoral Associate in Law at Yale Law School and an Affiliate Research Assistant Professor in the Justice Studies Program at the University of New Hampshire); Ellen S. Cohn and her fellows from Department of Psychology, University of New Hampshire; Joseph Murray (Senior

Research Associate e Well come Trust Research Fellow, University of Cambridge). The national consultant is: Simone Gonçalves de Assis (National School of Public Health, Fundação Oswaldo Cruz).

**D) Research Schedule (early adolescents)**

## EARLY ADOLESCENTS LEGAL SOCIALIZATION PROCESS: ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED FOR NEXT YEAR

	2015						2016					
	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE
<b>Pilot study with early adolescents born in 2005</b>												
Development of the quantitative data collection tools												
Refinement and testing of the data collection tools												
Data collection												
<b>Meeting with internal and external consultants specialized in youth studies and on legal socialization</b>												
Theoretical and methodological discussion to refine data collection tools.												
<b>Selection and training</b>												
Selection and training of research team												
<b>Papers</b>												
Publish the first results of literature review and the pilot study												
<b>Cohort study with early adolescents born in 2005 (T1)</b>												
Locate and contact the research participants												
First <i>quantitative</i> data collection phase												
First <i>qualitative</i> data collection phase												
<b>Research report</b>												
Report previous results from first data collection phase (T1)												

### 3.4. KEY AREAS<sup>22</sup>

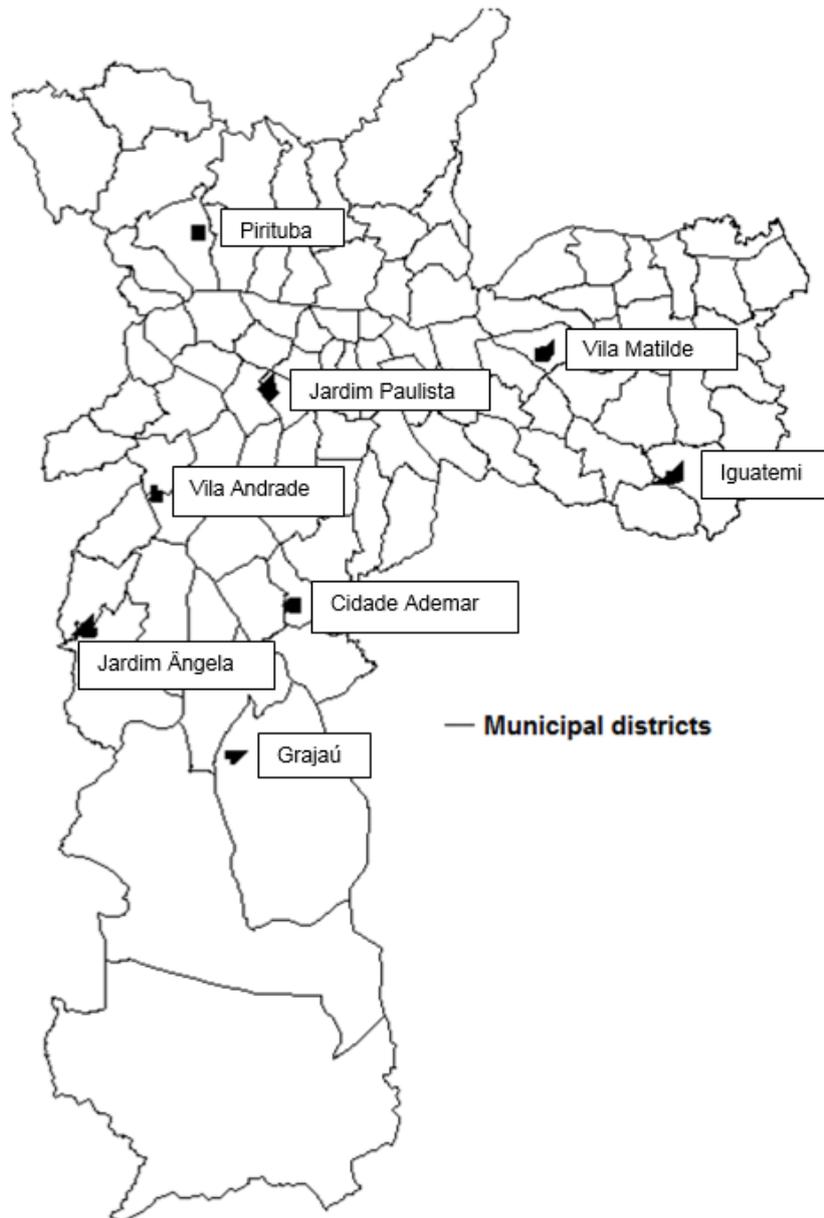
As pointed out in the 1<sup>st</sup> Report (2013-14), the definition of the key areas for the study has the following objectives: 1) to ensure that the different patterns of urban consolidation in terms of the differential access to urban infra-structure would be represent in the sample, thus ensuring that different profiles of need for public services are included in the study, and 2) to reduce the costs of intensive data collection by limiting the areas to be covered while securing representativeness. The different patterns of urban consolidation were expected to express differences in the degree, intensity and or frequency of contacts with public services and public institutions. Areas that were more recently occupied should present greater need for public investment, and their residents present more demands from public institutions. The key areas should allow us to capture different types of contacts between citizens and civil servants and possibly, differing degrees of satisfaction and effect trust in the services and in the institution. So, we identified 8 (eight) key areas that assembled different housing, demographic, economic, environmental, urban infra-structure and criminals characteristics as we can see in the Map 1 below:

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<sup>22</sup> For more information, see: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B9QQ7Z63e40ldW9yYnBqMnMzdGM/view>

## MAPA 1

Position of the Key Areas of the São Paulo city



During the second period (2014-2015), we worked along two lines: 1) refine this methodology through proceedings of validation; 2) identify the public equipment and institutions located inside and around each of the key areas.

Regarding the first line, the process of validation started in the previous period while the eight clusters were visited and photographed. As we said, the photographs were used with a panel of naïve students: the task was to match the photographs to a set of attributes. This proceeding worked quite well with naïve judges result's agreeing with the statistical results well above chance (NEV Report 2013-14). Now, it was tried a new quantitative proceedings. At beginning, we analyzed secondary data from The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistic (IBGE) and from The Information System for Violence and Accidents Surveillance (SIVVA) of the city of Sao Paulo. The goal was to measure the distance among where violence takes place and the place (hospitals) where victims were assisted in order to find patterns of assistance. The same proceeding was used to measure the distance among the residence of the victims and their assistance. The results showed that the patterns vary according the differences of key areas.

The second was an indirect proceeding. It was based on a household survey carried out by NEV in 2003 which subject was to study norms and values related to Human Rights Violence and interpersonal violence. This survey interviewed 1309 residents in the municipality of Sao Paulo with more than 16 years old. Although the objectives of the survey do not coincide with our ongoing research, we tried a kind of experiment. How the sample of the survey is representative of the municipality as a whole, it was necessary to apply some proceedings in order to classify the interviews according the eight key areas. In following, we selected questions of the survey regarding the opinions on police and police services in these different clusters. Once again, the results confirmed that opinions vary significantly according the key areas.

Certainly, others proceedings that are more refined should be try. Until now our experiments seem to suggest that we are on right way.

The second line was the identification of the public equipment and institutions available in each key area. We identified the major roads of each key areas and significant buildings in the landscape such as, industrial buildings, churches, schools and hospitals. This data gathering was based on official data and aerial photographs. For five of the eight key areas we collected information on: the location of the local Courts (Jardim Paulista), Subprefeitura (Jardim Paulista), Children's Council and cultural facilities (Vila Matilde); Police and Community Security Council (Vila Andrade); Education and Transport (Pirituba); Health and Public Health System (Jardim

Angela). Data continues to be collected at present but the focus is on the urban occupation and the ongoing changes in the key areas. So, we intend to interview residents and civil servants in order to know some characteristics of the history and memory of these key areas as well as some aspects of the organization of the public services that were focused in the field work.

Meanwhile, it is underway an historical and iconographic survey of key areas through gathering maps from different periods of expansion and evolution of the city as well as photographs to better identify the process of urban expansion, with its morphology, pictures, household standards and infra-structure. Considering these sources, we have retrieved complete aerial photographic survey of São Paulo for the years 1962, 1972 and 1994, in the 1:25000 scale and the orthophots for 2010 from the Laboratório de Sensoriamento Remoto (Lasere) of the University of Sao Paulo. Finally, we have identified about fifty historical maps of São Paulo. We hope that all this data will contribute to enriching the analysis of primary data collected in the fieldwork.

For the next period, our main task will be to provide support for the statistical analysis of data from the fieldwork.

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## 4. EDUCATION

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The advances in the area of education can be divided in four topics: development and dissemination of educational videos, human resources, partnerships for the organization of courses, and the proposal and systematization of a new education plan.

As objectives to be achieved this year, the project proposed the organization of an international workshop to discuss innovative practices in education, and also efforts to design an innovative post-graduation course. These tasks were replaced however, with activities that we believe more suited for the expectations of the area of education at this phase of the CEPID Project. Even though we continue to design the structure of a post-graduated course, in the period of July 2014-June 2015, this task did not progress.

As stated in the last report, the NEV-CEPID made a special consultancy on innovative post-graduated training programmes taking place in major universities abroad in the Social Sciences. This activity enabled us to organize materials and methodology for a proposal for post –graduated training. However, bureaucratic problems prevented this development. At USP, post-graduated programmes have to be attached to educational units (Schools and Institutes). It is not yet established that centres of excellency as the CEPIDs may base such programmes. As result any post-graduated programme at NEV CEPID will requires political and institutional negotiation with the Department of Sociology, where the Coordinator of the NEV-CEPID is located as a Professor. Secondly, 70% of the professors of a post-graduated program must come from USP, and only 30% can be of collaborators. We have not yet been able to reach the needed proportion. At the same time, Professors can only be affiliated to one post-graduated programme at a time. This means that Lecturers from the Department could only take part in a NEV post-graduate programme as collaborators. It is a sort of a Catch 22 situation, that requires some broader change in USP's rules.

### 4.1. VIDEOS

#### **VIDEOS FOR EDUCATION AND DISSEMINATION AND AUDIOVISUAL COURSE ON LEGITIMACY AND VIOLENCE IN BRAZIL**

The first of these activities is the development, organization and dissemination of educational videos, some of them with longer classes related to the CEPID Project, and others with lighter content, in order to reach wider publics. Some of these videos were produced and disseminated

in NEV's channels, with a great response from the publics (see more details in the annex). As the new education plan will show, the proposal is that these series of videos will result, in the end, on the contents of an original virtual course on legitimacy and violence in Brazil, to be disseminated in NEV's website ([nevusp.org](http://nevusp.org)), and in educational and other channels of the internet, such as *Coursera.org* and others.

## 4.2. HUMAN RESOURCES

In terms of human resources, NEV has continued to contribute to the education of several researchers in different levels. In this period, two post-doctoral researchers continued their projects, and a third was integrated in the team. Five PhD and three Masters researches are also taking place within NEV's CEPID project. In the scientific initiation programme, nine students participated in the research project, providing important information and reflections on different public services in São Paulo and their expressions in the key areas of the Project. These students presented their findings in the international scientific initiation seminar at USP (<http://www.prp.usp.br/23o-siicusp/>). Three other undergraduate students with technical training scholarships participated in the project, in the dissemination activities, such as social networks, design and maintenance of the website as well as in the design of layout for reports and documents, and in organization of NEV's archival documentation- former research projects, data, documents and reports. The projects developed were:

### 4.2.1. POST-DOCTORAL RESEARCH

#### **Comparative Analysis of Institutions, Public Policies and Homicidal Trends in Four SP Districts**

*Bruno Paes Manso*

The Postdoctoral project by Bruno Paes Manso sought to achieve two goals of the CEPID Project last semester. First, he collaborated in the development of the questionnaire to be used in the longitudinal study with the community and secondly he is contributing for a book on the rise and fall of homicide in São Paulo, including in this study the role that legitimacy, legal obedience, institutional trust, social control and others may have played. Important advances were achieved: Manso has already finished the Portuguese version of the book about homicide, legitimacy and social controls. He will deliver it to Springer Books in November but before that a draft will be translated. Manso was invited to go to Cambridge Centre of Latin American Studies to present the results of this research from January to February 2016.

## **Authority and Legitimacy: A Quantitative Study of Youth's Perceptions on the Brazilian Police**

*Nikolaos Stamatakis*

The postdoctoral study aimed to add to the growing body of research on legitimacy, trust and legal obedience in three ways. First, it examined the factors that influence peoples' beliefs about the police and their intentions to cooperate or exhibit confidence. Second, it developed one of the first empirical analyses that intends to highlight the importance of examining the relationship between police authority and legitimacy in Brazil. Aiming to understand the dynamics among those notions in relation to trust and obedience, the empirical part of the present study was conducted in the district of Jardim Ângela (located in the north zone of the city of São Paulo); a district that in 1996 was considered by the United Nations as the most violent urban region in the world. The final contribution lies in its focus on early adolescence (13-16 years old) as the particular age forms a crucial period in peoples' legal socialization (Dirikx & Van den Bulck, 2014).

Dr. Stamatakis carried out 300 survey interviews with adolescents from schools in Jardim Ângela. His results helped confirm an important hypothesis of NEV's CEPID Project and other studies on the area (Hough et. al, 2013; Gouveia-Pereira, 2008), that the tendency of adolescents to obey the laws and trust the police is more related to perceptions of equality and fair treatment than instrumental elements of efficacy, fear of punishment or violence. This became clear when the adolescents that had contact with the police evaluated it as more untrustworthy and inefficient than those who had never had contact. And those who considered the police as inefficient also found it did not respect rules of equality and fair treatment. The complete report of this research is being submitted to FAPESP along with this general report.

## **Criminal impunity and confidence in institutions**

*André Zanetic*

During the period of July 2014 to June 2015, the development of the post doctoral research "Criminal Impunity and confidence in institutions", within the framework of the *Building Democracy Daily: Human Rights, Violence and Institutional Trust* program (NEV/USP-CEPID/FAPESP) had, as its main activities, deepening the knowledge of specialized literature and the analysis of empirical data obtained from a survey produced by NEV/USP in 2013. These activities resulted in the production of a paper about the relationship between institutional action, confidence in the police and legitimacy in São Paulo. In addition to these activities, Dr. Zanetic has collaborated in the development of a questionnaire for the longitudinal panel.

Dr. Zanetic has also made presentations in some national and international seminars, and have participated in a mission to El Salvador, focused on a project of construction of community policing philosophy in the country. It aimed to meet the local institutions and check the possibilities of NEV/USP come to be part of the project by supporting the process of conceptual and methodological knowledge dissemination.

The main results obtained in the period were related to the production of knowledge and the findings obtained through theoretical and empirical research, especially to those obtained with the development of the paper previously cited. Based on the mentioned relations that were studied in the paper, it highlighted the significant association between the dimensions of procedural justice and institutional confidence. Other associations were found, though less closely, between the dimensions of institutional trust and police effectiveness. It also highlighted the association of legitimacy with procedural justice, with personal victimization, with the perception of physical disorder in the neighborhood and with aspects of individual morality. Besides the results of the paper, other results were the improvements obtained, together with the team of NEV/USP, in methodology and in the questionnaire developed to be used in the research that will be held in different areas of the city of São Paulo, and the possibility, still to be discussed, to construct an effective contribution of NEV/USP in an international project related to community policing in El Salvador.

#### 4.2.2. PHD RESEARCH STUDENTS

Title: Entre a Defesa e a violação da lei: percepções de policiais militares a respeito de seu papel, poder e legitimidade [Between the defense and the violation of the law: perceptions of military police officers about their role, power and legitimacy].

Researcher: Ariadne Lima Natal

Supervisor: Sergio Adorno

Title: A atuação do PCC nas periferias de São Paulo: uma ação legitimada? [The activity of PCC in the peripheries of São Paulo: a legitimate action?].

Researcher: Caren Ruotti

Supervisor: Sergio Adorno

Title: Crime e violência na sociedade contemporânea: Métodos e técnicas de pesquisa para um estudo empírico da cenário paulistano [Crime and violence in contemporary society: methods and research techniques for an empirical study of violence and crime in São Paulo].

Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery.

Supervisor: Sergio Adorno

Title: A construção da verdade jurídica nos processos de crimes de tráfico de drogas [The juridical truth in drug trafficking lawsuits]

Researcher: Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus

Supervisor: Sergio Adorno

Department of Sociology of FFLCH-USP

Title: A autoridade policial em São Paulo: os cidadãos e a eficiência e legitimidade da polícia [The police authority in São Paulo: the citizens and the efficiency and legitimacy of the police]

Researcher: Frederico Castelo Branco Teixeira

Supervisor: José Álvaro Moisés

Department of Political Science FFLCH-USP

### **Master of Science Students**

Title: Por Pouco: análise de conflitos interpessoais a partir de homicídios em São Paulo (1991-1997) [‘Por Pouco’: Analysis of interpersonal conflicts through homicides in São Paulo (1991-1997)]

Renan Theodoro de Oliveira

Supervisor: Sergio Franca Adorno de Abreu

Department of Sociology of FFLCH-USP

Title: Discurso jurídico e práticas judiciárias: um estudo sobre a dinâmica do sistema de justiça juvenil em São Paulo [*Legal discourse and legal practices: a study on the dynamics of the juvenile justice system*]

Thiago Rodrigues Oliveira

Supervisor: Marcos César Alvarez.

Department of Sociology of FFLCH-USP

Title: Estudo da distribuição espacial da violência contra a mulher em São Paulo (2009-2014) [*Study of the spatial distribution of violence against women in São Paulo (2009-2014)*]

Researcher: André Rodrigues de Oliveira

Supervisor: Lígia Vizeu Barroso

Faculty of Geography of FFLCH-USP

### **4.2.3. THE SCIENTIFIC INITIATION PROGRAM**

The scientific initiation students in the 2014-2015 period have contributed mainly in the process of data collection and systematization related to key areas. This information is then analyzed and discussed along with more experienced researchers, in order to refine our understanding of both areas types, as well as the hypotheses of the projects.

The students who completed their projects in December 2014 have focused on gathering information on the following services: Police (Battalions and military police companies, and police stations); Justice (Forums and Special Courts); Health (Basic Health Units, Ambulatorial Medical Assistance (AMA) and Ambulatory Medical Specialties (AME); Hospitals; Education (Kindergartens and schools, in specific levels); Public Administration (subdistricts); Culture and Leisure (parks, libraries, theaters, clubs etc). In addition to these services, information on the Child Protection Council and the Security Councils was also collected.

For each of the services, the students reported their location, type of service provided, and territorial coverage area. This information allowed us to visualize o: a) the distribution of services across the city; b) the distributed in relation to the key areas- if services are within or outside the key areas; c) what are the services are available to residents of the key areas.

Some of the students who joined the program in 2015 are collecting and organizing and information to analyze current urban patterns, including the reconstruction of the historical process of urban consolidation of the key areas. For this task, they have collected: maps, biographies, bibliographies, photos, testimonials etc. Once organized, this set of materials will allow a better characterization of each area type, the identification of similarities and differences in standards between areas, as compared to the development of the city as a whole. At the present, the students are collecting information about the following key areas: Jd. Angela, Jd. Paulista, Pirituba, Andrade and Villa Matilde.

In addition to information about the key areas themselves, data is also being collected on different public services, such as health, education, Subprefeituras and justice courts. The objective of these studies is to understand the relations between the qualities of these services with the key areas. At first, the specific services and areas are: the health services at Vila Matilde; education services at Pirituba; Subprefeitura of Vila Andrade; and the Justice courts in the area of Jardim Angela.

#### 4.4. PARTNERSHIPS FOR EDUCATION AND NEW EDUCATION PLAN

The ongoing partnership with SESC (Association of Trade and Commerce Workers), an acknowledged organization in the field of education and cultural activities in Brazil, has been renegotiated. A new series of lectures on the themes of the NEV CEPID Project has been organized.

These activities are being organized in a new education plan. The three main expected products are:

- A) The organization for future publication of the *Essential Library on Legitimacy*, a brief commented list of ten fundamental works on the themes of legal obedience, legitimacy and institutional trust, for publication in the NEV website;

B) The organization of a *Virtual Short Course on Legitimacy, Violence and Political Socialization in Brazil*. This virtual course results from the organization of a series of long and short videos produced by the team (see also video recordings in the annex). The specificities and schedule of the plan can be found in the topic “Objectives for Next Year”.

C) The organization of a *Reader on Legitimacy and Trust in Institutions*, aimed for future publication in print and digital format, with the most important recent literature on the theme translated to Portuguese.

## 4.5. CHALLENGES

The present challenge in the area of education is to translate the first results of the research in educational materials and other contents, for different publics- not only for academics but also for larger publics. This challenge is being faced with a more concrete and feasible education plan, with expected products and forms of monitoring their impacts.

Another important challenge continues to be the organization of a work dynamic that can involve the team without burdening the main research activities. The proposal of a more concrete and feasible plan is a promising solution. The execution of this plan will enable the area of education to result in more systematic and integrated projects in the years to come.

## 5. KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER

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This year's activities of knowledge transfer and dissemination gave continuity to the development of specific projects, as in previous years, but also organized a new program in the area. This new program responds to the diagnosis that NEV's past projects on knowledge transfer and dissemination have been concentrated more on external than internal demands. Aside from continuing specific projects, we have reviewed an agenda with goals and concrete steps to reach them (see below and in objectives to be achieved next year).

### 5.1. STRENGTHENING TIES WITH USP INNOVATION AGENCY

We have strengthened our interaction with USP Innovation Agency, firstly because of the possibility of patenting a product resulting from the key areas methodology, and secondly to attend workshops in São Carlos and São Paulo for the enhancement of innovative projects from USP research centres. As developing a software to patent the methodology of the key areas did not seem viable, because it could narrow the possibilities of combining indicators and the chances of disseminating its use, we decided to publicize the key areas methodology in conventional publication on scientific journals.

These interactions with the Innovation Agency will be enhanced, now that it is formally aiding the CEPIDs of USP to develop projects in the areas of knowledge transfer, dissemination and innovation. This initiative replaces a first agreement between USP and FAPESP through which a position for a knowledge transfer manager had to be provided by USP to each CEPID.

The need to deepen this cooperation with USP Agency of Innovation has led us to postpone the organization of an international workshop on innovations on knowledge transfer in the human sciences, given that we still need to develop more specific innovation projects to be shared with other centres and specialists. Initial agreements on this matter are being arranged with another CEPID from USP, Center for the Study of Metropolis (CEM). With the proposal of a more concrete and concentrated plan of workshops with specific actors studied in the CEPID Project, as well as other initiatives of dissemination and the use of new data collecting tools, we will be able to have a more thorough and systematic impact in the institutions and publics we are studying. Some examples of initiatives in this area are new virtual database of NEV's historical works and data, and applications for cell phones or websites for complaints and suggestions on public services. At

the same time, we will experiment with innovations that can help us maintain a low number of losses in the longitudinal panels.

## **5.2. PROJECTS DEVELOPED AS RESULT OF EXTERNAL DEMAND**

NEV has continued to develop knowledge transfer projects that come from demands by social and state institutions. The position of NEV as reference in the areas of public security, violence and human rights causes this regular demand, to which we have strived to respond within our capacities and thematic focus.

Some of the projects in this sense are consultancies that our researchers have provided to institutions such as IPEA (Institute for Applied Economic Research) and the Federal House of Representatives in the Brazilian Congress. André Zanetic was invited by IPEA to participate on a collaboration with many specialists in public security in order to propose a prospective analysis of the area. These analyses would then provide a scenario of area of public security in 2023 Brazil.

Marcelo Nery has started a collaboration with the Federal House of Representatives in the Brazilian Congress. As an acknowledged specialist in data on violence and public security, he was invited to send a list of fundamental data on public security that have not been made public since the enactment of the 2011 act on access to information.

André Zanetic was also appointed by NEV to participate in a mission to El Salvador, focused on a project of construction of community policing philosophy in the country. It aimed to meet the local institutions and check the possibilities of NEV/USP to construct an effective contribution in an international project related to community policing in the country, through conceptual and methodological knowledge dissemination. Some activities were proposed, such as the training of agents in the development of diagnostics, monitoring processes, policy evaluation and analysis of information, as well as the systematization of good practices of community policing and the revision of curriculum concerning the training of police officers.

## **5.3. PROJECTS DEVELOPED BY INTERNAL DEMAND**

Other initiatives in the area of knowledge transfer have been made by internal demand of NEV. The major part of these activities results from the positions of the researchers in national and international research and public policy networks. Marcelo Nery has produced a very rich bilingual material of terms used by the literature on legitimacy. It was made through corpus linguistics methodology, and covers 401 different terms related to the CEPID Project that were

found in national and international literature. This project was developed as part of a collaboration with a study group on Translation from United Metropolitan Faculties (FMU), coordinated by Prof. Joacyr Oliveira. NEV is now discussing possible uses of this material for education and dissemination purposes.

NEV has also given continuity to a collaboration with the São Paulo Municipal Secretary of Health, in order to qualify the information and methodologies of the data bank SIVVA, which maps violence and accidents. This assessment enabled the identification of problems in the data collection software, and inconsistencies of the data bank. As result, NEV has collaborated with a new reflection on how the data bank can contribute to monitor violence and human rights violations, as well the impact it has on the population who uses the bank to register cases.

Other important initiatives are the attempts to transfer the methodology of domestic visitation developed by NEV's project *Fostering Healthy Early Child Development*, coordinated by Nancy Cardia and Renato Alves. This project involves two institutions: the Santos Mártires Association, a social organization connected to the Catholic Church responsible for social projects in Jardim Ângela, and the Municipality of Vargem Grande. The idea is to organize workshops and materials that could capacitate new visitors.

NEV has a long partnership with the Brazilian Forum of Public Security, a non-profit organization that associates many specialists in public security, especially through the National Institute for Science and Knowledge *Violence, Democracy and Citizen Security*, which is a network of eight groups in Brazil on the area, and NEV is the headquarters. The common project that NEV organized along with Forum was the later's National Summit, in July 2014 in São Paulo, at Fundação Getúlio Vargas School of Public Administration. The event had 540 participants, organizing 15 different activities, such as a debate with Presidency candidates' campaign coordinators, a conference with the Minister of Justice, and the launch of a survey poll from police officers on reforms and modernization of public security.

Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, associate researcher of NEV, has also collaborated in the knowledge transfer activities organizing an open Seminar on the Age of Criminal Responsibility. This event gathered the present and all former Human Rights Ministers. After discussions with specialists, the ministers signed a document with reasons against the amendment proposal for lowering the minimal age from 18 to 16. Bruno Paes Manso has written an informative and reflective article on this event and its impacts in the public debate (see appendix).

Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro has also organized a series of seminars on the Brazil's Political Moment. The objective is to gather specialists from the academy and the political field to discuss the tendencies of recent Brazilian democracy, and its impacts in our political culture and worldviews. Two meetings of the series have taken place at NEV in June 2015. The first had as guests Oscar Vilhena, Fernando Abrúcio and Cláudio Couto, acknowledged specialists in Constitutional Law and Political Science, and the second had the participation of Andre Singer, former Spokesman of the Federal Government. These events aid NEV to understand the possible consequences of the political crisis over the trust in institutions. These events are being recorded and organized for means of disseminating the contents to wider publics.

#### **5.4. NEW KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER PLAN (2015-2016)**

NEV has organized a more systematic plan for the area knowledge transfer and dissemination. The idea is to propose activities that can give insights to the specific groups and institutions of the research programme, and at the same time have more impact on them without interfering with the data collection process.

Consultants and other courses and initiatives promoted by NEV in its 28 years have given NEV access to representative individuals of social and state actors studied in the CEPID Project. For their respectability in their institutions and communities, these individuals and groups can help us understand and also influence their respective cultures. Given so, NEV's plan is to propose concentrated workshops with target actors of the Project, representatives of the community, civil servants and young people who are not present in the key areas, but can be compared to them. The objectives are to exchange information and help NEV interpret the data and refine the instruments. At the same time, these NEV could think along with these representatives how to influence more internally structural changes in the institutions and social groups, in terms of respecting human rights and offering good public service.

The activities to be organized are the first contacts, the organization and the workshops, followed by meetings to discuss, analyse and, if found interesting, disseminate the works. For a more detailed schedule of the plan, see objectives to be achieved next year.

Aside from this concrete plan of concentrated workshops with representatives of the studied actors, we will explore new initiatives to maintain the regularity of the longitudinal panel. Technologies of information and interaction online, for example, such as applications on trust and

public services, citizen mobile monitoring tools can be good forms to maintain interaction and collect new data, specially from the youth groups. These initiatives are being organized in partnership with new projects such as *Portal da Juventude* (Youth Portal), in partnership with the Municipal Administration Secretary of Human Rights and School of Communications and Arts Research Group City of Knowledge (Cidade do Conhecimento).

The series of open seminars and classes to be recorded in the videos of the education programme will also contribute to the dissemination initiatives of the CEPID Project. Some of these projects are strategic to transformations in the political system, such as Prof. Paulo Sérgio Pinheiros' articulation and participation in the National Truth Commission, and also to the training of students and public officials with NEV's audio-visual materials.

The University of São Paulo has provided a new office for scientific dissemination that will focus on the CEPID Projects base in the university. This office is comprised of experienced journalists, who have been in contact with NEV in order to plan new forms of disseminating its materials and productions within the CEPID project. With the aid of this office we will also design new forms of disseminating the results of the project to wider publics and to the studied institutions.

## 6. PUBLICATIONS AND SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTION

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The research team began collecting of the first data from the pilots in May and June of 2015. Hence, NEV's main scientific production in the period has been mostly concentrated on literature revision and methodological studies. In order to demonstrate how this production is deepening the understanding of each area of the project, we have divided them in specific themes and made a selection of some representative texts (for a complete list of the publications and dissemination from NEV in the period, please see the Appendix 1 of this report). These papers are being submitted to national and international journals, and others are book chapters and books in press or in revision, as well as research reports. Some of them have been presented in national and international conferences. The themes are: **theoretical and methodological studies**, papers on **youth and legal socialization**, papers on **trust in the institutions and human rights**, and papers on **interpersonal and state violence and legitimacy**.

### 6.1. PUBLICATIONS, SUBMITTED PAPERS, READY TO BE SUBMITTED OR IN REVISION

#### THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL STUDIES

1. BLOTTA, V. ADORNO, S. Obedecer ou Não Obedecer: legitimidade e confiança institucional em novas democracias [To Obey or Not to Obey: legitimacy and institutional trust in new democracies] (in revision)
2. BLOTTA, V. et. al. Leituras clássicas e contemporâneas da legitimidade [Classic and contemporary approaches to legitimacy] (in revision)
3. NERY, M. B. SOUZA, A. et. al. A delimitação de Áreas Chave para estudos longitudinais em São Paulo (SP), Brasil. [The delimitation of Key Areas for Longitudinal Studies in São Paulo (SP), Brazil].
4. ADORNO, S. DIAS, C. N. NERY, M. B. A Cidade e a dinâmica da violência [The City and the Dynamics of Violence] (book chapter in press)

## YOUTH AND LEGAL SOCIALIZATION

5. VEIGA, D. P. B. JESUS, M. G. Tutela de direitos ou tutela de “sujeitos”? Tensões na construção da legitimidade do Conselho Tutelar [*Tutelage of rights or of “subjects”?*]. Submitted to *Revista Brasileira Adolescência e Conflitualidade*.
6. STAMATAKIS, N. Authority and Legitimacy: a quantitative study of youth’s perceptions of the Brazilian Police (in revision)
7. MANSO, B. Bruno Paes Manso – Event on Legal Age of Penal Responsibility: Research and Policy (in revision)

## TRUST IN THE INSTITUTIONS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

8. CARDIA, N (ed.) Is democracy good enough? Human Rights in Brazil (HURST & CO PUBLISHERS LTD) This book includes 12 original chapters by NEV’s researchers)
9. ZANETIC “Ação Institucional, Confiança na Polícia e Legitimidade em SP” – Paper submitted to *Revista Brasileira de Ciências Sociais*.
10. CUBAS, V. NATAL, A. CASTELO BRANCO, F. Violência policial: abordagens da literatura. In. WILLYS *et. al. Bala Perdida. A violência policial no Brasil e os desafios para sua superação*. São Paulo: Boitempo, 2015, 103 p.
11. BLOTTA, V. Privacy and Freedom of Information in Times of Human Rights Antagonisms: the slippery-slope of the legal boundary dilemma (in revision. To be submitted to the journalism and law review *Ethical Space*)

## INTERPERSONAL AND STATE VIOLENCE AND LEGITIMACY

12. POSSAS, M. T.; DIAS, C. N., JESUS. M. G. M de; NATAL, A.; RUOTTI, C. A prática de execuções na região metropolitana de São Paulo na crise de 2012: Um estudo de caso. *Revista Brasileira de Segurança Pública*, (In press).
13. MANSO, B. Drug Mules: a book review. *Police Policy and Practice Journal*.
14. MANSO, B. Homicides, Legitimacy and Neighborhood Controls in São Paulo. (introduction to the book to be published by Springer Books by the end of 2015]

# 7. PARTNERSHIPS AND OTHER RESEARCH

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## 7.1. PARTNERSHIPS

In terms of partnerships and collaborations, NEV has focused on establishing connections with scholars from Oxford and the London School of Economics who have been producing, along the lines of Tom Tyler, cutting-edge research on legitimacy in the fields of criminology and social psychology in Anglo-American contexts and other parts of the world. The workshop allowed the team to immerse on specific issues and as result we fine tuned the instruments and methodologies, and adapted these to the peculiarities of Brazilian social reality. As result there was much to this phase of the project, adding new questions to the field, such as the boundaries of excessive use of force, the neighborhood effect, and the impact of social pairs in legal socialization processes.

Other collaborations are underway, such as with a research group on legal socialization from the University of Yale and New Hampshire, and the University of Pennsylvania, as well as, the ongoing consultancies from colleagues and scholars specialized in similar objects and methodologies of the CEPID Project, such as youth and longitudinal studies. The exchanges with colleagues from Latin America and others Europe have taken the form of general comparisons on specific problems, such violence against youth, violence and criminal activities in the South American frontiers, as well as questions social integration and solidarity in Latin America and Europe. However, because these do not have a direct focus on the issues of legitimacy and trust, NEV has given more attention to its insertion in this specific field that is being formed in the Anglo-American literature, and expanding to other countries and contexts. This new activity of exchange gives visibility to NEV's CEPID Project as an innovative endeavor in this growing network of international studies on legitimacy, allowing younger researcher greater contact with key institutions in this field.

### 7.1.1. WORKSHOPS WITH INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS JONATHAN JACKSON AND BEN BRADFORD

The workshop with international partners were part of the effort to translate the theoretical concepts into measurable categories and questions to the empirical field. Because of this challenge, NEV needed to exchange with scholars who are producing not only qualitative but also quantitatively informed research in the fields of legitimacy and trust.

The visit of the researchers Jonathan Jackson (London School of Economics) and Benjamin Bradford (Oxford) to São Paulo on March 2013 has proven to be extremely fruitful. Jonathan Jackson is Professor of Research Methodology at the London School of Economics. He is bachelor in Psychology at the University of Leeds and obtained in 2002 his PhD in Social Psychology at the London School of Economics. Benjamin Bradford is Departmental Lecturer in Criminology at the University of Oxford, and Director of Graduate Studies in Criminology. Both researchers are two of the most prominent references in the social psychology approaches to criminology, legitimacy and institutional trust, having worked with Tom Tyler. For access to Prof. Jonathan Jackson's CV, see

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/researchAndExpertise/Experts/profile.aspx?KeyValue=j.p.jackson%40lse.ac.uk>. For access to Ben Bradford's CV, please access: <http://www.sccjr.ac.uk/about-us/people/dr-ben-bradford/>

The visitors had a one-week immersion into NEV's CEPID Project, discussing challenges in the construction of the instruments and making visits to the key areas of the project. The visit was timely, given that the research team had data from the first pilot to share with the partners. After presenting the project, the team was able refine the instruments by discussing with the partners concrete questions from the first versions of the survey to be applied with the community. For an overview of the work program for this week, please, see <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B9QQ7Z63e40ISUdIajlZQmo2SVU/view?usp=sharing>.

The partners stressed the originality and depth of the research design proposed by NEV, and were very supportive in revising all the questions of the community survey. By the end of the week, they accepted an invitation to become international consultants of NEV's CEPID Project, and invited NEV's researchers to propose papers to an international conference on criminology and police legitimacy to be held in Porto in September, 2015.

In technical terms, the research team was led to revise many aspects of the survey, eliminating redundancies in the questions, changing the scales and rethinking the use of the answers "agree" or "disagree".

When we presented the most important hypothesis suggested by NEV's Project, if there is (and if so, how can there be) legitimacy without trust, the question then became how to measure the perceptions of excesses on the use of force or law enforcement in different institutions. If our publics tend to reach the supposedly contradictory situation of recognizing the authority of institutions despite not trusting their civil servants, we need to identify which situations the different publics consider as limits to the legitimate use of force.

The discussions on the police and the how to analyze its internal and public legitimacy have also led to the question of exploring the moral alignments between policemen and the general public.

The criterion of moral alignment is one of the most complex elements of legitimacy. Aside from felt obligation to obey, and the efficacy and legality of the State's actions, the growing literature on the theme inspired by David Beetham (1997), has shown that the identification of public or the civil servants with their institutions is maybe the most important, but also the most difficult criterion to measure. Because of this difficulty, the exchanges with the partners have shown that one should try to measure a "general identification" with the authorities' values, or a "general correspondence", and not a precise correspondence, given that this could reflect an excessive moral alignment, or some form of uncriticized charismatic power characteristic of less plural societies.

Another important issue was to refine the questions in order to capture local perceptions of legitimacy. If the research design sought to capture the perceptions from the everyday interactions between citizens and public servants in specific areas, it was necessary to change all the questions in order to take into account the element "in your neighborhood". This way, the instrument will be able reach more precise results, differentiating them from those related to the city of São Paulo as a whole.

When it comes to the research with youth, the partners suggested that NEV's instruments should include the expectations of adolescents in relation to how they believe they are and should be treated by their parents and other people they have contact with. This would enable us to identify how they construct the figures of authority, and how they believe this authority should behave when relating with them. We should also try to capture what are the limits that the adolescents raise and what are the criteria they use in order to distinguish fair and unfair, and acceptable and unacceptable treatment.

In terms of the internal legitimacy of the institutions (self-legitimacy), the experience of the partners with research on police legitimacy also helped NEV's team to propose questions that

could: a) convince the police that by respecting the law and the citizens is the best way to build trust; b) convince the police that the results of the research come from the individual perceptions of the citizens, and not from other sources such as the media.

In conclusion, the workshops with Jonathan Jackson and Benjamin Bradford have helped NEV in the following aspects:

- Translating theoretical presuppositions in questions and hypothesis to be empirically verified;
- Identifying redundancies in the research instruments, helping to determine which questions addressed which themes and the number of questions needed for each theme;
- Choosing which scales were more appropriate to measure different questions;
- Refining the discussions on trust, legitimacy and the use of force.
- Suggesting the need for identifying what are the boundaries that the actors take into account when evaluating the excessive use of force. In which situations these boundaries are mobilized, and to which people. Are there different boundaries in the perception of actors from different areas?
- Refining the discussion on moral alignment and the ways in which it could be measured.

### 7.1.2. VISITS BY CONSULTANTS

- Dr. Joseph Murray (Senior Research Associate e Well come Trust Research Fellow, University of Cambridge).  
Date: October 21, 2014  
Objective: introduction to CEPID research programme (especially the study with early adolescents), discussion of methodologies for longitudinal studies, and contact for proposal consultancy.
- Dr. Hermílio Pereira dos Santos Filho (Center for Economic and Social Analysis – PUCRS)  
Date: April 30, 2015  
Objective: presentation of the research “Childhood and Violence: Everyday life of children living in favelas of Rio de Janeiro and Recife”, and discussion of theoretical and methodological challenges on youth studies.
- Dr. Simone Gonçalves de Assis (National School of Public Health, Oswaldo Cruz Foundation)  
Date: May 27, 2015

Objective: introduction to CEPID research programme (especially the study with early adolescents), discussion of theoretical and methodological challenges on studies of youth exposure to violence, and contact for proposal consultancy.

## 7.2. OTHER RESEARCH

### 7.2.1. INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP - “NEW FORMS OF VIOLENCE IN THE DEMOCRACIES OF THE GLOBAL SOUTH”

The workshop was held from July 21 to August 1st of 2014 at NEV-USP, and had as main goal to establish a common thematic and conceptual framework within which partner institutions and researchers from Latin America could produce papers, and share findings from their respective countries and contexts in international seminars. The focus of the workshop was on new forms of violence against youth, a topic that was being addressed by all the partners involved. The work method was to share previous researches amongst the partners, as well as to make visits to social projects related to youth in the outskirts of São Paulo. The invited researchers were Clifford Griffin, from North-Carolina State University, who presented findings from his researches on the Caribbean, Úrsula Alanis, from Colegio de Mexico, and Edison Hurtado, from FLACSO-Ecuador. The workshop resulted on a research report that can be accessed in the following (see report on the [link:https://docs.google.com/document/d/1-FweX6txaqaAW9Vck11LP\\_OE4p7Acth80IJQDRQKXFM/edit](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1-FweX6txaqaAW9Vck11LP_OE4p7Acth80IJQDRQKXFM/edit))

### 7.2.2. THE LEGITIMACY OF HUMAN RIGHTS THROUGH MEDIA DISCOURSES

The project “The Legitimacy of Human Rights through the Political Public Sphere in Brazil: case studies in the interfaces of social and political communications” was part of the other researches proposed within NEV’s first CEPID Project (2013-2018). It has been developed as a post-doctoral research by Vitor Blotta at NEV between 2012 and 2015. The project aimed to analyze human rights discourses in different communication media, in order to analyze the impacts of these discourses in the legitimation of these rights. With content analyses of truth, justice and cultural/expressive discourses on human rights, the research studied cases such as the press coverages of the attacks of the criminal faction PCC in São Paulo, coverages of the 2013 and 2014 demonstrations in Brazil, the passing of laws on domestic labor and freedom of information in the Internet, hate-speech, privacy policies of Internet companies and crime reporting shows on TV. The results have made the case that the Brazilian public sphere reveals associations between instrumental and result-oriented discourses, along with more aesthetical and cultural discourses,

which tend to overshadow the moral and social justifications of human rights and their respective policies. Because of this, the research observed a general tendency for the legitimations of human rights to be driven, on one side by result-and-punishment discourses and on the other by aesthetic, cultural and charismatic imperatives. Two e-books with in individual and co-authored articles resulting from this research will be published by the end of 2015.

Links: <http://www.bv.fapesp.br/pt/bolsas/138446/a-legitimidade-dos-direitos-humanos-a-partir-da-esfera-publica-politica-estudos-de-caso-nas-interfa/> <http://observatoriadaesferapublica.blogspot.com.br/2013/11/o-editorial-ajudou-liberar-o-gatilho-da.html>

### 7.2.3. RESEARCH ON FRONTIERS

NEV is part of an international research project on violence and criminality in the South American Frontiers, coordinated by FLACSO Ecuador. The project “Exploring the political economy of violence in the frontier regions of Latin America” is being formalized through an agreement with the University of São Paulo. At the moment the research is on its first phase in the other countries, with collection of media material on frontiers. Aside from this, NEV is still involved in research and publications on the theme made by researchers Camila Dias, Fernando Salla and Marcos Alvarez.

### 7.3.3. RESEARCH ON ORGANIZED CRIME. CHAINS OF STORIES: CIRCUITS AND OPERATION FLUX OF ORGANIZED CRIME IN CONTEMPORARY BRAZIL

The main objective of this research is to map the operation chain and flux that mobilizes drug-trafficking, from production operations in the countries in the Andes, to the distribution operations for the Brazilian consumption market. In order to accompany this flux, the research will identify its main phases, the range of the operations, and social and local processes that enable its social and political consequences. In social terms, the focus is on the resulting institutional disarrangements, and politically on the conflicts that instill new power relations. The target is, thus, the new economy of emerging crime with narcotrafficking. The result of these chains of objects and events is the *loss of legitimacy* of the political institutions and the State role of guaranteeing the functioning of democracy, especially in such a sensitive area as the legal control of the public order.

# 8. MANAGEMENT AND STAFF

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## 8.1. CHALLENGES AND MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENTS

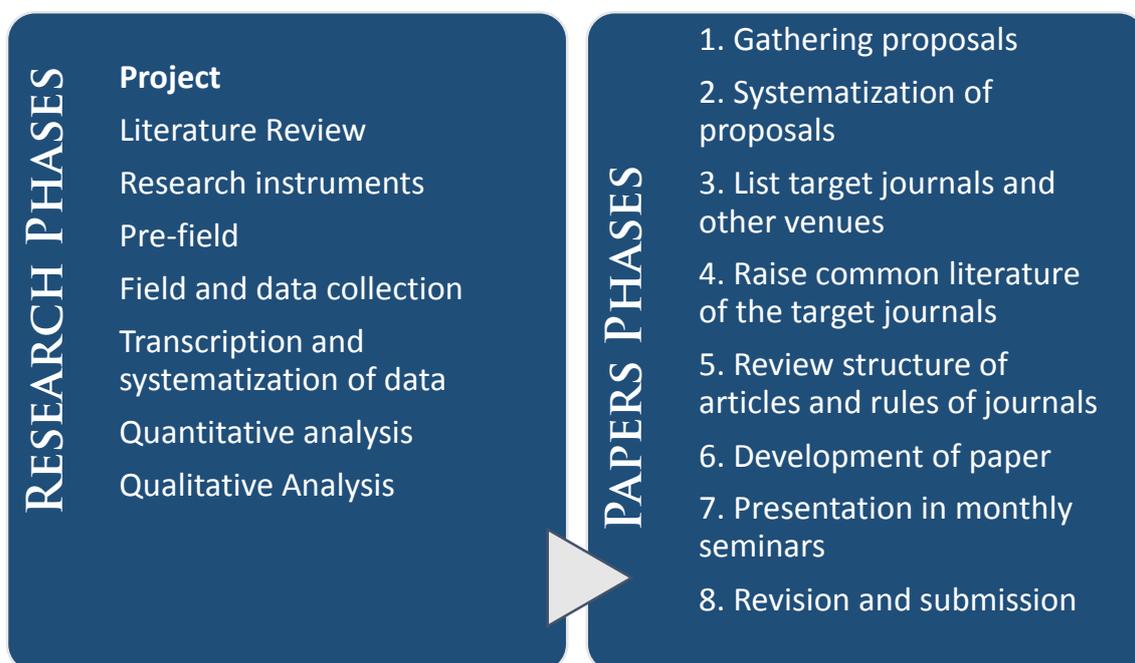
NEV is a 28 year-old scientific institution. This long term existence and the diversity of projects developed by the centre has helped it to consolidate a work dynamic that enabled it to reach and maintain excellency in research, as well as the continuous attainment of national and international grants. However, considering the greater complexity of the research institutions and particularly the CEPID Project, NEV has revised its management orientations and dynamics. The centre has appointed a scientific-academic committee to assess management challenges and suggest enhancement in the regular activities, as well as in the relations amongst research, education and knowledge transfer. The committee is comprised of associate researchers and a project manager, who have presented new guidelines for the management of the tasks of the CEPID Project. Some of these guidelines are listed on the topics below:

## 8.2. MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

- *Review meeting dynamics for more efficiency without burdening the research team.*
- *Organize a schedule for the development of the annual reports, in such a way that it could result in a revision of the work process, and also in potential papers.*
- *Delegation of tasks and monitoring for more experienced researchers in the team, for a closer monitoring of the tasks and results.*
- *Involve the researchers in feedbacks and follow-up of activities with more experience researchers. In this process, transparency and continued communication are key factors.*

## 8.3. RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS AGENDA

In order to be more effective in terms of publications, we are adopting a model of continuous paper production during the phases of research. In each general stage of the research programme, it is possible to insert the steps of the production of papers. This publication dynamic is not common in the human sciences, given that researches are prominently individual. The consolidation of this dynamic will enable work cycles that accompany each stage, resulting in products without burdening or discontinuing the research agenda. We have published and submitted papers to national and international journals, and others are in revision. Considering that we are at the of pre-field/field stage, the amount of papers is reasonable. The task is now to resume these papers and others in the drafting stages, finalize and submit them.



## 8.4. STAFF

### RECRUITMENT OF POST-DOCTORAL FELLOWS

The recruitment of post-doctoral fellows has been one of the challenges of the CEPID Programme. The initial scenario was to be able to hire up to eight post-doctoral fellows to assist the centre on reaching and maintaining national and international excellency. At the present time, we have hired three post-doc fellows, and one of them having concluded his research. Another candidate was not considered by FAPESP as being able to enter the programme. Meanwhile, we have made wide dissemination of the call for post-doc fellows in many institutional websites, from journals

to scientific associations, and a new call is presently open. However, even though there is return and interest from foreign candidates and from other parts of Brazil, most of them have not presented projects that can be considered compatible with the main project. Most of the time, researchers at this stage aim to develop their own projects and research lines, or are already inserted in research groups with specific objects and methods.

Given the exchanges with the other CEPIDs, we have realized that hiring post-doctoral fellows is a common problem in all of them. It is extremely difficult to hire a researcher for a two to four year project who is willing to be dedicated not only to his or her own research agenda, but also to the enhancement of the centre as whole.

For a list of the staff of the centre, please see the Appendix 3 of this report.

# 9. OBJECTIVES TO BE ACHIEVED NEXT YEAR

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## 9.1. RESEARCH

### ANALYSIS PLAN

The data produced over the next year will be analyzed according to the three research divisions (community, public servants, and pre-adolescents) as follows:

A) intra-area analysis: from the data collected: i.) knowing the characteristics of each study area; and ii.) establishing hypotheses relating data collected and researched areas;

B) area analysis: comparing the data between the key areas: i.) observing the similarities and differences between areas; ii.) seeking explanations for similarities and differences found.

Information on the community was already raised, to both the key areas and Sao Paulo city as a whole, according to a statistic sample.

This plan also allows:

C) Data analysis about the city that allows to know its characteristics as a whole;

D) Analysis on the key areas data, which allow to: i.) observe differences between key areas and the city as a whole; and ii.) to test and, if necessary, to construct new hypotheses concerning the similarities and differences between the key areas and the whole city.

The data collected will enable the analysis of different intersections and operate according to the amount information (and its quality) in different analysis levels. The information available for each research division is:

### COMMUNITY

- NEIGHBORHOOD: urban perceptions, community satisfaction, disorder perception, interpersonal trust, social capital, moral alignment, and collective efficacy.
- INSTITUTIONS: general perception and contact with the institutions: local administration, police, and justice.

- LEGITIMACY: procedural justice, compliance with laws, legal and moral alignment, institutional trust, cooperation with the institutions and effectiveness.
- LEGITIMACY IN BRAZILIAN CONTEXT: general fear, police fear, police violence, police brutality, and victimization.
- DEMOGRAPHIC QUESTIONS / KEY AREA

#### **PRE-ADOLESCENTS**

- LEGITIMACY: procedural justice, trustiness, obedience.
- EXPOSURE TO VIOLENCE
- INSTITUTIONAL CONTACT: justice
- DEMOGRAPHIC QUESTIONS / KEY AREA

#### **CIVIL SERVANTS**

- CAREER
- INSTITUTIONAL ORGANIZATION: police, justice and local administration.
- LEGITIMACY: legal and moral alignment, organization identity, commitment, compliance, comply on rules, relationship with the public, internal procedural justice, self-legitimacy, attitudes toward serving the public, and police legitimacy for the public.

## GENERAL RESEARCH SCHEDULE FOR NEXT YEAR

	2015						2016					
RESEARCH	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE
<b>Key Areas</b>												
Refinement and characterization of key areas	█	█	█	█	█	█						
<b>Development of data collection tools</b>												
Community survey (concluded)												
Civil Servants		█										
Pre-adolescents	█	█	█	█								
<b>Tests of data collection tools</b>												
Community survey (concluded)												
Civil Servants		█	█									
Pre-adolescents				█	█	█	█					
<b>Data collection</b>												
Community survey	█								█	█	█	
Civil Servants				█	█	█	█					
Pre-adolescents								█	█	█		

Data analysis of first round												
Community survey												
Civil Servants												
Pre-adolescents (integrated analysis of the material)												
Pre-adolescents (analysis of first round material)												
Revisão da Ferramenta												
Community survey												
Civil Servants												
Pre-adolescents												

## 9.2. EDUCATION

The education plan for next year consists of continuing the efforts on the formation of human resources, organizing special courses with partner institutions, and developing three specific educational products: the *Educational Videos and Virtual Course on legitimacy, violence and political socialization in Brazil*, the *Essential Library on Legitimacy*, and the academic *Reader on Legitimacy and Institutional Trust*.

The specific activities involved in the production and dissemination of the videos comprise planning, organization and recording, followed by editing, publishing and monitoring the public response. These videos will be organized and published as a virtual course on educational platforms such as coursera.org.

On the organization of partnerships to promote short courses, we will resume the negotiations with SESC, with meetings for planning the courses, followed by the invitations and publicization of the course. After the lectures, the materials of the course will be gathered for dissemination purposes.

The Essential Library on Legitimacy and the Reader on Legitimacy and Institutional Trust will have similar phases to the organization of books. For the essential library, negotiations with former publishers will be followed by the organization of the texts, editing, publishing and distributing. As for the Reader on Legitimacy, the negotiation with the publishers will be followed by the organization of the needed translations. We will consider as well the possibility of digital formats.

### EDUCATION SCHEDULE FOR NEXT YEAR

	2015						2016					
	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE
Organization, recording of educational videos												
Editing and release of educational videos												
Organization of virtual video course												
Post production and publication of virtual video course												
Development of Essential Library on Legitimacy												
Publication of Essential Library on Legitimacy												
Development of Reader on Legitimacy and Institutional Trust												
SESC Lectures - Organizations and divulgation												
SESC Lectures - Implementation												

### 9.3. KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER

The new knowledge transfer programme comprises the continuity of specific projects from external demands, as well as the organization of a systematic series of *Concentrated Workshops with Target Actors* of the research. The objective is to exchange information and experiences, and receive feedbacks from the data analysis. This workshop series result from contacts in previous researches and from consultants of the CEPID project.

For each specific research (community, civil servants, youth), the activities of the workshop series include, first contacts and partnership proposals; planning activities; execution of activities; meetings to exchange information and experiences; meetings on the qualification and interpretation of the data; meetings on the approaches and partial results of the research; meetings on possible products of the workshop series, aiming wider dissemination and multiplication; preparation of the products; finalizing and publicizing results.

#### KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER SCHEDULE FOR NEXT YEAR

	2015						2016					
	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE
Partnership NEV/ABC/El Salvador												
Organization of concentrated workshops with target actors												
Promotion of concentrated workshops												

### 9.4. PUBLICATIONS

Papers programmed for next year:

#### THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL STUDIES

1. RODRIGUES, H. The Methodology of Longitudinal Studies: the NEV CEPID research case (Dec/2015)

#### YOUTH AND LEGAL SOCIALIZATION

2. RUOTTI, C. THEODORO, R. Paper on Legal Socialization of Preadolescents (may/aug 2015).

3. RUOTTI, C. THEODORO, R. RODRIGUES, H. PIRICILLO, D. Paper on the development of the research instruments (Pre-adolescents) (may/oct 2015)

#### TRUST IN THE INSTITUTIONS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

4. ALVES, R. NATAL, A. Paper on the development of the research instruments (community survey). (may/oct 2015)
5. CUBAS, V. CASTELLO BRANCO, F. Paper on Police and Self Legitimacy (aug/oct 2015)
6. CUBAS, V. Paper on the development of the research instrument (Civil servants) (Aug/Oct 2015)

#### INTERPERSONAL AND STATE VIOLENCE AND LEGITIMACY

7. MANSO, B. Book on Legitimacy and the raise and drop of homicides in São Paulo (Springer nov/2015)

## 9.5. GENERAL SCHEDULE

### GENERAL SCHEDULE FOR NEXT YEAR

	2015						2016					
	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE
Meetings with consultive council												
Workshop with T. Tyler												
Visit from FAPESP												
Report Scientific Initiation												
CEPID Report 2015-2016												
Monthly seminars with external guests												
Monthly seminars on papers by the research team												
Monthly meetings with S. I. students												
Monthly meetings for monitoring the research agenda												

# APPENDIX

# APPENDIX 1. PUBLICATIONS

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## APPENDIX 1.1. BOOK CHAPTERS

ADORNO, S.; DIAS, C. N.; NERY, M. B. *A cidade e a dinâmica da violência*. In: KOWARICK, L; FRÚGOLI Jr, H. (Org.). São Paulo. Editora 34, 2015.

ADORNO, S.; SALLA, F. Organized criminality in prisons and the attacks of PCC. In: SHEPTYCKI, J. *Transnational Organized Crime*, VI. 4: Organized crime and popular culture, State and terrorism. Toronto: York University, 2014.

BLOTTA, V. VINCENZI, B. LEVY, W. Recognition and Transitional Justice in Brazil: a Critical Theory Approach on Reasons for a Truth Commission on the Dictatorial Regime of 1964–1985. in. OLIVEIRA, N. HRUBEC, M. SOBOTTKA, e. SAAVEDRA, G. (eds.). *Justice and Recognition. On Axel Honneth and Critical Theory*. Porto Alegre, PUCRS, 2015, 239p.

CUBAS, V.; NATAL, A.; TEIXEIRA, F. C. B. Violência policial: abordagens da literatura. In: Boitempo e Editora Carta Maior, *Bala perdida: A violência policial no Brasil e os desafios para sua superação*. Coleção Tinta Vermelha. São Paulo: Editora Boitempo, 2015

PINHEIRO, P. S. P. “Depoimento de Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro”, 323-342 in Alonso, Angela e Dolhnikoff, org. *1964 do golpe à democracia*. São Paulo, Hedra, 2015, 418 p

## APPENDIX 1.2. PUBLICATIONS IN PERIODICALS

ADORNO, S.; NERY, M. B.; PERES, M. F. T.; CARDIA, N.; SOUZA, A. L. . Homicídios dolosos na cidade de São Paulo: fatores associados à queda entre 2000 e 2010. *Revista Brasileira de Segurança Pública*, v. 8, p. 32-47, 2014.

DIAS, C. N.; SALLA, F.; ALVAREZ, M. C.; HIGA, G. . Serpentes Negras: fantasma das Comissões de Solidariedade ou precursora do Primeiro Comando da Capital (PCC)? *Sociologias Plurais: Revista Discente do Programa de Pós-Graduação em Sociologia*, v. 2, p. 185-195, 2014.

JESUS, M.G.M. Remédio amargo, receita errada. Legislações antidrogas no Brasil tornaram-se cada vez mais repressivas, enchendo as cadeiras de criminalizando o usuário. *Revista de História da Biblioteca Nacional*. Ano 10, Nº 110, Novembro de 2014.

NERY, M. B.; SOUZA, A. L.; PERES, M. F. T.; CARDIA, Nancy; ADORNO, S. Homicídios dolosos na cidade de São Paulo: fatores associados à queda entre 2000 e 2010. *Revista Brasileira de Segurança Pública*, v. 8, p. 32-47, 2014.

SALLA, F.; OI, A. H.; ALVAREZ, M. C.; ROCHA, T. T. . Violência e a Gestão das Fronteiras do Brasil. *Segurança, Justiça e Cidadania: Pesquisas Aplicadas em Segurança Pública*, v. 8, p. 9-28, 2014.

## APPENDIX 1.3. MAGAZINE AND NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

MANSO, B. Jovens das favelas são treinados para gravar vídeos contra ações policiais. *O Estado de São Paulo*. Metrópole. 14/12/2014.

MANSO, B. – Forma de atuação da Polícia produz linchamentos. *Carta Capital*. 21/12/2014. <http://www.cartacapital.com.br/sociedade/forma-de-atuacao-das-policias-produz-policiais-justiceiros-896.html>

MANSO, B. – Entrega de armas cai a menor nível em 10 anos. *O Estado de S. Paulo*. 20/11/2014. <http://www.cruzeirosul.inf.br/materia/581717/entrega-de-arma-cai-a-menor-nivel-em-10-anos>

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MANSO, B. - Legado da Segurança foi expor o despreparo do Estado com manifestações. *Associação dos Professores do Estado do Paraná*. 04/09/2014. <http://www.apufpr.org.br/6-1/4817/legado-de-seguranca-da-copa-foi-expor-despreparo-do-estado-com-manifestacoes>

## APPENDIX 1.4. ELETRONIC MAGAZINES

MANSO, B. *SP no Divã*. Blog no site do Estado de São Paulo, com notícias e discussões sobre segurança pública e direitos humanos. Fevereiro a dezembro de 2014

JESUS, M. G. M. de; ALCÂNTARA, A. F. - *ECA e o Sistema de Justiça*. São Paulo: Instituto Paulo Freire, 2014. <http://www.paulofreire.org/eca-e-o-sistema-de-justica/>

JESUS, M. G. M. de; ALCÂNTARA, A. F. - *ECA e Segurança Pública*. São Paulo: Instituto Paulo Freire, 2014. <http://www.paulofreire.org/eca-e-seguranca-publica/>

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MANSO, B.; LIMA, R.S. - *Os desafios dos candidatos na segurança pública*. Revista Interesse Nacional. Número 26 Período: Junho/setembro 2014. <http://interessenacional.uol.com.br/index.php/edicoes-revista/os-desafios-dos-candidatos-na-seguranca-publica/>

MANSO, B. - *Perverso Equilíbrio*. O Estado de S. Paulo/ Caderno Aliás. 11/01/2015 <http://alias.estadao.com.br/noticias/geral,perverso-equilibrio,1617821>

## APPENDIX 1.5. ANNALS

CAMASSA, J. B. O. O conceito de legitimidade da polícia: a tese da justiça procedimental e outras abordagens. In: 8º Encontro ANDHEP: Políticas Públicas para a Segurança Pública e Direitos Humanos, 2014, São Paulo, SP. *Anais*. [http://www.encontro2014.andhep.org.br/resources/anais/1/1398266009\\_ARQUIVO\\_Alegitimidadedapoliciaeosdireitoshumanos-JoseBentodeOliveiraCamassa.pdf](http://www.encontro2014.andhep.org.br/resources/anais/1/1398266009_ARQUIVO_Alegitimidadedapoliciaeosdireitoshumanos-JoseBentodeOliveiraCamassa.pdf)

DALL'ACQUA, V. J. B. "A criminalização da cultura periférica como descompasso entre movimentos culturais populares e políticas estatais: a questão do Hip Hop em São Paulo". In: 8º Encontro ANDHEP: Políticas Públicas para a Segurança Pública e Direitos Humanos, 2014, São Paulo, SP. *Anais*.

[http://www.encontro2014.andhep.org.br/resources/anais/1/1397605590\\_ARQUIVO\\_PROJETO\\_ANDHEP.pdf](http://www.encontro2014.andhep.org.br/resources/anais/1/1397605590_ARQUIVO_PROJETO_ANDHEP.pdf)

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DIAS, C. N.; ALVAREZ, M. C.; SALLA, F.; HIGA, G. "Das Comissões de Solidariedade ao primeiro Comando da Capital: (des)legitimidade e (não) representação de presos no sistema carcerário paulista". In: 8º Encontro ANDHEP: Políticas Públicas para a Segurança Pública e Direitos Humanos, 2014, São Paulo, SP. *Anais*.

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OLIVEIRA, T. Ceremonial Hearings: Juvenile Justice as a Loosely Coupled System. In: Sociology of Law on the Move: Perspectives from Latin America, 2015, Canoas, RS. *Annals*.

OLIVEIRA, T.; ALVAREZ, M. C. Pastas e Prontuários do 'Complexo do Tatuapé' (São Paulo/SP – 1990-2006): Fatores Determinantes da Aplicação da Medida Socioeducativa de Internação. In: 38º Encontro Anual da Anpocs, 2014, Caxambu, MG. *Anais*.

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Zanetic, A. Ação Institucional, Confiança na Polícia e Legitimidade em São Paulo. In: IX Encontro da Associação Brasileira de Ciência Política – ABCP, 2014, Brasília, DF. *Anais*.

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## APPENDIX 1.6. REPORTS

SOUZA; A.A.L.; NERY, M. B.; OLIVEIRA, A. Key areas: A quantitative approach to assess the urban heterogeneity of Sao Paulo (Brazil) for a longitudinal panel data from 1980 to 2013. Available at: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B9QQ7Z63e40ldW9yYnBqMnMzdGM/view>

JESUS, M. G. M. de *Relatório sobre Jurisprudência de Tortura no Brasil*. NEV-USP; Conectas; Núcleo de Pesquisa IBCCrim; ACAT-Brasil; Pastoral Carcerária. (In press)

PINHEIRO, P. S. et. al. *Relatório da Comissão Nacional da Verdade*. (Dec. 2014). available at: <http://www.cnv.gov.br/index.php/outros-destaques/574-conheca-e-acesse-o-relatorio-final-da-cnv>

## APPENDIX 1.7. BOOKS (IN PRESS)

CARDIA, N. (ed.) *Human Rights in Brazil: Is Democracy Good Enough?* London: Hurst & CO Publishers LTD, (In press).

CARDIA, N.; ALVES, R.; ASTOLFI, R. (org.). *Visitação domiciliar: prevenção da violência e a promoção do desenvolvimento saudável na primeira infância*. São Paulo: Editora da Universidade de São Paulo (EDUSP), (In press). See APPENDIX 6 for the summary

MANSO, B. *Homicides, Legitimacy and Controls in São Paulo Neighborhoods*. New York: Springer, (In press)

ROGGMAN, L. A. & CARDIA, N. (ed.). *Home Visitation Programs: Preventing Violence and Promoting Healthy Early Child Development*. New York: Springer, (In press) See APPENDIX 6 for the summary

## APPENDIX 1.8. BOOK CHAPTERS (IN PRESS)

ALVES, R.; MORAES, A. M. & MOURÃO, A. Economic, social and cultural rights in Brazil. In: CARDIA, N. (ed.). *Human Rights in Brazil: Is Democracy Good Enough?* London: Hurst & CO Publishers LTD, (In press).

BLOTTA, V.; ASTOLFI, R. Freedom of speech and access to information in Brazil. In: CARDIA, N. (ed.). *Human Rights in Brazil: Is Democracy Good Enough?* London: Hurst & CO Publishers LTD, (In press).

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CARDIA, N; ALVES, R; GOMES, A. MOURÃO, A. Programas de Visitação Domiciliar de Desenvolvimento na Primeira Infância: Algumas Experiências na América Latina e no Caribe. In. CARDIA, N; ASTOLFI, R; ALVES, R. (org.). *Visitação domiciliar: prevenção da violência e a promoção do desenvolvimento saudável na primeira infância*. São Paulo: Editora da Universidade de São Paulo, (In press).

CARDIA, Nancy; ALVES, Renato; MOURÃO, Alder; GOMES, Aline. Home Visitation Programs for Early Childhood Development: some experiences in Latin America and Caribe. In: ROGGMAN, Lori A. & CARDIA, Nancy Home (ed.). *Visitation Programs: Preventing Violence and Promoting Healthy Early Child Development*. New York: Springer, (In press).

CUBAS, V. O.; NATAL, A.; TEIXEIRA, F. C. B. The problem of police violence in Brazil. In: CARDIA, N. (ed.). *Human Rights in Brazil: Is Democracy Good Enough?* London: Hurst & CO Publishers LTD, (In press).

JESUS, G. M. de. Torture: a Brazilian reality. In: CARDIA, N. (ed). *Human Rights in Brazil: Is Democracy Good Enough?* London: Hurst & CO Publishers LTD, (In press).

NATAL, A. Lynching. In: CARDIA, N. (ed). *Human Rights in Brazil: Is Democracy Good Enough?* London: Hurst & CO Publishers LTD, (In press).

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RUOTTI, C.; NERY, M. B. The right to life and public security in Brazil: hindrances and perspectives. In: CARDIA, N. (ed). *Human Rights in Brazil: Is Democracy Good Enough?* London: Hurst & CO Publishers LTD, (In press).

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## APPENDIX 1.9. PUBLICATIONS IN PERIODICALS (IN PRESS)

MANSO, B. Drug mules: a book review. *Police Practice and Research*, (In press)

NERY, M. B.; ADORNO, S. O movimento da criminalidade em São Paulo: um recorte temático e bibliográfico. *BIB - Revista Brasileira de Informação Bibliográfica em Ciências Sociais*, (In press)

POSSAS, M. T.; DIAS, C. N., JESUS. M. G. M de; NATAL, A.; RUOTTI, C. A prática de execuções na região metropolitana de São Paulo na crise de 2012: Um estudo de caso. *Revista Brasileira de Segurança Pública*, (In press).

VEIGA, D. P. B.; JESUS, M. G. M. de. Tutela de direitos ou tutela de “sujeitos”? Tensões na construção da legitimidade do Conselho Tutelar. *Revista Brasileira Adolescência e Conflitualidade*, (In press).

## APPENDIX 1.10. ANNALS (IN PRESS)

BRITO, R. C. O impacto do contato em nível local entre os cidadãos e as instituições: pesquisa exploratória relacionada às escolas públicas locais. In: 22º Simpósio Internacional de Iniciação científica da Universidade de São Paulo. *Anais* (In press).

CAMASSA, J. B. O. O conceito de legitimidade da polícia: a tese da justiça procedimental e outras abordagens. In: 22º Simpósio Internacional de Iniciação científica da Universidade de São Paulo. *Anais* (In press).

COSTA, M. P. da. Mobilidade urbana: confiança e satisfação dos cidadãos da cidade de São Paulo. In: 22º Simpósio Internacional de Iniciação científica da Universidade de São Paulo. *Anais* (In press).

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HIGA, G. O impacto do contato em nível local entre os cidadãos e as instituições: investigações exploratórias relacionadas com centros de justiça locais. In: 22º Simpósio Internacional de Iniciação científica da Universidade de São Paulo. *Anais* (In press).

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OLIVEIRA, T. Do modelo ao campo, do campo ao modelo: desenhos mistos no estudo na investigação sobre o sistema de justiça juvenil. In: Seminário Nacional de Sociologia & Política, 2015, Curitiba, PR. *Anais*. (In press)

PEREIRA, E. A. Efeito da qualificação dos dados do SIVVA sobre a geração de conhecimento e políticas públicas subsequentes. In: 22º Simpósio Internacional de Iniciação científica da Universidade de São Paulo. *Anais* (In press).

SILVA, M. A. da. A satisfação dos cidadãos com as instituições públicas de saúde nas áreas-chave do projeto building democracy daily sob a ótica da responsividade. In: 22º Simpósio Internacional de Iniciação científica da Universidade de São Paulo. *Anais* (In press).

VEIGA, D. P. B. O impacto do contato em nível local entre os cidadãos e as instituições: investigações exploratórias relacionadas com as agências locais de seguridade social e os conselhos tutelares. In: 22º Simpósio Internacional de Iniciação científica da Universidade de São Paulo. *Anais* (In press).

## APPENDIX 2. KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER

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### APPENDIX 2.1. COURSES, LECTURES AND PRESENTATIONS AT SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS AND CONGRESSES

2015

Title of Presentation: A aplicação seletiva da lei às condições das prisões e detentos.

Event: A 'delinquencia juvenil' e a proposta de redução da maioridade penal.

Researcher(s) involved: Renan Theodoro de Oliveira

Public: 50 estudantes entre 15 e 17 anos de idade.

Date: 25 de junho de 2015

Venue: Colégio Equipe, São Paulo – SP

Title of Presentation: “Polícias de Ciclo Completo”

Event: Seminário Internacional de Segurança Pública: Persecução Criminal

Researcher(s) involved: André Zanetic

Financing Institution: Câmara dos Deputados e Fundação Leonel Brizola – Alberto Pasqualini

Public: Policiais, especialistas em segurança pública, políticos, sociedade civil.

Date: 20 de maio de 2015

Venue: Câmara dos Deputados

Title of Presentation: Violência, morte e desaparecimento de jovens negros e pobres no Brasil: Uma história antiga e atual

Event: CPI do Assassinato de Jovens: Audiência Pública (Senado Federal)

Researcher(s) involved: Marcelo Batista Nery

Public: 20 (televised)

Date: 18 de maio de 2015

Venue: Brasília - DF

Title of Presentation: Access to Information, Recognition and Solidarity: new media visibility initiatives for enhancing political solidarity and support for democracy

Event: International Colloquium Justice, Democracy and Political Emotions in Transnational Perspective

Institution: Federal University of Pernambuco and Brazil and Germany Institute

Researcher(s) involved: Vitor Blotta

Public: Academics, students and general public

Date: 28 de abril de 2015

Venue: Fundação Joaquim Nabuco. Recife-PE.

Title of Presentation: A Maconha para além da Guerra às Drogas

Event: Seminário A Maconha para além da Guerra às Drogas. MESA 1: A guerra às drogas e as cidades insustentáveis

Researcher(s) involved: Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus

Public: 400 estudantes

Date: 25 de abril 2015

Venue: Faculdade de Saúde Pública da USP

Title of Presentation: Violência contra Jovens Negros e Pobres: Diagnósticos e condicionantes  
Event: CPI Violência contra Jovens Negros e Pobres: Audiência Pública (Câmara dos Deputados)  
Researcher(s) involved: Marcelo Batista Nery  
Public: 40 (televised)  
Date: 23 de abril de 2015  
Venue: Brasília – DF

Title of Presentation: “Segurança Privada: características do setor, marco regulatório e inter-relação com a segurança pública”  
Event: “Gestão de Segurança – soluções integradas e inovações tecnológicas para segurança pública e privada”  
Researcher(s) involved: André Zanetic  
Financing Institution: FGV e El País  
Public: Pesquisadores acadêmicos, policiais, especialistas em segurança pública e direitos humanos, empresários e agentes públicos ligados ao setor.  
Date: 17 de março de 2015  
Venue: Faculdade de Direito da FGV/SP

Title of Presentation: *O impacto do contato em nível local entre cidadãos e instituições: investigações exploratórias relacionadas aos centros de cultura locais*  
Event: 22º SIICUSP - Simpósio Internacional de Iniciação Científica e Tecnológica da USP  
Researcher(s) involved: Vítor Dall'Acqua  
Public: estudantes, pesquisadores, professores.  
Date: 2a. etapa: 12 de março de 2015  
Venue: São Paulo/SP

Title of Presentation: Mobilidade urbana: confiança e satisfação dos cidadãos da cidade de São Paulo.  
Event: 22º SIICUSP - Simpósio Internacional de Iniciação Científica e Tecnológica da USP  
Researcher(s) involved: Maxwell Pereira da Costa  
Public: estudantes, pesquisadores, professores.  
Date: 2a. etapa: 12 de março de 2015  
Venue: São Paulo/SP

Title of Presentation: Efeito da qualificação dos dados do SIVVA sobre a geração de conhecimento e políticas públicas subsequentes.  
Event: 22º SIICUSP - Simpósio Internacional de Iniciação Científica e Tecnológica da USP  
Researcher(s) involved: Erika Amaral Pereira  
Public: estudantes, pesquisadores, professores.  
Date: 2a. etapa: 12 de março de 2015  
Venue: São Paulo/SP

Title of Presentation: O impacto do contato em nível local entre os cidadãos e as instituições: investigações exploratórias relacionadas com as agências locais de seguridade social e os conselhos tutelares.  
Event: 22º SIICUSP - Simpósio Internacional de Iniciação Científica e Tecnológica da USP  
Researcher(s) involved: Debora Piccirillo Barbosa da Veiga  
Public: estudantes, pesquisadores, professores.  
Date: 2a. etapa: 12 de março de 2015  
Venue: São Paulo/SP

Title of Presentation: O impacto do contato em nível local entre os cidadãos e as instituições: investigações exploratórias relacionadas com centros de justiça locais  
Event: 22º SIICUSP - Simpósio Internacional de Iniciação Científica e Tecnológica da USP  
Researcher(s) involved: Gustavo Higa  
Public: estudantes, pesquisadores, professores.  
Date: 2ª etapa: 12 de março de 2015  
Venue: São Paulo/SP

Title of Presentation: Violência na Imprensa: As coberturas dos ataques do PCC de 2006 e 2012 na mídia impressa de São Paulo  
Event: 22º SIICUSP - Simpósio Internacional de Iniciação Científica e Tecnológica da USP  
Researcher(s) involved: Camila de Souza Peixoto Ribeiro  
Public: estudantes, pesquisadores, professores.  
Date: 2a. etapa: 12 de março de 2015  
Venue: São Paulo/SP

Title of Presentation: Violência Policial e Jornalismo  
Event: International Dialogue on Citizen Safety  
Researcher(s) involved: Bruno Paes Manso  
Institution: Centre for Justice and Crime Prevention, African Policing Civilian Oversight and Consortium on Crime and Violence Prevention  
Public: Policiais, especialistas em segurança pública, políticos, sociedade civil.  
Date: 26 de fevereiro de 2015  
Venue: Cape Town, na África do Sul  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZB0IUfzSQHw>

## 2014

Title of Presentation: O protagonismo do Estado na prática da tortura.  
Event: IV Congresso Nacional de Psicologia  
Researcher(s) involved: Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus  
Public: estudantes e profissionais da área da psicologia  
Date: 20 de novembro de 2014  
Venue: São Paulo

Title of Presentation: Apresentação Cepid Fapesp  
Event: Fapesp Week  
Researcher(s) involved: Sergio Adorno  
Public: Estudantes, pesquisadores, professores  
Date: 17 de novembro de 2014  
Venue: Califórnia

Title of Presentation: Mobilidade urbana: confiança e satisfação dos cidadãos da cidade de São Paulo.  
Event: 22º SIICUSP - Simpósio Internacional de Iniciação Científica e Tecnológica da USP  
Researcher(s) involved: Maxwel Pereira da Costa  
Public: estudantes, pesquisadores, professores.  
Date: 2a. etapa: 5 de novembro de 2014  
Venue: São Paulo/SP

Title of Presentation: Violência na Imprensa: As coberturas dos ataques do PCC de 2006 e 2012 na mídia impressa de São Paulo

Event: 22º SIICUSP - Simpósio Internacional de Iniciação Científica e Tecnológica da USP

Researcher(s) involved: Camila de Souza Peixoto Ribeiro

Public: estudantes, pesquisadores, professores.

Date: 1a. etapa: 5 de novembro de 2014;

Venue: São Paulo/SP

Title of Presentation: O impacto do contato em nível local entre os cidadãos e as instituições: pesquisa exploratória relacionada às instituições de ensino

Event: 22º SIICUSP - Simpósio Internacional de Iniciação Científica e Tecnológica da USP

Researcher(s) involved: Rafael Cardoso de Brito

Public: estudantes, pesquisadores, professores.

Date: 1a. etapa: 04 de novembro de 2014.

Venue: São Paulo/SP

Title of Presentation: *O impacto do contato em nível local entre cidadãos e instituições: investigações exploratórias relacionadas aos centros de cultura locais*

Event: 22º SIICUSP - Simpósio Internacional de Iniciação Científica e Tecnológica da USP

Researcher(s) involved: Vítor Dall'Acqua

Public: estudantes, pesquisadores, professores.

Date: 1ª etapa 04 de novembro de 2014;

Venue: São Paulo/SP

Title of Presentation: A satisfação dos cidadãos com as instituições públicas de saúde nas áreas-chave do projeto building democracy daily sob a ótica da responsividade.

Event: 22º SIICUSP - Simpósio Internacional de Iniciação Científica e Tecnológica da USP

Researcher(s) involved: Mariana Alves da Silva

Public: estudantes, pesquisadores, professores.

Date: 1a. etapa: 04 de novembro de 2014.

Venue: São Paulo/SP

Title of Presentation: Efeito da qualificação dos dados do SIVVA sobre a geração de conhecimento e políticas públicas subsequentes.

Event: 22º SIICUSP - Simpósio Internacional de Iniciação Científica e Tecnológica da USP

Researcher(s) involved: Erika Amaral Pereira

Public: estudantes, pesquisadores, professores.

Date: 1a. etapa: 04 de novembro de 2014;

Venue: São Paulo/SP

Title of Presentation: O impacto do contato em nível local entre os cidadãos e as instituições: investigações exploratórias relacionadas com as agências locais de seguridade social e os conselhos tutelares.

Event: 22º SIICUSP - Simpósio Internacional de Iniciação Científica e Tecnológica da USP

Researcher(s) involved: Debora Piccirillo Barbosa da Veiga

Public: estudantes, pesquisadores, professores.

Date: 1a. etapa: 04 de novembro de 2014;

Venue: São Paulo/SP

Title of Presentation: O impacto do contato em nível local entre os cidadãos e as instituições: pesquisa exploratória relacionada às administrações municipais locais e às instituições de Defesa Civil

Event: 22º SIICUSP - Simpósio Internacional de Iniciação Científica e Tecnológica da USP  
Researcher(s) involved: Rebeca Almeida Lins  
Public: estudantes, pesquisadores, professores.  
Date: 1a. etapa: 04 de novembro de 2014.  
Venue: São Paulo/SP

Title of Presentation: O impacto do contato no nível local entre cidadãos e instituições: Pesquisa exploratória nos Conselhos Comunitários de Segurança (CONSEGs)  
Event: 22º SIICUSP - Simpósio Internacional de Iniciação Científica e Tecnológica da USP  
Researcher(s) involved: Hanna Nogueira de Paiva Josino  
Public: estudantes, pesquisadores, professores.  
Date: 1a. etapa: 04 de novembro de 2014  
Venue: São Paulo/SP

Title of Presentation: O impacto do contato em nível local entre os cidadãos e as instituições: investigações exploratórias relacionadas com centros de justiça locais  
Event: 22º SIICUSP - Simpósio Internacional de Iniciação Científica e Tecnológica da USP  
Researcher(s) involved: Gustavo Higa  
Public: estudantes, pesquisadores, professores.  
Date: 1a. etapa: 04 de novembro de 2014;  
Venue: São Paulo/SP

Title of Presentation: O conceito de legitimidade da polícia: a tese da justiça procedimental e outras abordagens  
Event: 22º SIICUSP - Simpósio Internacional de Iniciação Científica e Tecnológica da USP  
Researcher(s) involved: José Bento O. Camassa  
Public: estudantes, pesquisadores, professores.  
Date: 1a. etapa: 04 de novembro de 2014  
Venue: São Paulo/SP

Title of Presentation: “A prática de execuções na região metropolitana de São Paulo: uma análise da crise de violência de 2012” (GT 42 – Violência, criminalidade e punição no Brasil)  
Event: ANPOCS 2014  
Researcher(s) involved: Mariana Thorstensen Possas e Camila Dias.  
Públic: estudantes, pesquisadores, professores.  
Date: 30 de outubro de 2014  
Venue: Caxambu, MG

Title of Presentation: 30 anos de Linchamentos em São Paulo  
Event: Mesa de Dabates sobre Pena de Morte  
Researcher(s) involved: Ariadne Natal  
Public: estudantes e associados do IBCCrim, por volta de 20 pessoas e transmissão online.  
Date: 29 de outubro de 2014  
Venue: IBCCrim, São Paulo - SP

Title of Presentation: Drogas e encarceramento provisório: que fenômeno é este?  
Event: ABRAMD – Associação Brasileira Multidisciplinar de Estudos sobre Drogas  
Researcher(s) involved: Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus  
Public: profissionais da saúde  
Date: 25 de outubro 2014  
Venue: São Paulo

Title of Presentation: Segurança no Campus  
Event: Seminários Mensais da Guarda Universitária Abertos à Comunidade  
Researcher(s) involved: Ariadne Natal e Frederico Castelo Branco Teixeira  
Public: Comunidade USP, por volta de 200 pessoas  
Date: 20 de outubro de 2014  
Venue: Conselho universitário da USP, São Paulo, SP

Title of Presentation: O Social e a Sociologia em uma Era de Incertezas  
Event: XXIV Congresso da ANPPOM  
Researcher(s) involved: Sergio Adorno  
Public: Estudantes, pesquisadores, professores  
Date: 29 de agosto de 2014  
Venue: São Paulo

Title of Presentation: Democracia, Desigualdade e Diversidade  
Event: Seminário Internacional: Democracia, Desigualdade e Diversidade  
Researcher(s) involved: Sergio Adorno  
Public: Estudantes, pesquisadores, professores  
Date: 28 de agosto de 2014  
Venue: Araraquara

Title of Presentation: Institutional Action and Confidence in Public Safety Institutions  
Event: Brazilian Studies Association - BRASA XII Congress  
Researcher(s) involved: André Zanetic  
Financing Institution: Brazilian Studies Association – BRASA  
Public: Pesquisadores acadêmicos internacionais (particularmente das Ciências Sociais-Ciência Política)  
Date: 21 de Agosto de 2014  
Venue: King's College, Londres

Title of Presentation: "Ação Institucional, Confiança na Polícia e Legitimidade em São Paulo"  
Event: IX Encontro da Associação Brasileira de Ciência Política – ABCP  
Researcher(s) involved: André Zanetic  
Financing Institution: Associação Brasileira de Ciência Política – ABCP  
Public: Pesquisadores acadêmicos (particularmente das Ciências Sociais-Ciência Política)  
Date: 6 de agosto de 2014  
Venue: Auditório Ulysses Guimarães, Brasília, DF

Title of Presentation: "A relação entre as polícias civil e militar no controle dos crimes: conflito, informalidade, cooperação"  
Event: 8º Encontro do Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública – FBSP  
Researcher(s) involved: André Zanetic  
Financing Institution: Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública – FBSP e FGV  
Public: Pesquisadores acadêmicos, policiais, especialistas em segurança pública e direitos humanos, agentes públicos ligados ao setor.  
Date: 30 de julho de 2014  
Venue: Fundação Getúlio Vargas - FGV, em São Paulo-SP

Title of Presentation: "Political Decisions in the Area of Public Security and the Action of Death Squads: The Case of the Violence Crisis in 2012 in São Paulo, Brazil"  
Event: XVIII ISA World Congress of Sociology  
Researcher(s) involved: Mariana Thorstensen Possas

Public: estudantes, pesquisadores, professores.  
Date: 15 de julho de 2014  
Venue: Japão

Title of Presentation: O crime de tortura e a justiça criminal  
Event: Laboratório de Ciências Criminais- IBCCRIM  
Researcher(s) involved: Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus  
Public: 50 estudantes de direito  
Date: 07 de julho de 2014  
Venue: IBCCRIM, São Paulo

## APPENDIX 2.2. INTERNAL SEMINARS

Seminar: The Present Moment of Brazilian Politics  
Guest: André Singer (FFLCH/USP)  
Date: 10 July 2015

Seminar: The Present Moment of Brazilian Politics  
Guests: Fernando Abrúcio, Oscar Vilhena and Cláudio Couto (FGV/SP)  
Date: 02 June 2015

Workshop: The researches on legitimacy in the international context  
Guests: Jonathan Jackson and Ben Bradford  
Date: 23-27 March 2015

Lecture: Violence and the interpretations of Brazil – I  
Speaker: Sérgio Adorno  
Date: 7 November 2014

Reading Seminar:  
Texts: Zanetic, A. Institutional Action, trust and legitimacy. *Working paper*, NEV, 2014  
Date: 6 November 2014

Seminar: Methodology of longitudinal studies  
Guest: Joseph Murray, Senior Research Associate, University of Cambridge  
Date: 22 October 2014

Reading Seminar:  
Texts: BRADFORD, B.; QUINTON, P. Self-legitimacy, police culture and support for democratic policing in an English constabulary. *Oxford Legal Studies Research Paper*, 14: 2014.  
Date: 4 September 2014

Reading Seminar:  
Texts: BOTTOMS, A.; TANKEBE, J. Beyond. Procedural Justice: A Dialogic Approach to Legitimacy in Criminal Justice. *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, 102: 119–170, 2012.  
TYLER, T. Achieving peaceful regime change: Why do losers consent? Yale Law School, 2013. Retrieved from:  
[http://www.law.yale.edu/documents/pdf/sela/SELA13\\_Tyler\\_CV\\_Eng\\_20130321.pdf](http://www.law.yale.edu/documents/pdf/sela/SELA13_Tyler_CV_Eng_20130321.pdf).  
Accessed: jun./2015.

WHIPPLE, J.M.; GRIFFIS, S.E.; DAUGHERTY, P.J. Conceptualizations of Trust: Can We Trust Them? *Journal of Business Logistics*, 34(2):117–30, 2013.

Date: 8 August 2014

## APPENDIX 2.3 MEDIA INTERVENTIONS

2015

JUNE 2015

Date: 24 June 2015

Theme: Violência Urbana

Researcher: André Zanetic

Type of Media: TV

Media: TV Brasil

Program or section: N/A

Topic: Violência Policial

Link: Unavailable

Date: 24 June 2015

Theme: Violência Urbana

Researcher: Viviane Cubas

Type of Media: Radio

Media: CBN

Program or section: N/A

Topic: Violência Policial

Link: Unavailable

Date: 18 June 2015

Theme: Violência Urbana

Researcher: André Zanetic

Type of Media: Magazine

Media: Vice Brasil

Program or section: N/A

Topic: Terceirização no atendimento do 190

Link: [http://www.vice.com/pt\\_br/read/com-o-anda-o-atendimento-terceirizado-do-190-da-pm-de-sao-paulo](http://www.vice.com/pt_br/read/com-o-anda-o-atendimento-terceirizado-do-190-da-pm-de-sao-paulo)

Date: 12 June 2015

Theme: Violência Urbana

Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro

Type of Media: Magazine

Media: Superinteressante

Program or section: N/A

Topic: 70 anos da Onu

Link: Unavailable

Date: 11 June 2015

Theme: Violência Urbana

Researcher: Sergio Adorno

Type of Media: TV

Media: PUC SP

Program or section: N/A

Topic: 25 anos do ECA

Link: Unavailable

Date: 10 June 2015

Theme: Violência Urbana

Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso

Type of Media: Website

Media: Universidade Metodista

Program or section: N/A

Topic: Mortes por policiais militares

Link: Unavailable

Date: 02 June 2015

Theme: Violência Urbana

Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso

Type of Media: Website

Media: Portal Brasil

Program or section: N/A

Topic: Pec 171

Link: Unavailable

Date: 02 June 2015

Theme: Violência Urbana

Researcher: Viviane Cubas

Type of Media: Newspaper

Media: O Globo

Program or section:

Topic: Sensação de insegurança/consumo de produtos para segurança privada

Link: <http://oglobo.globo.com/rio/preocupa-cao-maior-com-violencia-no-rio-ajuda-setor-de-seguranca-obter-lucro-maior-16367600>

MAY 2015

Date: 26 May 2015

Theme: Mídia e Violência

Researcher: Vitor Blotta  
Type of Media: Radio  
Media: Radio USP  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Diversidade, Direitos Humanos e Mídia  
Link:

Date: 26 May 2015  
Theme: Violência Urbana  
Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso  
Type of Media: Website  
Media: RROnline Metodista  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Aumento de roubos no ABC  
Link:<http://www.metodista.br/rroonline/noticias/cidades/2015/05/roubos-aumentam-11-nos-ultimos-dez-anos-em-sao-bernardo>

Date: 24 May 2015  
Theme: Segurança Pública  
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Type of Media: TV  
Media: Record  
Program or section: Hoje em Dia  
Topic: Redução Maioridade Penal  
Link: Unavailable

Date: 22 May 2015  
Theme: Violência Urbana  
Researcher: Camila Nunes Dias  
Type of Media: Radio  
Media: CBN  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Chacinas  
Link: Unavailable

Date: 21 May 2015  
Theme: Violência Urbana  
Researcher: Nancy Cardia  
Type of Media: TV  
Media: Globo  
Program or section: Profissão Reporter  
Topic: Mapa da violência 2015  
Link: Unavailable

Date: 20 May 2015  
Theme: Violência Urbana  
Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso  
Type of Media: TV  
Media: Record

Program or section: Jornal da Record  
Topic: Policiais militares reagindo a assaltos  
Link: Unavailable

Date: 20 May 2015  
Theme: Violência Urbana  
Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso  
Type of Media: Website  
Media: Portal Justificando  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Tribunais paralelos do crime  
Link: <http://justificando.com/2015/05/21/o-que-os-tribunais-paralelos-do-crime-revelam-sobre-a-justica/>

Date: 14 May 2015  
Theme: Violência Urbana  
Researcher: Marcelo Nery  
Type of Media: Website  
Media: Radio WEB  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Mapa da violência/mortes por armas de fogo  
Link: Unavailable

Date: 14 May 2015  
Theme: Violência Urbana  
Researcher: Marcelo Nery  
Type of Media: Website  
Media: Blog de Poá  
Program or section: Jornal Plural  
Topic: Mapa da violência/mortes por armas de fogo  
Link: <http://issuu.com/jornalplural/docs/plural-0615>

Date: 14 May 2015  
Theme: Violência Urbana  
Researcher: Marcelo Nery  
Type of Media: Magazine  
Media: Revista Época  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Mapa da violência/mortes por armas de fogo  
Link: Unavailable

Date: 13 May 2015  
Theme: Violência Urbana  
Researcher: Marcelo Nery  
Type of Media: Radio  
Media: CBN

Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Mapa da violência / mortes por armas de fogo  
Link: Unavailable

Date: 13 May 2015  
Theme: Unavailable  
Researcher: Gorete Marques  
Type of Media: TV  
Media: Globo News  
Program or section: Sem Fronteiras  
Topic: Tortura  
Link: Unavailable

Date: 12 May 2015  
Theme: Unavailable  
Researcher: Thiago Oliveira  
Type of Media: Magazine  
Media: Tribunal de Justiça do Ceará  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Ressocialização de jovens infratores  
Link: Unavailable

Date: 06 May 2015  
Theme: Violência Urbana  
Researcher: André Zanetic  
Type of Media: Magazine  
Media: Exame  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Atuação da polícia nos protestos do Paraná  
Link: Unavailable

Date: 05 May 2015  
Theme: Segurança Pública  
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Type of Media: Magazine  
Media: Época  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Redução da maioria penal  
Link: <http://epoca.globo.com/ideias/noticia/2015/05/paulo-sergio-pinheiro-baixar-maioridade-penal-nao-reduz-crimes-violentos.html>

Date: 05 May 2015  
Theme: Violência Urbana  
Researcher: Marcelo Nery  
Type of Media:  
Media: Folha de Londrina  
Program or section: N/A

Topic: Estatísticas sobre elucidação de crimes  
Link: Unavailable

Date: 04 May 2015  
Theme: Violência Urbana  
Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso  
Type of Media:  
Media: Jornal do Campus  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Violência Policial  
Link: Unavailable

#### APRIL 2015

Date: 17 April 2015  
Theme: Segurança Pública  
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Type of Media: Newspaper  
Media: Valor Econômico  
Program or section: Eu&Fim de Semana  
Topic: Redução Maioridade Penal  
Link: Unavailable

Date: 16 April 2015  
Theme: Violência Urbana  
Researcher: Marcelo Nery  
Type of Media: Website  
Media: G1  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Estatísticas de Homicídios  
Link: <http://g1.globo.com/sao-paulo/noticia/2015/04/em-ano-de-copa-itaquera-tem-2-maior-queda-na-taxa-de-homicidios.html>

Date: 16 April 2015  
Theme: Violência Urbana  
Researcher: Marcelo Nery  
Type of Media: Website  
Media: G1  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Estatísticas de Homicídios  
Link: <http://g1.globo.com/sao-paulo/noticia/2015/04/moradores-de-distritos-sem-homicidio-celebram-mas-reclamam-de-assaltos.html>

Date: 16 April 2015  
Theme: Violência Urbana  
Researcher: Marcelo Nery

Type of Media: Website  
Media: G1  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Estatísticas de Homicídios  
Link: <http://especiais.g1.globo.com/sao-paulo/taxa-de-homicidios-2014/>

Date: 16 April 2015  
Theme: Violência Urbana  
Researcher: Marcelo Nery  
Type of Media: Website  
Media: G1  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Estatísticas de Homicídios  
Link: <http://g1.globo.com/sao-paulo/noticia/2015/04/38-dos-93-dos-distritos-de-sp-tem-taxa-de-homicidios-acima-de-10-por-100-mil.html>

Date: 13 April 2015  
Theme: Violência Urbana  
Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso  
Type of Media: Website  
Media: UNIVESP TV  
Program or section: Complicações  
Topic: Presença do Estado na Periferia  
Link: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l\\_j8EvsOpVI](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l_j8EvsOpVI)

Date: 09 April 2015  
Theme: Mídia e Violência  
Researcher: Vitor Blotta  
Type of Media: Radio  
Media: Radio USP  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Regulação da Mídia  
Link:

Date: 08 April 2015  
Theme: Violência Urbana  
Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso  
Type of Media: Newspaper  
Media: Valor Econômico  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Crescimento da Violência  
Link: Unavailable

Date: 06 April 2015  
Theme: Violência Urbana  
Researcher: Renato Alves  
Type of Media: Website  
Media: NET Educação

Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Violência contra Professor  
Link: Unavailable

Date: 06 April 2015  
Theme: Violência Urbana  
Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso  
Type of Media: Film production Company  
Media: BDT Filmes  
Program or section: Documentário Corpo Aberto  
Topic: Violência  
Link: Unavailable

MARCH 2015

Date: 26 March 2015  
Theme: Segurança Pública  
Researcher: Vitor Blotta  
Type of Media: Radio  
Media: Radio USP  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Trotes universitários  
Link: Unavailable

Date: 25 March 2015  
Theme: Segurança Pública  
Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso  
Type of Media: Newspaper  
Media: O Estado de S. Paulo  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Estatísticas de Roubo  
Link: Unavailable

Date: 23 March 2015  
Theme: Segurança Pública  
Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso  
Type of Media: Radio  
Media: Jovem Pan  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Letalidade Policial  
Link: Unavailable

Date: 20 March 2015  
Theme: Segurança Pública  
Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso  
Type of Media: Magazine  
Media: Super Interessante  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Letalidade Policial

Link: <http://super.abril.com.br/cotidiano/ja-existe-pena-morte-brasil-858841.shtml>

Date: 20 March 2015  
Theme: Segurança Pública  
Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso  
Type of Media: Website  
Media: G1  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Letalidade Policial  
Link: Unavailable

Date: 18 March 2015  
Theme: Violência Urbana  
Researcher: Ariadne Natal  
Type of Media: Website  
Media: Carta Maior  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Linchamentos  
Link: <http://cartamaior.com.br/?/Editoria/Direitos-Humanos/Linchamento-u213-exterminio-em-nome-da-ordem/5/33174>

#### FEBRUARY 2015

Date: 23 February 2015  
Theme: Segurança Pública  
Researcher: André Zanetic  
Type of Media: TV  
Media: Globo News  
Program or section: Jornal das Dez  
Topic: Projeto de Audiência de Custódia  
Link: <http://globo.com/globo-news/jornal-das-dez/t/todos-os-videos/v/projeto-do-tribunal-de-justica-de-sp-vai-levar-presos-em-flagrante-diretamente-ao-juiz/3988242/>

Date: 10 February 2015  
Theme: Internacional  
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Type of Media: Magazine  
Media: Caros Amigos  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Violência no Oriente Médio  
Link: <http://www.carosamigos.com.br/index.php/component/content/article/252-revista/edicao-217/5010-paulo-sergio-pinheiro-sombras-da-guerra>

Date: 06 February 2015  
Theme: Segurança Pública  
Researcher: André Zanetic  
Type of Media: Newspaper  
Media: Jornal Agora (São Paulo)  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: "Letalidade policial"  
Link: <http://www.agora.uol.com.br/saopaulo/2015/02/1586017-pms-nao-matavam-tanto-em-1-mes-desde-ataque-de-faccao.shtml>

Date: 06 February 2015  
Theme: Violência Urbana  
Researcher: Sérgio Adorno  
Type of Media: TV  
Media: SESC TV (Série)  
Program or section: Kiko Goifman  
Topic: Reflexões contemporâneas  
Link: Unavailable

#### JANUARY 2015

Date: 13 January 2015  
Theme: Segurança Pública  
Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso  
Type of Media: Newspaper  
Media: O Globo  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Letalidade Policial  
Link: <http://oglobo.globo.com/brasil/no-rio-policia-matou-30-mais-em-2014-em-sao-paulo-28-15085530>

Date: 06 January 2015  
Theme: Segurança Pública  
Researcher: Sérgio Adorno  
Type of Media: TV  
Media: TV Gazeta  
Program or section: Jornal Gazeta  
Topic: Maioridade Penal  
Link: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IBI9csur5zk>

Date: 06 January 2015  
Theme: Violência Urbana  
Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso  
Type of Media: TV  
Media: TV Brasil  
Program or section: Caminhos da Reportagem

Topic: Violência Policial  
Link: Unavailable

2014

DECEMBER 2014

Date: 21 December 2014  
Theme: Segurança Pública  
Researcher: André Zanetic  
Type of Media: Magazine  
Media: Carta Capital  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Forma de atuação das polícias produz  
justiçamentos  
Link:<http://cbn.globoradio.globo.com/programas/cbn-sao-paulo/2014/12/18/SECRETARIOS-DE-SEGURANCA-SAO-DEFINIDOS-DE-FORMA-CLASSICA.htm>

Date: 18 December 2014  
Theme: Segurança Pública  
Researcher: André Zanetic  
Type of Media: Radio  
Media: CBN  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: “Secretários de Segurança são  
definidos de forma clássica”  
Link:<http://cbn.globoradio.globo.com/programas/cbn-sao-paulo/2014/12/18/SECRETARIOS-DE-SEGURANCA-SAO-DEFINIDOS-DE-FORMA-CLASSICA.htm>

Date: 10 December 2014  
Theme: Violência Urbana  
Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso  
Type of Media: Revista  
Media: GQ  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Violência Policial  
Link: Unavailable

Date: 10 December 2014  
Theme: Violência Urbana  
Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso  
Type of Media: TV  
Media: TV Cultura  
Program or section: Jornal da Cultura  
Topic: Tortura

Link: Unavailable

Date: 09 December 2014  
Theme: Segurança Pública  
Researcher: André Zanetic  
Type of Media: Revista  
Media: Isto é  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Segurança Privada  
Link:  
[http://www.istoe.com.br/reportagens/396406\\_POR+QUE+OS+EXAMES+PSICOLOGICOS+NAO+FUNCIONAM](http://www.istoe.com.br/reportagens/396406_POR+QUE+OS+EXAMES+PSICOLOGICOS+NAO+FUNCIONAM)

Date: 05 December 2014  
Theme: Segurança Pública  
Researcher: André Zanetic  
Type of Media: Revista  
Media: Carta Capital  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Autos de Resistência  
Link:  
<http://www.cartacapital.com.br/sociedade/forma-de-atuacao-das-policias-produz-policiais-justiceiros-896.html>

Date: 03 December 2014  
Theme: Segurança Pública  
Researcher: Renato Alves  
Type of Media: Website  
Media: UOL  
Program or section: Mulher – UOL  
Topic: Gravidez não planejada  
Link:  
<http://mulher.uol.com.br/comportamento/noticias/redacao/2014/12/16/casamento-nao-deve-ser-solucao-para-gravidez-inesperada.htm>

Date: 02 December 2014  
Theme: Segurança Pública  
Researcher: Fred Castelo Branco  
Type of Media: Newspaper  
Media: O Estado de S. Paulo  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Violência no Campus  
Link:  
<http://sao-paulo.estadao.com.br/noticias/geral,em-tres-anos-usp-registrou-9-episodios-de-violencia-contra-a-mulher,1604884>

Date: 01 December 2014  
Theme: Violência Urbana

Researcher: André Zanetic  
Type of Media: Newspaper  
Media: Folha de S. Paulo  
Program or section: Caderno On-line  
Topic: "Violência tem Cura?"  
Link:<http://arte.folha.uol.com.br/treinamento/2014/11/30/violencia-tem-cura/brasil.html>

#### NOVEMBER 2014

Date: 11 November 2014  
Theme: Polícia  
Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso  
Type of Media: TV  
Media: TV Cultura  
Program or section: Jonal da Cultura  
Topic: Violência Policial  
Link:<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u356B1JDCRI>

Date: 10 November 2014  
Theme: Segurança Pública  
Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso  
Type of Media: Newspaper  
Media: Deutsche Welle  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Lanç. Anuário do FBSP  
Link:<http://www.dw.de/inefici%C3%A7%C3%A3o-da-seguran%C3%A7a-p%C3%BAblica-eleva-custo-do-combate-%C3%A0-viol%C3%A7%C3%A3o/a-18054924>

Date: 10 November 2014  
Theme: Segurança Pública  
Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso  
Type of Media: TV  
Media: TV Brasil  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Lanç. Anuário do FBSP  
Link:<http://www.ebc.com.br/cidadania/2014/11/numero-de-detentos-no-brasil-cresceu-537-entre-2012-e-2013-negros-sao-617>

Date: 10 November 2014  
Theme: Segurança Pública  
Researcher: André Zanetic  
Type of Media: TV  
Media: TV Cultura  
Program or section: N/A

Topic: Lanç. Anuário do FBSP  
Link: Unavailable

Date: 10 November 2014  
Theme: Segurança Pública  
Researcher: André Zanetic  
Type of Media: TV  
Media: GloboNews  
Program or section: Jornal GloboNews  
Topic: Lanç. Anuário do FBSP  
Link: <http://globo.com/globo-news/jornal-globo-news/v/especialista-analisa-numericos-do-anuario-brasileiro-de-seguranca-publica/3754443/>

Date: 07 November 2014  
Theme: Segurança Pública  
Researcher: André Zanetic  
Type of Media: TV  
Media: TV Cultura  
Program or section: Jonal da Cultura  
Topic: Lei de regulamentação de porte de armas para advogados  
Link:<http://tvcultura.cmais.com.br/jornaldacultura/reportagens/uma-lei-federal-quer-regulamentar-a-posse-de-armas-para-advogados-07-11-2014>

#### OCTOBER 2014

Date: 22 October 2014  
Theme: Segurança Pública  
Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso  
Type of Media: Newspaper  
Media: Jornal do Brasil  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Desafios Seg. Pública  
Link: <http://www.jb.com.br/pais/noticias/2014/10/27/desafios-do-brasil-analistas-apontam-ruas-para-a-seguranca-no-novo-governo/>

Date: 21 October 2014  
Theme: Segurança Pública  
Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso  
Type of Media: Newspaper  
Media: O Tempo (MG)  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Desafios Seg. Pública  
Link: Unavailable

Date: 07 October 2014  
Theme: Violência Urbana  
Researcher: André Zanetic  
Type of Media: Newspaper  
Media: Folha de S. Paulo  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Caderno Esp. Comb. à Violência  
Link: Unavailable

Date: 06 October 2014  
Theme: Internacional  
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Type of Media: TV  
Media: SBT  
Program or section: Jornal da Semana  
Topic: Violência na Síria  
Link: <http://www.sbt.com.br/jornalismo/noticias/45479/Jornal-da-Semana-exibe-reportagem-exclusiva-sobre-a-Siria.html#.VUE-9SFViko>

Date: 01 October 2014  
Theme: Segurança Pública  
Researcher: Fred Castelo Branco  
Type of Media: Newspaper  
Media: Folha de S. Paulo  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Convênio PM/USP  
Link: Unavailable

Date: 01 October 2014  
Theme: Segurança Pública  
Researcher: Ariadne Natal  
Type of Media: Newspaper  
Media: O Estado de S. Paulo  
Program or section: Metrópole  
Topic: Convênio PM/USP  
Link: Unavailable

#### SEPTEMBER 2014

Date: 25 September 2014  
Theme: Segurança Pública  
Researcher: André Zanetic  
Type of Media: TV  
Media: TV Brasil  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Estatísticas de Segurança  
Link: Unavailable

Date: 19 September 2014  
Theme: Mídia e Violência  
Researcher: Vitor Blotta  
Type of Media: TV  
Media: Record News  
Program or section: Heródoto Barbeiro  
Topic: Cultura da violência  
Link: <http://noticias.r7.com/jornal-da-record-news/video/especialista-fala-sobre-conflitos-entre-populacao-e-forcas-de-seguranca-541cd1c40cf25cc6fabde4f4/>

Date: 18 September 2014  
Theme: Mídia e Violência  
Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso  
Type of Media: Website  
Media: BBC  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Cultura da violência  
Link: Unavailable

Date: 18 September 2014  
Theme: Violência Urbana  
Researcher: André Zanetic  
Type of Media: Newspaper  
Media: O Globo  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Taxas de homicídio mundiais  
Link: <http://oglobo.globo.com/sociedade/taxas-de-homicidio-mundiais-podem-cair-metade-em-30-anos-13968289>

Date: 17 September 2014  
Theme: Segurança Pública  
Researcher: André Zanetic  
Type of Media: Newspaper  
Media: O Globo  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Taxas de Homicídio  
Link: <http://oglobo.globo.com/sociedade/taxas-de-homicidio-mundiais-podem-cair-metade-em-30-anos-13968289>

Date: 04 September 2014  
Theme: Segurança Pública  
Researcher: Sérgio Adorno  
Type of Media: Radio  
Media: BandNews  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Eleições estaduais/Seg. Pública  
Link: <http://noticias.band.uol.com.br/eleicoes/2014/sao->

paulo/100000708113/governo-deve-priorizar-integracao-de-policias-em-sp.html

Date: 04 September 2014  
Theme: Internacional  
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Type of Media: Website  
Media: Observatório da Imprensa  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Estado Islâmico/Violência  
Link: Unavailable

Date: 01 September 2014  
Theme: Segurança Pública  
Researcher: André Zanetic  
Type of Media: TV  
Media: TV Câmara  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Aumento da Violência  
Link: Unavailable

#### AUGUST 2014

Date: 25 August 2014  
Theme: Segurança Pública  
Researcher: Camila Nunes Dias  
Type of Media: Newspaper  
Media: Deutsche Welle  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Prisão/Criminalidade  
Link: <http://www.dw.de/criminalidade-n%C3%A3o-se-combate-com-pris%C3%A3o-diz-especialista/a-17878500>

Date: 05 August 2014  
Theme: Segurança Pública  
Researcher: André Zanetic

Type of Media: Radio  
Media: Rede Brasil Atual  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Aumento nos roubos  
Link: Unavailable

#### JULY 2014

Date: 23 July 2014  
Theme: Violência Urbana  
Researcher: Ariadne Natal  
Type of Media: Newspaper  
Media: Valor Econômico  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Linchamentos  
Link: [http://www.academia.edu/11964414/Viol%C3%Aancia\\_na\\_sociedade\\_contempor%C3%A2nea\\_Violence\\_in\\_contemporary\\_society](http://www.academia.edu/11964414/Viol%C3%Aancia_na_sociedade_contempor%C3%A2nea_Violence_in_contemporary_society)

Date: 21 July 2014  
Theme: Violência Urbana  
Researcher: Renato Alves  
Type of Media: Rádio  
Media: CBN  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Violência na Escola  
Link: Unavailable

Date: 10 July 2014  
Theme: Segurança Pública  
Researcher: Vitor Blotta  
Type of Media: TV  
Media: TV Brasil  
Program or section: N/A  
Topic: Criminalização Mov. Sociais  
Link: Unavailable

## APPENDIX 2.4. CONSULTANCIES

Visitor: Danilo Cymrot

Institution: Centro de Pesquisa e Formação do SESC São Paulo

Theme: Organização e promoção de eventos

Researcher(s) involved: Marcelo Batista Nery

Period: março de 2015

Title of event/activity: Estratégias e metodologias para enfrentamento de conflitos e violência em programas de habitação social

Consultancy for: Secretaria Nacional de Habitação do Ministério das Cidades - SNH/MCIDADES

Financing Institution: Banco Mundial

Researcher(s) involved: Marcelo Batista Nery

Date: 09 de setembro de 2014

Venue: Rio de Janeiro – RJ

Visitor: Teresa Caldeira

Institution: City & Regional Planning / College of Environmental Design / UC Berkeley

Theme: Research on Jardim das Camélias

Researcher(s) involved: Marcelo Batista Nery e André Oliveira

Period: agosto de 2014

Title of event/activity: Glossário Bilíngue de artigos sobre confiança e legitimidade.

Consultancy for: groups of students of FMU (United Metropolitan Faculties)

Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery

Institution: FMU

Period: second semester of 2014

Venue: São Paulo

Visitor: Corpo técnico

Institution: Coordenação de Vigilância em Saúde – COVISA, da Secretaria Municipal de Saúde de São Paulo

Theme: Georreferenciamento dos dados do Sistema de Informações para Vigilância de Violências e Acidentes (SIVVA)

Researcher(s) involved: Marcelo Batista Nery

Period: julho de 2014

Title of event/activity: “Mercado e Segurança Pública – Projeto: A segurança pública em 2023: uma visão prospectiva”

Consultancy for: Oficina organizada pelo IPEA e pela Secretaria de Assuntos Estratégicos da Presidência da República – SAE/PR

Financing Institution: Secretaria de Assuntos Estratégicos da Presidência da República – SAE/PR

Researcher(s) involved: André Zanetic

Período: junho de 2014

Local: IPEA - Rio de Janeiro

Title of event/activity: Evaluation of information system for monitoring violence and accidents

Consultancy for: São Paulo Municipal Secretary of Health

Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery

Institution: São Paulo Municipal Secretary of Health

Periodo: 2014 and 2015

Venue: São Paulo

## APPENDIX 2.5. PARTICIPATION IN ADVISORY COMMITTEES AND EDITORIAL BOARDS EXTERNAL COMMITTEES

Title of activity: Conselho Deliberativo do Programa de Proteção a Vítima e Testemunha (PROVITA/SP)

Host Institution: Secretaria de Justiça e Defesa da Cidadania do Estado de São Paulo.

Researcher: Frederico Castelo Branco Teixeira e

Date: 2011-2015

Title of activity: Comitê editorial da Revista Liberdades

Host Institution: Instituto Brasileiro de Ciências Criminais (IBCCRIM)

Researcher: Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus

Date: 2015-2106

Title of activity: Comissão de Direitos Humanos

Host Institution: Conselho Regional de Psicologia – 6ª região

Researcher: Renato Alves

Date: 2013-2016

Title of activity: Conselho Estadual de Políticas sobre Álcool e Drogas (CONED/SP)

Host Institution: Secretaria da Justiça e Defesa da Cidadania do Estado de São Paulo

Researcher: Renato Alves e Aline Mizutami Moraes

Date: 2014-2015

Title of activity: Violence Prevent Alliance

Host Institution: World Health Organization (WHO)

Researcher: Renato Alves

Date: 2013-2015

Title of activity: WHO Collaborating Centre for Research on Violence Prevention

Host Institution: World Health Organization (WHO)

Researcher: Maria Fernanda Tourinho Peres

Date: 2013-2015

Title of activity: Comissão Especial da Redução da Letalidade em Ações Policiais

Host Institution: Secretaria de Segurança Pública do estado de São Paulo

Researcher: Ariadne Natal e Viviane Cubas

Date: 2011-2015

Title of activity: Conselho Acadêmico do Centro de Formação em Segurança Urbana

Host Institution: Secretaria Municipal de Segurança Urbana

Researcher: Ariadne Natal e Viviane Cubas

Date: 2014-2015

Title of activity: Member of the comité d'honneur of the Film Festival Diritti Umani Lugano.

Host Institution: Film Festival Diritti Umani Lugano, Switzerland  
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro  
Date: 2014-2015

## APPENDIX 2.6. SUPERVISIONS AND DEGREES

### 2.6.1 SERGIO ADORNO: SUPERVISOR AND PRIMARY MENTOR

#### *Doctoral Degree*

Title: Entre a Defesa e a violação da lei: percepções de policiais militares a respeito de seu papel, poder e legitimidade [*Between defense and the violation of the law: perceptions of military police officers about their role, power and legitimacy*].

Researcher: Ariadne Lima Natal

Institution: Department of Sociology of FFLCH-USP

Date: 2015 – on going

Title: A atuação do PCC nas periferias de São Paulo: uma ação legitimada? [*The activity of PCC in the peripheries of São Paulo: a legitimate action?*].

Researcher: Caren Ruotti

Institution: Department of Sociology of FFLCH-USP

Date: 2012 – on going

Title: Crime e violência na sociedade contemporânea: Métodos e técnicas de pesquisa para um estudo empírico da cenário paulistano [*Crime and violence in contemporary society: methods and research techniques for an empirical study of violence and crime in São Paulo*].

Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery.

Institution: Department of Sociology of FFLCH-USP

Date: 2012 – on going

Title: A construção da verdade jurídica nos processos de crimes de tráfico de drogas [*The juridical truth in drug trafficking lawsuits*]

Researcher: Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus

Institution: Department of Sociology of FFLCH-USP

Date: 2012 – on going

#### *Master Degree*

Title: O Poder Discricionário do Ministério Público [*The Discretionary power of the Prosecutor's Office*]

Researcher: Eduardo Casteluci

Institution: Department of Sociology of FFLCH-USP

Date: 2015 – on going

Title: A advocacia criminal e o acesso à Justiça em São Paulo pós-redemocratização (1991-1997). [*Criminal advocacy and access to justice in São Paulo after the redemocratization (1991-1997)*]

Researcher: Bruna Nicodemus

Institution: Department of Sociology of FFLCH-USP

Date: 2014 – on going

Title: Por Pouco: análise de conflitos interpessoais a partir de homicídios em São Paulo (1991-1997) [‘Por Pouco’: Analysis of interpersonal conflicts through homicides in São Paulo (1991-1997)]

Researcher: Renan Theodoro de Oliveira

Institution: Department of Sociology of FFLCH-USP

Date: 2013 – on going

#### ***Concluded PhDs Thesis and Master of Science Dissertations***

Title: A pedofilia e suas narrativas: uma genealogia do processo de criminalização da pedofilia no Brasil [Pedophilia and its narratives: a genealogy of criminalization process of pedophilia in Brazil]

Researcher: Herbert Rodrigues

Institution: Department of Sociology of FFLCH-USP

Date: 2010 – 2014

Title: Vítimas da violência: ressonâncias sociais da criminalidade no Brasil

Researcher: Clodomir Cordeiro de Matos Junior

Institution: Department of Sociology of FFLCH-USP

Date: 2010 – 2014

Title: Esboço de uma sociologia política das ciências sociais contemporâneas (1968-2010): a formação do campo da segurança pública e o debate criminológico no Brasil

Researcher: Francisco Thiago Rocha Vasconcelos

Institution: Department of Sociology of FFLCH-USP

Date: 2010 – 2014

#### ***Member of Board: Master’s and Doctorate Degree***

Title: A assimilação da arbitragem no Brasil: disputas em torno da constituição de uma justiça extraestatal.

Researcher: **Ana Carolina da Matta Chasin.**

Institution: Department of Sociology of FFLCH-USP

Date: 26 February 2015

Title: **As formas do Crime Organizado.**

Researcher: **Fernanda Almeida Gallo**

Institution: IFCH/UNICAMP

Date: 01 December 2014

Title: **Autocuidado e gestão de si: hábitos saudáveis na mídia impressa semanal**

Researcher: **Maria Regina Cariello Moraes**

Institution: Department of Sociology of USP

Date: 18 August 2014

#### ***Scientific Initiation***

Theme: Área-chave Vila Andrade  
Student: Clarice Divino Carvalhinho Lopes  
Date: 2015 – on going

Theme: Área-chave Jd. Paulista  
Student: Gabriela Maria de Souza Amorim  
Date: 2015 – on going

Theme: Área-chave Pirituba  
Student: Giordana Tereza Brolio de Carvalho  
Date: 2015 – on going

Theme: Os serviços de saúde na área chave de Vl. Matilde  
Student: Hegle Mariano Silva Pereira  
Date: 2015 – on going

Theme: A sub-prefeitura na área-chave de Vl. Andrade  
Student: Lucas Akira Nakamura Guimarães  
Date: 2015 – on going

Title/Theme: Área-chave Vila Matilde  
Student: Luisa Rocha Cardoso dos Santos  
Date: 2015 – on going

Theme: As escolas na Área-chave de Pirituba  
Student: Rafael Cardoso de Brito  
Date: 2015 – on going

Theme: Área-chave Jd. Ângela  
Student: Sérgio Ehnert Mereciano Junior  
Date: 2015 – on going

Theme: Os Juizados Espaciais Cíveis (JEC) na área tipo do Jd. Ângela  
Student: Vitor Dall'Acqua  
Date: 2015 – on going

Title: O impacto do contato em nível local entre os cidadãos e as instituições: investigações exploratórias relacionadas com as agências locais de seguridade social e os conselhos tutelares  
Student: Débora Piccirillo Barbosa da Veiga  
Date: 2014 (concluded)

Title: Efeito da qualificação dos dados do SIVVA sobre a geração de conhecimento e políticas públicas subsequentes  
Student: Érika Amaral Pereira  
Date: 2014 (concluded)

Title: O impacto do contato no nível local entre cidadãos e instituições: Pesquisa exploratória nos Conselhos Comunitários de Segurança (CONSEGS)  
Student: Hanna Nogueira de Paiva Josino  
Date: 2014 (concluded)

Title: O impacto do contato em nível local entre os cidadãos e as instituições: investigações exploratórias relacionadas com centros de justiça locais

Student: Gustavo Lucas Higa

Date: 2014 (concluded)

Title: O. O conceito de legitimidade da polícia: a tese da justiça procedimental e outras abordagens

Student: José Bento de Oliveira Camassa

Date: 2014 (concluded)

Title: Mobilidade urbana: confiança e satisfação dos cidadãos da cidade de São Paulo

Student: Maxwell Pereira da Costa

Date: 2014 (concluded)

Title: O impacto do contato em nível local entre os cidadãos e as instituições: pesquisa exploratória relacionada às escolas públicas locais.

Student: Rafael Cardoso de Brito

Date: 2014 – 2015 (concluded)

Title: O impacto do contato em nível local entre os cidadãos e as instituições: pesquisa exploratória relacionada às administrações municipais locais e às instituições de Defesa Civil

Student: Rebeca Almeida Lins

Date: 2014 (concluded)

Title: O impacto do contato em nível local entre cidadãos e instituições: investigações exploratórias relacionadas aos centros de cultura locais

Student: Vitor José Bruzon Dall'Ácqua

Date: 2014 (concluded)

## 2.6.2. VITOR BLOTTA: SUPERVISOR AND PRIMARY MENTOR

### *Scientific Initiation*

Title: O apoio ao justicamento privado e ao punitivismo no jornalismo televisivo: formatos discursivos e incidência sobre São Paulo [*The support to private justice and punitivism in television journalism: discursive formats and incidence in São Paulo*]

Researcher: Eduardo Marangoni Canesin (FAPESP scholarship: 14/22323-9)

Date: 2015 – on going

Title: Violência na imprensa: a disputa pela verdade nos casos do PCC - 2006 e 2012 [*Violence in the Press: the dispute for truth in the PCC cases - 2006-2012*]

Researcher: Camila Souza Peixoto Ribeiro (FAPESP scholarship: 13/05752-0)

Date: 2014 (concluded)

## APPENDIX 2.7. RECORDING ACTIVITIES

Since July 2014, NEV's communication staff has been recording and editing activities, some for internal archive purposes, and others for publicizing in the Centre's social networks. Thus, in the past twelve months, 8 activities were recorded:

DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES
Lecture: Historical and social roots of violence in with Professor Sergio Adorno
Dialogue with Pepe Vargas (Minister of Human Rights) concerning the reduction of penal age
INTERNAL ARCHIVE
Video: Demonstrations and Police Actions, with Pedro Lagatta
Statistics Introduction Course with Altay Souza
Sergio Adorno's Statement to Law students from Leão Sampaio Faculty (Ceará/Brazil)
International Consultancy Week, with Professor Ben Bradford and Professor Jonathan Jackson
Debate on Contemporary Brazilian Politics with Professors Cláudio Couto, Fernando Abrucio and Oscar Vilhena
Debate on Contemporary Brazilian Politics with André Singer

Regarding the visibility and range of the Centre's dissemination activities, the information is available in the following Section: Websites and Social Networks.

## APPENDIX 2.8. WEBSITES AND SOCIAL NETWORKS

### WEBSITE STATS

#### Institutional Websites

The institutional website (<http://www.nevusp.org>) provides information on research, publications and news of NEV activities, in order to disseminate research results and promote events held by the institution. Between July 2014 and June 26<sup>th</sup>, 2015, the institutional web-site received 104349 visitors, who made 182145 visits, distributed as follows:



A new institutional website is being prepared. Its release date was scheduled for May 2015, but due to bad performance of the enterprise hired to develop the website, its official publication has been postponed to July 2015.

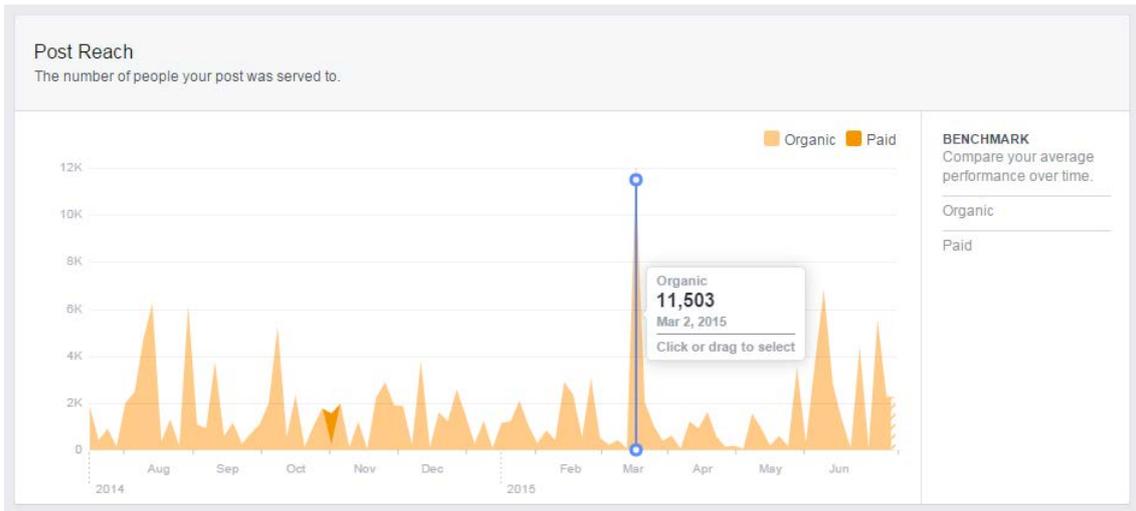
#### Facebook Stats

Since January 2014, Facebook (<http://www.facebook.com/nevsp>) is used regularly to reach users interested in our research themes and disseminate the work of the NEV.

The strategy used was to maintain a pace of frequent posts on the page (at least one post per day), focusing on publicizing the knowledge developed in the Centre, but also sharing news and researches that relates in some way with the work of NEV. This strategy increased interest and visibility on the content, and ensured engagement. Last year, the page went from 3,686 to 6,640 likes until June 26<sup>th</sup>, an increase of approximately 80%, as shown in the graph below



In those twelve months over 300 posts have been made on the page, reaching a significant number of people:



### Twitter Stats

NEV's Twitter account was created in 2009, but is not seen as a major source of communication, partly because Facebook is the most effective tool that comprehends the same public. Nevertheless, at the end of June 2015 NEV's Twitter had 521 followers.

### Instagram Stats

NEV's Instagram account was created during the Centre's event about juvenile criminal responsibility, at the end of April 2015. In its two months of existence, it reached 417 followers, with 5 posts.

### Youtube's Channel Stats

NEV's Youtube Channel was created in 19 April 2012, and it is the major source of videos shared through Facebook. At the end of June 2015, Youtube's Channel has risen to 211 subscribers, and had peaks of views, as we can see from the graph below:



### Núcleo de Estudos da Violência

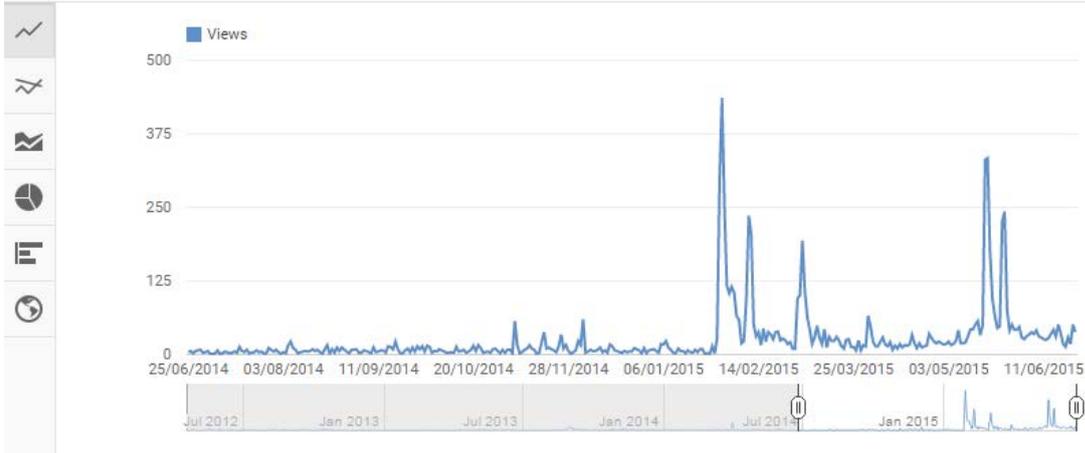
Created: 19 Apr 2012 · Videos: 89 · Lifetime views: 15,178

CHANNEL

Last 365 days (25 Jun 2014 – 24 Jun 2015)

<b>VIEWS</b> 9,197	<b>ESTIMATED MINUTES WATCHED</b> 84,374
-----------------------	--

Compare metric Daily Show growth



The number of shares also increased in the same period:



### Núcleo de Estudos da Violência

Created: 19 Apr 2012 · Videos: 89 · Lifetime views: 15,178

CHANNEL

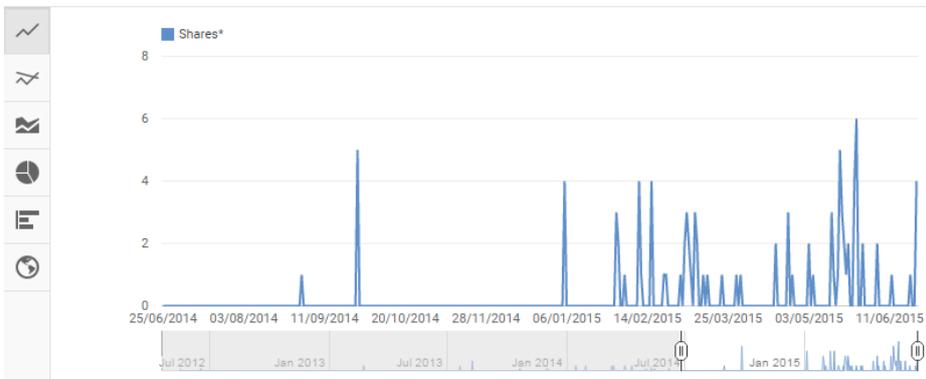
Last 365 days (25 Jun 2014 – 24 Jun 2015)

**⚠ Data in this report may be incomplete or missing.**

Data for "Shares" is not correctly tracked between 13 January 2015 and 15 January 2015.

<b>SHARES</b> 93*
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Compare metric Daily Show growth



## APPENDIX 2.9. OTHER EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES

Title of Activity/event: Debate sobre jornalismo e violência no Quintal da Amêndola, junto com Laura Capriglione, que resultou em produção de vídeo com a discussão

Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso

Public: researchers and others from civil society

Date: September 2014

Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x5d1RZXcCFI>

Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro

Commissioner, Brazilian Truth Commission, Presidency of the Republic, Brazil, 2012-14

Chair, UN Independent international commission of inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic , 2011-2016

Title of event/activity: Simpósio Internacional de Iniciação Científica e Tecnológica da USP – SIICUSP / Avaliador

Host Institution/publication: Universidade de São Paulo / Avaliação dos trabalhos apresentados na Mesa 42: Legislação e direito

Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery

Public: 10

Date: 05/11/14

Venue: São Paulo - SP

Title of event/activity: Taxas de homicídios por distritos de São Paulo: 2014 / Produtor dos dados  
Host Institution/publication: G1 / Globo.com

Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery

Public: Online publishing / web publishing

Date: 16/04/15

Venue: São Paulo - SP

Title of event/activity: Trabalho de estudantes do 6o semestre letivo do curso de Letras, habilitações: Tradutor e Intérprete / Orientador

Host Institution/publication: FMU - Faculdades Metropolitanas Unidas, Campus Liberdade / Um glossário bilíngue, com 401 termos, baseado em artigos que tratam de confiança e legitimidade, pertinentes ao tema do CEPID

Researcher: Marcelo Batista Nery

Public: Uso interno – Pesquisadores do NEV-USP

Period: 08 a 10/14

Venue: São Paulo – SP

# APPENDIX 3. STAFF

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## RESEARCH, EDUCATIONAL, KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

### 3.1. DIRECTOR OF THE CENTER AND RESEARCH COORDINATOR

Sérgio Adorno

### 3.2. PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS

Principal Investigator and Vice-Director  
Nancy Cardia

Principal Investigator:  
Paulo Sérgio de Moraes Sarmiento Pinheiro

### 3.3. NEV'S RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

1. Camila Caldeira Nunes Dias. Ph.D. Sociology, USP. Universidade Federal do ABC, SP
2. Fernando Afonso Salla. Ph.D. Sociology, USP
3. Herbert Rodrigues. PhD Sociology, USP
4. Maria Fernanda Tourinho Peres. Ph.D. Public Health, Universidade. School of Medicine (USP)
5. Renato Antonio Alves. Ph.D. Psychology, USP
6. Vitor Blotta, Ph.D. Philosophy of Law, USP. School of Communication and Arts USP
7. Viviane de Oliveira Cubas. Ph.D. Sociology, USP

### 3.4. STAFF RESEARCHERS

#### **Staff researchers - Post-Doc Fellow**

1. André Zanetic, Ph.D. Political Science, USP.
2. Bruno Paes Manso. Ph.D. Political Science, USP.

#### **Staff researchers - Ph.D Candidates**

1. Ariadne Lima Natal. Sociology, USP
2. Caren Ruotti. Sociology, USP
3. Marcelo Batista Nery. Sociology, USP

4. Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus. Sociology, USP
5. Frederico Castelo Branco Teixeira. Political Science, USP

#### **Staff researchers - Master's degree**

1. Aline Morais Mizutani Gomes. Psychology, USP

#### **Staff researchers - Ms.Sc candidates**

1. André Rodrigues de Oliveira. Geography, USP
2. Renan Theodoro de Oliveira, Sociology, USP
3. Thiago Rodrigues Oliveira, Sociology, USP

#### **Staff Researchers - Graduates**

1. Débora Piccirillo Barbosa da Veiga, Social Sciences, USP

#### **Staff Researchers - Undergraduate students**

1. Carlos Henrique F. Amorim Santos, Languages, USP
2. Clarice Divino Carvalhinho Gomes, Social Sciences, USP
3. Gabriela Maria de Souza Amorim, Social Sciences, USP
4. Giordana Teresa Brolio de Carvalho, Social Sciences, USP
5. Hegle Mariano Silva Pereira, Social Sciences, USP
6. Lucas Akira Nakahara Guimarães, Social Sciences, USP
7. Luisa Rocha Cardoso dos Santos, Geography, USP
8. Rafael Cardoso de Brito, Psychology, USP
9. Sérgio Ehnert Merenciano Jr., Geography, USP
10. Vitor José Bruzon Dallacqua, Social Sciences, USP

### **3.5. STUDENT WITH TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS**

1. José Benigno Ribeiro Jr., Technical School Roberto Marinho, São Paulo
2. Letícia Pereira Simões Gomes, International Relations, USP

### **3.6. TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT**

1. Sergia Maria dos Santos. Administrative Manager
2. Emerson Fragoso da Silva. Administrative Assistant at the Center for the Study of Violence
3. Edmilson de Lima Araújo. Consultant for computers, servers and Date basis
4. Edmara Lucia de Souza Lima. Academic Secretary at the Center for the Study of Violence
5. Claudete Pires. Receptionist

### **FORMER MEMBERS OF THE STAFF**

#### **NEV's Research Associate**

1. Altay Alves Lino de Souza, Ph.D. Psychology, USP (until Nov, 2014)

#### **Staff researchers - Post-Doc Fellow**

1. Nikolaos Stamatakis. PhD in Criminological Sciences, Ghent University, Belgium. (until dec 2014)

**Staff researchers - Master's degree**

1. Alder Mourão de Sousa. Nursing School, USP (until Mar 2015)
2. Juliana de Oliveira Carlos, Sociology, USP (until abr 2015)

**Staff Researcher - Graduates**

1. Pedro Paulo Fernandes Lagatta. Psychology, USP (until May 2015)
2. Maíra Coutinho Teixeira. Social Sciences, CESAT and Law School, FAESA (until dec 2014)

**Staff researchers - Undergraduate students**

1. Eduardo Marangoni Canesin, Social Sciences, USP (until dec 2014)
2. Érika Amaral, Social Sciences, USP (until dec 2014)
3. Fernando Poliano Correa Filho, Mathematics and Statistics, USP (until dec 2014)
4. Gustavo Lucas Higa, Social Sciences, USP (until dec 2014)
5. Hanna Nogueira, Public Policies, USP (until dec 2014)
6. Isadora Aragão Rodrigues Pereira, History, USP (until dec 2014)
7. José Bento de Oliveira Camassa, History, USP (until dec 2014)
8. Nínive Graciela Alvarez Guarim, History, USP (until mar 2014)
9. Mariana Alves da Silva, Law School, USP (until dec 2014)
10. Mariana Ferreira Vieira, Social Sciences, USP (until dec 2014)
11. Maxwel Pereira da Costa, Social Sciences, USP (until dec 2014)
13. Rebeca Lins, Law School, Mackenzie University (until dec 2014)

**Technical and Administrative Support**

1. Rafael Felice Dias. Press Officer (until may 2015)
2. Simony Cristina dos Anjos. Project Manager (until may 2015)

# APPENDIX 4. INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD

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LYNN A. HUNTT

Distinguished Professor of History & Eugen Weber Endowed Chair in Modern European History, Department of History, University of California.

PATRICK HELLER

Professor of Sociology and International Studies, Sociology Department and Watson Institute, Brown University.

SOPHIE BODY-GENDROT

Professor of Political Science and of American Studies, Sorbonne and Researcher at Cescip-CNRS (Centre for Sociological Research on Law and Criminal Justice Institutions - Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique), France.

SCOTT P. MAINWARING

Professor of Comparative Politics, Department of Political Science and director of the Kellogg Institute for International Studies, University of Notre Dame.

JONATHAN JACKSON

Professor of Research Methodology at the London School of Economics.

BEN BRADFORD

Departmental Lecturer in Criminology at the University of Oxford

# APPENDIX 5. RESEARCH TOOLS: QUESTIONNAIRES AND INTERVIEW SCHEDULES

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## APPENDIX 5.1. THE LONGITUDINAL PANEL WITH RESIDENTS IN KEY AREAS

### SET 1. NEIGHBORHOOD

P01) How long have you been living in this neighborhood?

P02) When did you move to this house?

Year: |\_\_\_|\_|\_|\_|\_| 9998 – Don't know 9999 – No answer

P03) Since you moved to this neighborhood, would you say TODAY this area is:

- a better place to live, or
- a worse place to live
- no changes; it was always good                       Don't know
- no changes; it was always bad                          No answer

P04) When you think about the streets, squares and parks in your neighborhood how much you would say that:

	A lot	A little	None	Does not apply	DK	NA
	1	2	3	7	8	9
A) People are proud of such spaces?	<input type="checkbox"/>					
B) Residents care for such spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>					
C) Local authorities care for such spaces?	<input type="checkbox"/>					

P05) If you could choose, would you continue to live in the same neighborhood or would you move out?

- continue to live here                       Don't know
- move out                                          No answer

P06) Which services exist in your neighborhood? (show the list)

P06A) *(If the service exists)* Considering the quality and quantity of each service in your neighborhood how satisfied are you?

Alternate	P06) Exist / Does not exist				P06A) ...how satisfied are you .....						
	There is	There is not	DK	NA	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Not satisfied	Not at all satisfied	Neither satisfied or dissatisfied (spont)	DK	NA
	1	2	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
(A) Shops/ commerce areas	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
(B) Places for leisure	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
(C) Green areas (squares and parks)	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
(D) Public libraries	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
(E) Public schools	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
(F) Public Health Service	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
(G) Policing	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
(H) Public transportation	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
(J) Water supply	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
(K) Electrical power	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
(L) Garbage collection	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
(M) Street lighting	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )

Now we would like you to evaluate some things about your neighborhood:

P07) Thinking about the conditions of your NEIGHBORHOOD today, in general, how often would you say there is:

	Always	Very Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	DK	NA
	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
A) Graffiti on the walls / houses	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
B) Trash or waste thrown on the pavement/streets/vacant lots and streams	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
C) Very loud music during the night	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
D) Abandoned cars	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
E) Illegal drugs use in public areas	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )

**SET 2. LOCAL ADMINISTRATION**

**P08) Have you ever in your lifetime, gone to the City Hall or the local administration to request some service or information?**

- 1( ) Yes
- 2( ) No
- 8( ) Don't know
- 9 ( ) No answer

### Only for those who said yes in P08

**P08A) In the last two years did you go to the City Hall or the local administration to request some service or information?**

- 1( ) Yes
- 2( ) No
- 8( ) Don't know
- 9 ( ) No answer

**P08B) Why did you ever go to the City Hall or the local administration to request some service or information ?**

- 01( ) Request a building permit
- 02( ) Request a permit to carry out a renovation
- 03( ) Request a document that confirms that the building can be occupied. (building has followed the plans approved by the Municipality)
- 04( ) Permit to operate a business/service
- 05( ) To solve problems with Municipal taxes: services or real state taxes.
- 06( ) Request infrastructural repairs/reform (against floods)
- 07( ) Social Services provision- Family/Support grant
- 97( ) Other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_
- 98( ) Don't know
- 99( ) No answer

**P08C) Considering this contact with the Municipal Hall or the local administration: how satisfied were you with the contact:**

...you were:	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Not satisfied	Not at all satisfied	Neither satisfied or dissatisfied (spont.)	DK	NA
	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
A) The way you were treated	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
B) The attention paid to the information you provided them	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )

...you were:	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Not satisfied	Not at all satisfied	Neither satisfied or dissatisfied (spont.)	DK	NA
	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
C) The information they provided about the measures they would take	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
D) The solution given to the problem/request you presented	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )

**P08D) Considering how the Municipality dealt with your request would you say that the civil servants from the Municipality or local administration acted according with the law or did not act according with the law?**

- 1( ) Yes, it did
- 2( ) No, it did not
- 8( ) Don't know
- 9( ) No answer

**P09) Were you ever been called or summoned by the Municipality?**

- 1( ) Yes
- 2( ) No
- 8( ) Don't know
- 9( ) No answer

*###This question to be used only with those who answered yes in Q09.*

**P09A) Were you called or summoned by the Municipality in the last 2 years?**

- 1( ) Yes
- 2( ) No
- 8( ) Don't know
- 9( ) No answer

**P09B) Why were you called or summoned by the Municipality or the local administration?**

- 01( ) Need to build/reform a fence.
- 02( ) Reform pavement.
- 03( ) Garbage was placed outside the property to be picked up before the established hour.
- 04( ) Violation of some zoning law.
- 05( ) Building or reform without authorization
- 06( ) Pay taxes
- 07( ) Need to move out because of threat of landslide
- 08( ) Social Services provision- Family/Support grant
- 97( ) Other (Please specify): |\_\_|\_\_|\_\_\_\_\_
- 98( ) Don't know
- 99( ) No answer

P09C) Considering this contact with the Municipal Hall or the local administration when you called or summoned, how satisfied were you with the contact:

...you were:	Very satisfied	Satisfied	not satisfied	Not at all satisfied	Neither satisfied or dissatisfied (spont.)	Does not apply	DK	NA
	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
A) The way you were treated	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
B) The attention paid to the information you	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
C) The information they provided about the measures they would take	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
D) The solution given to the problem/request you presented	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )

P09D) Considering how the Municipality dealt with this summons, would you say that the civil servants from the Municipality or local administration acted according with the law or did not act according with the law?

- 1( ) Yes, it did
- 2( ) No, it did not
- 8( ) Don't know
- 9( ) No answer

**Changing the subject a little...**

P10) Could you please tell me how much you trust or do not trust the municipal workers of the City of São Paulo?

**If he/she says trust: "Trust a lot, Trust, or Trust just a little?"**

- 1( ) Trusts a lot
- 2( ) Trust
- 3( ) Trusts just a little
- 4( ) Does not trust
- 8( ) Don't know
- 9( ) No answer

**SET 3. SOCIAL CAPITAL**

P11. In general, how well do you know your neighbors:

- ( ) Don't know them
- ( ) only know by sight
- ( ) talk, but are not friends
- ( ) know them and are friends
- ( ) Don't know
- ( ) No answer

**P12) In general based on your contacts, how much would you say that your neighbors respect the laws: would you say that they respect the laws the same way you do?**

- 1( ) Yes
- 2( ) No
- 8( ) Don't know
- 9( ) No answer

**P13) I am going to describe some situations and would like you to tell me, in your opinion if your neighbors would try, or not try, to prevent such things from happening:**

*For a Yes or for a No answer read: definitely or probably?*

... and your neighbors would try or would not try to prevent:	YES		NO		DK	NA
	Definitely yes	Probably yes	Definitely not	Probably not		
	1	2	3	4		
A) That a child is severely beaten by the parents	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
B) That children or youth graffitti a building	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
C) That elderly people be assaulted	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
D) That policemen beat up and insult youth	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )

**P14) How often do you**

*[Scale: Always; Often; Sometimes; Rarely; Never]*

- (A) attend neighborhood meetings to discuss community problems
- (B) attend meetings involving local officials (municipal civil servants) to discuss community problems
- (C) participate in local associations and councils.

*## Only in case of answers: "rarely" and "never".*

**P14A) Why you do not attend/participate?**

- ( ) have no time
- ( ) not interested
- ( ) have no information
- ( ) do not see any result
- ( ) there is no such meeting/activity
- ( ) Other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_
- ( ) Don't know
- ( ) No answer

**P15) Over the last 12 months, have you:**

*[Scale: Yes; not; Don't know; No answer]*

- (A) participated in a protest or demonstration
- (B) signed a petition

**SET 4. INTERPERSONAL TRUST**

*Changing again the subject...*

**P16) Could you tell me how much you trust or do not trust:**

*If he/she trusts read: "Trusts a lot, Trusts, or Trusts just a little?"*

*[Scale : "Trust a lot, Trust, or Trust just a little, Does not trust , Does not apply]*

- (A) ordinary people in general
- (B) family members
- (C) your friends
- (D) your neighbors
- (E) your co-workers / schoolmates
- (F) unknown persons
- ( ) Does not apply      ( ) Don't know      ( ) No answer

**P17) I am going to describe to you a few situations and whether they have ever happened to you. Please, tell me what are the chances that you will**

*[Scales: Very high; Not so high; Low; Very low]*

- (A) ask for information from a stranger on the street
- (B) ask someone to watch your belongings for a few minutes
- (C) lend your mobile phone to a stranger
- ( ) do not know      ( ) did not answer

**SET 5. FEAR AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS VIOLENCE**

**P18) In your opinion, in the last 2 years, violence in your neighborhood:**

- (1) increased a lot
- (2) increased a little
- (3) remained the same
- (4) decreased a little
- (5) decreased a lot
- ( ) Don't know / Does not apply
- ( ) No answer

**P19) How often do you feel safe while walking through your neighborhood:**

	Always	Very Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	Does not apply	DK	NA
	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
A) During the day	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
B) During the night	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )

**P20) Now, thinking about your daily life. Would you please tell us how much you worry about**

*Scales: Worry a lot, Worry a little, Not worried at all, DK, NA*

- (A) someone stealing from your house when it is empty
- (B) someone breaking into your house with your family in it
- (C) being robbed on the street
- (D) suffering “quicknapping” (sequestro relâmpago)
- (E) being victim of sexual violence
- (F) having a close relative murdered

**P21) The fear of violence may lead people to change some daily life habits. Have you done any of these moves because of violence fear?**

*Scale: Yes; not, DK, NA*

- (A) avoid walking on foot
- (B) cease to circulate for some neighborhoods or streets
- (C) avoid going out at night
- (D) avoid carrying money
- (E) bought a gun
- (F) moved house

**P21A) In general do you feel safer after changing your daily habits?**

- 1( ) Yes                      8( ) Don't know
- 2( ) No                        9( ) No answer

**P22) Is it right or wrong if people use violence to:**

	Right	Wrong	Neither right nor wrong (ESP.)	DK	NA
	1	2	3	8	9
A) to defend him/ herself from an assault in the street?	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
B) to defend him/herself from a robber that entred her/his house/	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
C) to solve a dispute with neighbors?	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
D) to punish someone if the authorities fail?	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
E) to revenge for injuries to a relative?	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
F) to protest agains things considered unjust?	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )

**SET 6. COMPLY WITH THE LAW**

P23) I am going to read to you a series of phrases and would like you to tell whether you feel this happens and if so, how often:

*In case of a YES answer read: "Always, Very Often, Sometimes, Rarely"?*

	YES				NO	DK	NA
	Always	Very Often	Sometimes	Rarely			
	1	2	3	4			
A) You feel that the laws protect you?	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
B) That laws attend to the interests of the most powerful people?	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
C) That laws represent your opinion of what is right?	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
D) That a person who disobeys laws represents a risk to others in the community?	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
E) That what the law considers express what people think?	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )

P24) Talking about the laws, do you think that they must be obeyed, even if you do not agree with them?

*Scales: Yes; No; Don't know; No answer.*

P24a) Why do you think you should/should not obey the laws?

-----

P25) I will describe a series of situations and I would like you to tell me if you ever have done any of these things in your life:

*Scale: Yes; No, Don't know; No answer.*

- (A) Try to bribe a traffic warden in order to avoid a fine/ penalty
- (B) Buy counterfeit goods
- (C) Use cable TV signal without paying for it
- (D) Bought goods without a receipt, to pay less?
- (E) Paid for a private doctor or a private dentist without a receipt?

P25A) Now, in your opinion how right or wrong do you think it is that people in general :

*Scale: Yes; No, Don't know; No answer.*

- (A) Try to bribe a traffic guard in order to avoid penalty
- (B) Buy counterfeit goods
- (C) Use cable TV signal without paying for it
- (D) Buy goods without a receipt to pay less
- (E) Pay for a private doctor or a private dentist without a receipt?

**SET 7. VICTIMIZATION**

P26) Now, I will describe some situations that may happen to people. Please tell me if any these situations have ever happened to you ANYTIME IN YOUR LIFE, and 26A) in the LAST 12 MONTHS?



**P28C) Still considering the last time you contacted the police in the state of São Paulo: how satisfied were you with:**

*Scales: Very satisfied, Satisfied, Slightly satisfied, Not at all satisfied*

- (A) speed to respond
- (B) how you were treated
- (C) attention paid to the information you provided
- (D) how well they explained what they would do
- (E) solution given to your problem
- ( ) Does not apply
- ( ) Do not know            ( ) Did not answer

**P28D) Considering how police officers conducted the case, would you say that they acted according to the law or that they did not act according to the law?**

- 1 ( ) Yes, they did
- 2 ( ) No, they did not
- 8 ( ) Don't know
- 9 ( ) No answer

*## Only for those who did not report seeking police assistance in the last two years: No P28.*

**P29) Why have you not sought any assistance from the police in the last two years in the State of São Paulo? Another reason?**

- (1) I had no need
- (2) I thought it was not worth, because the problem was not important enough
- (3) I thought the police would not solve the problem
- (4) Other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_
- ( ) Don't know / do not remember            ( ) No answer

**P30) Have you ever in your life contacted the police in the State of São Paulo?**

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- ( ) Don't know / do not remember            ( ) No answer

*### Only for those who have looked for the police at least once*

**P30A) As you remember, by the time you contacted the police in the State of São Paulo, would you say the response was good or bad?**

- (1) police response was good
- (2) police response was bad
- (3) police response was neither good or bad
- ( ) Don't know / do not remember            ( ) No answer

**P31) In the last two years in the State of São Paulo, have you been stopped by the police:**

*Scale: Yes; No; Don't know; No answer*

- (A) when you were in a car
- (B) when you were on a motorcycle
- (C) when you were walking on the street
- (D) Other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_

**### Only for those who were stopped by the police ###**

P31A) The last time that you were stopped by the police in the State of São Paulo, the policemen explained clearly why you were being searched:

	Yes	No	DK	NA
	1	2	8	9
A) Explained clearly why you were being stopped?	( )	( )	( )	( )
B) Were they polite when talking to you?	( )	( )	( )	( )
C) Did they point a gun at you?	( )	( )	( )	( )

P31B) Still considering this last time you were stopped by the police in the state of São Paulo how satisfied/dissatisfied were you with:

	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Not satisfied	Not at all satisfied	Neither satisfied or dissatisfied (spont.)	DK	NA
	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
A) How you were treated	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
B) attention paid to the information you provided	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )

P32) And have you ever been stopped by the police in the State of Sao Paulo?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know  No answer

P32A) Based on what you remember about the time you were stopped by the police in the State of São Paulo, would you say that you were:

- (1) well treated by the policeman
- (2) badly treated by the policeman
- (3) was neither well nor badly treated by the policeman
- Don't know  No answer

P33) Now, considering the police in your neighborhood:

Scale: Always, Very Often, Sometimes, Rarely, Never

- (A) treat all people, rich or poor, black or white, equally
- (B) explain clearly why it pulls over or arrests someone
- (C) Make impartial and just decisions
- (D) Pay attention to the information that people provide them with
- (E) recognize and correct their own mistakes
- (F) treat people with respect
- (G) act according to what you believe is right
- (H) guarantee your safety

P34) Do you think you should obey the police even when you believe they are wrong?

Scale: Yes; No; Don't know; No answer

**P35) Why do you think you should/should not obey the police even when you believe they are wrong?**

( ) Don't know ( ) No answer

**P36) Please, for each following situation, I would you to tell me what are chances of you:**

Scale: High; Medium; Low; Don't know; No answer.

- (A) greet a police officer on the street
- (B) talk to a police officer on the street

**P37) In a hypothetical situation: should you witness a robbery at gun point while walking around you neighborhood, how likely it is that you would:**

...you would..	YES		NO		DK	NA
	Certainly yes	Probably yes	Certainly no	Probably no		
	1	2	3	4		
A) Call the police?	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
B) Tell the police everything you saw?	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
C) Offer to help identify the robber?	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )

**P38) in your opinion what should the police do in each of the situations I will describe?**

Scale: 01. Do nothing, 02. Negotiate a solution, 03. Immobilize, 04. Arrest, 05. Use Tear Gas or Rubber Bullets; 06. Shoot; 97. None of the above; 98. Don't know; 99 - No answer

- (A) demonstrators breaking storefront/windows during a demonstration
- (B) prison riot
- (C) evicting squatters

**P39) For each situation and I would like you to tell me what do you think the police could (should) do while investigating a suspect of:**

Scale: 01. Interrogate; 02. Threaten; 03. Beat; 04. torture (give electric shocks, use a "Parrot's Perch"); 05. None of the above; 98. Don't know; 99. No answer.

- (A) robbing drivers caught in traffic jams
- (B) committing a rape
- (C) selling drugs

**P40) In your opinion what can the police do when taking to the precinct a person suspect of:**

Scale: 01. Arrest and take to the precinct; 02. Beat him/her; 03. shoot to stop the suspect 04. Shoot to kill the suspect; 05. None of the above; 98. Don't know; 99. No answer.

- (A) Maintaining hostages at gun point while robbing a house
- (B) Raping child
- (C) Killing a person after or while robbing her/him
- (D) Killing policemen

**P41) Thinking about the statement: "people are afraid of the police", how often would you say that this happens:**

Scale: Always, Very Often, Sometimes, Rarely, Never

**P42) Are you afraid of the police?**

Scale: Yes; No; Don't know; No answer

## For those who answered the previous question

**42A) Why do you feel/ do not feel afraid of the police?**

- 01( ) The police is violent
- 02( ) The police does not makes us feel secure
- 03( ) Policemen are corrupt/dishonests
- 04( ) Some policemen act like delinquentes
- 05( ) Some policemen abuse their authority
- 06( ) I do not trust the police
- 07( ) He who behaves need not fear
- 08( ) I don't do anything wrong
- 09( ) I trust the police
- 97( ) Other (Write down): |\_\_\_|\_\_\_|\_\_\_\_\_
- 98( ) Don't know
- 99( ) No answer

**P43) Which police is in charge of patrolling your neighborhood?**

- 1( ) The Military Police/ MPs/ Military Police officers
- 2( ) Any other police force.
- 8( ) Don't know/Does not remember
- 9( ) No answer

###Only for those who answered The Military Police/ MPs/ Military Police officers ###

**P43A) Thinking about the Military Police, would you say that:**

	Always	Very Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	DK	NA
	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
A) Respect the Military Police in the state of São Paulo?	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
B) The military police officers in São Paulo are honest?	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
C) The military police officers in São Paulo act according with the law	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )

**P44) Which police is in charge of recording and investigating criminal offenses in your neighborhood?**

- 1( ) The Civil Police/ civil police officers/the chief investigator
- 2( ) Any police except the Civil Police/ civil police officers/the chief investigator
- 8( ) Don't know/Does not remember
- 9( ) No answer

### Only for those who answered Civil Police/ civil police officers/ the chief investigator

**P44A) Thinking about the Civil Police, would you say that:**

	Always	Very Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	DK	NA
	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
A) Respect the Civil Police in the state of São Paulo?	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
B) The civil police officers in São Paulo are honest?	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
C) The civil police officers in São Paulo act according with the law	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )

###For all that did not answer Military Police or Civil Police ###

P45) Thinking about the police in general, in the state of São Paulo, would you say that:

	Always	Very Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	DK	NA
	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
A) Respect the Police in the state of São Paulo?	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
B) The police officers in São Paulo are honest?	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
C) The police officers in São Paulo act according with the law	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )

### Apply to all

P46) How do you rate the work being done by the police in your neighborhood:

	They are doing .....job.					They are doing nothing	Does not apply	DK	NA
	Very good	Good	Bad	Very bad	Neither good nor bad (spont.)				
	01	02	03	04	05				
A) Reducing drug trades	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
B) Reducing armed robbery	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
C) Responding to emergency calls (190)	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
D) Police Station services	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
E) Criminal investigation	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
F) Marches and protests	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
G) Keeping neighborhood safe	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )

**P47) Thinking about the police in your neighborhood, how often would you say that policemen there:**

*Scale: Always; Almost always; Sometimes; Rarely; Never; Don't know; No answer.*

- (A) Accept bribes
- (B) Protect drug dealers
- (C) Are afraid of drug dealers
- (D) Act as if above the law
- (E) Intimidate and hassle people.

**P48) Could you please tell me how much you trust or do not trust police in the state of São Paulo?**

*If he/she says trust: "Trust a lot, Trust, or Trust just a little?"*

- 1( ) Trusts a lot
- 2( ) Trust
- 3( ) Trusts just a little
- 4( ) Does not trust
- 8( ) Don't know
- 9( ) No answer

## SET 9. JUSTICE

**P49) Thinking about justice system in Brazil in general, how often would you say that:**

*Scale: Always; Often; Sometimes; Rarely; Never; etc.*

- (A) It is easy to go to court?
- (B) The trials are rapidly judged
- (C) The decisions are fair
- (D) The criminals are punished

**P50) Considering how the justice system works, how often would you say that:**

*Scale: Always; Often; Sometimes; Rarely; Never.*

- (A) That courts hear all sides before reaching a decision
- (B) That courts treat everyone with dignity and respect
- (C) The courts secures only the interests of the rich and powerful

**P51) Suppose that you have witnessed a crime in your neighborhood, would you:**

- ( ) Volunteer to testify in court
- ( ) Testify in court only if called by a judge
- ( ) Not testify

**P51A) Before a judge, would you:**

- ( ) Answer only questions made by the judge
- ( ) Tell to the judge everything you saw
- ( ) Censor what you had to say if you saw the accused in court

**P52) Have you ever gone to court on some demand?**

- ( ) Yes
- ( ) Not
- ( ) Don't know
- ( ) No answer

**P52A) Considering THIS experience, how satisfied were you with:**

*Scale: Very satisfied; Satisfied; Not satisfied; Not all satisfied; Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, Don't know; No answer.*

- (A) The treatment received
- (B) The attention given to your point of view
- (C) The explanation about how the process would continue
- (D) The outcome – the decision reached by the court
- (E) The time spent
- (F) The costs
- ( ) Does not apply      ( ) Don't know      ( ) No answer

**##Apply only to the persons who said No on Q 52###**

**P52B) Why you never went to court?**

- 01( ) Never needed,
- 02( ) Needed, but thought it was not worthwhile- the issue was not important,
- 03( ) Needed but could not pay for costs,
- 04( ) Needed, but thought courts would not solve the problem,
- 05( ) Needed, but did not know how and gave up in the end.
- 97( ) Other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_
- 98( ) Don't know
- 99( ) No answer

**P53) Have you ever been called to court ?**

- ( ) Yes
- ( ) Yes, to be part of a jury
- ( ) No
- ( ) Don't know      ( ) No answer

**P53A) Why you were called?**

- (01) witness / testimony
- (02) prosecuted
- (03) being part of process
- ( ) Other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_
- ( ) Don't know
- ( ) No answer

**P53B) Considering your experience with courts, how satisfied were you with:**

*Scale: Very satisfied; Satisfied; Not satisfied; Not all satisfied; Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied (spont); Don't know; No answer.*

- (A) the treatment received
- (B) the attention given to your point of view
- (C) the explanation about how the process would continue
- (D) the outcome – the decision reached by the court
- (E) the time spent
- (F) the costs
- ( ) Does not apply      ( ) Don't know      ( ) No answer

**P54) Do you think you should obey the court decisions, even when you believe they are wrong?**

- Yes
- No
- Don't know                       No answer

54A) And for which reason do you think (you should/should not obey) the court decisions even when you believe they are wrong?

- \_\_\_\_\_
- Don't know                       No answer

P55) Could you please tell me how much you trust or do not trust justice in Brazil?

*If he/she says trust: "Trust a lot, Trust, or Trust just a little?"*

- 1(  ) Trusts a lot
- 2(  ) Trust
- 3(  ) Trusts just a little, or
- 4(  ) Does not trust
- 8(  ) Don't know
- 9(  ) No answer

**SET 10. POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL TRUST**

P56) Which of these statements do you agree most?

- (1) democracy is the best form of government
- (2) a dictatorship is the best form of government
- (3) democracy or dictatorship: it does not really matter
- Don't know
- No answer

P57) In general, how satisfied are you with democracy in Brazil?

- (1) very satisfied
- (2) satisfied
- (3) neither satisfied nor unsatisfied
- (4) not satisfied
- (5) not satisfied at all
- Don't know
- No answer

P58) Can you tell me how often do you feel that:

Scale: **Always; Often; Sometimes; Rarely; Never.**

- (A) Civil servants really care about their work and their responsibilities
- (B) Those in power work for the common good
- (C) Government uses tax money correctly

**SET 11. SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE**

P59) I will now ask a question use by the Census Bureau about colour or race. Your colour or race is:

- 1(  ) White
- 2(  ) Black
- 3(  ) Mulato
- 4(  ) Yellow

- 5( ) Native Brazilian  
 9( ) None of the above

**P60) Where did you go to primary, middle and secondary school? Was it all public (state school), totally private school or part in one and part in the other?**

- 1( ) State school  
 2( ) Private school  
 3( ) Part public school, part private  
 7( ) Did not go to school  
 8( ) Don't know  
 9( ) No answer

**P61) Occupation:**

<b>Working</b>	1	Formally employed	<b>Not working</b>	5	Unemployed- looking for a job
	2	Informally employed		6	Retired
	3	Self-employed		7	Housewife
	4	Civil servant		8	Outthers (studying, on health insurance , etc.

- 9( ) No answer

**P62) is there in this house any child born in 2005?**

- 1( ) Yes  
 2( ) No  
 8( ) Don't know  
 9( ) No answer

**P63) Are there one or two heads of family in this house?**

- 1( ) One  
 2( ) More than one  
 9( ) No answer

**P64A) REND1) what was your personal income last month?**

**P65) REND2) What was the total Family income last month?**

	<b>REND 1) Personal Income</b>	<b>REND 2) FAMILy income</b>
1 - MAIS DE R\$ 15.760,01 / Mais de 20 SM	1	1
2 - MAIS DE R\$ 7.880,01 ATÉ R\$ 15.760,00/ Mais de 10 a 20 SM	2	2
3 - MAIS DE R\$ 3.940,01 ATÉ R\$ 7.880,00/ Mais de 5 a 10 SM	3	3
4 - MAIS DE R\$ 1.576,01 ATÉ R\$ 3.940,00/ Mais de 2 a 5 SM	4	4
5 -MAIS DE R\$ 788,01 ATÉ R\$ 1.576,00/ Mais de 1 a 2 SM	5	5
6 - ATÉ R\$ 788,00/ Até 1 salário mínimo	6	6
8 - Não tem rendimento pessoal	8	////

9 - No answer	9	9
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**P66) Is this house:**

- 1( ) Owned by the family, all paid for but no documents,
- 2( ) Owned by the family, all paid for and all documents
- 3( ) Owned by the family, still paying for it,
- 4( ) Rented,
- 5( ) Borrowed (by employer, relative, or else)
- 6( ) Others ( ) \_\_\_\_\_
- 98( ) Don't know
- 99( ) No answer

**P67) How many rooms in the house (total number including kitchen, bathroom etc.)**

| \_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_ | ROOMS                      98 – Don't know                      99 – No answer

**Social Economic rating**

**CE1) Now some questions about household goods**

<i>In this house there is...</i>	Does not have	Has (Quantity)			
		1	2	3	4 ou +
Bathrooms? (include all) . How many?	0	3	7	10	14
Maids or others working five days a week. How many?	0	3	7	10	13
Cars, How many?	0	3	5	8	11
Microcomputers, including PCs, laptop and netbook. How many?	0	3	6	8	11
Dishwasher	0	3	6	6	6
Refrigerator. How many?	0	2	3	5	5
Freezer. How many?	0	2	4	6	6
Washing machine. How many?	0	2	4	6	6
DVD player. How many?	0	1	3	4	6
Microwave. How many??	0	2	4	4	4
Motocycles. How many?	0	1	3	3	3
Dryer. How many?	0	2	2	2	2

**C2) Water source:**

	SCORE
A) Public network	4
B) Spring or well	0
C) Other means	0

**C3) Considering your street block would you say that this block is:**

Condição da rua do domicílio	SCORE
A) Paved	2
B) Earth road / Gravel	0

**C4) What is the highest educational level of the head of the family.**

- 1 ( ) Illiterate/ Incomplete primary school

- 2 ( ) Primary complete / Middle school incomplete
- 3 ( ) Middle school complete / High School incomplete
- 4 ( ) High School complete / College incomplete
- 5 ( ) College complete

**P69) What is your religion?**

- 01( ) Roman Catholic
- 02( ) Assembleia de Deus
- 03( ) Baptist / Methodist / Presbyterian
- 04( ) Universal do Reino de Deus
- 05( ) Deus é Amor
- 06( ) Evangelho Quadrangular
- 07( ) Igreja Internacional da Graça
- 08( ) Renascer em Cristo
- 09( ) Sara Nossa Terra
- 10 ( ) Other Evangelical
- 11 ( ) Evangelical - Do not know
- 12 ( ) Adventist
- 13 ( ) Jehovah's Witness
- 14 ( ) Judaism
- 15( ) Spiritualism / Kardecist
- 16( ) Afro-Brazilian religions (Umbanda, Candomblé, etc.)
- 17( ) Eastern religions (Buddhism, Islam, etc.)
- 18( ) Congregação Cristã do Brasil
- 19( ) Other religions
- 20( ) I am religious but do not practice any religion/Agnostic
- 21( ) Atheist, no religion
- 99( ) No answer

**###Only for those practicing a religion:**

**P69A) How important is your religion to you, when you make decisions in your daily life?**

- 1( ) Very Important
- 2( ) Important
- 3( ) Indifferent (SPONT.)
- 4( ) Not important
- 5( ) Not important at all.
- 8( ) Don't know
- 9( ) No answer

## APPENDIX 5.2. CIVIL SERVANTS, LEGITIMACY AND TRUST

### POLICE OFFICERS' INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

#### I. CAREER

1. Could you tell me why you decided to be a policeman/woman?
2. Based on your experience, if a young person, someone close to you, for example, your son, a nephew, asked for your opinion about how to choose a profession, how would you advise this person?
3. Today, if you could start again, what would you choose?
4. For how long have you been in your current position?
  - 4.1. What did you do before this job?
  - 4.2. What else did you do before this job?

#### II. THE EVERYDAY IN THE POLICE ORGANIZATION

5. Could you describe to me your work routine? For example, is your job mostly on streets or in the office? How does your work day start?
6. Do you usually work alone or with colleagues?  
If it is mostly alone: do your colleagues get together during the day to discuss the cases?
7. In general, how do you evaluate your working conditions? [material and human; salary]
  - 7.1 If obstacles are not spontaneously mentioned, ask: What makes your job harder?
8. In general, how do you feel at the end of a working day?
  - 8.1. If risky circumstances are not spontaneously mentioned, ask: Thinking about a typical day- how often do emergencies happen? [ emergencies= life threatening situations]
  - 8.2. Do you see changes in the police? What has changed since you joined the police?

#### III. WHAT IS VALUED BY THE INSTITUTION

9. In Military Police/Civil Police what are the positions that everyone would like to be in charge? Why?
10. In Military Police/Civil Police what are the positions that everyone fell proud of to be in charge? Why?
11. In the Military Police/Civil Police what is the most valued position (that all respect) among your colleagues? Why?

#### IV. INSTITUTIONAL IDENTITY (Bradford & Quinton, 2014)

12. Some officers say that to be a cop is 'to accomplish a mission' or 'a duty to fulfill' even during a day off. Do you agree with this? What is this mission or duty?
13. Being a policeman has a special meaning for you or is this a job like any other? Why?

## **V. COMMITMENT**

14. Some officers say that to make things work in the police it is necessary to do more than what you are trained or paid for. What do you think about it?

14.1. Does it happen with you? Why?

## **VI. COMPLIANCE**

15. Are there rules and guidelines that control your work? What are they? What is it like to work under such controls?

## **VII. RELATIONSHIP WITH SUPERIORS**

16. Thinking about your career, what was the best manager that you had?

16.1. How was it? Why was it good?

17. What was the worst manager that you had?

17.1. How was it? Why was it so bad?

18. Have you ever been assessed or evaluated for promotion (career development) process?

18.1. How was it? What was the result?

19. Have you ever been subjected to a disciplinary or administrative procedure?

19.1. How was it? What was the result?

## **VIII. RELATIONSHIP WITH THE PUBLIC**

20. Thinking about your job of serving the public, how much of your day's work involves serving the public?

21. What is it like to serve the public? What do you like about this part of the job?

22. What do you not like about serving the public?

23. In your opinion what are the most difficult situations in this contact with the public? Why?

24. In everyday life, officers have to deal with different sorts of people and events. Many things can happen at the same time. In this situation how do you define priorities. What to answer first? Why?

25. Considering that you serve different sorts of people, in different situations, how do you deal with these differences?

26. Some people say that when they call the police often they do not understand the instructions they receive from the police. Have you ever experienced this? What do you do when people seem confused about your instructions? Usually how do you give guidance to people?

27. Some people say that when stopped by a policeman in a blitz, often they do not understand the reason for being stopped. Why does it happen? Did it ever happen to you? What do you do in such cases? How do you guide the citizens?

28. Many people say that without cooperation from the public, police work becomes more difficult. What do you think about it?

29. Do you think that some people do not deserve respect from the police?

29.1. If yes, who are they?

29.2. Why they do not deserve the respect from the police?

#### **IX. POLICE UNDERSTANDING OF THEIR LEGITIMACY IN THE EYES OF THE PUBLIC**

30. In general, what do you think citizens think about the Military Police?

30.1. What do they value and do not value in the police?

31. And how about the Civil Police? What do you think citizens think about the Civil Police?

31.1. What do you think that citizens approve most about the Military Police?

31.2. And how about the Civil Police? Why?

32. What do you think that citizens criticize most about the Military Police/Civil Police? Why?

33. In general, what do you think that people expect from the Military Police?

34. What do you think that people expect from the Civil Police?

35. In your opinion, what do you think the Military/Civil Police should do?

37. What each of the police forces actually do?

#### **X. SELF-LEGITIMACY**

38. Much it is said about 'police authority'. What comes to your mind when you hear this? What is this authority? What is it based on?

39. Often it is said that 'police lost their authority'. What does it mean? What are they talking about?

40. Do you agree with this? Why?

41. In your opinion, what leads police officers to feel that they do not deserve this authority? Why?

#### **DEMOGRAPHIC QUESTIONS**

Age

Education

Religion

Neighborhood where he/she lives

## APPENDIX 5.3 EARLY ADOLESCENTS LEGAL SOCIALIZATION PROCESS AND TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS

### Pre-Adolescents Interview Protocol

#### Instructions for the Interviewer

##### Presentation

- i) Explain the research: everyday life issues.
- ii) Emphasize that there is no wrong or right answer. The questions are just about certain hypothetical or real situations and their personal opinion. **Confidentiality and Anonymity**
- iii) Inform the average time the interview lasts, reinforce confidentiality and anonymity
- iv) Ask permission to record and remind that audio records will not be shared by any mean, integrally.
- v) Confirm willingness to participate.

##### I. Profile

1. Name
2. Age

##### II. Neighbourhood

3. How long have you been living here?
4. What do you like most about your neighbourhood?
5. What do you dislike most in your neighbourhood?
6. Do you normally walk around your neighbourhood during the day?
  - 6.1. If yes: Do you do this alone or with others?
  - 6.2. At what time?
7. How safe do you feel in your neighbourhood?
  - 7.1. (If not: What are you afraid of? )
8. Please describe to me a day in a week in your life (Explore the routines: ask about other activities beyond school, such as courses, church, sports, etc.)
9. How do you get to these activities? (Car, bus, train, metro?)
10. How about free time: What do you like to do in you free time? Do you play out on the street?
11. Do you use any social network (Facebook, Instagram, and Whatsapp)?
12. Do you have friends? Where are they from? What do you normally do together?
13. Who do you stay with when you are not at school? Mother, father, grandmother / grandfather / maid / nanny?

### III. Family

14. Home: Who do you live with?

15. Family relationships: Tell me about your family. How would you describe your relationship with your parents, siblings, or other people living with you?

16. Who is responsible for household duties such as: washing the dishes, cleaning the house, cooking? These duties are shared among the people living there? Do you help with these duties? What are your responsibilities?

17. Rules: Every family has its rules. Does your family have rules? What are your family rules? (For instance about playing with friends, going with friends, calling friends to come over to your house, going to sleep in a friend's house, dating...)

18. What are the rules?

19. What do you think about these rules?

20. Tell me a little bit more: Are the rules fair or unfair? Right or wrong?

21. Who makes your home rules? Do you think this person has the right to establish rules?

22. Do you usually obey or disobey these rules? Why?

23. Do you follow the rules even when you disagree with them? Why?

24. If you do not agree with a rule can this matter be discussed? [explore the negotiation process]

25. Punishment: What happens when you disobey the rules? [Explore: do your parents talk to you? Do they punish you? Do they yell at you? Do they slap/spank you? Do they threaten you?] What you think about this? Can you tell me a situation when this occurred?

26. Sometimes people argue with each other for many reasons. At home, how often do adults argue or yell to each other in front of you? For what reasons?

27. Have you ever seen any adult scolding, offending or hurting another adult with words? Have you ever seen an adult hitting, kicking or hurting another adult in your home?

28. Can you describe to me what happened?

29. Sometimes the adults fight with the children and young people. At home, how often adults yell at others your age? For what reasons?

30. Have you ever seen any adult scolding, offending or hurting people your age with words? Have you ever seen an adult hitting, kicking or hurting people your age in your home? Can you describe to me when this occurred?

31. When there is a dispute in your home, do you feel you have opportunity to give your opinion? Do adults there listen to you? Do adults listen to all versions of events?

32. When there is a dispute at home is everyone is treated equally (fairness x privilege)? [If possible, explore: Do you respect your parents? Do they respect you?]

### IV. School

33. School: How long have you been studying in this school?
- 33.1. How do you like to study here?
  - 33.2. What is your classroom like?
  - 33.3. How do you like the teachers?
  - 33.4. How do you like the school principal?
  - 33.5. How do you like the school staff?
34. Do the teachers listen to students?
- 34.1. Do teachers consider the students opinion when making a decision?
  - 34.2. Do students listen to teachers?
  - 34.3. Do students ask their teachers their opinion about matters that are important to them (students)? Why?
  - 34.4. And what about others in the school staff?
35. School rules: Are there rules in your school?
- 35.1. What are the rules for?
  - 35.2. Who makes the rules? Do they (does he/she) have the right to make rules?
  - 35.3. What you think about these rules (fair/unfair, right/wrong)?
  - 35.4. Has any rule been changed because of students' opinion? [Try to explore rules' negotiation].
36. Do you usually follow the rules? Why?
- 36.1. Do you follow the rules even when you don't agree with them? Why?
37. What happens when you disobey a school rule? Do you think that this is fair?
- 37.1. Can you describe to me a situation when this happened (ask for examples)?
38. Have you ever witnessed teachers, principal and/or school staff yelling at students? For what reasons?
- 38.1. Have you ever witnessed any of them scolding, offending or hurting students with words?
  - 38.2. Have you ever witnessed any member of the school staff, teachers, principal- hitting, kicking or hurting students? Can you can tell me when this occurred?
39. Have you ever seen students fight in school grounds or near it? For what reasons?
40. Have you ever witnessed any student scolding, offending or hurting another student with words at school?
41. Has any student ever hit, kicked or hurt you at school? Can you can describe to me what happened?
42. Have you ever scolded, offended or hurt other students with words at school?
43. Have you ever been hit, kicked or hurt in the school grounds? Can you can describe to me what happened?
44. In your school ground, have you seen anyone using or selling drugs? Has anyone offered you drugs?
45. Has anyone kissed you or touched part of your body without your permission? How did you react? Did you tell anybody?

46. In any of the situations above, do you feel you have had the opportunity to tell someone what happened? Did anyone listen to you? Were all the sides involved heard? Was everyone treated equally (fairness x privilege)?

#### V. Interpersonal trust

47. When you have a personal problem, who do you talk to? Why?

48. When you hear the word trust, what idea comes to your mind?

49. Would you say you trust your family?

49.1. If so how often: Always, sometimes, never? Why? [Explore situations].

50. Would you say that you trust your friends?

49.2. If so, how often: Always, sometimes, never? Why? [Explore situations].

51. Would you say you trust your teachers?

If so how often: Always, sometimes, never? Why? [Explore situations].

#### VI. Law

52. When you hear the word law, what is the first thing that comes to your mind?

53. What is a law?

54. What are laws made for?

55. What would happen if there were no laws?

56. Who creates the law?

57. Do you think people usually follow the laws? Why?

58. Do you think that laws (or rules) can be changed? Under which circumstances?

59. Do you think laws must always be obeyed or there are times when it is better to break the law?

60. Imagine that a new country has just been created and you are going to be the president. What laws would you create?

#### VII. Police

61. How often do you see policeman patrolling your neighbourhood? Always, sometimes, never?

62. When you hear the word police what is the first thing that comes to your mind?

63. Do you ever think about the police? How much do you trust the police?

64. Have you ever seen someone being stopped and searched by the police in your neighbourhood?

65. If yes: how did the police treat this person?

66. And you, have you ever been stopped and searched by the police? How did the police treat you?

### VIII. Exposure to violence

67. Have you ever seen people fighting in your neighbourhood? Who?
68. Have you seen anyone carrying gun? Do you remember when you saw that?
69. Have you ever seen a person being robbed in your neighbourhood?
70. Has this ever happened to someone in your family?
71. Have you ever been robbed? Could you tell me what happened?
72. In your neighbourhood, have you seen anyone selling drugs?
73. Has any person close to you, a relative, friend or a neighbour, been murdered?
74. Do you know anyone, or family member, who has been arrested?
75. When you hear the word violence, what is the first thing that comes to your mind? (Explore)

### IX. Socio-demographic Profile

76. How many people live in your house?
77. Do both your parents work outside the house? What do they do?
78. Does anyone else in the family work outside the house? What do they do?
79. Do you occasionally earn your own money? What do you do? (work, internship, part-time job, babysitting, etc.)?
80. Do you attend church regularly? Which?

### End

What do you think about this interview?

Did any questions make you feel uncomfortable or ashamed?

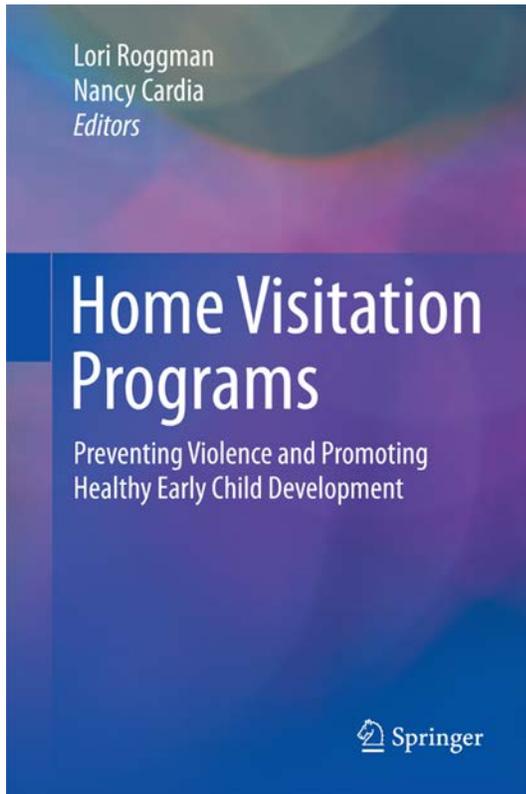
Any specific question?

What about the question made you feel uncomfortable or embarrassed?

Would you like to add anything to what we talked?

# APPENDIX 6. SUMMARIES OF BOOKS IN PRESS ORGANIZED BY NEV IN THE PERIOD

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## **Home Visitation Programs**

### **Preventing Violence and Promoting Healthy Early Child Development**

Lori Roggman and Nancy Cardia, *Editors*

This timely resource analyzes home visits as a primary intervention for at-risk families with infants and young children and details innovative programs for home service delivery. Focusing on alcohol and substance abuse, parental violence, and mental illness as major challenges to child development, the book presents home-based strategies for addressing and preventing problems while fostering an improved environment for raising children. Contributors offer a realistic framework for planning, developing, and training an effective home visitation workforce and tailoring interventions to fit individual family

dynamics. And the book's international focus provides a variety of perspectives on evidence-based programs that support families raising children in distressed neighborhoods.

Among the featured topics:

- Home visitation as a primary prevention tool for violence.
- Developmental parenting home visiting to prevent violence.
- Supporting the paraprofessional home visitor.
- Engagement and retention in home visiting child abuse prevention programs.
- Addressing psychosocial risk factors among families enrolled in home visiting.
- Home visitation programs in Latin America and the Caribbean.

*Home Visitation Programs: Preventing Violence and Promoting Healthy Early Child Development* is an essential resource for researchers, graduate students, and professionals in child and school psychology, social work, educational policy, family advocacy, and public health.

# Home Visitation Programs

Preventing Violence and Promoting Healthy Early Child Development

Lori A. Roggman

Nancy Cardia

*Editors*

Lori A. Roggman

Utah State University

Department of Family, Consumer, and Human Development

Logan, UT 84322-2905

Nancy Cardia

University of São Paulo

Center for the Study of Violence

São Paulo 05508-020

Brazil

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## Preface

Home visitation is a rapidly expanding approach to service delivery for families of infants and young children at risk for maltreatment or poor developmental support. There is an emerging global consensus that targeting children in their early years is key to mitigating the risks associated with early aggression and developmental delay. Home visitation programs are increasingly used in high risk populations—typically facing multiple challenges related to poverty, mental illness, or isolation—to provide individualized services in family homes to help parents provide appropriate care and developmental support for infants and young children. Research and program descriptions presented in this volume show how home visiting interventions can help mitigate parents' stress, guide parents toward more positive parenting interactions, and help families move out of poverty. Parents have benefited from home visitation programs that have helped them educate and care for their children and develop age-appropriate strategies for regulating their children's aggressive behavior.

The success of several empirically tested home visitation programs has prompted a recent expansion of funding for home visitation in the US and in other countries worldwide. The research literature, however, is still quite limited regarding the specific strategies and components of home visitation. Several researchers working in this area were invited to share their evidence-informed expertise at the International Seminar on Home Visitation Programs: Preventing Violence and Promoting Healthy Early Child Development, held in 2011, in São Paulo in Brazil. Based on their presentations, these experts have written the chapters in this volume.

The chapters summarize and report research on home visiting services as means of preventing violence and promoting early child development. The chapters guide the planning, implementing, and improving of home visitation to provide culturally adaptable individualized infancy and early childhood services that address the roots of violence and promote optimal

development. A two-part introduction provides the rationale and challenges for home visitation, in a multi-cultural international context. The second section includes chapters about research on home visitation evidence, design, development, evaluation, and quality improvement. The third section includes chapters on the implementation of specific home visitation programs in settings around the world.

Each of the chapters in the book is based on either the implications of a particular research study (e.g., Korfmacher on training paraprofessional home visitors), a review of the research literature (e.g., Innocenti on innovation in evidence-based home visiting programs), or a detailed description of tested home visiting programs (e.g., Branker and colleagues on a tested home visiting program in the Caribbean). This collection of expertise in home visitation will be especially useful not only for program designers, administrators, and policy makers who design and implement home visiting programs but also for those in multiple disciplines—social work, psychology, special education, and early childhood—who are the researchers and evaluators studying this approach to serving families with infants and young children. It is also our hope that that this book on home visitation research and implementation in the Americas provides a strong research-based foundation for students pursuing professional careers in which they will strive to reduce community and family violence by helping vulnerable families support the early development and resilience of their infants and young children.

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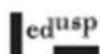
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# VISITAÇÃO DOMICILIAR

*Prevenção da Violência e a Promoção do  
Desenvolvimento Saudável na Primeira Infância*

*organizado por*

NANCY CARDIA  
ROBERTA ASTOLFI  
RENATO ALVES



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