

NEV

CENTER FOR THE
STUDY OF VIOLENCE

UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO

10TH REPORT

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

JULY 2022 – JUNE 2023



PROCESS NUMBER
2013/07923-7



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I. INTRODUCTION

The Center for the Study of Violence at the University of São Paulo presents the tenth report for the period between July 2022 and June 2023. The report provides information on the progress of the Research Program “Building Democracy Daily: Human Rights, Violence and Institutional Trust,” based on the Continuity Plan approved by FAPESP (2019-2024). The main objective of the program is to contribute to the understanding of key issues for democracy in Brazil by investigating how the legitimacy of public institutions is constructed daily. The program combines innovative basic research with knowledge transfer, dissemination, and educational activities, considered necessary aspects for the production of significant scientific and social impacts.

As part of the evaluation process of the Research, Innovation and Dissemination Centers (RIDCs)/FAPESP, on the 6th of October, 2022, a meeting was carried out with the International Advisory Board, comprised of Professors Lynn Hunt, University of California, Patrick Heller, Brown University, and Scott Mainwaring, University of Notre Dame. The opinions of each member of the Board regarding the developments of our Research Program are in Appendix 5 of the current report.

Apart from the evaluation of the International Advisory Board, the Center was also submitted, on the 4th of May 2023, to an international evaluation by a committee designated by FAPESP. Professors Renato Lessa (PUC-RJ) and Anthony Pereira (King’s College) were part of this committee.

According to both of the Boards, the activities developed by the Center in the fields of research, education and the dissemination of knowledge were evaluated as very positive. A special highlight was given to new research fronts incorporated into the original project in 2019. These new fronts were considered by the evaluators as being very relevant as they face the current challenges imposed, both nationally and internationally, to democracy and human rights, the crisis of the legitimacy of authorities and institutions; by the increasing support for authoritarian regimes; by the crisis in the working of the system of justice; by the increasing presence of fake news etc. The recommendations presented by both Boards have already been incorporated into the teams’ work plans for the next stages of the project development.

Among the main suggestions presented by the evaluators, the following stand out: a) to expand the dialogue with other research centers, especially Latin American ones; b) to further

disseminate research results; and c) to cooperate in the implementation of public policies that expand democratic principles and the respect for human rights.

In the construction of democratic culture and respect for human rights, the Center's initiatives in educational activities were also valued, whether with elementary education, through the Observatory Project of Human Rights at School, as well as with the participation in training courses with police officers and courses for public defenders and judges.

During the evaluation of the International Board the publication of a book, consolidating both the theoretical reflections as well as the methodologies produced by the Center for the Study of Violence in the RIDC research was recommended, contributing in this manner to other research centers that are also dedicated to studies in the areas of democracy, violence and human rights.

The Center continued with its interlocution and cooperation with international institutes, universities and researchers, resulting in theoretical and methodological works, and co-authored publications, and participation in events. Also, at the national level, NEV increased its interactions and partnerships with judiciary, police and government institutions, with outcomes in research, in training activities for judges, police officers, educators, as well as public policies. Aware of the relevance of digital media in shaping public opinion and its influence on perceptions of democracy, human rights, as well as on the legitimacy of public authorities and institutions, NEV has expanded research and dissemination in this area, with new publications and monitoring initiatives. Through academic publications, and interventions in the press and social media ([@nevusp on Instagram](#); [@nevusp on Facebook](#); [@nevusp on Twitter](#); [@nevuspvideos on Youtube](#); [@nevusp on LinkedIn](#)) we seek to contribute to qualifying the public debate on topics related to NEV and the RIDC project. We have also expanded our communication strategies through webinars, face-to-face and online courses, podcasts, etc., optimizing education and knowledge dissemination activities resulting from the research projects.

Also noteworthy in the period are: a) in May 2023, Professor Sérgio Adorno, coordinator of the RIDC became a member of the Brazilian Academy of Sciences (Academia Brasileira de Ciências - ABC); b) in June 2023, researcher Bruno Paes Manso received the Audálio Dantas Trophy, an award from the Vladimir Herzog Institute, for his career dedicated to confronting violence and defending human rights in democracy.

The report presents the advances made in each of the program's six main lines of research: (1) the longitudinal panel with residents in São Paulo; (2) civil servants, legitimacy and trust (including the police and judiciary); (3) early adolescents' legal socialization process and trust in institutions; (4) analyses of social representations and discourses about security policies, violence, human

rights and democracy; (5) cities, organized crime, and prisons; and (6) public opinion, democratic political culture, and legitimacy. In addition to the research activities, the report describes the education and knowledge dissemination activities carried out in the period.

In the next section, we present the highlights of the activities carried out during the period covered by this report. A complete and detailed description of the activities can be found in the different parts of this Report.

HIGHLIGHTS

I. RESEARCH

AUDIENCE LEGITIMACY

The analysis regarding trust in the police based on longitudinal panel data (2015-2017-2018) reveals how different forms of contact with police are differently related to trust. In the first case, among citizens who sought the police, treatment in terms of procedural justice emerges as the main element that increases trust in the police. However, in the investigation of those stopped by the police, the scenario is slightly different: the results confirm findings reported in the literature about the existence of an asymmetry between positive and negative perceptions of experienced procedural justice in an interaction. More specifically, the data indicate that contacts evaluated as negative have a much greater negative effect on trust than the trust-enhancing effects of contacts evaluated as positive. Although in both cases the evaluation of the treatment provided by the police to citizens is central to explaining trust, the results indicate the importance of reflecting on how different forms of contact with citizens reveal different moments in the citizen-authority relationship, indicating how the exercise of authority, depending on the context and pretext, can have very distinct repercussions on the image of the police in the eyes of citizens.

In particular, police approaches also highlight another aspect of the Audience Legitimacy research line, especially considering the centrality of police approaches as a fundamental policing strategy in the context of São Paulo. Unlike other social realities where police approaches are rare events, in São Paulo they can be relatively common episodes, especially for certain social groups. In this sense, we question to what extent specific and diffuse perceptions of the police are forged exclusively in the last contact or vary based on a series of previous experiences with the police. Thus, we test whether the recurrence of approaches to the same individual is associated with their perceptions of the quality of the most recent contact and police legitimacy. The results indicate that, in addition to the association between procedural justice and legitimacy, the greater the number of contacts that occurred in the last 2 years, the worse the evaluation of the last contact. Although the relationship between the quantity of approaches and legitimacy has been verified exclusively indirectly, the results of this study problematize to what extent the citizen-police contact is capable of producing institutional legitimacy in a context where the recurrence of compulsory police approaches is its main policing strategy. In other words, the finding is evidence that, beyond the specific and restricted quality of a moment of interaction,

the quantity of compulsory contacts initiated by the police can be central to explaining the evaluation of how the police act.

Another highlight of the Audience Legitimacy research team is the relationship between authoritarian positions, police legitimacy, and support for the use of excessive force. Our intention is to investigate whether, beyond experiences and expectations regarding the relationship and actions of the police forces – as is the case with procedural justice theory and the perception of police effectiveness – other dimensions, such as individuals' long socialization processes and political and social orientations, can also play an important role in citizens' beliefs in authorities. And our results indicate that: (1) police legitimacy is impacted by both more authoritarian positions and positions aligned with principles of democracy; (2) for a portion of the population, police legitimacy communicates a conception that authority is expected to go beyond what democratic legality permits, while greater legitimacy indicates greater permissiveness for arbitrary actions; (3) In turn, in the face of vigilantism (support for the use of violence by individuals), police legitimacy decreases support for private use of violence. These results seem to portray a scenario where a certain acceptance of the expedient of excessive force, but through the State (police) and not by individuals, for conflict resolution and personal vengeance. In this sense, the results support the hypothesis that, for a portion of the population, crime control and the maintenance of order necessarily require a tough and uncompromising stance from the police authorities.

THE POLICE AND THE LEGITIMACY

In addition to the course for the Military Police, which continued during the period of this report, the contacts with the São Paulo Civil Police included a partnership with the Secretary of Training Courses, a department of the *Doutor Coriolano Nogueira Cobra Academy of the Civil Police of the State of São Paulo*. The partnership consists of offering three classes of continuing education course for civil police officers (police chiefs and police clerks). The classes focus on the main results of the research of two areas of the NEV/CEPID Project (police and community). The objective of the classes was to present the concepts of legitimacy and procedural justice, as well as the results of the research, making police officers aware of them, and engaging them in reflecting upon the applicability of these concepts in their corporation. This was the first time that NEV was invited to take part in a training course for civil police officers curriculum. For the Civil Police, NEV adapted the classes to a virtual format, to be taught in the Academy online course. In

addition to participating in the courses, NEV's approach to the Police Academy was essential to carry out a new gathering of research data with the support of the Academy.

With classes for civil police officers, NEV has participated in the training of the two main police forces in the state of São Paulo.

If, on the one hand, NEV's participation in police training courses does not result in immediate structural change, which requires institutional changes, on the other hand, it allows for a better understanding of the work of police officers. These participations allow, above all, for an improvement in the understanding of internal relations in police forces.

THE LEGITIMACY OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

In the research carried out together with the Judiciary, progress was made in the investigations on the impact of internal relations on building self-legitimacy. This analysis has as its base the administrative proceedings undergone by magistrates with the aim of understanding the internal expectations and constraints on judicial activity and its impact on the perceptions of the authority of judges. With the progress of the research, it became clear that the data about proceedings and administrative processes are characterized by their temporal discontinuity and incompleteness, something already pointed out in the specialized literature. As a solution, progress was made in building a database of administrative proceedings based on news sources about them that were available online. Using the available news articles, information was collected about the complaint made, its progress and also about the one being denounced in a qualitative way. The quantitative analysis indicates that the greatest part of the complaints against magistrates is not the result of any administrative procedure. In the cases where there is in fact the installation of an administrative process, the rate of punishment is also low. The qualitative analysis will help to provide answers about which complaint categories are more frequent, which ones lead to administrative procedures and what meanings these results have in the perceptions of legitimacy of the Judiciary and self-legitimacy of magistrates. The preliminary analysis of the collected data indicates that most of the complaints against magistrates are due to the sale of sentences. A possible explanation for this data is precisely the way it is conveyed, since accusations of selling sentences have more appeal to the media than other topics. There also seems to be a relationship between gender and the category of the complaint. Female magistrates are more often denounced for issues related to their internal posture and public manifestation than male magistrates, who are more often denounced for low productivity. We believe that a more

detailed analysis will contribute to the literature on the treatment of complaints from the perspective of self-legitimacy.

LEGAL SOCIALIZATION STUDY

The São Paulo Legal Socialization Study (SPLSS) team has focused its research activities on producing new analyses with the SPLSS data for conferences and journal articles. In regards to the relationship between adolescents and the police, the study conducted by Debora Piccirillo in her M.A. thesis explored the role of gender expectations in adolescents' attitudes toward the legal world. The study showed how adolescents' vicarious and direct experiences with the police are framed in a gendered perspective that influences the evaluation of police authority. The results were presented at two international conferences.

Regarding the legal socialization process in family relations, the study conducted by Renan Theodoro in his Ph.D. dissertation explored how perceptions of the legitimacy of family authority vary over time according to different modes of exercising parental authority. The results were also presented at two international conferences.

Finally, a third research activity involving the SPLSS research team is a partnership with NEV's Coordinator Professor Marcos César Alvarez for the development of an analysis regarding adolescents' perceptions of punishment. Using data from the 4th wave of the SPLSS, the study aims at understanding which kinds of punishment adolescents believe are fair for different crimes, and whether they expect adolescents to be treated differently from adults. The objective of the paper is to bring the discussion about punitiveness to the legal socialization field.

In regards to dissemination activities, the SPLSS research team focused on producing a report for the general audience about race and police. The general idea of this publication was to discuss the main findings¹ from the SPLSS concerning adolescents' experiences with the police in São Paulo, discussing how experiences with the police begin very early in the lives of black youth. This report was prepared as part of the activities of NEV-USP as a Collaborating Center of the World Health Organization (WHO) for research and prevention of violence.

A second dissemination product in the period was a partnership with the channel "@comunica_info" on Instagram, to disseminate the results of the paper "Victimization at Schools and in the Neighborhood" to a broader audience. 10 cards with visual aids showed the

¹ The main results about police interactions by adolescents' race were described in the 8th NEV Report.

main results of the paper and called attention to the importance of a trusting relationship between teachers and pupils as a protective factor against the effects of violence in the school environment.

Finally, the research team also produced several media interventions, bringing the expertise acquired through the research findings to contribute to the public debate concerning violence in the school environment, preventive actions, and gendered violence.

ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL REPRESENTATIONS

For the theoretical and methodological findings of the research, we highlight that, in Brazil, the media have the ability to guide the organization of feelings of insecurity and diffuse public demands most of the time in a punitive way. Since redemocratization, it has been observed how sectors of Brazilian politics dispute meanings about crime and violence, framing definitions, objects and solutions for processing the conflict in the sense of devaluing the justice system, the controlled use of force and fundamental rights. In Brazil, the current rise of the so-called "far-right" and its systematic use of social media is an addition to the research object, demonstrating how the effects of the dispute over representations and discourses are important variables for the erosion or construction of the legitimacy of democracy. Considering the perpetuation and expansion of authoritarian standards in public debate, it is observed that in social media there was a great spread of racist, sexist, anti-democratic, xenophobic, relativist, denialist, anti-human rights, anti-distributive and violent speeches. These resonances of authoritarian discourse on digital platforms have contributed to the form of a kind of socially implanted authoritarianism, now in the digital environment. In this way, digital media platforms not only transform the way people communicate and access information but also how they participate in political and cultural discourse, however, not exactly in a democratic way. The spread of fake news on social media has weakened public trust in democracy, and the structure of these platforms favors speed, content virality and engagement, creating an environment conducive to the spread of false information and misinformation.

ORGANIZED CRIME

The project made theoretical and methodological advances in the debate on the concept of organized crime by contrasting existing approaches in the international literature with Latin American contexts. The relationships between the emergence of organized criminal groups and political environments were analyzed in perspective compared to Mexico. The relationship

between state action and the violence triggered by the war on drugs, which ended up favoring an intense dispute between existing organized criminal groups and the emergence of new groups in illegal markets, was also addressed.

In partnership with the Union of Penal Police Officers of the State of São Paulo, a first survey was carried out on the perceptions of these police officers regarding the justice system, democracy, and human rights. Through the application of an electronic questionnaire, information was also collected on the perceptions of criminal police officers regarding the presence of organized criminal groups in prison environments and their leadership capacity over other prisoners.

II. EDUCATION

NEV has participated in the training of the two main police forces in the state of São Paulo (Military Police and Civil Police) through courses and seminars. During the period, NEV educational activities reach 828 police officers.

Table 1: Courses for police officers sponsored by the NEV

Police Forces	Course	Seminars	Total
Military Police	60	650	715
Civil Police	113	-	113
TOTAL			828

These actions seek to create bonds of trust that favor exchanges between the university and police institutions. In other words, this is an advocacy effort to make the knowledge produced by research legitimate within the police institutions. This process is slow, but it seems to be succeeding. The contacts provided by courses, seminars and presentations have been well received by the police forces and open opportunities for new partnerships, both for educational activities and new researchers.

III. KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER

The partnership between NEV and CeMEAI aims to bring together researchers from the data science, computing and social sciences to address issues related to crime, insecurity perception and legitimacy of public security institutions in Brazil. The project for the FAPESP Research Program in eScience and Data Science aims to develop innovative analytical methodologies and

train professionals in the field of social sciences in data science, introducing new analytical perspectives for complex problems.

NEV and CSCG, linked to USP, strengthen the partnership of more than four years for interdisciplinary research on violence and urban sustainability. A new computational tool is being developed, allowing users to analyze crime data, identify urban patterns and make predictions. The partnership will be expanded through a cooperation term, aiming to strengthen the contribution to formulating public policies and security management.

The partnership established with GEPAF contributes to academic training through the analysis of the influence of criminal modalities on physical activity and other health outcomes. With the support of NEV/USP, original analysis methods and innovative solutions are developed to improve people's lives in the city. The study on the influence of violence on bicycle use in São Paulo is innovative and scarce in the area.

From 2022 to 2023, the NEV-WHO partnership contributed to the review of WHO technical documents on violence prevention, national and regional dialogues and workshops on violence prevention - with a focus on violence against children, elaboration of a case study for the promotion of youth violence prevention policies, training school professionals on preventing gender violence against children and holding seminars to expand the public perception of inequalities and domestic violence against children.

IV. DISSEMINATION

The new combination of hybrid events and the return of “on site” activities, specially academic events, brought new opportunities for the dissemination team to elaborate more content to website and social media. In the last year NEV increased its visibility on news media and new content platforms such as specialized podcasts. One must also highlight efforts to turn the NEV dissemination into the researches’ routine, in order to achieve more organic and new forms for them to show to society the high volume of work they’re doing every day. New ways to share academic publications on social media and initiatives of videomaking solutions are also in the innovations for this last period.

II.

THE RESEARCH

PROGRAMME

II. THE RESEARCH PROGRAMME

THE RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT AND RESULTS SO FAR

1. AUDIENCE LEGITIMACY

1.1. PROJECT SUMMARY

This Project focuses on the legitimacy of key institutions for democracy — namely, the law, the police, and the justice system — from the point of view of people living in the city of São Paulo, Brazil. We look at: What makes the general public obey and recognize the validity of these institutions? What are the consequences of recognizing their legitimacy? In what ways do life experiences and everyday experiences (such as contact with authorities, place of residence, socioeconomic profile, and victimization) influence the legitimacy of security and justice laws and authorities?

To answer these questions, our research draws mainly on quantitative tools, which include cross-sectional surveys with representative samples of the city's residents (2015 and 2018) as well as a longitudinal survey with residents from eight different neighbourhoods in São Paulo (2015, 2017, and 2018). The surveys look at perceptions of the neighbourhood, quality of public services, interpersonal trust, social capital, victimization, fear, attitudes towards the law, experiences with and perceptions of the police and the justice system, institutional trust, and sociodemographic profiles.

1.2. SUMMARY OF THE PREVIOUS PROJECT

The previous report foresaw four main activity axes of the audience legitimacy team. The first axis focuses on the planning of fieldwork and data collection through an opinion survey conducted with residents of São Paulo in the latter half of 2022. The second axis entails using this new database to develop a new dashboard – similar to the one created for panel data (2015/2017/2018) – as well as conducting an analysis and generating articles based on the research experiment. This experiment represents a significant addition to the data collection process. The third axis involves the continuation of data analysis and article development using the dataset accumulated throughout the years of research. Specifically, the analysis would involve longitudinal panel data, exploring topics such as the impact of interaction on cooperation, the

relationship between fear and victimization, and the connection between contact with the judiciary and the legitimacy of justice. Additionally, cross-sectional data would be examined, particularly concerning the role of authoritarian orientations in the relationship between procedural justice and legitimacy. Finally, the previous proposal also pointed to the planning of participation in congresses and other academic events, where the articles and research that would be under development by researchers from the team would be presented.

1.3. SUMMARY OF RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

CROSS-SECTIONAL SURVEY 2022

HISTORY

As foreseen in the 9th CEPID report, we developed and produced, together with the contracted company specialized in public opinion surveys, a new cross-sectional survey with 1806 residents of the municipality of São Paulo. The production and application of this data collection were direct consequences of the processes of carrying out the interviews and the analysis of the consistency of the data related to the application of the cross-sectional survey in 2018. At that time, occurrences related to a series of inaccuracies regarding the location of the interviews meant that IPSOS and NEV decided to carry out a new data collection at no additional cost to the contractor. In order to avoid the repetition of the same occurrences observed in the 2018 survey, we chose to change the sampling strategy, from stratification by demographic quotas to a probabilistic sample, in order to qualify the research data, either by using the rate calculation response in statistical analyses, or by minimizing and controlling possible sampling biases.

However, the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic as from March 2020 ended up frustrating our expectations as to carrying out a new collection of data, above all due to isolation and social distancing. The previous reports describe in detail the discussions and methodological initiatives that we carried out with the aim of managing to produce a new round of interviews in a delicate sanitary, economic and social context. Amongst these initiatives, we would like to highlight the use of CATI (Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing) and a self-completing interview system via an internet link. We also considered using more than one technique in the application of the questionnaires, having in mind social groups with greater difficulty to be assessed by the interviewers, notably the richer part of the population.

The fact is that, with the gradual improvement in the health crisis as from mid-2021, home interviews were again considered by the contracted company as the most reliable method, to the

detriment of CATI and self-completed questionnaires. This decision took us back to the initial proposal related to the probabilistic sample design. However, considering: a) the proximity of the end of the project; b) the growing operational difficulties reported by research institutes in recent years (implying in a significant increase in refusal rates); c) the increase in the time distance in relation to the 2010 Census and the ISA (Health Survey in the Municipality of São Paulo), which could jeopardize the elaboration of a probabilistic sampling plan that has the census tracts as its territorial unit of reference, we chose to adhere to the sample by quotas, the methodology most commonly used by research institutes, which was the basis for the application of all the collection of data carried out by NEV in this project.

The sample by demographic quotas option brought again the challenge of how to minimize the biases produced by such a technique. Indeed, the production of such biases, such as the one that occurred with the 2018 survey, is fundamentally the result of the operationalization of the field research itself, in which the discretion of the interviewers in relation to the pre-established fulfillment of demographic quotas leads to significant distortions with regard to the territories that were drawn in the sample. Based on our experience in this type of research, we tried to participate more actively in the drawing up of the sample, as well as monitor the operational decisions of the interviewers in complying with what was agreed regarding the territorial limits of the census tracts.

SAMPLE

The 2022 cross-sectional survey followed the same sample parameters of the other surveys carried out by NEV, counting on 1806 interviews with residents of the municipality of São Paulo over the aged of 16. As previously mentioned, this is a sample stratified by demographic quotas based on four variables extracted from the Demographic Census and the National Household Sample Survey (PNAD): gender, age group, occupation and education. The basic units for sample selection are the census sectors, which are selected systematically considering the size of the population of each sector (PPT), that is, the larger the population, the more chance the sector has to be chosen. The survey has a 2% margin of error and the confidence level is 95%.

258 titular census sectors were drawn (7 interviews per sector). The need to equate the fulfillment of demographic quotas with circumscribing the limits of the sectors led to the elaboration of a list of reserve census sectors, proxy to the chosen sectors for cases in which the goal of 7 interviews was not achieved. Produced by the IPSOS team, the list had two reserve sectors for each chosen sector. The main criterion used was the identification number of the

chosen sector, with the reserves corresponding to the numbers immediately before and after it. This criterion proved to be insufficient in many cases, since there is not necessarily a correspondence between the numerical sequence and the socioeconomic characteristics of the sectors. In view of this, we redid part of the list taking into account the elaboration of a socioeconomic index based on variables extracted from the universe of the Demographic Census: average nominal income of the person responsible for the household, average number of bathrooms per resident, demographic density, etc. (8th CEPID report).

QUESTIONNAIRE AND APPLICATION

In July 2022 we participated of the training of the interviewers and the field coordinators, where it was possible to revise and correct some specificities of the new questionnaire. As described in the previous report, we decided to considerably shorten the questionnaire. In general, we prioritized basic themes of the project and of our scientific production (legitimacy and procedural justice of the police, contacts and perceptions in relation to police institutions, authoritarianism, fear and victimization, etc.) and we added sections with questions that we considered important and socially sensitive, in view of the national context of political tension evidenced over the last decade and which reached one of its peaks in the electoral scenario of 2022, with the election for the country's president. In this sense, in addition to maintaining the authoritarian section, a trust in the institutions section was included and questions regarding democracy in Brazil were improved. Also noteworthy was the inclusion of an experiment in the questionnaire, which sought to understand the relationship between procedural justice and effectiveness in the police approach based on the use of 8 different vignettes. The first results will be discussed in the next section.

Planned to take place between August and October 2022, the survey was only completed at the end of December 2022. According to IPSOS, the two month delay for the completion of the interviews was basically caused by two factors: a) overlapping of surveys in progress, notably the profusion of electoral surveys concomitant with the Demographic Census, significantly increasing the demand for interviewers; b) specific difficulties in some census sectors (chosen sectors and reserves), which led to territorial flexibility in some cases based on the field strategy called "snail". As a final evaluation of the field, 1560 interviews were applied within the main sector, 200 in the reserves and 48 were carried out of the sample sectors ("snail"). In the latter case, we have identified the sectors where the questionnaires were put in place, which allows us to use statistical analysis strategies that include multilevel and spatial perspectives. Finally, it is

necessary to mention that the extended field ended up contemplating the electoral period (1st and 2nd rounds of the election), and it is likely that such events, as well as the repercussion of their results, had the capacity to influence the answers of the interviewees, especially those related to political and institutional perceptions. In this sense, adequate methodological strategies will be examined to deal with this scenario, considering that the database contains information on which day each interview took place.

INITIATED CONTACT AND TRUST IN THE SÃO PAULO POLICE

In a text that is under evaluation for publication in the *Sociologia e Política* journal, we used data from the NEV panel to estimate the effects of evaluations of different aspects of contact with the police initiated by citizens on their trust in the institution. The predominant thesis regarding the relationship between contact with the police and attitudes towards the institution argues that the treatment received by people during interactions with agents is more important than effectiveness – in solving crimes, for example – and efficiency – the speed of response to a call – to explain variations in trust in the police (Tyler, 1990; Tyler & Fagan, 2008). There is, however, evidence to indicate that, in certain countries and social contexts, perceptions of the effectiveness and efficiency of the contact made with the police may have greater effects on trust than the quality of treatment received (Tankebe, 2009; Sargeant et al., 2014; Bradford et al., 2014). This would be particularly likely in cases where it is the citizen who goes to the police, given that, in these situations, people are looking to protect a right, ask for help, report a crime, etc., so the efficiency and effectiveness of the contact would be central.

Bearing in mind that, in Brazil, the validity of the procedural perspective, that emphasizes the quality of the treatment, and the effectiveness had not yet been tested with the panel data, we applied models of fixed effects, which allow for the calculation of the effect of one variable over another throughout time (Bell *et al.*, 2018) in order to compare the explanatory capacity of the two paradigms in the city of São Paulo. Our findings corroborate the procedural perspective, indicating that, in the city of São Paulo, only the perception of treatment received during citizen-initiated contacts is important to explain variations in trust in the police after contact. People who considered the treatment they received bad reduced their trust in the police after seeking the police, while those who approved of the treatment experienced saw an improvement in their perception of the institution. Assessments of the effectiveness and efficiency of interactions with the police had no effect on trust in the institution. Such preliminary findings were presented at

the 46th Encontro da Associação Nacional de Pós-graduação em Ciências Sociais (Meeting of the National Association of Post-graduate Studies in Social Sciences), in 2022.

ASYMMETRY OF CONTACTS WITH THE POLICE

In a paper submitted for publication in the *Revista Brasileira de Estudos de População (Brazilian Journal of Population Studies)*, we used data from the NEV panel, collected in 2015, 2017 and 2018, to test the thesis of the asymmetry of contacts with the police in the case of São Paulo. The asymmetry thesis argues that negative contacts with the police, when agents treat citizens badly, reduce the trust and legitimacy of the police institution more than positive contacts, when people feel well treated and respected by the police, increase them (Skogan, 2006; Skogan, 2012).

This thesis represents an important challenge to the procedural perspective, as the expectation generated by this paradigm is that, if the police adopt good procedures when in contact with citizens, the trust and legitimacy of the police will increase (Tyler, 1990; Tyler & Sunshine, 2003). If the asymmetry thesis is confirmed, the potential for improving attitudes towards the police predicted by the Tylerian model is drastically reduced, to the extent that, even when well evaluated, contacts with the police would have a small capacity to increase trust compared to the destructive potential of poorly evaluated encounters.

Such thesis had not yet been submitted to a test in the Brazilian scenario with longitudinal data. Using fixed effect models, the evidence found strongly support the thesis of asymmetry, indicating that contacts with the police badly evaluated by the citizens reduce trust in the institution far more than contacts well evaluated increase trust. In a more precise manner, we tested the effects of being satisfied or dissatisfied with the treatment received by the police during a police stop under three aspects of trust: the trust in police effectiveness, in its procedural justice, and overall trust in the police institution. As shown in table 1, only satisfaction with the treatment given by the police during stops had a positive effect only on trust in the effectiveness of the police and, even in this case, the positive effect was smaller than the negative one. Positive contacts did not increase trust in procedural justice or overall trust in the police, while negative contacts reduced all three analyzed dimensions of trust.

Table 2: Regression models for the effect of the evaluation of the treatment received during police stops on three dimensions of trust in the police in São Paulo, Brazil, 2015, 2017, and 2018

	Trust in the procedural justice	Trust in police effectiveness	General trust in the police
Negative contact	-0.44* (0.1)	-0.31* (0.1)	-0.29* (0.1)
Positive contact	0.05 (0.09)	0.24 (0.08)	-0.00 (0.05)
Interpersonal trust	0.18* (0.04)	0.09* (0.04)	0.09* (0.03)
Perception of violence	-0.06* (0.03)	-0.11* (0.03)	-0.06* (0.02)
Victimization	-0.07 (0.07)	0.05 (0.05)	-0.00 (0.04)
Num. obs.	2761	2874	2902
R ²	0.69	0.69	0.73
Adj. R ²	0.46	0.46	0.53

*p-value < 0.05

Source: NEV/USP

Such findings have important implications for public policies. They demonstrate that optimistic expectations that could be extracted from the Tylerian perspective regarding the potential for improvements in procedural justice to increase trust in the police are exaggerated for the case of São Paulo. Even when people felt that they were treated well, their trust in the police did not improve, with the exception of trust in police effectiveness. Negative treatment, however, has a deleterious potential on trust in all scenarios, and is even greater than the positive effect found on trust in efficacy. These results indicate that we should be skeptical of perspectives that see increasing police procedural justice as a panacea for solving police-citizen relationship problems.

The main consequence of the analysis for public policies is that police stops should be reduced as much as possible, in order to mitigate their negative effects on trust in the police.

LEGITIMACY AND THE INCIDENCE OF POLICE STOPS AND FRISKS IN SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL

In the investigation “Sociodemographic profile of the citizens repeatedly stopped by the police in the city of São Paulo”, presented in the previous report (shortly to be submitted to a scientific periodical), we reported on how the centrality of police stops as a policing strategy in the context of the city of São Paulo (Mata, 2021) gives a stronger outline to this paradigmatic moment in the citizen-police relationship.

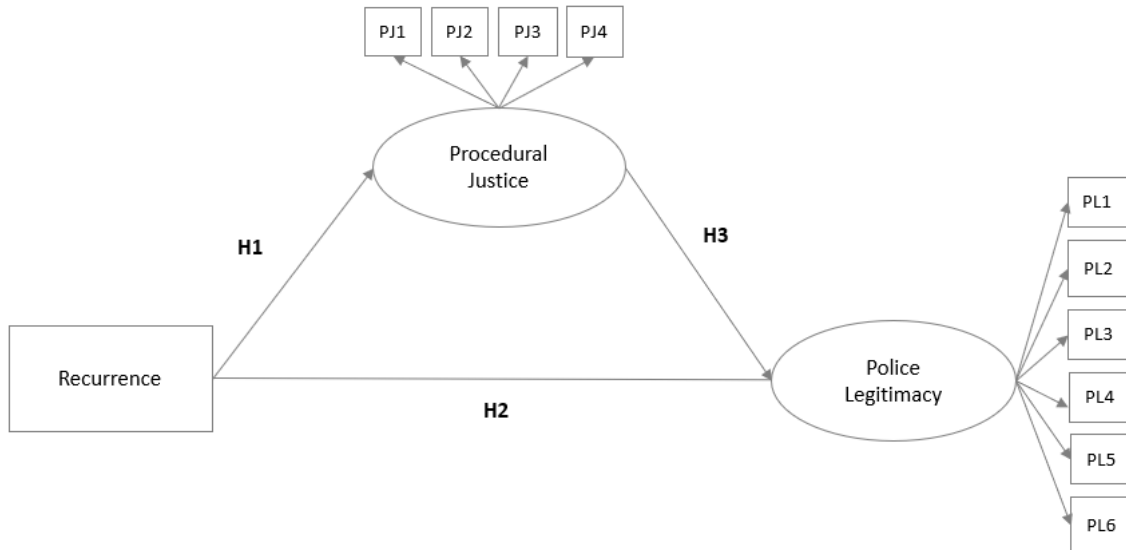
The Audience legitimacy line of research has sought over the years to dialogue with the literature that investigates the relationship between expectations regarding procedural justice in police action and police legitimacy (Tyler & Fagan, 2008; Bradford, Jackson & Stanko, 2009; Hinds & Murphy, 2009; Murphy & Cherney, 2011; Mazzerole *et al.*, 2013; Myhill & Bradford, 2012; Tyler, Jackson; Mentovich, 2015; Li *et al.*, 2015; Van Damme, 2015; Murphy *et al.*, 2015; Rosebaum *et al.*, 2016; Huq *et al.*, 2017). Analysis resulting from data produced by NEV, have confirmed the importance of expectations regarding procedural justice on police legitimacy (Oliveira, Oliveira & Adorno, 2019; Oliveira, Zanetic & Natal, 2020). However, the literature, in general, turns its attention to judgments of the quality of the last encounter of citizens with the police and the consequences of this on other perceptions of authority.

Given the high numbers of this type of contact with the population of the city of São Paulo (see Audience legitimacy section, in the 2021-2022 report), it is plausible to consider that an individual throughout his life – or even, over a short recent period of time, such as, for example, over the last year – may have experienced a number of episodes of police stops. Although it is evident that considering only the last contact with the police is important in the search to delimit the most vivid aspects in the memory of the most recent episode of interaction with the police, it is necessary to consider that previous experiences and the accumulation of interactions with the police over the course of a number of years can be important elements for perceptions and judgments about the last encounter and about the police in general. It is in this sense that the recurrence of police stops with the same individuals is an aspect that should be better explored in order to understand police legitimacy.

Faced with this gap in the literature and based on the question “in the last 2 years, how many times have you been stopped by the police in the state of São Paulo?” (spontaneous response), present in the cross-sectional wave of 2018, we asked two questions: (1) Is the number of police

stops related to the evaluation of the last encounter with the police?; (2) Is the number of police stops related to police legitimacy? As a result, we arrived at two hypotheses: (H1) The greater the number of police stops, the worse the evaluation of the last contact; (H2) The greater the number of police stops, the worse the legitimacy.

Diagram 1. Theoretical Model



As the indicators of legitimacy and procedural justice have their association generated by a latent variable we tested structural equation models (SEM). In diagram 1, one can observe the Theoretical model. Table 1 brings the questions made to generate each indicator of the model. As a control we used gender (female=0; male=1), age (16-90), presence of organized crime in the neighborhood (None=; Low=2; Medium=3; High=4) and family income (No income=0; >1 SM=2; >1 <2 SM=3; >2 SM <5SM=4; >5 <10 SM=5; >10 <20 SM=6; >20 SM=7).

Table 3. Questions

<p>RECURRENCE OF POLICE STOPS:</p> <p>1) How many times have you been stopped by the police in the last 2 years? – Scale: 1 - 6 or more</p>
<p>PROCEDURAL JUSTICE (alpha=.93)</p> <p>Considering the last time you were stopped by the police in the state of São Paulo, how satisfied were you with:</p>

PJ1 The treatment you received;

PJ2 The attention given to the information you gave;

PJ3 The justification given for the police stop;

PJ4 The manner the police talked to you.

POLICE LEGITIMACY (alpha=.68)

The Police in your neighborhood (*Normative alignment*)

PL1 Act according to what you think is right.

PL2 Have the same expectations as you for your community.

PL3 Uphold values that are important to a person like you.

It is your duty to do what the police say (*Duty to obey*)

PL4 even if you do not understand or agree with their reasons.

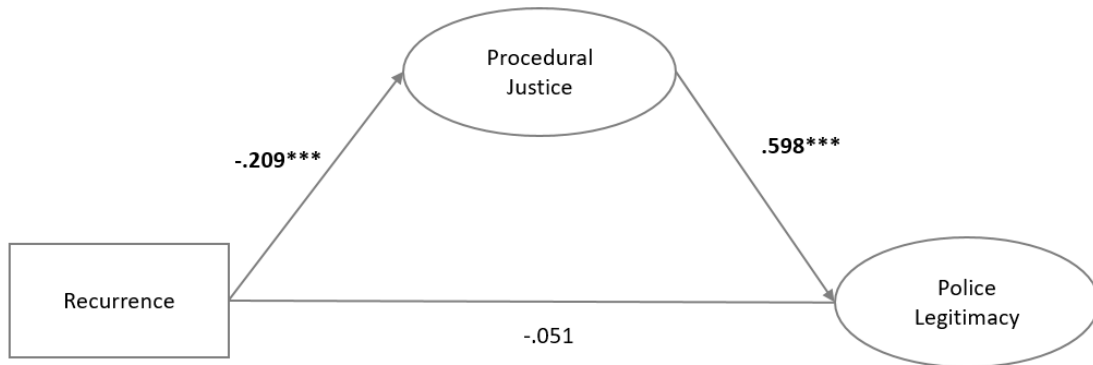
PL5 even when you don't like the way you are treated by the police.

PL6 You only obey the police out of fear.

The measurement model fit statistics is $\chi^2 (82) = 217.6$ $p < 0.000$; RMSEA = 0.064 [90% CI 0.054–0.075]; CFI = 0.949; TLI = 0.932. The adjustments of the proposed model are in accordance with the conventional values, which indicates a good fit of the model.

The results, presented in diagram 2, confirm the relation between procedural justice and legitimacy, in the sense that the literature points out. In turn, the relation between the number of reported stops and legitimacy is not verified (H2). This relation – quantity and legitimacy – can only be observed indirectly (mediated by procedural justice).

Diagram 2. Results



However, the highlight of the results is the confirmation of H1, that is, the greater the number of police stops reported, the worse is the evaluation of procedural justice. This result is evidence that, in addition to the specific and restricted quality of a moment of interaction, the number of compulsory contacts initiated by the police can be central to explaining the assessment of how the police act. In this sense, it is plausible to imagine that even if the police act attentively, respectfully and procedurally fairly in the last encounter with the citizen, the accumulation of experiences has a relevant weight and contaminates the most recent perceptions and judgments. In other words: those who are more frequently targeted by police patrol tend to be more dissatisfied with the way the police treated them in the last encounter and as a consequence this will affect the degree of legitimacy attributed by these citizens to the police. This is an important result because it relativizes the effect of guidelines for police action in terms of procedural justice in the face of structural issues of police action, such as, for example, when police action, in the form of a police stop, takes place mainly on specific groups of the population, which therefore, have a much more frequent compulsory contact with the police.

THE ROLE OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ORIENTATIONS ON POLICE LEGITIMACY

The investigation into the perceptions with regards to how power is exercised and decisions are taken at different levels, institutions and government agencies is important not only to understand and qualify governments, but also as it presents itself as a tool for analyzing public policy. In agencies that act at street level, as is the case of the police, the implementation of the policy depends decisively on the way in which it relates to citizens on the streets on a daily basis

(Lipsky, 2010). And for that reason, it is no coincidence that in studies on the police-citizen relationship, perceptions about the quality of the decision-making process and treatment in the citizen-authority relationship are fundamental to explain the legitimacy attributed to the police. It is about this relationship that a literature has developed over the past two decades.

Studies carried out by NEV have confirmed the hypothesis about the importance of procedural justice on police legitimacy in the case of the city of São Paulo (Oliveira, Oliveira & Adorno, 2019; Oliveira, Zanetic & Natal, 2020). However, in a context of high police lethality and constant reports of excessive use of force by the police, it is necessary to reflect on possible meanings and consequences of police legitimacy. Mainly because police violence is supported by a significant portion of the population as a means of controlling crime (Caldeira, 2000; Pinheiro, 2001). The idea that in Brazil violence is a language of authority (Natal, 2020), reflects that if, on the one hand, the illegal use of force can have a negative effect on trust in authority, on the other hand, depending on the target and the purpose, such arbitrary use can reinforce the recognition of authority, since for some, it is what is expected of it.

In this sense, in addition to the experiences and expectations regarding the relationship and performance of the police forces – as is the case with the theory of procedural justice and the perception of police effectiveness –, other dimensions, such as long processes of socialization of individuals and political and social orientations may also play an important role in influencing citizens' beliefs with regards to authorities. If the legitimacy debate concerns the belief that the police is a morally appropriate institution to be obeyed and respected, political and social ideologies and orientations, for example, can point to a broader set of preferences about how society should be organized, values that must be protected and how institutions should be structured and operated (Gerber & Jackson, 2017).

It is faced with this problem that we seek to investigate how police legitimacy and the support of the use of force – both by the police and by citizens – are related to political and social orientations. More specifically, we will investigate what is the role of the authoritarian inclination to understand police legitimacy and support towards the two dimensions of the use of force. Our general hypothesis is that authoritarianism is an important element in explaining police legitimacy and support for the use of force. In the case of the authoritarian inclination, the strengthening of legitimacy would come from the view that the police would be a central government agency in maintaining social order in the face of what would be deviant. More specifically, there would be three main hypotheses: (H1) a greater authoritarian orientation is positively associated with greater police legitimacy; (H2) a greater authoritarian orientation is positively associated with greater support for the use of force by the police; (H3) a greater authoritarian

orientation is positively associated with greater support for the use of force to take justice into one's own hands (vigilantism).

For this analysis we looked at data from two waves of a cross-sectional survey, representative of the city of São Paulo, Brazil, in 2022 (N=1806). Latent variables were constructed using confirmatory factor analysis, based on the questions displayed in Table 2. As controls, we used gender (ref=fem), self-declared skin color (white=1; brown=2; black=3), age group (1=16 to 24 years old; 2=25 to 44 years old; 3= 45 to 64 years old; 4= 65 years old or more); schooling quota and whether they had been stopped by the police in the last year (1=no; 2=yes).

Table 4. Questions

<p>POLICE LEGITIMACY (range: 1-5); alpha= .77</p> <p>The Police in your neighborhood (<i>Normative alignment</i>)</p> <p>Act according to what you think is right</p> <p>Has the same expectations as you for your community</p> <p>Uphold values that are important to a person like you</p> <p>It is your duty to do what the police say (<i>Duty to obey</i>)</p> <p>even if you do not understand or agree with their reasons.</p> <p>even when you don't like the way you are treated by the police.</p>
<p>SUPPORT FOR ILLEGAL USE OF FORCE BY THE POLICE (range: 1-5); alpha= .59</p> <p>Vignette 1: police approach and homicide</p> <p>Vignette 2: street party, commotion, death and injury</p> <p>Vignette 3: drug traffic and torture</p>
<p>VIGILANTISM (range: 1-5); alpha= .69</p> <p>Do you agree or disagree that violence should be used to</p> <p>Punish someone if the authorities fail?</p> <p>Avenge someone who hurt a family member ?</p> <p>Hit suspects of committing a crime?</p>

RIGHT-WING AUTHORITARIANISM (range: 1-5)

Authoritarian aggressiveness (alpha= .072)

The country would be better if we cleaned it up eliminating criminals

Violent punishments are necessary to fight the criminals

We need a less tolerant government which takes stronger actions against crime

Uncritical submission (alpha=.77)

The country would be better off if people obeyed the orders of the authorities without questioning them.

We need leaders who are firm to reestablish order

What our country most needs is obedience and discipline

Traditionalism (alpha=.83)

Believing in God is important for a person's character

It is important to preserve traditional values and good customs

Family and religious values of old times are still the best way to live

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES (range: 1-5) alpha= .78

How important is it for

Elections to be free, fair and regular

The result of elections to always be respected, even if you don't like the winner

The media to be free to criticize the government?

The rights of minority groups (such as indigenous peoples, *quilombolas*, LGBTQIA+, amongst others) to be protected

The judiciary to treat everyone equally

The government to take measures to reduce the differences in income levels

In the analysis, we performed a series of linear regression models that sought to understand three scenarios: (1) police legitimacy, (2) support for the use of illegal force by the police, and (3) vigilantism. The idea is, in the first analysis, to investigate the relationship of external determinants (authoritarianism and democracy) with police legitimacy. In the second analysis, on the use of force by the police, we sought to observe the same relationships, now adding

legitimacy as a dependent variable. And finally, in the third analysis, we repeated the second, changing the dependent variable, which would be vigilantism.

On police legitimacy, (Table 2), highlighting only the main results, we can see, within the main variable, that the emphasis is placed on support for democratic principles in model 3. Then, the three dimensions of authoritarianism are also important to understand legitimacy – traditionalism, authoritarian aggressiveness and uncritical submission. These results indicate that police legitimacy, which at the same time is impacted by more arbitrary conceptions about the use of force, the defense of more aggressive positions and traditionalist and conservative values and customs, is also affected by beliefs about police authority, that somehow recognize the importance of the basic principles of democracy. In this case, it seems that both orientations – authoritarian and democratic – can potentially reinforce police legitimacy. In other words: both a more authoritarian view and a more normative perspective on the functioning of a democratic state are related to the legitimacy attributed to the police.

Table 5. Regression models for the effect of authoritarianism on police legitimacy

	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3		
	coef.	S.E	IC (95%)	coef.	S.E	IC (95%)	coef.	S.E	IC (95%)
Gender (ref=fem)	.105***	.019	.066 .144	.107***	.019	.068 .145	.103***	.045	.206 .384
Age	.087***	.011	.065 .109	.075***	.011	.053 .097	.075***	.026	.162 .266
Race (ref= whites)									
<i>Brown</i>	-.083***	.020	-.124 -.042	-.099***	.020	-.140 -.059	-.097***	.047	-.407 -.220
<i>Black</i>	-.193***	.029	-.250 -.135	-.202***	.028	-.258 -.145	-.205***	.066	-.688 -.427
Education	.035	.010	-.173 .036	.047***	.010	.026 .068	.097**	.025	.048 .147
Stopped	-.111***	.026	-.333 -.068	-.118***	.026	-.170 -.067	-.310***	0.60	-.430 -.191
Right-wing Authoritarian									
<i>Aggressiveness</i>				.032**	.012	.008 .055	.038**	.050	.148 .347
<i>Acritical submission</i>				.038*	.015	.008 .068	.039*	.090	-.253 .102
<i>Traditionalism</i>				.039**	.014	.011 .067	.045**	.056	-.114 .336

Democracy										.135***	0.57	.424	.649
Cons	-.230***	.052	-.333	-.128	-.284***	.052	-.387	-.182	.015***	.121	-.223	.254	
R2	.100				.138				.152				
N	1759				1759				1759				

When it comes to the analysis on the support of the use of force by the police the weight of the dimensions of authoritarianism is a bit different (Table 3). In this case only authoritarian aggressiveness is related to support for the use of force, both in models 3 and 4. The idea is that people who take a more punitive stance are those who endorse excessive police attitudes regarding the use of force. In a sense, this result is reinforced by the fact that the position towards democratic principles has a negative relationship with the support of the use of excessive force, that is, more democratic individuals tend not to support the use of illegal force. In other words: while authoritarian aggressiveness reinforces the use of excessive force, the perception of the importance of democracy decreases support for excessive forms of action. However, the most interesting result is that in this analysis, police legitimacy proves to be important to explain support for the use of force by the police: greater legitimacy attributed to the police, greater support. This result seems to indicate that for a significant part of the population, the police's legitimacy is not negatively impacted if they act excessively. Quite the contrary, for many, this is what is expected of them, police violence being in fact a language of authority, which is shared as values by the population and which figures as a motivator of obedience.

Finally, in the analysis on support for vigilantism practices (Table 4), the scenario is a little different. This is because police legitimacy, in this case, diminishes support for the private use of force. Likewise, vigilantism is also negatively impacted by a more positive stance towards democracy, that is, democrats tend to be more critical of the use of force. In turn, among the dimensions of authoritarianism that are statistically significant, only aggressiveness is proven.

Table 6. Regression models for the effect of authoritarianism on support for police use of excessive force

	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3			Model 4		
	coef.	S.E	IC (95%)	coef.	S.E	IC (95%)	coef.	S.E	IC (95%)	coef.	S.E	IC (95%)
Gender (ref=fem)	.060**	.022	.015 .105	.036	.022	-.007 .081	.037	.020	-.003 .078	.039	.020	-.001 .079
Age	.001	.013	-.023 .027	-.017	.013	-.043 .007	-.024*	.012	-.048 -.0003	-.025*	.012	-.049 -.001
Race (ref= whites)												
<i>Brown</i>	-.044	.024	-.091 .002	-.026	.023	-.072 .020	-.061**	.022	-.104 -.018	-.062**	.021	-.104 -.019
<i>Black</i>	-.104**	.033	-.170 -.038	-.061	.023	-.072 .020	-.079*	.030	-.140 -.019	-.072*	.030	-.133 -.012
Education	-.090***	.011	-.113 -.067	-.094***	.011	-.116 -.071	-.045***	.011	-.068 -.023	-.034**	.011	-.057 -.012
Stopped	-.040	.030	-.100 .019	-.013	.030	-.073 .045	.001	.028	-.053 -.056	-.003	.028	-.058 -.050
Police Legitimacy				.220	.059	.203 .435	.149***	.025	.099 .199	.166***	.025	.116 .216
Right-wing Authoritarian												
<i>Aggressiveness</i>							.196***	.012	.171 .221	.189***	.012	.164 .214
<i>Acritical submission</i>							-.030	.016	-.062 .001	-.031	.016	-.063 .0007
<i>Traditionalism</i>							.003	.015	-.026 .033	-.004	.015	-.033 .025
Democracy										-.139***	.026	-.192 -.087
Cons	.269***	.060	.151 .388	.320***	.059	.203 .437	.210***	.055	.100 .320	.180**	.055	.070 .289
R2	.044			.008			.224			.236		
N	1759			1759			1759			1759		

Table 7. Regression models for the effect of authoritarianism on vigilantism

	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3			Model 4		
	coef.	S.E	IC (95%)	coef.	S.E	IC (95%)	coef.	S.E	IC (95%)	coef.	S.E	IC (95%)
Gender (ref=fem)	-.036	.043	-.122 .049	-.024	.044	-.110 .062	-.021	.042	-.105 .062	-.020	.042	-.103 .063
Age	-.140***	.025	-.189 -.090	-.129***	.025	-.179 -.079	-.143***	.025	-.192 -.093	-.144***	.025	-.193 -.094
Race (ref= whites)												
<i>Brown</i>	.092*	.046	.001 .183	.082	.046	-.008 .173	.033	.044	-.054 .121	.032	.044	-.055 .120
<i>Black</i>	.119	.064	-.007 .246	.097	.065	-.031 .225	.070	.063	-.053 .194	.077	.063	-.045 .201
Education	-.085***	.022	-.130 -.041	-.083***	.022	-.128 -.039	-.018	.023	-.064 .026	-.006	.023	-.052 .040
Stopped	.212***	.058	.096 .328	.198**	.059	.082 .314	.215***	.057	.103 .327	.209***	.057	.097 .321
Police Legitimacy				-.116*	.052	-.219 -.013	-.213***	.051	-.315 .111	-.193***	.052	-.295 -.090
Right-wing Authoritarian												
<i>Aggressiveness</i>							.261***	.051	.210 .313	.253***	.026	.202 .305
<i>Acritical submission</i>							-.057	.033	-.123 .007	-.059	.033	-.124 .006
<i>Traditionalism</i>							.027	.031	-.033 .088	.019	.054	-.041 .080
Democracy										-.162**	.054	-.269 -.055
Cons	.522 ***	.115	.295 .749	.495***	.116	.267 .723	.358**	.114	-.033 .088	.324**	.114	.099 .549
R2	.042			.044			.115			.120		
N	1759			1759			1759			1759		

In general terms, the results, although preliminary, point to an interesting scenario. In the first place, we have the fact that police legitimacy is impacted both by more authoritarian positions as well as by positions in tune with fundamental precepts of a democracy. However, given the support for the use of excessive force, it is clear that for part of the population, police legitimacy communicates an idea that authority is expected to go beyond what democratic legality allows. Greater legitimacy indicates greater permissiveness for arbitrary actions. And this mainly involves the portion of the population that defends more aggressive and punitive positions. However, in the face of vigilantism, the scenario is different, as police legitimacy decreases support for the private use of violence. In view of this, it seems that for a part of the population the use of excessive force is acceptable, but provided that it is exercised by the State, by the police, and not by individuals, for the resolution of conflicts and personal revenge. For a large number of citizens, controlling crime and maintaining order necessarily involves a tough and implacable stance by police authorities, with excessive force being one of the first resources expected from the police forces.

THE EFFECT OF POLICE STOPS ON ATTITUDES TOWARDS POLICE: EXPERIMENTAL EVIDENCE FROM BRAZIL

With the aim of contributing to the methodological advancement of research on contacts with the police and attitudes in Brazil, we developed a survey experiment, with a data collection carried out in 2022, representative of the population of the city of São Paulo, to verify the effects of procedural justice on contacts with the police, when citizens are treated well by the police, and the effectiveness of police action, when the police stop actually results in a flagrante delicto, on opinions regarding police work. Experiments have the advantage of being almost completely free of common biases in statistical analysis of cross-sectional observational data, such as endogeneity and omitted covariate bias, resulting in findings with greater power of causal inference (Morgan & Winship, 2015).

The experiment was developed in a vignette format, manipulating two main dimensions: good treatment/bad treatment in the police approach, flagrante delicto/absence of flagrante delicto. We also included a manipulation of the color/race of the approached person, in order to verify its effect on the evaluation of the police action. The vignette can be read below.

The parts in capitals and in bold denote the vignettes. Randomly, survey respondents received a version of the text with only one of the options for each dimension (race, procedural justice, and effectiveness). In this way, some read that the situation referred to a young white man, others a

black man; some that the frisk was aggressive, others that the policemen were polite; some that there was a flagrante delicto of carrying a weapon, others that there wasn't. From the random distribution of these different versions of the text, we can see how the race of the person stopped, the presence or absence of procedural justice and effectiveness in the approach impact attitudes towards the police, which were measured by four questions included shortly after the experiment in the survey questionnaire.

A lot has been discussed about the capacity of the police in fighting crime. In the police approach above, how would you evaluate the work of the police? [Excellent, good, regular, bad or terrible]

How do you evaluate how the police respect the young man in the approach above? [Excellent, good, regular, bad or terrible]

With what frequency do you think the police should carry out stops like this one?

[Always, almost always, sometimes, rarely, never]

In general terms, how important do you think that approaches like this one are to fight criminality?

[Very important, important, slightly important, not important]

The preliminary results can be seen in the tables below. These are also initial descriptive findings, which will be further detailed in future analysis through the use of regressions. Even so, they allow for some initial findings.

Regarding question 1, positive vignettes, with effective and procedurally fair approaches, generate considerably higher evaluations of police work than negative vignettes. 27.8% of respondents who received the version of the text with the effective police stop found the action excellent, against 18.9% who read the version where the police was not effective. In procedural justice, the difference is even greater, from 33% to 13.7%.

Table 8 – Results of Question 1

Approach	Excellent	Good	Regular	Bad	Terrible	NA
Ineffective	18.9%	28.2%	24.1%	10.2%	16.7%	1.8%
Effective	27.8%	32.9%	23.8%	4.9%	9.0%	1.7%
Procedurally unfair	13.7%	22.5%	28.8%	12.3%	21.2%	1.5%
Procedurally fair	33.0%	38.7%	19.2%	2.8%	4.4%	1.9%

Source: NEV/USP. Survey 2022.

In question 2, only the manipulation of the procedural justice of the approach seem to have a more significant effect on the evaluation of the respect with which the policemen treated the young man. It is an expected result, given that dignity in the treatment during a police stop is one of the main dimensions of procedural fairness (Tyler & Sunshine, 2003). The difference is great. Only 6,6% of the respondents found the police action excellent amongst those who read the text with the aggressive approach, compared to 27,8% of those who received the vignette with the respectful approach.

Table 9: Results of question 2

Approach	Excellent	Good	Regular	Bad	Terrible	NA
Ineffective	15.9%	28.0%	21.0%	11.7%	21.8%	1.4%
Effective	18.5%	30.5%	26.5%	10.7%	12.1%	1.8%
Procedurally unfair	6.6%	17.7%	26.8%	18.0%	29.3%	1.5%
Procedurally fair	27.8%	40.8%	20.7%	4.4%	4.5%	1.7%

Source: NEV/USP. Survey 2022.

In question 3, one can notice a great support for the policy of police stops. Even in the case of ineffective approaches, 42.4% of respondents think that police stops should always take place. Even with this near-widespread support, the fair approach generates far more support than the unfair one: 59.4% versus 32.2%. Effectiveness, in turn, showed a smaller association with the opinion on the frequency of police stops.

Table 10: Results of question 3

Approach	Always	Almost Always	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	NA
Ineffective	42.4%	14.0%	13.2%	10.5%	18.3%	1.7%
Effective	49.2%	14.3%	13.4%	8.0%	12.3%	2.9%
Procedurally unfair	32.2%	13.3%	12.8%	12.5%	26.9%	2.3%
Procedurally fair	59.4%	15.0%	13.7%	6.0%	3.7%	2.2%

Source: NEV/USP. Survey 2022.

Question 4, about the importance of police stops to fight crime, reinforced again the explanatory capacity of procedural fairness on opinions about the police. 53,3% of respondents who read the version of the approach with procedural fairness found it very important, against 34% of those who received an aggressive version of the contact. The effectiveness had some effect, but not a very big one.

Table 11: Results of question 4

Approach	Very Important	Important	Slightly Important	Not at all Important	NA
Ineffective	40.4%	30.3%	14.2%	13.2%	1.9%
Effective	46.8%	31.3%	13.1%	6.9%	1.9%
Procedurally unfair	34.0%	28.1%	18.8%	17.4%	1.8%
Procedurally fair	53.3%	33.6%	8.4%	2.7%	2.0%

Source: NEV/USP. Survey 2022.

The findings made so far, although preliminary, allow for some conclusions. The main one is that the verified importance of procedural fairness to explain attitudes towards the police in observational studies is confirmed by our experimental findings for the case of the city of São Paulo. The second is that effectiveness, although also related to opinions, has a lower explanatory capacity than procedural fairness.

1.4. ACTIVITIES OF INTEGRATION (RESEARCH, PUBLICATIONS, COURSES) WITH RESEARCHERS FROM OTHER FRONTS

RESEARCHERS

a. Frederico Castelo Branco, André Oliveira (Audience Legitimacy) and Viviane Cubas (Public Servants - Police): Procedural Justice and Efficacy in the view of São Paulo residents and military police.

b. Frederico Castelo Branco, André Oliveira (Audience Legitimacy) and Viviane Cubas (Public Servants - Police): Typology of support for the use of force and trust in police procedural justice among residents of São Paulo, Brazil

1.5. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES, RESULTS AND CHALLENGES

a. Based on the opinion survey data from residents of São Paulo (2018) and police officers (2016), an analytical exercise was conducted to compare the reciprocal expectations and perceptions between citizens and military police, particularly regarding procedural justice and effectiveness. Some changes are being incorporated into the analysis.

b. In the initial phase, using the data from the opinion survey with residents of São Paulo (2022), we sought to identify whether there are groups of individuals who behave differently when it comes to issues related to the use of force in specific situations (vignettes) and trust in police procedural justice. The idea is to replicate the same analysis with the data collected from police officers (2016).

MAIN RESULTS

Regarding the typology of support for the use of force and procedural justice, preliminary results from Latent Class Analysis (LCA) have allowed us to identify four groups. Gender, age, race, education, and trust in the police are characteristics that differentiate one group from another. As a result, we can observe, for example, that more positive expectations regarding procedural justice in the police, which would indicate a greater adherence to an ideal of policing based on dialogue, respect, and participation, may be combined with support for harsher and more punitive attitudes by the police forces. The different combinations of items forming the two observed dimensions - the use of force and procedural justice - suggest a complex framework regarding citizens' attitudes towards violence and the actions of authorities, highlighting the challenge of promoting democratic policing standards in Brazilian society at present.

1.6. NEXT STEPS

With the data collection for 2022 concluded and due to the reduction in the research team the planning for the next cycle of activities (2023-2024) is focused on two main axes.

In the first axis, we will dedicate ourselves entirely to the analysis of the data, especially from the latest wave of the survey (2022) and the longitudinal panel data (2015-2017-2018). With the cross-sectional data collected in 2022, we intend not only to continue the analysis of some research lines that were already being developed but also to explore new perspectives brought by innovations in new questions and approaches, which bring important updates to the advancement of research at NEV in the final stretch of the project. In the first case, we plan to continue the analysis of the relationship between direct experience with the police (police approach) and attitudes and behaviors towards the police and the government, as well as more diffuse dimensions of political support. Continuity will also come from investigating the role that social orientations towards authoritarianism can have on attitudes of support for institutions within the public security and criminal justice system. In the second case, as a result of the innovations, we plan to delve into the analysis of the experiment on police approaches, procedural justice, and police effectiveness, which the most recent cross-sectional data encompassed. Additionally, we will focus efforts on exploring institutional evaluation variables, democracy, and legal cynicism, which were redesigned in the 2022 data collection to provide new perspectives in the analysis of the assumptions of authority legitimacy and their consequences for Brazilian democracy.

Regarding the longitudinal panel investigation, our plan for the next period is to develop further investigations and continue the analysis of the effect of police contact and the quantity of contacts on procedural justice and police legitimacy. The relationship between contact with the judiciary and the legitimacy of this power will also be the focus of our effort, in collaboration with the research team working with the authorities of the justice system.

It is worth noting that among the ongoing analyses (previously reported), we intend to submit (a) "Legitimacy and the Incidence of Police Stop and Frisk in São Paulo, Brazil" and (b) "The role of political and social orientations on police legitimacy" to an international and a national publication, which are yet to be determined.

Finally, the second axis of work aims to continue the team's reading seminars, as well as disseminate ongoing research and results among peers through participation in conferences, seminars, and other academic events. In this regard, we will be presenting two papers at the 2023 World Congress of the International Political Science Association (IPSA) and one paper at the 23rd Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology (September). Additionally, two other papers have been submitted to the 47th Meeting of the ANPOCS (October), but we are still awaiting confirmation of acceptance.

2. CIVIL SERVANTS, LEGITIMACY, AND TRUST

2A. POLICE

2A.1. PROJECT SUMMARY

This part of the project focuses on the study of public servants by exploring the views of public officials themselves on their self-legitimacy. According to Weberian theory, it is not sufficient for an authority to have the public believe that it owes them obedience, but the figure of authority must itself believe that its power is deserved and therefore legitimate. Internal legitimacy, or self-legitimacy, is defined as the level of trust that a public official has about their own legitimacy—feeling worthy or unworthy of their authority (Tankebe, 2011). More specifically, this study seeks to understand how public agents – those who are responsible for distributing benefits or sanctions amongst citizens and who generally occupy the lowest hierarchies in their institutions – publicly justify their political power, and what are the internal beliefs required to exercise their authority (or self-legitimacy).

2A.2. SUMMARY OF THE PREVIOUS PROJECT

In the last report, we had planned: a) continue the analysis of the quantitative data already collected, aiming to extend analyses that combine the police and audience legitimacy data. These analyses have been shared in papers published in national and international journals; b) surveys of police officers; c) production of guidance on the collection of qualitative data; d) organizing and collecting qualitative data/focus groups from police agents; e) continue the Public Security Discussion Group; f) the partnership with Universities and police forces for research, education and dissemination activities.

2A.3. SUMMARY OF RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

a. The publication of papers was scheduled for the last period when papers were published in journals and book chapters. New papers were also submitted and are awaiting evaluation. More details in Appendix 1.

b. As in the last report, we are still waiting for the Military Police's authorization to send the research. We previously intended to apply a questionnaire that addressed the questions

presented in the CNPq Project “Punishment and incarceration: perceptions and discourses”. However, this project was terminated, and we were not able to include the MP's data in the analysis. The contact with the MP continues, but now our goal is to obtain an authorization for the collection of qualitative data with military police officers. Contact with the Civil Police, in turn, has been unfolding in a very promising manner, with the possibility of obtaining their permission for a new round of data collection with civil police officers. For that reason, we have paused the tool development activities for qualitative collection and started a process of revision and editing of the questionnaires already being used with the police officers for the coming round.

c. In virtue of the numerous police officers' candidacies for elective office in state and federal assemblies in the 2022 election, we have started monitoring candidate officers and elected representatives, and their parliamentary activities. We understand such task is essential for acquiring a better understanding of the impact these political representations exert in police officers' legitimacy.

d. We have continued the activities with the Public Security Discussion Group. six meetings were carried out last year and most of them consisted of the organization of a series of seminars based on readings from the book series *Polícia e Sociedade* [Police and Society].

e. The education activities with the polices were maintained, and their scope was expanded. After running two courses for Military Police officers, we have started giving presentations for civil police officers who signed up as students for career promotion courses.

e. We have organized a series of meetings for forming a partnership arrangement between NEV and Sheffield Hallam University. The activities are being organized for the next semester.

2A.4. MAIN RESULTS

Of the principal results, we highlight research and dissemination activities.

THE SELF-LEGITIMACY OF MILITARY POLICE OFFICERS

Studies on the self-legitimacy of police officers have sought to understand the construction of self-legitimacy from internal (endogenous self-legitimation) and external (exogenous self-legitimation) aspects of the police institution (Debbaut & Kimpe, 2023). Studies that focus on this last perspective have tried to identify whether self-legitimacy is shaped in the dialogic police-citizen relationship, that is, by the quality of the relationship between police officers and the public and the belief that they are considered legitimate by the public. (Bottoms & Tankebe,

2012). In some cases, exogenous self-legitimation was not verified (Tankebe, 2014; Wang, Sun, Wu, & Chen, 2023), but in most studies this relationship was confirmed (Bradford & Quinton, 2014; Chen, Sun, Wu, & Wang, 2021; Cubas, Castelo Branco, Oliveira, & Cruz, 2021; Doyle & Roche, 2023; Tankebe & Meško, 2015).

Considering that in a previous report, we have noted that (1) most of MPos surveyed completely agree (32%) or partially agree (40%) that the opinion people have about the police is very important for their work; and (2) besides internal procedural justice within police organizations, we also found that the external image (public opinion of police forces) is another vital element for these police officers' sense of self-legitimacy (Cubas et al, 2021), we seek to better understand the external influence on the self-legitimacy of MPos. Thus, the analysis carried out adopted two different approaches: (a) understanding the self-perceptions of the police officers; and (b) understanding what the police officers believed was citizens' perceptions of them. Two dependent variables were used – self-legitimacy and relationship with the public, as well as two independent variables – procedural justice and efficacy.

Thus, based on the data collected from military police officers in 2016, we tried to answer the following questions: 1. Do police officers' perceptions of procedural justice and efficacy explain (i) officers' self-legitimacy and (ii) how they perceive their relationship with the public?; 2 Do police officers' understanding of their public image of procedural justice and efficacy explain (1) officers' self-legitimacy and (2) how they perceive their relationship with the public?

Eight hypotheses were tested:

a. related to the self-perceptions of police officers:

H1. The more he acts respecting the PJ, greater his self-legitimacy

H2. The more efficient he is, the, greater his self-legitimacy

H3. The more he acts respecting the PJ, the better he believes is the quality of relationship with the public.

H4. The more efficient he is, the better he believes is the quality of relationship with the public.

b. related to what the police officers believed to be citizens' perceptions of them:

H5. The more he believes that the population thinks the police act respecting PJ, the greater his self-legitimacy.

H6. The more he believes that the population thinks the police is efficient, the greater his self-legitimacy.

H7. The more he believes that the population thinks the police act respecting PJ, the better he believes is the quality of relationship with the public.

H8. The more he believes that the population thinks the police is efficient, the better he believes is the quality of relationship with the public.

Using Ordinary least squares regression we found that: (a) considering the self-perceptions of police officers, acting in ways that respect procedural justice does not bear relation to neither their self-legitimacy (H1) nor to a better quality relationship with the public (H3). In contrast, the perception of being efficient does in fact establish a relationship both with self-legitimacy (H2) and with a better quality relationship with the population (H4). Therefore, the evaluation police officers themselves have of their own performance at work is very important for them, while the evaluation of how fair their treatment of people is has no direct impact on them. (b) considering what police officers believe to be citizens' perceptions of them, the more police officers believe that the general population considers that the police acts in compliance with procedural justice and regards police officers as efficient, the greater is their self-legitimacy and the better the quality of the relationship police officers perceive as having with the population (H5, H6, H7, H8). Hence, police officers' belief that the population evaluates the police not only as efficient, but also as an authority which dispenses fair treatment in their day-to-day actions, *exerts* an impact on the agents.

First of all, these results show the confirmation of the exogenous self-legitimation among military police officers, once the population's perception impacts these officers' self-legitimacy. We can consider this result to be quite positive. While endogenous self-legitimation, as per Debbau & Kimpe (2023), means the holders of power do not need the public's affirmation in order to believe in the legitimacy of their own power, since their belief in the legitimacy of their own power stems from an internalized acceptance that they have virtues which qualify them for this, the legitimacy derived from the audience (exogenous self-legitimation) is considered more consistent with the ideals of constitutional democracy (Gau & Paoline, 2019). That is, we could interpret this result as an expression of a democratic character in these police officers, who understand that their authority is hinged on the approval of the public under their orders.

However, secondly, as results demonstrate, that what is valued by population is not necessarily valued by police officers. There is an incompatibility between the way these police officers perceive their activity – based on the understanding that being efficient and delivering results is

their main function –, and the way these same officers understand the expectations of the population – calling for effective police action, while also acting within PJ policing . If police officers believe the population expects them to act within PJ policing (and according to the findings of Jackson et al, 2022, procedural justice is central for São Paulo inhabitants’ recognition of police authority), why is this not reflected in their understanding of the police practice? There is an expectation among police officers that the population should hold them in high regard, but this does not seem to interfere in the way these officers believe they should carry out their tasks and exercise authority.

And why does this occur? It is possible that aspects internal to the police institution (endogenous self-legitimation) help to understand this result. Among possible hypotheses to account for this, we believe that in the case of a very closed-up institution, which is also distant from the population such as the Military Police, the opinion of “outsiders” has no validity: only the opinion of professionals who know the intricacies of the profession actually counts. Furthermore, traditionally people have no voice and participation in public security issues, and the idea of consent is not familiar to the police force or to other public security managers. In addition, there is also the fact that the institutional image is a vital issue for the MP. It directs intense efforts towards the promotion of its internal image – their own members are forbidden by regulations to criticize the institution and its commands - and also of its external one, as it greatly invests in the dissemination of its historical accomplishments and its martyrs, its programs and actions within the community etc. This may possibly lead police officers to expect the external public to also regard them in the same grandiose and virtuous way they see themselves. And if that does not occur, it is probably because the others are not well informed or do not fully understand their work.

The results suggest a lack of connection between expectations, from police officers and citizens, and the reality experienced by both. This could lead to a series of problems, such as the feeling of lack of recognition by part of the officers who do not feel that there is widespread the public acknowledgement of all their efforts in fighting criminality; this, in turn, compromises the self-legitimacy of officers and of the police institution, and also compromises the relationship between the police and the public one that is in itself historically troubled. The analysis presented here is being developed in paper format and will be submitted to an international journal.

THE PUBLIC SECURITY DISCUSSION GROUP (PSDG)

The main objective of the focus group is to present and discuss NEV's research results and hypotheses with police officers. The focus group also serves as an opportunity to discuss themes that impact daily police work. This activity had a dual function: to disseminate research results to members of the institutions studied and, through observations and comments made by police officers, build an understanding of some of the data resulting from the research.

A mixed group was invited to NEV's offices to take part in this discussion. The participants were police officers from both institutions and from different hierarchical levels in their respective institutions: Civil Police participants included deputies and detectives, while the Military Police was represented by both officers and privates. The heterogeneous nature of the group allowed us to observe both the interaction between the police officers from the different institutions and between the Military Police officers themselves, more specifically the interaction between officers and privates.

The participants in the first meeting were invited by NEV researchers. Since the third meeting, held in May 2019, the group has involved the same participants. A total of six police officers have taken part over the last year, including three military police officers (one colonel, one captain and one private) and three civil police officers (two station chiefs, one of who is female, and one detective). All of the participants possess extensive experience of operational and administrative police work. The two military police officers (the colonel and the captain) as well as the three civil police officers also have experience working in the state's police academies.

NEV's researchers also took part in the focus group meetings. One of the NEV researchers was responsible for coordinating the meetings, while two or three other researchers would also participate. With the consent of the participants, the discussion is recorded. Participants were assured that their comments would be unattributed when used.

Six meetings of the PSDG took place over the period covered by this report. The main focus over the period was a discussion of theoretical texts about the police and police work. The following books were discussed: *O que faz a Polícia: Sociologia da Força Pública (What the Police Do: Sociology of the Public Force)* by Dominique Monjardet.

Table 12: Meetings and Main Issues

Year	Meeting	Date	Participants	Main Issues
2022	1	August, 08	One civil police officers One(station-chiefs), two o members of the military police (one officer and one private)	Discussion: Monjardet, D. “Introdução” (“Introduction”) and “O Martelo e Seu Mestre” (“The Hammer and Its Master”) in: Monjardet, D. (2006) <i>O que Faz a Polícia: Sociologia da Força Pública (What the Police Do: Sociology of the Public Force)</i> . São Paulo: University of São Paulo Press, p. 13-40 (Chair: Juliana Mota)
	2	August, 22	Two civil police officers (both station-chiefs), One military police (private)	Discussion: Monjardet, D. “Organização e Opacidade” (“Organisation and Opacity”) in: Monjardet, D. (2006) <i>O que Faz a Polícia: Sociologia da Força Pública (What the Police Do: Sociology of the Public Force)</i> . São Paulo: University of São Paulo Press, p. 41-69. (Chair: Frederico Castelo Branco).
2023	3	March, 29	One civil police officer (station-chief), Two military police officer (one officer and one private)	Discussion: Monjardet, D. “Organização e Opacidade” (“Organisation and Opacity”) in: Monjardet, D. (2006) <i>O que Faz a Polícia: Sociologia da Força Pública (What the Police Do: Sociology of the Public Force)</i> . São Paulo: University of São Paulo Press, p. 69-95. (Chair: Fernanda Cruz)
	4	April, 18	Two civil police officers (both station-chiefs), Two military police officer (one officer and one private)	Discussion: Monjardet, D. “Organização e Opacidade” (“Organisation and Opacity”) in: Monjardet, D. (2006) <i>O que Faz a Polícia: Sociologia da Força Pública (What the Police Do: Sociology of the Public Force)</i> . São Paulo: University of São Paulo Press, p. 95-150. (Chair: Renato Alves)

	5	May, 09	One civil police officer (station-chief), One military police officer (private)	Discussion: Monjardet, D. "Profissão Policial" ("Police Profession") in: Monjardet, D. (2006) <i>O que Faz a Polícia: Sociologia da Força Pública (What the Police Do: Sociology of the Public Force)</i> . São Paulo: University of São Paulo Press, p. 151-180. (Chair: Viviane Cubas)
	6	May, 23	One civil police officer (station-chief), one military police officer (officer)	Discussion: Monjardet, D. "Profissão Policial" ("Police Profession") in: Monjardet, D. (2006) <i>O que Faz a Polícia: Sociologia da Força Pública (What the Police Do: Sociology of the Public Force)</i> . São Paulo: University of São Paulo Press, p. 181-201. (Chair: Juliana Mota)

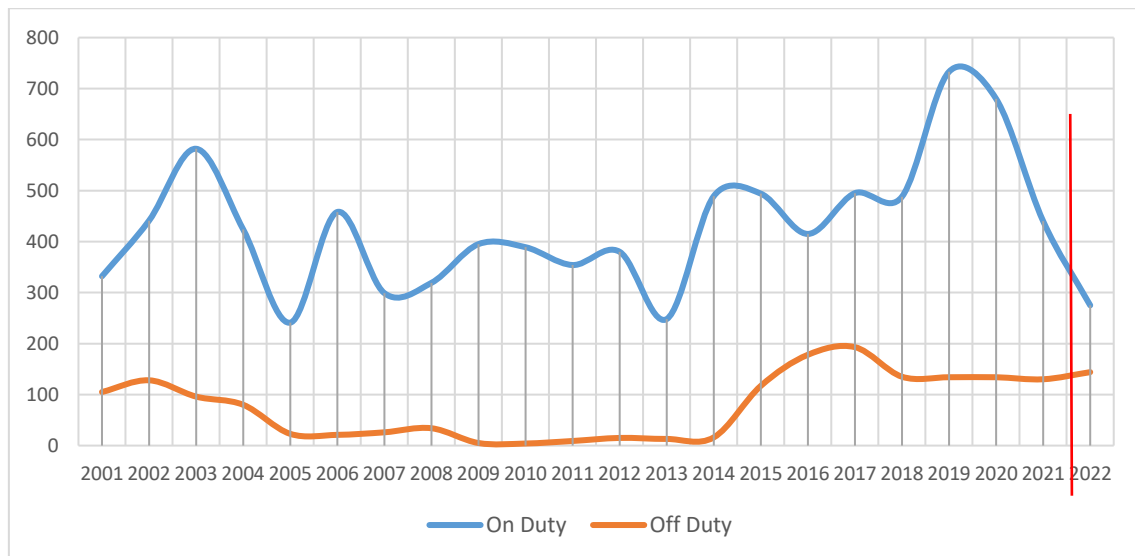
Source: Núcleo de Estudos da Violência (NEV/USP)

LEGITIMACY ANDE POLICE LETHALITY

POLICE LETHALITY: CITIZENS KILLED BY POLICE

Data on the number of deaths resulting from police actions and of deaths of police officers have been updated for 2022, extending the historical data series. In comparison to 2021, the number of people killed as the result of police actions in 2022 continued to decline, from 570 to 419 (-26,5%). Despite the reduction, police lethality remains extremely high and, as in previous years, the Military Police were responsible for most of these deaths, accounting for 91% of them, with 382 of the 543 deaths produced by police. The number of deaths arising from Civil Police actions rose from 27 to 37 cases in the same period (+37%). Officers on duty caused most of deaths (66%): in the Military Police 67% (256/382) of all deaths were on duty and in the Civil Police 51% (19/37). The numbers of deaths caused by police officers off-duty, which since 2018 remained almost stable, rise from 130 (2021) to 144 (2022) (+11%). In comparison to 2021, the number of off-duty deaths rose in 2022 to the both police: in the Military Police, from 120 to 126; and in the Civil Police, from, 10 to 18.

Graph 1. Numbers of Deaths Caused by Police Officers per Year



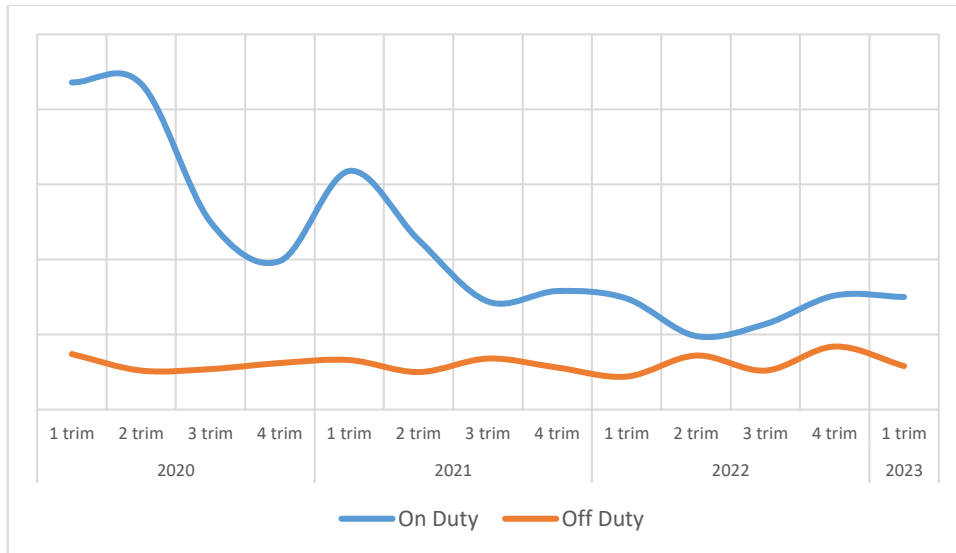
Source: São Paulo Secretariat of Public Security

Conception: Center for the Study of Violence (NEV/USP)

Even before the implementation of the body cameras (2021), the number of deaths resulting from military police activity had already been falling since 2019. However, the deaths declined more sharply after the implementation of the "Olho Vivo" program, which began in July of 2021,

with the adoption 585 bodycams. Throughout 2022, 2,539 news bodycams were added in the first quarter, 2,556 in the second quarter and 1,905 in the fourth quarter. At the end of 2022, there were 7,285 officers wearing bodycams.

Graph 2: Numbers of Deaths Caused by Police Officers per Quarter of Year



Source: São Paulo Secretariat of Public Security

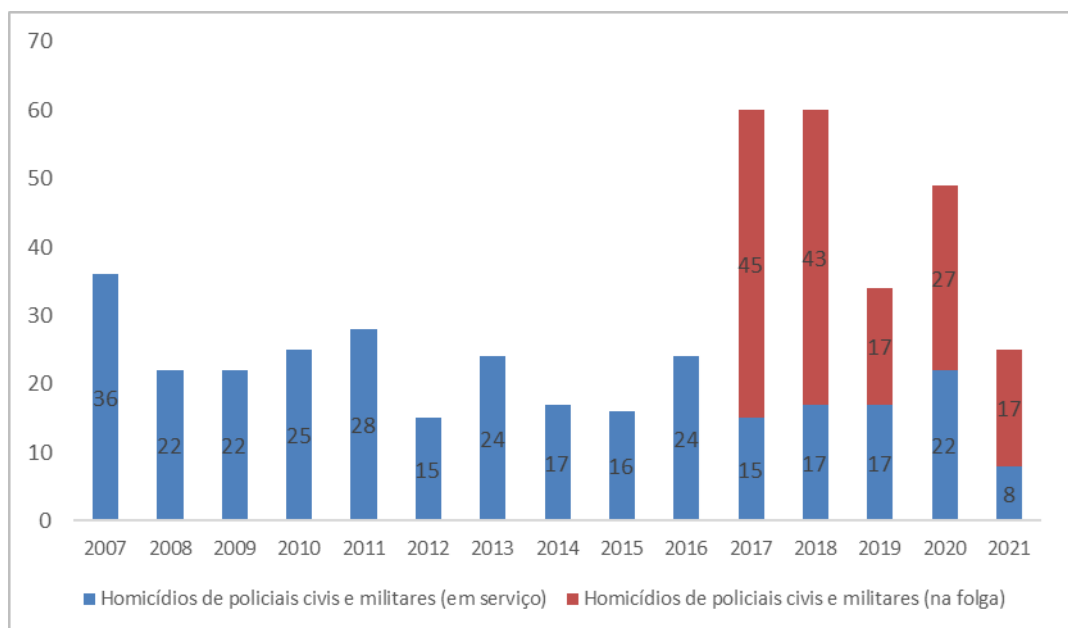
Conception: Center for the Study of Violence (NEV/USP)

After the implementation of body cams, the number of deaths by police on duty falls more sharply. In the third quarter of 2021, when the program of body cams began, the downward movement started in the first quarter is maintained (159; 113 and; 72). However, more than the continuity of the fall, the maintenance of deaths at the similar level in the following two quarters (79 and 74) and the drop in the second quarter of 2022 (49) stand out. Even if evidence to causal relationships is still scarce, it should be noted that in the two first quarters of 2022 over 5,095 police officers began wear body cams. Coincidentally, it was during this period that reached the lowest number of deaths in the series. However, from the second half of 2002, the number of deaths rose again. It goes from 49 to 56 in the third quarter and 76 in the fourth, when another 1,905 body cams were added to the program.

POLICE LETHALITY: POLICE OFFICER DEATHS

Between 2007 and 2021, 308 civil and military police officers from São Paulo were killed in the exercise of their functions. This number, which in itself already is quite alarming, does not represent the larger part of the homicides, which take place during the officers' days off. Between 2017 and 2021 alone, 149 police officers were killed on their days off, while 79 were killed in service, in the same period. However, only as of 2017, the number of deaths occurring on days off began to be publicly disseminated on the São Paulo Secretariat of Public Security's website.

Graph 2: Homicides of civil and military police officers from São Paulo



Source: São Paulo Secretariat of Public Security

Conception: Center for the Study of Violence (NEV/USP)

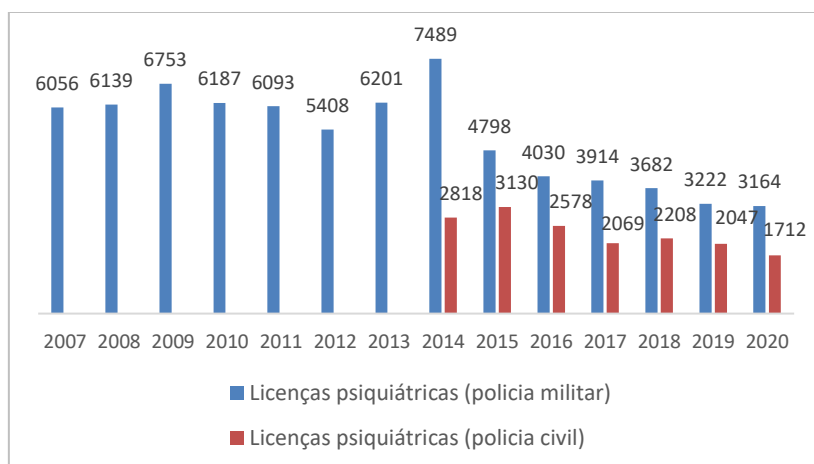
As a result, many police officers already had the experience of having one or more professional colleagues killed by homicide. A research study carried out in 2015 with Brazilian public security professionals revealed that 61,9% of police officers had already lost a close friend by homicide in service, and 70% by homicide occurring on days off (FBSP, 2015). In 2021, another research indicated that 19,7% of the police officers interviewed had already witnessed the death of a colleague while in service (FBSP, 2021). Thus, experiencing the loss of colleagues is another element that encompasses police work in São Paulo and it often helps to reinforce the permanent feeling of threat, whether on work days or rest days.

These agents are not left unscathed by the living experience of the everyday work of the police. Not only in Brazil, but around the world, surveys try to measure the impacts of police work on these agents' lives. They tend to identify and measure the impact of aspects inherent to police work – also known as operational factors – and the aspects related to the organization and conditions of police work – also known as organizational factors. In short, we can emphasize that agents may feel the following impacts, ensuing from their everyday work experience: (i) isolation from other social circles, caused not only by the dynamics of work's organizational processes, but also by the growing feeling of incomprehension from those who are outside the police; (ii) changes in family dynamics, both due to their regular work schedules and the engagement in extra work on their days off, leading these agents to spend little time at home with their families; (iii) impacts on physical and mental health.

PSYCHIATRIC LEAVES

A survey carried out by the online portal Fiquem Sabendo, through the Law on Access to Public Information, has mapped the number of psychiatric leaves granted by the police forces in the past few years, based on the availability of data in each particular institution. The data shows that between 2007 and 2020 73.136 psychiatric leaves were granted in the Military Police and 16.562 in the Civil Police. The number, which is already alarming, is possibly underreported, considering that many police officers do not seek psychological or psychiatric treatment in the institution and that there is a lack of professionals, especially psychiatrists, in both institutions. (OUVIDORIA DE POLÍCIA DE SÃO PAULO [SÃO PAULO POLICE OMBUDSMAN OFFICE], 2019).

Graph 4: Psychiatric leaves granted for civil and military officers from São Paulo



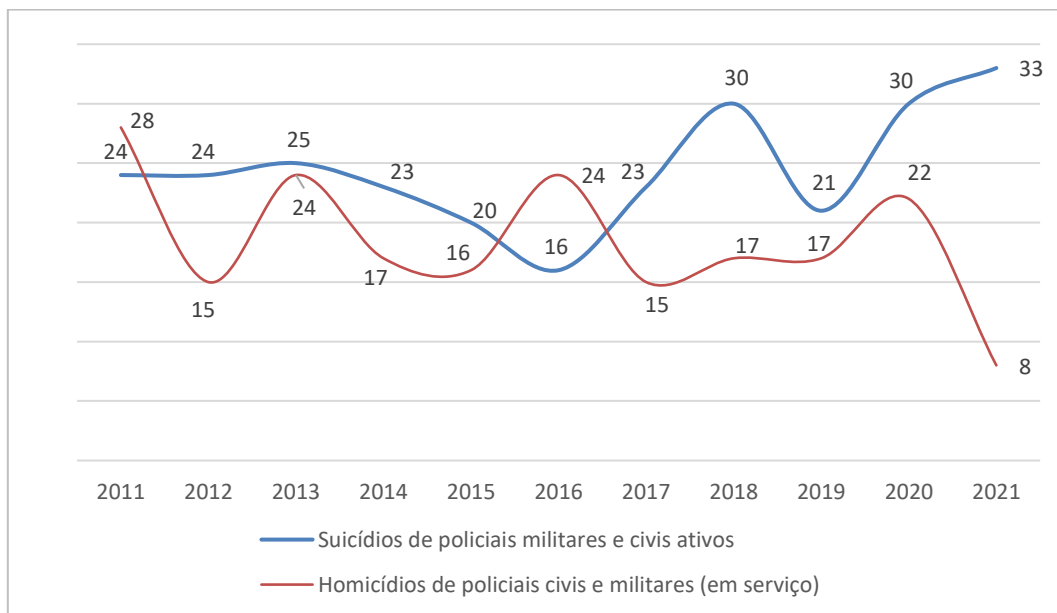
Source: São Paulo Secretariat of Public Security (2021)
 Conception: Center for the Study of Violence (NEV/USP)

If the data on the number of psychiatric leaves granted is already staggering, data on police suicide cases are equally overwhelming. The annual numbers exceed the numbers of homicides occurring on work days.

POLICE OFFICER SUICIDES

Between 2011 and 2021, 269 civil and military police officers from São Paulo were suicide victims. Although we do not have enough data to analyze the causes of each one of these deaths, we know, through previous surveys, that police suicide is a multifactorial phenomenon resulting from individual, social, operational and situational factors (MIRANDA, 2016). It is also known that some elements related to police work may aggravate the risk among this group, namely: (i) easy access to the means, (ii) social isolation, (iii) the warrior ethos drilled into officers from early in their education and training and reinforced on a daily basis, making it difficult for these agents to deal with frustrations or situations outside of their control, and (iv) the exacerbated masculinity that reinforces stigmas around mental health, often deterring agents from exposing their vulnerabilities.

Graph 5: Suicides versus Homicides of civil and military police officers from São Paulo



Source: São Paulo Secretariat of Public Security (SSP-SP)
 Conception: Center for the Study of Violence (NEV/USP)

If the number of leaves already indicates how much these agents may be suffering, the number of suicides also reinforces how existing institutional mechanisms are not enough to protect the agents. There are also accounts from many police officers on the difficulty of obtaining leaves for mental health treatments as, despite the advancements in the past few years, mental illness is still internally seen as an excuse not to work, and as a practice incompatible with the force and commitment expected from a public security professional.

APPROACHING POLICE FORCES

MILITARY POLICE

Research

In the case of the Military Police, the relationship takes place between high command echelons and teaching positions. With the high command strata, which encompasses the General Command of the MO, the relationship is currently stagnant. In this case, it means that part of the research was interrupted as the requests submitted went unanswered.

In June 2021 we submitted a requisition for the application of a questionnaire and the holding of interviews and/or focal groups at the Center for Higher Studies [Centro de Altos Estudos] (CAES) of the MP Barro Branco Academy, the organ responsible for receiving requisitions of this kind. In September of the same year, we requested information about the progress of our requisition and were informed that it had not been delivered due to a “misunderstanding” during a shift change in the CAES command. After we renewed our requisition, hat same month, it was then forwarded to the General Command. In January 2022, the High Command requested we send in more information about the questionnaire used in 2016 and its results, all of which was readily sent. At that point in time, Jair Bolsonaro was president, and in São Paulo, João Dória was governor. Then, in June 2022, during Rodrigo Garcia's administration as governor of São Paulo state, the High Command made a series of enquiries about our requisition, including what would be NEV's counterpart for our research requisition. To this question, the CAES Commanding Officer informed his superiors about the officers' courses that were already being offered (more information below). Since then, we have been informed that CAES is “waiting for the High Command's evaluation”. We continued to regularly request a response, and, in the second fortnight of July 2023, we were informed that authorization had been granted for a new round of research.

EDUCATION

Regarding the MP educational appointments, the relationship has been quite positive. Since our last report, two courses were taught for CAES officials and a third one will take place between next June and July. Each of the courses taught by NEV includes 30 hours of elective classes that compose the training courses offered at the Center for Higher Studies on Security MP Col. Terra of the Barro Branco Academy of the São Paulo State Military Police. The first course was taught between May 31st and June 14th, 2022, as part of the Police Higher Education Course [Curso Superior de Polícia] (CSP), responsible for enabling military police officers, majors and lieutenant colonels to ascend to the ranks of colonels, the higher position in the Military Police. There were 10 sessions, distributed over 5 days, taught by NEV members, and which took place at the university campus. The course's objective was to present officers with concepts and results produced by the NEV/Cepid research study, in order to familiarize them with the themes of legitimacy and procedural justice applied to police practices, in addition to encouraging them to reflect on the applicability of these concepts within their corporation. All the 49 PM officers enrolled at the CSP were interested in taking the course (as they were elective classes). Amongst the students, we welcomed 45 military police officers from the state of São Paulo: 41 majors and 4 lieutenant colonels, as well as two other military police officers from the state of Piauí (two majors) and two from the state of Tocantins (two colonels). As some Brazilian states do not offer courses equivalent to those given at the CSP, a number of officers often travel to São Paulo to take them. In the case of the two colonels from Tocantins, the CSP course is not a prerequisite in their state for officers to move up ranks, but it is mandatory for those who aim at the position of General Commander of Police. As a first experience, we had both positive and negative aspects. Since the group was formed by police officers reaching the height of their careers, most felt comfortable to express themselves in class. Except for very specific topics that were criticized, the themes were generally very well received, especially that of procedural justice. At the end of the instruction course they were asked to complete a course evaluation, and the reactions were very positive, pointing to the quality and importance of the presented research, as well as to the opportunity of getting acquainted with the work carried out at NEV and its researchers. In general, the organization of the course was well evaluated, and so was the language and terms used by the teachers – a language-content gap we had been trying to bridge for quite a while, a sense of distance between the reports and papers produced and the content presented to the police officers.



On site and online classes for police officers

The vast majority declared the knowledge acquired in the course was applicable to their daily working routine and would recommend it to their colleagues. Amongst the critiques, some declared not having learnt anything new in the course and considered many of the themes as customary or standard, or even already encompassed within their policing practices, such as procedural justice itself. Some police officers declared that the POPs, standard operational procedures that guide approach techniques already follow procedural justice criteria. From this perspective, we started to emphasize, in the following classes, that more than a set of techniques, procedural justice means the incorporation of values and principles that should guide police activities, including technique application. In addition to the reports made by students, in our interactions with them, a few things caught our attention. Among the 45 students, all in their 40s, five were women. During the classes, it was possible to notice that these women scarcely voiced their opinions. One particular day they reported “not being comfortable” to participate as the group was essentially masculine. To that, we can add sexist and homophobic jokes unabashedly made by some of the men. In the end, it became clear that, out of the entire group, only about half of the participants were fully attentive to the expositions. One of the students, for example, spent most of the classes playing games on his cell phone. In their interventions, some police officers contributed with very interesting accounts of their careers or of work they had carried out, especially the Piauí officers. There were also students who tended to more simplistic comments, such as “our society does not know how to respect rules”, “people claim for their rights, but circumvent their duties” etc. There were also those who explicitly embodied the defense discourse of the corporation, the same agents who are now occupying political positions in the institution.

The second course took place between November 29th and December 13th, 2022, this time within the Officers Further Training Course (CAO), which enables captains to ascend to the rank of majors. The course had the same format as the previous one, except for one of the classes. The

class on legitimacy and the judiciary branch was substituted for a session in which we aimed at developing the reflection on models of professional police, professional training, and police legitimacy in democracies. This time, we reduced the number of students to create an environment favoring the participation of the most interested officers. The participation involved 25 captains, where three were from the state of Rio de Janeiro and two from Bahia. This group was composed by younger police officers, aged around 30, and included seven women. Most of these participants were more willing to take part in discussions as compared to the previous groups, and the men/women separation, so evident in the previous course, did not repeat itself in this group. They also made more interventions and gained, at certain moments, a more critical perspective of their work and the institution. Again, we received very positive evaluations from students, whereby several of them emphasized the importance of the procedural justice discussion, the possibility of being better informed about NEV, USP, researchers and research results. Amongst the final comments, several suggestions of visits to police units were made, so that researchers can acquire greater familiarity with police work, a point which caught our attention. For some, the results obtained, and analyses presented are not consistent with the organization and the reality of its daily activities.

The third course will be taught between June 27th and July 11th, 2023. This time, we will have a mixed group of 20 students from CSP and CAO. The results will be presented in our next report.

In addition to the courses for MP officers, we made a presentation for the Higher School for Sergeants of the Military Police of the State of São Paulo on December 2nd, 2022, destined for 650 students of the Further Training for Sergeants Course (CAS). The course qualified sergeants to gain career promotions and for exercising the functions of 1st Sergeant. The session was held in the morning and lasted for three hours, at a church located in the neighborhood of Brás, whose headquarters were leased to the Higher School of Sergeants. The presentation was divided into three parts. Initially, we discussed the different forms of obtaining obedience. Afterwards, the concepts of legitimacy and procedural justice were presented, in addition to a summary of the results of the survey conducted with the community. Finally, the concepts of self-legitimacy and internal procedural justice, and the results of the research with police officers were also presented. This was a truly singular experience for us. We had never made presentations for so many people. Seeing that the MP facilities do not comprise an area that can accommodate such large number of people, the activity was held in one of the branches of the Universal Church, a Neo-Pentecostal Evangelical Church with religious activities in police units in the whole country. The rather austere environment, according to our perception, did not interfere in any way with our presentation, apart from one moment, during a break between the first and the second parts

of the presentation, when we let the pastor who had just arrived take the floor. After welcoming us, the pastor took the opportunity to preach and recruit people for the church.

It is important to emphasize that the presentation took place on the last day of the course. In addition to the large number of people, shortness of time and the supposable tiredness of the students at the end of a continuous sequence of activities, there was no participation time for the police officers present. In any case, we viewed it as a great opportunity for the soldiers to at least gain an idea of what we have been working on with the officers.

Aiming at the possibility of offering a course to the soldiers, we started the negotiations with the commanders of the Board of Education and the Board of the Higher School for Soldiers. Both were very receptive to the idea of the course, which aims to offer a few hours of classes as part the courseload of the next training course for soldiers, which should take place in June 2023. The only impediment found so far relates to finding gaps in the soldier's curricular timetable. In contrast to the officers' curriculum, the soldiers' courseload does not include elective disciplines or extra activities. However, the director of the Higher School is committed to allowing for future possibilities so that we may customize the course's content according to the available schedule. Conversations are taking place and we hope to deliver positive news in the next report. We believe it is essential to offer the discussed content to soldiers, after all they are frontmen dedicated to police's main activities and are in daily contact with the population. The possibility of offering this content to police officers still in training would have a profoundly more enriching impact than after their training, both for them and for us.

It is important to emphasize that this is the first time NEV takes part in the curricular structure of the MP courses. More than offering police officers the content developed through our research, this experience has been an invaluable source of observation for us. As the courses are taught, we gain a better understanding of how the police organization functions and learn more about the policing activity, as well as about the police training process, their perceptions about the profession, society and the university.

CIVIL POLICE

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

With Civil Police, the relationship is growing closer. Meetings with the directors of the Police Academy, dr. Coriolano Nogueira Cobra – Acadepol have been held held to carry out a new round of questionnaires at the CP branches and to offer courses to civil police officers. Both the

Academy director and the other coordinators were unanimous about the importance of establishing a partnership for delivering the courses. The idea is to offer these courses to new career recruits who, according to the plan, should begin their training only in 2024. For those who are already working, we began giving presentations as part of the courses aimed at career promotions.

Three presentations were made, all of them online since all courses are offered in this format. The first one, held on April 24th, 2023, at the Specialty Course for Further Training for 3rd Class Chief Police Officers, for 20 chief officers. The second one, which took place on April 25th, 2023, as part of the Specialty Course for Further Training of 3rd Class Clerk Police Officers of the 3rd class, for 22 clerks. The third presentation, on May 17th, 2023, at the Specialty Course for Further Training for 2nd Class Chief Police Officers, group 3, for 26 chief officers. All presentations lasted for three hours, following the same structure of the ones delivered for the MP sergeants. In dealing with online presentations, students' participation is somewhat affected. Some students watch the classes from their workplace, and it is not rare for them to carry on with the activities around them as try to simultaneously watch the actual classes. In the last session, we included questions related to the discussed topics for students to answer, in an attempt to encourage them to manifest themselves. If, despite the format, we do not have the same intensity in terms of interaction with the CPOs as we have had with the MPOs, at least we are able to offer them the information and familiarize them with the discussion and themes studied by NEV.

PARTICIPATION OF POLICE OFFICERS IN THE 2022 ELECTIONS

INTRODUCTION

Since 2014, the number of police officers who run for elective positions has been increasing. In the 2022 election, “police officer” is amongst the professions most alluded to by candidates.

It also significant that police officers are amongst the candidates who most frequently link the positions they hold to their names upon promoting their candidacies.

Since the return to democracy in 1985, the 2022 elections were the ones with largest number of candidates connected to police forces. Amongst the possible explanations for this phenomenon are fear and insecurity experienced by the population; political crisis; media exposure of legal and police operations; political-ideological environment after 2016.

The growing participation of these professionals in electoral processes and the protagonism some of the members of police forces are gaining in politics has led NEV/USP to aim at deepening the knowledge on this phenomenon.

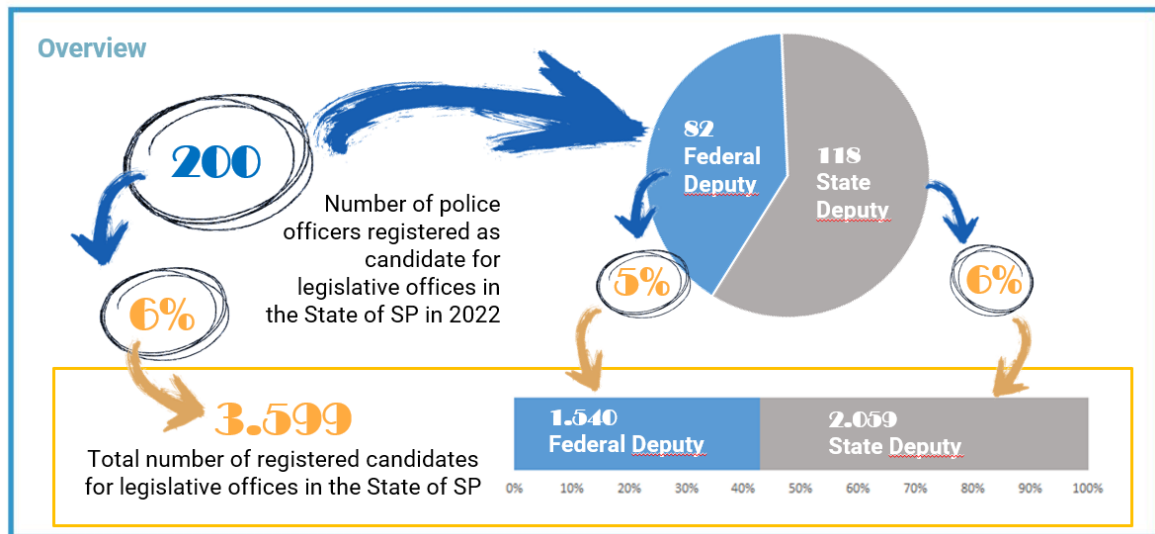
Below, we present some of the systematized information for the state of São Paulo, which enables us to outline the profile of these police officers.

METHODOLOGY

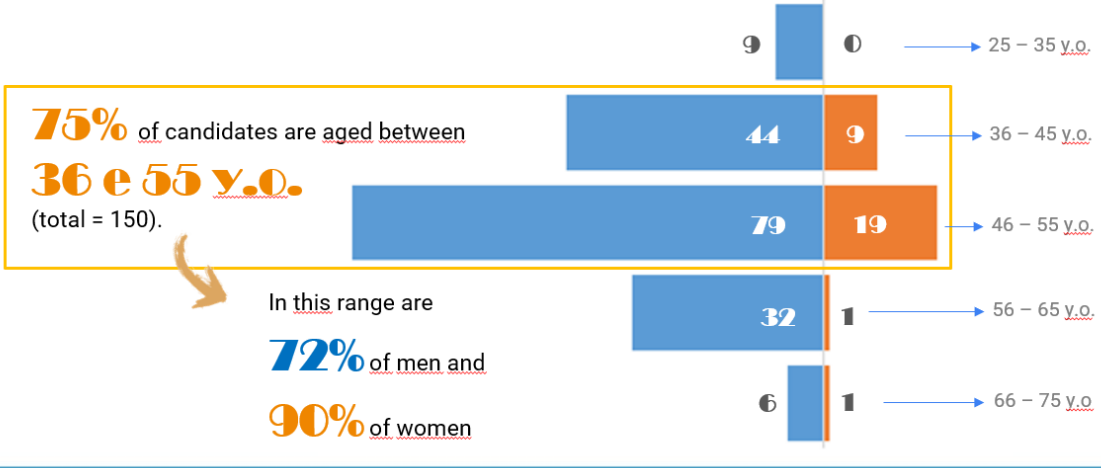
The main source of research was the Superior Electoral Court's (TSE) website. More specifically, the database of the registered candidacies for this year's election. (Consultation based on year 2022).

In the data bank consultation, the inclusion criteria were a) candidates who declared professional activities related to “police” and “firefighter” functions, and b) candidates from the state of São Paulo.

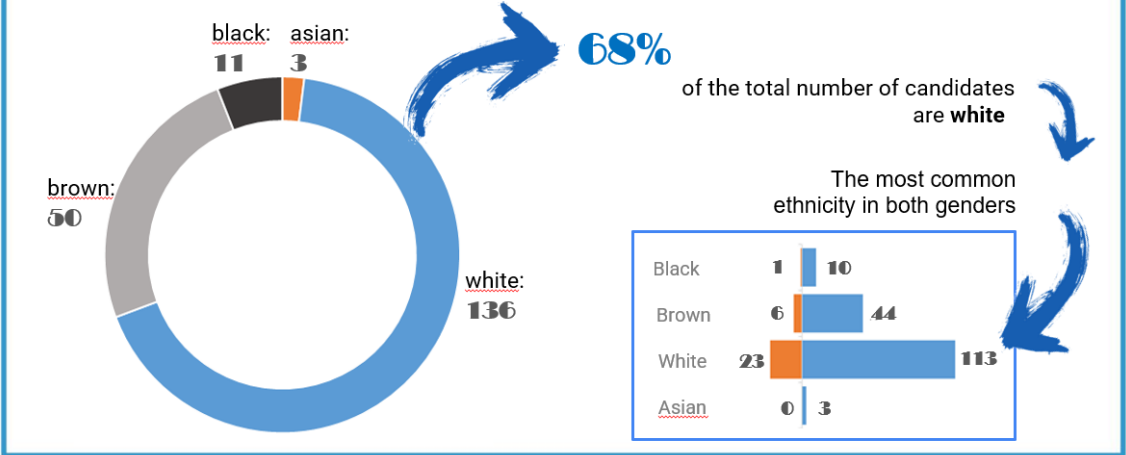
The exclusion criteria were a) civil firefighters; b) members of the Armed Forces/Army.



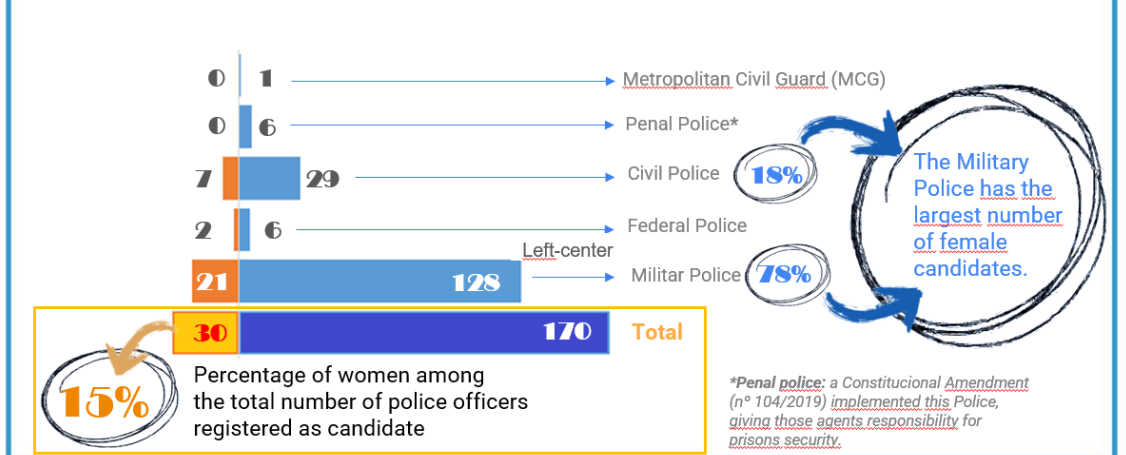
Profile: Age



Profile: Ethnic Group

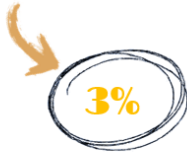


Profile: Police Forces and Gender

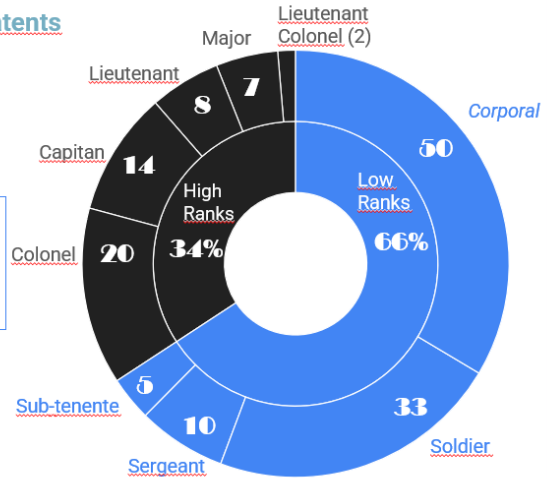


Candidates from the Military Police Force X Patents

Of the **149** candidates from Military Police, **4** are from the **Fire Department**



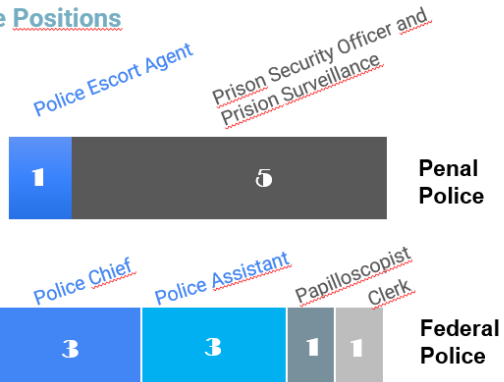
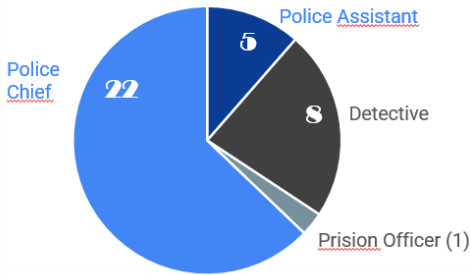
56% are in active
34% are in reserve (39) or inactive (12)
9% no information



Candidates from the Other Police Forcers X Police Positions

Of the **36** candidates from Civis Police

69% are in active
11% retired
20% no information

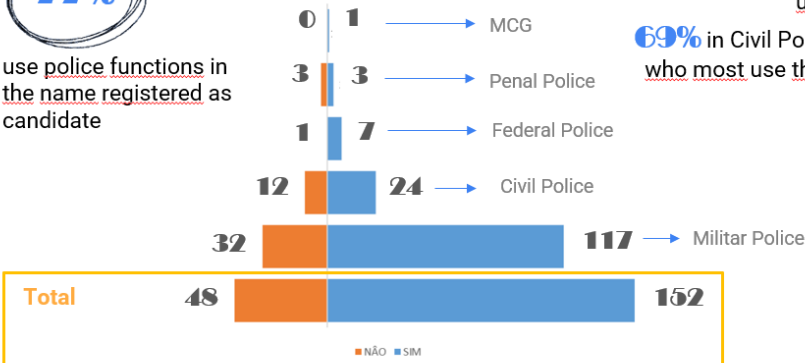


Name in Electoral Registers

Das polícias com mais candidatos, mencionam o cargo no nome:



use police functions in the name registered as candidate

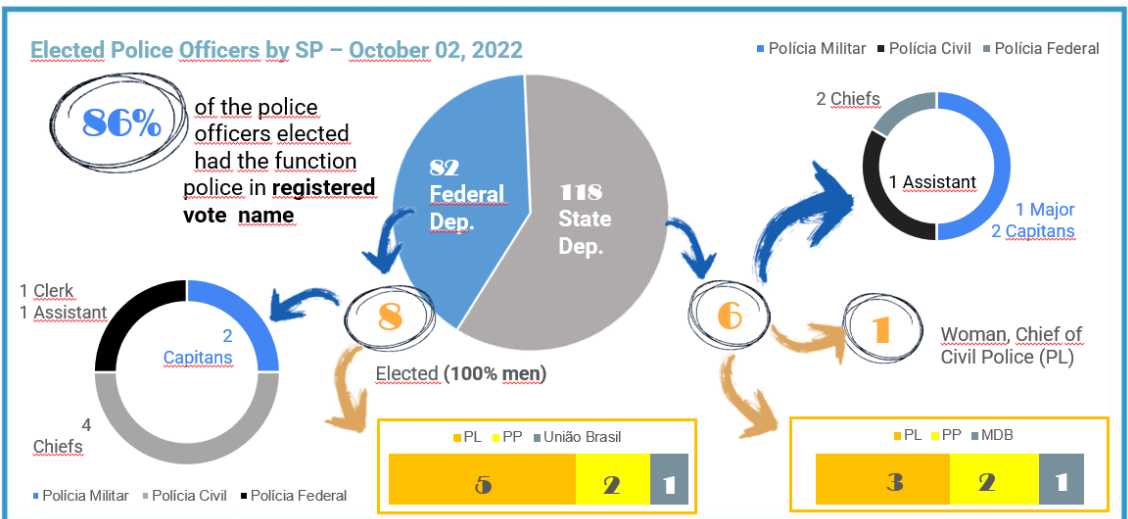
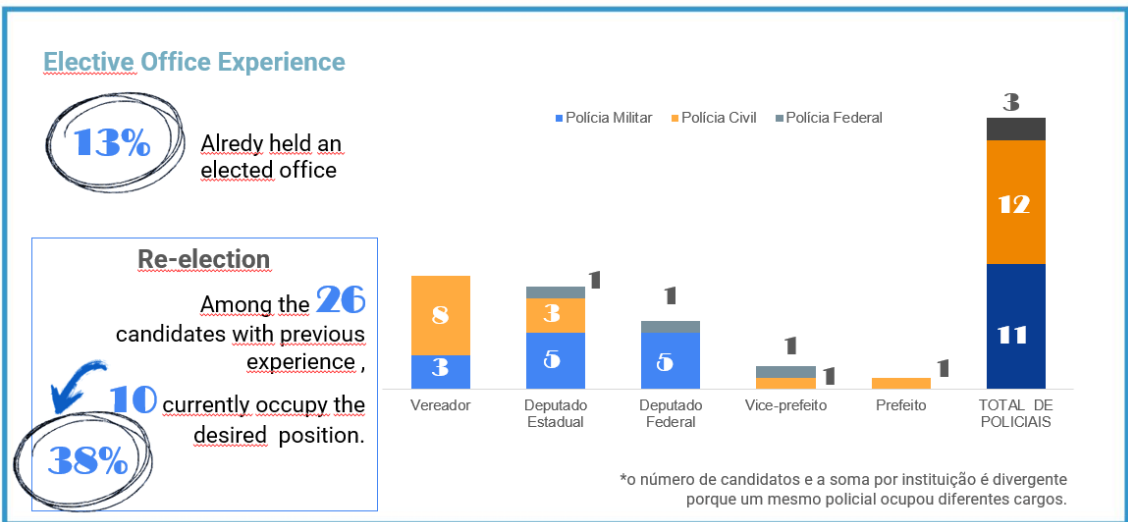
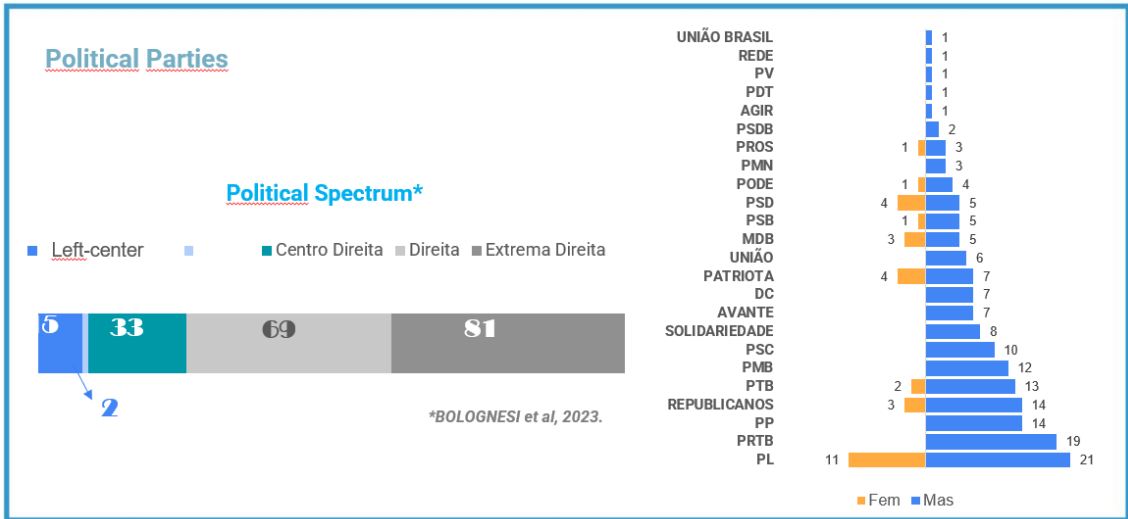


79% in Militar Police: the patente is mainly used by **High Ranks**

69% in Civil Police: **Chiefs** are the nos who most use the position in their electoral name

The most mentioned patente/positions are:

- ✓ Sergeant: **26**
- ✓ Corporal: **25**
- ✓ Chief: **24**
- ✓ Colonel: **20**



2A.5. PARTNERSHIPS

SÃO PAULO'S MILITARY POLICE:

1. Meetings to advance collaborations were held with different groups within the Military Police:

July 13th 2022 – meeting with the Commanding Officers of the Higher School of Sergeants of the MP/SP. We presented the format of the previously applied course to officials and discussed the possibility of carrying out something similar with the sergeants. Due to the curricular timetable without vacant spots for elective classes, we agreed on a three-hour presentation for the sergeant students who were at the end of their training.

August 1st, 2022 – meeting with Commanding Officers of the School of Sergeants at NEV/USP to agree on details regarding the presentation for the sergeants.

April 27th, 2023 – meeting with the Board of Education and Research of the Barro Branco Academy of the MP/SP, Col. Marco Antonio, in order to introduce ourselves and the course taught to officials and to the referred commander, so that he may give us guidance regarding the viability of developing a similar course for the soldiers.

May 18th, 2023 – meeting with the Commander of the Higher School of Soldiers of the MP/SP, Col. Helio. This meeting was carried out after our conversation with Col. Marco Antonio. In this meeting, we introduce ourselves, the project developed by NEV/USP and the course taught to the officials. The commander expressed complete support to the inclusion of disciplines from our course in the soldiers training program. The possibilities are being discussed for possible implementation with a new group of students.

2. Other events related to the Military Police:

November 30th, 2022 – solemnity event of the Board of Communitarian Police and Human Rights anniversary and granting of the “Medal for Communitarian Medal” held at the COPOM auditorium.

December 20th, 2022 – meeting with Lieutenant Colonel Souza at NEV/USP facilities. Meeting with an old partner of NEV's activities with the MP who, at that point in time, had recently joined the Reserve. We discussed issues related to the police and the possibilities of giving continuity to the partnership.

February 2nd, 2023 – graduation ceremony of the Professional Master's Degree in Political Sciences of Security and Public Order at the Center for Higher Studies of the Barro Branco Academy of the MP, held at the Palácio dos Bandeirantes, headquarters of the state government.

SÃO PAULO'S CIVIL POLICE:

1. Meetings to advance collaborations were held with different groups within the Civil Police:

March 14th, 2023 – meeting with the Director of Acadepol, Marcia Ruiz, to discuss the possibility of developing a course for the civil police officers in the same format of the course offered to the military police officers. This meeting was scheduled with the help of Osvaldo Evangelista, Chief Police Officer who participates in our Public Security Discussion Group.

March 22nd, 2023 – meeting with the Director of Acadepol, Marcia Ruiz, and secretaries of Acadepol, Arlindo Negrão (Secretariat of Complementary Courses, Research and Support to Scientific Production), Ana Lúcia Guimarães Junqueira (CSP), Eduardo Paglione (Secretariat of Public Procurements), Marcia Giudice (Secretariat of Interior Coordination and Control), Anderson Gianpaoli (Secretariat of Training Courses), Rafael Marconi (Assistant of the Secretary of Training Courses).

SHEFFIELD HALLAM UNIVERSITY (UK)

March 22nd, 2023 – online meeting with Sheffield Hallam University (SHU) members. Participants: Sital Dhillon (Head of Department of Law & Criminology, Director of the Helena Kennedy Centre for International Justice), Craig Paterson (principal lecture, Department of Law and Criminology), and Luciano Bottini (Helena Kennedy Centre for Human Rights and Social Justice of SHU). In this meeting, we confirmed a program of academic activities to be carried out as a partnership between NEV/USP and the Department of Criminology of the British University. The activities will consist of an online seminar, to take place in September, and, subsequently, a visit of NEV's researchers to SHU, followed by a visit of SHU members to NEV. The joint work will focus on the challenges of police training for democratic policing. Within this theme, we will discuss human rights, procedural justice and legitimacy; the use of technologies in police work (especially body cams) and working conditions and mental health of police officers.

RESEARCH COMMITTEE FOR THE SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH AND ILLNESS NETWORK

(INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION)

The Research Committee for the Sociology of Health and Illness (RC49) is part of the International Sociological Association. For the online Congress, held in February 2021, RC49 offered memberships to young scholars from developing economies. Dr Fernanda Cruz has submitted an abstract about Police Suicide to this RC and was offered one of these memberships. At the Congress, besides academic sessions, RC49 promoted a business meeting to reinforce members'

networks. Then, they offered a full ISA membership for junior researchers to join the RC activities. RC49 is sharing working papers and research findings in online fora hosted on Research Gate and LinkedIn. Next steps include hosting a virtual seminar for PhD students in the second semester. RC49 also expects that members submit papers to the upcoming RC49 sessions at the 20th ISA World Congress of Sociology in Melbourne, planned for July 2022.

2A.6. CHALLENGES

Our main challenge will be to maintain training activities and to carry out a new round of questionnaires or qualitative collection with military police officers. As of January 2023, many changes have taken place since the state governor Tarcísio de Freitas took office. Amongst the measures adopted by him in the public security area, one of the most controversial was the appointment of Guilherme Derrite as Secretary for Public Security. The 28-year-old Military Police Reserve Captain completed his mandate as state representative at the São Paulo Legislative Assembly between 2018-2022, and was elected federal deputy in 2022. As a politician aligned with Bolsonaro, the captain's appointment gave rise to controversy in and outside police institutions. External critiques are based on the fact that he has almost no experience in public security management. He used to be a MP lieutenant and was promoted to captain by passing automatically into the Reserve with his election as state representative. External critiques also centered on how his connection to the MP undermined the absolutely necessary approximation between Civil and Military Polices. Internal critiques approached the discomfort between high rank officials (colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors) at becoming subordinates of a low rank official. The main issue is that his entrance as secretary impacted several strategic command positions of the MP. Persons from the same political alignment as his started to occupy positions at the Secretariat for Public Security and in the MP High Command. The current General Commander, in a speech at a captains' graduation, clearly stated his understanding of police work as a fight against crime. Coincidentally or not, the colonel responsible for the whole study and implementation of the bodycams project requested to join the Reserve, leaving the country and settling abroad. Another colonel, responsible for the MP's training department and one of the people who worked intensely for the approximation between MP and NEV, also joined the Reserve. In his place, a colonel with a completely different "line of work" (according to the words of police officers working at the training department) was appointed. An off record but trustworthy source reported having heard that the Secretariat of Security was not willing to authorize research requests made by people considered to be enemies of the police (in this case, they refer to this Cepid's coordinator). In this context, we do not know for sure if we will still be

able to continue the outlined activities. From our part, we will continue to try to maintain the partnership, and even to expand it.

In its turn, Civil Police does not seem to have been as affected as the MP. At least vis-à-vis the Police Academy, which is our main point of contact, and continues to be commanded by highly qualified people, with a very modern and legalist perspective of police work. Also, the fact that this management profile is more readily found amongst civil police officers has caught our attention. Amongst military police officers, they are much rarer. In this much more favorable context, we are in negotiation for the application of a new survey, at an amplified scale, and we have already started the educational-related activities.

2A.7. NEXT STEPS

The following activities are planned for the next period:

- To continue the analysis of the quantitative data already collected, aiming to extend analyses that combine the police and audience legitimacy data. These analyses have been shared in papers published in national and international journals.
- Seek authorization from the command of the Military Police to continue the research.
- Surveys of police officers
- Production of guidance on the collection of qualitative data
- Organizing and collecting qualitative data/focus groups from police agents
- The Public Security Discussion Group will continue discussions
- Monitoring police officers elected deputies for state and federal Chamber of Deputies
- The partnership with Sheffield Hallam University

2B. JUDICIARY

2B.1. PROJECT SUMMARY

The research focused on the legitimacy of the Judiciary has as its main aim to analyze how the magistrates themselves see their authority and to what measure this understanding is related to the contact with the population, the relation with their peers and instances of internal control of the legal system. Following the central discussions of CEPID/FAPESP, it is understood that the judge's perception about their legitimacy is fundamental for the legitimacy of the institution. For this, the research is being developed in three stages. The first looked to analyze the judges' perception about their internal authority and legitimacy. For this phase, qualitative interviews were conducted with judges who work in different areas of law. The analysis of these interviews allowed us to advance to a second stage of the research, which consisted of observing the interactions established between those who participate in custody hearings. Field research made it possible to deepen the analysis on the construction of the authority of judges, based on their views and interactions with other operators of the law. The third stage of the research – currently being developed - deepens the discussion on the internal authority relations of the judiciary, considering the importance of the different audiences (public, peers, superiors) for the construction of the judges' legitimacy. We seek to explore to what extent the exercise of judicial authority is also related to the expectations of peers, above all superiors, and the possible consequences of non-compliance with these expectations. The investigation involves mapping and analyzing the hierarchical structure and control procedures of the judiciary, particularly in the State of São Paulo, and carrying out case studies of administrative procedures. For this, a database was built based on news of cases involving complaints against magistrates.

2B.2. PREVIOUS PROJECT SUMMARY

According to the previous report, amongst the activities to be carried out were: a) deepen the analysis on the theme of self-legitimacy, internal control and independence of judges, especially with regards to the Corregedorias do Tribunal de Justiça de São Paulo and the Conselho Nacional de Justiça; b) deepen analysis on the issue of judges' productivity, based on demands for efficiency measured by numbers, and how much this affects their legitimacy; c) finalize the analysis of the "Justice" part of the Survey carried out with the population and prepare an article for submission to a scientific journal; d) participate in scientific congresses (47th ANPOCS Annual

Meeting). The proposals have advanced and we are in the analysis phase of the database of news articles about magistrates who are answering to disciplinary administrative procedures.

2B.3. SUMMARY OF RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

In the CEPID-NEV 2022-2023 report, we stated that we would advance in the analysis of the Corregedorias do Tribunal de Justiça de São Paulo and of the Conselho Nacional de Justiça to better understand the internal relations within the Judiciary and to what extent they impact in their own production of legitimacy. We invested in the refinement of the bibliographic revision on the theme of control of the Judiciary, independence of the judges and self-legitimacy. This reflection resulted in two work proposals sent to scientific congresses. The first was the paper *Controle interno do Poder judiciário e legitimidade: o papel das Corregedorias*, presented at the 46th Annual ANPOCS Meeting², at the ST41: Democratic controls: institutions, actors and processes. The second paper, *Internal control of the judiciary and (self) legitimacy: the role of internal and external affairs departments in Brazil* will be presented at the LSA 2023 Annual Meeting in June 2023.

In addition to the theme of internal control, we also advanced on the subject of judges' productivity, analyzing the judges' perception on facing demands for efficiency in numbers and how much this impacts on their legitimacy, based on the interviews carried out in the first stage of the research. The analysis resulted in two works. The first was the paper *"Juiz cuspidor de sentença": a produtividade judicial e a autolegitimidade dos magistrados* presented at the 46th Annual Meeting of ANPOCS, at the ST49: Legal institutions, actors and practices: mobilizations, strategies and meanings around the law. The second paper *"Juiz vagabundo é um pecado mortal": o gerenciamento da produtividade de magistrados em São Paulo* will be presented at the 21st Brazilian Congress of Sociology, in the GT17 Sociology of Law. A new version of the first paper incorporating the suggestions and comments made at ANPOCS will be submitted for publication soon.

We participated in all the scientific congresses specified in the previous CEPID report, having researcher Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus, from NEV-USP, as a co-author with researchers Fabio Toledo and Ana Luiza Bandeira from FGV-Direito having received honorable mention from the Lia Zanotta Machado Prize in Human Rights for the paper enrolled in the 46th Annual ANPOCS Meeting in October 2022. The prize winning text *Violência na apreensão em flagrante e a*

² Available at: <http://www.anpocs.com/index.php/concurso-premio-em-direitos-humanos/2697-edital-2022-premio-em-direitos-humanos>. Accessed on 12th May 2023.

dicotomia do sistema: uma discussão sobre as oitivas informais de adolescentes e as audiências de custódia was submitted to the Journal *Direito e Práxis* and accepted for publication.

In relation to the publication of articles, in 2022 two articles were published as a result of papers presented in Scientific Congresses. The first was the text *Conflitos e confluências entre a polícia e o Judiciário nos estudos publicados entre 2011 e 2021*, published in the Journal *Dilemas IFCS-UFRJ*, written by researchers Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus and Fernanda Cruz (Jesus and Cruz, 2022), and which had been presented at the 20th Brazilian Sociology Congress in 2021. The second was the text *Refletindo sobre o trabalho de campo no Judiciário: quando a realização da pesquisa se torna um dado*, published in the *Revista Latinoamericana de Metodología de las Ciencias Sociales*. The article was the result of a paper presented at the VII National Meeting of Anthropology of Law in 2021.

In addition to these stages, the Judiciary axis has sought to build joint reflections with other CEPID-NEV-USP research axes. One of these connections corresponded to the analysis of data from the Community axis corresponding to the “Justice” part of the Survey carried out with the population of São Paulo. The proposal is to understand how the population perceives the Judiciary and to what extent this perception reflects experiences of contact with institutions of justice or not, as well as other possible analysis on the legitimacy of the Judiciary. Another connection that has been made concerns the public image of the Judiciary and social networks, carried out in conjunction with the axis *Analysis of social representations and discourses of public security, violence, human rights and democracy*.

The aim of the reflections developed from this partnership is to carry out a discussion with regards to the legitimacy and the impact of the action of members of the legal system on social networks. A first work resulted from the analysis of the performance of Ministers of the Federal Supreme Court (STF) on social networks, seeking to understand what type of content was posted and what the profile of these actors in these virtual spaces was. The article was accepted and will be published in the Dossier “Digital Sociology and its reflections” in *Plural – a Journal of Social Sciences of the University of São Paulo*. A work related to this discussion will also be presented at the 21st Brazilian Congress of Sociology in 2023, at GT16 Sociologia Digital.

2B.4. SYNTHESIS OF THE MAIN RESULTS OBTAINED AND OBSTACLES ENCOUNTERED IN THE PERIOD

INTERNAL AUTHORITY RELATIONS IN THE JUDICIARY

With the objective of making progress in the analysis of these aspects and, considering the difficulty of accessing more detailed data regarding complaints that reach the internal affairs departments, we decided to build two databases. The first has been constructed from news published on the Electronic Magazine *Consultor Jurídico* (ConJur) website, focused on reports on Justice, the Judiciary and Brazilian Law. The Database corresponds to the period from 2013 to 2022, with 262 cases of magistrates from various courts of justice in the country.

On building the first database, we collected information on the type of complaint, state of the federation, position of the accused magistrate, progress of the case and possible consequences/penalties. This database will make it possible to analyze in more depth the flow of verification of these cases, who makes the complaint, who is punished or not, what type of punishment they receive, amongst other information. One of the purposes of analyzing this database is to compare the paths taken by the complaint and the outcomes of different types of cases. As indicated in the literature review, there is a discussion limited to the dynamics of the criminal sphere on the exercise of control over the performance of judges in the application of penalties. One of the aspects that we will investigate with the database is whether there are particularities in the different areas of law and what are the characteristics of the cases in which the object of questioning is the content of the decisions.

In a first attempt to classify cases by type, we arrived at twelve categories: (1) Productivity (cases of judges who answer to procedures due to low productivity, slow rate of work and size of the case files), (2) public manifestation (exhibition of personal, political or party-political opinion in a public manner - at events, social networks, interviews, etc.), (3) sale of sentence (indication or confirmation of sale of sentences), (4) negligence (deliberate action or inaction that contradicts what should be done in their work, except what is linked to productivity), (5) prevarication (becoming aware of an irregular action and not acting), (6) performing another activity (accumulation of functions other than teaching), (7) theft and other crimes (subtraction of objects from work, illegal activities other than prevarication), (8) personal or third-party favoritism (interference in a process so that its result benefits a specific person - individual or legal entity), (9) internal posture (lack of ethics, harassment, disrespectful treatment of employees, lawyers, peers, parties), (10) external posture (lack of ethics, harassment, disrespectful treatment of those

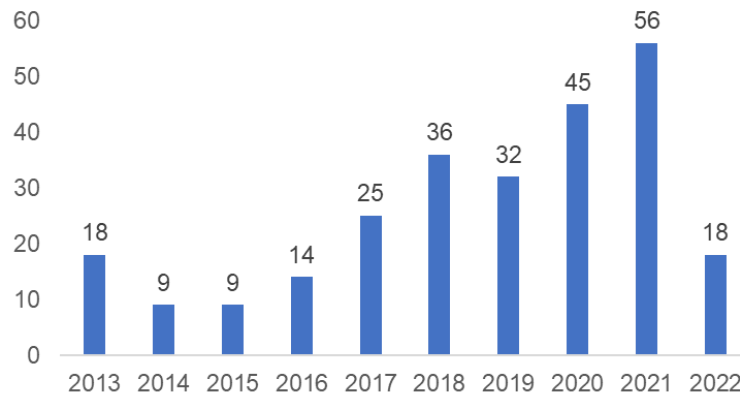
outside of work), (11) content of the decision (allegation of partiality, decisions that differ from the standard) and (12) others (cases not included in the categories above).

The second database will be built from the cases analyzed and judged by the Special Body of the Court of Justice of São Paulo (TJSP), responsible for investigating complaints against state judges. The TJSP has made the recordings of hearings by this body available on its website since 2008. The proposal is to watch these recordings and collect the cases referring to judges who are answering to some type of procedure with the Internal Affairs over a specific period. Observing the hearings will make it possible to analyze in more detail how the cases are judged, what are the arguments and grounds used to archive or punish them, as well as to understand the dynamics of the operation of this body. For this analysis we will use the same set of categories developed for the news database in order to compare the judgment of different types of cases. Once the two databases are complete, we will also try to cross them in order to complement the information referring to the same cases. As the videos are accessible to the public, it is expected that we will find a large number of cases judged in the news database. If this hypothesis is not confirmed, an evaluation of the cases by their categories will help to understand in part the journalistic coverage choices.

The preliminary analysis of the data collected indicates the possibilities of deepening the analysis with regards to the theme of legitimacy and self-legitimacy of the magistrates having as a reference the relations between the peers and the instances of correction. We believe that our research can contribute to the field, bringing original, not yet analyzed data to the literature. We present, next, some data we were able to generate from the database of news articles and which already indicate interesting findings to be analyzed by the research.

Graph 6 shows the number of news articles collected year by year, in the period corresponding to the research scope (2013-2022). We can see that there is a greater number of articles collected in the years of 2018 (36), 2020 (45) and 2021 (56). As our source was the news published about the complaints filed against magistrates, it is not possible to state that this data corresponds to the number of cases effectively followed up by the internal affairs departments of the justice system, whether at state or federal level. Even so, the concentration of news pieces in these years should be better investigated.

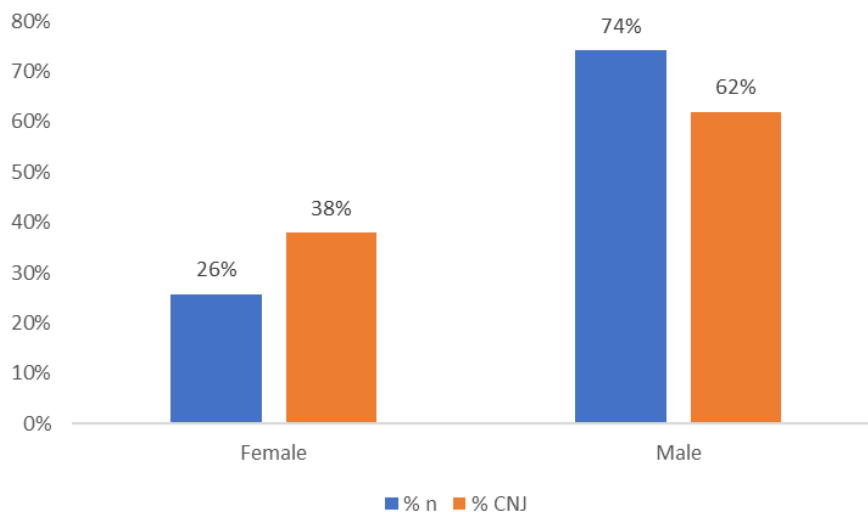
Graph 6: Articles collected by year



Source: Data base elaborated by the authors (2023)

A second relevant piece of data concerns the gender of magistrates who answer to disciplinary administrative procedures within the scope of the internal affairs departments of the justice system. In order for this aspect to be better analyzed, we compared data referring to gender from our database with data from the Justice in Numbers Report, produced by the CNJ (BRASIL, 2022). According to Graph 7, our database presented 26% of cases involving female judges and 74% of them involving male judges. When we compare this data with CNJ's research on the representation of judges based on gender, we see that 38% are women and 62% are men in the judiciary. This data allows us to infer that men seem to answer to more disciplinary administrative procedures than women.

Graph 7: Gender of the Sample

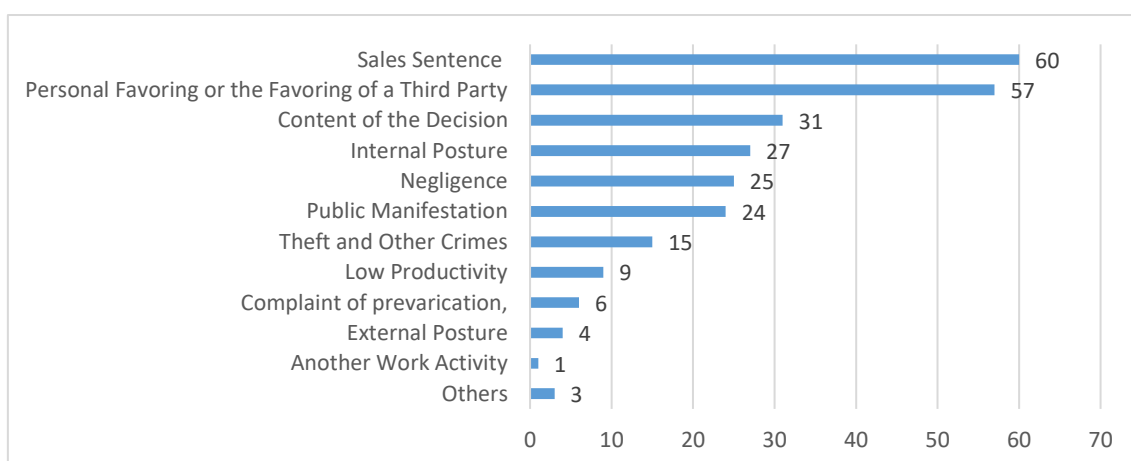


Source: Database elaborated by the authors (2023) and CNJ (2008).

The literature that studies gender and the judiciary has indicated that the justice system is majoritarily masculine. Women are the majority studying Law at universities, but they continue to find it hard to access positions that are more hierarchically relevant. When it comes to administrative procedures, there are not yet systematized academic discussions. Looking to contribute to the academic debate, research carried out by one of the scholars of Iniciação Científica is precisely to analyze if there are differences in the investigation and judgment of disciplinary administrative procedures between male and female magistrates.

Another piece of data resultant of our database is related to the type of complaint identified in the action against the magistrate. Graph 3 shows that the category sales sentence appears as one of the most frequent complaints made against magistrates, with 60 cases. In second place comes personal favoring or the favoring of a third party, with 57 cases. Next, are the cases where the magistrate is denounced due to the content of the decision, with 31 cases. Following this, we have 27 cases of complaints motivated by internal posture, 25 due to negligence and 24 for public demonstrations. There is an interest in deepening the analysis regarding cases of negligence and public demonstrations because they are situations in which the legitimacy of the judiciary seems to be questioned by the actors of the system themselves. In the case of public demonstrations, in some cases, there is a political element that seems to be on the rise in recent years. In 15 cases, the magistrates were accused of committing crimes other than prevarication and sale of sentences. In 9 cases, there is a complaint regarding low productivity. In 6 cases there was a complaint of prevarication, in 4 cases of external posture, and of exercising another work activity and 3 that we classified as others.

Graph 8: Articles collected according to their category



Source: Database elaborated by the authors (2023).

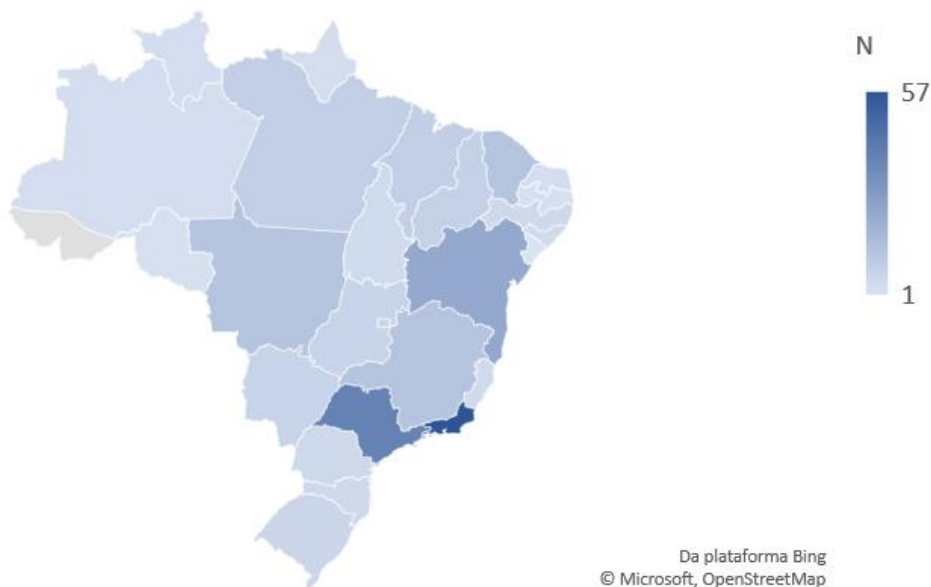
Table 13: Articles collected according to Federative Unit

Federative Unit (UF)	N
Alagoas	4
Amapá	3
Amazonas	3
Bahia	24
Ceará	13
Distrito Federal	6
Espírito Santo	4
Goiás	7
Maranhão	9
Mato Grosso	13
Mato Grosso do Sul	7
Minas Gerais	13
Pará	9
Paraíba	2
Paraná	5
Pernambuco	5
Piauí	8
Rio de Janeiro	57
Rio Grande do Norte	3
Rio Grande do Sul	6
Rondônia	2
Roraima	3
Santa Catarina	5
São Paulo	39
Sergipe	1
Tocantins	4

TRF1	1
TRF2	1
No information	5
General Total	262

Table 1 shows the state of the federation to which the complaints refer. In the period researched, most complaints had as their origin Rio de Janeiro with 57 complaints, followed by São Paulo with 39 complaints. According to the CNJ, the Judiciary in São Paulo is the largest in Brazil, which would lead to the hypothesis that most of the complaints would come from that state, which is not confirmed by the news articles database. Outside the Southeast region, the state with the most complaints is Bahia, with 24. Complaints related to federal regional courts represent only 2 cases. The analysis of this data by region and a comparison with the number of acting judges can help to better understand the distribution of complaints.

Map 1: News articles collected by UF



We are still in the data systematization phase, one of which is the outcome of disciplinary administrative procedures. We intend to understand which are the most penalized cases, what are the main arguments mobilized in these situations and if they indicate patterns of conduct

expected from those who are a part of the justice system, whose role and exemplarity are punctuated as central to the maintenance and recognition of the legitimacy of the Judiciary.

PRODUCTIVITY AND LEGITIMACY OF THE JUDICIARY

As already indicated in this report, one of the concerns of the team responsible for the Judiciary is the relation between the productivity of judges and the legitimacy of the Judiciary. The Judiciary is commonly characterized by the population as an expensive and slow power and a number of attempts to reform it have already been put in place to deal with this issue. The aim of the team's reflection on productivity does not include the evaluation of the success or otherwise of the reform proposals, but on how judges welcome the imposition of productivity goals and whether they are the reason for changes in the daily work of these civil servants. We also seek to understand whether these changes impact their perceptions of their own authority and legitimacy.

In Brazil, the research by Silva (2020) highlights the theme. The author carried out a survey with the judges to understand the perception and the behaviors of the magistrates in view of the predominance of the adoption of management mechanisms in their ordinary activities. The collected data indicate two positions among the judges. The first in which they incorporated the discourse of improving justice by promoting management activities, and the other in which they perceive managerial rationality as reducing all the complexity corresponding to judicial work, compressing the magistrate into the role of "judicial manager" (idem, p.119).

In the scope of the research, we turned back to the interviews of the first phase, carried out with 19 judges working in the capital of São Paulo. The interview script consisted of 26 questions, including several questions about the daily work, the relationship with peers, superiors and with governance and control bodies. The theme of productivity appeared mainly in the answers to the questions about the daily work, about what is valued in the Judiciary and in the evaluation of the activities of the control bodies, be they internal affairs or the National Council of Justice itself.

The magistrates who were interviewed stated that they made adaptations to their daily work in order to adapt themselves to the demands of productivity. The main measure cited by them was the total suppression or reduction of the length of the time of the hearing, which appears as the main obstacle to the speed of the process. In criminal courts, judges seek to hold as many hearings as possible in the same day, all with reduced size and with little or no time for interaction between them and those being investigated. In the civil courts, hearings are suppressed and the progress of the process is perceived by the documents attached to it. In both cases, the

interviewees admit that there is some loss in substantive terms, but they do not specify what it would be and what the impacts are for those under jurisdiction, something that should be the subject of future research.

As for the relationship between productivity goals and judges' self-legitimacy, we understand that among the interviewees it seems to be weak. The initial hypothesis was that the modification of daily work could cause a sense of loss of authority and, consequently, of legitimacy. However, in the interviews, the magistrates' legitimacy appeared to be related to the content of the decisions and not to the process for reaching them. In other words, they feel that the processes through which they make decisions have been modified, but these factors do not necessarily jeopardize their authority and autonomy since they would not impose a specific decision.

We still believe that more precise analysis needs to be done about the theme, above all with other data apart from the interviews. Our proposal is to deepen the theme from the news database built in the current phase of the research, highlighting the complaints about productivity, seeking to understand how this type of complaint appears in cases that are processed in the Internal Affairs of the justice system. We will also pay special attention to cases judged by the special body of the Court of Justice of São Paulo to understand the court's productivity parameters, how cases about productivity are decided and whether productivity is a secondary issue in other cases and whether it worsens or not the status of judges in administrative proceedings.

MAGISTRATES ON SOCIAL NETWORKS

The increasing exposure of members of the Judiciary on the media, especially on digital media, has generated several debates. Meanwhile, internal bodies such as the National Council of Justice (CNJ) and the Federal Supreme Court (STF) are questioning the use of social networks by magistrates, as well as there being concerns about compromising the public image of the Supreme Court, which raises a debate about how much this can impact the legitimacy of the Judiciary in the eyes of the population.

The research "Building Democracy Daily: Human Rights, Violence and Institutional Truth", developed by the Núcleo de Estudos da Violência, raised this issue when analyzing the issue of the legitimacy of democratic institutions (NEV-USP, 2016; Gisi, Jesus, Silvestre, 2019). The concept of legitimacy mobilized by the research presupposes the idea that the recognition of authority permeates the population's adherence to laws and compliance with norms without the need to use force (Tyler, 2003; 2007). The perception of authorities as legitimate is influenced by

the assessment that citizens make about the treatment received, when assessing whether it was fair, egalitarian and transparent, based on accessible and respectful communication, carried out by State agents (Tyler, 2007). In addition, when looking for these services, the population already has a pre-established idea of the institutions based on what is disclosed about them in the media and other communication channels (Peršak, 2016). In this sense, legitimacy is also constituted by the perceptions that citizens formulate from information conveyed about organizations.

Faced with this conceptualization, legitimacy is a process of interaction and permanent construction between civil servants and the population, and not a given. The perception that each person has of State institutions, whether it is the result of personal contact experiences they had or the result of information received by other social means (such as the media, for example) affects the perception citizens have of organizations, such as is the case of the public authorities. With regard specifically to this body, there is a concern to identify the challenges to legitimacy and their important implications for the viability of the law and the legal system (Peršak, 2016). As pointed out by the authors, people's perception of judicial organizations is also influenced by information conveyed on social networks (Medeiros, Jesus, 2018). These may be the only means through which the population may be able to access information about the work of entities, such as the Judiciary. Public exposure transmitted through communication channels impact the formation of the identity of legal professionals, mainly because they represent a space of dispute for social respectability and recognition of legitimacy (Bonelli, Oliveira, Martins, 2006, p. 148). The expansion of the use of social networks in the daily lives of these professionals can strengthen some identifications and weaken others, which brings us to a research topic that is still little explored: the analysis of the type of content produced by these actors on social networks and their relationships with the legitimacy of the judiciary and democracy.

Thinking about the concept of legitimacy, we understand that the actions of members of the Judiciary can lead to questioning, both internal and external, with regards to their public image, above all with respect to neutrality and impartiality of this body, which impacts the perception of the population with regards to the Judiciary and consequently, with regards to their legitimacy.

We begin with the hypothesis that the performance of STF ministers on their social networks can be perceived as a risk to the legitimacy of this power in the eyes of the public, as it can create problems to the perception of impartiality and neutrality of these authorities. To test this hypothesis, we posed the following questions: What is the frequency of use of social networks by STF ministers? What kind of content is posted? Such questions were formulated from the literature on which we base ourselves, which understands that these types of media exposure impact the population's ideas about public authorities. As a development, we understand that

the performance of ministers on social networks can be perceived as being somewhere between the condition of influencers in the digital environment and the condition of political agents, suggesting a break with the alleged neutrality and impartiality required by control and inspection bodies (in this case the CNJ) in the liturgy of office.

Social networks are configured as an important source of data for conducting studies and, therefore, digital platforms have become an alternative field of research. With regards to the field of the Judiciary, academic research faces a series of challenges and adversities, such as difficulties in accessing it, obtaining information and conducting interviews with those that make up the justice system. Research on the social networks of the Ministers of the Federal Supreme Court (STF) represents another possibility of accessing and observing their opinions.

The interest in research dealing with interactions between the virtual world and the digital interface is not an essentially new research object, although it has been renewed over the last three decades (Castells, 1999; Donk et al, 2004; Fuchs, 2011; Lévy, 1999; Zuboff, 2018). With a recent range of studies pointing in this direction, it is essential to understand how social networks are used by different actors, organizations, institutions and individuals (Fuchs, 2014; Boulliane, 2015), which can shed light on the various characteristics of that use. This questioning directs us towards the debate and understanding of an expanded repertoire of research methods and techniques (Rogers, 2017; Snee et al., 2016), which can be combined quantitatively and qualitatively, offering meanings and coherence for analysts.

In order to develop our research, we gathered data that allowed qualitative and quantitative analysis of the use of Twitter by Ministers of the STF. On this social media, of the eleven Ministers of the STF, only four have verified accounts: André Mendonça (@MinAMendonca), Alexandre de Moraes (@alexandre), Gilmar Mendes (@gilmarmendes), Luis Roberto Barroso (@LRobertoBarroso) – and only Luís Roberto Barroso is also an Instagram user.

Data analysis reveals considerable questions about the form of discursive mobilization of Ministers on their social networks, in addition to specific social and political contexts. The attacks on the STF and the 2022 electoral process show that some Ministers are current users of social networks, regardless of the number of followers: the focus is on the messages and positions they are transmitting to their audiences, producing experiences in the users' contact with their public images. In this sense, it is important to evaluate not only the frequency and the quality of the content produced, but also the attitude adopted in relation to topics that are relevant to society, such as the pandemic, the economic crisis and human rights. The questioning about the legitimacy of the institutions of Justice permeates the capacity of this power to convince the

population about its centrality for the maintenance of the democratic system. This situation, inherent to the very environment of digital networks, tends, in the case of Ministers of the STF, to blur the boundaries between the “political world” and the “legal world”.

On observing that not all Ministers have an account/profile on social networks, preferring to keep themselves distant from the virtual environments, we reinforce the hypothesis of a more traditional concept of the role of judges and the Judiciary. Neutrality and impartiality could be maintained by the discretion of its members, however, this is an impractical position for the STF, since some of its Ministers end up producing content on different facts and situations, which leaves them vulnerable in terms of their opinions. Although the relationships between themes and hashtags brought up by the Ministers are not solid, given the low number of posts, mentioning the themes of elections and Covid-19 contribute to a borderline position between the defense of the guarantee of fundamental rights, political discourse and the legal practice of the Court.

The current reconfigurations and social intensification push some Ministers to adopt a more flexible posture in relation to social networks. More recent studies (Cesarino, 2022) found that the mobilization of extreme right-wing groups on social networks built unconditional support for Jair Bolsonaro and, especially, for various public speeches attacking the STF and the Superior Electoral Court (TSE) and their Ministers. Before becoming antagonists of Bolsonaro and “Bolsonarism”, the STF and its Ministers were also attacked, between 2017 and 2019, in posts and comments by Public Prosecutors and supporters of Operation Car Wash (Silva, 2022), tensions that escalate until the current period.

The Ministers who chose to use Twitter did so primarily as a way of accessing a type of institutional communication, within the limits of a less personalized outline. They mobilize the digital space as a tool to publicize the importance of defending the Judiciary – especially the STF itself – and some democratic postulates in Brazilian society, such as the separation of powers and guarantees of fundamental rights. However, the case of Alexandre de Moraes’ profile is paradigmatic: the Minister, who presided over the TSE during the 2022 electoral period, already used his network to post institutional information about the elections and the electoral process.

Therefore, the use of Twitter by the Ministers of the STF is mainly to expose opinions on things that have happened, dissemination of events and news reports which they have participated of, exposing their opinions on different themes of the current social and political context. This allows for a dialogue sometimes with other public agents, sometimes with their followers, as can be seen with Gilmar Mendes and Luís Roberto Barroso, who position themselves on the limit

between the narration of their public activities, the receipt of honors or homages rendered to others, self-presentation and the indication of themes that sensitize them and that demand actions and the participation of individuals and civil society. In short, there is a complexity of subjective factors that guide the engagement of these Ministers on Twitter, factors that cannot be subsumed into a merely political or partisan stance.

In a scenario of social, political and cultural reconfigurations, investigating the impacts of social networks on the performance of the State and its public agents becomes essential. We seek to fill a gap in investigations on the judiciary and the use of social platforms, by specifically observing the Ministers of the STF on Twitter. With the use of quantitative and qualitative methods, we understand that, while the understanding that the legitimacy of the STF and the Judiciary would come from a discreet posture on social networks is still shared among the Ministers of the Supreme Court, however, the presence of STF Ministers in the digital environment reinforces this legitimacy.

As this type of digital insertion and public opinion is configured in an individual and personalized manner, these Ministers – to a greater or lesser extent – use these platforms to promote their accomplishments and activities, as well as creating a dialogue with their virtual followers and on positioning on public and current themes. However, this posture places them under criticism and under the “crossfire” of debates and attacks on social networks, which, consequently, tends to strengthen distrust of the STF and its Ministers, the non-recognition of their authority, and the difficulty in the process of permanent construction of legitimacy and democracy. This duality between legitimacy and non-legitimacy, however, is not restricted to STF Ministers, and can be a dilemma posed to other actors within the system of Law and Justice, such as prosecutors, public defenders and judges.

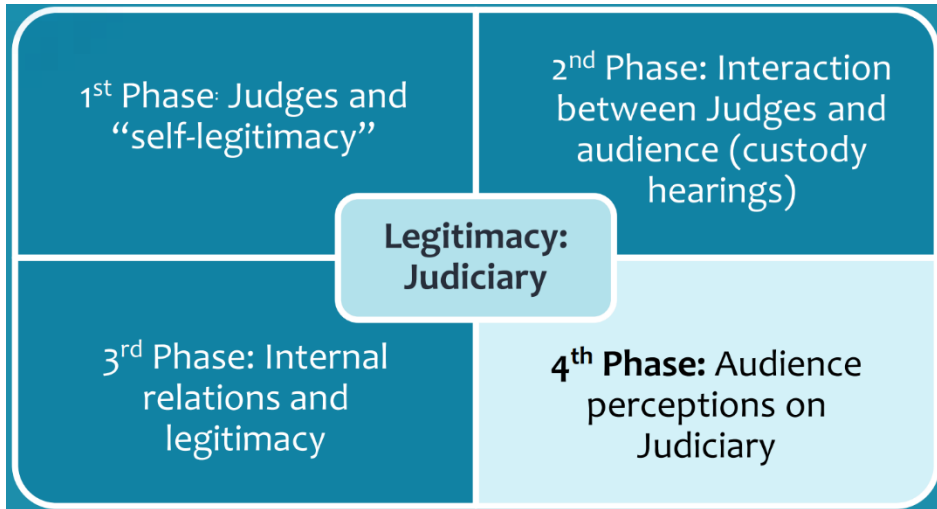
From the point of view of legitimacy, new research questions remain open. It remains to be investigated, for example, how citizens see the participation of members of the Judiciary in social networks, to what extent they evaluate such practices as something positive or negative, and how much this impacts on the credibility of this body in the eyes of the population. How these actors perform in the virtual environment also opens up research possibilities with the use of varied methodological resources.

2B.5. NEXT STEPS

The substantive continuity of this phase of the research is based mainly on two axes. The first is the deepening of the analysis presented in this version of the report, especially from the database

created by the team. The second axis is to advance the work in collaboration with the other NEV teams. In the first axis, the intention is to extend the statistical analysis to the other variables of the database and compare them with the data provided by the CNJ. In this way, we will know the size of the database in relation to the total number of cases. We also intended to complement the database with data relating to the state of São Paulo by accessing the recordings of the trials of the special body of the TJSP, responsible for all the formal stages of the progress of administrative procedures and processes. In the second axis, the analysis of the public image of the judiciary on social networks is already underway in conjunction with the team of the axis: Analysis of social representations and discourses of public security, violence, human rights and democracy. We also intend to analyze the authoritarian discourses as well as those against human rights through the social networks that have the Judiciary as a theme. Apart from this, the team will also participate in the Annual Meeting of Law and Society, of the 21st Congress of the Brazilian Society of Sociology, of the VII National Meeting of Anthropology of Law, the XIII Meeting of Empirical Research in Law, the 47th National Meeting of ANPOCS, the XX ISA World Congress of Sociology and the General Meeting of the European Consortium for Political Research. The analysis of this material, added to what has already been produced in the previous phases of the research, will be the basis for the production of one or more chapters that will compose the publication that brings together the contributions of the NEV-CEPID research.

Apart from the continuity of this phase of the research and the development of partnerships among other thematic axes, we intend to develop what we call the 4th Phase of the research of the Judiciary axis. The first phase was concerned with legitimacy from the judges' point of view. In the second, legitimacy was understood as part of the interaction between judges and the public based on the observation of custody hearings. In the third phase, the legitimacy and authority of the judges can be observed from the relationships they established between their peers and the structures of governance and control of the Judiciary. In the fourth phase, we will return to the analysis of legitimacy from the relationship with the public, but in a broader manner, using the data from the Justice part of the longitudinal surveys carried out by NEV. Applied in 2015, 2017 and 2018, the surveys had as questions the perceptions of citizens about their contact with judicial institutions, about the results and speed of the processes and how they evaluated the contact with the authorities of those institutions. Broader questions were also asked, such as, for example, whether the respondent felt that justice worked for everyone and whether their decisions were actually fair. These data are important because they show citizens' perceptions of the justice system over time and are directly linked to the concept of procedural justice, the basis of NEV/CEPID/FAPESP's work, which understands legitimacy as relational.



3. THE EARLY ADOLESCENTS LEGAL SOCIALIZATION PROCESS AND TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS

3.1. PROJECT SUMMARY

The São Paulo Legal Socialization Study (SPLSS) focuses on the process by which individuals develop beliefs, values, and attitudes that will guide their behavior toward authorities and the legal system, especially regarding the legitimacy of laws and the police. The SPLSS shares with the general CEPID program a set of key questions, such as the impact of direct and vicarious experiences with police practices, especially related to the abusive use of force, as well as the influence of urban violence on the legitimacy of authorities and laws. Besides that, SPLSS explores specific issues about the interaction between parents/caregivers and teachers and adolescents' behaviors and attitudes towards the law.

The SPLSS had two different methods of data collection. The main instrument was a quantitative survey of 800 adolescents living in São Paulo. This survey had a longitudinal nature, covering the period from 2016 to 2019 when the participants were 11 to 14 years old. So far, this dataset allowed for 21 different analyses and publications in academic journals. The second method was developed later and it was linked to a post-doctoral research project. It was a qualitative approach through which the researcher sought to understand the perceptions of court-involved youth in the open environment.

3.2. SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS PROJECT

In the previous report, the SPLSS research team focused on the results from publications and dissemination activities. We highlighted the main results of each published and submitted paper. We also provided a resume of each dissemination activity carried out during the period covered by the 9th report.

The SPLSS research team decided to focus on dissemination activities for the following period. The main project was a publication for the general public about race and the police. The general idea was to produce a publication discussing the main findings from the SPLSS.

Finally, in the 9th report, the team was preparing to launch a call for papers for a special issue on "Attitudes of children and youth towards the police", by invitation and in partnership with the Colombian scientific journal "Revista Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, Niñez y Juventud".

The call for proposals was expected to be launched in June 2023 for countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

3.3. SUMMARY OF RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

From July 2022 to June 2023, the SPLSS research team focused on producing a report for the general public about race and the police. The general idea of this publication was to discuss the main findings from the SPLSS regarding adolescents' experiences with the police in São Paulo. The first part of the report shows the analysis of the prevalence of police contact according to the participant's self-declared race. This is aligned with the public debate about police profiling, youth, and racial inequalities. The second part of the report received the contributions of three guest researchers on the matter: Debora Piccirillo, who explores police racial profiling from the perspectives of adolescents; Letícia Simões-Gomes, who shows how police training deals with race and racial bias; and Marcelo Nery and Maíra Teixeira who explore how the WHO INSPIRE initiative on protecting children's rights might help address the issue of racism in policing strategies. The team is organizing an event to launch the report and discuss its main findings.

The team is also developing a new analysis with the SPLSS data regarding adolescents' perceptions of punishment. The questions added in the last wave of data (2019) asked adolescents to evaluate what the appropriate form of punishment should be for a series of crimes with different scales of severity (from homicide to graffiti), considering whether the offender was an adolescent or an adult. The suggested forms of punishment ranged from the highest punitive intensity (death penalty, which is not available in the Brazilian system) to the lowest intensity (community service or reparation).

In preparation for the paper, the team is carrying out a thorough review of the works in the area, especially the literature on discourses about punishment and how adolescents view the matter of youth's legal responsabilization. The proposal is to develop a paper aiming at identifying the social representations of Brazilian adolescents about punishment, examining trends in beliefs about appropriate forms of punishment and their relation with the seriousness of the crime and the offender's profile (especially age).

Another important activity carried out by the SPLSS team was answering the media's request to comment on relevant social issues. One of these demands was related to the recent school shootings or "school attacks" that happened in different states in Brazil³. On those occasions,

³ For details about the cases see: <https://www.cnnbrasil.com.br/nacional/brasil-teve-ao-menos-16-ataques-em-escolas-nos-ultimos-20-anos-relembre-casos/>

researchers Aline Mizutani Gomes and Renan Theodoro were invited to provide possible interpretations and explanations for the increase in these kinds of events in Brazil. The team made a reflexive effort to think about the role of the school in contemporary society and how these attacks are related to a series of predictors, from structural issues, the quality of the education, the school environment, the trust relationships between students and teachers, to the dissemination of hate speeches and networks that might influence and fuel individuals that already gravitate towards violent actions.

As part of this effort, the research team contacted relevant research groups, such as the GEPEM-UNESP/UNICAMP and FLACSO, to strengthen our connections in the field and share knowledge about the different forms of violence in the school environment. These partnerships unfolded as thematic seminars that allowed the entire NEV team to discuss and think about the recent phenomena.

The team also contributed to the public debate about domestic violence and femicides. In April, the Center for the Study of Violence was invited to participate in a public audience, at the parliament, to debate actions to prevent femicides in the country. The SPLSS researcher Debora Piccirillo represented NEV, discussing how gender norms and violent masculinities should be at the center of the discussions, highlighting how repressive actions alone will not prevent the occurrence of new cases. Society as a whole and the politicians, in particular, should focus on cultural and educational actions to promote the democratic ideal of equality, guaranteeing women's citizenship.

3.4. SUMMARY OF MAIN RESULTS AND CHALLENGES IN THE PERIOD

As previously reported, based on data from the four waves of the SPLSS survey, specifically a set of thirteen questions about direct and indirect experiences that adolescents had with police officers in São Paulo, the SPLSS team developed a study on racial disparities in police approaches. In the last period, these results were taken up and will be published as a dissemination report titled "A experiência precoce e racializada com a polícia: contatos de adolescentes com as abordagens, o uso abusivo da força e a violência policial no município de São Paulo (2016 - 2019)" [The premature and racialized experience with the police: adolescents' contacts with police approaches, abusive use of force and police violence in the municipality of São Paulo (2016-2019)].

The data gathered in this report is unprecedented in the field of studies, as most publications on the topic of racial profiling deal with older adolescents, particularly those aged 15 and older. In this sense, this study is the first so far to demonstrate that racial bias in police approaches begins

very early, as the results show that self-declared black adolescents between the ages of 11 and 12 are proportionally stopped more often by the police on the streets of the municipality than self-declared white adolescents.

Besides the results obtained by the SPLSS longitudinal survey, the report also includes texts by researchers who were invited to reflect on the theme of racial inequality in police approaches. Debora Piccirillo contributes with an original reflection based on research for a Master's degree in sociology. Her research looked deep into the meanings that adolescents attribute to this form of social inequality, demonstrating different negative impacts that contact with the police can have on the expectations of the youngest towards this institution. Letícia Simões Gomes also used data from her doctoral research to reflect on the mechanisms by which racial profiling is reproduced in police training.

This report was prepared as part of the activities of NEV-USP as a Collaborating Center of the World Health Organization (WHO) for research and prevention of violence. The report, therefore, has a text written by Marcelo Nery and Maíra Coutinho Teixeira, who sought possible solutions to the problem of racial profiling in the INSPIRE initiative. The authors indicate possible strategies to be taken at local level to solve this problem.

Finally, it was decided that this document should be published in the form of a dissemination report to sensitize the wider public to the theme. The subject is still little explored and it may be of interest to the academic universe as well as various civil society organizations dedicated to public security, police violence, and especially sectors that are active in protecting the rights of youth and adolescents. The report was edited and published in May 2023.

At the 72nd Annual Meeting of the Society for the Study of Social Problems, the researcher Debora Piccirillo presented the paper “The Role of Gender for Adolescents’ Perceptions of Police Stops”, where she discussed the importance of gender patterns and expectations for the development of adolescents’ perceptions about the police work. The paper discusses the importance of gender within the legal socialization field. The paper argues that when thinking about police stops it is necessary to think about the gender order informing the interaction (Connell, 2009; de Lauretis, 1987). That means not only accounting for the gender of both police officers and citizens but also how gender expectations inform the officers about who is the general suspect that should be stopped (Rios, 2011). Even more, we should consider what is the gender order that establishes police stops as a necessary practice for maintaining social order. Such engendered expectations about criminal dynamics, based on virility and confrontation, sustain that interpellation and the invasion of bodies and privacy are necessary practices to achieve social order.

The paper is a product of the researcher's master's thesis and discusses the meaning of police stops (stop-and-frisk) for Brazilian adolescents, especially how male and female adolescents signify police stops. The hypothesis was that male adolescents frame police stops as something that men experience in life, so police stops could be understood as a recognition of maleness. On the other hand, because the police is an institution highly attached to traditional values of masculinity and virility, and considering the context and history of Brazilian police forces, girls would be more likely to see police actions as intrusive, violent, or unnecessary.

The goal of this presentation was to discuss the idea of bringing gender to the study of legal socialization and the sociology of violence with fellow scholars in gender studies. By bringing gender to the field of legal socialization we might be able to better understand what happens during a police stop. In the long run, we might be able to address those issues in public policies, working to prevent police abuse and the loss of young lives.

The discussion about bringing gender to the legal socialization field was also carried out at the 117th Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association. On the occasion, researcher Debora Piccirillo presented the paper "You can't trust all officers: an exploratory study on racialized and gendered experiences with the police", in the section Policing and Incarceration. Following the arguments presented earlier, this presentation shows some results of the qualitative research conducted with a sub-sample of the SPLSS. Due to the pandemic, two different and complementary studies were conducted: Study 1 was based on a sample of 26 adolescents that answered an open questionnaire through Google Forms about their experience with the police, their main beliefs about the institution, and their general assessment about gender patterns; the second study was based on in-depth interviews with nine of the 26 adolescents, aimed at clarifying some of their answers.

The studies showed that both males and females see police stops as a valid police practice and an important prerogative of police officers for protecting society and preventing crimes. However, the participants criticized the way stop-and-frisk is conducted by police: they believe that the police should never use violence or aggressiveness toward a citizen, and that the police should know how to listen to people's explanations. This is an interesting finding since the adolescents are not questioning the police itself nor its prerogative to stop and search citizens, but the way they do it.

However, male and female adolescents had different answers when asked about how they would feel in a hypothetical stop-and-frisk situation. For male adolescents, the idea of police stops as a "normal" situation was very common, even for those who had never been stopped before. On the other hand, girls showed greater concern with the possibility of being stopped by the police,

mostly for fear of what other people would think of them. Girls also said they would be concerned or afraid of what police officers could do during a stop, indicating a fear of being a victim of police abuse or violence.

Concerning general ideas about the police, there was a positive view of the police that was mainly associated with evaluations of police efficacy or the likelihood that police will help if requested. Some of the female participants implied that officers don't take women's complaints very seriously or would not be as fast to resolve an issue involving a female victim as they would for a male victim.

The idea that officers might become violent was also very common among both male and female participants. All participants recognized police violence at some level, bringing known cases they saw on social media or that happened with their friends or with themselves.

Associated with the idea that the police are violent is also the perception that police officers are racist. Meaning that the police are not violent to everyone but to specific social groups, such as people living in poor areas or favelas and black people in general. This perception was the same among both black and white participants. In general, the participants believe that police racism is related to a cultural setting that puts suspicion on both black and poor people, and it is deeply rooted in the institution.

These findings indicate that police still represent a cultural ideal of masculinity that might positively influence male adolescents' views on the institution. Nevertheless, its masculine performance, based on unnecessary use of force, may also influence girls' attitudes towards police, especially the idea that officers are not trustworthy in dealing with the demands of female citizens. Police are one of the most visible faces of the state due to their proximity to the population; the perception that this institution treats citizens differently based on their gender might contribute to showing youth that male and female citizens are not actually equal.

An interesting finding in this study is that a "teachable moment" does not have to be a direct experience with the authority and that having a good interaction with the police does not result in a positive perception of the institution, especially if the adolescent perceives their own experience as an exception.

Overall, our findings underline how important it is to consider processes of subjectivization, such as gendering and racialization when trying to understand how adolescents comprehend legal institutions and authorities. That is, to understand how adolescents relate to and evaluate the police institution it is important to consider not only the intrusiveness of police contact or

adolescents' experiences of violence but also how the gender and racial order frames and gives meaning to those experiences.

Finally, at the XX ISA World Congress of Sociology 2023, researcher Debora Piccirillo will present the paper "Gender Perceptions and Expectations Among Brazilian Adolescents" in the section Youth Navigating Gender. The purpose of this presentation will be to discuss how Brazilian adolescents, aged 16 years old, think about gender and gendered norms, the equality discourse, and how they deal with adults' and peers' gendered expectations about their behavior and personality. The discussion focuses on how gender patterns are embodied in adolescents' everyday lives, even when they are aware of equality rights, showing how social expectations are always informing their experiences.

Concerning legal socialization in family relations, a doctoral dissertation was approved in the last period gathering data from SPLSS. The title of the dissertation was "Legitimidade da autoridade familiar e modos de poder parental: um estudo longitudinal (2017-2019) [Legitimacy of family authority and modes of parental power: a longitudinal study (2017-2019)]", and it sought to examine how perceptions of the legitimacy of family authority vary over time according to different modes of exercising parental authority.

The starting point of this work was a review of the sociological debate over the concepts of authority, power, and violence. This study has identified that throughout the history of the sociological discipline, the ways of articulating the relationships between these concepts have changed. However, there is one question that articulates these concepts throughout history: what happens to authority when its power is limited by external sources? There is no definitive answer to the basic sociological question because the meanings attributed to authorities as well as the limits imposed on power are subject to historical changes.

These changes can be seen in the contemporary context of family relations in Brazil, which is marked by disputes over the legally and socially accepted limits for the use of force by parents when it comes to their children in disciplinary situations. An example of this process was the approval of the Federal Law 13.010 of 2014, the so-called "Menino Bernardo Law". As demonstrated in the doctoral dissertation, during the course of this project Brazilian society discussed intensively whether some disciplinary practices should be considered violence and should be subject to legal punishment. Considering this debate around the law, as well as several opinion polls, it is possible to state that a substantial part of society still believes that corporal punishment is a valid prerogative of family authorities. It is in this social context that this thesis examines how perceptions of the legitimacy of family authority vary over time according to different modes of exercising parental authority.

It was from this sociological characterization that the data from the SPLSS longitudinal survey were reviewed. The work also sought to propose new approaches and innovations to previously published work by the team. For example, Thomas and colleagues (2018, 2020) had already identified that parents who resort to constructive disciplinary practices are more legitimate. In those studies, the disciplines applied by parents were considered according to degrees of severity, varying, therefore, from more severe to less severe disciplines. However, this kind of approach may lack a consideration of violence as something systematic, as a pattern of sociability (Oliveira, 2016), because no distinction is made between families that use force once in a while and those that use it systematically and have interpersonal relationships marked by aggressiveness.

Thus, the doctoral thesis had two empirical objectives. The first was to look for modes of parental power from disciplinary practices, and then to observe how the legitimacy of parental authority varies over time among these different groups. Two statistical techniques were applied to look for the modes of parental power, Multiple Correspondence Analysis, and Latent Class Analysis. The two approaches arrived at similar results and identified three modes of parental power. The first group is formed by parents who apply moderate punishment and do not use physical force. This is a group without specific socio-demographic characteristics and is the largest group, comprising around 40% of the sample. The second group is formed by parents who do not apply consequences to their children: they do not punish, do not suspend rights or privileges, and do not call their attention. This group, in general, is formed by people with high income. This is about 33% of the sample. And finally, the group of parents who use physical force when disciplining their children. An important result indicates that in these families, adolescents deal with more serious forms of interpersonal violence, which indicates the importance of understanding that the use of corporal punishment can reveal family contexts in which other forms of violence are present. This third group is the smallest in the sample, close to 17%, and the probability of finding low-income individuals in this group is high.

To verify the variations in legitimacy levels over time and across groups, the study used Hierarchical Linear Modeling. Results indicate that the average levels of parental legitimacy scores are overall decreasing over time. However, participants are different concerning the effect of time on the parental legitimacy curve (the scores do not decrease or increase equally for all participants). HLM results indicate that parental legitimacy falls over time similarly among adolescents regardless of whether parents apply physical or moderate punishment. Nevertheless, it is noteworthy that adolescents whose parents do not apply punishments show lower legitimacy scores than the others.

To further refine the results, the procedural justice variable of parenting was considered in its mediating function between parental power groups and the legitimacy of parental authority. For the group of parents who did not discipline their children with consequences, the expectations of fair procedures are not statistically different from the others, indicating that the procedures adopted by parents do not fulfill any special role. For adolescents whose parents apply mild punishment, the effect of procedures adopted by parents on parental legitimacy is on average higher compared to others. And among those whose parents resort to physical force, legitimacy is lower, indicating that adolescents tend not to accept the use of physical force as a prerogative of legitimate authority.

Finally, this doctoral dissertation has made some contributions to the debate on parental authority and its relation to violence. First, it reinforces that young generations do not accept violence and the use of physical force as a legitimate prerogative of parental authority. Second, it shows once more the importance of procedural justice for family relationships. Third, the unforeseen evidence that adolescents from families with where there are no consequences for adolescents' wrongdoings present the lowest averages of parental legitimacy over time indicates something important for contemporary family relations, in particular, and authority studies in general. In those cases, the authority may seem indifferent. Its lack of legitimacy is affected not by the way it exercises power, but by the disguise of power, making the child feel not nurtured. It is not a matter of denial of authority but a denial of traditional arbitrariness of power. The younger generations accept authority when it acts within certain principles, precisely those more in line with the democratic forms of power.

3.5. NEXT STEPS

For the following year, the SPLSS research team will wrap up the ongoing productions, such as the paper about punishment and crime perceptions among adolescents. The team will also produce the editorial article for the special issue of the *Revista Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, Niñez, y Juventud*.

Moreover, the research team will focus on the development of a broader evaluation of the research findings, examining the unexpected results from the longitudinal survey, and new research questions that might be explored in the future. The product of this endeavor will be a book chapter, to be part of the Center's effort to publicize the CEPID's main results, with contributions from all the research lines.

3.6. PARTNERSHIPS

The SPLSS research team was invited to organize a special issue for the journal *Revista Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, Niñez y Juventud*. The issue will cover adolescents' and children's attitudes towards police, exploring the analysis of adolescents' experiences with the police; gender, racial, and socioeconomic differences regarding police contact; positive police practices towards the youth population; youth's perceptions with regards to the police and police practices; youth's social representations expressed through cultural practices; youth's initiatives for facing police violence. Papers in English, Portuguese, and Spanish will be accepted. The issue will be released by January-April 2024.

The researcher André Vilela Komatsu is also involved in the project "Socio-emotional competencies and social behaviors in adolescents exposed to adverse experiences from Brazil and Chile" (SAFe). This is a cross-cultural and comparative study between Brazil and Chile, involving teams from USP and the Universidad de la Frontera. This research aims to contribute to the knowledge of the specificities of the psychosocial development of adolescents living in communities with indicators of high social vulnerability. The objective is to investigate five dimensions of social behaviors and two dimensions of socioemotional skills according to the levels of exposure to adverse experiences (ACEs) and the protective resources available to them.

The same researcher is also participating as a member of the Brazilian team of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD), an ongoing international, collaborative study that started in 1992 (ISRD1). This standardized school-based survey is currently underway for the fourth time (ISRD4) (2020-2023) with the participation of over 50 countries. The study aims to detect and describe international similarities and differences concerning victimization and offending, and the role of young people's attitudes, immigration status, identity, and experiences at home, school, and neighborhood. The research team is currently analyzing the data of the 1800 Brazilian adolescents who participated in this survey.

4. CITIES, ORGANIZED CRIME, AND PRISONS

4.1. PROJECT ABSTRACT

The formation of organized criminal groups in Brazilian prisons, especially in São Paulo, and the strengthening of their domain over urban territories through drug trafficking has raised several research questions about the legitimacy of authority in prison environments, as these groups have provoked disputes for the recognition of their own authority by the mass of inmates stemming from complaints relating to the public administration's non-compliance to the law. At the same time, the control such groups have on the lives of populations in peripheral urban neighborhoods by regulating local social relationships, creating parallel forms of justice enforcement, and developing forms of assistance for this population's needs has put on the agenda the organized crime's dispute over the legitimacy of their authority vis-à-vis that of public authorities. In short, the aim is to establish relationships between urban spaces, illegal markets, public policies, institutions of the system of criminal justice and the perception of territory, law, order and its institutional dimensions.

4.2. SUMMARY OF THE PREVIOUS PROPOSAL

In the analyses relating to international drug trafficking and organized crime, based on empirical results, the aim was to deepen the analysis of the persistent impact of organized crime on Latin-American democracies, with an emphasis on the Brazilian case. This investigation aimed at focusing on several dimensions: a) to continue conducting studies of theoretical and methodological nature on organized crime and transnational illegal markets; b) to continue our efforts to carry out comparative research relating to organized crime and its impact on democracies; c) regarding prison facilities, to apply the questionnaire that has already been devised by the team working on prison agents; d) weakening of the legitimate state monopoly of violence through analyses of police operations and the risks for low income populations, especially Black male youth. These operations tend to strengthen private monopolies of violence, to intensify social inequalities and, thus, to weaken the social foundations of democracy and the legitimacy of justice and security institutions.

We also planned to continue conducting research in partnership with the Queen's University of Belfast and advancing research about the tripartite border zone; and to continue analyzing the

relevance of ports as complex forms of security management, as well as the role they play in illegal markets as spaces where national and international organized crime operates.

4.3. SYNTHESIS OF ACCOMPLISHED ACTIVITIES

1. We continued with the theoretical and methodological reflections on the main research themes. The fortnightly seminars carried out by the team allowed for the expansion of the approaches on organized crime, transnational crimes, relations between the political context and the dynamics of illegal markets. The seminars also made it possible to broaden reflections of a comparative nature between the Brazilian social formation and Latin American contexts in which the presence of organized criminal groups is manifested.

2. Continuity of research activities with the Queen's University of Belfast relating to the presence of organized crime in border areas. Cooperation with Queen's University renewed. Conclusion of the questionnaire to be applied in border areas. The visit of the Belfast team to São Paulo and the visit of NEV's team to Belfast were scheduled for the second half of 2023 aiming to carry out academic integration activities, seminars and visits to the frontiers of interest for the project.

3. Interlocution with prison agents. We are developing a cooperation plan with São Paulo prison officers' union to apply a questionnaire to get a view into the agents' perceptions on prison issues, organized crime, democracy and human rights. The questionnaires were applied in the second half of 2022, reaching 274 participants. After processing the collected information the results were shared with the prison officers' union.

4. We continued the activities of interlocution with port security agents. We have begun negotiations and holding interviews and data collection in the ports of Santos and Paranaguá. Our goal is to investigate the security collaborative networks of both ports, as well as understand organized crime dynamics regarding drug exports. As a part of this research, 780 judicial appellate decisions have been collected from court reports at four courts: TJSP, TJPR, TRF3 and TRF4. Among them, 272 judicial rulings in 2019 and 2020 were selected for quantitative and qualitative analyses. A part of these documents has already been analyzed.

5. We continued the comparative studies of criminal groups (especially Latin American ones), which undertake activities in prisons as well as in drug trafficking and other illicit markets.

6. We are developing a project called "Punishment, Families and Communities: the impact of Incarceration on the Life of Ex-prisoners", whose main objectives are: a. Identify the main challenges of social reintegration of ex-prisoners; b. Mapping and analyzing initiatives and job

opportunities offered to this population. The project is developed in partnership with the University of Surrey-England, State University of Maranhão, Federal University of ABC, Federal University of São Paulo, CRISP/UFMG and non-governmental organizations.

4.4. SYNTHESIS OF THE MAIN RESULTS ACCOMPLISHED IN THE PERIOD

Stemming from the fortnightly seminars carried out throughout the period, we advanced in the theoretical and methodological treatment of the issue of groups of organized crime, their action in illegal markets and the role of prisons in the recruitment and training of members for such groups. International literature has dedicated special attention to the theoretical challenges in the delimitation of the object “organized crime”. Robin Naylor (2003), James Finckenauer (2005), Frank Hagan (2006), Klaus von Lampe (2008), Letizia Paoli & Tom Wander Beken (2014), Edward Kleemans (2014), Catino (2020) and a number of other authors have discussed the limitations and controversies surrounding the concept of so-called organized crime as an explanatory category to name the groups and organizations that exercise control over certain illegal markets and even their ability to dominate territories and populations.

In general, international literature has emphasized in its analyses about organized crime, elements that underlie conceptual and explanatory disputes, namely: a) the nature of the activities practiced (drug trafficking, human trafficking, money laundering, extortion, contraband, etc.); b) the types of organization (mafias, cartels, networks, gangs, etc.); c) the groups’ relationships with state agents and institutions (corruption, political support, electoral support, etc.); d) the threat and use of violence (physical, psychological, symbolic, etc.) in illegal markets and among the population in general; and e) the forms of governance that groups can exercise over territories and populations (imposition of fear, coercion, the establishment of rules of conduct, forms of social assistance, the exercise of a judicial role, etc.).

Authors such as Ruggiero (2010) have highlighted the importance of the relationship between the legal and illegal spheres as an axis to redefine traditional concepts of organized crime. According to him, it may be more adequate to talk about criminal networks rather than organized crime: “In this sense, the suggestion can be made that we are now faced with criminal networks, rather than organized crime, which involve a number of actors from the legitimate as well as the illegitimate world. These networks take advantage of the fact that in some sectors of the official economy unorthodox practices and illegal behavior are widespread. Criminal networks imply the existence of interdependent units linked by a wide-ranging variety of ties, including kinship,

ethnicity, cultural homogeneity, social proximity, or simply business partnership (cf. Ruggiero, 2010, p. 90).

As suggested by the social and political experiences of the criminal/mafia world in Italy (Paoli, 2014) and even in Russia (Glenny, 2008), the intersections between criminal organizations and the political world are more profound and complementary. However, a certain limitation of such approaches – dealing separately or in a combined form of these different aspects – concerns the little emphasis that has been given to the political environment in which the activities of organized criminal groups are carried out.

Trejo and Ley (2020), in this sense, brought a fundamental theoretical contribution to the understanding of the performance of organized criminal groups in the Latin-American context. We will highlight two important points: a) the existence of a complex gray zone through which criminal groups and state agents and institutions transit. In this zone, relations of tension and conflict are established, but above all of accommodation, cooperation, tolerance, corruption, and omission. The levels of violence in illegal markets are largely associated with the greater or lesser profile of violence present in the dynamics of intervention in these markets by the enforcement agencies; b) the political environment expressed in the strength or weakness of democratic institutions, the party political-administrative alignment between the federal, state and municipal levels, electoral disputes, are important elements for understanding the formation of organized criminal groups, the proliferation of groups that operate in illegal markets, especially in drug trafficking. Public policies designed and implemented to contain drug trafficking and organized criminal groups can have the opposite effect and lead to an increase in violence in disputes over criminal markets and even the emergence of new groups.

SURVEY WITH THE PRISON POLICE

Since 2020 NEV-USP has been establishing a dialogue and a partnership with the Sindicato dos Funcionários do Sistema Prisional do Estado de São Paulo – Workers' Union of the Prison System of the State of São Paulo – (SIFUSPEP) to carry out a survey together with the Prison Police of São Paulo seeking to understand the perceptions of these agents on issues related to public security, the prison system, organized crime, democracy and human rights. It is worth mentioning that the federal, state and district Prison Police were created in Brazil in 2019, through Constitutional Amendment No. 104. The professional category, formerly known as penitentiary agents, was equated with other Brazilian police forces. Among the arguments used for the career change were: the improvement of working conditions, a retirement equivalent to other professionals

working in the area of public security, such as civil police, military police, and also a demand for the exercise of authority. Many professionals argued that they would be more respected and legitimized by the prison population, as well as by the general population, if they were police officers. In this sense, both the partnership with SIFUSPESP and the recent legislative change, which created a new police force in the country, proved to be a good opportunity for research and unprecedented data collection on the perception of these security agents.

THE ELABORATION AND APPLICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire was put together on the SurveyMonkey platform and, according to the platform, has an estimated time for replies of 18 minutes. The final version of this questionnaire is made up of 45 questions, being 44 of them closed-ended questions and one being an open-ended question. The questionnaire was structured in five blocks: (i) sociodemographic and professional aspects; (ii) victimization experiences and issues of mental health and well-being; (iii) the relationship with superiors, equals and society; (iv) perceptions on punishment; (v) human rights and the working of democracy in Brazil and trust in Brazilian institutions.

The *survey* was made possible due to the partnership established between NEV-USP and SIFUSPESP. A number of meetings were carried out with the president of the Union, the Management's advisor and the communication advisor. After the dialogues with regard to the possibilities of collecting information, we opted to, first, send a link to access the questionnaire via e-mail. It was decided that the questionnaire would remain open for answers for a period of 30 days. To give the survey visibility, SIFUSPESP press advisors produced an article on the collection of data and the importance of the participation of prison police officers in the survey. In the article it was mentioned that the police officers would receive the link to the questionnaire via the e-mail address registered on the Union's database.

In this manner, on the 17/10/022, an e-mail with the link to the questionnaire was sent from the union's institutional e-mail address to a data base of approximately 10 thousand registered e-mail addresses. Although it was sent to a very large number of e-mails, few replies were received: after 10 days, only 36 people had answered the questionnaire. In view of the low number of replies, a new talk was held with the SIFUSPESP team to assess possible obstacles to the adherence of police officers to the survey. Both the union president and his advisor considered that e-mail was not the best way of communicating with prison police officers, who, according to them, are much more engaged in communications through the WhatsApp mobile application. They argued that there were several exclusive groups of prison police officers distributed across different regions of the state and that sending the link through this means would be more effective and more far-reaching.

Based on this, NEV's research team evaluated that sending it via the application was viable. A new link to the questionnaire was therefore created on SurveyMonkey so that there could be a control over where the answers were coming from. In this way, on 28/10/2022 the link to the questionnaire was sent once more, this time via the *WhatsApp* groups of the prison police officers. Adhesion increased significantly: on the day when the message was sent alone, 104 answers were received. By the end of the collection period, a total of 274 answers were received, including those obtained via e-mail and WhatsApp.

Our sample was composed of prison officers formed in their majority by men (84%), being that 48% were born between 1977 and 1986 and 64% declared themselves white. 64% of the sample said they were married, while 75% declared they had children. With regards to schooling, the largest part of the sample (44%) declared having finished higher education. The years with the highest number of entries into the prison system were 2002 (8%) and 2022 (8%).

PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Seeking to analyze the perceptions of prison police officers with regards to the prison population, above all when faced with criminal organizations, statements were made in relation to the presence of criminal factions within the prison system in São Paulo. The results show that 89% of respondents agree, to some extent, that factions interfere in the day-to-day of prisons and 73% disagree, to some extent with the statement that factions do not exist in the prisons where they work. The complete data can be seen in the table below:

Table 14. Considering the presence of factions in the prison system, how much do you agree or disagree with the statements below?

	Totally agree	Partially agree	Don't agree or disagree	Partially disagree	Disagree completely	Don't know	Didn't answer	Total
"Factions interfere in the day to day of the prison system"	71,95%	17,48%	2,03%	3,25%	2,44%	1,22%	1,63%	246
"Factions help maintain internal order and security within the prisons"	11,07%	33,61%	9,84%	13,11%	29,51%	0,82%	2,05%	244
"The prison administration has control over the prisoners, independent of factions"	13,41%	42,28%	5,28%	15,45%	19,92%	1,22%	2,44%	246
"Only factions have control over the prisoners"	5,28%	20,73%	10,16%	29,67%	31,30%	0,81%	2,03%	246
"Factions sell drugs and illegal object in the prisons"	40,24%	26,02%	8,13%	5,69%	7,32%	9,35%	3,25%	246
"There are no factions in the prison where I work"	8,20%	6,97%	5,33%	10,25%	63,52%	3,28%	2,46%	244
							Answered	246
							Skipped	28

The data collected on the other issues (perceptions of human rights, democracy, relations of hierarchy and authority in the work environment, punishment etc.) are under analysis. A meeting with a focal group made up of prison police officers was carried out for the discussion of the preliminary results obtained in this first survey. And the expansion of the application of the same questionnaire to prison police officers in other Brazilian states is planned.

PORTS

Among the research fields of the “cities, organized crime, and prisons” are Brazilian ports. In the previous report, we listed as future tasks the development of analyzes focused on both security and crime – on the one hand, the characteristics of port security governance; on the other, the articulations between the local and global dimensions of organized crime that take place in the docks. Both issues were consistently reflected on and debated in meetings about this subject. In the period between July 2022 and June 2023, the doctoral research “Redes contra o crime: os mecanismos de formação, estabilidade ou mudança das redes de segurança portuária” (Networks against crime: the mechanisms for formation, stability or change of port security network) (Case 2021/02709-3) continued to collect data for the development of such analyses.

Throughout the period, 33 semi-structured in-depth interviews were carried out with 40 interlocutors, managers and former managers of organizations involved in the security of the ports of Santos and Paranaguá, the two largest Brazilian port complexes. These data were integrated to another 14 interviews with 17 interlocutors, carried out in the first phase of the research in the port of Santos. The central focus of the interviews was port security, given the objective of the research to map inter-organizational collaboration networks. In addition, on questions related to crime, the competent authorities were asked to provide access to official databases which were accessed: Records of Occurrences of Protection Incidents (ROIPs), as well as records of drug seizures kept by the Customs of the Receita Federal of the ports of Santos and Paranaguá.

The analysis of the characteristics of port security governance has become the central objective of a Bolsa Estágio de Pesquisa no Exterior (Research Internship Scholarship Abroad) (BEPE) project entitled “Border policing at the docks: characterizing the daily security programs in large Brazilian ports”, which is being carried out at the University of York, England (Case 2022/10622-8). The preliminary results of this project include the coexistence of different “mentalities” that guide port security programs, such as a preventive one (reducing or mitigating risks through a focus on *vulnerabilities*, as is the case with access control technologies) and another reactive or punitive one (focus on *threats*, the most notorious examples of which are “operations” involving overt

actions). These mindsets seem typical of different organizations and demonstrate different “cultures”.

In turn, analyzes of organized crime have shown that international cocaine trafficking is one of the most “securitized” issues – that is, a situation defined as a threat to security and which raises preventive measures or overt reactions. The databases accessed allow an analysis of cocaine export patterns through Brazilian ports, including quantities, operations and destination ports and countries. The crime is articulated with the place insofar as it depends on the logistical infrastructure and on certain actors with access to the port or to its information, which becomes the focus of security measures. Working papers have discussed the different modus operandi of cocaine export through ports – rip-on/rip-off, concealment, fishing and other more recent ones, such as divers who insert the drug into submerged compartments in the hulls of ships, known as *parasites*. Each modality requires specific infrastructures, information and actors – a division of tasks that has not yet been analyzed in national and international literature. The related meetings and participation in international conferences were valuable to identify possible theories to be used in this analysis, such as crime scripts, which help simplify complex drug export processes by classifying the logistical steps necessary for such an illicit undertaking.

QUEEN’S

Regarding the project developed together with Queen's University (Legitimacy of state institutions in border regions: a comparative approach between the Brazilian Triple Border and Northern Ireland – SPRINT-FAPESP – proc. 2019/23601-6.), we developed a self-administered questionnaire (survey) for public servants and Brazilian security agents operating on the triple border (Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay). The questionnaire has five blocks: i. General information, including demographics, age, gender, religion and educational level; ii. Organizational, which addresses issues related to the profession; iii. Triple Border, with questions about the dynamics of working in the region, crime, trafficking, security and licit/illicit markets; iv. Human Rights, with questions that address the theme; v. Democracy, focusing on the perceptions of security agents.

The material was sent to the international partners to serve as a model to be adapted according to the reality of the border region of Northern Ireland. In this manner, we would have better conditions to approximate and compare the results obtained at the end of the process. The in loco (face to face) fieldwork on the Brazilian triple border (Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina) is planned, where we will carry out the gathering of data, through the already mentioned questionnaire. We propose to carry out some interviews with citizens and workers involved in the

policing of these regions to investigate how the security policies and citizen-agent interactions in these regions may be affecting the institutions.

PARTNERSHIP WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF SURREY

In 2022 the project “Punishment, Families and Communities: the impact of Incarceration on the Life of Ex-prisoners” began to be developed in partnership with the University of Surrey (England) and with the Universidade Estadual do Maranhão. The aim of the project is to analyze the experience of the return of people who were imprisoned to their families and communities, after having been in jail. It is considered that the conditions experienced during this process affect the paths and possibilities of widespread social reintegration, such as the access to education, the labor market, amongst others. In this way, the aim is to analyze the possibilities offered by state institutions, the structure of the community and also the effects of incarceration on family relationships and community life. We intend to make a comparative study between England and Brazil, more specifically between two cities in each country, with different characteristics: São Paulo (SP) and São Luís (MA) in Brazil and London and another city (still to be chosen) in England. Thus, it will be possible to analyze whether the effects are specific to the context of the largest cities.

Together with the Coordenadoria de Reintegração Social e Cidadania da Secretaria de Administração Penitenciária (SAP) de São Paulo, the Center for the Study of Violence at the University of São Paulo (NEV-USP), has sought data and information with the exclusive scientific aim of supporting the development of the project.

In order to identify initiatives coming from civil society, the seminar “Prison, Communities and Families” was held in November 2022 with the participation of representatives of some organizations that work with prison issues (Associação de amigos e familiares de presos/as - Association of Friends and Families of Prisoners - (Amparar), Libertas Cooperative, Gerações Project and Recomeçar project). In February 2023, the International Workshop: Conceptualizing Punishment: Prisons, Families and Communities was held, with the participation of researchers from the University of Surrey and researchers from several Brazilian university institutions. The aim of the Workshop was to explore theoretical and empirical discussions on punishment and incarceration, considering their effects on families and communities.

4.5. NEXT STEPS

1. Produce papers that bring together the main empirical findings as well as the theoretical and methodological findings produced by the research front.
2. Contribute to the reflections developed by the other research fronts about the legitimacy of authority in the context of Brazilian society.
3. Expand to other locations the application of the questionnaires to prison police officers in order to carry out more in-depth analyzes of the perceptions of employees of the penitentiary system regarding the challenges of their professional tasks, relations with criminal groups in prison environments, and issues of human rights and democracy.
4. In the second semester of 2023 international visits of the teams between Brazil and Northern Ireland will take place. Workshops and work meetings will be carried out, which will include the presentation of a seminar to describe the characteristics of crime and forms of control carried out by the government in border regions and how this dynamic is impacting the interaction between citizens and public servants in these places. The Brazilian team will go to Belfast between the 24th of June and the 1st of July. The team from Northern Ireland will come to Brazil between the 14th and the 18th of August.

5. ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL REPRESENTATIONS AND DISCOURSES ON PUBLIC SECURITY, VIOLENCE, HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY

5.1. PROJECT SUMMARY

The purpose of this line of research is to incorporate the symbolic dimension as a fundamental variable for the production and erosion of democratic legitimacy. The current situation demonstrates how the formation of consensus and (established) practices that threaten democratic values and institutions are a multidimensional process, beyond the classic legal and institutional frameworks. In this sense, we investigate how social representations and discourses on democracy, public security and Human Rights produce perceptions that guide the actions of civil servants and other civil society groups, in addition to being actively disputed in the institutional politics of political parties.

We look, therefore, to resume an important research agenda NEV had in the 1990s and update reflections of past research, such as the notion of Socially Implanted Authoritarianism, bringing it closer to CEPID/NEV's set of issues and current challenges. The specter of authoritarianism is considered to be a transverse axis to the different lines of the project on the issue of legitimacy.

The team has two work fronts that complement each other. The first one consists of a bibliographical and analytical review of the issue of authoritarianism in Brazil, via a historical sociology of discourses, resuming the experience of the formation and expansion of movements contrary to Human Rights, based on documental analysis and case studies. The second work front analyzes the production and transposition of political discourses in social media, on different platforms and from different actors, mapping vocabularies, strategies and interaction of political groups that thematize democratic institutions, security, punishment, violence and Human Rights.

5.2. SUMMARY OF THE PREVIOUS PROPOSAL

In the previous report, we envisaged to continue with the survey and systematization of the bibliography on the subject of authoritarianism in Brazil, especially in the field of Social Sciences literature. Some of this material would be discussed in internal seminars. On the other hand, we planned to continue the cycle of interviews with politicians and intellectuals about the context of elaboration and effects of the notion of "Socially Implanted Authoritarianism". Presentations at

international conferences, the preparation of public seminars and publications in books and magazines were also planned.

5.3. SUMMARY OF RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

During the period different bibliographic mappings were carried out on the major themes that guide the line of research.

A. Bibliographic review on penal populism between 1900 and 2022 on scientific databases: Brazilian Digital Library of Theses [Biblioteca Digital Brasileira de Teses e Dissertações - BDTD], records of the Meetings of the Associação Nacional de Pós-Graduação e Pesquisa em Ciências Sociais (Anpocs), Academic Google, CAPES and Scielo. The results of this mapping were presented at the 46th Anpocs Meeting, in the thematic seminar “Interpretações sobre o conflito social e democracia no Brasil contemporâneo” (Interpretations on social conflict and democracy in contemporary Brazil).

B. Bibliographic review on networks, social media and discourse, between 2010 and 2021 on the scientific databases Scopus and Web of Science. The results of the mapping can be found in the article “Redes, Mídias Sociais e Discurso: uma análise bibliométrica dos estudos brasileiros do campo entre 2010-2021”, published in *Mediações – Revista de Ciências Sociais*, v. 27, p. 1-22, 2022.

C. Mapping and discussion on authoritarianism in Brazil in the field of sociology between 1958 and 1991. The results of this work were presented at the IV Congress of Social Theory at the University of Chile and will be presented again at the XX ISA World Congress of Sociology.

D. Periodic seminars where we will discuss theoretical-methodological approaches and empirical work on authoritarianism, discourses and social media, to refine the research orientation in general and to articulate the different individual researches. Seminars held during the period:

23/11/2022 - Steinberg. How well does theory travel? David Garland in the Global South. The Howard Journal, vol. 0, 2016

01/12/2022 - Cohn. O Fascismo latente, Lua Nova (116) • May-Aug 2022

29/03/2023 - Lessa. Por uma fenomenologia da destruição (2021)

19/04/2023 - Urbinati. The Plebiscite of the Audience and the Politics of Passivity in Democracy Disfigured (2014)

17/05/2023 - Carvalho and Chamberlain. Why punishment pleases: Punitive feelings in a world of hostile solidarity. *Punishment & Society*, 2018, v. 20, n. 2, pp. 217–234.

29/05/2023 - Gonzalez. What citizens can see of the state: police and the construction of democratic citizenship in Latin America. *Theoretical Criminology*, 2017, v. 21, n. 4, pp. 494-511.

E. In 2022, we began a debate group called “Sociologia histórica” (Historic sociology). As is known, the historic approach has been a concern at NEV since the beginning. So much so that, among the objectives of the CEPID Project, is: “to understand how laws, rules and procedures are implemented over time and how this dynamic defines the legitimacy of key institutions for democracy”. In this sense, the research carried out at the center encompasses different areas of knowledge, traverses various temporalities and aims to analyze sources and diverse document sets. The idea of creating the group came, therefore, to further enrich the possibilities of research that historically analyze practices and processes that, in some way, remain until today. To this end, the group brings together sociologists and historians and aims to debate texts that methodologically and empirically discuss the process of research and analysis via historical sociology. Texts discussed so far:

Alonso, A., Guimarães, N. A. (2004). Interview with Charles Tilly. *Tempo Social*. <https://www.scielo.br/j/ts/a/qh8zp63TDdh6hFyG5TL44tk/?lang=pt>.

Avareza, M., Gauto, M., Salla, F. (2006). A contribuição de David Garland: a sociologia da punição. *Tempo Social*,

<https://www.scielo.br/j/ts/a/nySB45jMfqScTJXWtk7d6S/?lang=pt>.

Machado, R. (2006). *Foucault a Ciência e o Saber*. Rio de Janeiro: Ed. Zahar.

Salla, F., Monsma, K., Teixeira, A. (2018). A sociologia histórica: rumos e diálogos atuais. *Revista Brasileira de Sociologia*, v. 06, n. 02, pp. 65-87. <https://nev.prp.usp.br/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/A-sociologia-hist%C3%B3rica-rumos-e-di%C3%A1logos-atuais.pdf>.

Tilly, C. (1984). *Intellectual Equipment*. In: TILLY, Charles. *Big Structures, Large Process, Huge Comparisons*. Russell Sage Foundation, 1984.

Veyne, P. (1998). *Foucault Revoluciona a História*. In: Veyne, P. *Como se escreve a história*. 4th edition. Brasília: Editora UNB.

_____. *História, Sociologia, História total*. In: VEYNE, Paul. *Como se escreve a história*. 4th edition. Brasília: Editora UNB, 1998.

To discuss the theoretical-analytical perspectives that guide the line of research, as well as disseminating this research agenda, we participated in the IV Latin American Congress of Social Theory, held from March 7 to March 10, 2023, in Chile, with the involvement of 11 researchers from NEV. The Work Group “Pensando o Autoritarismo: desafios aos Direitos Humanos” (Thinking about Authoritarianism: challenges to Human Rights) was coordinated by Marcos César Alvarez (Núcleo de Estudos da Violência, University of São Paulo), Carlos Henrique Aguiar Serra (Fluminense Federal University) and Luiz Claudio Lourenço (Federal University of Bahia). Under the same coordination, we also presented a Panel called “Punição e controle social na contemporaneidade: perspectivas a partir do Sul Global?” (Punishment and social control in contemporary times: perspectives from the Global South?).

Virtual participation in the XX ISA World Congress of Sociology, is planned to take place between the 25th June and 1st July 2023. At the Congress two papers will be presented. The first, entitled “The Idea of Authoritarianism in Brazilian Sociology: A Critical Review”, in the session “Authority and Authoritarianism Revisited”. The study intends to review some notions of authoritarianism that had repercussions in the Brazilian academic debate, especially from the 1970s onwards, the period when the country had a dictatorship. With that in mind, we intend to develop a kind of historical-conceptual map of the notion. The second, “Denialism, Social Media and Authoritarianism: Methodological and Theoretical Questions to Analyze the Telegram Media Content”, will be presented in the same session. This study raises issues regarding the imbrications of authoritarianism and denialism in messages and shared content on social media, focusing on the Telegram application, proposing a qualitative (content analysis) and quantitative (social network analysis) approach.

The analysis of movements, actors and discourses contrary to Human Rights concentrates activities of a more empirical nature in the line of research carried out through collective efforts and individual research. Collectively, we have followed the performance of the so-called “bullet bench” through the analysis of police and military candidacies in the 2020 elections and the analysis of the legislative production by members of the police and military in the National Congress between 2019 and 2022. The results of these works can be found, respectively, in the article to be published in the *Latin American Rights Studies* journal’s dossier and in the presentation of a paper at the IPSA-ABCP in the session “Crise da democracia, crise de representação e o papel das forças armadas e de segurança” (Crisis of democracy, crisis of representation and the role of the armed and security forces).

Among the individual researches, the following are listed: a) the case study that analyzes the insertion of military and police officers in the Legislative Assembly of São Paulo during re-

democratization (1987-1999). Through documentary research, the professional trajectories of these actors are analyzed, their displacement to the field of institutional politics, mobilized speeches and legislative production during the period; b) the analysis of the transformations of the political dispute around Human Rights and its meaning, in the context of dictatorship and subsequent democratic transition, in São Paulo in the 1970s and 1980s. In this process, a discourse contrary to this rights agenda gained notoriety, through moral panic. Such discourses still support ideas, values and worldviews today that can converge to a complex game of political and social interests.

Within the scope of activities that are particularly dedicated to observing the production, transposition and reconfiguration of discourses in social media, we have tried to work over the last year on four fronts: a) refinement and conceptual proposition; b) learning techniques for automated data collection and analysis; c) theoretical-methodological integration of research; d) writing of articles with the new research results.

With regards to the first item, refinement and conceptual proposition, stemming from our collective discussions, above all in NEV's above-mentioned seminars, and using the results presented by us in academic events, we have sought to deepen our reflections on the reconfigurations of authoritarian discourse in contemporary times and its relations with the current phase of capitalism and the wide incorporation of social media into people's daily lives. Bearing in mind, mainly, the role of social media in this process of authoritarian relapse, and the peculiarities of digital communication, such as the presence of digital platforms, informational immediacy, imagery predominance, the supposed absence of mediation and the algorithmic targeting of messages, we have advanced in proposing the concept of "digitally implanted authoritarianism", inspired by the term suggested by Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro.

The reflections that resulted from this effort were made present in the following articles:

1. "Autoritarismo digitalmente implantado? O discurso da direita conservadora brasileira no Facebook", presented by Natasha Bachini and Gustavo Higa at the ST42: Democracias em declínio: desafios políticos, teóricos e analíticos, of the 46th ANPOCS Meeting, in October 2022;
2. "¿El autoritarismo digitalmente implantado?: Un análisis de las páginas y grupos conservadores de Facebook y Telegram en Brasil", presented by Natasha Bachini and Pablo Almada at the Seventh International Conference on Communication & Media Studies, National University of Ireland, Galway, in September 2022;
3. "Denialism and Authoritarianism: Methodological and Theoretical Questions to Analyze the Telegram Media Content", presented by Pablo Almada at the 2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) & 1st RC33 Regional Conference Latin America: Brazil;

4. “Discurso digital y autoritarismo: un estudio de la actuación de los actores conservadores en Facebook y Telegram en Brasil”, presented by Natasha Bachini and Pablo Almada at the IV Latin American Congress of Social Theory, in March 2023;

All these articles are currently being reviewed for submission to periodicals.

Still in the wake of theoretical reflections, we continue to work on mapping the field of Digital Sociology and its connections with other areas of knowledge through bibliometric analysis techniques. Lucas Sander, a scholar in Scientific Initiation, has been helping us in this work of reviewing the literature and state of the art.

Some events organized by us, such as the online debate table “Populismo, Democracia e Autoritarismo: relações conceituais e empíricas” (Populism, Democracy and Authoritarianism: conceptual and empirical relations), carried out in August 2022; the SPG of ANPOCS “Midiatização, plataformização e discurso político” (Mediatization, platformization and political discourse) (held in October/2022 and approved for the second consecutive year) and the WG Eleições e Práticas de Comunicação Online da Compólitica (Elections and Online Communication Practices of Compólitica), held in May 2023, are also the result of these reflections and, at the same time, the interlocution they provide with colleagues from other institutions strengthens them.

As for learning techniques for automated data collection and analysis, we monitored the 2022 elections, observing the electoral debate on different platforms: Youtube, Instagram, TikTok, Facebook and Twitter. We consider the specificities of each one of them and their absences, implementing different methodologies for data collection and analysis. We published the results in monthly reports on the NEV website, which generated press interest. Our results included the so-called political polarization reflected on social media, with a prevalence of anti-democratic, authoritarian, denialist and far-right positions (on Instagram, TikTok, Facebook), but with a significant gain of space by the left (Twitter). We also observed a dispute for credibility and audience between traditional press vehicles and influencers (YouTube, TikTok, Instagram). We are currently refining the methodology adopted and the treatment of data collected for the submission of a scientific article to a scientific journal.

Finally, in our attempt to establish a theoretical-methodological integration between our researches, we have sought to jointly analyze our research data, an effort also present in the mentioned articles, which has led us to two paths: a) the proposition of an analysis of frameworks for digital data; and b) thinking about the informational and disinformational ecology of digital authoritarian discourse, through the analysis of social networks and quantitative data, where

different media fulfill different roles and generate different cultural and political ecosystems. However, these elaborations are incipient and must be better developed over the next year.

5.4. SUMMARY OF MAIN RESULTS AND CHALLENGES IN THE PERIOD

In 2018, the retired army captain, Jair Messias Bolsonaro, aged 63, was elected 38th president of Brazil, with Hamilton Mourão, a reserve army general, as vice-president. He won the second round of elections beating professor Fernando Haddad, receiving 55% of the votes. It was the first time that a military man had become the head of the executive power since the end of the civil-military dictatorship in 1985. From the 1990s onwards, Bolsonaro's political career collected controversies ranging from the spectrum of military corporatism to his inclination towards of the so-called (far-)right of the political spectrum, which began to be characterized by intolerance, authoritarianism, the defense of torture, hate speeches, anti-human rights, anti-democracy, homophobia, and, above all, by the obsessive nostalgia for the Military Regime driven by resentment of governments of members of the Workers' Party (PT) and their participation in cases of corruption. In general, his government systematically acted against democratic guidelines, causing serious setbacks in public safety, in environmental issues, in the economy, in human rights and health, with emphasis on the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In 2022, in the second round of the presidential elections, Bolsonaro lost to Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva with a 1,8% difference, the closest dispute since re-democratization. Despite having come to an end, Bolsonaro's administration left many institutional and social legacies. There is not only a significant presence of parliamentarians who put themselves as allies of the former president, but there is also a large part of the population who still supports the worldview that he set out to represent, or at least an idealized and ideological form of it.

NEV/USP paid attention to the dynamics of the political and social context, which has changed significantly in recent years. When dealing with authoritarianism, we can say that there was an intensification and adaptation of old practices, not necessarily new in their formats. The political game of authoritarianism remained the same, but the strategies changed, even becoming more explicit. This line of research was developed as a kind of response to this recent situation, with the aim of not only addressing current challenges, but also revisiting past discussions, which still remain valuable for understanding the present time in relation to the questions of the CEPID project. Next, we will present in topics the main developments of the research.

POLITICAL SUPPORT FOR VIOLENCE

The results show how, in Brazil, the media and the political sphere have the capacity to guide, frame and organize diverse public demands and feelings of a highly heterogeneous society, which is also marked by social cleavages. Since re-democratization it can be noted how sectors of Brazilian politics dispute meanings about crime and violence, framing definitions, objects and solutions for processing the conflict in the sense of devaluing the justice system, the controlled use of force and fundamental rights. The current rise of the far-right and its use of social media is a development of the research object, demonstrating how the effects of the dispute over representations and discourses are important variables for the erosion of democratic legitimacy.

AUTHORITARIANISM AND THE DIGITAL WORLD

Considering that the perpetuation of authoritarian patterns in public debate has intensified in recent years, it is observed that in social media there has been a massive dissemination of racist, sexist, anti-democratic, xenophobic, relativist, denialist, anti-human rights, anti-distributive and violent discourses. This resonance of authoritarian discourse *on digital platforms has contributed to the rise of a type of socially implanted authoritarianism, now in the digital environment*. In this way, social media platforms not only transform the way people communicate and access information, but also how they participate in political and cultural discourse, but not exactly in a democratizing way. The spread of false or misleading information on social media has undermined public trust in democracy, and the structure of social media platforms favors speed, content becoming viral and engagement, creating an adequate environment for the spread of false information and misinformation.

LEARNING TECHNIQUES OF DATA SCRAPING, DATA VISUALIZATION AND CROSS-PLATFORM RESEARCH

With the monitoring of the 2022 elections, we implemented several data scraping and data visualization techniques, using applications such as: YouTube Data Tools, 4Cat, Facapager and Fanpage Karma. We visualized the data through graphs provided by FanPage Karma and built networks using Gephi software. On YouTube, the relevance of traditional press vehicles (CNN, Band, Jovem Pan, UOL) was noted, whose content incited political polarization in the country. On Instagram, it was observed how the hashtags used on the users' posts acted in the formation of polarized clusters between the two presidential candidates that were best-positioned in the polls; result similar to that observed on Tik Tok, with the addition that Flow Podcast stood out in the sample. On Facebook, the dispute of narratives that demarcates recent Brazilian politics was present, noting one of a more social-democratic character and the other explicitly authoritarian.

As for Twitter, it presented the characteristic of an emulator of the public sphere, pointing to the growth of Lula's performance. The results briefly presented here indicate the direction of the polarization of the campaign, as well as a greater clarity on the uses of the environment of the platforms for political purposes.

(DIS)INFORMATIONAL ECOLOGY

The theoretical, methodological and empirical experiences of analyzing data from social media prompted us to investigate the discourses that circulate on social media, and how this proliferation is favored by the informational ecosystem of different types of media. We paid attention to the hypothesis that content shared on social media does not pass through institutional or editorial filters, which makes it harder to control its nature, veracity and legal framework, especially when it comes to video content or "prints". Although hegemonic social media offer content control methods and guidelines for its users, delivery algorithms tend to oversize the audience and the impact of content, by promoting the meeting of profiles due to affinities. Content not controlled by social media platforms is also disseminated in spaces with little or no moderation, especially through deplatformed users and influencers (expelled or banned from other media), allowing the massive proliferation of website links through resources such as encryption and anonymity, making accountability and inspection unfeasible.

5.6. NEXT RESEARCH STEPS

For the following year, we envisioned some activities such as:

- The organization of the event "Autoritarismo e violência: revisitando um debate" (Authoritarianism and violence: revisiting a debate) with Gabriel Cohn, Sérgio Adorno, Marcos César Alvarez and mediated by Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, which was initially planned for the 31st of May 2023 at the Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas, but due to some unforeseen circumstances was postponed to the second semester of 2023;
- Mapping of the theoretical field of Digital Sociology, as well as sending for publication articles under development on Digitally Implemented Authoritarianism and (Dis)informational Ecology;
- The definition of a framework analysis methodology for digital data that allows the theoretical-methodological integration of our research and perform the data analysis together;

- The construction of methodological contributions with other lines within NEV, in order to deepen the interlocution of the research carried out;
- The completion of the analysis of data of individual research, with the help of a new Scientific Initiation scholar, to be chosen in the 2nd Semester of 2023;
- Participation in the e-science project “Criminalidade, Insegurança e Legitimidade: uma abordagem transdisciplinar” (Criminality, Insecurity and Legitimacy: a transdisciplinary approach), through the construction of the Observatory of Democratic Legitimacy;
- We also aim to offer a discipline at the USP Sociology Post-Graduate Program on the subject and we have developed, in partnership with colleagues from ECA and IMEAI, the Observatory of Democratic Legitimacy, funded by the e-Science project.

6. PUBLIC OPINION, DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL CULTURE, AND LEGITIMACY

6.1. PROJECT SUMMARY

The objective of the research line is to investigate the relations between public opinion and democratic political culture and legitimacy of the rule of law on issues of human rights, violence and public security policies, especially considering the impacts of digital technologies and social media in the public spheres. Aside from theoretical efforts on understanding and mapping the debate on the “digitalization” of the public sphere and its legitimacy claims, we aim to relate this theoretical effort with empirical case studies on problems such as digital violence, physical and digital militias, data mobs, as well as new publics, the communication of rights, their legitimacy claims and their contributions to the legitimacy of democratic institutions in the digital public sphere.

6.2. SUMMARY OF THE PREVIOUS PROJECT

- Undertake further work on the papers about the digital transformation of the public sphere;
- Develop and submit to international journal the paper on the research about regressive publics and militia rationality;
- Organize and publish the papers of the Advanced Studies journal special edition on Disinformation and Democracy;
- Greater integration of NEV’s research lines in order to develop monitoring initiatives of security discourses, disinformation and anti-democratic attitudes during the 2022 presidential elections, and in its aftermath;
- Continue partnerships with Journalism, Law and Freedom research group, with the Observatory of Freedom of Expression and Censorship, and also with foreign institutions such as in the Safety Matters project;
- Formalize the agreement and initiate specific projects of the Laboratory of Journalism and Communication on Violence, Human Rights and Democracy (LabViDD).

6.3. SUMMARY OF RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

FURTHER STUDIES ON THE DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF THE PUBLIC SPHERE

The collection of papers on the so-called digital transformation of the public sphere consists of a list of publications, publications in press, papers in review process and papers in production, written individually or co-authored by researchers and professors Vitor Blotta and Daniela Osvald Ramos. Two of them were presented in the 45o Brazilian Congress of Communication Sciences (Intercom), in the first week of September, 2022, in João Pessoa, Paraíba, and published in December, 2022, in a special edition of USP's communication journal *Rumores*: Ramos, D. O. Origens da misoginia online e a violência digital direcionada a jornalistas mulheres ("Origins of online misogyny and digital violence towards female journalists"); and Gould, L. Blotta, V. Desinformação e Violência contra Jornalistas como Violências contra a Comunicação ("Disinformation and Violence Against Journalists as Violence Against Communication").

Another set of papers are in review by the well-acknowledged journal *Advanced Studies*, in a special edition on the theme of Disinformation and Democracy. Within the papers we have an article written by Vitor Blotta and Eugênio Bucci on "Desinformação, Democracia e Regulação" ("Disinformation, Democracy and Regulation"), a piece by Vitor Blotta with Clifford Griffin called "Mídias Sociais e as Disrupções da Democracia" (Social Media and the Disruptions of Democracy"), as well as an article by Daniela Osvald Ramos, Bruno Paes Manso and Eduardo Nunomura called "A Ocupação das redes sociais pela violência: consequências e desafios para o jornalismo no Brasil" ("The occupation of social networks by violence: consequences and challenges for journalism in Brazil").

Another publication initiative led by Prof. Daniela Osvald Ramos is the organization of a book on censorship and freedom of expression in Brazil, through the research group Observatory of Communication, Censorship and Freedom of Expression, which she coordinates at the School of Communications and Arts. The previous title of the book is "É Censura? Violência Cultural e Liberdade de Expressão no Brasil do sec. XXI" ("Is it censorship? Cultural violence and freedom of expression in twenty-first century Brazil"). Aside from a chapter on "Cultural Violence and Multitude Censorship" by Prof. Ramos, Vitor Blotta and the lawyer, law professor and media law researcher Tatiana Stroppa are contributing with the paper "Concepções regressivas de liberdade de expressão e censura por inundação como estratégias de desinformação" ("Regressive conceptions of freedom of speech and censorship through flooding as disinformation strategies").

The paper on regressive publics and militia rationality in disinformation campaigns, which was presented at the Roskilde Conference on Media and the Publics, in May 2022 will be resumed after the above cited publications.

6.4. INTEGRATION ACTIVITIES WITH OTHER RESEARCH LINES AT THE NEV

The integration with other research lines has been reinforced this past year through the participation of Vitor Blotta and Daniela Osvald Ramos, and researchers from the line on Social Representations of Human Rights, Violence and Punishment, on the project "Criminality, Insecurity and Legitimacy". This project is a partnership of NEV with CeMEAI, the USP São Carlos Center for Mathematics Applied to Industry, which has support from FAPESP in a call that aims to connect social sciences and computer sciences. Researchers from both lines of the CEPID project are associated researchers within the project, and they have been responsible for a specific topic on the project, which is called Observatory of Democratic Legitimacy, which will create a public interface on issues related to hate speech, public opinion, and social media research through mathematic and computer models that aim to identify connections between discourses and illegitimate political actions, as well as other tendencies of legitimation in the Brazilian public spheres.

Another integration of the public opinion research line with other projects at NEV is the incorporation of the researchers and activities of the project "Violence in Dark Times", led by professors Laura Mascaro and Thiago Dias. This project is a further development of a research group on Hannah Arendt's thought, which has been hosted by NEV in the past twenty years. Through the project "Violence in Dark Times", Laura Mascaro and Thiago Dias have led a group of researchers selected after a public call, and who engage in a series of internal and public seminars. In November, 9, 2022 they organized a seminar called Arendt Tech, which aimed to mobilize Hannah Arendt's theories in order to understand contemporary public spaces generated by digital technologies and media. The seminar had 15 speakers, and the resulting papers are being organized to be published in the next few years as a book. The articulation of the public opinion research line with the Violence in Dark Times project will help the research line to become more robust and certainly result in new outcomes and contributions to the line's objectives.

6.5. PARTNERSHIPS WITH OTHER RESEARCH GROUPS

The research line has a strong partnership with the research group Journalism, Law, and Freedom (JDL), which prof. Vitor Blotta coordinates at the School of Communications and Arts. The yearly research program and activities of the research group are aligned with the issues discussed by the public opinion research line. The theme of the JDL research program in 2022 was Journalism, Disinformation and Democracy, and in 2023 the theme is Journalism, Communication Freedoms and Extremisms. In the period of this report we have organized a series of seminars connecting both initiatives, some of them with direct participation of the public opinion line researchers, and the social representation line researchers. Below is a list of them:

September, 15, 2022

Disinformation, Media Education and Elections

Guests: Victor Durigan (Inst. Vero), Laura Mattos (JDL and Folha de S. Paulo) and Januária Cristina Alves (JDL)

The video of the seminar can be accessed in this link: [youtube.com/watch?v=461HJbhGQ3c&t=549s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=461HJbhGQ3c&t=549s)

October, 17, 2022

"Critique of Affects". Book Launch and Rount Table with Prof. Filipe Campello

Guests: Filipe Campello (UFPE), Pablo Almada (NEV-USP), Nadini Lopes (JDL)

The video of the seminar can be accessed in this link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SArMRLc5s9I>

November, 9, 2022

Situated and Partisan Journalism against Disinformation: what do journalism schools in the peripheries have to teach us?

Guests: Cíntia Gomes (Mural Agência de Notícias), Edilaine Felix (JDL)

March, 27, 2023

Round Table on "Violence Against Journalists in Brazil: diagnoses and paths for protection"

Guests: Norian Segatto (FENAJ), Dyego Pegorario (Inst. Vladimir Herzog), Daniela Osvald Ramos (ECA/NEV)

The video of the seminar can be accessed in this link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eqPRRTKQZuQ>

April, 26, 2023

Seminar "Violent Extremisms in Schools: relations with journalism and social media"

Guests: Michele Prado (Observatório do Debate Público no Meio Digital), Laura Mattos (JDL e Folha de S. Paulo), Januária Alves (JDL).

May 15, 2023

Seminar Regulation of Digital Platforms in Brazil: The Bill 2630 in Context

Guests: Renata Mieli (CGI), Francisco Brito Cruz (Internetlab), Roseli Figaro (ECA-USP), Camilo Vannuchi (JDL)

Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AmNqygBiDKw&t=2869s>

PUBLIC TOOL FOR DATA ON VIOLENCE AGAINST JOURNALISTS

The partnership of the public opinion research line with the Observatory of Communication, Censorship and Freedom of Expression (OBCOM), coordinated by Prof. Daniela Osvald Ramos, has as main product a digital tool for automatic search of data on violence against journalists, data which has been produced by the National Federation of Brazilian Journalist (FENAJ) since the 90s. The tool was launched in 2022, and it allows researchers to cross data from the historical monitoring made by FENAJ, and it is accessible in Portuguese and in English. It is now in the update phase with data from the 2022 FENAJ report. The tool can be accessed [here](#).

SAFETY MATTERS INTERNATIONAL PROJECT

Another project developed through a partnership of this research line with the OBCOM research group is the international initiative "Safety Matters: research and education on the safety of journalists". The project was initiated in 2021 and it provides the chance for PhD researchers to receive a PhD level scholarship to participate in the research processes and also attend the annual conference in Oslo Metropolitan University, which administers the project, with the participation of local researchers and other partners, such as the University of the Witwaterstrand, Johannesburg (South Africa), The University of Tulsa (USA), the Dart Center for Journalism and Trauma (USA), Media Monitoring Africa (South Africa), The New York Times (USA), as well as the journalist Leandro Demori. The project is supported by the Research Council of Norway.

NATIONAL OBSERVATORY OF VIOLENCE AGAINST JOURNALISTS (MINISTRY OF JUSTICE)

A highlight in the period has been the participation of Prof. Daniela Osvald Ramos in the creation of the National Observatory of Violence Against Journalists (SENAJUS Observatory), in the

Ministry of Justice. Ramos is participating more specifically in the coordination of the working group on gender, in partnership with Dandara Lima, also a coordinator and participant of the Ministry of Women. The working group will act in two lines of action: 1. visibility and attentive listening of reports from female journalists who live far from large urban centers; 2. Educational campaign for the prevention of violence against female journalists as action against misogyny in the public space.

LABORATORY OF JOURNALISM AND COMMUNICATION ON VIOLENCE, HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY (LABVIDD)

We began in 2022 the first activities on the development of the Laboratory of Journalism and Communication on Violence, Human Rights and Democracy (LabViDD). On October 26, 2022 we held an online meeting with the presence of NEV researchers from different research lines, and researchers, students and professors from the School of Communications and Arts. The meeting set the first ideas and possibilities for the laboratory. A first idea was the production of videos on the profile of researchers who engage with human rights and violence as research topics and in activism initiatives. A second initiative is the possibility of discussing in wide-reach dissemination products the university's scientific production, its potentials and challenges in face of a changing social landscape, which includes demands of representation from historically marginalized groups, as well as anti-science and other obscurantist discourses disseminated in digital media. Another proposal which is yet to be developed is the production of a news show with a critical approach to public security, human rights and criminal justice issues, which will be hosted by Bruno Paes Manso.

6.6. SYNTHESIS OF MAIN RESULTS AND CHALLENGES IN THE PERIOD

RESULTS

REGRESSIVE PUBLIC OPINION, AND DISINFORMATION AND STATE RESPONSES AS POLITICAL VIOLENCE

In the issues of digital public spheres and political communication, we identified the emergence of a regressive mode of rationality taking space in public spaces. This regressive rationality consists in us and them antagonisms, self-entrenchment of culturally homogenous groups, and a refusal of the "social" as public spaces of coexistence with different others. We also identified militia logics in the ways that publics manifest their opinions, and how they implement strategies

for gathering new followers and "digital territories". Unequal rules and opacity of public institutions and reasons are other traits of this militia logic. And given that these logics connect with the operations and the business model of digital platforms, they themselves show some of these traits, such as low collaboration with public inquiries and resistance to public regulation and transparency. At last, we have identified similar punitive and "external enemy" logics in the behavior of public agents, such as in some of Supreme Court Minister Alexandre de Moraes's rulings. This means that the logics of regression are spreading out as the main logics to influence the formation of public opinion, as well as political action in contemporary times (Blotta; Ramos, 2022).

Another effort made in this last year was to understand and conceptualize disinformation. Through different theoretical and empirical studies we have defined disinformation as a *structural ecosystem of violence against communication* (Gould; Blotta, 2022). This means that disinformation is not entirely captured by the false messaging campaigns, but as the outcome of economic dispositives from digital platforms, as well as strategies of right wing and extremist groups, and some left-wing groups, to set the public agenda by flooding the web through canceling, offending and silencing their "enemies". In this point, there is a strong intersection between disinformation and hate speech which needs to be analyzed more thoroughly. The studies on violence against journalists made by Blotta and Ramos have not only identified this systemic trait of disinformation and hate speech, but also that it has intersectional markers, such as the virulent messages against female journalists (Ramos, 2022).

In this sense, we have been exploring in new studies the dimensions and nodes of the disinformation ecosystems, such as in the Masters research by Larissa Gould on the omission of Facebook in moderating messages that incentivized the attacks of 8th of January 2023 in Brasilia, as well as the logics of fanaticism in extremist groups, in this case with aid on the area of fan studies. On this issue, Vitor Blotta, PhD researcher Aianne Amado, and professor and researcher on fan cultures Clarice Greco have submitted a paper proposal on Fan-Activism and Fanaticism to a guest edited issue of the journal *First Monday* on Youth, Digital Media, and Civic Engagement, in order to analyze political supporters as fans, and in which sense they may be inclined to practices that may be identified as political violence.

Lastly, it is important to highlight that the research made in this line is being constantly articulated with the new proposals of regulation of digital platforms and social media, and that we have been providing public agents with inputs from research results, such as the identification of different regulation models against disinformation, which point out to different conceptions of information, social communication and democracy. As a result, such inputs have been

contributing to initiatives from governmental and civic organizations to regulate disinformation with principles such as duty of care, and the responsibility over digital platforms on systemic risks posed by their services.

CHALLENGES

Some of the challenges of the research lines are the further integration of projects and groups, to a point that new co-authored research papers can be developed and published, a well-sought-after balance between theoretical advances and innovative quantitative studies, as well as the creation of dissemination products and contributions to public policies.

Lastly, a fundamental challenge, as we approach the last two years of the CEPID Project, is to plan the final set of activities that will contribute to the last results of the common research program, be it as how we have helped NEV to answer the general questions of the program, as well as which dissemination and public policies efforts will be delivered by the end of the project. As the activities are being developed, we are identifying that the research line, as well as the other projects within the CEPID program are stemming out to different research, dissemination and outreach projects, which will demand new funding opportunities.

6.7. NEXT STEPS

- Continue the research and publication plans;
- Further undertake the integration of different research lines through the Criminality, Insecurity and Legitimacy project;
- Continue partnerships with other research groups and projects;
- Initiate the dissemination activities of the Laboratory of Journalism and Communication on Violence, Human Rights and Democracy (LabViDD).
- Plan the final set of activities and contributions of the research line to the CEPID program.

7. OTHER NEV RESEARCH PROJECT

PROJECT: LEGITIMACY OF STATE INSTITUTIONS IN BORDER REGIONS: A COMPARATIVE APPROACH BETWEEN BRAZILIAN TRIPLE BORDER AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Partnership: Queen's University Belfast

Objective: The objectives of this proposal are to promote research collaboration between researchers from Queen's University Belfast (QUB) and from São Paulo (funded by FAPESP) to develop ongoing qualitative work and prepare a joint research proposal for submission to the FAPESP- ESRC funding stream. In this proposal, we are seeking to preliminarily explore how the perceptions of citizens and civil servants living and working in border regions will deepen the reflections on the legitimacy of state institutions, exploring key issues that are being developed within the FAPESP funded project, but, in a completely different context, which will allow comparisons to be drawn, deepening the reflection on the results that are already being produced within the research applied in urban contexts of large cities, such as São Paulo. The adoption of a comparative perspective involving data collection in two different geographical, cultural, social and political boundary regions will make it possible to elaborate more robust hypotheses about the conditions for building and maintaining the legitimacy of institutions in different regions, enhancing the work of the FAPESP funded research.

Funding: FAPESP and ESRC (Economic and Social Research Council)

PROJECT: NEW FACTS AND NEW MEANINGS OF VIOLENCE IN CONTEMPORARY BRAZILIAN SOCIETY: HATE, CRUELTY, INTOLERANCE, RADICALISM.

Objective: The object of this investigation is the social bases that operate on changes, facts and meanings of violence in Brazilian society (1988--), which reverberate in hate, cruelty, intolerance and radicalism of all kinds. Empirically, its objectives consist of investigating: a) societal changes that drive different groups and social classes towards the cultivation of hate and the appeal to violence as a guarantee of social order and discipline; b) societal changes that weaken relations between rulers and ruled in terms of the traditions of liberal democracies and lead to the denial of fundamental human rights; c) societal changes that make it possible violence, in its multiple forms, to be attributed as a new type of legitimacy. The research plan combines three empirical investigation strategies: longitudinal surveys; reconstruction of career profiles and life histories of families from different social strata; analysis of statistical data and selected documentary sources.

Funding: National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq). Research Productivity Grants (Sérgio Adorno)

PROJECT: PUNISHMENT AND INCARCERATION: PERCEPTIONS AND DISCOURSES

Objective: To carry out a survey in the state of São Paulo, with public security operators (civil and military police officers and the secretary of public security) about perceptions regarding punishment and the functioning of the prison system. In dialogue with the international and local bibliography related to the Sociology of Violence and Punishment, the perceptions manifested by the actors studied will be characterized in terms of their recurrence and dissonance. In addition to the expected scientific results, we will also identify challenges and opportunities for the formulation and implementation of measures that seek to reduce incarceration and public policies aimed at persons deprived of their liberty. Finally, we should note that this proposed study strengthens the lines of research already developed in the CEPID project that deals with representations and discourses around the areas of punishment, violence, public security and democracy.

Funding: National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (2018 MCTIC/CNPq Universal Call for Proposals)

PROJECT: POWER AND PUNISHMENT IN MICHEL FOUCAULT'S LECTURES AT THE COLLÈGE DE FRANCE (1971-1975)

Objective: To investigate, in the context of social theory, the courses taught by the philosopher and historian Michel Foucault at the Collège de France prior to his publication of the book *Discipline and Punishment* (1975). We seek to deepen the analysis of how Foucault investigates the emergence of punishment and the modern prison, as well as his elaboration of the notion of "disciplinary power." These discussions are fundamental to understanding the modern and contemporary forms of power, domination and legitimacy.

Funding: National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq) – Research Productivity Grants (Marcos César Alvarez)

PROJECT: SECURITY OBSERVATORIES NETWORK

Partnership: Center for Security and Citizenship Studies, Cândido Mendes University (CESEC); Black Initiative for a New Drug Policy (INNPD); Laboratory for Violence Studies of the Federal

University of Ceará (LEV/UFC); Office of Legal Assistance and Popular Organizations of Pernambuco (GAJOP/PE)

Objective: To collect and systematize data on violence and public security policies in the states of Bahia, Ceará, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, and São Paulo. The main themes monitored by the observatories are: femicide and violence against women; racism and racist insults; violence against the LGBTQ+ population; religious intolerance; violence against children and adolescents; lynchings; armed violence; criminal actions and attacks by criminal groups; repression of demonstrations, strikes and protests; violence, abuse and excesses by state agents; police; violence against state agents; police corruption; massacres; and the penitentiary system and correctional system.

PROJECT: VIOLENCE MONITOR

Partnership: G1 and Brazilian Public Security Forum

Objective: To draw attention to the problem of growth in homicides in Brazil, with special focus on the North and Northeast regions of Brazil, which in recent years have presented accelerated rates of growth. By exposing the situation in these states, the idea was to put political pressure on state authorities to discuss the issue and the solutions. Based on academic research, to produce material using journalistic language to discuss issues related to violence in Brazil, pointing out ways to prevent it.

PROJECT: ILLICIT MARKETS, CRIMINAL NETWORKS: DYNAMICS AND LOCAL CONFIGURATIONS, HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE AND A COMPARATIVE APPROACH OF THREE CRITICAL AREAS OF THE BRAZILIAN BORDER REGION

Objectives: In this proposal, we seek to continue previous research involving the understanding of criminal dynamics and illicit markets in regions along the Brazilian border, including the effects of prison dynamics on the configurations of networks that operate in these areas. Through two theoretical-methodological axes - social network analysis and historical-procedural - it is intended to observe and understand the particularities of three Brazilian border areas, all of them constituted by twin cities and located each one of them in one of the Arches in terms in which the Brazilian border is divided: 1. Brazil (MS) and Paraguay (Amambay), with an emphasis on the twin cities Ponta and Porã and Pedro Juan Caballero; 2. on the triple border between Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina, involving the cities of Foz do Iguaçu (Brazil-Paraná), Ciudad del Este (Paraguay) and Porto Iguazu (Argentina); 3. triple border between Brazil Colombia and Peru,

involving the cities of Tabatinga (Brazil-Amazonas), Letícia (Colombia) and Santa Rosa (Peru). Each of them has similarities and significant differences in terms of the configuration of their illicit markets and the criminal dynamics that characterize them and are considered critical areas for public safety. Through the axis of social network analysis, it is intended to describe the attributes and dynamics of the main criminal networks that operate in the three border regions, paying special attention to possible links with the prison system, in addition to understanding the configuration that such networks present. The second analytical axis consists of adopting a historical perspective to reconstitute the formation and expansion processes of some of the most relevant criminal networks for the terms of the analysis proposed here and of the predominant illicit markets in the three regions of the analysis, including a specific analysis of the PCC whose performance seems to transcend local dynamics, although it also permeates the regions analyzed here.

Financing: National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq). Research Productivity Grants (Camila Nunes Dias).

PROJECT: DATA INTELLIGENCE CENTRE FOR CITY MANAGEMENT AND SECURITY (NINDA)

Partnership: Centre for Mathematical Sciences Applied to Industry (CeMEAI); USP's Institute of Mathematical and Computer Sciences (ICMC), in São Carlos, SP; Facens University Centre - Sorocaba, SP; Splice Indústria, Comércio e Serviços, SP; Fundação Tide Setubal, SP; City Hall of São Carlos, SP

Objective: the project seeks to present innovative solutions and alternatives for the development of intelligent tools enabling the joint analysis of corporate data and external data, such as urban infrastructure, environmental data, socioeconomic factors, amongst others. Furthermore, this project offers inexpensive solutions for data entry and predictive crime analysis, in addition to adequate storage data to facilitate access in an optimised manner by project partners. We also suggested the development of smart tools for pattern identification and prediction of different types of crimes, such as petty theft, car theft and cargo theft. The proposed methods will provide subsidies for the development of evidence-based public policies, aiding in the planning of preventive policing actions. The aforementioned methodology is based on Artificial Intelligence and Data Science methods, on the Social Sciences and on the experience of NEV specialists with public security issues.

Funding: FAPESP and SSP-SP - Problem-Oriented Research Centres in São Paulo (NPOP-SP)

PROJECT: FROM SOCIAL SERVICE FOR MINORS TO FUNDAÇÃO CASA: SOCIO-HISTORICAL CONTEXT AND INSTITUTIONAL PRACTICES

Partnership: UFABC, INSPER, Fundação CASA

Objective: The project aims to reconstruct aspects of the history of social control institutions in the state of São Paulo designed to control children and adolescents in two different periods. From 1930 to 1960, it seeks to analyze the institutions created for children and adolescents considered to be in a situation of abandonment or offenders.

PROJECT: PUNISHMENT, FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES: THE IMPACT OF INCARCERATION ON THE LIVES OF EX-PRISONERS

Partnership: University of Surrey (UK), University of Maranhão.

Objective: The purpose of the project is to analyze the experience of returning prisoners to their families and communities after their period of imprisonment. It is considered that the conditions experienced in this process affect the ways and possibilities of social reintegration in a broad way, such as access to education, the job market, among others. In this way, it is intended to analyze the possibilities offered by State institutions, the structure of the community and also the effects of incarceration on family relationships and community life.

Funding: USP International Cooperation Office (AUCANI)

PROJECT: NEW WAYS OF COLLECTIVE LIFE IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF SÃO PAULO: SINGLE MOTHERS, ABSENT FATHERS, VIOLENCE AND HOUSING CIRCULATION

Objective: The project aims to map the universe of new ways of living together on the outskirts of São Paulo and, above all, to understand what it means in practice to be a mother and father, especially a single mother and an absent father. The research also seeks to understand: the conceptions of femininity and masculinity; patterns of gender and intergenerational relations; the impact of domestic violence on family organizations; public policies for this population.

Funding: Fundação Tide Setúbal

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III.

EDUCATION

III. EDUCATION

1. SHORT COURSES

COURSE NAME: METHODS AND RESEARCH TECHNIQUES IN INSTITUTIONS OF PUBLIC SECURITY, JUSTICE AND DEPRIVATION OF LIBERTY [WINTER COURSE - FFLCH-USP]

Objective: Provide analytical and empirical research tools for postgraduate students who want to work on these themes, from the most varied approaches, concentrated on qualitative methodologies, which involve: interviews, focus groups, direct observation and document analysis. It is intended to offer post-graduate students guidance on the three phases of the research construction process: preparation/planning; field performance; processing and systematization of data with the construction of categories of analysis and interpretation of empirical material. This methodological path was conducted based on empirical experiences and bibliographical references that consider the specificities of the institutions studied. Classes were offered on a Digital Platform (Google Meet).

Researchers involved: Marcos Cesar Alvarez, Fernanda Novaes Cruz, Giane Silvestre, Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus, Amanda Evelyn Cavalcanti de Lima.

Target audience: postgraduate students

Number of participants: 50

Venue: Online

Date: August 1st, 3 and 5, 2022.

COURSE NAME: SPATIALIZING VIOLENCE DATA IN BRAZIL: QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE APPROACHES - EXPLORING SOCIAL MEDIA DATA IN A METHODOLOGICAL RESEARCH APPROACH

Objective: This workshop aims to explore the practical usage of web scraping on Facebook, focused on political and legislative profiles relevant to the field of violence, public security and human rights.

Researchers involved: Pablo Emanuel Romero Almada; Natasha Bachini (José Teles; Camila Nunes; Beatriz Oliveira de Carvalho; Sérgio Adorno, coord.)

Number of participants: 30

Venue: University of São Paulo

Date: September 8th, 2022

COURSE NAME: BUILDING LEGITIMACY IN EVERYDAY LIFE: POLICE WORK (ELECTIVE CLASSES – CENTER FOR ADVANCED STUDIES ON SECURITY: MP COL. TERRA)

Objective: Research carried out by NEV-USP shows that, beyond police efficiency in reducing crime and violence, the way police officers interact and relate with the population is central to thinking about public security policies in Brazil. In this sense, it is fundamental for the good performance of their institutional missions that police forces take into consideration the contact that their officers establish with citizens in their daily activities, as well as the quality of the relationship that these agents have within their institutions – with their colleagues and managers, and with agents of the Judiciary.

In these classes we will discuss the results of the CEPID research “Building Democracy Daily” – Human Rights, Violence and Institutional Trust, under development at NEV/USP, which seeks to identify how residents of the city of São Paulo evaluate the quality of the relationship (contact) with the police; and how the police officers themselves – both civil and military – assess the quality of the relations within their institutions.

The classes aim to update police officers about the most recent research on police work in São Paulo, promote reflection and discussion, as well as to motivate them to think about and produce changes in police performance.

Researchers: Viviane Cubas (Org.); Bruno P. Manso; Fernanda Novaes; Fernando Salla; Frederico Teixeira; Marcos Alvarez; Renato Alves; Sergio Adorno and Thiago Oliveira.

Date: November 29 to December 13, 2022 (Tuesdays and Wednesdays 09 am to 04:30 pm)

Target audience: police officers (capitans)

Number of participants: 30 police officers

Venue: USP/SP

Date: June 27 to July 5th, 2023 (Tuesdays and Wednesdays – 09:00 am to 04:30 pm)

Target audience: police officers (captains, majors and lieutenant-colonels)

Number of participants: 30 police officers

Venue: USP/SP

THE CLASSROOM PROGRAM

Center for Advanced Studies on Security - MP Col. Terra (Total: 30 h)

Class 1: State and Society (3h)

The relations between State and society and the construction of legitimacy.

Coordinator: Dr. Marcos Cesar Alvarez, Dr. Fernando Salla and Dr. Sérgio Adorno

Class 2. Authority and obedience (3h)

The construction of authority, the different ways of achieving submission and its consequences

Coordinator: Dr. Renato Alves

Class 3: Legitimacy of laws and Procedural Justice (3h) – online

Introduction to the concepts of legitimacy and procedural justice

Coordinator: Dr. Thiago Oliveira

Class 4: Police legitimacy as perceived by São Paulo citizens (3h)

The legitimacy of the police according to a survey carried out with residents of the city of São Paulo

Coordinator: Dr. Frederico Teixeira

Class 5: The legitimacy of the police as perceived by police officers I (3h)

Introduction to the concept of self legitimacy; self legitimacy according to a survey carried out with civil and military police officers of the city of São Paulo

Coordinator: Dr. Viviane Cubas

Class 6: The legitimacy of the police in the perception of police officers II (3h)

Self legitimacy based on a survey carried out with civil and military police officers of the city of São Paulo; training in Procedural Justice for police officers – international experiences.

Coordinator: Dr. Viviane Cubas

Class 7. Legitimacy and mental health of police officers (3h)

The police work and its impacts on the mental health of police officers

Coordinator: Dra. Fernanda Novaes

Class 8. The legitimacy and Procedural Justice in the training of police officers (3h)

Professional police models, training and the police legitimacy in democracy

Coordinator: Dra. Paula Poncioni

Class 9. Legitimacy and its challenges: organized crime (3h)

The expansion of organized crime and its impacts on the legitimacy of the police.

Coordinator: Dr. Bruno P. Manso

Class 10. Legitimacy and Procedural Justice: reflection activity (3h)

Coordinator: Dr. Viviane Cubas e Dr. Renato Alves

COURSE NAME: BUILDING LEGITIMACY IN EVERYDAY LIFE: POLICE WORK (ACADEMY OF THE CIVIL POLICE OF THE STATE OF SÃO PAULO - DR CORIOLANO NOGUEIRA COBRA)

Objective: Research carried out by NEV-USP shows that, beyond police efficiency in reducing crime and violence, the way police officers interact and relate with the population is central to thinking about public security policies in Brazil. In this sense, it is fundamental for the good performance of their institutional missions that police forces take into consideration the contact that their officers establish with citizens in their daily activities, as well as the quality of the relationship that these agents have within their institutions – with their colleagues and managers, and with agents of the Judiciary.

In these classes we will discuss the results of the CEPID research “Building Democracy Daily” – Human Rights, Violence and Institutional Trust, under development at NEV/USP, which seeks to identify how residents of the city of São Paulo evaluate the quality of the relationship (contact) with the police; and how the police officers themselves – both civil and military – assess the quality of the relations within their institutions.

The classes aim to update police officers about the most recent research on police work in São Paulo, promote reflection and discussion, as well as to motivate them to think about and produce changes in police performance.

Researchers: Viviane Cubas (Org.); Frederico Teixeira and Renato Alves.

Date: April 24 (Monday – 13:30 am to 16:30 pm)

Target audience: police officers (chiefs)

Number of participants: 20 police officers

Venue: online

Date: April 25 (Tuesday – 13:30 am to 16:30 pm)

Target audience: police officers (clerks)

Number of participants: 25 police officers

Venue: online

Date: May 17 (Wednesday – 09:00 am to 12:00 pm)

Target audience: police officers (chiefs)

Number of participants: 20 police officers

Venue: online

Date: June 6 (Wednesday – 09:00 am to 12:00 pm)

Target audience: police officers (chiefs)

Number of participants: 20 police officers

Venue: online

Date: June 5 (Friday – 09:00 am to 12:00 pm)

Target audience: police officers (investigadors)

Number of participants: 28 police officers

Venue: online

THE CLASSROOM PROGRAM

Academy of the Civil Police of the State of São Paulo - Doutor Coriolano Nogueira Cobra
(Total: 3 h)

Class 1. Authority and obedience (1h)

The construction of authority, the different ways of achieving submission and its consequences

Coordinator: Dr. Renato Alves

Class 2: Police legitimacy as perceived by São Paulo citizens (1h)

The legitimacy of the police according to a survey carried out with residents of the city of São Paulo

Coordinator: Dr. Frederico Teixeira

Class 3: The legitimacy of the police as perceived by police officers I (1h)

Introduction to the concept of self legitimacy; self legitimacy according to a survey carried out with civil and military police officers of the city of São Paulo

Coordinator: Dr. Viviane Cubas

2. HUMAN RESOURCES

One of the main educational activities developed by NEV since the beginning of the program is academic training of new researchers. This activity is developed primarily through research projects funded by scholarships for different levels of education. In this session, we present the list with the basic information of each project. Considering most of them are funded with FAPESP scholarships, each of them has its own annual report which will be submitted respecting the established deadlines.

MENTORSHIP

POST DOCTORATE

PROJECT: TOP-DOWN CITIZENSHIP? THE IMPACT OF OPERATION CAR WASH ON THE PERCEPTION OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Researcher: Amanda Evelyn Cavalcanti de Lima

Supervisor: Marcos Cesar Alvarez

Summary of activities: The purpose of the project is to assess whether there has been a change in the perception of the justice system and its legitimacy, taking the Lava Jato operation as a benchmark. The data used for the analysis are 19 interviews with judges working in the capital (São Paulo) carried out by NEV in the first phase of the research on the judiciary. In the interviews, they describe their view of the profession and the origin of its legitimacy, fundamental to the exercise of jurisdictional authority (Tankebe, 2011). It is also an objective to identify in the written production of justice system operators linked to Lava Jato approximations with authoritarian discourses and compare them with those mobilized by São Paulo magistrates. The theoretical assumption that drives the analysis is that anti-corruption operations strengthen a view of the justice system as an active combatant of corruption and that decisions that annul operation processes reverse this trend (Vauchez, 2004). With the option of two of the Lava Jato operators to become parliamentarians, the research also seeks to understand the political agendas they defend. Until June 2023, the following activities were carried out: (1) progress in the analysis of the Lava Jato operators' discourse from the perspective of socially implanted authoritarianism and presentation of work on the subject at the IV Congreso Latinoamericano de Teoría Social; (2) Research Internship Abroad at the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales in Paris/France between March 2022 and August 2023 to expand references on the uses and political

mobilizations of Law (ISRAËL, 2020a, 2020b, 2009) ; (3) Participation in the Law and Society Annual Meeting, XI Meeting of Empirical Research in Law, 46th ANPOCS, IV National Seminar of Sociology of PPGS/UFS, XII Portuguese Congress of Sociology; (4) Participation already foreseen in the XX ISA World Congress of Sociology and in the General Conference The European Consortium for Political Research; (5) Submissions of research-based papers to the 47th ANPOCS and VIII ENADIR and (6) preliminary analysis of the news database prepared by the team.

Keywords: Car Wash, judicial institutions, legitimacy, authoritarianism

Period: 01/09/2021 to 31/08/2023

Grant number: 2021/07353-2 and 2022/15194-4 (BEPE)

References:

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**PROJECT: DEVELOPMENT OF ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR TOWARDS AUTHORITIES AND LAWS:
LATENT TRANSITIONS ANALYSIS**

Researcher: André Vilela Komatsu

Supervisor: Marcos Cesar Alvarez

Summary of activities: During the reference period, the researcher was engaged in two collaborative research projects with other institutions. The first project, titled "International Self-Report Delinquency Study" (ISR4), aimed to investigate delinquency and victimization trends globally. The second project, named "Socio-emotional competencies and social behaviors in adolescents exposed to adverse experiences from Brazil and Chile" (SAFE), focused on examining the impact of adverse experiences on the socio-emotional development of adolescents in Brazil and Chile. He presented papers at the Eurocrim2022, published 4 articles in peer-reviewed

journals and authored a book recognized by CAPES. In October 2022 he started an internship at the Max Planck Institute for Human Development (MPI), where he is developing research on the effect of physical environmental characteristics on adolescents' perception of justice in the world. The researcher has been participating in MPI seminars, giving training courses for professionals, teaching in the graduate program in Psychology, and mentoring master students. He participated in the organization of the cycle of 5 seminars on "Domestic and family victimization of children and adolescents" promoted by NEV as a WHO collaborating center. He is currently participating as guest editor, together with the SPLSS team, in the special issue "Attitudes of children and young people towards the police" of the Revista Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, Niñez y Juventud.

Keywords: Legal Socialization; Belief in a Just World Theory; Environmental Psychology

Period: 01/07/2022 – 30/06/2023 (renewed until 30/06/2024)

Grant number: 2019/09360-6

PROJECT: METHODOLOGICAL STUDIES AIMED AT RESEARCH ON LEGITIMACY, YOUTH, VIOLENCE AND CITIES: RESEARCH FROM BIG DATA

Researcher: Diego de Castro Rodrigues

Supervisor: Sergio França Adorno de Abreu

Summary of activities: The project aims to develop of a Social Data Analysis Framework, notably mobilizing criminal records and applying descriptive computational techniques, such as: associative algorithms, and extraction of decision tree rules, among others. The methods and instruments presented in the work will provide the discovery of patterns, enabling a guided way to identify similarities between recurrent situations in the social sphere, with descriptive techniques and data visualization. The study area was defined as São Paulo city and the structuring of social data as a central idea, with special attention to the information quality. In light of this, a set of technological tools will be validated through such as a database, Python, ML libraries, and tools for results visualization. Among the main deliveries related to technological products and the development of articles with discoveries made in the research stage. The effectiveness and usefulness of the results will depend on studies involving real data and validated both by domain experts and by identifying and comparing the patterns found in this study with other phenomena described in the literature. The following activities are being carried out: analysis of public security data in São Paulo, a technical research report, development of algorithms for processing data related to crime, writing of an article related to the researched topic and acquisition of data for research.

Keywords: data visualization, crime, patterns of urban areas, big data, social data

Period: 02/01/2023 a 01/31/2024

Grant number: 2022/15417-3

PROJECT: ARE MORE PROFESSIONALLY SATISFIED POLICE OFFICERS MORE WILLING TO OFFER BETTER SERVICES TO SOCIETY?

Researcher: Fernanda Novaes Cruz

Supervisor: Sérgio França Adorno de Abreu

Summary of activities: This project aims to analyse whether sociodemographic and institutional factors as well as perceptions of quality of life and job satisfaction influence police officers' perceptions of the service provided to society. The hypothesis being argued is that more satisfied police officers, exposed to better working conditions, are more likely to support for democratic views instead of repressive ones. This hypothesis aligns with the debates surrounding the legitimacy of the police, which poses that the perceptions of public security professionals are relevant for shaping the service provided by the police to society.

International literature has indicated that the effects of police work can spill over to the family context of these agents. In order to investigate these issues, the researcher completed a five-month internship abroad at the University of Bradford (UK) aiming to explore the issue of domestic violence and femicides committed by public security professionals. Through interviews with English police officers and activists and an analysis of the official documents that regulate this topic in the country, it was explored the ongoing crisis of police officers perpetrating domestic abuse. Regarding the Brazilian context, a database was created using official information on femicides committed by police officers obtained from Brazilian civil and military police forces. Besides that, a questionnaire addressing mental health issues was carried out to the Penitentiary Police of São Paulo. For the final period of this scholarship (scheduled for November 2023) this new data collection will be analysed and discussed.

Keywords: Police organizations, well-being, legitimacy, distributive justice.

Period: 07/01/2019 to 11/30/2023

Grant number: 2019/09663-9

PROJECT: YOUTH ON THE STAGE: REPRESENTATIONS OF VIOLENCE IN EVERYDAY SCHOOL LIFE

Researcher: Fernanda Roberta Lemos Silva

Supervisor: Sergio França Adorno de Abreu

Summary of activities: The postdoctoral research Youth on the Scene: representations of violence in everyday school life is linked to the Project Human Rights Observatories in Schools (PODHE). PODHE is a human rights initiative whose objective is to create Human Rights Observatories in public schools through artistic and educational activities. In this way, the research establishes dialogues with the PODHE interventions in the partner schools Prof.^a Amélia Keer Nogueira State School, and Ubaldo Costa Leite State School, both of which are located in segregated territories of the city of São Paulo, and crossed by numerous violations of rights. The research collaborators are students in the 6th year of Elementary School II and the 1st year of High School. The research covers 12 classes of approximately 380 students. The field research in progress takes place weekly in both schools. At this stage of the research, awareness takes place through theatrical games that aim to integrate the participants and strengthen them as a collective for future research actions that consist of the Experimentation of Theater of the Oppressed Techniques such as Forum Theater, Image Theater where the violence present in the school routine will be discussed and analyzed through the Theater.

With regard to the dissemination of research, I participated as a lecturer in the II Seminar on Extension Practices: Theater and Community at the State University of Maringá with the panel entitled: Youths, Theater and Communities. In order to contribute to the deepening of the Theater of the Oppressed methodology, I participated in the Arco Íris do Desire course held at the Theater of the Oppressed Center located in Rio de Janeiro. In June, I will participate in the Congress XII Brazilian Association for Research and Graduate Studies in Performing Arts at the Federal University of Pará with the thematic panel Interlocutions between Theater, Communities and the Curricularization of Extension.

Keywords: Theater of the Oppressed; Public schools; violence at school

Period: 01/02/2023 to 31/01/2024

Grant number: 2022/15098-5

PROJECT: DIGITAL DE-DEMOCRATIZATION: THE SPREAD OF AUTHORITARIANISM THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA IN BRAZIL

Researcher: Natasha Bachini Pereira

Supervisor: Marcos Cesar Alvarez

Summary of activities: The project began in August/2021. In the first year, the researcher dedicated herself to a thorough exercise of bibliographic review on digital de-democratization, connective action, digital populism, platformization, and misinformation; to the collection, systematization, and organization of digital data; and to the elaboration of a methodology for the analysis of the frames of the posts. In the second year, the researcher continued to test and apply this methodology, as well as to interview the followers of the monitored pages, in order to observe the reception of their contents; a new revision exercise was carried out, having in mind the concepts of authoritarianism, conservatism and reactionarism. In order to answer some of the criticisms received and to make more consistent the theoretical and methodological articulation of the research, the researcher monitored the 2022 elections on multiple platforms and proposed, in partnership with other NEV colleagues, the Observatory of Democratic Legitimacy (ObLED), which is part of the thematic project "Crime, Insecurity and Legitimacy: a transdisciplinary approach", approved in the last Fapesp eScience and Data Science call. All these activities and efforts have fomented the researcher's participation in national and international events, and the elaboration of seven scientific articles, which were submitted and published in periodicals of the area. The researcher also organized the online debate "Populism, Democracy, and Authoritarianism: conceptual and empirical relations", held online in August/2022, and coordinates, for the second consecutive year, the Postgraduate Research Symposium (SPG) "Midiatization, Platformization and Discourse", at the ANPOCS Meeting, and the WG Elections and Communication Practices, at the X Meeting of Compolítica. These efforts also led to the course "Authoritarianism and Digital Communication", which will be taught in the Graduate Program in Sociology at USP next semester.

Keywords: discursive violence, authoritarianism, de-democratization, political culture, cyberpolitics;

Period: August, 2021 to June, 2023.

Grant number: 2021/07296-9

PROJECT: IN SEARCH OF LEGITIMACY: PRISONS IN DISPUTE BETWEEN ORGANIZED CRIME AND MODEL EXPERIENCES

Researcher: Sergio Grossi

Supervisor: Sergio França Adorno de Abreu

Summary of activities: Criminal organizations represent one of the main causes of homicidal violence and constitute a potential future problem for Brazil's young democracy. These

organizations are born, grow, and become stronger in prisons, where a significant increase of incarcerated people has been observed, mostly from the poorest classes of society and with a low level of education. Although national and international laws determine the social reintegration and education of incarcerated people, this objective has not been achieved, which contributes to delegitimizing the state and legitimizing criminal organizations. This study compares the different model experiences of education and reintegration that can compete for legitimacy with criminal organizations, promoting respect for human rights and inclusion of prisoners in society. The literature on the First Commando of the Capital (Primeiro Comando da Capital) was studied in depth for this analysis. Then, the experience of the English prison model in Grendon was analyzed, which sees the Cambridge Institute of Criminology as one of the promoters of educational programs defined as innovative. These experiences were investigated through analysis of the documents produced, and an ethnography involving an extended period of participant observation and open-ended and semi-structured interviews were conducted in Cambridge. These experiences were compared with others already studied in the literature. In this study, we analyzed and compared different experiences of education in prisons in order to propose a model of education for social integration that can increase trust in public institutions and democracy, disputing democracy and disputing the prison space with criminal organizations.

Keywords: Social Pedagogy, Prison sociology, Reintegration, Prison alternatives, Adult education

Period: July 1st, 2022 to December 31, 2022

Grant number: 2021/08257-7

PHD CANDIDATES

TITLE: MORAL PANIC AND HUMAN RIGHTS: THE EXPERIENCE OF THE SO-CALLED HUMANIZATION POLICY IN SÃO PAULO

Candidate: Gustavo Lucas Higa

Supervisor: Marcos Alvarez

Period: 01/01/2018 - 28/02/2022

Host Institution: Graduate Program in Sociology – University of São Paulo

Grant number: 2017/25438-0

TITLE: PUNISHMENT AND CONSERVATISM: STUDY ON THE "SECURITY CAUCUS" IN THE SÃO PAULO STATE PARLIAMENT.

Candidate: Roberta Heleno Novello

Supervisor: Marcos Alvarez

Period: 01/06/2019 - 31/05/2023

Host Institution: Graduate Program in Sociology – University of São Paulo

Grant number: 2019/09986-2

TITLE: PREDICTIVE POLICING, SOCIAL CONTROL AND RACIAL INEQUALITY

Candidate: Letícia Pereira Simões Gomes

Supervisor: Sérgio Adorno

Period: 01/03/2019 - 29/02/2023

Host Institution: Graduate Program in Sociology – University of São Paulo

Grant number: 2019/02612-0

TITLE: MEANS AND ENDS OF THE RULE OF LAW: A CASE STUDY OF PLEA BARGAIN IN BRAZIL

Candidate: Eduardo Casteluci

Supervisor: Sérgio Adorno

Period: 01/04/2019 - 31/01/2023

Host Institution: Graduate Program in Sociology – University of São Paulo

Grant number: 2019/02667-9

TITLE: NETWORKS AGAINST CRIME: THE MECHANISMS OF FORMATION, STABILITY OR CHANGE OF PORT SECURITY NETWORKS

Candidate: Gabriel Antônio Cabeça Patriarca

Supervisor: Sérgio Adorno

Period: 01/05/2021 - 30/04/2023

Host Institution: Graduate Program in Sociology – University of São Paulo

Grant number: 2021/02709-3

TITLE: "TO THE STATE, THE ORDER": THE CREATION OF THE POLICE IN SÃO PAULO, POLICE INSTITUTIONAL TRUST AND VIOLENCE MONOPOLY (1834-1889)

Candidate: Bruna Prudêncio Teixeira

Supervisor: Marcos Alvarez

Period: 01/03/2021 - 28/02/2023

Host Institution: Graduate Program in Sociology – University of São Paulo

Grant number: 2020/15880-0

TITLE: ACTING OF THE ARMED FORCES IN PUBLIC SECURITY: LEGITIMACY FROM THE MILITARY PERSPECTIVE

Candidate: Felipe Ramos Garcia

Supervisor: Marcos Alvarez

Period: 01/07/2021 - 30/06/2023

Host Institution: Graduate Program in Sociology – University of São Paulo

Grant number: 2021/05090-4

TITLE: LEGAL SOCIALIZATION: FAMILY RELATIONS AND LEGITIMACY

Candidate: Renan Theodoro de Oliveira

Supervisor: Sérgio Adorno

Period: 24/01/2018 - 25/07/2022

Host Institution: Department of Sociology - University of Sao Paulo

TITLE: TRANSFORMATIONS, CONTINUE AND TENSIONS: THE RES UNIVERSE IN THE CONTEMPORARY BRAZILIAN PRISON SYSTEM

Candidate: Maiara Corrêa

Supervisor: Marcos Alvarez

Period: 01/08/2022 - 30/06/2024

Grant number: 2022/07866-2

MASTER CANDIDATES

TITLE: BEYOND CRIME: THE PROCESS OF REPRESENTING HATE CRIMES IN CONTEXTS OF POLITICAL EFFERVESCENCE (2016-2018)

Candidate: Pedro Callari Trivino Moisés

Supervisor: Sérgio Adorno

Period: 01/08/2021 - 31/07/2023

Grant number: 2021/06778-0

TITLE: STATE, FAMILY AND SOCIAL ORDER: MANAGEMENT OF MINORITY UNDER THE SOCIAL SERVICE FOR MINORS (1934-1950)

Candidate: Gabriel Augusto de Carvalho Sanches

Supervisor: Marcos Alvarez

Period: 01/03/2022 - 28/02/2023

Grant number: 2022/00861-5

TITLE: BEYOND DOCILE BODIES AND BIOPOLITICS: PUNISHMENT IN MICHEL FOUCAULT

Candidate: Jade Gonçalves Roque

Supervisor: Marcos Alvarez

Period: 01/03/2022 - 28/02/2023

Grant number: 2021/14729-9

SCIENTIFIC INITIATION

Candidate: Artur Damião Cardoso

Supervisor: Sergio Adorno

Period: 01/06/2022 – 31/05/2023

Grant number: 2022/05379-7

Candidate: Beatriz Oliveira de Carvalho

Supervisor: Sérgio Adorno

Period: 01/07/2021 – 31/08/2022

Grant number: 2021/05502-0

Candidate: Guilherme Tannus Guerra Silva

Supervisor: Marcos Alvarez

Period: 01/08/2022 – 31/07/2023

Grant number: 2022/08513-6

Candidate: Isabela Gomes Pereira

Supervisor: Sérgio Adorno

Period: 01/11/2022 – 31/03/2023

Grant number: 2022/12209-0

Candidate: Lucas de Paula Fonseca

Supervisor: Marcos Alvarez

Period: 01/10/2022 – 30/09/2023

Grant number: 2022/10581-0

Candidate: Lucas Fonseca Sander

Supervisor: Marcos Alvarez

Period: 01/08/2022 – 31/07/2023

Grant number: 2022/08400-7

Candidate: Michelly Andrade Rosa

Supervisor: Sergio Adorno

Period: 01/11/2022 – 31/10/2023

Grant number: 2022/12467-0

Candidate: Natália Maria Ventura Falabella Tavares de Lima

Supervisor: Sergio Adorno

Period: 01/06/2022 – 31/05/2024

Grant number: 2022/02705-0

RESEARCH TRAINING

Candidate: Caio Andrade Tenorio

Supervisor: Sergio Adorno

Period: 01/03/2023 – 29/02/2024

Grant number: 2023/00945-7

Candidate: Giovana Lemes Campos

Supervisor: Sergio Adorno

Period: 01/09/2022 – 31/08/2023

Grant number: 2022/09761-3

Candidate: Hell Mello do Espirito Santo

Supervisor: Sergio Adorno

Period: 01/09/2022 – 31/08/2023

Grant number: 2022/09772-5

Candidate: Thaís Vieira Gutto

Supervisor: Sergio Adorno

Period: 01/10/2022 – 31/08/2023

Grant number: 2022/10712-7

3. PROJECT HUMAN RIGHTS OBSERVATORIES IN SCHOOLS - PODHE

3.1. PROJECT SUMMARY

The project Human Rights Observatories in Schools (PODHE) is an initiative to promote human rights education (HRE) which has been underway since 2017 in state schools in the city of São Paulo. Its main goal is to implement observatories of human rights in schools, especially through awareness-raising, experience, and education activities in human rights, as well as the monitoring of everyday violations in schools and the communities where they are located. PODHE thus aims to contribute towards experiencing civic engagement experiences in which human dignity is respected in interpersonal and institutional relationships; towards promoting channels of democratic participation, peaceful conflict resolutions and active listening to different school stakeholders; towards promoting children's and teenagers' protagonism; towards the production of information about schools' reality and the social contexts of educators from the perspective of human rights; towards establishing dialogues about the viable means to report human rights breaches during the monitoring activities; and, finally, by fostering collective action for the transformation of schools and communities into environments for civic engagement. Activities are especially with students and educators from the Year 6 of primary school and from Year 1 of secondary school, through participatory methods. In the meantime, aside from academic and wide range dissemination and training activities to other schools and education professionals, the project develops continuous evaluation of the entire process, as well as the results of PODHE implementation, by means of observations, reports on the activities, as well as surveys.

3.2. SUMMARY OF THE PREVIOUS PROPOSAL

In the last yearly report we planned to continue work with partner schools, conclude the special project on gender equality in schools, and hire new researchers and educators to strengthen the team. If approved, we would also start the works of a new project through the FAPESP Proeduca grant. In terms of dissemination and multiplication activities, the objectives were to resume the works of the PODHE notebooks, continue and expand teacher training initiatives in different venues, publish reports and articles in academic and journalistic media, as well as other venues. We also aimed to deepen partnerships within other research lines in NEV's CEPID Project, as well as other national and international groups.

3.3. SYNTHESIS OF ACTIVITIES

SPECIAL PROJECT ON GENDER EQUALITY IN SCHOOLS

The first activity worth highlighting is the conclusion of the special project called “Human Rights Education for the Promotion of Gender Equality of Children and Adolescents in Schools”. The project was developed between October 2021 and December 2022, and had support from USP’s Pro-Rectorate of Culture and Extension within a call on diversity and outreach programs related to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The main objective was promoting gender equality by means of workshops at the School Amélia Kerr Nogueira, one of PODHE’s partner schools. We selected three research assistants and a post-doctoral researcher to lead the activities, along with other researchers from PODHE, who were responsible for organizing and implementing a series of workshops with students and teachers. This organization included meetings with school coordinators and teachers, in order to identify expectations and connect with them for support and trust building. In these meetings, we decided to work with two ninth grade classes, and one eighth grade class, in which the topic of gender equality was more sensitive and urgent. The average number of participant students was 90.

The first workshop delivered at the school invited teachers and other members from the school's community. The workshop had two parts, with two hours each. The first part approached gender, explaining the cultural construction of gender and the different intersectionalities that influence the social experience. The second part approached gender-based violence, specifically against trans people.

Throughout the year, we visited the school seven times for workshops with students. Each day included a workshop with three groups of students and subsequent report production that supported the planning of the next activities as well as further scientific production. The first two workshops were dedicated to building trust and proximity between educators and students, through the sharing of experiences and perceptions of gender inequality. On the third day, we discussed gender-based violence by means of examples taken from songs of popular Brazilian repertoire. The fourth day was filled with dynamic debates with the student groups, in order to develop their argumentative skills. On the fifth day, the workshop approached violence and gender inequalities in affective relations by means of popular songs of “sertanejo” and funk styles. The workshops on the sixth day approached masculinities by means of hearing and sharing the experiences of boys. Finally, the seventh workshop invited a colleague from NGO Serenas, who debated with students the practical issues regarding violence prevention and the networks that protect children and adolescents.

NEW POST-DOCTORAL RESEARCHER AND TECHNICAL TRAINING EDUCATORS IN THE TEAM

PODHE organized in November 2022 a selection process to recruit a new post-doctoral researcher for the team. After a long and well-disputed process, we selected Dr. Fernanda Roberta Lemos da Silva, who holds a Bachelor in Theater and PhD in Education from the State University of Campinas. Beginning February 2023, the project consists of a practical-experimental research with a qualitative approach, whose objective is to develop an immersion with students on the Theater of the Oppressed methodology, created by actor and writer Augusto Boal, through Theater of the Oppressed workshops with 6th graders and high-school freshmen from PODHE's two partner schools. The idea is to understand and problematize the relations of oppressions present in the everyday life of the participants and envision the necessary struggles for the exercise of citizenship in the face of rights violations. The workshops will be registered in photographs, videos, and field reports, and the results published in the schools, and shared with academic and non-academic audiences.

Three other educators also integrated PODHE's team beginning in August 2022. Giovanna Campos, bachelor in History from the Federal University of São Paulo, Hell Mello, bachelor in Social Service from the City of São Paulo University, and Thaís Gutto, bachelor in Architecture from Mackenzie University, with a Masters Degree in Housing from the University of São Paulo's Institute of Technological Research.

ACTIVITIES WITH PARTNER SCHOOLS

During the July-2022 to June 2023 period, the activities with partner state schools Profa. Amélia Kerr Nogueira, in the district of Jd. Ângela (South zone of the city of São Paulo), and Prof. Ubaldo Costa Leite, in the district of Brasilândia (North zone of the city of São Paulo) consisted of workshops with 6th graders and high-school freshmen.

In the second semester of 2022, we worked with three classes of each of these grades in both schools, totalizing an average of 360 students. The students were coming from a previous series of activities with PODHE whose focus was identity, diversity, and ethnic and racial relations. The products in the freshmen grades were self-portraits, inspired by the works of other artists, and in the sixth grades were characters created through the game "Imagine-me". From July on, we resumed sensibility workshops in order to raise human rights related themes in the classes. Given that the focus was training and monitoring workshops, we worked with writing scripts for the production of short videos with 6th graders, and with affective maps of the schools with high-school freshmen.

While discussing the scripts with the sixth graders, PODHE's educators continuously problematized issues around bullying, such as the limits of individualizing its causes and effects, and made relations of bullying with systemic forms of discrimination in Brazilian society. After writing the scripts, we rehearsed them with the students and recorded short videos, with the help of young video-makers Caio and Juan Brum dos Santos, which were rounded up under the title of "Student's Life".

The affective maps with high-school freshmen consisted of proposing that students represented their school spaces with cartographic language and other formats, and indicated which spaces they felt good, and which spaces they did not. After showing examples of these maps through videos, we made discussions over their first drafts, asking them to tell us why they made such representations and why certain spaces were perceived as "good" or "bad". While in the Amélia Kerr Nogueira classes the affective maps evolved to photography workshops, in which students walked around the school taking pictures of spaces and colleagues significant to them, in the Ubaldo Costa Leite School the maps evolved to podcasts scripts, which would be recorded as podcasts in a visit to the University of São Paulo, planned as the final activity of the year.

The proposal of the visits considered that the presence of these young people, through a pleasant and instructive experience with the university community, democratic use of its spaces, and effective participation in its activities, is an essential exercise for them to be able to recognize themselves as potential future members of the public university, and for exercising citizenship and human rights. The tour itinerary considered: learning about the history of USP and its spaces, visiting the Museum of Archeology and Ethnology (MAE), visiting the USP Center for the Study of Violence (NEV-USP), headquarters of PODHE. Finally, the students had access to the audio-visual laboratories of the School of Communication and Arts (ECA), where they recorded the podcasts developed during the workshops at the schools.

During the first semester of 2023, we began a new series of workshops with partner schools, working this time with four freshmen classes, as well as three sixth-grade classes in each. We have developed workshops for approximation with the students and raising human rights issues of their concern, as well as languages they would like to work with. For the sixth grade classes we engaged in the production of collective drawings related to human rights, and these have resulted in post-cards which will be shared by students in the last meetings of the semester, carrying answers to the following question: what would you like to hear when your rights have been violated? For the high-school freshmen classes, the drawing exercises are resulting in wall tags ("lambe-lambe"), which will be fixed on the school walls in the last meetings before midterm vacations.

MULTIPLICATION AND OTHER SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

At last, we have also developed activities for the multiplication of the project, such as workshops with teachers of the partner schools, short courses at USP for teachers from the public sector, as well as a workshop during the first week of culture and extension at the School of Communications and Arts of the University of São Paulo, in this case, in partnership with the media literacy project “Foca nas Mídias”. We have also been sought after by several public and private schools for consultancy activities, considering especially the recent cases of extreme violence in school settings. Because of this special demand, we have had meetings with school coordinators, produced reports and wide-reach materials and engaged with media vehicles and NGOs in order to share our experiences and the research on the relations between schools and violence that NEV has produced over the last three decades.

3.4. SUMMARY OF MAIN RESULTS AND CHALLENGES IN THE PERIOD

RELATIONS OF BELONGING AND ENGAGEMENT ON GENDER EQUALITY

Considering the gender equality project developed with partner school Amélia Kerr Nogueira, the workshops with the teachers sparked important discussions, such as the tensions between the need for listening and interacting with students who demand being called by social names, and who suffer discrimination for it, and the fear of reprisals from administrative instances and families, given that there are no clear directives from the educational sector on this issue, and families with religious background and other beliefs do not seem to support that the school may deal with such matters. Nevertheless, despite a few resistances from some teachers, most made positive remarks about us bringing forward the discussions on social name, gender identity and equality, on how experiences of gender discrimination are also violence against children and adolescents, and that teachers and schools have ethical and empathetic, as much as legal responsibilities towards students.

The gender equality workshops have also enabled PODHE to build relations of trust, belonging to groups and the school, as well as knowledge on gender equality. It is not a trivial result that after the workshops with the teachers, some of them started using social names of students who asked them to, and this enabled the students to feel that they belonged more to the school environment, resuming dialogues and interest in the classes that were previously lacking. The last activity with the partner NGO Serenas also revealed a strong interest from students to continue

to have dialogues on gender inequality and social services to protect the rights of women and other discriminated genders in the territory.



Pictures: PODHE's team

GOING BEYOND BULLYING AND SOLID BRIDGES BETWEEN SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITY

The activities with sixth grade students revealed that most of their experiences of human rights revolved around bullying, and therefore, the workshops on scripts for short films resulted in more or less fictional stories in which these experiences were reinterpreted, and new solutions were proposed. By adapting the school space for the scenography of the narratives, using theatrical games and working with cameras and audio recording devices, the participants were able “relive” experiences of violence and its possible outcomes, as well as watch the work of their colleagues and discuss what they learned during the semester in relation to human rights. In this sense, they seemed to recognize the role that respect towards others, and collegiality play in preventing new forms of violence, and how interpersonal relationships were reorganized by fostering active listening spaces that are collectively constructed.



Given the difficult calendar of the second semester of 2022, with the World Cup and the presidential elections, we were only able to produce, edit and exhibit the video with the scripts from the sixth graders from Ubaldo Costa Leite school. However, the efforts to discuss and collectively write the scripts in Amélia Kerr Nogueira school were also important experiences for raising awareness and practicing problem-solving activities on human rights in everyday life.

With Amélia Kerr Nogueira high-school freshmen, the production of affective maps and the school photography activities were chances for them to represent and resignify their relationship of belonging to school spaces and with the territory, rescuing experiences of affection and acceptance among peers and adults. In the case of Ubaldo Costa Leite high-school freshmen, the affective maps evolved to the production of podcasts on themes such as gender equality in sports, and the conditions offered by the school in the newly experienced full-time schedule. These podcasts were recorded during their visits to the University of São Paulo.

The visits of high school freshmen and teachers from both schools at USP were the last activity of 2022. The possibility of welcoming an average of 40 students from each school were paramount for solidifying the articulation of the partner schools and the university, and through this articulation, enable the students to envision themselves as future undergraduates, having this future as a possibility. During the activities of the visits, while getting to know the museums, research centers and departments, and working as participants of a joint project between the schools and the university, the students and teachers emphasized their excitement and interest in effectively becoming members of the university community. The visits were moments to fortify the bonds of the project with students and teachers, and were seen as a reference in the school, and an activity for a significant promotion of human rights.



*Pictures of the Schools &
Students visiting USP campus*



THE POPULARIZATION OF PODHE THROUGH MULTIPLICATION ACTIVITIES

Three sets of multiplication activities in the last year have enabled PODHE to become more popular within the partner schools and other teachers and educational institutions. The first was the **teacher training workshops in the partner schools**, set up as conversational circles with ludic interventions. Be it in the gender equality project, and in two other opportunities in the partner schools, the training workshops were opportunities to share knowledge on human rights issues, to share PODHE's methodologies, and last, but not least, to exchange ideas, efforts, difficulties and challenges teachers have to implement human rights oriented perspectives in their everyday educational practice. These workshops helped the project to contribute to schools in planning broader actions in favor of the existing pedagogical project, connected the project and the practice of teachers in the classroom, and legitimized teaching work, which is claimed as weakened by everyday demands and not valued by institutional violence. In the end, these workshops also constituted spaces for building bonds of affection in the expectation of favoring the construction of an internal support network, which enables the teachers to enhance their roles as reference figures, contributing for teenagers and children to constitute their subjectivities and the way they perceive and relate socially. These results show that actions of care and affection encourage teachers and students to cultivate new possibilities for the future in agency movements.



A second important set of events that help multiply initiatives similar to PODHE has been our **participation in the well acknowledged event USP School Week**. Within the USP School events, in January 2023, PODHE offered a five-day course on the topic of Human Rights and Mental Health in Schools, and on July 17, 2023, we will offer a workshop on the methodology of the project. The five-day course on human rights and mental health in schools, our teaching sequence, developed through a gathering of PODHE's experiences on dealing with mental health issues, and bibliographical and reports on the topic produced by academic and international organizations,

was: 1st Day – Education in Human Rights and Mental Health, 2nd Day – Education in Human Rights and Mental Health: an ethnic-racial issue, 3rd Day – Education in Human Rights and Mental Health: an issue of gender, 4th Day – Mental Health and child and adolescent protection system and 5th Day – Education in Human Rights and Mental Health: the role of Art-Education. In this workshop, the enrolled participants had the opportunity to discuss mental health problems identified in their schools from social, structural and institutional perspectives, propose local action plans through pedagogical interventions, as well engage with social services networks directed to children and adolescents, the community and to teachers themselves.



USP Escola in the left; Week of Culture and Extension of the School of ECA-USP in the right

The third multiplication activity was PODHE's participation in the workshop "News without Fake: fighting Fake News through video", at the "1st Week of Culture and Extension of the School of Communications and Arts of the University of São Paulo". The workshop has developed in partnership with the extension project "Foca nas Mídias" ("Focus on the Media"), from the School of Communications and Arts (ECA/USP). The workshop was offered to high school students, even though, because of logistic issues, most participants were first-year undergraduates from the Journalism course. The program consisted of three activities: the evaluation and discussion of disinformation pieces, based on the seven types of disinformation suggested by well-known studies by Claire Wardle; a ludic-bodily activity called "human machine" in order to represent the need for freedom of speech to be exercised in coexistence and mutual respect towards other expressions; and a third part in which participants were able to apply the knowledge and discussions from the previous activities through the production of one-minute videos on disinformation, freedom of speech and media education. The resulting videos revealed that participants are information producers and that they can use the same technological tools deployed for disinformation as means of clarifying the public and raising awareness towards the issue.

RESPONDING TO EXTERNAL DEMANDS AND ACTIVITIES ON RECENT ATTACKS IN SCHOOLS

Demands for lectures, workshops and partnerships with other schools have been growing in the last year. PODHE receives weekly messages through its institutional email, and we have been organizing adequate responses to them. At first, we have been able to accept invitations for online meetings to discuss issues such as mental health in schools, and the prevention of different forms of violence, such as domestic violence. However, because of the growing demands, and our tight schedule to work weekly with the partner schools have made it impossible to give these demands their requested responses. Our solution to the problem has been the organization of a questionnaire in order to receive the specific demands from each school, and to organize as of the second semester of 2023 a monthly webinar to discuss issues raised by these demands, having specialists, and the interested schools and guests. We have also been inviting these schools and other interested institutions to our regular multiplication activities, such as the short courses at the USP-School meetings.

The external demands grew exponentially because of the **recent violent attacks against teachers, children and students in schools in Brazil**, and the threats of new attacks. In response to the phenomena and the demands, PODHE engaged in a series of activities, which also highlighted the project's importance in the political and social movements in order to reinforce schools as safe and sound spaces for the integral development of people as individuals, social beings and citizens.

The first interventions from PODHE on the matter were interviews to media channels, such as Veridiana Campos's participation in [a news story from the SBT news website](#), and Sara Badra's participation in a [news story from the news website Plural, from the city of Curitiba \(PR\)](#).

The threats of new attacks led PODHE to suggest to the educational NGO Porvir a set of activities that schools should implement in order to discuss the matter, inform school communities and families, and prevent everyday and extreme forms of violence in schools. The set of activities, which included conversation circles on mental health, on freedom of expression and its coexistence with other rights, and others, were published on the [Porvir website](#).

PODHE also participated in the organization of two seminars on the issue of violent extremisms in schools, between April and May, 2023, in partnership with NEV's Legal Socialization project, one with Mirian Abramovay, who leads research and intervention projects on violence and violence prevention in schools, and another with Unicamp professor Telma Vinha, who has monitored extreme violence attacks in schools in the past two decades. PODHE also participated

in the seminar “Violent Extremism in Schools, and Relations with Journalism and Social Media”, on April 26, 2023, which was organized by the Journalism, Law and Freedom research group, from the School of Communications and Arts.

At last, a collective effort from NEV researchers resulted in the publication of the working paper [“Quais são as relações entre violência e escolas”](#) (“What are the relations between violence and schools”), which presented the results of thirty years of NEV’s contributions to understanding the problem of violence in Brazilian society and its relations with youth and schools.

PROEDUCA PROJECT

PODHE has recently won a special funding stream from FAPESP called PROEDUCA, which is co-sponsored by FAPESP and the State Secretary of Education. The four year project “Human Rights Education for the Promotion of Equity and the Prevention of Violence in Schools”, officially began in May 2023. Its main objective is to develop a transversal program of human rights education in three public schools in the state of São Paulo, through the implementation of human rights observatories. The project will provide scholarships for teachers to develop within the program specific research and intervention projects in the schools, as well as technical training scholarships for masters and PhD level educators to engage in weekly workshops with students and teachers using PODHE’s methodologies. Given the considerable resources for expanding PODHE’s activities within the partner schools and a new school in the city of Paulínia, as well as for the dissemination of its results, the project will enable PODHE to reach a new level of institutional and pedagogical reach within partner schools and the São Paulo educational system. We expect a greater multiplication of human rights education practices to other schools and education professionals, and that by the end of this four-year project that PODHE will be able to transform itself in a special type of public policy in the area of education, with sustainability because of its connections with the university and the training of teachers to the public school system, and also with potential to inspire and serve as a model for similar projects in other Brazilian states, and at the federal level.

3.5. NEXT STEPS

- Continue activities with partner schools within the CEPID Project;
- Begin the Proeduca project in the second semester of 2023 with teacher training and planning, and start interventions with students in the first semester of 2024;
- Begin a series a monthly webinars on pressing themes within the area of education;

- Begin the development of a special website for the Proeduca project;
- Continue to offer teacher training courses in the USP School event and in other public venues with the support of the State Secretary of Education;
- Produce new wide reach materials, such as a new edition of PODHE's Notebooks;
- Continue PODHE's academic dissemination in conferences and journals.

IV.

KNOWLEDGE

TRANSFER

IV. KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER

CENTER FOR MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES APPLIED TO INDUSTRY

In 2016, NEV joined the Center for Research, Innovation and Dissemination in Mathematical and Computational Sciences (CeMEAI) with the goal of bringing together researchers in the areas of data science and social sciences. This partnership resulted in the development of apps such as CriminAnalyser and Mirante, in addition to several joint publications. The association between NEV and CeMEAI allowed the sharing of databases, analytical perspectives and scientific advances provided by technological innovation in the area. Based on this successful collaboration, the highlight of the period 2022-2023 is directed to the elaboration of a proposed project that seeks to strengthen and intensify the relationship between data science and social sciences, aligning itself with an international trend that recognizes the benefits of this partnership. This project was prepared and approved for the FAPESP Research Program in eScience and Data Science, being perfectly aligned with the NEV-CeMEAI association, as it aims to boost the development of innovative mathematical and computational tools to address research questions in various areas, including the humanities and social sciences. In this context, the proposed project's purpose is to bring together researchers from the areas of data science, computing and social sciences, with the common goal of addressing issues related to crime, feelings of insecurity and legitimacy of public security institutions in Brazil.

Within the field of data science and computer science, the project contributes with new methodologies for capturing, processing and integrating data, in addition to the development of specific analytical techniques for the project's context. Addressing the theme necessitates specially designed tools to confront the encountered challenges, promoting innovative theoretical and computational investigations. Moreover, the project unlocks fresh utilization possibilities as phenomena and factors specific to Brazilian society, which are related to criminality and institutional legitimacy, have received limited exploration within the fields of data science and computer science. This approach has a significant impact on the social sciences community, as it brings researchers in this area closer to recent analytical methodologies developed in the field of data science, introducing new perspectives of analysis for complex problems that are difficult to explore with traditional statistical methods. In addition, the project also aims to train professionals in the field of social sciences in data science methodologies, providing differentiated training for those who work in this field. Based on data science and artificial intelligence techniques, the project aims to develop innovative analytical methodologies

to investigate complex phenomena related to criminality, the persistence of a feeling of insecurity in the population and its effects on democratic legitimacy. The analysis of the relationship between criminality, feelings of insecurity and the legitimacy of justice institutions is also a central focus of the project.

IEA: USP GLOBAL CITIES SYNTHESIS CENTER

The Center for the Study of Violence (NEV) and the Global Cities Synthesis Center (CSCG) of the Institute for Advanced Studies (IEA), both linked to the University of São Paulo (USP), have established an almost five-year partnership with the purpose of conducting interdisciplinary research on violence and urban sustainability. NEV focuses on analyzing the quality of democracy, violations of rights and their social implications, while CSCG seeks to develop research on democratic management in cities and urban sustainability. The partnership between NEV and CSCG has had three main objectives: to identify spatiotemporal patterns of criminal records, such as homicides and robberies; analyze urban-demographic patterns in the city of São Paulo; and recommend security policies, planning and management based on this assessment. In order to improve this analysis, a new tool is being developed.

This computational tool will allow users to select an area on the map of the city of São Paulo and verify the impact of urban patterns (base for the determination of areas and study of the CEPID-FAPESP project) in relation to a specific crime in the selected area units. Also, predictions will be made based on machine learning models, and it will be possible to access news related to the period and location analyzed. The ultimate goal is to provide a tool for analyzing criminal data, allowing users to explore and gain insights into crime in the city of São Paulo. To develop this tool, we considered various types of crimes, including pedestrian robbery, vehicle theft, collective robbery, robbery of commercial establishments, and homicides. Each criminal record has a database with occurrences between 2015 and 2019, including the number of crimes in each year, and information such as the census sector identification code, the name of the district and the number of criminal occurrences in each year. Tool users can select the type of crime and the desired year, and the result of the predictions is displayed on the map, allowing the visualization of the estimated number of crimes for the selected census sector. Finally, it is our knowledge that the predictions made with this tool are based on machine learning models built for each census sector and that the numbers are just predictions based on the history of crimes in the sector.

It is also important to emphasize that, in addition to the development of the tool, the partnership between NEV and CSCG will be consolidated and expanded through the signing of a cooperation

term. This term establishes guidelines for the development of research, communication, scientific dissemination and technology transfer projects related to urban sustainability, violence, democracy and human rights. The institutions will carry out periodic updates, make accessible the necessary resources, credit the institutions in publications and products resulting from the projects, organize dissemination events and prepare annual reports on the results obtained. The development of this new tool and the strengthening of the partnership between NEV and CSCG aims to expand the contribution of both institutions in formulating public policies, urban planning, and security management.

GROUP OF EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDIES AND RESEARCH IN PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND HEALTH (GEPAF) OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO

One of the objectives of the established partnership is to contribute to academic education through various opportunities. Among these opportunities, we verified the expansion of empirical and theoretical knowledge about the influence of criminality on the practice of physical activities and other health outcomes. This partnership with specialists from NEV/USP constantly provides information on public security challenges, the functioning of institutions that keep criminal records with their biases and limitations, as well as on the dynamics of crimes in the city of São Paulo. There is collaborative work in the development of original methods for analyzing the relationship between violence and physical activities and other outcomes, which enables dialogues and exchanges between different specialists with an interdisciplinary approach. It also makes it possible to brainstorm innovative solutions for research problems and social problems with a focus on improving people's lives in the city. Based on collected and processed data by NEV/USP, an analysis of the influence of violence on bicycle use in the city of São Paulo will be carried out, which will be incorporated into the doctoral thesis on the determinants of bicycle use according to data from the study Inquérito de Saúde de São Paulo (ISA) - physical activity and environment. This is an innovative and relevant work for the area. There are few studies evaluating this type of influence.

In the last year, a bibliographic base was created in order to grant access to researchers to update and appropriate the related literature, which increases the exchange between the parties. In the same period, virtual meetings were held on 03/03, 03/24, and 04/28, and had content within the scope of the partnership involving the understanding of some concepts about violence and the dynamics of data on criminal records in the light of what is happening in the city of São Paulo. Other ways of observing and analyzing the data have been explored through highly relevant and enriching discussions; given that there are several outcomes of interest to GEPAF members, such

as bicycle use, the practice of sports and physical activities in free time, active transport, sedentary behavior, incidence of obesity, mental illness. The objective is to use the NEV to build and expand this knowledge regarding the different components of violence influencing such outcomes.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

The Collaborating Centers of the World Health Organization (CCWHO) have existed since the establishment of Organization in 1948, a year after the World Health Assembly already defined the general guidelines of these Centers when it was understood that the best way to carry out research in the field of health was to cooperate with pre-existing and prominent institutions globally. In 2005, the Center for the Study of Violence at the University of São Paulo (NEV-USP) became a Collaborating Center of the Pan American Health Organization. Currently, the partnership between NEV, WHO, as is associated with CEPID/FAPESP, is more integrated, focusing on the coordination of technology transfer, the Study of Legal Socialization in São Paulo, and the special project PODHE (Project Observatory of Human Rights in Schools), continuing the work of developing methods to study the causes of violence. Since 2018, the Center for the Study of Violence at the University of São Paulo (NEV-USP) has been one of the Collaborating Centers of the World Health Organization (WHO) for Research and Prevention of Violence in the implementation of its programmatic and strategic actions, SDG 16, with the theme Prevention of Violence against Children and Adolescents.

Between 2022-2023, NEV's partnership with the World Health Organization (WHO) as a Collaborating Center played an active role in disseminating strategies to prevent violence against children and adolescents. This included participating in the review of WHO technical documents on violence prevention, conducting regional and national policy dialogues and workshops focused on violence against children, and developing a case study to promote youth violence prevention policies based on specialized literature and NEV-USP research. NEV also organized training sessions for educational staff on preventing gender violence against children and held seminars to raise public awareness about inequalities, socio-territorial constraints, intercultural dialogues for refugee children integration, the impact of humanitarian emergencies on children, protection protocols, and the acceptance and integration of migrant children and adolescents in schools in São Paulo. Additionally, NEV contributed to the implementation of INSPIRE: Seven Strategies to End Violence Against Children (2020-2024) and to the dialogues on the perception of insecurity, school violence, and domestic violence, emphasizing the importance of avoiding simplistic

approaches, conducting prior studies, and evaluating the impacts on human rights and the dignity of all those involved.

OTHER PARTNERSHIPS

The partnership between NEV-USP and the InterSCity Project based at the Department of Computer Science at IME-USP started in October 2022, with the goal to seek the use of data science, machine learning, and spatial statistics techniques to extract scientific evidence to support public policy in the field of public safety. Initially, the work involves research related to the identification of concentrations, and prediction, of occurrences of homicides in the city of São Paulo. The research allows, theoretically, more precise actions, and better use of resources by the government, in addition to being able to guide the construction of more effective public policies for the area of security. The research findings can also be replicated by other Brazilian municipalities and used by researchers and administrators to combat violence.

INTEGRATION ACTIVITIES WITH RESEARCHERS FROM OTHER FRONTS

1. Researchers involved: Marcos César Alvarez; Marcelo Batista Nery

Hosted by the University of São Paulo (USP), Brazil, the 2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the 1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil” in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods” are going to take place online from Thursday, September 8th to Saturday, September 10th, 2022. The SMUS Conference Brazil 2022 aims to further the global dialogue on methods by scholars and researchers from all over the world and all social and spatial sciences.

2. Researchers involved: Rafael Guimarães Ramos; Marcelo Batista Nery

Street robbery is one of the main types of crime that contribute to feelings of unsafety in Brazil, particularly in large cities. In this scenario, the spatial analysis of street robberies is of great importance, revealing trends and determinants of this issue, and being a tool for more effective and efficient policies to curb crime and improve public safety. However, issues with data availability and uncertainty have often limited this type of analysis, particularly in Brazil.

In this study, we analyze the geography of street robbery in the city of São Paulo, Brazil, combining a large volume of novel georeferenced datasets for crime and socio-demographics (Big Data) with geostatistical methods to filter noise and infer robust trends and correlations. We focus our

analysis on the relationships between street robbery and urban development patterns (among other socioeconomic and demographic variables), interpreting our results considering classical theories of crime and place, such as Social Disorganization Theory and Routine Activities Theory.

Among the datasets used, we have georeferenced police reports of individual street robbery cases and murders (from the Secretaria de Segurança Pública de São Paulo), gridded datasets for ambient population estimates in the city (LandScan – Oakridge National Lab), census data (IBGE), urban pattern classification data (Nery, Souza e Adorno, 2019), and others. The analytical methodology includes a novel method for estimating more robust per capita crime rates (Ramos, 2021), along with classical (geo)statistical techniques such as spatial autoregressive models, geographically weighted regression models, and factor analysis.

As of now, we have collected, cleaned, and consolidated most of the dataset necessary for the study, and have conducted multiple exploratory analyses, focusing on the year 2010 (city of São Paulo). Among some key patterns, we have been able to unearth a clear correlation between (higher) robbery rates per capita and (lower) levels of urban development, infrastructure, density, and income – factors that are also correlated to each other and tend to be associated with the center-periphery dichotomy. In tandem, we found that per capita murder rates show a strong influence on per capita robbery rates. Although murder rates are also associated with variables of urban development, infrastructure, density and income, our analysis shows that murder rates are a very strong predictor, surpassing all the others even when combined.

For our next steps, we will further our analyses to clarify and detail some of these relationships found so far. We will do a segmented analysis of robbery, testing the influence of the socioeconomic and demographic variables in the different urban pattern categories separately. We will also do a temporal analysis of murder rates compared to robbery rates in São Paulo, to determine more connections such as Granger causality. These will be interpreted considering existing criminological theory.

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NERY, M. B., Souza, A. A. L. D., & ADORNO, S. (2019). Os padrões urbano-demográficos da capital paulista. *Estudos Avançados*, 33, 5-36.

RAMOS, R. G. (2021). Improving victimization risk estimation: A geographically weighted regression approach. *ISPRS International Journal of Geo-Information*, 10(6), 364.

V.

DISSEMINATION

V. DISSEMINATION

5.1. PREVIOUS PROJECT SUMMARY

NEV has been increasing its presence in its owned media as well as got to be more present on news media in Brazil, mostly due to the new dynamics for dissemination and interaction activities. If in the beginning of 2022 we saw a saturation for online events, after a while the communities are finding new ways between hybrid events, that allow low-cost interaction between people in different locations, and investing in on site events with different levels of quality.

The Center is finding its way into this new dynamics as long as trying to produce more content about the work done by researchers – not only focusing on results, but also in processes, methodologies and their own growing, in order to fulfill different goals for Scientific Dissemination, such as

- Encouraging researchers to take part in different initiatives, among dissemination between peers and also extra-peers;
- Showing to society how long and how much hard work it takes to make Science;
- Finding ways to repeat academic information in different levels of comprehension;
- Inspiring young people to learn more about science and consider the practice for their own future.

5.2. PREVIOUS PROJECT SUMMARY

- Continuing NEV Webinars, even after the resumption of on-site work;
- Continuing to disseminate NEV productions on social media;
- Consolidation of the production of our own multimedia materials, expanding the podcast format and studying the possibilities of making videocasts;
- Approval of internal protocol for the organization of events and communication routines;
- Consolidation of updated and standardized institutional presentation materials;
- Support for the multiplication of scientific dissemination formats in diversified graphical formats, seeking approximation with data journalism and other interactive forms of publishing information;
- Permanent search for strengthening the operational and communication areas for the improvement and expansion of the dissemination work.

ONLINE EVENTS

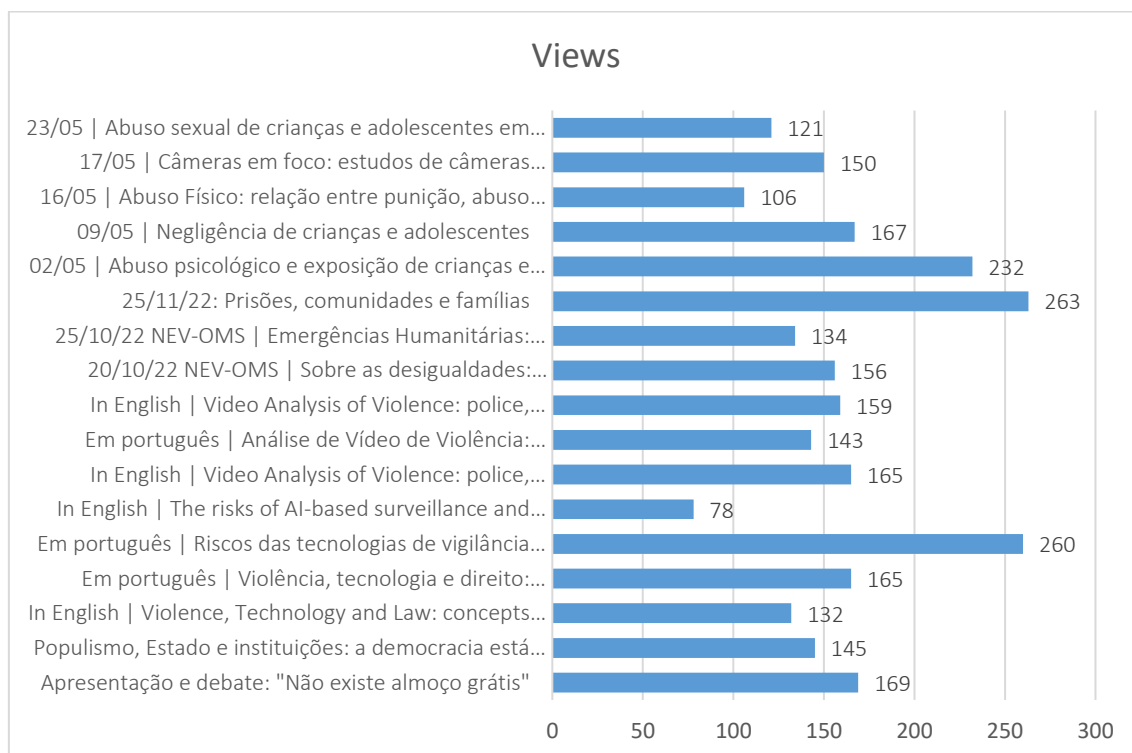
The NEV-USP continued with the live streaming of online seminars, but in a different quantitative perspective. Also the possibility of promoting bilingual activities, with translators in real time, showed an interesting way to encourage people to interact with international researchers.

In total, 14 events were organized by the NEV, three of which were bilingual, in a series organized in a partnership with the University of the Arts London (UAL).

All the videos remain available on the NEV's channel free of charge, organized into lists, amassing **almost three thousand views (2,745 in total)**, being almost half of them late viewers, specially in the Portuguese events, probably due to initiatives of repeating the links after they took place, in newsletters and social media.

In order to expand the seminars' reach, more promotion posts were made, and information about them was announced before and after they were held on the Center' website.

Graph 9. Views per live-streamed event



COMPLETE LIST:

Title: Presentation and debate: "Não existe almoço grátis"

Guests: Leonardo Ostronoff, Marcos César Alvarez, Luiz Claudio Lorenzo

Date: September 2, 2023

Views: 169

Link: <https://youtube.com/live/sdGAO1kVi34>

Title: Populismo, Estado e instituições: a democracia está em risco?

Guests: Lucy Oliveira, Pedro Benetti, mediators: Rafael Rezende and Natasha Bachini

Date: September 13, 2023

Views: 145

Link: <https://youtube.com/live/pvG1-ixjBfl>

Title: In English | Violence, Technology and Law: concepts and problems (panel 1)

Guests: Lucy Suchman and Natalie Byfield with Andrés Saenz de Sicilia (moderator)

Date: September 15, 2022

Views: 132

Link: <https://youtube.com/live/Ovpx58orT6M>

Title: [In Portuguese]

Views: 165

Link: <https://youtube.com/live/INDUghRivTI>

Title: In English | The risks of AI-based surveillance and control technologies

Guests: Letícia Simões-Gomes, Johanna Monagreda , Daniel Edler. Moderador: Alcides Eduardo

R. Peron.

Date: Sept 22, 2022

Views: 78

Link: <https://youtube.com/live/2DjeVol-clM>

Title: [In Portuguese]

Views: 260

Link: <https://youtube.com/live/SFKA85zZYs8>

Title: In English | Video Analysis of Violence: police, citizens and courtrooms

Guests: Geoffrey Raymond, Brett Bowman, Amanda Velasco, Maria do Carmo Oliveira, Vicente Riccio. Moderator: Fabio Ferraz de Almeida.

Date: Sept 29, 2022

Views: 168

Link: <https://youtube.com/live/5SM-T7msODg>

[In Portuguese]

Views: 143

Link: <https://youtube.com/live/8tk7OJNWjig>

Title: 20/10/22 NEV-OMS | Sobre as desigualdades: Trajetórias e condicionantes socioterritoriais

Guests: Aldaiza Sposati, Marta Arretche. Debatedoras Tatiana Tucunduva Philippi Cortese, Débora Sotto, Jamile Sabatini Marques. Mediator: Marcelo B. Nery

Date: Oct 20, 2022

Views: 156

Link: <https://youtube.com/live/jPmehomTh0w>

Title: 25/10/22 NEV-OMS | Emergências Humanitárias: Ações públicas e populares (e as crianças?)

Guests: Ariel Pontes, Bernardo Dolabella. Debatedoras Tatiana Tucunduva Philippi Cortese, Débora Sotto. Mediator: Marcelo B. Nery.

Date: Oct 25, 2022

Views: 134

Link: <https://youtube.com/live/TQMdlySF0Vo>

Title: 25/11/22: Prison, communities and families

Guests: Railda Alves, Geralda Ávila, Maura Augusta, Senna Ricarte e Leonardo Precioso. A mediação será feita por Bruna Gisi. Marcos César Alvarez, Coordenador do Núcleo, e os Pesquisadores Bruna Gisi, Sergio Grossi, Gustavo Higa, Roberta Novello e Maiara Corrêa.

Date: Nov 25, 2022

Views: 263

Link: <https://youtube.com/live/6n-vlXubuvU>

Title: 02/05 | Abuso psicológico e exposição de crianças e adolescentes à violência em contexto familiar

Guests: Pâmela Virgínia dos Santos, Alex Sandro Gomes Pessoa. Moderator: Marcelo B. Nery.

Date: May 2nd, 2023

Views: 232

Link: <https://youtube.com/live/GV0mV7zNTlg>

Title: 09/05 | Negligência de crianças e adolescentes

Guests: Thalita Freire, Gracielle Feitosa de Loiola. Moderator: Marcelo B. Nery.

Date: May 9, 2023

Views: 167

Link: <https://youtube.com/live/fCQVNCa5tSs>

Title: 16/05 | Abuso Físico: relação entre punição, abuso físico e aceitação da autoridade parental

Guests: Roberta Noronha, Renan Theodoro. Moderator Marcelo B. Nery

Date: May 16, 2023

Views: 106

Link: <https://youtube.com/live/dAoeoY4iG34>

Title: 17/05 | Câmeras em foco: estudos de câmeras corporais nas forças policiais

Guests: Carolina Ferreira, Fabio Toledo, Gabriel Vituri, Guilherme Sines, Julia Guerra, Bianca Lombarde, Guilherme Guerra. Moderator: Daniel Edler.

Date: May 17, 2023

Views: 150

Link: <https://youtube.com/live/Jt2XkrPaSDw>

ON SITE SEMINAR

Title: “Conceitualizando punição: prisões, famílias e comunidades”

On the afternoon of February 1, 2023, Wednesday, at 2 pm, the NEV/USP promoted the Workshop “Conceptualizing punishment: prisons, families, and communities” with the participation of researchers conducting prison-based studies in Brazil and England. This was the second activity of the project titled Punishment, Families and Communities in the context of England and Brazil, approved in the 2022 call for projects of the University Global Partnership Network (UGPN), and currently developed by the NEV in partnership with researchers from the University of Surrey. The purpose is to explore theoretical and empirical debates on punishment and incarceration, considering their effects on families and communities. The event was bilingual with simultaneous translation for participants, held in Auditorium 14 of the Social Sciences and Philosophy building at FFLCH/USP.

Guests: Daniel McCarthy and Maria Adams, Rafael Godoi, Camila Nunes Dias, Fernanda Emy Matsuda, Giane Silvestre, Maria Gorete de Jesus, Thais Duarte. Moderator: Bruna Gisi.

Date: 1º de fevereiro de 2023

Participantes: Around 60.

IN-HOUSE SEMINARS

With the aim of carrying out more dense debates among the Center’s internal public, the initiative of a monthly agenda of In-house Seminars was maintained, prioritizing the exhibition of research in progress by researchers from NEV itself, also open to guests with completed research or research in progress on themes related to NEV-CEPID activities. Between July 2022 and June

2023, 10 seminars were organized in total, broadcast using Zoom, with an invitation to all members of the Center and archived recording for internal consultations.

WEBSITE

Views from July/22 to 20 June/23: 212 thousand (**185 thousand unique views**)

Views from July/21 to 20 June/22: 192 thousand (162 thousand unique views)

Views from July/20 to June/21: 171 thousand (143 thousand unique views)

Increase of 11%

NEV's official website, <https://nev.prp.usp.br>, is weekly updated, with the publication of news, open calls, official notices, programs and calendars related to the activities and content circulated through open media channels by the Center' team.

There is an area that is aimed exclusively at making available works by the researchers from the Center published in scientific periodicals, with the correct citations or indications on how to access them on the official websites, according to the policies of each academic publication.

With the updating of the Center' communication plan, the website's homepage is updated once a week and 90% of the content published on social media is related to materials published on the website, seeking to concentrate browsing onto this repository.

In the last twelve months, the website received more than 212 thousand visitors, that is an average of over 10% more than last year's average.

NEWSLETTERS

Subscribers to the NEV's newsletter in June /2021: 1.000

Subscribers in 2022: 1.520

Subscribers in 2023: 1.780

Growth: 17%

The NEV's newsletter is sent out on the last working day of the month to almost 1800 voluntarily registered people. It is understood that a good reading rate for e-mails of this type is of 20%. Again, in several cases, over the last few months, the NEV's newsletter achieved an open rate of around 40% for the Portuguese version, and an open rate of approximately 30% for the English version, according to tracking tools.

All newsletters remain available for open consultation, in both languages, on the Center' website page, where it is also possible to voluntarily subscribe to the monthly report: <https://nev.prp.usp.br/noticias/newsletter/>

Table 15: Newsletters' audience

Date	Subject	Portuguese Views	English views
June 2022	Criminality and its governance	34%	31%
July 2022	NEV in the SP Police Officers Training Course	30%	20%
August 2022	Debate Series on Violence, Technology and Law	31%	26%
September 2022	Democracy at risk?	27%	27%
October 2022	Honorary Degree to Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro	32%	24%
November 2022	Prison Research	33%	25%
December 2022	2022 Retrospective	41%	27%
January 2023	Workshop about punishment on February 1st at FFLCH-USP	33%	22%
February 2023	Hearing at the Inter-American Court of Human Rights	35%	28%
March 2023	NEV coordinator appointed full professor	35%	30%
April 2023	"Camera in focus: studies on the use of body cameras by police forces"	38,5%	31%
May 2023	Family and domestic victimization of children and adolescents	29,5%	17%

SOCIAL MEDIA

GENERAL NUMBERS FOR NEV'S SOCIAL MEDIA AND SITES	
JULY/21 TO JUNE/22	
Official website: 212 thousand views	
Twitter: 56,1 k views	
Facebook: 64,245 k views	
Instagram: 32,5 k views	
Youtube: 20,2 k views	
Mentions in the press and other media: more than 150 (100% more than 2022)	

Besides Youtube, the social media platforms used today by NEV to expand its visibility, seeking to bring more visits to the website, are:

Table 16: Social media

	Followers	June/22	June/21	Increase
Instagram: http://instagram.com/nevusp	5,1K	4,1K	3,3K	24%
Facebook: http://facebook.com/nevusp	18K	18K	18,4K	--
Twitter: http://twitter.com/nevusp	2,1K	2K	1,8K	5%
Youtube: http://youtube.com/nevuspvideos	7,2K	6,7K	5,9K	7%
LinkedIn: http://linkedin.com/company/nevusp	262	Under 50		500%

The platforms are also used for interaction and mapping of the circulation of contents related to the scientific and academic production of the Center. Each media reaches a monthly average of between 2 thousand and 3 thousand views, with specific peaks of circulation on some occasions:

LINKEDIN

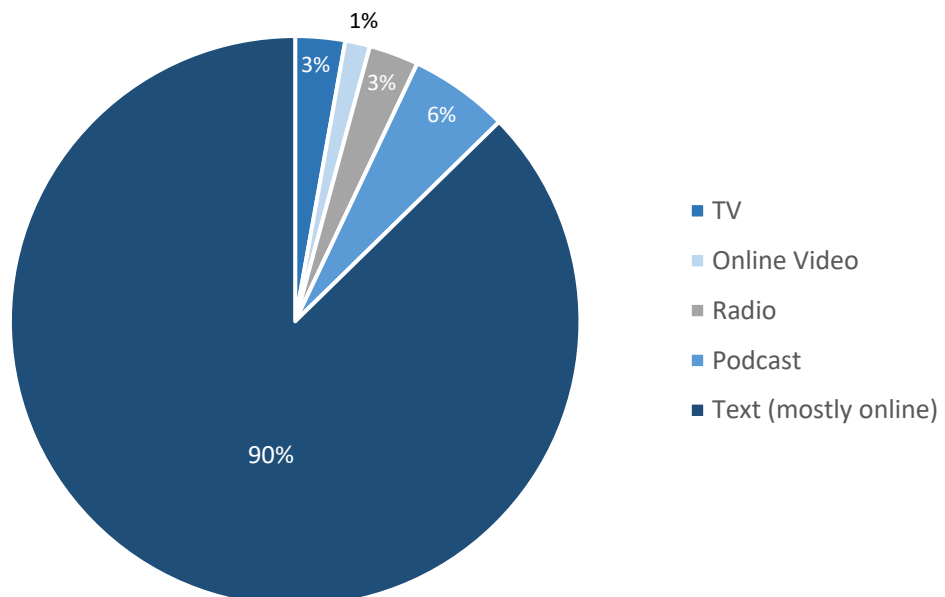
NEV's LinkedIn page was in the initial phase of engagement building. On this platform, the Center seeks a greater interaction with actors in the area of humanities and peers, with a more specific focus on the circulation of academic production, with the tagging of authors and publishing institutions of specialized content. It has met a significant growth and the posts are being welcomed by both scientific and social responsibility companies and voices.

NEV IN THE PRESS AND OTHER MEDIA

Besides granting interviews to journalists, the Center's researchers also write informative, non-academic articles to share the knowledge produced with society, thus also contributing to give NEV visibility in non-academic media.

Whenever possible, NEV responds to journalists' requests and has also sought to be present in new media produced by different communicators, revealing a tendency to diversify the channels in which it appears, as can be seen in the graph that indicates the share of news and material in formats such as radio, television, and also online videos and podcasts:

Graph 10. NEV in the Media



The complete list of mentions of NEV researchers in the press and other media can be found in the appendix of this report.

THE VIOLENCE MONITOR

A Special Project regarding NEV's presence in the press is "The Violence Monitor", which contributes to a large part of texts with NEV's participation in the press.

This is a NEV project in partnership with the "G1 news portal" (from Globo) and the Brazilian Forum for Public Safety. Since September 2017 it has published data and news on violence – such as homicides – and the prison system, for all 27 states in the Brazilian Federation. It gets in average 500 thousand views per month.

INOVATION IN NEV'S MEDIAS

The NEV has been investing in piloting new forms of multimedia content, such as interviews in video with researchers, tiny videos that show in less than 1min people in Congresses and other events and also trying to build a voice into podcasts universe. In October, for the 30th anniversary of the Carandiru Massacre, we launched a pilot episode about prisons, entitled "Prisons and the decades". We also firmed a partnership with the Instagram content channel "@comunica_info", from a Brazilian lawyer and activist who builds infografhics on scientific issues. On our joint post about an issue covered by the Socialization Study, we reached an audience about 50% larger than our usual. We intend to continue with these partnership and build some other ones.

NEXT STEPS

- Continuing NEV events in strategical ways and plans;
- Continuing to disseminate NEV productions on social media;
- Consolidation of the production of our own multimedia materials, expanding the podcast format and studying the possibilities of making videocasts;
- Consolidation of updated and standardized institutional presentation materials;
- Support for the multiplication of scientific dissemination formats in diversified graphical formats, seeking approximation with data journalism and other interactive forms of publishing information;

- Permanent search for strengthening the operational and communication areas for the improvement and expansion of the dissemination work.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX 1. PUBLICATIONS

APPENDIX 1.1. BOOKS AND BOOK CHAPTERS

INTERNATIONAL

- Adorno, S. (2023). Criminal Violence in Modern Brazilian Society: The Case of the State of São Paulo. In: Shelley, Louise & Vigh József (ed.) Social Changes, Crime and Police, pp. 72-82, Routledge.
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NATIONAL

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NATIONAL

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INTERNATIONAL

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APPENDIX 1.2.1. WORK IN PRESS

INTERNATIONAL

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NATIONAL

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APPENDIX 1.3 OTHER PUBLICATIONS

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- Silveira, J., Adorno, S., Nery, M. B., Zanabria, G. G., Neto, A. P. (2022). São Paulo City Homicides and Their Surroundings: from Non-Negative Tensor Factorization to Pattern Identification

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APPENDIX 2. KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER

APPENDIX 2.1. COURSES, LECTURES, SEMINARS, CONFERENCES, WORKSHOPS AND CONGRESSES

INTERNATIONAL

Title of presentation or the conference: How judicial process can influence politics? Lava Jato and political crises in Brazil

Event: Law and Society Annual Meeting

Host Institution: University Institute of Lisbon

Researcher involved: Amanda Evelyn Cavalcanti de Lima.

Date: 14/07/2022

Venue: University Institute of Lisbon

Title of presentation or the conference: ¿El autoritarismo digitalmente implantado?: Un análisis de las páginas y grupos conservadores de Facebook y Telegram en Brasil

Event: Seventh International Conference on Communication & Media Studies

Host Institution: National University of Ireland, Galway, Ireland

Researchers involved: Natasha Bachini; Pablo Almada

Date: 25-26/08/2022

Venue: Galway, Ireland

Title of presentation or the conference: Perspectives, expectations, and legitimacy on police work

Event: 22nd Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology

Host Institution: Universidad de Málaga

Researcher involved: Viviane de Oliveira Cubas

Date: 21-24/09/2022

Venue: Málaga, Spain

Title of presentation or the conference: "School violence and the exercise of teacher authority: a study with adolescents in São Paulo, Brazil"

Event: Eurocrim 2022 (European Society of Criminology)

Host Institution: Universidad de Málaga

Researchers involved: Aline Gomes; Debora Piccirillo; Renan Oliveira; André Komatsu

Date: 23/09/2022

Venue: Málaga, Spain

Title of presentation or the conference: "A "War on Science"? Far-Right Movements and the Disputes Over Epistemic Authority in Brazil"

Event: Sociology of Pandemic: A Cross-Disciplinary Understanding

Host Institution: Università degli Studi Guglielmo Marconi and University of South Florida

Researcher involved: Daniel Edler

Date: 30/09/2022

Venue: Online

Presentation or conference title: The geography of cellphone robberies in São Paulo: an exploratory analysis.

Event: American Association of Geographers Annual Conference 2023

Host institution: American Association of Geographers

Researcher involved: Rafael Guimarães Ramos

Date: 20/10/2022

Venue: American Association of Geographers Annual Conference 2023 (Denver, Colorado - United States)

Title of presentation or the conference: Transformaciones, continuidades y tensiones: el universo res en el sistema penitenciario brasileño contemporâneo

Event: IV Jornadas de Estudios Penitenciarios Miradas latinoamericanas al pasado y presente de las cárceles

Host Institution: Universidad de la República

Researcher involved: Maiara Corrêa

Date: 24-25/11/2022

Venue: Montevidéo, Uruguay

Title of presentation or the conference: Journalism to solve the crime

Event: Debate com Jon Lee Anderson (EUA), Óscar Martínez (El Salvador), Ronna Rísquez (Venezuela)

Host Institution: Hay Festival

Researcher involved: Bruno Paes Manso

Date: 28/01/2023

Venue: Cartagena, Colômbia

Title of presentation or the conference: Discurso digital y autoritarismo: un estudio de la actuación de los actores conservadores en Facebook y Telegram en Brasil

Event: IV Congreso Latinoamericano de Teoría Social

Host Institution: Grupo de Estudios sobre Estructuralismo y Postestructuralismo Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani – Universidad de Buenos Aires

Researchers involved: Natasha Bachini; Pablo Almada

Date: 7-10/03/2023

Venue: Santiago de Chile y Valparaíso, Chile

Title of presentation or the conference: A lei é para todos: punitivismo e discurso anticorrupção no Brasil.

Event: IV Congreso Latinoamericano de Teoría Social.

Host Institution: Universidad de Chile, Universidad Academia de Humanismo Cristiano, Universidad de Valparaíso

Researcher involved: Amanda Evelyn Cavalcanti de Lima

Date: 07-10/03/2023

Venue: Santiago e Valparaíso do Chile

Title of presentation or the conference: Dispositivos res e a reabilitação no Brasil contemporâneo: interpretações a partir de uma perspectiva foucaultiana de punição

Event: IV Congreso Latinoamericano de Teoría Social

Host Institution: Universidad de Valparaíso

Researchers involved: Maiara Corrêa, Jade Roque

Date: 07-10/03/2023

Venue: Santiago do Chile e Valparaíso, Chile

Title of presentation or the conference: A Lava Jato contra o Supremo Tribunal Federal: insatisfação social e mobilização política do direito

Event: XII Congresso Português de Sociologia

Host Institution: Associação Portuguesa de Sociologia

Researcher involved: Amanda Evelyn Cavalcanti de Lima

Date: 07-10/03/2023

Venue: Faculdade de Economia da Universidade de Coimbra

Title of presentation or the conference: A ideia de Autoritarismo na Sociologia Brasileira: Uma revisão

Event: IV Congreso Latinoamericano de teoria social

Host Institution: Facultad de Ciencias Sociales y Departamento de Sociología Universidad de Chile

Researcher involved: Felipe Ramos Garcia

Date: 08-10/03/2023

Venue: Santiago, Chile

Title of presentation or the conference: Pensando o Autoritarismo: desafios aos Direitos Humanos

Event: IV Congreso Latinoamericano de Teoría Social

Host Institution: Facultad de Ciencias Sociales y Departamento de Sociología Universidad de Chile

Researcher involved: Felipe Ramos Garcia

Date: 08/03/2023

Venue: Santiago de Chile y Valparaíso, Chile

Title of presentation or the conference: Denialism in Brazil: From Genealogy to the COVID-19 Pandemic as a Public Policy Outline

Event: UNIGOU Remote Program

Host Institution: Metropolitan University of Prague, Institute of Czech-Brazilian Academic Cooperation

Researcher involved: Pablo Emanuel Romero Almada

Date: 23/03/2023

Venue: Prague, Czech Republic

Title of presentation or the conference: "Justice for me and for all? Early adolescence longitudinal analysis"

Event: 95th Annual Midwestern Psychological Association Conference (MPA)

Host Institution: Palmer House Hilton

Researchers involved: Kendra Thomas; Herbert Rodrigues; André Vilela Komatsu

Date: 20/04/2023

Venue: Chicago, USA

Title of presentation: "Crimes in Brazilian ports: data, techniques and research strategies";

Event: International Conference "New Challenges for the Criminal Investigation of Organized Crime"

Host Institution: University of Porto, Portugal

Researcher involved: Gabriel Patriarca

Date: 12/05/2023

Venue: Faculty of Law, University of Porto, Portugal

Title of presentation: "Cocaine checkpoints: the case of the Port of Santos, Brazil"

Event: Roadblocks and Revenues: New Geographies of Taxation in Conflict

Host Institution: Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS)

Researchers involved: Gabriel Patriarca (em coautoria com Isabela Vianna Pinho - UFSCar, primeira autora responsável pela apresentação, e Anna Clara Soares - USP)

Date: 15-17/05/2023

Venue: Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS), Copenhagen, Dinamarca

NATIONAL

Title of presentation or the conference: Militares e a questão do parentesco nas promoções e nomeações

Event: 12 Seminário Nacional de Sociologia Política

Host Institution: Universidade Federal do Paraná

Researcher involved: Felipe Ramos Garcia

Date: 26/07/2022

Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: "A 'falha' enquanto dispositivo de crítica às novas tecnologias de segurança"

Event: Workshop Reconhecimento Facial e Policiamento Preditivo na Segurança Pública

Host Institution: Centro de Estudos de Segurança e Cidadania (CESeC), Coding Rights e The Intercept Brasil

Researcher involved: Daniel Edler

Date: 01- 02/08/2022

Venue: Rio de Janeiro

Title of presentation or the conference: Forças Armadas e a gestão da segurança pública na América Latina

Event: XXXIII Congreso Latinoamericano de Sociología

Host Institution: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Researcher involved: Felipe Ramos Garcia

Date: 14/08/2022

Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Política Criminal, Drogas e Encarceramento

Event: Política Criminal, Drogas e Encarceramento

Host Institution: Laboratório do IBCCRIM

Researcher involved: Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus

Date: 15/08/ 2022

Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Notas sobre o processo de expansão e internacionalização do Primeiro Comando da Capital (PCC) e seus efeitos na América Latina

Event: Dinâmica criminal, mercados ilícitos y violencia en América Latina.

Host Institution: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Researcher involved: Camila Caldeira Nunes Dias

Date: 16/08/2022

Venue: Ciudad de México

Title of presentation or the conference: Urban laboratories of biometric security: The technopolitics of facial recognition systems in Brazil”

Event: Escola FAPESP 60 Anos. Humanidades, Ciências Sociais e Artes

Host Institution: FAPESP

Researcher involved: Daniel Edler Duarte

Date: 21-24/08/ 2022

Venue: São Paulo

Title of presentation or the conference: Problematizing Negationism: COVID-19 Pandemic, Democracy, and Human Rights

Event: ESCOLA FAPESP 60 ANOS: HUMANIDADES, CIÊNCIAS SOCIAIS E ARTES

Host Institution: FAPESP

Researcher involved: Pablo Emanuel Romero Almada

Date: 21-24/08/2022

Venue: Atibaia, São Paulo

Title of presentation or the conference: Coordenação GT 15 - Sociologia política do direito

Event: XI Encontro de Pesquisa Empírica em Direito.

Host Institution: Rede de Estudos Empíricos em Direito e Universidade Federal do Paraná

Researchers involved: Pedro Heitor Barros Geraldo (UFF), Amanda Evelyn Cavalcanti de Lima (NEV-USP).

Date: 22-26/08/2022

Venue: Universidade Positivo

Title of presentation or the conference: Poster Suprema rede: a atuação de ministros do Supremo Tribunal Federal em plataformas sociais

Event: XI Encontro de Pesquisa Empírica em Direito, GT 22 Influência das plataformas sociais sobre a democracia no Brasil contemporâneo.

Host Institution: Rede de Estudos Empíricos em Direito e Universidade Federal do Paraná

Researchers involved: Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus (NEV-USP), Mariana Amaral (USP)

Date: 22-26/08/2022

Venue: Universidade Positivo

Title of presentation or the conference: Paper O direito dos adolescentes e o Controle de convencionalidade: uma discussão sobre as oitivas informais de adolescentes e as audiências de custódia

Event: XI Encontro de Pesquisa Empírica em Direito, GT 15 - Sociologia política do direito

Host Institution: Rede de Estudos Empíricos em Direito e Universidade Federal do Paraná

Researchers involved: Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus (NEV-USP), Fabio Toledo (FGV-SP), Ana Luiza Bandeira (FGV-SP)

Date: 22-26/08/2022

Venue: Universidade Positivo

Title of presentation or the conference: O que há entre Lava Jato e Mani Pulite? Instituições, prerrogativas profissionais e reações políticas

Event: XI Encontro de Pesquisa Empírica em Direito, GT 15 - Sociologia política do direito

Host Institution: Rede de Estudos Empíricos em Direito e Universidade Federal do Paraná

Researcher involved: Amanda Evelyn Cavalcanti de Lima

Date: 22-26/08/2022

Venue: Universidade Positivo

Title of presentation or the conference: "Pelo controle da força": administração das polícia(s) em São Paulo (1834-1850).

Event: Congresso Internacional Independências do Brasil

Host Institution: Realização ANPUH; SEO – Sociedade de Estudos do Oitocentos Portal do Bicentenário. Apoio CAPES, FAPEMIG, UFJD.

Researcher involved: Bruna Prudêncio Teixeira

Date: 22/08 - 02/09/ 2022

Venue: Online

Title of presentation or conference: Intercultural Dialogues: Refugee Children

Event: webinar

Host Institution: Production, dissemination and repercussion of scientific knowledge: university, society and vulnerable groups - PRCEU/USP and ONU.

Researcher involved: Maíra Coutinho Teixeira

Date: 25/08/2022

Venue: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wr8egH7qhno&t=8s>

Title of presentation or the conference: Populismo, Democracia e Autoritarismo: relações conceituais e empíricas - organização e mediação

Event: Mesa Populismo, Democracia e Autoritarismo: relações conceituais e empíricas

Host Institution: NEV-USP

Researchers involved: Natasha Bachini; Rafael Rezende (UERJ); Pedro Benetti (UFRJ) Lucy de Oliveira (UFSCAR)

Date: 31/08/2022

Venue: São Paulo - SP

Title of presentation or the conference: Denialism and Authoritarianism: Methodological and Theoretical Questions to Analyze the Telegram Media Content

Event: 2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods for Urban Sustainability' (SMUS Conference) and 1st RC33 Regional Conference Latin America: Brazil

Host Institution: University of São Paulo

Researcher involved: Pablo Emanuel Romero Almada

Date: 09/09/2022

Venue: São Paulo

Title of presentation or conference: Spatial Methods for Urban Sustainability Conference Brazil: Keynote 02 – The Age of Big Earth Observation Data: Challenges and Possibilities.

Event: webinar

Host institution: Global Center of Spatial Methods for Urban Sustainability (GCSMUS)

Researcher involved: Marcelo Batista Nery

Date: 09/09/2022

Venue: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K051sMujhJY&t=17s>

Title of presentation or the conference: O papel da Faculdade de Direito na Construção do Estado Imperial

Event: Ciclo de palestras "As Arcadas Pensando o Brasil".

Host Institution: Faculdade de Direito da USP (FDUSP)

Researcher involved: Sergio Adorno

Date: 12/09/2022

Venue: Auditório Ruy Barbosa Nogueira (FDUSP)

Title of presentation or the conference: "Sociologia da ciência e o debate sobre negacionismo na pandemia no Brasil".

Event: Lançamento do Dossiê Covid-19 e Sociedade, da Revista Sociologias

Host Institution: Programa de Pós-graduação em Sociologia, IFCH-UFRGS

Researcher involved: Daniel Edler

Date: 13/09/2022

Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Populismo, WhatsApp e eleições de 2018 no Brasil

Event: 13o. Encontro da ABCP

Host Institution: UFG

Researcher involved: Natasha Bachini; Lucy de Oliveira (UFSCAR)

Date: 19-23/09/2022

Venue: Goiânia, Goiás

Title of presentation or the conference: Modelos de Análises da Segurança Intraurbana com Base em Bigdata

Event: Urbansus: Ciência de Dados e Geoinformação em Modelos de Análise e Gestão Urbanas

Host Institution: Institutos de Estudos Avançados da Universidade de São Paulo (IEA/USP)/USP Cidades Globais

Researcher involved: Sergio Adorno

Date: 29/09/2022

Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: "Juiz cuspidor de sentença": a produtividade judicial e a auto legitimidade dos magistrados

Event: 46ºANPOCS

Host Institution: ANPOCS

Researchers involved: Amanda Evelyn Cavalcanti de Lima, Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus e Marcos César Alvarez

Date: 12-19/10/2022

Venue: UNICAMP

Title of presentation or the conference: SPG 25. Miatização, plataformização e discurso político - coordenação

Event: 46º Encontro Anual da ANPOCS

Host Institution: ANPOCS

Researchers involved: Natasha Bachini; Victor Piaia (FGV-RJ)

Date: 12-19/10/2022

Venue: Campinas, São Paulo

Title of presentation or the conference: Controle interno do Poder judiciário, legitimidade e auto legitimidade: o papel das Corregedorias

Event: 46ºANPOCS

Host Institution: ANPOCS

Researchers involved: Bruna Gisi, Giane Silvestre e Fernanda Novaes Cruz

Date: 12-19/10/2022

Venue: UNICAMP

Title of presentation or the conference: Violência na apreensão em flagrante e a dicotomia do sistema: uma discussão sobre as oitivas informais de adolescentes e as audiências de custódia

Event: 46ºANPOCS

Host Institution: ANPOCS

Researchers involved: Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus (NEV-USP), Fabio Toledo (FGV-SP), Ana Luiza Bandeira (FGV-SP)

Date: 12-19/10/2022

Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Autoritarismo digitalmente implantado? O discurso da direita conservadora brasileira no Facebook. 2022

Event: 46º Encontro Anual da ANPOCS

Host Institution: ANPOCS

Researchers involved: Natasha Bachini; Gustavo Higa

Date: 12-19/10/2022

Venue: Campinas, São Paulo

Title of presentation or the conference: MR57. Pesquisa nacional de ações criminais por tráfico de drogas: resultados, discussões e agendas

Event: 46ºANPOCS

Host Institution: ANPOCS

Researchers involved: Coordenação: Rodrigo Figueiredo Suassuna (UFRN), Expositores/as: Alexandre dos Santos Cunha (IPEA), Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus (USP), Arthur Trindade M. Costa (UnB), Debatedor: Wendell de Freitas Barbosa (UFCA)

Date: 12-19/10/2022

Venue: UNICAMP

Title of presentation or the conference: Colóquio Direitos Humanos: A persistência das violações de direitos humanos na democracia brasileira: perspectivas locais (Coord.)

Event: 46º Encontro Anual da ANPOCS

Host Institution: Unicamp

Researcher involved: Sergio Adorno

Date: 13/10/2022

Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: ANPOCS: Rumo aos 50 Anos

Event: 46º Encontro Anual da ANPOCS

Host Institution: Unicamp

Researcher involved: Sergio Adorno

Date: 14/10/2022

Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Mesa- Redonda: Os desafios teórico-metodológicos da pesquisa sobre crimes e ilegalismos nas fronteiras internacionais

Event: 46o. Encontro da ANPOCS

Host Institution: UNICAMP

Researcher involved: Camila Caldeira Nunes Dias

Date: 17/10/2022

Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: A noção de Populismo Penal: ressonâncias e limites da definição

Event: 46º Encontro Anual da ANPOCS

Host Institution: Unicamp

Researchers involved: Maiara Corrêa, Gustavo Higa, Roberta Novelo

Date: 18-19/10/2022

Venue: Campinas, SP

Title of presentation or conference: Emprego e renda para a sociedade, cidades menos desiguais.

Event: webinar

Host institution: Circuito Urbano do ONU-Habitat

Researcher involved: Marcelo Batista Nery

Date: 13/10/2022

Venue: https://www.inscricoes.circuitourbano.org/trabalho/view?ID_TRABALHO=71

Presentation or conference title: About inequalities: Trajectories and socio-territorial constraints

Event: webinar

Host institution: NEV-USP

Researcher involved: Marcelo Batista Nery

Date: 20/10/2022

Venue: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jPmehomTh0w>

Title of presentation or conference: Igualdade não tem idade: crianças e adolescentes e o direito à cidade.

Event: webinar

Host institution: Circuito Urbano do ONU-Habitat

Researcher involved: Marcelo Batista Nery

Date: 20/10/2022

Venue: https://www.inscricoes.circuitourbano.org/trabalho/view?ID_TRABALHO=118

Title of presentation or conference: Justiça climática para crianças e adolescentes nas cidades.

Event: webinar

Host institution: Circuito Urbano do ONU-Habitat

Researcher involved: Marcelo Batista Nery

Date: 27/10/2022

Venue: https://www.inscricoes.circuitourbano.org/trabalho/view?ID_TRABALHO=115

Title of presentation or the conference: Os usos da Vaza Jato: entre enquadramentos e lutas políticas.

Event: IV Seminário Nacional de Sociologia do PPGS/UFS 2022 - GT 04 Dinâmicas de Poder e Práticas Políticas.

Host Institution: Universidade Federal de Sergipe

Researcher involved: Amanda Evelyn Cavalcanti de Lima

Date: 24-27/10/2022

Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Debatedora - GT 04 Dinâmicas de Poder e Práticas Políticas

Event: IV Seminário Nacional de Sociologia do PPGS/UFS 2022

Host Institution: Universidade Federal de Sergipe

Researcher involved: Amanda Evelyn Cavalcanti de Lima

Date: 24-27/10/2022

Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Tráfico de Drogas e trabalho infantil

Event: Webinário Tráfico de Drogas como pior forma de trabalho infantil

Host Institution: Escola do Poder Judiciário do Acre

Researcher involved: Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus

Date: 31/10/2022

Venue: Online (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ozEGeH5HQfQ>)

Title of presentation or the conference: Das milícias às polícias municipais: criação e institucionalização da Guarda Policial em São Paulo no século XIX.

Event: Seminário Discente PPGS-USP

Host Institution: USP

Researcher involved: Bruna Prudêncio Teixeira

Date: 07-11/11/2022

Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Punição e controle social no primeiro Foucault: a noção de exclusão como precursora do conceito de poder.

Event: VIII Seminário Discente do PPGS/USP

Host Institution: Universidade de São Paulo

Researcher involved: Jade Roque

Date: 07-11/11/2022

Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Política criminal de drogas

Event: Curso de Especialização em Ciências Criminais da Escola da Defensoria Pública de São Paulo

Host Institution: Escola da Defensoria Pública de São Paulo

Researcher involved: Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus

Date: 21/11/2011

Venue: Defensoria Pública de São Paulo

Title of presentation or the conference: O discurso res e o sistema prisional brasileiro

Event: VI Seminário Internacional de Pesquisa em Prisão – ANDHEP

Host Institution: ANDHEP

Researcher involved: Maiara Corrêa

Date: 29-30/11/2022

Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Coordenação do GT9 Graves Violações de Direitos Humanos nas Prisões

Event: VI Seminário Internacional de Pesquisa em Prisão.

Host Institution: Associação Brasileira de Direitos Humanos - Pesquisa e Pós-Graduação (ANDHEP), Núcleo de Estudos da Violência da USP (NEV-USP)

Researchers involved: Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus (NEV-USP), Bruno Comparato (Unifesp)

Date: 29-30/11/2022.

Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Mesa MR03: Justiça e Carandiru

Event: VI Seminário Internacional de Pesquisa em Prisão.

Host Institution: Associação Brasileira de Direitos Humanos - Pesquisa e Pós-Graduação (ANDHEP), Núcleo de Estudos da Violência da USP (NEV-USP)

Researchers involved: Palestrantes: Maira Machado (FGV), Juliana Melo (UFRN), mediação de Guilherme de Almeida (USP).

Date: 29-30/11/2022.

Venue: Faculdade de Direito da USP

Title of presentation or the conference: A informação entre milícias e guerrilhas

Event: Encontro com autores do Jabuti

Host Institution: Câmara Brasileira do Livro e Theatro Municipal

Researcher involved: Bruno Paes Manso

Date: 04/12/2022

Venue: Theatro Municipal de São Paulo

Title of presentation or the conference: Inter-transdisciplinaridade nas Ciências Humanas e Sociais

Event: “Formação Interdisciplinar de Professores na USP” (Evento de Encerramento das Atividades de 2022 da Cátedra Alfredo Bosi de Educação Básica IEA/USP)

Host Institution: Institutos de Estudos Avançados da Universidade de São Paulo (IEA/USP)

Researcher involved: Sergio Adorno

Date: 19/12/2022

Venue: Auditório Alfredo Bosi, IEA/USP

Title of presentation or conference: Crime and the City

Event: 22nd USP School Meeting

Host: Faculty of Philosophy, Letters and Human Sciences at USP

Researcher involved: Marcelo Batista Nery

Date: 09 -12/01/2023

Venue: Sao Paulo - SP

Title of presentation or conference: Education professionals and the Network for the Protection of Children and Adolescents Victims of Violence

Event: 22nd USP School Meeting

Host: Faculty of Philosophy, Letters and Human Sciences at USP

Researcher involved: Maíra Coutinho Teixeira

Date: 12/01/2023

Venue: Sao Paulo - SP

Title of presentation or conference: Building acceptance and integration of migrant children and adolescents in schools in São Paulo

Event: 22nd USP School Meeting

Host: Faculty of Philosophy, Letters and Human Sciences at USP

Researcher involved: Maíra Coutinho Teixeira

Date: 9-12/01/2023

Venue: Sao Paulo – SP

Title of presentation or conference: Crime e violência no cenário paulistano

Event: Ciclo Palestras - Conversando sobre Segurança

Host: Partido NOVO

Researcher involved: Marcelo Batista Nery

Date: 06/03/2023

Venue: Sao Paulo – SP

Title of presentation or the conference: Bolsonarismo e 8/1

Event: Debate com o filósofo Marcos Nobre

Host Institution: TV Brasil

Researcher involved: Bruno Paes Manso

Date: 01/04/2023

Venue: TV Brasil (live broadcast)

Title of presentation or the conference: Os recentes ataques em escolas e creches

Event: Violência nas escolas e universidades: crise e estratégias de enfrentamento

Host Institution: Pró-reitoria de Inclusão e Pertencimento da USP

Researcher involved: Bruno Paes Manso

Date: 14/04/2023

Venue: USP

Title of presentation or conference: Resiliência Cibernética e Urbana: Como a colaboração entre o público e o privado podem promover a segurança

Event: CSC GovTech

Host: Connected Smart Cities

Researcher involved: Marcelo Batista Nery

Date: 19/04/2023

Venue: Sao Paulo – SP

Title of presentation or the conference: GT 6. Eleições e práticas de comunicação online

Event: X Encontro da Compolítica

Host Institution: UFC

Researchers involved: Natasha Bachini; Michele Massuchin (UFPR)

Date: 9-12/05/2023

Venue: Fortaleza, Ceará

Presentation or conference title: Physical Abuse: Relationship between punishment, physical abuse and acceptance of parental authority

Event: webinar "Domestic and family victimization of children and adolescents".

Host institution: NEV-USP and GEPDIP

Researchers involved: Renan Theodoro, Marcelo Batista Nery, Maíra Coutinho Teixeira and André Vilela Komatsu

Date: 16/05/2023

Venue: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dAoeoY4iG34>

Title of presentation or the conference: "Segurança, Militarização, Punitivismo: o Estado e a Gestão da Violência"

Event: "Diálogos Saúde Amanhã"

Host Institution: Fundação Oswaldo Cruz

Researcher involved: Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus

Date: 22/05/2023

Venue: Online

Title of presentation or conference: Sexual abuse of children and adolescents in the family context

Event: webinar "Domestic and family victimization of children and adolescents".

Host institution: NEV-USP and GEPDIP

Researchers involved: Marcelo Batista Nery, Maíra Coutinho Teixeira and André Vilela Komatsu

Date: 23/05/2023

Venue: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ysSVuSV3ueM&t=2s>

Title of presentation or the conference: As Polícias Municipais na São Paulo Oitocentista

Event: XVII Semana de História da Universidade Federal do Piauí

Host Institution: Universidade Federal do Piauí

Researcher involved: Bruna Prudêncio Teixeira

Date: 23-26/05/2023.

Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Coordenação do ST10: Entre Formas de Controle e Resistência: polícias, população e saber médico (1750-1930).

Event: XVII Semana de História da Universidade Federal do Piauí.

Host Institution: Universidade Federal do Piauí.

Researchers involved: Bruna Prudêncio Teixeira e Bruno de Oliveira Mastrantônio

Date: 23-26/05/2023

Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Jornalismo e violência

Event: Jornalismo Investigativo

Host Institution: Escola de Comunicação e Artes/ USP

Researcher involved: Bruno Paes Manso

Date: 26/05/2023

Venue: ECA-USP

Title of presentation or the conference: "Internal control of the judiciary and (self)legitimacy: the role of internal and external affairs departments in Brazil"

Event: 2023 Annual Meeting on Law and Society

Host Institution: Fundação Oswaldo Cruz

Researchers involved: Giane Silvestre, Fernanda Novaes Cruz, Amanda Evelyn Cavalcanti de Lima, Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus, and Bruna Gisi.

Date: 01-04/06/2023

Venue: San Juan, Puerto Rico

Presentation or conference title: Cities and Violence in Perspective

Event: webinar

Host institution: IEA-USP

Researchers involved: Marcos César Alvarez and Marcelo Batista Nery

Date: 15/06/2023

Venue: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z0M6Xib8nlk>

Title of presentation or the conference: Legal Professions and Anti-Corruption Operations: The Case of Lava Jato

Event: XX ISA World Congress of Sociology

Host Institution: International Sociological Association

Researcher involved: Amanda Evelyn Cavalcanti de Lima

Date: 25/06 - 01/07/2023

Venue: University of Melbourne

UPCOMINGS CONFERENCES

Title of presentation or the conference: (to be defined)

Event: Conference at the Institute of Criminology and Criminal Justice

Host Institution: Queen's University Belfast

Researchers involved: Marcos Alvarez, Gustavo Higa

Date: 28/07/ 2023

Venue: Belfast, Northern Ireland

Title of presentation or the conference: "Port securitizations: a case study in Santos, Brazil"

Event: 2023 British Society of Criminology (BSC) Conference

Host Institution: British Society of Criminology (BSC)

Researcher involved: Gabriel Patriarca

Date: 27-30/07/2023

Venue: University of Central Lancashire (UCLan), Preston, Lancashire, United Kingdom

Title of presentation or the conference: Homicídios e as gangues de base prisional no Brasil
Event: Congresso da Magistratura Mineira
Host Institution: Associação dos Magistrados Mineiros
Researcher involved: violência e gangues de base prisional
Date: 25/08/2023
Venue: Ouro Preto

Title of presentation or the conference: "Securing the docks: an analysis of the everyday security programs in major Brazilian ports"
Event: 23rd Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology (Eurocrim2023)
Host Institution: European Society of Criminology (ESC)
Researcher involved: Gabriel Patriarca
Date: 06-09/09/2023;
Venue: Palazzo dei Congressi, Palazzo degli Affari e Auditorio di Fuligno, Florença, Itália.

Title of presentation or the conference: Denialism, Social Media and Authoritarianism: Methodological and Theoretical Questions to Analyze the Telegram Media Content
Event: XX ISA World Congress of Sociology
Host Institution: Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Centre
Researcher involved: Pablo Emanuel Romero Almada
Date: 25 June - 01/07/2023
Venue: Melbourne, Australia

Title of presentation or the conference: Derechos Humanos y Garantías: ¿Cómo Llega La Remisión De Penas Al Sur?
Event: XX ISA World Congress of Sociology
Host Institution: ISA
Researcher involved: Maiara Corrêa
Date: 25/06 - 01/07/2023
Venue: Melbourne, Austrália

Title of presentation or the conference: The Authoritarianism Repertoire in Brazilian Academic Debate (1970-2000).
Event: XX ISA World Congress of Sociology
Host Institution: Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Centre
Researchers involved: Felipe Garcia, Gustavo Higa, Pedro Moisés, Roberta Novello.
Date: 25/06 - 01/07/2023
Venue: Melbourne, Australia (online)

Title of presentation: "Gender Perceptions and Expectations Among Brazilian Adolescents"

Event: XX ISA World Congress of Sociology

Host Institution: International Sociological Association

Researcher involved: Debora Piccirillo

Date: 25/06 - 01/07, 2023

Venue: Melbourne, Australia.

Title of presentation or the conference: "Taking and Avoiding Risks: Perceptions and Strategies in the Circulation of Cocaine through the Port of Santos, Brazil"

Event: XX ISA World Congress of Sociology

Host Institution: International Sociological Association (ISA)

Researcher involved: Gabriel Patriarca

Date: 25/06 - 01/07/2023

Venue: Melbourne Convention And Exhibition Centre (MCEC), Melbourne, Austrália (Online);

Title of presentation or the conference: Eleições, redes sociais e o Supremo Tribunal Federal: a presença de Ministros no Twitter

Event: 21 Congresso Brasileiro de Sociologia

Host Institution: UFPA

Researchers involved: Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus (NEV), Pablo Almada (USP), Mariana Amaral (USP)

Date: 13/07/2023

Venue: Belém, Pará, Brasil

Title of presentation or the conference: "Juiz vagabundo é um pecado mortal": o gerenciamento da produtividade de magistrados em São Paulo

Event: 21º Congresso Brasileiro de Sociologia

Host Institution: Sociedade Brasileira de Sociologia

Researchers involved: Giane Silvestre, Amanda Evelyn Cavalcanti de Lima, Bruna Gisi

Date: 11 - 14/07/2023

Venue: Universidade Federal do Pará

Title of presentation or the conference: Eleições, redes sociais e o Supremo Tribunal Federal: a presença de Ministros no *Twitter*

Event: 21º Congresso Brasileiro de Sociologia

Host Institution: Sociedade Brasileira de Sociologia

Researchers involved: Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus (NEV-USP), Pablo Emanuel Romero Almada (NEV-USP), Mariana Amaral (USP)

Date: 11 - 14/07/2023

Venue: Universidade Federal do Pará

Title of presentation or the conference: "Body cams" e os operadores do direito: solicitação de imagens das ações policiais em audiências de custódia de São Paulo

Event: 21º Congresso Brasileiro de Sociologia

Host Institution: Sociedade Brasileira de Sociologia

Researchers involved: Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus (NEV-USP), Fabio Toledo (FGV-SP), José de Jesus Filho (FGV-SP), Luiza Guedes (UFPR)

Date: 11 - 14/07/2023

Venue: Universidade Federal do Pará

Title of presentation or the conference: MR05 - A Sociologia do Direito no Brasil: um balanço

Event: 21º Congresso Brasileiro de Sociologia

Host Institution: Sociedade Brasileira de Sociologia

Researchers involved: Coordenador/a: Pedro Heitor (UFF), Debatedor/a: Ludmila Ribeiro (UFMG), Expositor/a: Fernando Fontainha (UERJ), Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus (Núcleo de Estudos da Violência), Ana Carolina Castro (UFES)

Date: 11 - 14/07/2023

Venue: Universidade Federal do Pará

Title of presentation or the conference: O crime na mira: A tecnopolítica de uma ferramenta de análise criminal

Event: Encontro Nacional da Sociedade Brasileira de Sociologia

Host Institution: SBS

Researcher involved: Daniel Edler

Date: 11 - 14/07/2023

Venue: UFPA, Belém

Presentation or conference title: Forms of crimes and violence: Teaching based on examples from the São Paulo context

Event: 23rd USP School Meeting

Host: Faculty of Philosophy, Letters and Human Sciences at USP

Researcher involved: Marcelo Batista Nery

Date: 17/07/2023

Venue: Sao Paulo - SP

Presentation or conference title: Education professionals and types of violence against children and adolescents

Event: 23rd USP School Meeting

Host: Faculty of Philosophy, Letters and Human Sciences at USP

Researcher involved: Maíra Coutinho Teixeira

Date: 18/07/2023

Venue: Sao Paulo - SP

Title of presentation or conference: Education professionals and protocols for preventing violence against children and adolescents

Event: 23rd USP School Meeting

Host: Faculty of Philosophy, Letters and Human Sciences at USP

Researcher involved: Maíra Coutinho Teixeira

Date: 18/07/2023

Venue: Sao Paulo - SP

Title of presentation or the conference: Políticos de Farda: uma análise da atividade legislativa dos policiais-deputados

Event: The 27th IPSA World Congress of Political Science

Host Institution: Universidad Católica Argentina in Buenos Aires

Researchers involved: Pedro Benetti, Roberta Novello, Gustavo Higa, Marcos Alvarez

Date: 15 - 19/07/2023

Venue: Buenos Aires, Argentina

Title of presentation or conference: Education Professionals and INSPIRE: 7 Strategies to End Violence Against Children and Adolescents

Event: 23rd USP School Meeting

Host: Faculty of Philosophy, Letters and Human Sciences at USP

Researcher involved: Maíra Coutinho Teixeira

Date: 19/07/2023

Venue: Sao Paulo – SP

Title of presentation or the conference: Institucionalização e Desenvolvimento das Polícias Paulistas Oitocentistas (1834-1889).

Event: 32º Congresso Nacional de História - ANPUH NACIONAL 2023

Host Institution: ANPUH; UEMA; UFMA

Researcher involved: Bruna Prudêncio Teixeira

Date: 16 - 21/07/2023

Venue: UEMA; EFMA

Title of presentation: "Justice for me, not for all: Developmental trajectories of justice perceptions across socio-economic indicators"

Event: 19th biennial meeting of the International Society for Justice Research (ISJR)

Host Institution: Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München.

Researchers involved: Kendra Thomas; Herbert Rodrigues; André Vilela Komatsu

Date: 23 - 26/07/ 2023

Venue: Munich, Germany

Title of presentation or the conference: Tecnopolíticas da "falha": Dispositivos de crítica e resistência à inovações em práticas de segurança

Event: 9o Encontro Nacional da Associação Brasileira de Relações Internacionais

Host Institution: ABRI

Researcher involved: Daniel Edler

Date: 25 - 27/072023

Venue: PUC-Minas, Belo Horizonte

Title of presentation or the conference: Coordenação Gt 17: Sociologia Política Do Direito – Agentes E Práticas

Event: XII Encontro de Pesquisa Empírica em Direito.

Host Institution: Rede de Estudos Empíricos em Direito e Universidade Federal de Goiás

Researchers involved: Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus (NEV-USP), Pedro Heitor Barros Geraldo (UFF)

Date: 21 - 25/08/2023

Venue: Universidade Federal de Goiás

Title of presentation or the conference: GT03 – Controle social, crime e punição

Event: VIII ENADIR - Encontro Nacional de Antropologia do Direito.

Host Institution: Núcleo de Antropologia do Direito - NADIR

Researchers involved: Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus (NEV-USP), Carlos Henrique Serra (UFF)

Date: 28/08/ - 01/09/2023

Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Institutional Responses to the Far Right: The Internal Affairs of the Brazilian Judiciary

Event: European Consortium for Political Research General Meeting

Host Institution: European Consortium for Political Research

Researcher involved: Amanda Evelyn Cavalcanti de Lima

Date: 04 - 08/09/2023

Venue: Charles University - Praga, República Tcheca

Title of presentation: "The hidden role of the physical environment on adolescents' justice beliefs and legal socialization"

Event: Eurocrim 2023

Host Institution: European Society of Criminology

Researcher involved: André Vilela Komatsu

Date: 06 - 09/09/2023

Venue: Florence, Italy.

Title of presentation or the conference: Eixo Rio - São Paulo: análises comparativas das audiências de custódia nas cidades do Rio de Janeiro e de São Paulo

Event: 47ª ANPOCS

Host Institution: ANPOCS

Researchers involved: Natália Brandão (UFF-RJ), Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus (NEV-USP)

Date: 18 - 27/11/2023

Venue: UNICAMP

Title of presentation or the conference: Coordenação SPG 06 - Atores e Instituições Judiciais

Event: 47ª ANPOCS

Host Institution: ANPOCS

Researchers involved: Amanda Evelyn Cavalcanti de Lima e Rodrigo Martins (UFPE)

Date: 18 - 27/11/2023

Venue: UNICAMP

Title of presentation or the conference: to be defined

Event: Seminário interno

Host Institution: University of York, United Kingdom;

Researcher involved: Gabriel Patriarca;

Date: to be defined

Venue: York Law School, University of York, United Kingdom.

Title of presentation or the conference: to be defined

Event: Seminário interno;

Host Institution: University of Leeds, United Kingdom;

Researcher involved: Gabriel Patriarca

Date: to be defined

Venue: Centre for Criminal Justice Studies, University of Leeds, United Kingdom.

APPENDIX 2.2. MEDIA INTERVENTIONS

Date: 01/06/2022
Researcher: Giane Silvestre
Media: Record TV
Theme: Massacres em escolas preocupam autoridades
<https://youtu.be/DyMyFgl76So>

Date: 03/06/2022
Researcher: Giane Silvestre
Media: Jornal Diário da Região
Theme: Armamento dos agentes de segurança municipais
<https://www.diariodaregiao.com.br/politica/riopretoeregiao/novo-sindicato-quer-guardas-municipais-armados-em-rio-preto-1.975161>

Date: 03/06/2022
Researcher: Marcelo Nery
Media: Estadão
Theme: Aumento de roubos e furtos em SP

Date: 05/06/2022
Researcher: Ariadne Natal
Media: BBC
Theme: Polícias no Brasil não são treinadas com a ideia de proteger o cidadão, diz pesquisadora
<https://www.bbc.com/portuguese/brasil-61601495>

Date: 05/06/2022
Researcher: Ariadne Natal
Media: DCM
Theme: Polícias no Brasil foram ensinadas a executar pessoas, afirma pesquisadora
<https://www.diariodocentrodomundo.com.br/policias-no-brasil-foram-ensinadas-a-executar-pessoas-afirma-pesquisadora/>

Date: 07/06/2022
Researcher: Daniel Edler
Media: Jornal da USP
Theme: Algoritmos na segurança pública podem prevenir crimes, mas há o risco de discriminação

<https://jornal.usp.br/atualidades/algoritmo-na-seguranca-publica-podem-prevenir-crimes-mas-ha-o-risco-de-discriminacao/>

Date: 08/06/2022
Researcher: Giane Silvestre
Media: CGTN America
Theme: Flexibilização da posse de armas
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cv0NWT47FOU>

Date: 09/06/2022
Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso
Media: TV 247
Theme: Desaparecimento de jornalistas
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TC28Nvk8wzM>

Date: 12/06/2022
Researcher: Ariadne Natal
Media: TV GloboFantástico
Theme: Especialistas tentam explicar por que agressões por motivos banais têm se tornado frequentes
<https://g1.globo.com/fantastico/noticia/2022/06/12/especialistas-tentam-explicar-por-que-agressoes-por-motivos-banais-tem-se-tornado-frequentes.ghtml>

Date: 13/06/2022
Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso
Media: Folha de Vitória
Theme: Modelo de ensino em tempo integral é ampliado em SP e chega a 464 municípios
<https://www.folhavoria.com.br/geral/noticia/06/2022/modelo-de-ensino-em-tempo-integral-e-ampliado-em-sp-e-chega-a-464-municipios>

Date: 13/06/2022
Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso
Media: Terra
Theme: Investir em educação integral reduz homicídios em até 50%, diz estudo
<https://www.terra.com.br/noticias/educacao/investir-em-educacao-integral-reduz-homicidios-em-ate-50-diz->

[estudo_f98db33765f2ab8206bdece4ff327b8cf8lkjq0x.html](https://www.uol.com.br/colunas/comissao-arns/2022/06/13/forças-armadas-alinhadas-com-os-ataques-do-presidente-as-urnas-eletronicas.htm)

Date: 13/06/2022

Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro

Media: UOL

Theme: Forças armadas alinhadas com os ataques do presidente às urnas eletrônicas
<https://noticias.uol.com.br/colunas/comissao-arns/2022/06/13/forças-armadas-alinhadas-com-os-ataques-do-presidente-as-urnas-eletronicas.htm>

Date: 20/06/2022

Researcher: Ricardo Campello

Media: UOLUOL Tab

Theme: Vigiar e punir: tornozeleira eletrônica monitora 80 mil pessoas no Brasil
<https://tab.uol.com.br/noticias/redacao/2022/06/20/vigiar-e-punir-tornozeleira-eletronica-monitora-80-mil-pessoas-no-brasil.htm>

Date: 22/06/2022

Researcher: Gorete Marques

Media: Rádio IFMG

Theme: Dia internacional de apoio às vítimas de tortura
<https://open.spotify.com/episode/3sxnTJNt0f3NhP6k5J4HHD?si=cbD96JQeSXXHAYPKzvmKQ&nd=1>

Date: 25/06/2022

Researcher: Ariadne Natal

Media: Valor

Theme: Imagem da polícia destoa entre os pobres
<https://valor.globo.com/politica/noticia/2022/06/27/imagem-da-policia-destoa-entre-os-pobres.ghtml>

Date: 26/06/2022

Researcher: Gorete Marques

Media: Brasil de Fato

Theme: Análise | O caso Genivaldo Santos e a tortura escancarada
<https://www.brasildefato.com.br/2022/06/26/analise-o-caso-genivaldo-santos-e-a-tortura-escancarada>

Date: 02/07/2022

Researcher: Ariadne Natal

Media: Rádio CBNPodcast "Vozes: Histórias e Reflexões" episódio 1

Theme: "A Bruxa do Guarujá" - Caso de fakenews que resultou em linchamento
<https://cbn.globoradio.globo.com/media/audio/379859/35-bruxa-do-guaruja.htm>

Date: 06/07/2022

Researcher: Amanda Evelyn

Media: Nexo

Theme: Quais os rumos da CPI do MEC após a trava no Senado
<https://www.nexojournal.com.br/expresso/2022/07/06/Quais-os-rumos-da-CPI-do-MEC-ap%C3%B3s-a-trava-no-Senado>

Date: 06/07/2022

Researcher: Amanda Evelyn

Media: Nexo

Theme: Quais os rumos da CPI do MEC após a trava no Senado
<https://www.nexojournal.com.br/expresso/2022/07/06/Quais-os-rumos-da-CPI-do-MEC-ap%C3%B3s-a-trava-no-Senado>

Date: 11/07/2022

Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso

Media: Nexo

Theme: De 2015 a 2022: a violência na rua para quem faz política
<https://www.nexojournal.com.br/expresso/2022/07/11/De-2015-a-2022-a-viol%C3%Aancia-na-rua-para-quem-faz-pol%C3%ADtica>

Date: 12/07/2022

Researcher: Marcos Alvarez

Media: Journal 48

Theme: SEGURANÇA PÚBLICA, CIVIS ARMADOS E A PROBLEMÁTICA "PL DA BALA SOLTA"
<https://journal48.com/conflitos-refugiados-e-migrantes/seguranca-publica-civis-armados-e-a-problemativa-pl-da-bala-solta/>

Date: 13/07/2022

Researcher: Bruna Gisi

Media: FFLCH

Theme: Estatuto da Criança e do Adolescente é instituído no Brasil - 32 anos
<https://www.fflch.usp.br/34299>

Date: 13/07/2022
Researcher: Bruna Gisi
Media: Rádio USPJornal da USP no ar 1ª edição (teve ao vivo na rádio, mas não tem a mídia disponível)
Theme: Propostas para lidar com adolescente infrator são violentas e ineficientes
<https://jornal.usp.br/atualidades/tratamento-para-o-adolescente-infrator-precisa-ser-diferente-do-destinado-aos-adultos/>

Date: 15/07/2022
Researcher: Pablo Almada
Media: Veja
Theme: Crime no Paraná mexe com as campanhas e coloca instituições em alerta
<https://veja.abril.com.br/politica/crime-no-parana-mexe-com-as-campanhas-e-coloca-instituicoes-em-alerta/>

Date: 17/07/2022
Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso
Media: Imprensa Editorial
Theme: Segurança Pública no Brasil
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5tNZibnd2ic>

Date: 18/07/2022
Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso
Media: Veja
Theme: A república de Rio das Pedras
<https://veja.abril.com.br/coluna/thomas-traumann/a-republica-de-rio-das-pedras/>

Date: 19/07/2022
Researcher: Marcelo Nery
Media: Jornal da USP
Theme: Cracolândia se espalha pelo centro da cidade de São Paulo, e o problema continua sem solução
<https://jornal.usp.br/atualidades/cracolandia-a-se-espalha-para-16-pontos-no-centro-da-cidade-de-sao-paulo-e-o-problema-continua-sem-solucao/>

Date: 25/07/2022
Researcher: Ariadne Natal
Media: Podcast Café Acadêmico Episódio 24

Theme: Sobre o apoio ao uso da força excessiva pela polícia
https://open.spotify.com/episode/6Fv1vjnttXlkXGU5X54cdv?si=n5FvoQsHT_S3f4n0Jtc5Ow&nd=1

Date: 27/07/2022
Researcher: Gorete Marques
Media: Observatório do Terceiro Setor
Theme: Quase 2 mil pessoas foram torturadas pela Ditadura Militar no Brasil
<https://observatorio3setor.org.br/noticias/quase-2-mil-pessoas-foram-torturadas-pela-ditadura-militar-no-brasil/>

Date: 27/07/2022
Researcher: Marcos Alvarez
Media: Portal UFJF
Theme: Aplicação desigual das leis perpetua disparidades sociais no Brasil
<https://www2.ufjf.br/noticias/2022/07/27/aplicacao-desigual-das-leis-perpetua-disparidades-sociais-no-brasil/>

Date: 01/08/2022
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media: Site Edusp
Theme: Coleções da Edusp ampliam debate sobre a segurança pública e os direitos humanos
<https://www.edusp.com.br/mais/colecao-policia-e-sociedade/?fbclid=IwAR2X71uprpPZvAszikzC1RyQW1fWocOlaeMdkPzjSDMQ9AMHCxz bhSuREfg>

Date: 05/08/2022
Researcher: Natasha Bachini
Media: Rádio USPJornal da USP no ar 1ª edição
Theme: Monitoramento de mídias sociais analisa o debate político para identificar condutas de autoritarismo
<https://jornal.usp.br/atualidades/monitoramento-de-midias-sociais-analisa-o-debate-politico-para-identificar-condutas-de-autoritarismo/>

Date: 05/08/2022
Researcher: Pablo Almada
Media: Rádio USPJornal da USP no ar 1ª edição

Theme: Monitoramento de mídias sociais analisa o debate político para identificar condutas de autoritarismo
<https://jornal.usp.br/atualidades/monitoramento-de-midias-sociais-analisa-o-debate-politico-para-identificar-condutas-de-autoritarismo/>

Date: 07/08/2022

Researcher: Camila Nunes

Media: Jornal 140

Theme: O encarceramento em massa e a consequente expansão do PCC
<https://jornal140.com/2022/08/07/o-encarceramento-em-massa-e-a-consequente-expansao-do-pcc/>

Date: 09/08/2022

Researcher: Vitor Blotta

Media: Observatório da Imprensa

Theme: O debate em torno das expressões “vamos fuzilar a petralhada” e “fogo nos racistas” sob o prisma da moralidade e da comunicação
<https://www.observatoriodaimprensa.com.br/liberdade-de-expressao/o-debate-em-torno-das-expressoes-vamos-fuzilar-a-petralhada-e-fogo-nos-racistas-sob-o-prisma-da-moralidade-e-da-comunicacao/>

Date: 11/08/2022

Researcher: Sérgio Grossi

Media: Jornal da USP

Theme: Situação da pandemia nos presídios tem refletido as condições nas prisões brasileiras
<https://jornal.usp.br/atualidades/situacao-da-pandemia-nos-presidios-tem-refletido-as-condicoes-nas-prisoas-brasileiras/>

Date: 12/08/2022

Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso

Media: Jornal da USP

Theme: Um novo leque de articulistas sobre temas estudados pela Universidade
<https://jornal.usp.br/atualidades/um-novo-leque-de-articulistas-sobre-temas-estudados-pela-universidade/>

Date: 17/08/2022

Researcher: Marcelo Nery / André Komatsu

Media: Jornal da USP

Theme: True crime

[Gênero “true crime” pode gerar discussões sobre a sociedade, mas abordagem exige cuidados](#)

Date: 17/08/2022

Researcher: Marcelo Nery

Media: TV Gazeta

Theme: Cracolândia

Date: 18/08/2022

Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso

Media: Patria Latina

Theme: Polícia é polícia, bandido é bandido: o que diferencia a milícia do tráfico?
<https://patrialatina.com.br/policia-e-policia-bandido-e-bandido-o-que-diferencia-a-milicia-do-trafico/>

Date: 22/08/2022

Researcher: Giane Silvestre

Media: Observatório do Terceiro Setor

Theme: Cultura de Paz: a importância do “desarmar”
<https://observatorio3setor.org.br/noticias/cultura-de-paz-campanha-do-observatorio-para-o-desarmar/>

Date: 22/08/2022

Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro

Media: UOL

Theme: A prisão como perpetuação do racismo.
<https://noticias.uol.com.br/colunas/comissao-arns/2022/08/22/a-prisao-como-perpetuacao-do-racismo.htm>

Date: 22/08/2022

Researcher: Marcos Alvarez

Media: Observatório do Terceiro Setor

Theme: Cultura de Paz: a importância do “desarmar”
<https://observatorio3setor.org.br/noticias/cultura-de-paz-campanha-do-observatorio-para-o-desarmar/>

Date: 23/08/2022

Researcher: Bruna Gisi

Media: Rede Brasil Atual

Theme: Pesquisa do NEV em parceria com o Instituto Alana sobre discursos parlamentares a respeito da adolescência no Brasil.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u-T3rioZnFs>

Date: 25/08/2022

Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso

Media: UOL

Theme: Milícias têm força eleitoral e vão ser muito bem votadas, diz pesquisador

<https://noticias.uol.com.br/politica/ultimas-noticias/2022/08/25/milicias-tem-forca-eleitoral-e-vao-ser-muito-bem-votadas-diz-pesquisador.htm>

Date: 26/08/2022

Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso

Media: Podcast Café da Manhã

Theme: Como as milícias ganharam poder e invadiram a política

https://open.spotify.com/episode/1wdqFuFCzIHhKzdqaYDtHO?go=1&sp_cid=d8507b0ec87c5adec318708855333f89&utm_source=embed_player_p&utm_medium=desktop&nd=1

Date: 29/08/2022

Researcher: Sérgio Adorno

Media: Correio Braziliense

Theme: Veja as propostas de segurança pública dos principais candidatos à Presidência

<https://www.correiobraziliense.com.br/politica/2022/08/5032749-veja-as-propostas-de-seguranca-publica-dos-principais-candidatos-a-presidencia.html>

Date: 29/08/2022

Researcher: Sérgio Adorno

Media: Correio Braziliense

Theme: Segurança pública perde espaço na campanha dos candidatos à Presidência

<https://www.correiobraziliense.com.br/politica/2022/08/5032747-seguranca-publica-perde-espaco-na-campanha-dos-candidatos-a-presidencia.html>

Date: 30/08/2022

Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso

Media: Jornal da USP

Theme: Apesar da insegurança com o crime, armamento da população não agrada aos brasileiros

<https://jornal.usp.br/atualidades/apesar-da-inseguranca-com-o-crime-armamento-da-populacao-nao-agrada-aos-brasileiros/>

Date: 02/09/2022

Researcher: Bruna Gisi

Media: Isto é

Theme: Menos internos e mais dignidade, essa é a nova realidade na Fundação Casa

<https://istoe.com.br/menos-internos-mais-dignidade/>

Date: 08/09/2022

Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso

Media: Jornal da USP

Theme: O que nos resta é olhar para dentro

<https://jornal.usp.br/articulas/bruno-paes-manso/o-que-nos-resta-e-olhar-para-dentro/>

Date: 11/09/2022

Researcher: Giane Silvestre

Media: SBT News

Theme: Presidenciáveis prometem rever legislação sobre acesso a armas se eleitos

<https://www.sbtnews.com.br/noticia/eleicoes/223084-presidenciaveis-prometem-rever-legislacao-sobre-acesso-a-armas-se-eleitos>

Date: 13/09/2022

Researcher: Alcides Peron

Media: Jornal da USP

Theme: Tecnologia de vigilância pode reproduzir violência presente na própria sociedade

<https://jornal.usp.br/atualidades/tecnologia-de-vigilancia-pode-reproduzir-violencia-presente-na-propria-sociedade/>

Date: 16/09/2022

Researcher: Natasha Bachini

Media: Jornal da USP
Jornal da USP no ar - Rádio USP - matéria gravada

Theme: Discursos políticos veiculados na internet não têm contribuído para aprimorar a democracia

<https://jornal.usp.br/atualidades/discursos-politicos-veiculados-na-internet-nao-tem-contribuido-para-aprimorar-a-democracia/>

Date: 16/09/2022

Researcher: Pablo Almada

Media: Jornal da USP
Jornal da USP no ar - Rádio USP - matéria gravada

Theme: Discursos políticos veiculados na internet não têm contribuído para aprimorar a democracia

<https://jornal.usp.br/atualidades/discursos-politicos-veiculados-na-internet-nao-tem-contribuido-para-aprimorar-a-democracia/>

Date: 20/09/2022

Researcher: Gorete Marques

Media: Instituto Claro

Theme: 30 anos do massacre do Carandiru: por que episódio deve ser lembrado?

<https://www.institutoclaro.org.br/cidadania/nossas-novidades/reportagens/30-anos-do-massacre-do-carandiru-por-que-episodio-deve-ser-lembrado/>

Date: 20/09/2022

Researcher: Vitor Blotta

Media: Observatório do Terceiro Setor

Theme: Clima de ódio e intolerância

<https://observatorio3setor.org.br/podcast/clima-de-odio-e-intolerancia/>

Date: 23/09/2022

Researcher: Giane Silvestre

Media: Extra

Theme: Decapitações, sacos amarelos, tiros: como funcionou e como funcionam os tribunais do tráfico

<https://extra.globo.com/noticias/brasil/decapitacoes-sacos-amarelos-tiros-como-funcionou-como-funcionam-os-tribunais-do-trafico-25577147.html>

Date: 26/09/2022

Researcher: Pablo Almada

Media: Rádio Gaucha

Theme: Violência e intolerância política

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wSgTVQRhZf4>

Date: 27/09/2022

Researcher: Ariadne Natal

Media: Observatório do Terceiro Setor

Theme: Violência política e policial

<https://observatorio3setor.org.br/podcast/violencia-politica-e-policial/>

Date: 28/09/2022

Researcher: Andre Vilela

Media: Jornal da USP

Theme: Gênero “true crime” pode gerar discussões sobre a sociedade, mas abordagem exige cuidados

<https://jornal.usp.br/atualidades/genero-true-crime-pode-gerar-discussoes-sobre-a-sociedade-mas-abordagem-exige-cuidados/>

Date: 28/09/2022

Researcher: Marcelo Nery

Media: Jornal da USP

Theme: Gênero “true crime” pode gerar discussões sobre a sociedade, mas abordagem exige cuidados

<https://jornal.usp.br/atualidades/genero-true-crime-pode-gerar-discussoes-sobre-a-sociedade-mas-abordagem-exige-cuidados/>

Date: 30/09/2022

Researcher: Ariadne Natal

Media: Brasil de Fato

Theme: Carandiru: 30 anos do massacre que ainda não acabou

<https://www.brasildefato.com.br/2022/09/30/carandiru-30-anos-do-massacre-que-ainda-nao-acabou>

Date: 30/09/2022

Researcher: Gorete Marques

Media: Brasil de Fato

Theme: Carandiru: 30 anos do massacre que ainda não acabou

<https://www.brasildefato.com.br/2022/09/30/carandiru-30-anos-do-massacre-que-ainda-nao-acabou>

Date: 30/09/2022

Researcher: Gustavo Higa

Media: Estadão

Theme: Massacre do Carandiru completa 30 anos: entenda porque ninguém está preso até agora.

<https://politica.estadao.com.br/blogs/fausto-macedo/30-anos-massacre-carandiru-entenda-por-que-ninguem-esta-presos/>

Date: 30/09/2022

Researcher: Marcos Alvarez

Media: Brasil de Fato

Theme: Carandiru: 30 anos do massacre que ainda não acabou

<https://www.brasildefato.com.br/2022/09/30/carandiru-30-anos-do-massacre-que-ainda-nao-acabou>

Date: 30/09/2022

Researcher: Sergio Adorno

Media: Veja SP

Theme: Quais são os 7 maiores desafios do próximo governador de São Paulo

<https://vejasp.abril.com.br/cidades/desafios-governo-sao-paulo-eleicoes/>

Date: 02/10/2022

Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso

Media: DW

Theme: Carandiru: 30 anos da maior chacina numa prisão brasileira

<https://www.dw.com/pt-br/massacre-do-carandiru-30-anos-da-maior-chacina-numa-prisao-brasileira/a-63288520>

Date: 02/10/2022

Researcher: Giane Silvestre

Media: Folha de SP

Theme: 30 anos após massacre do Carandiru, população prisional cresce pelo menos 7 vezes

<https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/cotidiano/22/10/30-anos-apos-massacre-do-carandiru-populacao-prisional-cresce-pelo-menos-7-vezes.shtml>

Date: 05/10/2022

Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso

Media: Jornal da USP

Theme: O avanço da distopia fluminense

<https://jornal.usp.br/articulistas/bruno-paes-manso/o-avanco-da-distopia-fluminense/>

Date: 06/10/2022

Researcher: Amanda Evelyn

Media: Conjur

Theme: Apoio de Moro e Deltan a Bolsonaro difere da postura de atores da 'mãos limpas'

<https://www.conjur.com.br/2022-out-06/moro-deltan-afastam-maos-limpas-apoiar-bolsonaro>

Date: 06/10/2022

Researcher: Roberta Novello

Media: DW

Theme: O que revela a expansão da bancada de policiais e militares

<https://www.dw.com/pt-br/o-que-revela-a-expansao-da-bancada-de-policiais-e-militares-na-camara/a-63350518>

Date: 08/10/2022

Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso

Media: Visão

Theme: PRESENÇA DO PCC EM PORTUGAL NÃO SURPREENDE

<https://visao.sapo.pt/atualidade/sociedade/2022-10-08-bruno-paes-manso-presenca-do-pcc-em-portugal-nao-surpreende/>

Date: 09/10/2022

Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso

Media: Jovem Pan

Theme: Brasil registra mais de 21 mil eventos violentos em um ano, segundo relatório

<https://jovempan.com.br/programas/jornal-da-manha/brasil-registra-mais-de-21-mil-eventos-violentos-em-um-ano-segundo-relatorio-do-setor.html>

Date: 10/10/2022

Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro

Media: Folha de S.Paulo Coluna Mônica Bergamo

Theme: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro receberá título Doutor Honoris Causa da Unicamp

<https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/colunas/monicabergamo/2022/10/paulo-sergio-pinheiro-recebera-titulo-doutor-honoris-causa-da-unicamp.shtml>

Date: 17/10/2022

Researcher: Institucional / Giane Silvestre

Media: Site sindical - Sifuspesp

Theme: Núcleo de Estudos da Violência da USP quer ouvir percepção de policiais penais

sobre cotidiano de trabalho no sistema prisional

<https://www.sifuspesp.org.br/noticias/10073-nucleo-de-estudos-da-violencia-da-usp-quer-ouvir-percepcao-de-policiais-penais-sobre-cotidiano-de-trabalho-no-sistema-prisional>

Date: 17/10/2022

Researcher: Institucional / Marcelo B. Nery

Media: Jornal da USP

Theme: Debates promovidos pelo NEV-USP irão discutir como as desigualdades impactam o futuro das crianças

<https://jornal.usp.br/diversidade/inclusao-social/debates-promovidos-pelo-nev-usp-irao-discutir-como-as-desigualdades-impactam-o-futuro-das-criancas/>

Date: 17/10/2022

Researcher: Renato Alves

Media: Rádio USP/Jornal da USP no ar 1ª edição

Theme: Levantamento mostra perfil dos policiais candidatos às eleições no Estado de São Paulo

<https://jornal.usp.br/radio-usp/levantamento-mostra-perfil-dos-policiais-candidatos-as-eleicoes-no-estado-de-sao-paulo/>

Date: 20/10/2022

Researcher: Gorete Marques

Media: Jornal da USP

Theme: Agora eu sou a voz do meu filho": estudo mostra maternidade ativista como ferramenta de justiça

<https://jornal.usp.br/diversidade/agora-eu-sou-a-voz-do-meu-filho-estudo-mostra-maternidade-ativista-como-ferramenta-de-justica/>

Date: 23/10/2022

Researcher: Giane Silvestre

Media: Brasil de Fato

Theme: Armas no governo Bolsonaro: cresce risco à população e também às polícias, alerta pesquisadora

<https://www.brasildefato.com.br/2022/10/23/armas-no-governo-bolsonaro-cresce->

[risco-a-populacao-e-tambem-as-policias-alerta-pesquisadora](https://www.brasildefato.com.br/2022/10/23/armas-no-governo-bolsonaro-cresce-risco-a-populacao-e-tambem-as-policias-alerta-pesquisadora)

Date: 26/10/2022

Researcher: Alcides Peron

Media: Folha de SP

Theme: Bolsonaro alega risco de atentado, mas contrata sistema antidrone que só visa privacidade

<https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/poder/2022/10/bolsonaro-alega-risco-de-atentado-mas-contrata-sistema-antidrone-que-so-visa-privacidade.shtml>

Date: 26/10/2022

Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso

Media: Revista Cult

Theme: O bolsonarismo está associado ao descontrole das polícias, a semente das milícias no Rio de Janeiro”

<https://revistacult.uol.com.br/home/entrevista-bruno-paes-manso/>

Date: 04/11/2022

Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso

Media: Outras Palavras

Theme: São Paulo sob risco de milicianização?

<https://outraspalavras.net/outrasmidias/sao-paulo-sob-risco-de-milicianizacao/>

Date: 09/11/2022

Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso

Media: TV GGN

Theme: COMO DERROTAR A REPÚBLICA DAS MILÍCIAS COM BRUNO PAES MANSO

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ojR0uMF1Rq0>

Date: 09/11/2022

Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso

Media: Jornal da USP

Theme: Como exorcizar o espírito golpista e conspiratório

<https://jornal.usp.br/articulas/bruno-paes-manso/como-exorcizar-o-espírito-golpista-e-conspiratorio/>

Date: 16/11/2022

Researcher: Daniel Edler

Media: Instituto Claro

Theme: Câmera no uniforme policial pode reduzir violência sem prejudicar combate ao crime

<https://www.institutoclaro.org.br/cidadania/nossas-novidades/reportagens/camera-no-uniforme-policial-pode-reduzir-violencia-sem-prejudicar-combate-ao-crime/>

Date: 17/11/2022

Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso

Media: Brasil de Fato

Theme: A cada 100 mortos pela Polícia da Bahia, 98 são negros, afirma relatório

<https://www.brasildefato.com.br/2022/11/17/a-cada-100-mortos-pela-policia-da-bahia-98-sao-negros-afirma-relatorio>

Date: 17/11/2022

Researcher: Camila Nunes

Media: Metrópoles

Theme: Especialista em PCC vai fazer parte do grupo de transição

<https://www.metropoles.com/brasil/especialista-em-pcc-vai-fazer-parte-do-grupo-de-transicao>

Date: 17/11/2022

Researcher: Giane Silvestre

Media: Canal Futura

Theme: Encarceramento em massa

<https://canaisglobo.globo.com/assistir/futura/conexao/v/11133603/>

Date: 18/11/2022

Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso

Media: Correio do Povo de Alagoas

Theme: Quase 70% das pessoas mortas por letalidade policial no estado de SP eram negras, aponta levantamento

<https://correiodopovo-al.com.br/brasil/quase-70-das-pessoas-mortas-por-letalidade-policial-no-estado-de-sp-eram-negras-aponta-levantamento>

Date: 19/11/2022

Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso

Media: Periodismo Alternativo

Theme: Río de Janeiro, purgatorio de la belleza y el caos

<https://nuevarevolucion.es/rio-de-janeiro-purgatorio-de-la-belleza-y-el-caos/>

Date: 22/11/2022

Researcher: Andre Vilela

Media: Uol

Theme: Com agressões e ameaças, A Fazenda pode gerar transtornos no espectador, diz especialista

<https://natelinha.uol.com.br/afazenda/2022/11/22/com-agressoes-e-ameacas-a-fazenda-pode-gerar-transtornos-no-espectador-diz-especialista-190268.php>

Date: 25/11/2022

Researcher: Gustavo Higa

Media: Veja São Paulo

Theme: Fim do Carandiru mudou modelo de grandes prisões na capital

<https://vejasp.abril.com.br/cidades/fim-do-carandiru-mudou-modelo-de-grandes-prisoas-na-capital/>

Date: 26/11/2022

Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso

Media: Mov News

Theme: Mais armas circulando aumenta possibilidade de ataques, afirmam especialistas

<https://movnews.com.br/cotidiano/2022/11/1/mais-armas-circulando-aumenta-possibilidade-de-ataques-afirmam-especialistas/>

Date: 06/12/2022

Researcher: Sergio Adorno

Media: FFLCH

Theme: Sérgio Adorno é eleito membro titular da Academia Brasileira de Ciências

<https://www.fflch.usp.br/41922>

Date: 07/12/2022

Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso

Media: Jornal da USP

Theme: Hey boy, o que você está fazendo aqui

<https://jornal.usp.br/articulas/bruno-paes-manso/hey-boy-o-que-voce-esta-fazendo-aqui/>

Date: 07/12/2022

Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso

Media: Jornal da USP

Theme: Monitor de Violência aponta que assassinatos aumentam na região Sul e caem no Nordeste
<https://jornal.usp.br/radio-usp/monitor-de-violencia-aponta-que-assassinatos-aumentam-na-regiao-sul-e-caem-no-nordeste/>

Date: 07/12/2022
Researcher: Vitor Blotta
Media: Associação Bahiana de Imprensa
Theme: Alta lucratividade é o que mantém o mercado digital de fake news
<https://abi-bahia.org.br/alta-lucratividade-e-o-que-mantem-o-mercado-digital-de-fake-news/>

Date: 13/12/2022
Researcher: Giane Silvestre
Media: Rede Brasil Atual
Theme: TCU aponta que Bolsonaro beneficiou o crime ao facilitar acesso às armas
<https://www.redebrasilatual.com.br/cidadania/tcu-aponta-que-bolsonaro-beneficiou-o-crime-ao-facilitar-acesso-as-armas/>

Date: 14/12/2022
Researcher: Sérgio Adorno
Media: Agência Fapesp
Theme: Violência policial está ligada a cultura política da sociedade e como ela lida com a vida, diz especialista
<https://agencia.fapesp.br/violencia-policial-esta-ligada-a-cultura-politica-da-sociedade-e-como-ela-lida-com-a-vida-diz-cientista/40303/>

Date: 15/12/2022
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: UOL
Theme: MPF vai ajuizar ação contra extinção da Comissão de Mortos e Desaparecidos
<https://noticias.uol.com.br/colunas/juliana-dal-piva/2022/12/15/mpf-acao-contra-extincao-da-comissao-de-mortos-e-desaparecidos-ditadura.htm>

Date: 16/12/2022
Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso
Media: Isto é

Theme: Governo Lula precisa de medidas práticas para o desarmamento
<https://istoe.com.br/nao-basta-revogar/>

Date: 31/12/2022
Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso
Media: DW
Theme: Como unir os cacos do país em 2023?
<https://www.dw.com/pt-br/como-unir-os-cacos-do-pa%C3%ADs-em-2023/a-64220548>

Date: 06/01/2023
Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso
Media: Jornal da USP
Theme: Sobrevivemos
<https://jornal.usp.br/articulistas/bruno-paes-manso/sobrevivemos/>

Date: 31/01/2023
Researcher: Camila Nunes
Media: Opera mundi
Theme: A segurança tem solução?
<https://operamundi.uol.com.br/20-minutos/78867/20-minutos-entrevista-com-camila-nunes-dias-a-seguranca-tem-solucao>

Date: 07/02/2023
Researcher: Marcelo Nery
Media: Jornal da USP
Theme: Fatores históricos e sociais apontam perfil da população da Cracolândia
<https://jornal.usp.br/atualidades/fatores-historicos-e-sociais-apontam-perfil-da-populacao-da-cracolandia/>

Date: 10/02/2023
Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso
Media: Jornal da USP
Theme: A mão invisível do mercado do crime
<https://jornal.usp.br/articulistas/bruno-paes-manso/a-mao-invisivel-do-mercado-do-crime/>

Date: 14/02/2023
Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso
Media: Insight Crime
Theme: Brazil Case Illustrates Struggle With Corrupt Police

<https://insightcrime.org/news/brazil-ceara-large-scale-criminal-networks-police/>

Date: 20/02/2023

Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro

Media: Amazonas Atual

Theme: Caso escape da Justiça no Brasil, Bolsonaro pode ser condenado no TPI

<https://amazonasatual.com.br/caso-escape-da-justica-no-brasil-bolsonaro-pode-ser-condenado-no-tpi/>

Date: 01/03/2023

Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso

Media: G1 - Monitor da Violência

Theme: Monitor da Violência: Assassinatos caem 1% no Brasil em 2022

<https://g1.globo.com/monitor-da-violencia/video/monitor-da-violencia-assassinatos-caem-1-no-brasil-em-2022-11407909.ghtml>

Date: 01/03/2023

Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso

Media: G1Monitor da Violência

Theme: Número de assassinatos cai 1% no Brasil em 2022

<https://g1.globo.com/monitor-da-violencia/noticia/2022/03/01/numero-de-assassinatos-cai-1percent-no-brasil-em-2022.ghtml>

Date: 01/03/2023

Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso

Media: G1Monitor da Violência

Theme: Cinco anos depois, 18 mil homicídios a menos

<https://g1.globo.com/monitor-da-violencia/noticia/2022/03/01/cinco-anos-depois-18-mil-homicidios-a-menos.ghtml>

Date: 01/03/2023

Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso

Media: 18H

Theme: Monitor diz que número de assassinatos caiu 1% no Brasil em 2022; AM ficou em 4º no ranking

<https://18horas.com.br/brasil/monitor-diz-que-numero-de-assassinatos-caiu-1-no-brasil-em-2022-am-ficou-em-4o-no-ranking/>

Date: 02/03/2023

Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso

Media: Brasil de Fato

Theme: Aprisionamento massivo tem favorecido gangues prisionais, diz pesquisador

<https://www.brasildefato.com.br/2022/03/02/aprisionamento-massivo-tem-favorecido-gangues-prisionais-diz-pesquisador>

Date: 02/03/2023

Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso

Media: Brasil de Fato

Theme: Queda no número de homicídios

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6t1M8Rkv4Hs>

Date: 02/03/2023

Researcher: Débora Piccirillo

Media: TV GloboJN

Theme: Trinta e cinco mulheres foram agredidas por minuto no Brasil em 2022, revela estudo

<https://g1.globo.com/jornal-nacional/playlist/jornal-nacional-ultimos-videos.ghtml#video-11415668-id>

Date: 08/03/2023

Researcher: Débora Piccirillo

Media: G1Monitor da Violência

Theme: Aumento dos feminicídios no Brasil mostra que mulheres ainda não conquistaram o direito à vida

https://g1.globo.com/monitor-da-violencia/noticia/2022/03/08/aumento-dos-femicidios-no-brasil-mostra-que-mulheres-ainda-nao-conquistaram-o-direito-a-vida.ghtml?utm_source=whatsapp&utm_medium=share-bar-mobile&utm_campaign=materias

Date: 08/03/2023

Researcher: Débora Piccirillo

Media: G2Monitor da Violência

Theme: Brasil bate recorde de feminicídios em 2022, com uma mulher morta a cada 6 horas

<https://g1.globo.com/monitor-da-violencia/noticia/2023/03/08/brasil-bate-recorde-de-feminicidios-em-2022-com-uma-mulher-morta-a-cada-6-horas.ghtml>

Date: 08/03/2023

Researcher: Débora Piccirillo

Media: Band TVJornal da Band

Theme: Violência contra mulher

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

Date: 08/03/2023

Researcher: Giane Silvestre

Media: G1Monitor da Violência

Theme: Aumento dos feminicídios no Brasil mostra que mulheres ainda não conquistaram o direito à vida

https://g1.globo.com/monitor-da-violencia/noticia/2023/03/08/aumento-dos-feminicidios-no-brasil-mostra-que-mulheres-ainda-nao-conquistaram-o-direito-a-vida.ghtml?utm_source=whatsapp&utm_medium=share-bar-mobile&utm_campaign=materias

Date: 08/03/2023

Researcher: Giane Silvestre

Media: G3Monitor da Violência

Theme: Brasil bate recorde de feminicídios em 2022, com uma mulher morta a cada 6 horas

<https://g1.globo.com/monitor-da-violencia/noticia/2023/03/08/brasil-bate-recorde-de-feminicidios-em-2022-com-uma-mulher-morta-a-cada-6-horas.ghtml>

Date: 08/03/2023

Researcher: Veridiana Campos

Media: Porvir

Theme: Violência de gênero na sala de aula: raça, classe e diversidade não podem ficar de fora do debate

<https://porvir.org/violencia-de-genero-na-sala-de-aula-raca-classe-e-diversidade-nao-podem-ficar-de-fora-do-debate/>

Date: 09/03/2023

Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso

Media: Jornal da USP

Theme: Hora de reduzir os homicídios das polícias no Brasil

<https://jornal.usp.br/articelistas/bruno-paes-manso/hora-de-reduzir-os-homicidios-das-policias-no-brasil/>

Date: 09/03/2023

Researcher: Camila Nunes

Media: Metrôpoles

Theme: Estado “terceiriza” regulação de áreas para o PCC, diz pesquisadora

<https://www.metropoles.com/sao-paulo/estado-terceiriza-regulacao-de-areas-para-o-pcc-diz-pesquisadora>

Date: 11/03/2023

Researcher: Sergio Adorno

Media: Rádio Portugal Online

Theme: Raízes sociais da violência no Brasil.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E-aHduMeV24>

Date: 12/03/2023

Researcher: Luz Gonçalves

Media: Brasil de Fato

Theme: Discriminação na saúde torna pessoas trans suscetíveis a estratégias informais de cuidado

<https://www.brasildefato.com.br/2022/03/12/discriminacao-na-saude-torna-pessoas-trans-suscetiveis-a-estrategias-informais-de-cuidado>

Date: 21/03/2023

Researcher: Vitor Blotta

Media: Site ALMG

Theme: A regulação das redes em debate

<https://www.almg.gov.br/comunicacao/tv-assembleia/videos/video?id=1761363&tagLocalizacao=88>

Date: 26/03/2023

Researcher: Marcelo Nery

Media: G1Monitor da Violência

Theme: Cidade de SP tem um registro de celular roubado ou furtado a cada 3 minutos

<https://g1.globo.com/monitor-da-violencia/noticia/2023/03/26/cidade-de-sp-tem-um-registro-de-celular-roubado-ou-furtado-a-cada-3-minutos.ghtml>

Date: 26/03/2023
Researcher: Marcelo Nery
Media: G1 Monitor da Violência
Theme: Paulista, Augusta, Sé: veja as ruas e as regiões com mais roubos e furtos de celular em SP
<https://g1.globo.com/monitor-da-violencia/noticia2023/03/26/paulista-augusta-se-veja-as-ruas-e-as-regioes-com-mais-roubos-e-furtos-de-celular-em-sp.ghtml>

Date: 27/03/2023
Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso
Media: Estadão
Theme: O que explica o fracasso histórico no combate ao PCC
<https://www.estadao.com.br/brasil/estadao-podcasts/o-que-explica-o-fracasso-historico-no-combate-ao-pcc/>

Date: 27/03/2023
Researcher: Veridiana Campos
Media: SBT News
Theme: Fim de ataques em escolas passa por investimentos e mudança cultural
<https://www.sbtnews.com.br/noticia/brasil/243331-fim-de-ataques-em-escolas-passa-por-investimentos-e-mudanca-cultural>

Date: 28/03/2023
Researcher: Gorete Marques
Media: Jornal da USP
Theme: Política de combate às drogas ainda é incipiente para o tamanho do problema no País
<https://jornal.usp.br/radio-usp/politica-de-combate-as-drogas-ainda-e-incipiente-para-o-tamanho-do-problema-no-pais/>

Date: 29/03/2023
Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso
Media: CNN
Theme: Para especialistas, discutir redução da maioria penal após ataque é “diálogo com pânico” e “não enfrenta o real problema” da violência
<https://www.cnnbrasil.com.br/nacional/para-especialistas-discutir-reducao-da-maioridade-penal-apos-ataque-e-dialogo-com-panico-e-nao-enfrenta-o-real-problema-da-violencia/>

[com-panico-e-nao-enfrenta-o-real-problema-da-violencia/](https://g1.globo.com/monitor-da-violencia/com-panico-e-nao-enfrenta-o-real-problema-da-violencia/)

Date: 01/04/2023
Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso
Media: TV Brasil Programa Passado e Present
Theme: Bolsonarismo e 8/01
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nYmEfV4Z34Y>

Date: 02/04/2023
Researcher: Aline Mizutani
Media: Jovem Pan Site
Theme: Falta de políticas públicas e de suporte emocional contribuem para aumento de ataques em escola
<https://jovempan.com.br/noticias/brasil/falta-de-politicas-publicas-e-de-suporte-emocional-contribuem-para-aumento-de-ataques-em-escola.html>

Date: 02/04/2023
Researcher: Gorete Marques
Media: UOL Ecoa
Theme: Padre 'profeta' enfrentou violência policial e pedia paz em periferia de SP... - Veja mais em
<https://www.uol.com.br/ecoa/ultimas-noticias/2023/04/02/quem-foi-o-padre-que-enfrentou-a-violencia-na-periferia-da-zona-sul-de-sp.htm?cmpid=copiaecola>
<https://www.uol.com.br/ecoa/ultimas-noticias/2023/04/02/quem-foi-o-padre-que-enfrentou-a-violencia-na-periferia-da-zona-sul-de-sp.htm>

Date: 11/04/2023
Researcher: Renan Theodoro
Media: G1
Theme: Polícia, catraca, botão do pânico e mais: veja análise de 7 medidas em debate contra ataques em escolas
<https://g1.globo.com/educacao/noticia/2023/04/11/policiamento-catracas-botao-do-panico-especialistas-analisam-medidas-contra-ataques-em-escolas.ghtml>

Date: 12/04/2023
Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso
Media: Jornal da USP

Theme: Sobre homicídios e ataques em escolas e creches

<https://jornal.usp.br/articulas/bruno-paes-manso/sobre-homicidios-e-ataques-em-escolas-e-creches/>

Date: 13/04/2023

Researcher: Sergio Adorno

Media: Folha de SP

Theme: Prefeituras e estados contrariam estudos e apostam em guardas armados nas escolas

<https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/cotidiano/2023/04/prefeituras-e-estados-contrariam-estudos-e-apostam-em-guardas-armados-nas-escolas.shtml>

Date: 15/04/2023

Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso

Media: Brasil de Fato

Theme: Especialistas defendem menos competição e mais acolhimento contra ataques às escolas

<https://www.brasildefato.com.br/2022/04/15/especialistas-defendem-menos-competicao-e-mais-acolhimento-contra-ataques-as-escolas>

Date: 19/04/2023

Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso

Media: Sou Ciência - Unifesp

Theme: Ameaças de Violência na Educação

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V6bLxU9pASI>

Date: 19/04/2023

Researcher: Leonardo Ostronoff

Media: R7

Theme: Brasil deixa de arrecadar R\$ 94 bi por causa do contrabando de cigarros nos últimos 11 anos

<https://noticias.r7.com/cidades/brasil-deixa-de-arrecadar-r-94-bi-por-cao-do-contrabando-de-cigarros-nos-ultimos-11-anos-19042023>

Date: 20/04/2023

Researcher: Veridiana Campos

Media: Observatório do Terceiro Setor

Theme: Violência urbana: o aumento de ataques às escolas no Brasil

<https://observatorio3setor.org.br/podcast/violencia-urbana/>

Date: 28/04/2023

Researcher: Débora Piccirillo

Media: Agência Câmara de Notícias

Theme: Audiência discute combate ao feminicídio no País

<https://www.camara.leg.br/noticias/95711-0-diretora-do-forum-de-seguranca-diz-que-debate-sobre-genero-pode-reduzir-violencia-contra-mulher>

Date: 02/05/2023

Researcher: Renan Theodoro

Media: Jornal da USP

Theme: Ataques às escolas aumentam a percepção de violência e insegurança da sociedade

<https://jornal.usp.br/radio-usp/ataques-as-escolas-aumentam-a-percepcao-de-violencia-e-inseguranca-da-sociedade/>

Date: 05/05/2023

Researcher: Renan Theodoro

Media: Site FFLCH

Theme: Autoridade parental e castigos físicos entre adolescentes é tema de pesquisa da FFLCH

<https://www.fflch.usp.br/50343>

Date: 09/05/2023

Researcher: Veridiana Campos

Media: Observatório do Terceiro Setor

Theme: Como trazer a Cultura de Paz para o Brasil

<https://observatorio3setor.org.br/podcast/como-trazer-a-cultura-de-paz-para-o-brasil/>

Date: 10/05/2023

Researcher: Bruno Paes Manso

Media: Jornal da USP

Theme: Jornalismo, verdade factual, pena, moral, perdão e Cuca

<https://jornal.usp.br/articulas/bruno-paes-manso/jornalismo-verdade-factual-pena-moral-perdao-e-cuca/>

Date: 10/05/2023

Researcher: Giane Silvestre

Media: Terra
Theme: Núcleo de Estudos da Violência da USP oferece vaga para pesquisador
<https://www.terra.com.br/noticias/educacao/carreira/nucleo-de-estudos-da-violencia-da-usp-oferece-vaga-para-pesquisador,8ede22b01e88a8524b8e7426726dc39d93s7rzxa.html>

Date: 23/05/2023
Researcher: Giane Silvestre
Media: TV GloboSPTV 1
Theme: Denúncias de revistas vexatórias aumentaram em 2023
<https://g1.globo.com/sp/sao-paulo/sp1/video/denuncias-de-denuncias-vexatorias-aumentaram-em-2023-11637058.ghtml>

Date: 24/05/2023
Researcher: Fernanda Novaes
Media: Agência Radio WEB
Theme: Saúde mental de policiais no Brasil
https://www.agenciaraadioweb.com.br/ouvir_audios/240523saudementalpoliciaisajr.mp3

Date: 31/05/2023
Researcher: Veridiana Campos
Media: Jornal do Campus
Theme: A escola não é o alvo da violência, e sim os indivíduos que estão lá
<http://www.jornaldocampus.usp.br/index.php/2023/05/a-escola-nao-e-o-alvo-da-violencia-e-sim-os-individuos-que-estao-la/>

Date: 01/06/2023
Researcher: Amanda Evelyn
Media: Radio França Internacional
Theme: Indicação de ministro para STF é sempre política, mas não define atuação, analisa socióloga
<https://www.rfi.fr/br/podcasts/rfi-convida/20230601-indica%C3%A7%C3%A3o-de-ministro-para-stf-%C3%A9-empres-pol%C3%ADtica-mas-n%C3%A3o-define-atua%C3%A7%C3%A3o-analisa-soci%C3%B3loga>

Date: 04/06/2023
Researcher: Pablo Almada

Media: Folha de SP
Theme: Mães usam apitos e facão para contra roubos na cracolândia
<https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/cotidiano/2023/06/maes-usam-apitos-e-facao-contra-roubos-na-regiao-da-cracolandia-em-sp.shtml>

Date: 05/06/2023
Researcher: Marcelo Nery
Media: It Forum
Theme: O caminho para Cidades (pouco) Inteligentes: Estamos na Mesma Página?
<https://itforum.com.br/colunas/o-caminho-para-cidades-pouco-inteligentes-estamos-na-mesma-pagina/>

Date: 06/06/2023
Researcher: Maiara Correa
Media: Pesquisa Fapesp
Theme: Quantos ex-detentos voltam a cometer crimes ?
<https://revistapesquisa.fapesp.br/quantos-ex-detentos-voltam-a-cometer-crimes/>

Date: 12/06/2023
Researcher: Fernando Salla
Media: Rádio USP
Theme: Percepções dos policiais sobre Justiça, Democracia e Direitos Humanos.
<https://jornal.usp.br/radio-usp/como-a-policia-percebe-conceitos-de-justica-e-democracia-em-sua-atuacao-diaria/>

APPENDIX 3. STAFF

RESEARCH, EDUCATIONAL, KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

3.1. DIRECTOR OF THE CENTER AND RESEARCH COORDINATOR

Sérgio Adorno

Professor of the University of São Paulo (Faculty of Philosophy, Languages and Literature, and Human Sciences - FFLCH)

PhD. Sociology, USP.

3.2. PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS

Principal Investigator and Vice-Director

Marcos Cesar Alvarez.

Professor of the University of São Paulo (Faculty of Philosophy, Languages and Literature, and Human Sciences - FFLCH)

PhD. Sociology, USP.

Principal Investigator

Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro.

Professor of the University of São Paulo (Faculty of Philosophy, Languages and Literature, and Human Sciences - FFLCH)

PhD. Political Science, Université Paris 1 Pantheon-Sorbonne.

3.3. MANAGERS

Executive Manager

Edmara Lucia de Souza Lima

Academic Secretary at the Center for the Study of Violence

Dissemination Coordinator

Vitor Blotta

Professor of the University of São Paulo (School of Communications and Arts - ECA)

PhD. Philosophy of Law, USP

Innovation Coordinator

Daniela Osvald Ramos

Professor of the University of São Paulo (School of Communications and Arts - ECA)

PhD. Social Communications, USP

Technology Transfer Coordinator

Marcelo Nery.

PhD. Sociology, USP

3.4. NEV'S RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

1. Bruna Gisi Martins de Almeida. PhD. Sociology, USP. Professor of the University of São Paulo
2. Bruno Paes Manso. PhD. Political Science, USP
3. Camila Caldeira Nunes Dias. PhD. Sociology, USP. Professor of the Uni. Federal do ABC, SP
4. Caren Ruotti. PhD. Sociology, USP
5. Daniela Osvald Ramos, PhD. Social Communications, USP
6. Fernando Afonso Salla. PhD. Sociology, USP
7. Frederico Castelo Branco Teixeira. Political Science, USP
8. Giane Silvestre. PhD. Sociology, USP
9. Marcelo Batista Nery. PhD. Sociology, USP
10. Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus. Sociology, USP
11. Renan Theodoro de Oliveira. Sociology, USP
12. Renato Antonio Alves. PhD. Psychology, USP
13. Vitor Blotta, PhD. Philosophy of Law, USP. Professor of the School of Commun. and Arts, USP
14. Viviane de Oliveira Cubas. PhD. Sociology, USP

3.5. STAFF RESEARCHERS

Staff researchers - Post-Doc Fellow

1. Amanda Evelyn Cavalcanti de Lima. PhD. Sociology, UERJ
2. André Vilela Komatsu. PhD. Psychology, USP
4. Diego de Castro Rodrigues, Computer Science, UFG
5. Fernanda Novaes Cruz. PhD. Sociology, UERJ
6. Fernanda Roberta Lemos Silva, Education, Unicamp
7. José Teles Mendes. PhD. Sociology, PUC RJ
8. Natasha Bachini Pereira. PhD. Sociology, UERJ
9. Pablo Emanuel Romero Almada. PhD. Sociology. Universidade de Coimbra

10. Sara Badra de Oliveira. PhD. Sociology, Unicamp (until July/22)
11. Sergio Grossi. PhD. Pedagogical Sciences. Università degli Studi di Padova (until Dec/22)
12. Veridiana Pereira Parahyba Campos. PhD. Sociology, UFPE

Staff researchers - Ph.D Candidates

1. Bruna Prudêncio Teixeira, Sociology, USP
2. Eduardo Casteluci, Sociology, USP
3. Felipe Ramos Garcia. Sociology, USP
4. Gabriel Antônio Cabeça Patriarca, Sociology, USP
5. Gustavo Lucas Higa. Sociology, USP
6. Letícia Pereira Simões Gomes, Sociology, USP
7. Maiara Corrêa, Sociology, USP
8. Roberta Heleno Novello, Sociology, USP

Staff researchers - Master's degree

1. Aline Morais Mizutani Gomes. Psychology, USP
2. André Rodrigues de Oliveira, Geography, USP

Staff researchers - Ms.Sc candidates

1. Débora Piccirillo Barbosa da Veiga, Social Sciences, USP
2. Gabriel Augusto de Carvalho Sanches. Social Sciences, USP
3. Pedro Callari Trivino Moisés. Social Sciences, USP
4. Jade Gonçalves Roque. Social Sciences, USP

Staff Researchers - Graduates

1. Caio Andrade Tenorio, Journalism, Anhembi Morumbi
2. Giovana Lemes Campos, History, UNIFESP
3. Hell Mello do Espirito Santo, Social Service, UNICID
4. Maira Coutinho Teixeira, Social Sciences, UFES
5. Thaís Vieira Gutto, Pedagogy, USP

Staff Researchers - Undergraduate students

1. Artur Damião Cardoso, Social Sciences, USP (until May/23)
2. Beatriz Oliveira de Carvalho, Geography, USP (until Aug/22)
3. Guilherme Tannus Guerra Silva, Social Sciences, USP
4. Isabela Gomes Pereira, Law Course, USP (until March/23)

5. Lucas de Paula Fonseca, Social Sciences, USP
6. Lucas Fonseca Sander, Social Sciences, USP
7. Michelly Andrade Rosa, Law Course, UNG
8. Natália Maria Ventura Falabella Tavares de Lima, Psychology, PUC SP
9. Sofia de Carvalho Galvão, Social Sciences, USP (until Jan/23)

3.6. TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

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

APPENDIX 4. PARTICIPATIONS IN COMMITTEES AND COUNCILS

UNITED NATIONS: Professor Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro is the chairperson of the UN Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, Geneva, since September 2011. The Commission was established to investigate human rights violations, war crimes and crimes against humanity during the Syrian conflict.

PAHO/WHO COLLABORATING CENTER FOR RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE PREVENTION (BRA-61): NEV has maintained the partnership with the Panamerican Health Organization (PAHO) and World Health Organization, which extended the designation until 2024. The Collaborating Centers are institutions such as research institutes or parts of universities which are designated by the Director-General to carry out activities in support of the Organization's programs. Currently there are over 800 WHO collaborating centers in over 80 Member States. In the Region of the Americas, there are approximately 193 centers – Brazil has only 18 assets. [\[Link\]](#). Terms of Reference: To collaborate with WHO on strengthening the evidence base for violence prevention; To collaborate with WHO for the development and dissemination of guidance on violence prevention; To collaborate with WHO on policy development and advocacy for violence prevention; To collaborate with WHO on capacity building activities for violence prevention. Subjects: Injuries; violence & accident prevention; Adolescent health; Child & maternal health. Types of activity: Information dissemination; Product development (guidelines; manual; methodologies; etc.); Training and education. WHO Outputs: countries enabled to address social determinants of health across the life course.

COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF HUMAN RIGHTS DON PAULO EVARISTO ARNS (COMISSÃO DE DEFESA DOS DIREITOS HUMANOS DOM PAULO EVARISTO ARNS): The aim of this committee is to publicize and offer institutional support to cases of serious violations of physical integrity, freedom and human dignity. Particular emphasis is given to cases in which public officials violate the human rights of discriminated groups, including blacks, indigenous people, communities of descendants of slaves, LGBTs, women, and communities in extreme poverty. The Committee is comprised of a network of social movements and individuals who specialize in identifying and

denouncing human rights violations. Committee members are also active in mobilizing political institutions and civil society to combat these violations. NEV is one of the permanent members of the Arns Committee.

VIOLENCE PREVENTION ALLIANCE (VPA/WHO): NEV is an official member of the VPA. The VPA is a network of WHO Member States, international agencies and civil society organizations working to prevent violence. VPA participants share an evidence-based public health approach that targets the risk factors leading to violence and promotes multi-sectoral cooperation. Participants are committed to implement the recommendations of the World report on violence and health.

GERMAN FEDERAL MINISTRY FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (BMZ); INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGY ASSOCIATION (ISA); EUROPEAN SOCIOLOGY ASSOCIATION” (ESA):

NEV is an official member of the 2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the 1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”. The SMUS Conference Brazil 2022 aims at furthering the global dialogue on methods by scholars and researchers from all over the world and all social and spatial sciences (e. g. anthropology, area studies, architecture, communication studies, computational sciences, digital humanities, educational sciences, geography, historical sciences, humanities, landscape planning, philosophy, psychology, sociology, urban design, urban planning, traffic planning and environmental planning). [[Link](#)]

STATE PROGRAM FOR PROTECTION OF VICTIMS AND WITNESSES (PROGRAMA ESTADUAL DE PROTEÇÃO A VÍTIMAS E TESTEMUNHAS - PROVITA): PROVITA is a state program for protection of victims and witness of serious violent crimes. NEV is a regular member of PROVITA’s deliberative council and fiscal council. Activities developed at PROVITA aim at promoting human rights protection, and as member NEV plays a role of giving support in the decision-making processes.

SÃO PAULO’S COMMITTEE FOR THE PREVENTION OF HOMICIDE IN ADOLESCENCE (Comitê Paulista de Prevenção de Homicídios na Adolescência): The Committee are formed by UNICEF, the State Assembly of São Paulo, and the State Government and contributes towards the creation of flows to monitor families who have lost children to violence.

BRAZILIAN COALITION FOR THE END OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

[Coalizão Brasileira para o Fim da Violência contra Crianças e Adolescentes]: The Brazilian Coalition for the End of Violence against Children and Adolescents is a group formed by more than 40 organizations. In 2017 it began to articulate the Brazilian government's adhesion to the Global Partnership for the End of Violence against Children and Adolescents, launched by the United Nations in 2016. The Partnership is intended to promote actions aimed at achieving the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16.2, which provides for the elimination of all forms of violence against children and adolescents. SPLSS researcher Renan Theodoro represents NEV-USP at the Coalition since 2022.

BRAZILIAN HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION NETWORK (Rede Brasileira de Educação em Direitos Humanos - ReBEDH):

Researchers and educators from PODHE are part of the ReBEDH. Created in 1995, with an important role in the institutionalization of human rights education in the country, the Network was reactivated at the end of 2020. ReBEDH is a non-profit, supra partisan and supra-religious civil society organization with articulation and cooperation between people, groups, social movements, civil society entities and institutions that work in human rights education. Its purpose is to contribute to the strengthening of democracy in the country, through the promotion of human rights education, from the perspective of citizenship, full respect for human rights, defense of social and environmental justice, carrying out education practices that are emancipatory, critically inclusive and reflective as well as contributing to intercultural initiatives and democracy.

APPENDIX 5. INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD

MEMBERS

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.

SCOTT P. MAINWARING

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

EVALUATION LETTERS

Next pages.



October 16, 2022

To Whom It May Concern:

LYNN HUNT
DISTINGUISHED
RESEARCH PROFESSOR
EUEGEN WEBER PROFESSOR OF
MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY,
EMERITA
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
6265 BUNCHE HALL
BOX 951473
LOS ANGELES, CA 90095-1473
lhunt@history.ucla.edu
PHONE: 310-567-5942

I am writing with my appreciation/evaluation of the activities of the program “Building Democracy Daily” of the Center for the Study of Political Violence of the University of São Paulo. I am a member of the international advisory board and met with the faculty and staff of the program by video conference on October 6, 2022. The expertise that I bring to the board is in the history of human rights and the history of violence more generally. As a past president of the American Historical Association, I have some sense of the historical discipline as a whole and its relationships with the other social sciences.

The ongoing research connected with the “Building Democracy Daily” program is impressively innovative, wide-ranging, and pertinent both to the social science disciplines and to general policy considerations. What could be more important now than understanding how the legitimacy of public institutions is constructed through daily interactions? I know of no center in the United States with such an ambitious and successful research, publication, and outreach program.

Three aspects are particularly striking: the range of topics covered, the different approaches brought to bear on them, and the extensive outreach program developed to bring results to the attention of those who would most benefit from them.

There is no need for me to dwell on these three aspects at great length as they are covered in the reports of the program but I do want to note how much I was impressed by the faculty and staff’s presentation of them during our meeting.

- 1) Range of topics – many programs might be happy to consider one or two of the topics considered by the program, not the extensive number included here: the police, the judiciary, prisons, organized crime, violence, human rights and democracy.
- 2) Variety of research approaches – many programs tend to focus on one to the exclusion of others: interviews, socialization processes, social representations, discourse analysis
- 3) Outreach – rather than just provide published reports or information meetings, websites, and the like, this program interacts directly with those most interested, in particular police academies and schools.

During our meeting, I was repeatedly stunned by the inspired organization and remarkable pertinence of these many activities.

In short, the program and the center ought to be considered jewels in the crown of the university and indeed the country.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Lynn Hunt".

Lynn Hunt
Distinguished Research Professor



BROWN

Department of Sociology

October 24, 2022

From: Patrick Heller
Re: Evaluation of CEPID FAPESP Program “Building Democracy Daily: Human rights Violence and Institutional Trust” Center for the Study of Violence (NEV), University of Sao Paulo.

As a member of the International Advisory Board for this project I am submitting this report. I have read NEVs annual reports, including the 9th report issued in June 2022. I also attended a presentation made by the NEV team on October 6, 2022. As someone who conducts comparative research on democracies in the global south, I have a particular interest in the work that NEV does. I will comment on four aspects of the project: its overall goals, framing and methods; the academic outputs; the public outputs and the broader impact.

The Project

Much of the literature on democracy is focused on elections, parties and representative institutions. This project brings attention to the day-to-day nature of democracy, and in particular the complex but critical dimension of legitimacy. While the centrality of the notion of legitimacy to the well-being of democracy has been recognized since Max Weber, it has rarely been studied in any great depth. This project does just that both by examining how violence impacts human rights and how institutional trust is strengthened or weakened in the actual work of institutions, including and especially the police and the judiciary. Reading the reports and some of the publications, it is clear that the project has also taken a very interdisciplinary approach, drawing on political science, sociology, anthropology and history and well as specialized sub-literatures in policing, administration, criminality and organizational studies.

The empirical base of the project is multidimensional and based on a wide range of methodologies. The project tackles the question of legitimacy by approaching it from varied angles, including longitudinal survey data from Sao Paulo citizens, qualitative studies of civil servants, police and the judiciary, an examination of how youth perceive these institutions, a study of discourses on violence, security and human rights and analysis of organized crime and prisons. Methodological approaches include deep qualitative work inside institutions and engaging closely with institutional actors, statistical analysis of survey data, discourse analysis that includes a highly innovative data monitoring mechanisms to track social media, and experimental methods to isolate causal factors in data on citizen perceptions about policing.

All of these lines of research have been developed with great rigor and have generated substantive and important findings. These are summarized at length in the annual reports. For illustrative purposes, I would highlight three findings. First, the project on police stops uses sophisticated statistical work to show that the use of firearms in police stops reduces trust in democracy. A second finding is that popular support for vigilantism is tied to victimization, as one might expect, but that this effect is itself mediated by a lack of trust in the judiciary. A third finding concerns the idea of “socially implanted authoritarianism” and how this highly influential concept that emerged from the literature on Brazilian democracy and human rights has evolved in the post-authoritarian period but continues to provide powerful insights into how and why democratic institutions continue to face legitimization crises. All of these findings add to our substantive knowledge of how legitimacy works under democracy, but also carry important policy lessons.

Academic Outputs

The varied academic outputs of the project are incredibly impressive. As summarized in Appendix 1, over the past year alone project researchers have worked on 96 publications including 52 that were published. This is simply remarkable, all the more so considering that this included 26 journal publications and 10 publications that appeared in international platforms. This builds on what is already a stellar publication record achieved by the project with a total of 145 journal publications since 2017, including 30 in international venues. This record also includes prestigious awards for two books. This sustained record compares favorably, on a per-researcher basis, with leading university social science departments and far surpasses the track record of any social science research institute that I know of.

Public Outputs

What distinguishes NEV from most academic units is that in addition to producing highly quality academic research and publications, NEV also has a stellar record of engaging a wide range of general and specialized publics. Some of this takes the form of its varied publications and making its data available through its web portal, but NEV has also proactively engaged publics through social media, non-academic writings, a podcast (which is excellent), a range of public events and participation of its researchers in numerous committees and councils. The number of media references as well as social media traffic documented in the report is a clear testament to the success of these engagements. In addition, NEV has worked closely with many of its institutions of interest to share information and co-develop materials of interest, including courses for the police. The work NEV has done to develop shot courses and to work with public schools to develop human rights curriculum is especially noteworthy.

Overall impact

NEV has established itself as an internationally renowned center for research excellence. The democracy project is novel, comprehensive and has generated a vast trove of data and theoretical advances. I know of no other democracy project of this ambition, scope or depth. Moreover, as conceived and as executed, the project has provided new understandings of the actual workings of democracy and its complex relationship to human rights. Those findings have been very successfully disseminated in academic circles as well as to broader publics. The project has also proven to be an invaluable site for training young scholars and fostering rigorous research methodologies.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Patrick Heller', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Patrick Heller
Lyn Crost Professor of Social Sciences



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tel (574) 631-7472 fax (574) 631-4405

Professor Vitor Blotta
Núcleo de Estudos da Violência
Universidade de São Paulo
October 26, 2022

Dear Professor Blotta:

I write in my capacity as a member of your international advisory board, in response to your request for feedback on NEV's document prepared for FAPESP, "Building Democracy Daily: Human Rights, Violence, and Institutional Trust."

NEV has a long and distinguished history as a leading and pioneering interdisciplinary academic center dedicated to the study of violence and human rights, with an admirable effort to reach out to sectors of the state, civil society, and the media. It was one of the pioneering centers of its kind in the western hemisphere, and it remains one of the most important centers in our hemisphere dedicated to analyzing these issues. NEV began this work at a time when serious work on human rights and violence required courage, steadfastness, and great dedication.

"Building Democracy Daily" has many commendable qualities. I applaud the way you link the NEV's expertise on violence and rights to the notion of "building democracy daily." I completely endorse this linkage. The breadth and quality of your research is remarkable. The combination of research, education, knowledge transfer, and dissemination is exemplary. The high quality of your work has been recognized with the two Jaboti prizes.

It would be easy and reasonable for a center of NEV's tradition and prestige to continue working on the same issues and with the same methods that it did thirty years ago. The NEV made a great mark working on these issues, which remain important for the contemporary agenda of democracy and human rights.

"Building Democracy Daily" shows that NEV has evolved in remarkable ways, taking on important new issues. One of the innovations of "Building Democracy Daily" is the attempt to study and work with the police. A generation ago, a dialogue between NEV and the police would have been very difficult and almost unthinkable. A serious study of the police, involving a large number of interviews with the police, would also have been almost impossible. Such a dialogue is possible today in part because of the work of NEV and similar organizations. It is an excellent move.

"Building Democracy Today" also shows very important innovation relative to NEV's origins in embracing contemporary statistical methods. Earlier work on violence and human rights used quantitative indicators, but little of it used sophisticated statistical methods. The combination of qualitative and sophisticated quantitative methods, with well-designed surveys and survey experiments, is a great move.

The combination of research, teaching, and dissemination is well conceived. The three main pillars of the new research agenda are promising and important. The network of Brazilian and international collaborations is impressive. At our meeting on October 6, the other international advisors and I praised your dissemination efforts.

I would also like to commend you for helping to form a new generation of scholars and activists working in this field.

Congratulations on NEV's exceptional contributions over the last 30 years.

I wish you and your colleagues great success as you move forward.

Sincerely,

Scott Mainwaring
Conley Professor of Political Science

APPENDIX 6. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- ABCP - Associação Brasileira de Ciência Política/ Brazilian Association of Political Science
- ABRI – Associação Brasileira de Relações Internacionais/Brazilian Association for International Relations
- AIDS - Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
- ANPOCS - Associação Nacional de Pós-Graduação e Pesquisa em Ciências Sociais/ National Association of Graduate Studies and Research in Social Sciences
- ASA – American Sociological Association
- ASC – American Society of Criminology
- ATT - Average treatment effect on the treated
- CAAF/ UNIFESP - Centro de Antropologia e Arqueologia Forense/Universidade Federal de São Paulo/ Center for Forensic Anthropology and Archeology - Federal University of São Paulo
- CAES - Centro de Altos Estudos de Segurança/Center for Advanced Studies on Public Security
- CASA - Centro de Atendimento Socioeducativo ao Adolescente - Fundação/Center for Socio-Educational Attendance to Adolescents - Foundation
- CATI - Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing
- CEADD - Center for Advanced Studies on Digital Democracy
- CECOMP/UFMG - Centro de Estudos do Comportamento Político da Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais/ Center for the Study of Political Behavior at the Federal University of Minas Gerais
- CECOMP/UFMG - Centro de Pesquisa em Opinião Pública da Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais/ Center for Research in Public Opinion of the Federal University of Minas Gerais
- CEMEAI - Centro de Ciências Matemáticas Aplicadas a Indústria/Center for Mathematical Sciences Applied to Industry
- CEPID - Centros de Pesquisa, Inovação e Difusão/ Research, Innovation and Dissemination Centers
- CIA - Central Intelligence Agency
- CNJ - Conselho Nacional de Justiça/ National Council of Justice

CNPq - Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico/ National Council for Scientific and Technological Development

Covid – Corona virus disease

CPPHA - Comitê Paulista pela Prevenção de Homicídios na Adolescência/ Committee for the Prevention of Homicides during Adolescence

CRISP/UFMG - Centro de Estudos de Criminalidade e Segurança Pública - Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais/ Center for the Study of Crime and Public Security – Federal University of Minas Gerais

CSP – Curso Superior de Polícia/Advanced Police Studies Course

CV – Comando Vermelho/ Red Command

ENADIR – Encontro Nacional de Antropologia do Direito/ National Meeting of Anthropology of Law

ESA - Escola Superior da Advocacia/ Higher School of Law

ESA - European Sociology Association

EUROCRIM – European Society of Criminology

FACAPE - Faculdade de Ciências Aplicadas e Sociais de Petrolina/ Faculty of Applied and Social Sciences of Petrolina

FAPESP – Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo/ São Paulo Research Foundation

FENAJ – Federação Nacional dos Jornalistas/National Journalists Association

FFLCH/USP – Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas/Universidade de São Paulo/School of Philosophy, Literature and Human Sciences – University of São Paulo

FGV - Fundação Getúlio Vargas/ Getúlio Vargas Foundation

FIOCRUZ – Fundação Oswaldo Cruz/Oswaldo Cruz Foundation

FSP-USP- – Faculdade de Saúde Pública da Universidade de São Paulo/School of Public Health – University of São Paulo

GCM - Guarda Civil Metropolitana/ Metropolitan Civil Guard

GEPAF - Grupo de Estudos e Pesquisas Epidemiológicas em Atividade Física e Saúde/ Physical Activity Epidemiology Group

GT – Grupo de Trabalho/ Work group

HLM - Hierarchical Linear Model

IBCCRIM – Instituto Brasileiro de Ciências Criminais/ Brazilian Institute of Criminal Sciences

IEA-USP – Instituto de Estudos Avançados – Universidade de São Paulo/ Institute of Advanced Studies of the University of São Paulo

IFCH-UNICAMP - Instituto de Filosofia e Ciências Humanas da Universidade de Campinas/ Institute of Philosophy and the Humanities – University of Campinas

INCT/INEAC - Instituto Nacional de Ciência e Tecnologia/ Instituto de Estudos Comparados em Administração de Conflitos/ National Institute of Science and Technology/ Institute of Comparative Studies in Conflict Management

INEAC-UFF - Instituto de Estudos Comparados em Administração de Conflitos da Universidade Federal Fluminense/ Institute of Comparative Studies in Conflict Management at the Fluminense Federal University

INSPER – Instituto de Ensino e Pesquisa/ Institute of Teaching and Research

IPPES - Instituto de Pesquisa, Prevenção e Estudos em Suicídio/ Institute for Research, Prevention and Studies in Suicide

IPSA - International Political Science Association

ISA – International Sociological Association

ISRD4 - International Self Report Delinquency Study

LAI - Lei de Acesso à Informação/ Law on Access to Information

LAPS – Laboratório de Pesquisa Social/ Social Research Laboratory

LCA - Latent class analysis

LIEVES - Laboratório Interdisciplinar de Estudos sobre Violência e Saúde/Laboratory for Studies on Violence and Health

MSS - Midwest Sociological Society

NCSU - North Carolina State University

NEV – Núcleo de Estudos da Violência/ Center for the Study of Violence

OMS – Organização Mundial da Saúde/ World Health Organization

PAD - Processo Administrativo Disciplinar/ Disciplinary Administrative Process

PAHO - Pan American Health Organization

PC – Polícia Civil/Civil Police

PCC – Primeiro Comando da Capital/ First Command of the Capital

PJE - Processo Judicial Eletrônico/ Electronic Judicial Process

PJECOR - Processo Judicial Eletrônico da Corregedoria Nacional/ Electronic Judicial Process of the National Internal Affairs

PM – Polícia Militar/Military Police

PMERJ – Polícia Militar do Rio de Janeiro/ Military Police of Rio de Janeiro

PODHE – Programa Observatório de Direitos Humanos na Escola/ Project Human Rights Observatories in Schools

PPGS/ UFMG – Programa de Pós-graduação em Sociologia/ Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais/ Postgraduate Program in Sociology – Federal University of Minas Gerais

PPGS/USP - Programa de Pós-graduação em Sociologia/Universidade de São Paulo/ Postgraduate Program in Sociology – University of São Paulo

PPGSGS – Programa de Pós-graduação em Saúde Global e Sustentabilidade/Global Health and Sustainability Program

ProASaS - Programa de Pós-graduação Ambiente, Saúde e Sustentabilidade/ Postgraduate Program in Environment, Health and Sustainability

PROVITA - Programa Estadual de Proteção a Vítimas e Testemunhas/ State Victim and Witness Protection Program

PSDG - Public security discussion group

PUCRS – Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul/ Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul

RIICOPS - Red Iberoamericana de Investigación en Comunicación Política y Sociedad/ Ibero-American Research Network on Political Communication and Society

RN – Rio Grande do Norte (state)

SBPC - Sociedade Brasileira para o Progresso da Ciência/ Brazilian Society for the Advancement of Science

SBS – Sociedade Brasileira de Sociologia/Brazilian Society of Sociology

SEDUC – Secretaria de Estado da Educação/São Paulo State Department of Education

SEMA - Secretaria da Magistratura/ Secretary of the Judiciary

SIICUSP - Simpósio Internacional de Iniciação Científica e Tecnológica da USP/USP International Symposium of Undergraduate Research

SIM-DATASUS – Sistema de Informação sobre Mortalidade/ Mortality Information System of Ministry of Health

SMSU – Secretaria Municipal de Segurança Urbana/ Municipal Secretary of Urban Security

SMUSS - Spatial Methods for Urban Sustainability

SP – São Paulo (state)

SPG – Simpósio de Pesquisa Posgraduada/ Postgraduate Research Symposium

SPLSS - São Paulo Legal Socialization Study

ST – Seminário Temático/ Thematic Seminar

TJ – Tribunal de Justiça/ Court of justice

TJSP – Tribunal de Justiça de São Paulo/ São Paulo Court of Justice

UAB/CEDERJ – Universidade Aberta do Brasil - Centro de Educação Superior a Distância do Rio de Janeiro/ Open University of Brazil - Distance Higher Education Center of Rio de Janeiro

UCS/IBRASPP – Universidade de Caxias do Sul/Instituto Brasileiro de Direito Processual Penal/ University of Caxias do Sul/Brazilian Institute of Criminal Procedural Law

UERJ – Universidade Estadual do Rio de Janeiro/ State University of Rio de Janeiro

UFBA – Universidade Federal da Bahia/ Federal University of Bahia

UFGD – Universidade Federal da Grande Dourados/Federal University of Grande Dourados

UFMG – Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais/ Federal University of Minas Gerais

UFPR - Universidade Federal do Paraná/Federal University of Paraná

UFRJ – Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro/ Federal University of Rio de Janeiro/

UFRN – Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte/ Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte

UFSC – Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina/ Federal University of Santa Catarina

UFSCAR – Universidade Federal de São Carlos/ Federal University of São Carlos

UnB – Universidade de Brasília/ University of Brasilia

UNESCO – Organização das Nações Unidas para a Educação, a Ciência e a Cultura/ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNESP – Universidade Estadual Paulista/ São Paulo State University

UNESP/FCLAr - Universidade Estadual Paulista/Faculdade de Ciências e Letras de Araraquara/ São Paulo State University - College of Letters and Sciences of Araraquara

UNICAMP – Universidade Estadual de Campinas/University of Campinas

UNICASA - Universidade Corporativa da Fundação CASA/ The Corporate University of the CASA Foundation

UNISINOS – Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos/ University of Vale do Rio dos Sinos

URBAN/SUS - Sustentabilidade Urbana/ Urban Sustainability

USP – Universidade de São Paulo/University of São Paulo

WHO – World Health Organization