NEV

**Center for the Study of Violence
University of São Paulo**

9TH REPORT

CEPID FAPESP PROGRAM
'Building Democracy Daily:
Human Rights, Violence and
Institutional Trust'

July 2021 - June 2022

CEPID FAPESP PROGRAM

BUILDING DEMOCRACY DAILY: HUMAN RIGHTS, VIOLENCE AND INSTITUTIONAL TRUST

9TH REPORT

JULY 2021 - JUNE 2022

Summary

I. Introduction

The Center for the Study of Violence at the University of São Paulo presents the ninth report for the period between July 2021 and June 2022. The report provides information on 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.

The report presents the advances made in each of the program's six main lines of research: (i) the longitudinal panel with residents in São Paulo; (ii) civil servants, legitimacy and trust (including the police and judiciary); (iii) early adolescents' legal socialization process and trust in institutions; (iv) analyses of social representations and discourses about security policies, violence, human rights and democracy; (v) cities, organized crime, and prisons; and (vi) 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.

The support of the CEPID-FAPESP Program enabled the development of research, dissemination and knowledge transfer activities in several dimensions. NEV expanded its interlocution and cooperation with international institutes, universities and researchers, resulting in theoretical and methodological works, and co-authored publications, and participation in events. In a 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 (http://instagram.com/nevusp; http://facebook.com/nevusp; http://twitter.com/nevusp; http://youtube.com/nevuspvideos; http://linkedin.com/company/nevusp) we seek to contribute to qualifying the public debate on topics related to NEV and the CEPID 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.

The quality of NEV's research is recognized by the high number of participations in national and international scientific events and publications, interventions in the press and partnerships with governmental and non-governmental institutions. Examples of this recognition were that NEV won in recent years two Jabuti Prizes, one of the most important initiatives to recognize the value of academic and non-academic works in the Brazilian publishing sector: in 2015, with the book Tortura na Era dos Direitos Humanos (Edusp) and, in 2021, with the book República das Milícias (Todavia).

Seven new postdoctoral fellows joined the team in the last year, strengthening the lines of research and directly collaborating with education and knowledge dissemination activities.

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 sections.

HIGHLIGHTS

I. RESEARCH

AUDIENCE LEGITIMACY

In the more recent period, the research has advanced in the understanding of the impacts of police stops, not only on police legitimacy, but also on political attitudes. More specifically, this is due to some results that indicate that being stopped by the police using a firearm decreases satisfaction with democracy. This reveals the need to reflect about the role of this practice as a central policing strategy in the state of São Paulo.

The subject of police-citizen contact, understood as a paradigmatic moment in the experience of citizens with governments and even with the State, will remain in focus with the addition of an experiment in a survey that will be carried out still in 2022. This innovation will allow us to advance in the understanding of citizens' assessment about the way situations involving police stops occur and their outcomes.

Another important result is the one that reveals how the occurrence of an incomplete police cycle appears as an obstacle to the functioning and effectiveness of police activity. The lack of information about what each police force (Military and Civil) does is an obstacle to a greater willingness and interest in cooperating with the police forces by providing information and reporting crimes. And, as is well known, the work of the police is much harder without the cooperation of the population.

Finally, new issued were explored, such as the support for vigilantism by part of the population. In this case, the results point out that the effects of victimization on the support for vigilantism practices is mediated by the trust in the justice system, indicating that disbelief and disenchantment with the judiciary play an important role in the acceptance of practices of taking the law into one's own hands by part of the population in São Paulo.

THE POLICE AND THE LEGITIMACY

During the period of this report, the contacts with the São Paulo Military Police evolved to a partnership with the Coronel PM Terra Centre for High Studies on Security (CAES), a department of the Barro Branco Academy of the Military Police of the State of São Paulo. The partnership consists of offering of an elective discipline to the course that capacitates Military Police officials, majors and coronel-lieutenants, to ascend to the rank of coronel, highest rank in the Military Police hierarchy. The creation of the discipline "Building Legitimacy in everyday life: police work" involved different areas of the NEV/CEPID Project (focused on police, judiciary, community and organized crime), which transposed into classes the main results of the research. The objective of the course was to present the concepts of legitimacy and procedural justice, as well as the results of the research, making the policemen knowledgeable 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 of a training course for police officers curriculum. This entrance of NEV in the police training courses was made possible through several factors, from which we highlight two: greater proximity to policemen who share the same perceptions present in the results of the research; NEV's and the University's offering of their physical spaces to receive policemen, and the effort of becoming an interlocutor in the dialogue on themes that are of concern to policemen, through lectures, webinars and courses. The policemen who become closer to NEV were vital to help open greater space for our entrance in the institution, through their support of the proposals we are taking police institutions. In this sense, we enabled the creation of bonds of trust and exchanges between the university and police institutions, which

we see as a process of legitimization of our knowledge production within the police. This process is slow, but it seems to be successful, considering that the course has been well received, and that the police corporations have shown interest in new initiatives in the months to come.

THE LEGITIMACY OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

In conducting research work together with the Judiciary Branch, we advanced on the construction of a new research front centered on the investigation of São Paulo's judiciary's internal controls as a strategy for analyzing the nexus between organizational justice and internal relations for the construction of judicial legitimacy. We are collecting data and information from the Judicial Inspector General's Offices, in direct contact with judges from these agencies. Studies about mechanisms for internal control of the judiciary are still scarce and there is still no discussion about these instruments vis-à-vis the issue of legitimacy. The study can also represent a contribution for the literature, once it reflects on the particularities of internal controls in the case of the criminal field. The premise is that legitimacy is imprinted on the judiciary not only by external audiences, but also by an internal audience, as actors act in accordance with determined expectations from their peers (above all from their superiors) which, when not corresponded, exert an impact on the construction of their self-legitimacy. The investigation involves mapping and analyzing the hierarchical structure and the judiciary's control procedures, particularly in the state of São Paulo, and conducting case studies with judges who have been represented in the instances of internal control. Both the Inspector General's Office (of the Court of Justice of São Paulo – TJSP) and of the National Council of Justice (CNJ) provide data on complaints against magistrates, though the information is often incomplete and presents a temporal discontinuity. In the case of the CNJ, the data is made available in an aggregated form on a national scale, making local analysis impossible. Hence, together with judges from both bodies, we adopted a strategy of mapping the flow of corrective procedures, as well as the lacunae of available data. We believe that the analyses will help build a better understanding of the way complaints are treated by the control bodies, an issue that remains largely absent in Brazilian literature, especially with regard to self-legitimacy.

LEGAL SOCIALIZATION STUDY

The São Paulo Legal Socialization Study (SPLSS) team continues producing papers with longitudinal survey data and qualitative research focusing primarily on national journals, aiming at stimulating the debate around the theme of Legal Socialization among Brazilian researchers,

since this is still an underdeveloped issue in the country. These new analyses deepen the discussion about how the interaction with the authorities (particularly teachers and police officers) socializes adolescents and affects their legitimacy.

Regarding education initiatives, the Legal Socialization team took part in the course "Human Rights Education for the Promotion of Gender Equality and the Prevention of Violence in the School Environment" promoted by PODHE within the scope of the "USP Escola" program, held in January 2022. The course aimed to dialogue with teachers in the public school system on how human rights education in schools can contribute to promoting the fundamental right to gender equality, and to the prevention of various forms of violence against children and young people. The team highlighted the SPLSS data that help to understand some gender differences during adolescence, such as leisure activities and the rules imposed by parents on boys and girls. The discussion sought to demonstrate how gender expectations are produced on a daily basis, from games to everyday fears and concerns. It also discussed how gender expectations may shape experiences of punishment, as well as experiences of violence and contact with police institutions.

Another highlight is related to dissemination activities. In the last period, the SPLSS team has brought together important experiences of knowledge circulation, promoting gathering spaces between the non-academic public and CEPID researchers. In that sense, the team has organized and participated in online events to publicize the research findings. The launching of the "Report for schools" was a great opportunity to engage with different actors involved in the debate surrounding schools' authorities and prevention of violence. The team was also invited to be part of the São Paulo State Department of Education, "Escritório de Evidências", with the goal to talk directly to schools' principals and teachers about our main findings and the importance of teachers-students relationships for improving the school environment and preventing violence.

ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL REPRESENTATIONS

For the theoretical and methodological findings of the research, we highlight that on treating the idea of "Socially implanted authoritarianism" (SIA), it is necessary to understand three distinct moments throughout the course of the debate. In the first moment, in the 1970s, literature on the subject was characterized by analysis of cultural elements, seen as the result of imperfect processes of modernization. The second moment, in the 1980s, was marked by studies on transitions between political regimes, focusing on the analysis of state institutions and their effects. In the third moment, in the 1990s, the idea was that the democratization of institutions

and of society itself advanced at different paces, achieving different results in the various domains of social life. The idea of SIA arose during this third moment, in a context of frustrated expectations vis-à-vis the limitations faced during redemocratization, seeking to shift the analysis also to the social sphere, once the limitations of excessive institutionalism became evident. In this context, we can say that the notion of authoritarianism is used more as an imaginative resource that allows a research perspective, than a rigid concept to be operationalized.

For the most immediate results achieved over the last year, we highlight two publications: the interview with Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, published in the journal *Tempo Social* and the paper "Political discourses, ideologies, and online coalitions in the Brazilian Congress on Twitter during 2019", published in the New Media & Society journal.

ORGANIZED CRIME

The traffic of illicit drugs and groups that have emerged in prisons were the two main focuses of attention for Brazilian researchers regarding the organized crime theme. However, one of the essential aspects of the analyses developed by the researchers working on this front are the relationships established by variegated groups undertaking activities in illegal markets with state agents, compromising the validity of the democratic state based on the rule of law, and the legitimacy of its institutions. The so-called militias – groups mainly composed of former or current state agents (civil and military police officers, armed force members, prison guards, firemen) – dominate territories, extort the population and are involved in several illegal activities, including drug trafficking. The phenomenon has been increasingly broadened due to their close relationship with public agents and agencies, and to their involvement with the political sphere, resulting in effective risks for the legitimacy of authorities and for society's trust in the role of state agents, consequently representing risks to the stability of democratic institutions. The book written by researcher Bruno Paes Manso, *República das Milícias: dos esquadrões da morte à era Bolsonaro* (Militia Republic: from death squads to the Bolsonaro era), which was awarded the Jabuti Prize in the category "Biography, Documentary and Reportage", in November 2021, is an important contribution to the understanding of such phenomenon.

PUBLIC OPINION AND DEMOCRACY

Mapping of violence against journalists in Brazil, through partnership with the Observatory of Freedom of Expression and Censorship (ECA-USP) and the National Federation of Journalists

(FENAJ), and approval of a special edition of the journal Advanced Studies on Disinformation and Democracy, to be published in November of 2022.

II. EDUCATION

PODHE

Special project on gender equality in schools, with teacher training and student workshops funded by a joint program of the University of São Paulo and UN Sustainable Development Goals, and proposal to the FAPESP PROEDUCA call of the project "Human rights Education for the promotion of equity and the prevention of violence in schools", in partnership with three public schools in the state of São Paulo

III. KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER

In the age of large amounts of data, and the challenge of transforming this data into useful information, transdisciplinary has become increasingly important, not only for academic studies, but also for the set of resources and experiences of the most diverse stakeholders; as well as to discuss the challenges and opportunities of sharing data and construct a set of common ideals that can sustain transformations that improve the quality of life of citizens. NEVs Technology Transfer Coordination researches highlights and supports the existence of a recurring relationship between changes in urban infrastructure and in homicides rates recorded in a given location. At a theoretical level, these results stimulate the expansion of intellectual horizon, as it opens the possibility of carrying out a systematic study of the phenomena and social processes in the city. At a disciplinary level, we have the recognition of the synergy between social science and data science. On a practical level, it allows for a more utilitarian perspective on the managers and public agents of urban studies. In a proactive approach to criminal dynamics, these results allow the understanding of public problems and the formulation of public security policies more adapted to the local reality. Those policies, sensitive to the expectations of the population, and more accustomed to partnerships between administrations - aware of the influence of the quality of urban infrastructures and, consequently, of the performance of other areas of State action (housing, environment, culture, education, health, etc.) on state strategies to fight crime.

II.

The Research

Programme

II. The Research Programme

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 three main activity axes of the audience legitimacy team. The first axis would be the resumption, in 2021, of the planning of the collection of data from the opinion poll carried out with inhabitants of the city of São Paulo, which had been suspended due to the pandemic. As a second axis, it was highlighted that the focus and efforts of the team would be mainly directed at the analysis and production of articles based on the longitudinal panel data, mainly in relation to the interaction of the population with the authorities, without prejudice to the research in progress, with data from cross-sectional surveys (2015 and 2018). The third axis

of work would be the implementation of workshops on longitudinal analysis methodology and seminars for theoretical discussions relevant to the research topics being worked on by the team. 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

DASHBOARD

Faced with the team's need to work with the longitudinal data collected over the years in three waves: 2015, 2017, and 2018 and with the arrival of a new team member, the idea of organizing the longitudinal data in a Dashboard arose. The new team member presented this data presentation model and it was accepted by the team. The result of this work is a Dashboard with six tabs that contain a selection of questions within each of the themes explored in the questionnaires. These questions are organized in graphs that indicate the percentage and number of answers for each question in the three years when the data collection was made, allowing for a visualization of the answers over time. The project's tabs were defined as follows in six themes: Sociodemographic profile; Neighborhood and Interpersonal Trust; Fear and Victimization; Obedience; Police; Justice; and Authoritarianism and democracy

The first step in this process was to choose how to organize this dashboard according to the blocks of the questionnaire, as well as to choose which data would be interesting to compose the tabs in each of the blocks. This selection process involved the participation of the entire team. The second step was to check, organize and verify the consistency of the database, correcting Portuguese spelling mistakes and the scales of the answers. Thus, having decided on the themes, it was necessary to think about the layout of the Dashboard, by putting together some of the blocks of the questionnaire into related themes, as well as the color scheme for each type of response scale, ordinal, nominal, dichotomous and divergent. The operational process was carried out by the new team researcher who received advice from the team research assistant who knew the data.

After the completion of a first version, conversations were held with those responsible for NEV's communication to define the place for depositing the Dashboard on NEV's website, as well as the forms of dissemination. In addition, it was necessary to hire the services of a designer to adapt NEV's visual identity to the project. The next step was to add to the project explanatory captions

for each tab, as well as the creation of a static text to compose the home page on NEV's website. The process was carried out between October 2021 and January 2022 and the forecast is to launch the page on NEV's website in June 2022.

SURVEY – GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND EXPERIMENT

As explained in the previous report, the proposal to carry out a new cross-sectional survey considered a survey carried out via the telephone, Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI), due to the continuation of the new coronavirus pandemic. The survey was scheduled to take place between October and September 2021. However, with the advancement of vaccination and the decrease in the number of cases, it became possible to carry out face-to-face data collection. In talks held between the team and the company responsible for the data collection, the possibility of following up with the idea of the probabilistic survey in person was analyzed. On considering the difficulties of accessing high-income locations, the company presented the possibility of carrying out a mixed survey, with both face-to-face and self-completed data collection in order to maximize the rate of responses. The initial idea was a probabilistic and face-to-face approach at people's homes in order to inform residents about the survey and randomly select the respondent who could answer in person or using a self-completed form, in the case of high-income areas where access is difficult. The approach where people self-complete the survey has advantages in that it increases the response rate, in addition to allowing for more reliable and more critical answers from respondents, as it reduces social embarrassment due to the presence of the interviewer. Even so, all possible biases of this collection method were identified, as discussed at different times by the team, which decided to carry out the interviews in the proportion of a maximum limit of 40% self-completed interviews and 60% face-to-face interviews.

When considering the possibilities, and the fact that this collection model would be carried out on an experimental basis by the company, the team discussed the implications of carrying out an experimental data collection method at this point in the research. In addition, the probabilistic method presupposed the need to hire sector listing services, which would cost time and money. After considering all the variables, the team's final decision was to carry out face-to-face data collection by quotas, along the lines of those previously carried out by NEV. Apart from this, the fact that this model is already a company practice and, therefore, does not presuppose an additional investment and is not an experimental model was taken into account. The agreement with the data collection company has some criteria and team considerations that must be

followed. Regarding the sectors, those with incomes that are very distant from the sector initially drawn should be vetoed, building a control parameter, in addition to the need for a more detailed division of the regions of São Paulo.

Another important point that was raised was the need to shorten the questionnaire due to the possible problems of a long questionnaire. Apart from this, self-completion presupposes shorter questionnaires. The final decision was to cut the questionnaire by half considering the questions that were answered at the start of the survey and the viability of the questions given the answers on previous surveys. Therefore, questions related to the consequences and predictors of legitimacy and ways of measuring it were maintained. After an initial proposal to cut the questionnaire, the team divided it in blocks to propose modifications, more cuts or the inclusion of new questions.

In addition, an experiment was included in the survey that aims to enable a new form of investigating one of the main issues of the CEPID, namely, the relationship between the perception of procedural justice and police effectiveness on the legitimacy of the police in São Paulo. Based on randomized controlled trials, which have become popular in the health sciences, experiments are now considered the gold standard for performing causal analyses in social sciences (Morgan & Winship, 2015). Regarding observational analyses, experiments have the advantage of allowing researchers to control the treatment distribution (explanatory variable), making it random, which reduces biases common in traditional econometric studies, especially the omitted covariate bias (Wooldridge, 2018). In the case of survey experiments, such as the one included in the 2022 CEPID questionnaire, the strong internal validity of the experiments is combined with the external validity of the survey studies, enabling robust and generalizable causal analyses to be carried out for the investigated population (Mutz, 2011).

In the experiment included in the survey, we manipulated the perceptions of procedural justice and police effectiveness using the random distribution of different vignettes. In these vignettes, different cases of police stops are narrated. Half of the survey respondents will receive the case where the police act with procedural justice and the other half will read the vignette where the police does not follow protocol. In the case of effectiveness, half of the respondents will be presented with a situation where the police detect the illegal possession of a firearm, while the other half of the sample will read a text where the police do not find any irregularity. Additionally, we also manipulated the race of the person approached by the police (black or white). The full vignette, with its possible variations and manipulated dimensions, can be seen below.

A young *[black]* OR *[white]* man was walking on *a residential street in a late afternoon*. A police car, which was patrolling the region, approaches the man. The young man questions the reason for being approached, and the police officers explain that they received the report of someone with a profile similar to his as being someone suspected of possesing a firearm in the region and begin to *[search him]* OR [*tell him to shut up and begin to search him in an agressive manner]*. The police officers [*found that the man was in possession of an illegal firearm and took the young man to the police station*] OR [*found no irregularity and released the young man*].

The experiment aims to evaluate how different stimuli regarding procedural justice and police effectiveness affect the evaluation of police action. Apart from this, by manipulating the race of the individual stopped by the police and the place where this occured, we can also verify if there are differences in the evaluation of the approach motivated by the race of the man who was stopped and/or by the place where the approach took place. To measure the effects of treatment manipulation, we included four questions after the vignette was presented to all survey respondents. Finally, we added a factual manipulation check (Kane & Barabas, 2019), a question about the presented vignette that aims to verify whether the survey respondent paid attention to the text.

From the analysis of how the individuals presented to the different versions of the vignettes answered these questions, we can estimate the effects of the manipulated dimensions (race of the person stopped, place where the approach took place, procedural justice and police effectiveness) on the evaluation and support of police stops. This study, therefore, contributes directly, with a new and robust methodology, to the study of the relationship between interactions with police authorities and the trust and legitimacy of the police. The complete questionnaire can be consulted in the annexes.

DISTRUSTFUL VICTIMS: SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM CONDITIONAL EFFECTS OF CRIME VICTIMIZATION ON SUPPORT FOR VIGILANTISM

The paper "Distrustful victims: short-term and long-term conditional effects of crime victimization on support for vigilantism" uses data from NEV's panel to analyse the effect of suffering a crime (victimization) on the support for vigilantism, that is, extralegal practices to fight criminality with the difference-in-differences techinique.

For the purposes of the study, vigilantism is seen as a wide group of extralegal practices to fight crime (Bateson, 2020). It is, therefore, a definition which encompasses various practices, going

from spontaneous lynchings, very common in Brazil (Martins, 2015), to the planned and systematic action of organized groups, such as the militias, in Rio de Janeiro, and the Primeiro Comando da Capital (PCC), in São Paulo. In the case of these groups, vigilantism emerges as a form of legitimizing their occupation and control of territories through the creation of orders parallel to the state order in the peripheries of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo (Lessing & Willis, 2019; Dias & Darke, 2016; Conceição, 2016).

In the context of possible explanations for the support of vigilantism, the perception of procedural fairness of justice institutions gains centrality, insofar as it is expected that individuals with greater confidence in the fairness of the penal system are less favorable to private and extralegal crime combating practices. It is true that, empirical research has already shown that higher levels of perceived procedural fairness are associated with a greater willingness to cooperate with the legal system and to follow legal norms and procedures (Tyler, 2006).

Victimization due to crimes, in turn, has already had its effects on several variables related to the legitimacy of institutions widely tested. Studies have shown that victimization reduces support for democracy (Visconti, 2020), satisfaction with democracy (Blanco, 2013) and trust in the police (Corbacho et al., 2015). In addition, victims of recent crimes are, on average, more punitive, declaring support for tougher sentences for convicted criminals (Visconti, 2020; García-Ponce et al., 2019).

Given that support for vigilantism can be conceived as an extreme form of punitivism, the paper's hypothesis is that victimization increases support for vigilantism, however only among individuals with a low perception of the procedural fairness of the justice system. Among individuals with high perception (above the sample median), the expectation is that crime victims do not show increased support for extralegal practices for punishing criminals. Thus, the level of perception of the procedural fairness of justice would act as a kind of filter for the effect of victimization on the support of vigilantes.

The analysis methodology used was based on the diference-in-diferences technique, one of the main tools for causal inference with panel data (Klein, 2021; Wooldridge, 2018), combined with the pre-treatment of the database with matching. Matching aims to broaden the balance of covariates between the treatment group (the group of individuals on the NEV panel who suffered a violent crime) and the control group (the group of individuals on the panel who did not suffer a violent crime), which facilitates the realization of inferences caused in the analysis (Morgan & Winship, 2015). The difference-in-diferences technique, in turn, allows the calculation of the average treatment effect on the treated (ATT), that is, the effect of victimization on support for

democracy among the individuals in the sample who suffered crimes. This effect was calculated from the interaction between victimization and the perception of procedural fairness of the justice system, finding, therefore, an effect for individuals who suffered violent crimes and have a high perception of procedural fairness, and another effect for those who suffered violent crimes and have a low perception of procedural fairness. Furthermore, an effect without interaction between victimization and procedural fairness was also calculated, that is, for all individuals who suffered crimes, regardless of their level of perception of procedural fairness.

The support for vigilantism was coded the following way: the panel respondents who declared either to agree or neither to agree nor disagree with people carrying out justice with their own hands when the State fails to do so were considered supporters of vigilantism, while the respondents who declared that they disagreeed were considered non-supporters. Amongst the panel waves, violent crime victims were those who declared to have been threatened or hurt with a knife or firearm, who suffered any type of physical aggression, received death threats, were kidnapped or have a friend or close realtive who was murdered. The moderator, trust in the procedural fairness of the system of justice, was formed from the addition of three variables present in the pannel, and later transformed into a binary variable, whereby those above the median were classified as having a high perception of procedural fairness and, those below the median, were presented as having a low perception.

The results using three different forms of matching can be found summarized in the graph below. The paper's hypothesis, that victimization increases the support of vigilantism only amongst those with a low trust in procedural fairness of the system of justice is confirmed. Simultaneaously, the participants of NEV's pannel with a high perception of procedural fairness did not increase their support for vigilantism after suffering a crime. When we set aside moderation for perceived procedural fairness, victimization has no effect on the support for vigilantism. Thus, we conclude that only victims of crimes who already had a negative perception of the justice system before being victimized increase their support for vigilante action after the victimization experience.

Graph 1. Matching results
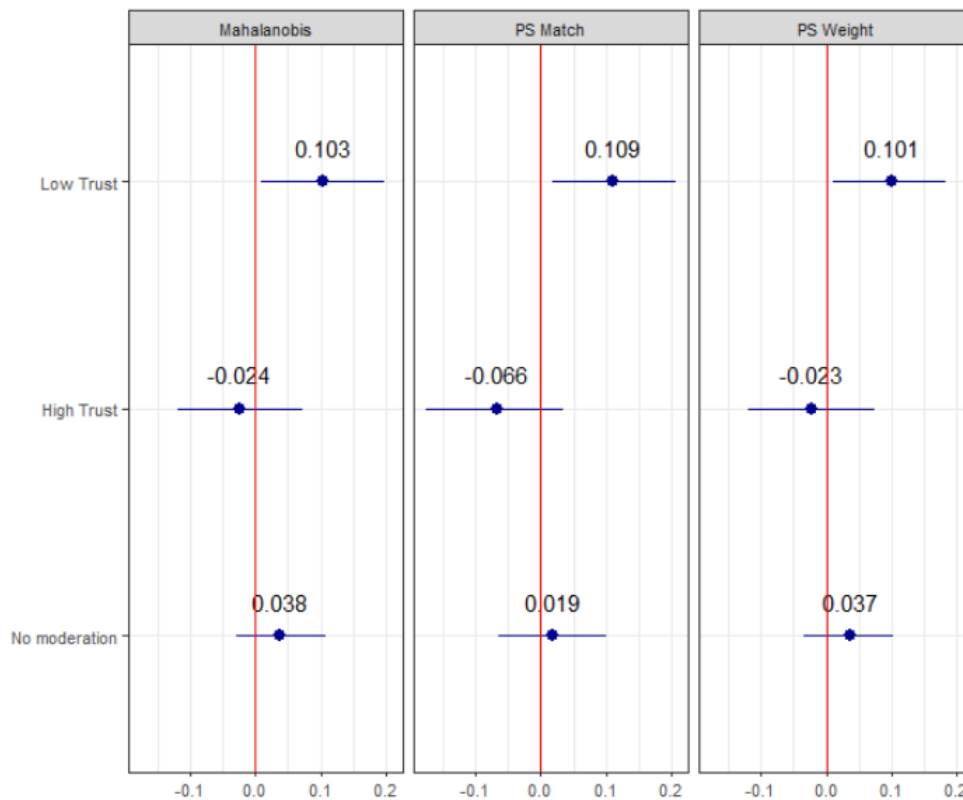
These results are innovative insofar as they qualify previous findings that suggested that any victimization experience led to an increase in support for vigilantism, without taking into account the possible heterogeneous effects of this experience. Theoretically, they are also important for the field of violence and public opinion studies, as they demonstrate that individual opinions, such as the perception of procedural fairness, influence how people process life experiences, such as crime victimization, and affect their behavioral consequences, including support for vigilantism.

The article is being modified based on the comments received in presentations, such as at the seminar of the Public Opinion Research Center of the Federal University of Minas Gerais - CECOMP/UFMG, and will be submitted to the Brazilian Political Science Review.

POLICE STOPS AND SATISFACTION WITH DEMOCRACY IN SÃO PAULO

From studies about the impact of interactions between citizens and state agents on political attitudes, it is possible to find evidence that satisfactory experiences with authority and public policies favor the support and level of satisfaction with governments and the State, with positive consequences on the development and maintenance of a democratic citizenship. In this case, we can highlight works that analyzed the effects of receiving assistance and social security benefits

on political attitudes (Soss 2005; Brunch, Feree & Soss, 2010; Campbell, 2012; Layton, Donaghy & Rennó, 2017).

In the field of public security and criminal justice, similar effects have been researched for a long time. Specifically on experiences with the police, most works focus on the effect of encounters with the police on trust and legitimacy of the police institution. The hypothesis that guides most studies is that positive experiences of contact with the police tend to improve trust in the institution, while negative experiences end up undermining citizens' perception of the police (Skogan, 2006; Bradford, Jackson & Stanko, 2009; Tyler & Fagan, 2008; Gau, 2011; Li, Ren & Luo, 2015; Van Damme, 2017).

From the accumulation of studies on the subject in several different contexts, it can be said that the results are ambiguous. One of the limitations of some of these studies resides in the use of variables based on individual judgment regarding the quality of interactions with the police. Variables of this type may reflect preconceptions about police authority, that is, individuals who already have little trust in the police before the police stop may evaluate their experience of contact with agents worse than those who already don't trust the police very much (Myhill & Bradford, 2012).

Besides the methodological limitations, few works have been dedicated to the study of the effects of interactions with the police on trust and satisfaction with the political regime and the State as a whole. And it is in this sense that we intend to contribute and move forwards. The purpose of the present research is to investigate the effects of two different types of police stops on the individual's satisfaction with democracy: (1) armed stops and (2) unarmed stops, where the police officer does not point a firearm at the citizen. With this, we aim to avoid the bias generated by questions that measure the subjective value (positive or negative) given by the individuals to the stops, while maintaining some variability in the types of stops that allow us to make comparisons.

Given that the police stop is an experience initiated by the police authority, where the citizen is compelled when they least expect to provide information, our research hypothesis is that both types of approach – with a firearm and without - reduce satisfaction with democracy. However, we also expect that armed stops have a greater effect than unarmed stops.

Such hypotheses were tested based on two recent developments of the difference-in-differences technique, the panel match (Imai et al., 2021) and the doubly-robust difference-in-differences (Sant'Anna & Zhao, 2020), in panel data from 2015 and 2017 collected by the Center for the Study of Violence at the University of São Paulo (NEV/USP), combined with matching and weighting techniques.

The use of data in panels with matching and weighting techniques is important because it allows us to estimate causal effects in a more precise manner, reducing possible bias in the selection of the treatment and possible omitted covariate problems (Morgan & Winship, 2015; VanderWeele, 2015).

Table 1. Descriptive statistics

Wave	Stopped	Stopped with a firearm	Satisfaction with democracy	N
1	38.6%	16.8%	1.82	928
2	24.8%	12.3%	1.97	928

Our identification strategy consists in the application of two difference-in-differences estimators combined with matching and weighting techniques. Difference-in-differences is the most appropriate estimate for panel data, when we have individuals who are exposed to a particular treatment at a given point in time, while others do not receive this treatment. This is because the difference-in-diferences technique is able to, when comparing treated individuals over time with those not treated, to isolate the contextual effects of time from the effects generated by the treatment under analysis (Angrist & Pischke, 2009).

The graph below shows the results of balancing to the three forms of matching and weighting. We have a balance for the analysis of the effects of being stopped by the police and another for being stopped by the police at gunpoint, as, to calculate the difference-in-diferences, we need to drop all those who were treated in the first wave of the panel, resulting in two datasets with distinct numbers of observations.

Graph 2. Covariate balance before and after matching and weighting
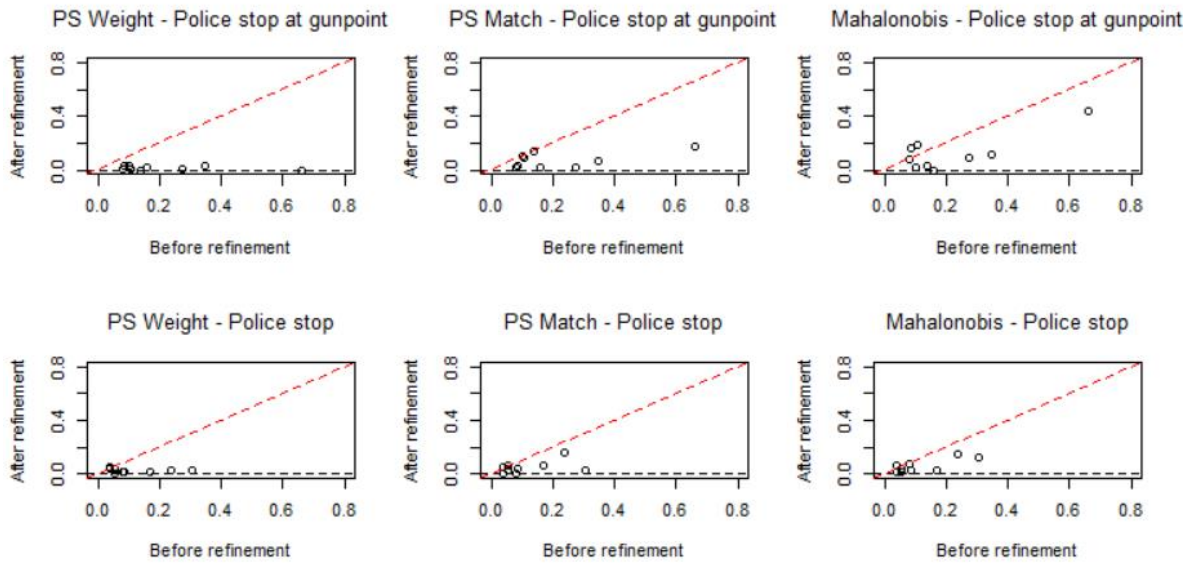
In both of the datasets used, propensity scores weighting reaches the best equilibrium of covariates, while the Mahalanobis distance presents the worst results. These graphs are only valid for the estimates with the panel match, where the following covariates were used in the numbers of the first wave: age, sex, race, income, key residence area, religion, level of interpersonal trust, perception of violence in the neighborhood where the individual lives and their support for democracy.

To test the hypothesis that being stopped by the police decreases satisfaction with democracy, we ran two different estimates based on difference-in-differences: a doubly-robust difference-in-differences (Sant'Anna & Zhao, 2020) and a panel match (Imai et al., 2021). In the first case, we controlled only for sociodemographic variables: sex, race, income and area where the respondent lives in the city of São Paulo (Graph 3).

Graph 3. Doubly-robust difference-in-differences
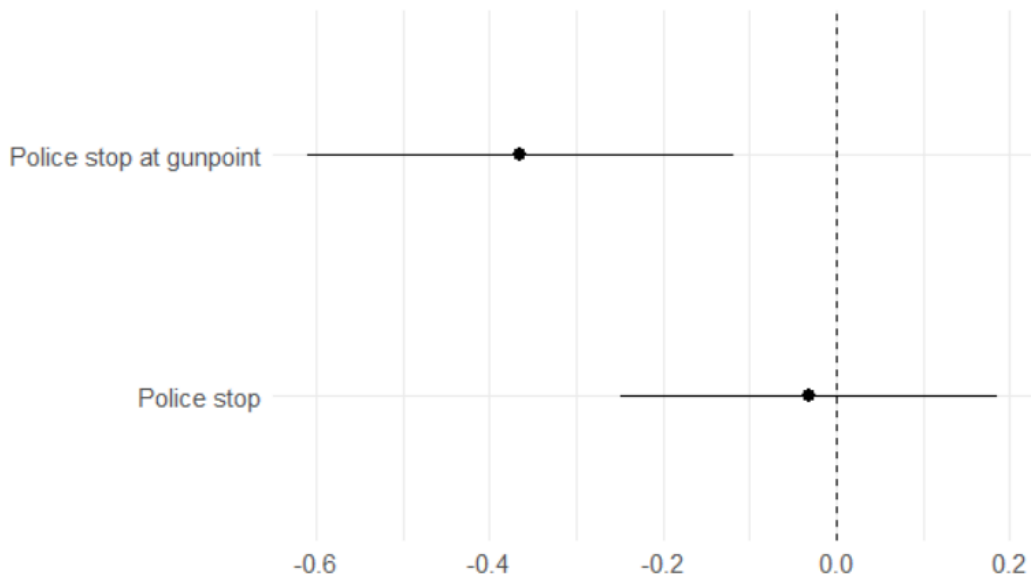
Our expectation is only confirmed for cases where the police stop was carried out at gunpoint, that is, in cases where, during the stop, the policeman pointed a gun at the approached individual. For these people, the approach reduced their satisfaction with democracy. In the other cases, where no weapons were pointed at citizens, the approach did not produce significant effects on satisfaction with democracy.

Additionally, we also used the panel match estimator developed by Imai et al. (2021). This technique presents some variations with relation to doubly-robust, particularly the ability to calculte the average effect of the treatment from distinct metrics of matching and weighting, which increases the robustness of the findings. Apart from this, in the panel match, we also applied a greater number of controls as an additional test of robustness. In addition to the sociodemographic variables used in the doubly-robust estimate, we also included the age, religion, level of interpersonal trust, perception of violence in the neighborhood where the individual lives, and his or her support for democracy.

As observed in graph 4, the results are very similar to those obtained with the doubly-robust estimate in all the forms used of matching and weighting. In all cases, our expectation is confirmed for the stops made at gunpoint, but not for those approaches where the police officers do not point a gun at the citizens. In the first case, the stop reduces the satisfaction of the individuals with democracy, while, in the second case, there is no significant statistical effect.

Graph 4. Panel Match
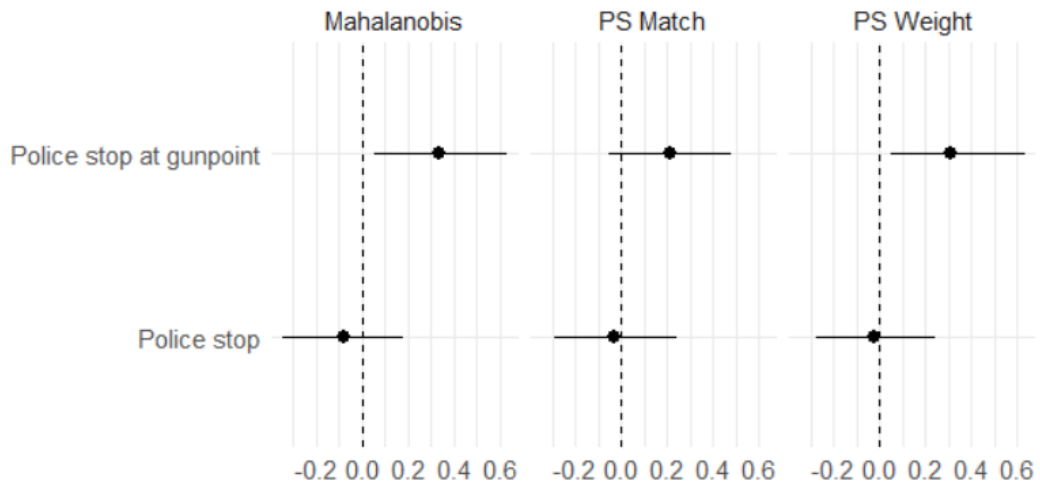
Such results demonstrate that the encounter with a specific representative of the State, the police officer, generates wide consequences in terms of satisfaction with the working of the democratic regime. In this way, we show that, in the same manner that social assistance policies are associated with political attitudes towards the democratic regime (Layton et al., 2017), public security policies can also affect satisfaction with democracy. More specifically, the police stop with a firearm, when seen as an inadequate and unfair experience with the police, triggers a certain frustration with the functioning of the government and with the promise of well-being that should be an integral part of democracy. This ends up fostering a cynical and disillusioned view of democracy rather than necessarily a preference for non-democratic regimes. In this sense, the findings indicate that the effects of violent police stops affect perceptions about institutions beyond the criminal justice system, complementing previous studies that found impacts of police stops on how their legitimacy was seen as well as individual's willingness to cooperate with and trust in the police (Oliveira, 2021; Oliveira et al., 2020; Li et al., 2016; Van Damme, 2015).

The article is being modified based on comments received during a presentation at a seminar at the Centro de Pesquisa em Opinião Pública da Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (CECOMP/UFMG). It will also be presented at the Seminar of "Comportamento Político" (Political Behaviour) at the 13th Meeting of the Brazilian Political Science Association. After the presentation, the idea is to listen to the suggestions and evaluations made, work on the translation and send it to an international periodical.

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE CITIZENS REPEATEDLY STOPPED BY THE POLICE IN THE CITY OF SÃO PAULO

In the State of São Paulo, police stops have been a fundamental axis of public security policy since the late 1990s (Mata, 2021). Since then, this policing strategy has only expanded (Graph 5).

Graph 5. Evolution of the number of police stop-and-frisks, per 100 thousand inhabitants, in São Paulo, São Paulo's Metropolitan Areas, Interior and State (2005-2017)
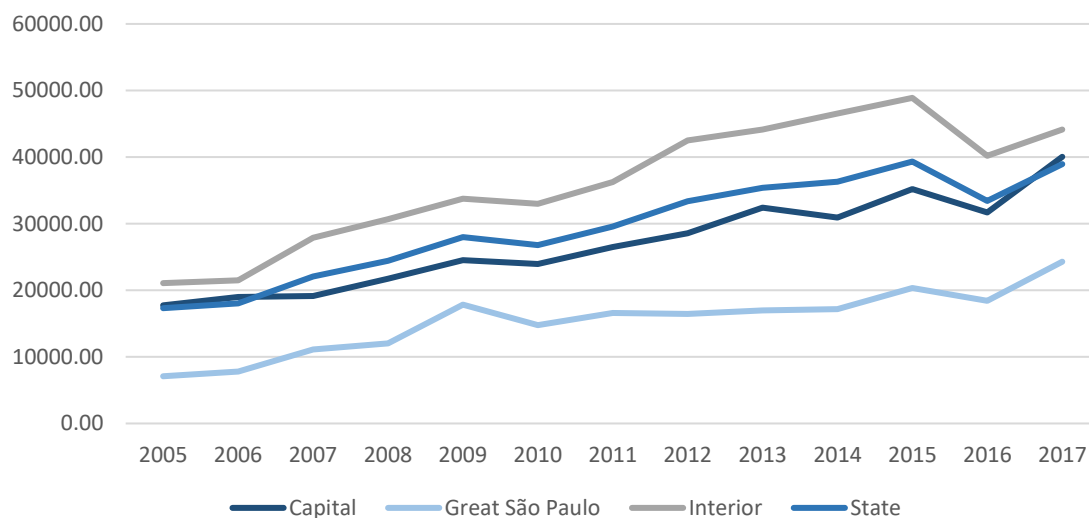
Literature on the subject has indicated the importance of this moment of interaction between the citizen and the police for other atitudes and perceptions about the police. As a paradigmatic moment in the relationship between State and citizen, this contact has effects on public security policy and police practice, being pointed out as an important aspect to explain general positioning, such as job satisfaction, trust, performance and even legitimacy. (Skogan, 2006; Tyler & Fagan, 2008; Bradford, Jackson & Stanko, 2009; Hinds & Murphy, 2009; Murphy & Cherney, 2011; Mazzerrole et al., 2013; Myhill & Bradford, 2012; Tyler, Jackson; Mentovich, 2015; Li et al., 2015; Van Damme, 2015; Murphy et al., 2015; Rosembaum et al., 2016; Huq et al., 2017).

However, the effect on individuals who are repeatedly stopped by the police is something that still has to be better explored. A great part of the literature is concerned with the quality of the last encounter with the police and the results of this evaluation on other perceptions about the police. However, faced with a large number of stops, as can be observed in the data for São Paulo (Graph 5), it is plausible to consider that the judgement about the last contact may be associated with previous experiences with police authority.

It is following this path that Teixeira (2019) aims to explain the negative relation between people who were stopped by the police and judged this experience as being positive, and police legitimacy, in a study with data collected with São Paulo inhabitants (2015). The perception of procedural fairness derived from the interaction would not improve the legitimacy of the police, in the first place because of the compulsory nature of the type of encounter, a "police stop". In other words: even though citizens have not negatively judged the interaction they experienced, they understand this type of demand from authority - which invariably involves stopping people, a brief restriction to their circulation, personal frisking or vehicle search and, in many cases, some demonstration of the coercive potential of the authority (display of firearm) – often has a negative meaning. Another acceptable explanation is that regardless of how people are treated, the stop would often be assessed as inappropriate and expendable because it is unjustifiable, as individuals stopped by the police deem themselves unworthy of the police's priority attention. In other words, the acceptable reason for an approach would be that it is an action focused on suspicious types, these types being, obviously, strangers to those who judge themselves undeserving of police attention.

This last explanation refers to the notion that there are social groups, suspicious types, preferential targets of police activity and that this condition would be shared by segments of the population. They are the social and especially racial filters applied in police practicing. There are surveys that indicate the preferential activity of the police on, mainly, blacks and young people. Based on opinion surveys and qualitative interviews carried out in Rio de Janeiro, Ramos and Musumeci (2004) point out that the incidence of stops among blacks, young people and people with lower levels of education is higher. This perception is confirmed by a more recent study by Sinhoretto et al (2014). In a study based on qualitative and quantitative data from four Brazilian states – São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais and the Federal District – they argue that there is a racial filter applied to police stops, indicating that, in the field of public security, the racial component of social relations in Brazil is unequivocally expressed.

Faced with this issue, we aim, in this study, to verify if a reoccurrence in police stops is related to the socio-economic profile of the individuals who reported having been approached by the police in the opinion survey conducted by NEV in the city of São Paulo in 2018. Our investigation aims to verify if there is a social and racial profile amongst those who report more police approaches.

Graph 6. Number of times that you were stopped by the police, São Paulo (2018)
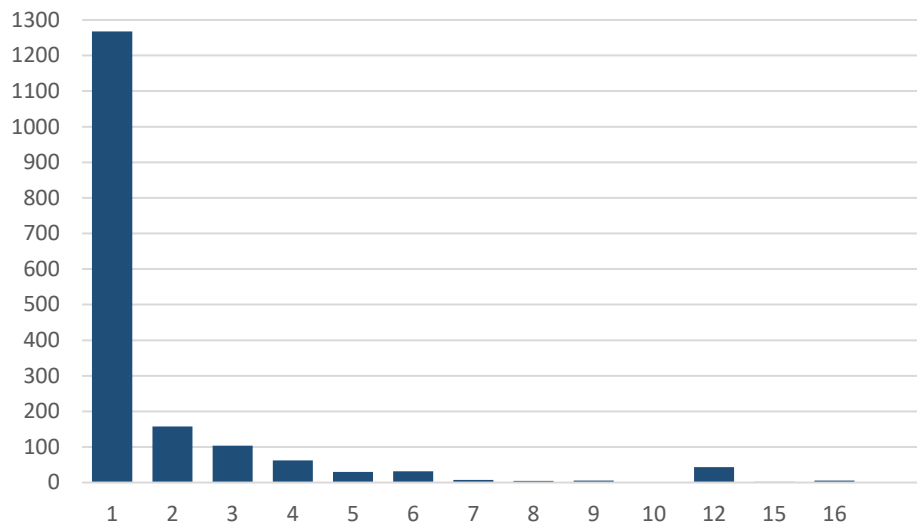
In graph 6 one can see the distribution of the variable "quantity of stops"[1]. As can be seen, approximately 73% (N=1268) of the sample do not report any police stop. With the exception of 43 people who reported having been stopped by the police ten times, the tendency, as expected, is for the number of people who have been stopped by the police to fall as the number of stops increases.

Looking more closely at the number of stops according to sex, age and race, we can see how the average number of stops among men is much higher than among women. In the same way, it is possible to locate the highest average number of times in which individuals report having been stopped in the younger age groups. As for race, those who self-identify as black have a higher average number of police stops than whites and browns.

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[1] The question is: "In the last two years, how many times have you been stopped by the police in the state of São Paulo?". The response was spontaneous. The original distribution of the variable indicates responses that indicate "20 approaches" (N=18), "30" (N=14), among others, such as "99", "100" and even "400". It is quite plausible that such reports of many approaches are worth more in the sense that they were individuals who reported that they were approached many times rather than the exact number of approaches, even because of a memory issue. In this sense, one be suspiscious of the accuracy of the information from those who reported "10 approaches". However, we chose to disregard/discard only those individuals who reported a number of approaches above "16". In this way we lost only "48" observations. The tests performed with both variables (original and with "those that were discarded") showed no difference in the results.

Table 2. Descriptive statistics

		Average	Standard deviation	N	%
Sex	Female	0.30	1.11	949	55,0
	Male	1.59	2.85	776	45,0
Age	16-17	1.39	2.71	61	3,5
	18-24	1.87	3.00	215	12,5
	25-34	1.47	2.91	326	18,9
	35-44	0.80	2.04	333	19,3
	45-54	0.53	1.53	298	17,3
	55-64	0.38	1.17	255	14,8
	65+	0.13	0.52	237	13,7
Race[2]	White	0.73	1.85	827	50,7
	Black	1.25	2.75	188	11,5
	"Pardo" (brown)	0.90	2.19	615	37,7
Individual income	No income	0.84	2.25	245	15,4
	>1 SM	1.03	2.33	260	16,3
	>=1 <2 SM	0.77	2.22	524	32,9
	>=2 <5 SM	0.96	2.11	417	26,2
	>=5 <10 SM	1.15	2.22	88	5,5
	>=10 <20 SM	0.73	1.34	26	1,6
	>=20 SM	1.19	2.89	31	1,9

Faced with these results, we aimed to count the number of "police stop" events and what variables are related to this number. Here, we used an analysis based on a Poisson regression model. Table 2, confirms the results presented in the descriptive table: men, who are younger and black seem to be a profile that explain a higher report of repeated police stops. However it is interesting to note the role of individual income. The groups that, on average, report the highest number of stops are those who earn between 5 and 10 minimum wages and those who earn more than 20 minimum wages. This data explains why the analysis indicates that higher income is related to a greater number of police stops.

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[2] With the aim of observing the racial profile of police stops, we operationalized the variables in the following manner: the "yellow" (N=37) category was incorporated into the "white" and the "indigenous" (N=21) included with the "pardo/brown". Those who said "other" or who "refused" to answer what their race was were excluded from the analysis.

Table 3. Poisson regressions predicting quantity of police stops

		Model 1						Model 2						Model 3				
		IRR	S.E	z	p	IC (95%)		IRR	S.E	z	p	IC (95%)		IRR	S.E	Z	p	IC (95%)
Sex (ref=fem)		4.85	.316	24.1	.000	4.26	5.51	4.59	.308	22.7	.000	4.03	5.24	4.55	.323	21.3	.000	3.96	5.23
Age		.959	.001	-22.6	.000	.955	.962	.959	.001	-20.9	.000	.956	.963	.955	.002	-20.4	.000	.951	.959
Race	Black							1.17	.091	2.1	.036	1.01	1.37	1.21	.096	2.46	.014	1.04	1.42
	"Pardo/Brown"							1.03	.060	0.5	0.56	.922	1.61	1.02	.062	0.43	0.66	.911	1.15
Individual income														1.13	.025	5.77	.000	1.08	1.18
Intercept		1.53	.130	5.0	.000	1.29	1.81	1.45	.140	3.89	.000	1.20	1.75	1.31	.135	2.69	.007	1.07	1.61
Pseudo R2		0.22						0.21						0.23					
N		1795						1630						1501					

Table 4. Poisson regressions predicting quantity of police stops, by race

	White						Black						"Pardo/Brown"					
	IRR	S.E	z	p	IC (95%)		IRR	S.E	z	P	IC (95%)		IRR	S.E	z	p	IC (95%)	
Sex (ref=fem)	4.30	.439	14.2	.000	3.52	5.25	6.34	1.41	8.29	.000	4.09	9.82	4.42	.497	13.2	.000	3.55	5.52
Age	.957	.003	-13.6	.000	.951	.963	.948	.006	-8.15	.000	.936	.960	.955	.003	12.53	.000	.948	.962
Individual income	1.05	.035	1.67	.095	.990	1.13	1.24	.057	4.86	.000	1.14	1.36	1.17	0.44	4.35	.000	1.09	1.26
Intercept	1.49	.207	2.91	.004	1.14	1.96	1.21	.344	0.67	.500	.693	2.11	1.27	.190	1.64	.101	.953	1.70
Pseudo R2	0.20						0.31						0.21					
N	753						175						573					

In a way, the results that indicate that men and young people tend to report a greater number of police stops reveal something already well known and reported in both national and international literature: this is the "type" that receives the most attention from police action. The reasons given for this are diverse, such as, for example, because they circulate more around the city and therefore are more visible and available when police are stopping people. However, the hypothesis of the existence of preferential "suspicious types" supports the centrality of the element of race in this construction. For this reason, Table 3 presents the results of an analysis by race of the reported number of police stops.

The results indicate that to be a man and younger is related to a greater number of police stops amongst whites, blacks and browns. However only amongst blacks and browns does individual income also seem to matter. This may indicate that it is mainly the blacks and browns with a higher income who report the greatest number of police stops. The possible explanation may lie in a better understanding of the context in which the interaction took place and even in what part of the city. However, the available data does not allow us to advance very much in this sense.

The data corroborates the notion that young men are a preferred profile of policing action that make use of police stops and personal frisking. In addition, individuals who declare themselves black are also more likely to report a greater number of police stops than whites.

The analysis continues and the article to be developed will be presented at the ST "Democracia e Segurança Pública" (Democracy and Public Security) at the 13th Meeting of the Brazilian Political Science Association.

POLICE OR POLICES? THE PERCEPTION OF THOSE FROM SÃO PAULO ABOUT POLICE FORCES AND THEIR PREROGATIVES

In the last CEPID report we presented in the results section a descriptive analysis regarding the population's knowledge about the different activities and attributions related to the Military and Civil Police. With data from the survey applied in São Paulo in 2015, we sought to scrutinize the attitudes and socioeconomic profile of the questionnaire's respondents based on the answers about the so-called incomplete cycle of the police model. In this sense, we highlight four main results: 1) less than half of the sample was able to recognize the roles and attributions of each of the police forces; 2) the variables of income and schooling proved to be important to understand the difficulty which a certain part of the population has in differentiating the two police forces; 3) when asked about the efficiency of police work, it is observed that, in addition to the high

frequency of "I don't know" answers, there is little variation between the groups when they evaluate the work of the two police forces; 4) the contact citizens have with police institutions seems to have little impact on the population's knowledge of the attributions and roles of these institutions.

Having these results as a background, we advance in the analysis as we suggest the hypothesis that the population's knowledge about the attributions of each of the police forces could have an impact on their willingness to cooperate with the police institutions. Indeed, cooperation with the police is a central factor in policing strategies, as it recognizes the logistical and operational incapacity of police forces to deal alone with security and crime issues, especially in complex urban contexts (Zanetic et al., 2016). In this sense, cooperation constitutes a fundamental pillar of theories of legitimacy and procedural justice. Contact with police institutions, when systematically conducted based on the attributes of procedural justice (voice, impartiality, respect, etc.), would have the capacity to strengthen the legitimacy of police authority as seen by the population, in order to socially produce, in the long run and in a stable way, a greater level of compliance with the laws by the population, as well as increasing their willingness to cooperate with the police (Sunshine & Tyler, 2003; Murphy, Sargeant & Cherney, 2015).

Although positive attitudes in relation to the police are determinant for cooperation, we suggest that they may not be enough to effectively establish a favourable attitude in an expected behavior. Such as rupture would derive from what Azjen (1985, 1991) calls perceived behavioral control, which suggests that there are intervening elements that lead individuals not to act or to be unwilling to act according to their attitudes and values. In the case of police cooperation, we argue that the lack of knowledge and information about the police forces, whose incomplete cycle model is a fundamental factor in this disinformation, is a relevant aspect that discourages citizens from being willing to cooperate.

Table 5. Hierarchical linear regression of "willingness to cooperate with the police"

Variables	Model 1					Model 2					Model 3					Model 4				
	Coef.	St. Err.	CI		p	Coef.	St. Err.	CI		p	Coef.	St. Err.	CI		p	Coef.	St. Err.	CI		p
Sociodemographic aspects																				
Sex	-0,056	0,045	-0,145	0,032	0,213	-0,072	0,048	-0,166	0,023	0,136	-0,042	0,050	-0,139	0,055	0,397	-0,020	0,049	-0,117	0,077	0,684
Age	0,006	0,001	0,003	0,009	0,000	0,006	0,001	0,003	0,009	0,000	0,006	0,001	0,003	0,009	0,000	0,004	0,002	0,001	0,007	0,014
Race/color (White=1)	0,133	0,046	0,043	0,223	0,004	0,124	0,046	0,035	0,214	0,006	0,121	0,045	0,032	0,210	0,008	0,099	0,045	0,011	0,188	0,028
Schooling	0,064	0,013	0,039	0,089	0,000	0,058	0,013	0,033	0,083	0,000	0,052	0,013	0,027	0,078	0,000	0,049	0,013	0,024	0,074	0,000
Brazil criteria	0,044	0,021	0,003	0,084	0,034	0,034	0,021	-0,007	0,074	0,101	0,028	0,021	-0,012	0,069	0,167	0,024	0,020	-0,016	0,064	0,237
Contact experiences																				
Initiated contact						0,310	0,053	0,207	0,414	0,000	0,295	0,053	0,192	0,398	0,000	0,290	0,052	0,188	0,392	0,000
Police stop						-0,047	0,054	-0,152	0,059	0,383	-0,054	0,054	-0,159	0,051	0,317	-0,012	0,053	-0,117	0,092	0,815
Knowledge about the police forces																				
Does not know the police forces (ref)																				
Only knows the Military Police											0,195	0,062	0,074	0,316	0,002	0,178	0,061	0,058	0,298	0,004
Only knows the Civil Police											0,170	0,103	-0,033	0,373	0,100	0,168	0,103	-0,034	0,370	0,102
Knows the polices forces											0,180	0,057	0,069	0,292	0,002	0,165	0,056	0,054	0,275	0,004
Atitude																				
Trust in the police																0,207	0,026	0,156	0,257	0,000
Cons	2.336	0,124				2.365	0,135				2.336	0,124				-0,670	0,096			
R²			0,04					0,06					0,06					0,09		
N			1792					1790					1790					1764		

In order to test such a hypothesis, four hierarchical linear regression models were used, having as the dependent variable the "willingness to cooperate with the police", an additive indicator elaborated using three questions. The interviewee was asked if he would "call the police", if he would "tell the police everything he saw" and if he would "offer to help identify the robber". The answers had a scale presenting four categories: "definitely not", "probably not", "probably yes" and "definitely yes". Cronbach's alpha presented a value of 0.84, validating the internal consistency of the indicator.

Table 6 presents the results of the regressions. In the first model, associations of cooperation with sociodemographic variable were tested: those who were older, white, with more schooling and with a higher income were more willing to cooperate. In the second model, recent contact experiences with the police were added. While citizen-initiated contact reflects a greater willingness to cooperate, having been stopped by the police has no significant association. In the third model, the knowledge of the interviewees about the attributions of the two police forces, the focus of this analysis, was included as an independent variable. Compared with those who have little knowledge about the activities of the military police and the civil police, both those who have knowledge about both institutions and those who only have knowledge about the military police are more willing to cooperate with the police, confirming the initial hypothesis. Finally, in the fourth and last model, trust in the police was inserted, in order to control the associations of the other models, based on the hypothesis established in the literature that the willingness to cooperate is positively associated with attitudes towards the police, that is, the greater the trust, the greater the cooperation. In fact, this last model is the one with the greatest explanatory power ($R^2=0.096$), with trust in the police showing a statistically significant and positive association in relation to cooperation. Such association, however, does not nullify the effects of other variables tested in the first three models. Thus, the older, white and more educated individuals continue to have significant associations, as well as having initiated contact with the police. With regard to knowledge of police roles, the scenario does not change: having knowledge about both institutions, or only having knowledge about the military police is positively associated with willingness to cooperate. In short, the complexity of the police organization divided into two different institutions, with different attributions and roles, together with socially structural aspects such as low levels of education, form a scenario characterized by the difficulty of users to access policing services, due to a diffuse evaluation made by the population about the activities and performance of the two institutions and due to the barrier to their willingness to cooperate with the police, resulting in negative consequences both to the police forces and to the population.

The inclusion of this analysis to what had been previously produced on the population's perception of the incomplete cycle will be reverted into an article to be sent to the journal Sociedade e Estado.

1.4. NEXT STEPS

The research planning for the next period can be visualized in four work fronts. In the first, we aim to finish collecting data from the cross-sectional survey with inhabitants of São Paulo, which was interrupted due to the pandemic in 2020. The forecast is that the collection of data will start in July 2022, and it is expected that by October we will have the new data. With this new database, we then have the opening of a second front, which is the development and launch of a new dashboard, along the lines of what was done with the panel data (2015/2017/2018). And, as one would expect, we also plan to analyze and develop articles with this more recent data, especially on the survey experiment, the main novelty of the period concerning data collection.

The carrying out of new analyses and the continuation of old ones configure the third work front for the 'audience legitimacy' team. Keeping the focus mainly on longitudinal panel research, for the next period we intend to develop investigations, for instance, on the effect of citizens' initiating contact with the police on their willingness to cooperate with the authorities; the role feelings of fear play on victimization; and the relationship between having had contact with the Judiciary and the legitimacy of this power. With the cross-sectional surveys, in addition to the analysis of the experiment (2022), we intend to work with the effect of the perception of police procedural justice on legitimacy when mediated by authoritarianism (2018). From the analyses that are being concluded (reported in the 2021/2022 report), we intend to submit (a) the paper on police stops and satisfaction with democracy (cross-sectional 2018) to an international publication to be defined and (b) the paper on police identification (Military Police and Civil Police) and willingness to cooperate (cross-sectional 2015) to the journal Sociedade e Estado, of the Sociology department of the University of Brasília (UnB).

Finally, on the fourth work front, we intend to continue with the team's reading seminars, as well as sharing the results of the research and ongoing investigations with peers, through our participation in congresses, seminars and other academic events. We have already planned to participate in the 13th Meeting of the Brazilian Association of Political Science (September) with two papers, and one paper will be presented in the 22nd Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology (September). In addition, two other papers have been submitted to the

46th Meeting of ANPOCS (October) and to the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology (November), however they are still under analysis for acceptance.

1.5. INTEGRATION ACTIVITIES WITH RESEARCHERS FROM OTHER FRONTS

RESEARCHERS INVOLVED

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

b. Frederico Castelo Branco, André Oliveira (Audience Legitimacy), Viviane Cubas, Fernanda Novaes Cruz (Public Servants – Police): How do experiences in an disciplinary administrative process impact perceptions of internal relations among military police officers in São Paulo, Brazil?

c. Frederico Castelo Branco, André Oliveira (Audience Legitimacy) and Viviane Cubas (Public Servants - Police): Democratic Policing In Authoritarian Structures. Policing Model and Exercise Of Authority In São Paulo, Brazil;

d. Frederico Castelo Branco, André Oliveira (Audience Legitimacy) and Viviane Cubas (Public Servants - Police): Police or polices? The perception of those from São Paulo about police forces and their prerogatives

a. Based on survey data with São Paulo citizens (2018) and with police officers (2016), an analytical exercise was carried out comparing the mutual expectations and perceptions of citizens and military police officers, especially with regard to procedural justice and effectiveness. The results will be presented at Eurocrim 2022.

b. Based on the survey carried out with police officers (2016), we analyzed how the assessments of the administrative processes experienced by officers impact their perceptions regarding their relationships with superiors and peers, as well as regarding organizational justice. The results will be presented at the 2022 Global Meeting on Law & Society and will be submitted for publication in the journal Police Quarterly.

c. Considering the institutional structure of the police forces in Brazil, and based on the opinion survey carried out with civil and military police officers in the city of São Paulo (2016), we sought

to analyze how the officers' perception of organizational aspects impacts the way they view relations with their superiors and the exercise of their authority. This analysis will be published in the book Southern and Postcolonial Perspectives upon Policing, Security and Justice (in press).

d. Based on the opinion survey carried out with São Paulo citizens in 2015, we tested the hypothesis that the population's lack of knowledge about the attributions and competencies of the civil and military police has as one of its consequences a reduced willingness to cooperate with the police. The results will be submitted to the national journal Sociedade e Estado.

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 previous report, we had planned: a) to produce articles for national and international journals, analyzing the quantitative data collected in greater depth and extending the fusion of the data from the study carried out with the community with that carried out with the police force; b) to study the work of the police during the Covid-19 pandemic, together with that of the Guarda Civil Metropolitana (Metropolitan Civil Guard - GCM) and individual police officers, testing new methodologies for the remote collection of data; c) to organize the collection of quantitative data (interviews and focus groups) from civil and military police officers; d) to continue with the Public Security Discussion Group; e) continue to partner with the police forces on research, education and dissemination activities.

2A.3. SUMMARY OF RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

1. The production of articles and book chapters analyzing the data was resumed. Some of them have already been published while others are at the pre-publication stage (see item 2A.4).

2. The survey of police work during the pandemic, together with that of individual GCM and police officers testing new methodologies for the remote collection of data, was not carried out. Given the difficulties encountered by the police in giving continuity to the research with the GCM in São Paulo, as described in the previous report, and the worsening of the Covid-19 pandemic at the end of 2021, which continued to limit direct contact with police officers, we decided to leave the survey on hold and redirect our focus to surveys of the Military and Civil police forces. We await approval from the Military Police command to proceed with the CNPq Project "Punishment and incarceration: perceptions and discourses" survey of civil and military police officers via the online SurveyMonkey platform. We sent the documentation on the research to the new coordinator of the CAES (Center for Advanced Studies on Public Security), Major Sandra Linhares, on 13 April 2022, to be forwarded to the Command for approval. It should be noted that on May 3rd, the State Governor made changes to the General Command of the Military Police and replaced the General Chief of the Civil Police. Currently, these changes at the command level do not appear to pose obstacles to the negotiations that are underway with the two institutions. However, previous experience shows that every time there are changes at the command level, it is necessary to brief the new command staff about what has already been done and what we still intend to do. In resuming the work, we will explore issues relating to the eight key areas we examined in 2016, in addition to addressing issues relating to perceptions on punishment and imprisonment; the physical and mental health of agents; experiences of internal or external victimization during the previous twelve months; and the use of body cameras. Negotiations with these institutions to continue the research process are advanced and include the possibility of expanding the survey across the entire state.

3. We have started to draft the scripts that will be used to collect qualitative data from civil and military police officers. We are still defining the methodology to be used, specifically the use of individual interviews or focus groups. The request to proceed with this activity has already been sent to the Military Police Command (together with the request for data collection mentioned in item 2). It is currently under analysis but there are indications that formal approval will be granted shortly. As regards the civil police, our access to officers in this force is already facilitated so data collection could have started already. Nonetheless, we prefer to delay the start of this activity so that the interviews or focus groups with police officers from both institutions can be carried out over adjacent periods of time, if not simultaneously.

4. In light of the reasons cited above, we have yet to start organizing the collection of qualitative data from police officers.

5. We continued with the work of the Public Security Discussion Group. Sixteen meetings were held, which consisted mainly of seminars based on material from books in the series Police and Society.

6. We also continued to develop research, educational and dissemination activities in partnership with police forces. Researchers visited the forces to learn more about current projects and activities relating to operational police work and to the training of police officers. Presentations on the Cepid research study to military police officers also took place (see item III. Education).

2A.4. MAIN RESULTS

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

THE SELF-LEGITIMACY OF MILITARY POLICE OFFICERS

Procedural Justice theory postulates that perceptions about an authority are shaped by judgments on the way authorities take decisions and the way they treat people while exercising their authority (Tyler, 2001), therefore an evaluation regarding the application of fair procedures during an investigation might be more important than a favorable outcome (Tyler, 2007; Tyler & Huo, 2003). Within organizations, daily experiences of fair, respectful behavior by supervisors could contribute to instilling in subordinates the perception that this is normal behavior and that most individuals are to be trusted (Sun et al., 2018).

The perceptions of police officers about their organizations can also influence their satisfaction at work, adherence to rules, contact with citizens, involvement in misconduct, the quality and quantity of their work, the likelihood that they remain in the organization and their commitment to the organization (Ivkocic et al., 2022). In this sense, the application of fair and democratic principles to relationships within police institutions would contribute to a policing performance within a democratic framework (Bradford & Quinton, 2014). At the same time, perceptions of injustice in internal procedures can lead to officers inferring the extent to which their superiors are benevolent and have good intentions (Haas et al., 2015). It can be seen that the internal experience of officers is not only important in creating a healthy professional environment but can also function as teachable moments regarding the way this agent will treat the population in external environments (Tankebe, 2019).

Within this perspective, Administrative Disciplinary Process (PAD) procedures can be a favorable occasion for subordinates (participating as respondents to the process) to learn about ways of exercising authority. We analyzed whether the Procedural Justice aspects experienced during the course of a PAD (feelings of defensive space and respect) and instrumental aspects (a favorable result) affect the relationship with direct superiors (not necessarily involved in the PAD), the relationship with peers and organizational justice. It is important to point out that 58,16% of the military police officers sampled in 2016 said they had responded to a PAD at least once in their lives (a total of 171 military police officers). The general hypothesis of this analysis is that the perception of justice based on a direct experience of responding to an internal investigation and judgment procedure with the police force is decisive when explaining general perceptions of organizational justice and of relationships with superiors and peers in a police force subject to military discipline.

The analytical strategy used was based on Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). The selection of this analytical strategy is based primarily on the power of SEM when working with complex hypotheses, combining estimation and measurement models. Through Path Analysis, it is possible to simultaneously estimate more than one dependent variable, allowing multiple associations to be identified and the results from a determined set of variables of interest to be controlled, as well as an estimation of the direct and indirect effects on the proposed model (Gau, 2010; Neves, 2018; Oliveira, Oliveira and Adorno, 2019).

It is observed that the three items assessed by police officers who had been the subject of disciplinary procedures (the right to defense, respectful treatment and fair result) present a number of statistically significant associations in relation to at least one of the three indicators of interest – perception of organizational justice, relationship with peers and relationship with superiors. The following diagram indicates statistically significant associations (p<0.05). The assessment that there was a right to defense shows a positive association (b=.224 p=0.007) of the perception of the police officers regarding the relationship with peers. Respectful treatment, in turn, had positive effects on perceptions of organizational justice (b=.238 p=0.009) and on relationships with superiors (b=.175 p=0.021). In addition, there is a clear relationship between the result of the procedure and a negative impact on the relationship with peers (b=-218p=0.010), that is, the better the perception about the fairness of the result, the worse the perception in relation to peers.

Diagram 1. Results
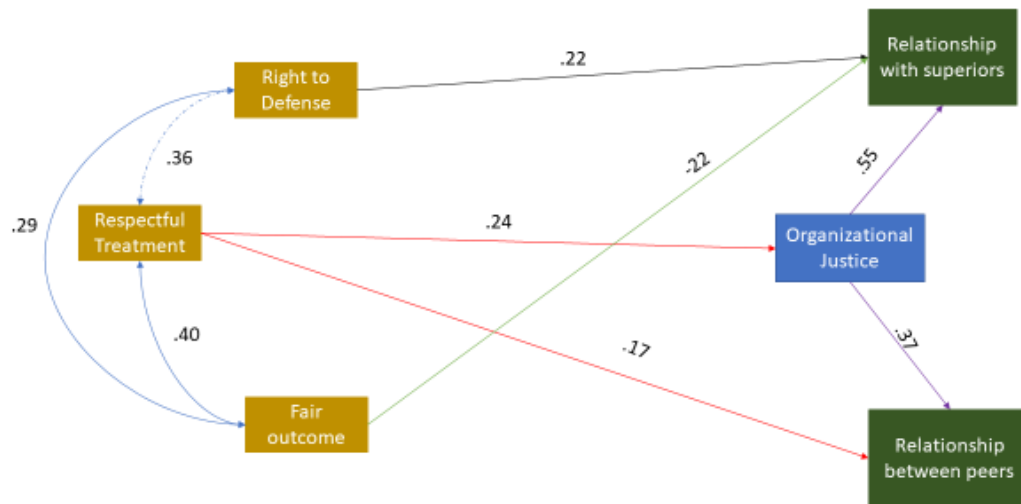
It is also important to highlight the presence of positive associations observed between the perception of justice in the organization and the relationships with peers (b=.366 p=0.001) and superiors (b=.553 p=0.000), the latter being considered the strongest association in the whole set of regressions analyzed. In addition to demonstrating the importance of existing associations between institutional and relational aspects, this result points to possible indirect effects of the criteria for evaluating the procedure on the two relationship indicators, mediated by the perception of organizational justice. In this sense, it is observed that the perception that the treatment was respectful during the disciplinary procedure has positive indirect effects both on the relationship with peers and with superiors.

While the Brazilian literature already highlights important impacts of responding to a PAD in the life of a military police officer, in this analysis, based on a dialog with Procedural Justice, we have succeeded in demonstration other impacts that deserve attention. We identified that the three aspects of the PAD experience analyzed – the existence of a space for defense (90%), the sensation of being treated with respect throughout the process (69.1%) and the favorable outcome (54.9%) – impacted directly or indirectly, albeit in different ways, on perceptions about the working experience with superiors, peers, and organizational justice. Therefore, passing through these experiences is not an unusual situation and nor is it a distasteful experience in the life of a military police officer.

Confirming the hypothesis presented, the police officers who reported being respected throughout the process presented better assessments of organizational justice and in the relationship with the superiors. This result resonates with the results reported by de Angelis and Kupchik (2007), who pointed out that police officers who were treated well by Internal Affairs departments had more confidence in the internal affairs process than those who were not. Therefore, being treated with respect during these procedures can be an important tool for improving the assessment of institutional justice and the relationship with superiors. Indirectly, the impact of being treated with respect on organizational justice also impacted on the relationship with peers and superiors. This reinforces the centrality of organizational justice in understanding the assessments that agents make of their institution and the need for initiatives to improve internal relations to consider these aspects.

Another significant result is the clear relationship between the result of the procedure and a negative impact on the relationship with peers, that is, the better the perception about the fairness of the result, the worse the perception in relation to peers. One hypothesis for this result is that the sensation of an unfavorable outcome at the end of the procedure may favor the strengthening of peer relationships, shaped by a feeling of mutual protection based on silence, the so-called "blue curtain" or "code of silence". That is, a feeling that the outcome was unfair can encourage this police officer to support the inappropriate practices of other colleagues or to deny any knowledge of incidents of this nature. In short, an unfavorable outcome in a PAD procedure may imply a disbelief in formal structures of "giving justice," fueling a feeling that the regulation and disciplinary administrative process is unfair and stimulating other informal networks of solidarity and protection amongst peers.

In this analysis, we demonstrate that responding to a PAD is an event that can affect the views of the agent involved regarding the internal procedural justice system and relationships with peers and superiors. This topic becomes even more delicate in an institution that excessively punishes a range of behaviors that many consider outdated, and where the punishment may have significant implications on the career of those involved, such as barring promotions. This relates to an old complaint, which is very common among military police officers, concerning the internal procedures and processes to which they constantly have to respond. As well as such procedures being frequent, police officers are often subjected to behavior charges that are much more related to military matters, hierarchy and disciplinary issues than to issues directly linked to their work as police officers.

This result relates to another analysis in which we reflected on policing and the Brazilian police model from the perspective of the global south. Brazil's organizational model for policing, in which it is separated between two separate and independent agencies, is unusual. This structure and organization were inherited from the military dictatorship (1964-1985) and remain unchanged since the advent of democracy (1988). The analysis aimed to discuss this model of policing and its implications for Brazilian democracy. Using the concept of procedural justice developed by Tom Tyler (2003) to assess democratic policing, we analyze the perceptions of police officers of democratic ways of exercising police authority. Our general hypothesis is that internal relations, both with superiors and with co-workers, are related to the opinion police officers have of the way citizens should be treated and their perception of limits to the use of force in the exercise of their authority. The association between internal "relations" (with superiors and peers) and the inclination towards defending a democratic form of policing would thus be mediated by how agents feel about their institution, both in terms of organizational commitment (organizational justice) and in relation to the distribution of burdens and benefits (distributive justice). In this case, both dimensions concern the group members' view of being equally (and impartially) valued, recognized, and respected in the police agency to which they belong (Bradford et al, 2013; Bradford and Quinton, 2014; Nix and Wolfe, 2015).

An analysis of the data collected from military police and civilian police officers in 2016 indicates that the quality of internal relations within the police force impacts the perception of organizational justice and distributive justice of the officers themselves. Consequently, the stronger the perception of organizational justice among police officers, the greater is their support to procedural justice practices and to limits to the abuse of force in police operations. The data, however, identifies an important difference between military police officers, who are less supportive of the policing of procedural justice, and their more supportive civil police counterparts. This contribution provides important insights into: (1) Non-democratic police forces in democratic countries of the global South – a policing model that was not forged in the concept of consent – and; (2) the impact of the militarization of police forces on political regimes that identify themselves as democratic.

The police institution has tremendous influence on the way its officers act on the streets. It becomes, therefore, even more important to ensure the fair and respectful investigation of police officers in this context. Setting up an investigation that ensures due process to the police officer in question and guarantees a fair and respectful working environment is an excellent opportunity to teach many of the most sensitive concepts at the heart of the policing of a free society (Goldstein, 2017).

DATA QUALITY

Writing articles for publication in a book on police research methodologies has given us the opportunity to systematize and reflect on material that has been collected but has yet to be discussed: the observations of field researchers when they applied the quantitative survey questionnaires in 2016. This study, therefore, was not initially an ethnography per se. The production of an ethnography was not anticipated in the initial project. However, the fact that the survey fieldwork was carried out by a team of researchers who have been involved in studying issues related to the police for years provided them with an unprecedented opportunity to become familiar with the internal workings of police institutions. While we visited the police units initially with the sole intent of gathering quantitative data, this proved to be an opportunity to immerse ourselves in the world of these professionals, allowing us to understand their perspectives and world view, well beyond the limits of the survey. We remained in the units on several occasions more with the intent to understand more about the activities that were taking place or to take conversations further than to collect data by applying the questionnaires. Unlike with the procedure-driven approach of planned research, these unplanned moments allowed us to make important discoveries, such as the presence of unwritten codes of conduct, and to reveal similarities in social dynamics and practices.

In the view of the editors of this book, any opportunity to enter closed and self-protective institutions such as the Brazilian police should be exploited to the full so that a better understanding of the internal processes of the police can be built. The reflections and discussions involved in producing this text have helped us to understand some of the results of the statistical analyzes better and discuss them, as well as the construction of tools for the collection of qualitative data surveys.

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.

Sixteen 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: *Patterns of Policing: A Comparative International Analysis* by David Bayley and *Policing a Free Society* by Herman Goldstein.

MEETINGS AND MAIN ISSUES

Year	Meeting	Date	Participants	Main Issues
2021	1	June 12	Two civil police officers (two station-chiefs), Two members of the military police (one officer and one private)	Discussion: Bayley, D. "Uma Teoria dos Confrontos" in: Bayley, D. (2006) *Padrões de policiamento: Uma Análise Internacional Comparativa* São Paulo: University of São Paulo Press, p. 145-171 / Bayley, D, *A Theory of Encounters* in: Bayley, D. (1990) *Patterns of Policing: A Comparative International Analysis* Rutgers University Press, p. 130-157. (Chair: Viviane Cubas)
	2	August 2	Two civil police officers (two station-chiefs), One military police officer	Discussion: Bayley, D. "O Controle da Polícia" in: Bayley, D. (2006) *Padrões de Policiamento: Uma Análise Internacional Comparativa* São Paulo: University of São Paulo Press, p. 173-202 / Bayley, D, *Control of the Police* in: Bayley, D. (1990) *Patterns of Policing: A Comparative International Analysis* Rutgers University Press, p. 159-188 (Chair: Renato Alves)
	3	August 11	Two civil police officers (two station-chiefs), One military police officer (one officer)	Presentation and discussion with Capt. Raul Gustavo Barreto de Oliveira on "Guiding Principles of the Military Police"
	4	August 30	One civil police officer (one station-chief), One military police officer (one officer)	Discussion: Bayley, D. "A Polícia da Vida Políticas" in: Bayley, D. (2006*) Padrões de Policiamento: Uma Análise Internacional Comparativa* São Paulo: University of São Paulo Press, p. 203-227 / Bayley, D, *Police in Political Life* in: Bayley, D. (1990) *Patterns of Policing: A Comparative International Analysis* Rutgers University Press, p. 189-213 (Chair: Frederico Castelo Branco)
	5	October 7	Two civil police officers (two station-chiefs), One military police officer	Discussion: Goldstein, H. "Os Problemas Básicos" in: Goldstein, H (2003) *Policiando uma Sociedade Livre* São Paulo: University of São Paulo Press, p. 13-36 / Goldstein, H, *The Basic Problems* in: Goldstein, H. (1990) *Policing a Free Society* Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, p. 1-20 (Chair: Fernanda Cruz)
	6	October 25	Two civil police officers (two station-chiefs), One military police officer	Discussion: Goldstein, H. "A Função da Polícia" in: Goldstein, H (2003) *Policiando uma Sociedade Livre* São Paulo: University of São Paulo Press, p. 37-66 / Goldstein, H, *The Police Function* in: Goldstein, H. (1990) *Policing a Free Society* Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, p. 21-44 (Chair: Ernesto Puglia Neto)

	7	November 22	Two civil police officers (two station-chiefs), One military police officer	Discussion: Goldstein, H. "A Polícia e os Crimes Graves" in: Goldstein, H (2003) *Policiando uma Sociedade Livre* São Paulo: University of São Paulo Press, p. 67-100 / Goldstein, H, *The Police and Serious Crime* in: Goldstein, H. (1990) *Policing a Free Society* Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, p. 45-70 (Chair: Juliana Mota)
	8	November 29	One civil police officer (one station-chief), One military police officer	Discussion: Goldstein, H. "Desenvolvendo Alternativas ao Sistema de Justiça Criminal" in: Goldstein, H (2003) *Policiando uma Sociedade Livre* São Paulo: University of São Paulo Press, p. 101-126 / Goldstein, H, *Developing Alternatives to the Justice Criminal System* in: Goldstein, H. (1990) *Policing a Free Society* Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, p. 71-92 (Chair: Renato Alves)
	9	December 15	One civil police officer (one station-chief), One military police officer	Discussion: Goldstein, H. "Categorizando e Estruturando o Poder Discricionário" in: Goldstein, H (2003) *Policiando uma Sociedade Livre* São Paulo: University of São Paulo Press, p. 127-170 / Goldstein, H, *Categorizing and Structuring Discretion* in: Goldstein, H. (1990) *Policing a Free Society* Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, p. 93-130. (Chair: Viviane Cubas)
2022	10	January 24	One civil police officer (one station-chief), One military police officer	Discussion: Goldstein, H. "Dirigindo Agências de Polícia através do Processo Político" in: Goldstein, H (2003) *Policiando uma Sociedade Livre* São Paulo: University of São Paulo Press, p. 171-200 / Goldstein, H, *Directing Police Agencies Through the Political Process* in: Goldstein, H. (1990) *Policing a Free Society* Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, p. 131-156 (Chair: Frederico Castelo Branco)
	11	February 7	Two civil police officers (two station-chiefs), One military police officer	Discussion: Goldstein, H. "Controlando e Revendo a Relação Polícia-Cidadão" in: Goldstein, H (2003) Policiando uma Sociedade Livre São Paulo: University of São Paulo Press, p. 201-234 / Goldstein, H, *Controlling and Reviewing Police-Citizen Contacts* in: Goldstein, H. (1990) *Policing a Free Society* Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, p. 157-180 (Chair: Juliana Mota)
	12	February 24	Two civil police officers (two station-chiefs), One military police officer	Discussion: Goldstein, H. "O Problema da Corrupção" in: Goldstein, H (2003) *Policiando uma Sociedade Livre* São Paulo: University of São Paulo Press, p. 235-278 / Goldstein, H, *The Corruption Problem* in: Goldstein, H. (1990) *Policing a Free Society* Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, p. 187-224 (Chair: Osvaldo Evangelista Junior)
	13	May 3		Discussion: Goldstein, H. "Desenvolvendo Liderança Criticamente Necessária". in: Goldstein, H (2003) *Policiando uma Sociedade Livre* São Paulo: University of São

			One civil police officer (one station-chief), one military police officer	Paulo Press, p. 279-316 / Goldstein, H, *Developing Critically Needed Leadership* in: Goldstein, H. (1990) *Policing a Free Society* Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, p. 225-256. (Chair: Fernanda Cruz)
	14	April 4	One civil police officer (one station-chief), One military police officer	Discussion: Goldstein, H. "Atualizando o Pessoal da Polícia" in: Goldstein, H (2003) Policiando uma Sociedade Livre São Paulo: University of São Paulo Press, p. 317-348 / Goldstein, H, *Upgrading Police Personnel* in: Goldstein, H. (1990) *Policing a Free Society* Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, p. 257-282 (Chair: Renato Alves)
	15	April 18	One civil police officer (one station-chief), One military police officer	Discussion: Goldstein, H. "Educação Superior e a Polícia" in: Goldstein, H (2003) Policiando uma Sociedade Livre São Paulo: University of São Paulo Press, p. 349-376 / Goldstein, H, *Higher Education and the Police* in: Goldstein, H. (1990) *Policing a Free Society* Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, p. 283-306 (Chair: Viviane Cubas)

NEV researchers also began to co-author articles with the police officers in the group.

In addition to the theoretical discussions, the members of the Public Security Discussion Group organized two visits to police institutions that helped to bring closer and broaden dialog with the police institutions, as well as improve their understanding of the dynamics of police work. They included the following meetings:

General Command (Military Police Headquarters)

Meeting with: Colonel Cabanas

Date: August 18, 2021

The colonel gave a presentation on the introduction of body cams to NEV researchers and police officers in the PSGD.

Community Policing Base, Vila dos Remédios

Training of 42nd Battalion, Osasco (M-8)

August 20, 2021

PSGD members attended a behavioral training session for police officers to discuss police working conditions.

The training was given by members of the PSGD group.

LEGITIMACY AND POLICE LETHALITY

Data on the number of deaths resulting from police actions and of deaths of police officers have been updated for 2021, extending the historical data series. In comparison to 2020, the number of people killed by as the result of police actions in 2021 decreased, from 814 to 570. 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 95% of them, at 780 and 543 deaths, respectively. The number of deaths arising from Civil Police actions reduced from 34 to 27 cases in the same period. Most of the deaths were caused by officers on duty (Military Police, 423; Civil Police, 17). The numbers of deaths caused by off-duty military police officers remained almost stable at 120, in comparison to the 121 in the previous period. In the civil police, the reduction was slightly higher, from 21 to 17 by on-duty officers and from 13 to 10 by off-duty officers.

Graph 7. Number of deaths caused by police officers: On-duty X Off-duty (2001 to 2021)
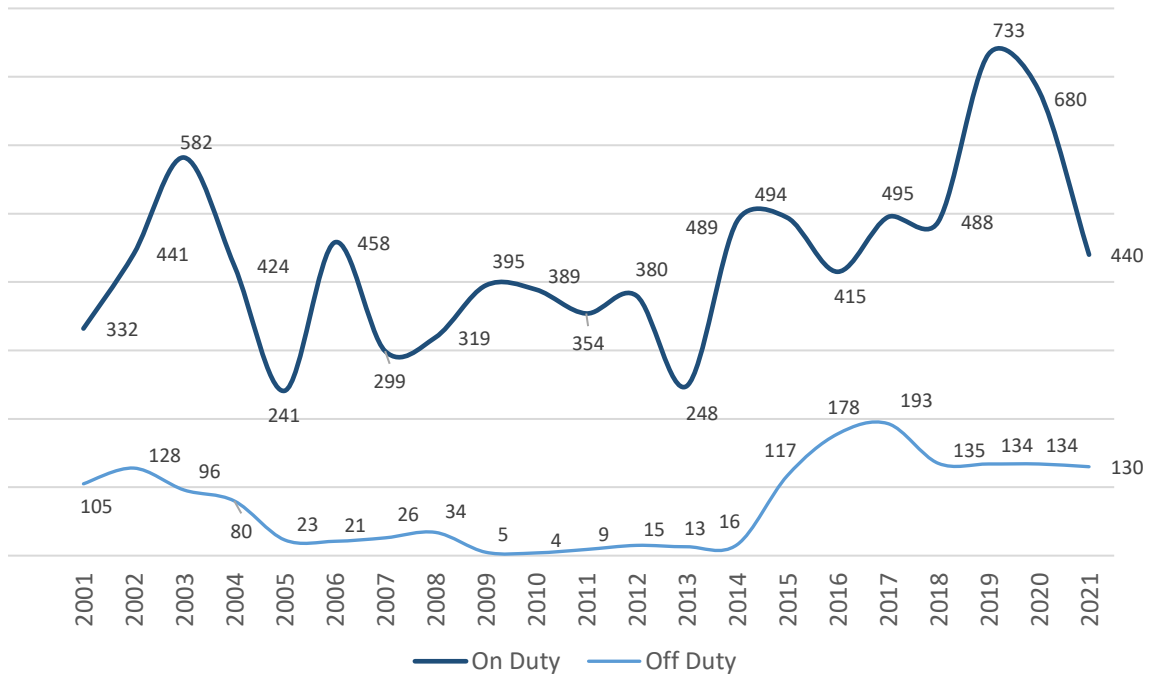
Source: São Paulo Secretariat of Public Security

The number of deaths arising from military police activity in 2021 declined more sharply as the year progressed, from 159 in the first quarter and 113 in the second quarter to 72 in the third quarter and 79 in the fourth. Although the reasons for such a reduction cannot yet be identified, it should be noted that the on-duty officers of the Military Police of the State of Sao Paulo began to use body cams in the middle of the year. While the use of body cams declined at first in some police units, in general their use has been increasing in the force.
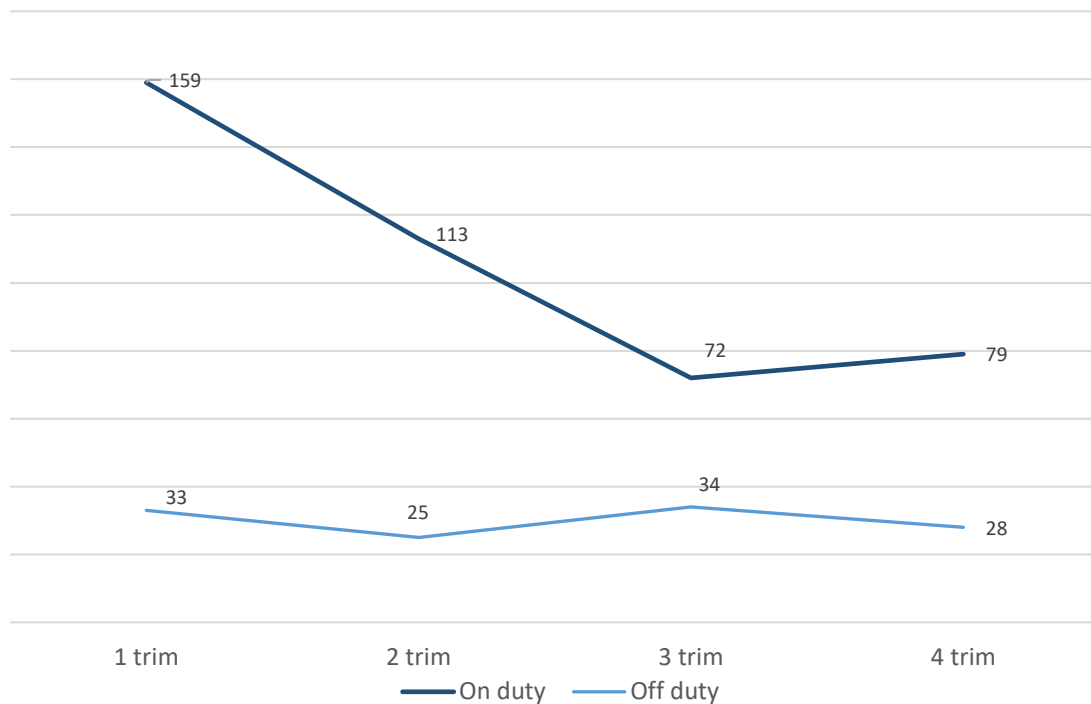
Graph 8. Number of deaths by Military Police per Quarter: On-duty X Off-duty (2021)

Source: São Paulo Secretariat of Public Security

The number of police officers killed in this period also declined, from 49 to 25. Most of these deaths are amongst military police officers, 15. In comparison to 2020, the number of police officers killed decreased both amongst those on duty (from 22 to 8) as well as those off duty (from 27 to 17). 60% of police officers killed are in the Military Police.

APPROACHING POLICE FORCES

One of the most significant advances made in the period was undoubtedly the building of relationships between the university and the police forces, especially with the police academies. This improvement resulted from two specific activities: joint webinars in 2020 and the continuing work of the PSGD. The webinars were organized with the support of police officers participating in the PSGD and were key to making the work of NEV-USP more accessible to the police. Ironically, being restricted to online contact only during the lockdown period built a closer relationship between the researchers and the police. Many police officers occupying key posts within their forces were able to take part in the webinars and get to know their colleagues participating in the PSGD. In addition, our PSGD police partners facilitated contacts for meetings, visits, and presentations.

In June 2021 we had a second meeting with officers from the CAES (Centre for Advanced Studies in Public Security). CAES is a Military Police postgraduate teaching centre which offers Masters and Doctoral programs to military police officers. Aiming to build a closer partnership with the Center, the NEV coordinator and the researcher responsible for police studies met the CAES team to discuss the possibility of joint activities. It was agreed that we would make two presentations to the majors and lieutenant-colonels beginning their studies at the CAES. One was given at the Military Police Sargent's School while the other took place at the headquarters of the CAES in the Barro Branco Academy of the Military Police. Both examined the themes of legitimacy and procedural justice, illustrated with data from community and police surveys.

We then asked CAES if we could apply a new questionnaire to the police officers, as part of the CNPq (National Research Council) "Punishment and Prison: Perceptions and Discourses" project. The CAES commented on the questionnaire and a final version was agreed. The deputy commander of CAES came to USP in November 2021 to discuss the survey. At this meeting, we discussed the methodology to be used when applying the questionnaire, which we intended to apply throughout the State of São Paulo. No restrictions were imposed on the questionnaire, and we had high expectations for the outcome. We were asked to wait until the General Command gave its views. At the request of the Command, more information about the questionnaire which had been applied in 2016 was submitted in January 2022. A few weeks later, all the officers in the CAES with whom we had been in contact were transferred to other Military Police units. In April 2022, we were able to contact the new deputy commander and submit the request again. We resubmitted all the documentation regarding the request and are awaiting approval from the new General Commander, who was appointed in early May.

One of the police officers working at the CAES contacted us in April 2022 to ask if the NEV was interested in teaching elective classes in the course that the CAES was preparing for a new group which were starting the Advanced Police Course. This course is intended for higher-ranking officers in the ranks of major and lieutenant-colonel. We were asked to follow the same format as the summer course on legitimacy which we had given to civil and military police officers in January 2020. We accepted the invitation without delay and submitted a proposal, which was fully subscribed. All 49 regular police officers on the course expressed an interest in taking the class. This is the first time we have been invited to deliver classes within the curriculum. Previously, we had participated only by delivering one-off presentations. This time, the program includes 30 hours of classes divided into 10 sessions and is taught at the USP campus by NEV professors and research staff. The program covers all the different aspects of CEPID research – the concepts of legitimacy and procedural justice, the idea of obedience, the results of the

surveys of the population of São Paulo and police officers and the perception of judges, as well as the issues of organized crime and mental health. It aims to increase visibility of these issues and encourage discussion, including their relationship with police legitimacy, as well as motivating police offers to think about and generate changes in the actions of the police. The course will be delivered between May 31 and June 14. In the next report, we will present the course assessments from the students.

Representatives of the Civil Police Academy have also contacted us, expressing an interest in delivering this same program as part of the civil police course.

INCLUDING THE MENTAL HEALTH OF POLICE OFFICERS AS A TOPIC

In previous reports, we have repeatedly pointed out the importance of internal justice when it comes to ensuring that policing is more in line with the needs of a democratic country. In short, the studies propose that "internal democracy makes for a happier, more confident, workforce with greater support for organizational programs and goals. Democratic processes within police organizations may also have the effect of 'teaching' police officers—encouraging them to internalize—democratic values (Bradford & Quinton, 2014: 1025)".

Indeed, while we have received reports from the public of the use of excessive of force by police officers, we have also received reports on police officers themselves being subjected to violent episodes internally. In addition to these organizational issues, questions regarding the daily operational activities of the police have also been highlighted as risk and alert factors for these officers. It is in this context that the debate on mental health and police suicide has been gaining ground in police studies in Brazil and internationally. While the topic is gaining visibility, the data, when available, do not allow us to draw many conclusions on the reasons for these deaths.

In São Paulo, the topic was the subject of a report by the Police Ombudsman in 2019. At the time, the justification for the report was an observed increase in victimization of civilian and military police leading to suicide. The report showed that suicide rates in both the Civil Police and Military Police force were reaching epidemic proportions, in accordance with the parameters of the World Health Organization (São Paulo Police Ombudsman, 2019). Issues related to the physical and mental health of these officers were also amongst reasons that led police officers to contact the Police Ombudsman. A survey of the complaints made by civil and military police officers to the Police Ombudsman between 2017 and 2019 found 147 complaints dealing with this issue, the fifth most frequent issue amongst the complaints (Cruz, Cubas and Funari, 2020).

In the NEV, we are now discussing this issue with police officers. During the 2020 summer course for civil and military police officers, an entire session was devoted to this topic. In September of the same year, we prepared a series of seminars to discuss the problem and perspectives for working together with the Civil Police and the Military Police.

While there is no lack of reasons to justify the importance of incorporating this subject into the police research agenda, there are a lack of data to help us achieve a better understanding of this phenomenon and its relationship with police work. Considering the importance of improving our understanding of these issues, we turned to the official data available. For this reason, we notified the Military Police of São Paulo and the Civil Police of São Paulo under the Access to Information Act (LAI). The request covered the last 10 years and sought to discover whether it is possible to identify changes in death patterns in relation to the time and institution analyzed.

Table 6. Suicide Rates of Police Officers in the State of São Paulo (2011-2021)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Military Police	24	25	26	27	22	18	20	36	22	33	34	287
On-duty officers	20	19	21	19	15	10	16	20	14	21	24	199
Retired officers	4	6	5	8	7	7	4	16	8	12	10	87
Civil Police	4	5	4	5	5	8	11	12	10	11	10	85
On-duty officers	4	5	4	4	5	6	7	10	7	9	9	70
Retired officers	*	*	*	1	*	2	4	2	3	2	1	15

*Data not available
Source: The Military Police of São Paulo (2022) and the Civil Police of São Paulo (2022).

While the data available are a first step to giving a dimension to this phenomenon, they do not allow us to make important analyzes such as the calculation of rates in relation to factors such as sex, age, time of service, etc. In the case of the Civil Police, the data made available does not allow us to make comparisons between active and retired police officers or whether the death occurred while the officer was on or off-duty. For this reason, we will also use supplementary sources to improve the data shown above. We will analyze the data produced by the Ministry of Health via the Mortality Information System (SIM-DATASUS). Although the health data have limitations due

to inadequate or missing victim data, specifically the occupation of the victim (Miranda & Guimaraes, 2016), by using this data we aim to improve the analysis of factors associated with police suicide. We will also make use of published journalistic materials about suicide cases involving police officers. Given the scarcity of official data, this data source has been used nationally and internationally to measure and understand police suicide and its associated factors (IPPES, 2021; Klinoff et al., 2015).

2A.5. PARTNERSHIP

A. SÃO PAULO'S MILITARY POLICE

1. Meetings to discuss possible collaboration were held with different groups within the Military Police:

June 9, 2021 – meeting with CAES: continuing the process to establish a partnership. The NEV coordinator and the researcher responsible for police studies met the CAES team and discussed the possibility of joint activities.

November 8, 2021 – meeting with CAES: the deputy commander or the CAES came to USP to discuss the details of a survey of police officers for which we were awaiting authorization from the General Command of the PM.

2. Meetings to learn about police work (All these activities are the result of the work developed with the PSGD and were carried out by NEV researchers and police officers who are members of that group.)

August 18, 2021 – meeting with Colonel Cabanas at the General Command of the PM. The colonel gave a presentation on the introduction of body cams to NEV researchers and police officers in the PSGD.

August 20, 2021 – training for the 42th Battalion, Osasco (M-8) PSGD members took part in the training for police officers at Vila dos Remédios Community Policing Base. Behavioral training to discuss police working conditions.

October 29, 2021 – 14th BPM/M Centenary Medal delivery ceremony in Osasco. The Battalion's anniversary ceremony.

3. Elective classes – Advances Security Studies Center Colonel PM Terra: Building Legitimacy in Everyday Life: Police Work

May 31 to June 14, 2022 – elective classes for the Advanced Police Studies Course (CSP). The NEV was invited for the first time to participate in the CSP, giving 40 of the 60 class hours reserved for elective classes. The CSP qualifies majors and lieutenant-colonels in the Military Police to achieve the rank of Colonel, the highest rank in the force. The assigned hours were organized into an elective course of 10 classes over five days. These classes took place on the USP campus and were taught by researchers from NEV.

The aim of the elective course offered by us was to present the concepts and results of NEV/CEPID's research, in order to familiarize the participants with the topics of legitimacy and procedural justice in relation to police work, as well as to encourage them to reflect on the applicability of these concepts in their organization.

All 49 PM officers studying at the CSP enrolled for the elective classes offered by the NEV, made up as follows: 45 officers from the Military Police of the State of Sao Paulo (41 majors and 4 lieutenant-colonels); 2 officers from the Military Police of the State of Piauí (2 majors); 2 officers from the Military Police of the State of Tocantins (2 colonels); and 1 officer from the Federal District (1 major). The participation of police officers from outside the State of São Paulo is due to the fact that some states do not have the equivalent of the CSP to train their police officers, for this reason some come to São Paulo to attend it. In Tocantins, for example, even if the CSP course is not required for career advancement, it is mandatory for those who wish to occupy the post of General Police Commander.

The description of the lessons taught, and the students' assessment of the course will be presented in the next report. The course program is attached.

B. CRIMINOLOGY DEPARTMENT OF SHEFFIELD HALLAM UNIVERSITY (UK)

We were asked by the Helena Kennedy Center for Human Rights and Social Justice at Sheffield Hallam University (November 19, 2011) to partner with the center to develop training programs for the police, specifically in the areas of legitimacy and human rights, as well as to undertake joint research on democracy, social justice and police forces. Throughout the period covered by this report, talks have been taking place to establish common areas where we can contribute and agree the first deliverables. The following Helena Kennedy Centre staff are involved in the discussions: Luciano Botiini Filho, Craig Paterson and Sunita Toor, while Marcos Alvarez, Viviane

Cubas and Renato Alves represent the NEV/USP. Meetings were held on November 25, 2021, and February 25, 2022.

2A.6. NEXT STEPS

The following activities are planned for the next period:

- 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

- 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 and start co-authoring articles

- The partnership with Universities and police forces for research, education and dissemination activities

2B. JUDICIARY

2B.1. PROJECT SUMMARY

The research work focuses on the legitimacy of the judiciary based on perceptions of judges and on the contact established between magistrates and the population. Following the core discussions of the CEDIP/FAPESP project, it is possible to understand the ways in which judges' perception regarding their legitimacy is fundamental for the legitimacy of the institution. The study adopts a qualitative methodology, with the aim of understanding the ways in which judges perceive and construct their authority and legitimacy, considering the importance of direct contact established with the population.

The first stage of the research study encompassed qualitative interviews with judges who deal with different areas of law, and worked towards accessing the notion of judicial authority, considering opinions on the judiciary's internal relations and on the direct contact established with the population. The second stage of the research work involved carrying out an examination of the interactions established among actors who participate in custody hearings, which in turn enabled the deepening of the analysis about the construction of judges' authority, based on their visions and on their interactions with other actors in the law practice.

The third stage of the ongoing research work deepens the discussion about the relations of authority that are internal to the judiciary branch, considering the importance of different audiences (public, peers, superiors) for the construction of judges' legitimacy. We sought to explore the extent to which the exercise of judicial authority is also related to expectations from peers, especially from superiors, and the possible consequences arising from the unfulfillment of these expectations. The investigation involves the mapping and the analysis of the hierarchical structure and of the judiciary's control procedures, particularly in the State of São Paulo, and the undertaking of case studies with judges that have been represented in the instances of internal control of the Judiciary Branch.

2B.2. PREVIOUS PROJECT SUMMARY

According to the previous proposal, the activities being carried out included: a) finalizing the article about the issue of contact in custody hearings; b) finalizing the analysis of the "Justice" part of the survey conducted with the population and elaborating an article for submission to a scientific journal and; c) participating in scientific conferences (20th Brazilian Sociology

Conference; 5th Meeting on Empirical Legal Research; 45th ANPOCS Annual Meeting); d) deepening the reflection on the theme of judges' self-legitimacy, internal control and independence, presented at the 4th ISA Forum of sociology with the paper entitled "*Controle interno do Poder judiciário, legitimidade e autolegitimidade*" ("Internal control of the Judiciary Branch, legitimacy and self-legitimacy"). This proposal aims at resuming the analyses of interviews held with judges in the first phase of the research study on the judiciary axis, and deepening this reflection based on the analysis of data from the Inspector General's Offices of the Court of Justice of São Paulo – TJSP and of the National Council of Justice relating to complaints and investigative procedures against magistrates, as well as gaining a better understanding of the flow of reception and referral of these cases.

2B.3. SUMMARY OF RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

In the CEPID-NEV 2021-2022 report, we committed ourselves to finalizing the article about the issue of contact in custody hearings and elaborating an article for submission to an international scientific journal. We were able to advance on this proposal and presented an initial version of the article at an internal seminar of the NEV and at the 8th INEAC-UFF International Seminar. After the presentations, we incorporated suggestions from peers and the article was accepted and published in *Punishment and Society* (one of the field's most prestigious journals) this year. (Gisi et al, 2022).

We participated in all scientific conferences listed in the previous CEPID Report, wherein the researchers Giane Silvestre, Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus and Thais Lemos Duarte received honorable mention from the Human Rights Prize for papers submitted at the 45th ANPOCS Annual Meeting[3] in October 2021. The prize-winning text was submitted to the Brazilian Social Sciences Magazine and received two evaluation reviews with requests for editing changes, all of which were made accordingly, and the article was resubmitted. We are now waiting for the evaluation result, and have every expectation that it is accepted and published in 2022.

The same thing occurred regarding the paper *"A extensão e os limites da desconfiança entre o Judiciário e a Polícia: um balanço da literatura"* ("The extent and the limits of mistrust among the Judiciary and the Police: an overall assessment of the literature"), written by researchers Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus and Fernanda Cruz. The text was presented at the 20th Brazilian

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[3] Available at: http://www.anpocs.com/index.php/concurso-premio-em-direitos-humanos/2593-edital-2021-premio-em-direitos-humanos. Accessed on 28 April 2022.

Sociology Conference, at the Comitê de Pesquisa CP24 - Sociologia da violência (CP24 Research Committee – The Sociology of Violence), in July 2021. After receiving criticism and comments, the authors made editing changes accordingly and presented it for discussion at an Internal Seminar attended by researchers from NEV-USP. Next, the text was submitted to the *Revista de Estudos de Conflito e Controle Social - Dilemas*. The article was accepted for publication this year. (Jesus and Cruz, work undergoing final editing)

In its turn, the paper titled "*Revisão crítica de uma sociologia política do judiciário: Mãos Limpas e Lava Jato*" ("Critical revision of a political sociology of the Judiciary: Mani Puliti and Lava Jato"), by researcher Amanda Evelyn and coauthored by Fernando Fontainha (UERJ) and Luiza Meira Bastos, presented at the 5th Meeting on Empirical Legal Research. Evelyn also presented the work "*Como um processo judicial pode ser politizado? Os incidentes político-jurídicos da operação Lava Jato*" ("How Can a Judicial Procedure Be Politicized? The political-juridical incidents of the Lava Jato operation") at the 45th ANPOCS Annual Meeting. A modified version of this work will be presented at the *Law and Society* annual meeting in July 2022, which will also be submitted to a (preferably international) journal, once the criticism and comments received are incorporated.

We also participated in the 7th National Meeting on Legal Anthropology (ENADIR), held in August 2021. We presented the paper "*Refletindo sobre o trabalho de campo no Judiciário: quando a realização da pesquisa se torna um dado*" ("Reflecting on the Judiciary's field work: when the execution of a research study becomes a piece of data") at the *GT16 – Práticas e representações acionadas em audiências e atos judiciais no sistema de justiça*. (WG 16 - Actionable practices and complaints in hearings and judicial acts in the justice system). After receiving criticism and comments, we edited the text and elaborated an article that was submitted to the *Revista Latinoamericana de Metodología de Las Ciencias Sociales*. The article was accepted, and its publication is scheduled for June 2022 (Cruz et al., work undergoing final editing).

We also participated in the coordination of Work Groups in Scientific Conferences. At the 5th Meeting on Empirical Legal Research, held in November 2021, researcher Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus, in partnership with professor Pedro Heitor (UFF), coordinated the *GT 1 - Sociologia Política do Direito – Agentes e Práticas* (WG 1 – Political Sociology of Law – Agents and Practices). At the 7th ENADIR, held in August 2021, researcher Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus coordinated, together with researcher Ana Luiza Bandeira, the *GT23 - Violência policial e o sistema de justiça criminal* (WG 23 - Police Violence and the criminal justice system). In September 2021, NEV researchers Mariana Chies Santos and Bruna Gisi coordinated the GT14 - Instituições de privação de liberdade: debates contemporâneos (WG 14 – Institutions of deprivation of liberty: contemporary debates), at the 12th International Conference on Criminal Sciences, held at PUC-

RS. In October 2021, Bruna Gisi and Juliana Vinuto coordinated the SPG 21 - Instituições de privação de liberdade: punição e controle social (SPG 21 – Institutions of deprivation of liberty: punishment and social control), at the 45th ANPOCS Annual Meeting.

With regard to the further development of the reflection on the thematic of self-legitimacy, internal control and independence of judges, we advanced our knowledge of some important points: (i) we carried out interviews with a judicial inspector of the Court of Justice of São Paulo (TJSP) and with a judicial inspector of the National Justice Council (CNJ), (ii) collected official data from the TJSP and the CNJ, (iii) of the national bibliography on the Judiciary's internal controls, (iv) resumed the interviews with judges carried out during the first phase of interviews to analyze aspects relating to internal control.

At this stage, gaining access to official data has been one of the research work's greatest challenges. The data available on digital platforms of both bodies are not clear as to classifications and categories used in the systematization of information. In addition, the data provided presents significant fluctuations according to the year it refers to, and comparability between data from the CNJ and from the TJSP is simply not possible. The conversations held between the research team and the judicial inspectors from both institutions sought to elucidate these issues, allowing greater comprehension of the internal processing flow of complaints received, most frequent cases, procedures, types of punishment, etc. The interviews were carried out remotely, via video conference platforms (Google Meet and Teams), and recorded with prior consent from the judges. These recordings were transcribed and will aid us in constructing the workflow of these Judicial Inspector General's Offices and in broadening our understanding of other points discussed in the literature on internal control of the Brazilian Judiciary.

Within the ambit of the TJSP, one of the interviewees recommended we request the data directly from the Secretariat of the Magistrature (SEMA), which was done via e-mail. SEMA provided us with some data, but nonetheless we had a number of questions as to a few pieces of the data, and hence we requested explanations so as to adequately understand, interpret and describe them in our research study.

Finally, we are finalizing the article on the analyses of the data acquired by means of a population survey – the Justice "block" –, to be submitted to an academic (and preferably international) journal in the second semester of 2022. The text puts forward some reflections on the experiences of the population vis-à-vis situations of contact with the judiciary and their attitude regarding the justice system.

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

As detailed, within the period contemplated by this repost, we dedicated ourselves to developing a third research stage with an in-depth analysis of the connection between the Judiciary's internal relations of authority and judges' construction of self-legitimacy. The importance of internal relations of state-owned institutions for the exercise of authority in the contact with the population has already been emphasized by Bottoms and Tankebe (2012), as they formulated the notion of self-legitimacy. If legitimacy is important for guaranteeing democratic control over public order, for the authors, it does not suffice to investigate the population's attitudes. It would also be necessary to look at how organizations and those responsible for enacting the laws regard their own authority. In research studies about police organizations, Tankebe (2010; 2011) had previously demonstrated that the degree of self-confidence of police officers correlates with their level of commitment towards the organization. However, this correlation is mediated by the treatment and the quality of organizational relations – among peers and with superiors: the perception of internal procedural justice affects the commitment to external procedural justice, in the contact with the population. The relationship between police officers' self-legitimacy and the internal dynamics of organizations and the relationship between internal organizational justice and the modus operandi of police officers was also analyzed by other authors (Bradford & Quinton, 2014; Myhill and Bradford, 2013; Bradford et al, 2013; Haas et al, 2015; Van Crean, 2016, Wolfe and Piquero, 2011).

We initiated our research on the self-legitimacy of judges in the city of São Paulo analyzing the perceptions of these actors on their authority in the relation to the judiciary and to the general population. Thus, already in the first stage of the research study we sought to contemplate the two central dimensions for the construction of judicial legitimacy: the direct contact with the population through the observation of the exercise of authority in the interactions between actors of the justice system and the population during custody hearings. During this stage, we were able not only to qualitatively explore what takes place during the direct contact between judges and citizens, but also to reflect on the impacts of the punitive context in the process of construction of legitimacy. In the third stage, our proposal is to deepen the central second axis for the construction of judicial legitimacy, based on the investigation of the internal authority relations of the judiciary.

In order to discuss the judiciary's internal authority relations, we dedicated ourselves to investigating the forms of internal control of the Judiciary Branch, particularly in the case of the

State of São Paulo. Hence, we propose to articulate the discussions around self-legitimacy and organizational justice with the debates on the transparency and accountability of the judiciary in Brazil. Giving continuity to the discussion on the effects of the context of punishment for the construction of legitimacy, we will also analyze to what extent the forms of external control vary depending on the field of action, and if there are particularities relating to the criminal field.

With the aim of investigating the importance of internal controls of the Judiciary Branch for the self-legitimacy of judges, we searched for references on the instances of control of the actions of magistrates in the literature. Even though variegated themes and methods can be found, this literature provides evidence of the need for control of the Judiciary Branch which, with the enactment of the 1988 Constitution, became a branch with greater relevance (Vianna et al., 1999). In this sense, the most successful attempt was the approval of Constitutional Amendment No. 45 of 2005, known as the reform of the Judiciary, which in turn gave rise to the National Justice Council.

Engelmann and Vieira (2019) highlight that the reform of the Judiciary in Brazil had among its aims the creation of control mechanisms, seeing that the 1988 Constitution guaranteed ample independence to this branch, without mechanisms of transparency or accountability. According to the authors, this in itself would have accentuated the institutional insulation of the Judiciary, delayed its endeavors to reform and worsened the performance standards of the courts, resulting in their dilatoriness and, in turn, subverting the institutional autonomy, rendering the courts more susceptible to corporate interests. The CNJ should, therefore, deal with these demands, establishing clearer criteria for the performance of the Courts, for punishment and for the promotion of magistrates, service providers of the judicial registries and of the courts in general. The Council must also guarantee the autonomy of the magistrates and ensure/oversee compliance with the Statute of the Magistrature (Tomio, 2013).

However, an important underlying question must be addressed: how to reconcile the independence of the Judiciary Branch, which manifests itself through its administrative and decision-making autonomy, with the control of its activities and members (Tomio, Filho, 2013)? This issue is directly related to the discussion on the self-legitimacy of judicial authorities insofar as judges' claims for legitimacy necessarily appertain to reflections on autonomy.

The first obstacle for the advancement of research on the Judiciary Branch was the compilation of data. In the first instance, procedures against magistrates are confidential, and information relating to them are usually made available only after proceedings are closed, and are not always disclosed from official sources (Vieira, 2019). Both the Inspector General's Office of the Court of

Justice of São Paulo (TJSP) and the Inspector General's Office of the National Council of Justice (CNJ) provide data on proceedings against magistrates, but only in part, as there is no continuity over the years. In the case of the CNJ, data is presented on a national scale, which precludes local analyses. Hence, we are pursuing a strategy of holding conversations with judges practicing in both institutions to understand the lacunae in the data and also the flow of corrective procedures. We elaborated an initial set of guiding questions, based on issues that arose from the analyses of the data from the Inspector General's Offices, available on their digital platforms. We also went back to examining issues relating to the participation of the magistrate interviewed at the Inspector General's Office and the way they joined the institution, following the model of the first phase of interviews of CEPID. At the CNJ, a second conversation was held with the same judge to elucidate other issues that arose as the research unfolded. Based on these conversations, we describe below the selection process of the judges for the Inspector General's Office, their daily routine, the internal control flow and the dialogue between the TJSP and the CNJ.

INTERNAL CONTROLS AT THE TJSP

SELECTION CRITERIA FOR THE INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE AT THE TJSP

At the TJSP, judges are invited/convened by the Inspector General, who has a group of advisory judges. The position of advisory judge is open to free appointment by the appellate judge, and thus there are no objective, transparent and public selection criteria in place. Even so, the nominees for the position are subjected to examination and approval by the Superior Council of Magistrature, and subsequently by the Special Body (*Órgão Especial*), composed of twenty-five appellate judges, including the twelve judges who have presided for a considerable length of time and twelve elected ones. According to the interviewee, it is necessary that the nominees have a "clean record", that is, that they have never responded to a complaint nor have been involved in an administrative proceeding, or that they are not "low-productivity" judges. Despite the absence of standard criteria, the desired profile has "are known to be discrete, hard-working people, concerned for the institution as a whole, and who are committed to their career and to the institution."

SCOPE OF PARTICIPATION OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE DO TJSP

Within the ambit of the TJSP, the interviewed judge assesses that in recent years the agency has performed more the function of guiding and determining, rather than one of administering punishment. The reason behind this is that the agency also has the function of overseeing the work of judges, especially vis-à-vis "their productivity." When judges do not keep up with their workload, the Inspector General's Office first seeks to understand the context, if there are members of staff absent from work, if the judge is facing difficulties or problems, and how these issues can be resolved. In this sense, the Inspector General's Office's role is rather more related to instructing and collaborating than to punishing or reprimanding judges.

THE FLOW OF COMPLAINTS MADE AGAINST MAGISTRATES IN SÃO PAULO:

Based on the information provided in interviews, we elaborated the flow diagram below, with the aim of illustrating the process of disciplinary proceedings as best as possible.

Diagram 2. Flow of complaints made against magistrates in São Paulo
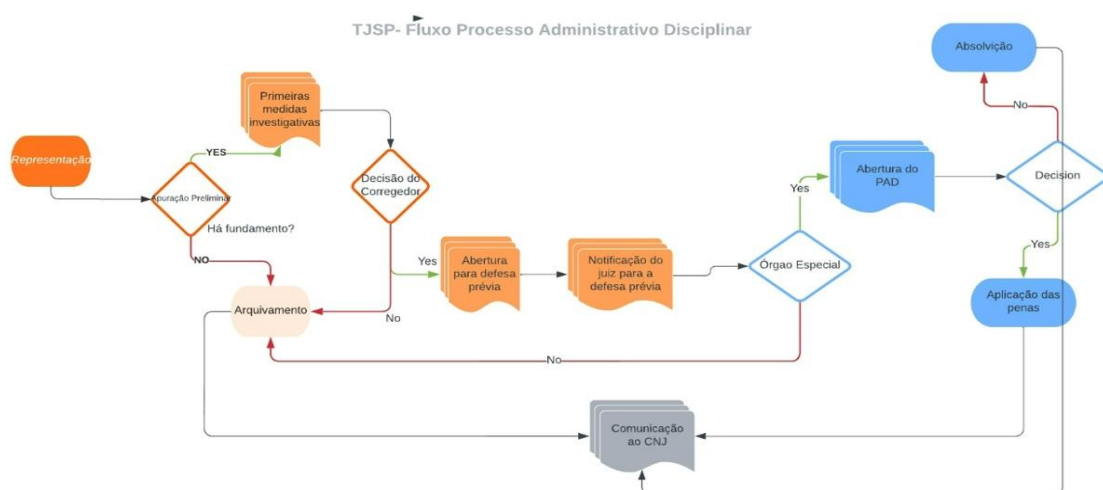
TJSP – Disciplinary Administrative Process Flow

Representação	Complaint
Apuração preliminar	Preliminary determination
Há fundamento?	Are there legal grounds?
Primeiras medidas investigativas	First investigative measures
Arquivamento	Dismissal
Decisão do Corregedor	Inspector General's decision
Abertura para defesa prévia	Preliminary defense
Notificação do juiz para defesa prévia	Notification of judge for preliminary defense
Orgão especial	Special Body
Abertura do PAD	Opening of the Administrative Disciplinary Proceeding (PAD)
Absolvição	Acquittal
Aplicação das penas	Passing of sentences
Comunicação ao CNJ	Communication to the CNJ

Complaints against judges have different origins and means. The Inspector General's Office investigates all of them, yet only a few of them actually develop into a disciplinary proceeding. According to the judge interviewed, "the majority" of complaints filed "have no relevance", or are related to the litigant's dissatisfaction over the judicial decision, as though the claimant views the Inspector General's Office as an appellate instance. Once the complaint is filed, the auxiliary judges conduct a "preliminary determination", which can unfold in an informal manner, to identify the validity/sufficiency of the complaint. If the auxiliary judge finds no grounds for the complaint, the investigated judge is not prosecuted and the complaint is dismissed. (See Flow diagram 2)

If further clarification is required, the investigated judge is notified to offer it within a period of five days. Next, the Judicial Inspector General's decision is taken, where he can request the dismissal of the requestion if he finds that it does not imply in a functional violation related to a public servant, or he can open a procedure, wherein the investigated judge can open a "defense case", which consists in a second opportunity to clarify the complaint. If the complaint reaches this stage, it is likely that an administrative procedure against the investigated judge will be opened.

Hence, the case is taken to the Special Body[4], wherein the cases are tried. The Judicial Inspector General becomes the judge-rapporteur. If the special agency accepts the magistrate's preliminary

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[4] The *Órgão Especial* ("Special Body" in Portuguese) is constituted by twenty-five appellate judges: President, Vice-President and the Judicial Inspector General, as natural members. Among other prerogatives, this collegiate is responsible for prosecuting/presiding over and adjudicating authorities and assigned subjects to the Court of Justice through the Federal Constitution, the Constitution of the State of São Paulo and applicable legislation, with the

defense, the complaint is dismissed and understands an administrative proceeding is not initiated. If the Judicial Inspector General rejects the preliminary defense and interprets that an administrative disciplinary proceeding must be conducted, they'll take their opinion to the Special Body, who will decide on the case. According to the interviewee, the Inspector General's Office can also act "on its own initiative" vis-à-vis a specific issue or situation. Once the Administrative Disciplinary Proceeding (PAD) is open, an appellate judge from the Special Body is randomly selected to report on the background of the case. Evidence is produced, witnesses are heard and a defense is presented. In the end, a sentence is handed down or an acquittal is ordered.

As regards the complaints received by the Inspector General's Office, the interviewee stated that they are mostly "erroneous", that is, they do not have the case profile that demands action from the Inspector General's Office. They are usually cases that are against the content of the rulings. Thus, in addition to filing an appeal, the claimant makes a complaint against the magistrate who ruled against him at the Inspector General's Office. According to the magistrate, this itself indicates a lack of knowledge about the role of the Inspector General's Office.

Other complaints highlighted by the magistrate are those relating to dilatoriness, a "lack of urbanity in the treatment" between the parts, with lawyers or members of the Public Prosecutor's Office and corruption, the latter being more rare and generally unfounded, according to the interviewee. Among the complaints made by members of the actual judicial branch, by peers and by appellate judges, are the non-compliance of superior rulings, the delay in handing down rulings, glaring errors in rulings and cases of discourtesy in dealing with the actual court, as well as complaints relating to a lack of punctuality and of assiduity.

At the TJSP, punishments that are most frequently handed out are warnings and censorship. Both generate reflexes on the magistrate's career, like the impossibility of promotion, for example. They are punishments that are generally administered for magistrates that are being investigated for the first time, deemed low-to-medium severity faults. In the case of medium severity faults, compulsory relocation can be imposed, that is, the transference of the judge to another judicial district. For high severity faults, or in the case of magistrates that are recidivist in medium-to-high severity faults, punishments consist of unavailability and compulsory retirement.

Communication with the CNJ occurs in two instances. According to Resolution 135, all procedures by the state Inspector General's Offices must be "reviewed" by the CNJ, and therefore the

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exemption of the competence of the fractional jurisdicional court. Available at the website: https://www.tjsp.jus.br/OrgaoEspecial/OrgaoEspecial/Apresentacao.

development of all complaints procedures, irrespective of the result, are communicated to the CNJ[5]. In addition, when the procedure is concluded at the TJSP, there is nothing else the judge can do in the Court, in other words, there is no possible recourse. However, the judge can send his case to the National Council of Justice, the Court's revisional instance, which has the power to review the decision and acquit the magistrate. That is why, in conducting the research, it was also fundamental to comprehend the way the CNJ's Inspector General's Office works, as well its relation with the inspector general's offices of the states, the flow of complaints being investigated and the systematization and production of data, which we achieved through two conversations with an auxiliary judge from the CNJ's Inspector General's Office.

SELECTION CRITERIA FOR THE CNJ'S CORREGEDORIA

Judges are selected by appointment every two years, according to the term of office of the Inspector General's Office presidency. In the current term, the elected justice opted for bringing in judges that were already in contact with the subject, and hence the team is composed of judges that were already in the Inspector General's Office and understand the way it functions, and of judges with whom the elected justice had already had contact. The justification for this form of selection is that, given the complexity of the themes, the position requires absolute loyalty and complete confidentiality of information.

SCOPE OF ACTION OF THE CNJ'S INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

In addition to daily correctional activity, the CNJ's Inspector General's Office also monitors the disciplinary procedures from the other Inspector General's Offices, all of which have 140 days to rule on administrative procedures and must meet speed targets. The office is divided into different teams, namely: the Institutional team, responsible for the development of a number of projects, for the relationship with the courts and for making payments that were not previously foreseen; the Project team; the Disciplinary team, which deals with the procedures that will hold the magistrates accountable for functional faults; the Resolution 135 team, responsible for the review of all disciplinary procedures from the Court of Justice's Inspector General's Offices; the Public Servants team, with advisory judge, responsible for representations for exceeding

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[5] According to Resolução 135: "The local Inspector General's Offices, in cases of first instance magistrates, and the presidents of the Courts, in the case of second degree magistrates, will communicate the National Inspector General's Office, within a period of fifteen days from the decision, the dismissal of previous investigation proceedings against magistrates." Available at: https://atos.cnj.jus.br/atos/detalhar/95

deadlines[6]; Inspections team, coordinated by an appellate judge who visits the courts; and the Extrajudicial Venue team, responsible for controlling the operations of public registries. Besides the judges, the Inspector General's Office also has outsourced staff who work with the CNJ's services and public servants.

THE FLOW OF COMPLAINTS AGAINST MAGISTRATES AT THE CNJ:

Based on the information provided in interviews, we elaborated the flow diagram below, with the aim of illustrating the process of disciplinary proceedings as best as possible.

Diagram 3. The flow of complaints against magistrates at the CNJ
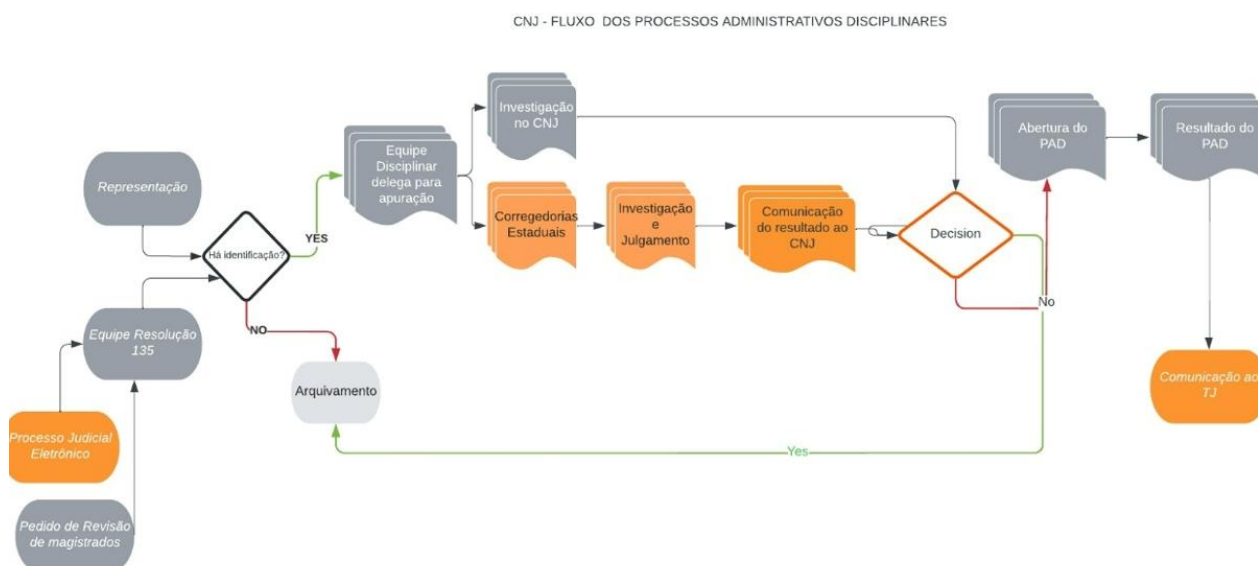
Representação	Complaint
Equipe Resolução 135	Resolution 135 team
Processo Judicial eletrônico	Electronic Judicial Process (PJe)
Pedido de revisão de magistrados	Representation
Há indicação?	Are there legal grounds?
Arquivamento	Dismissal
Equipe disciplinar delega para apuração	Disciplinary team delegates for assessment and determination
Investigação no CNJ	Investigation at the CNJ

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[6] This team monitors the productivity of judges, an issue we also aim to explore in greater depth, seeing that it is a piece of data that came up both in interviews with magistrates in the first stage of the research, as in the contact with the Inspector General's Offices.

Corregedorias Estaduais	Inspector General's Offices of the States
Investigação e Julgamento	Investigation and Trial
Comunicação do resultado ao CNJ	Communication of result to the CNJ
Decisão	Decision
Abertura do PAD	Opening of the Administrative Disciplinary Proceeding (PAD)
Resultado do PAD	Result of the Administrative Disciplinary Proceeding (PAD)
Comunicação ao TJ	Communication to the Court of Justice

Almost all of the complaints derive from electronic processes, which reach the Inspector General's Offices through the Electronic Judicial Process (PJe), and the remainder varies from letters from inmates to anonymous complaints. The procedure adopted at the CNJ consists in evaluating the complaint to verify its adequacy, and the identification of the individual making the complaint is one of the prerequisites for the procedure to follow its course. According to the interviewee, the current Inspector General's Office adopted a system for encouraging and supporting local Judicial Inspector General's Offices, delegating great part of assessments and determinations to the courts of origin of the investigated magistrate, and in these cases the determination is delegated to the Inspector General's Offices of the States, but the results are submitted to the CNJ. As regards the nature of complaints, the interviewee states that the majority of them relate to exceeding deadlines and to the content of certain judicial decisions that are unfavorable to the claimant. Concerning the cases for review requested by the magistrate, the interviewee states that the disciplinary team evaluates the procedure and establishes the right to adversarial proceedings. Next, the procedure is submitted to 15 advisors who evaluate the procedures.

As regards the availability of the data, the judge explained that the system the PJECOR – National Inspector General's Office – is in the implementation phase, whereby all systems from the Courts of Justice's Inspectors' Offices will be unified, creating a single system for national complaints, making it possible to control all disciplinary procedures across the country. Though there is still some resistance from courts, the judge estimates that soon it will be possible to follow the prosecution of all cases in real time, as is already occurring in other sectors of the CNJ.

2B.5. NEXT STEPS

We aim to give continuity to the analyses of the data from the Inspector General's Offices of the TJSP and CNJ, to refine the bibliography review on the theme of control of the Judiciary Branch, the independence of the judges and self-legitimacy, with the possibility of conducting a case study

that can illustrate the extent to which the relation between the magistrates and control offices affects the authority of judges and impact on their legitimacy.

Besides the theme of internal control, we also intend to analyze the theme that emerged in the first phase of the research and which was resumed in the investigation about the Inspector General's Offices, which concerns the productivity of judges. This issue has been an object of analysis for the preparation of a scientific article to be submitted to an academic journal, whose contents deal with the perception of magistrates on the demand for efficiency in numbers. The contact with the Inspector General's Offices looked back at this issue, mainly because these are the agencies responsible for monitoring judicial productivity. In this sense, we had the opportunity to access the perspective of those on the other side, performing the function of actually demanding efficiency, which makes this an important theme for analysis.

The analyses of these materials will also substantiate the proposals for two works that will be sent to the ANPOCS 47th Annual Meeting, namely one for o *ST41: Controles Democráticos: instituições, atores e processos* (TS [Thematic Seminar] 41: Democratic controls: institutions, actors and processes), and the other for *ST49: Instituições judiciais, atores e práticas: mobilizações, estratégias e sentidos em torno do direito* (TS 49: Judicial institutions, actors and practices: mobilizations, strategies and meanings surrounding the law).

Another step of the research will be the deepening of the analyses of the data from the survey conducted with the population, which presents their perceptions vis-à-vis the Judiciary Branch. This activity will be carried out together with the research team of the Audience Legitimacy.

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 towards authorities and the legal system, especially in regard to 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 regarding the abusive use of force, as well as the influence of urban violence on the legitimacy of authorities and laws. Besides that, the SPLSS explores specific issues regarding the interaction between parents/caregivers and teachers and adolescents' behaviors and attitudes towards the law.

The SPLSS has two different methods of data collection. The main instrument is a quantitative survey with 800 adolescents living in São Paulo. This survey has a longitudinal nature, covering the four-year period from 2016 to 2019 when the participants were 11 to 14 years old. So far, this dataset made it possible to carry out 15 different analyses and publications in academic journals. The second method was developed later and it is linked to a post-doctoral research project. It is a qualitative approach through which the research seeks to understand the perceptions of court-involved youth in the open environment.

3.2. Summary of previous project

In the 1970s a new field of inquiry was born: legal socialization, which intended to explore the way people develop their values, attitudes, and behavior toward the law. After more than 50 years, the legal socialization scholarship developed multidisciplinary research largely focused on the cognitive developmental and authority relations to understand the role of law in society.

Using a variety of research methodologies (e.g., survey research, experimental design, and qualitative studies), the scholars highlight the ways in which the law can be an agent of socialization and how this process unfolds over the course of one's life. Every day, people are embedded within rule systems and develop relationships with different authority figures (legal and non-legal) that inform people about the socio-legal order. So, all these experiences shape legal development and orientate people's attitudes and behaviors.

Contemporary studies have proposed new directions for the legal socialization field of study. As it is a field of inquiry under development, some aspects are still to be developed. For example, influence of individual characteristics, such as, emotional aspects, like experiences of guilt informing attitudes toward law related behaviors (Cole et al., 2021)[7]. Other inner motivational forces affecting legal socialization are to be found, and scholars have recently considered the role of feelings of autonomy and the interpersonal dependence in this process (Van Petegem et al., 2021)[8]. Moreover, another legal socialization issue which is undeveloped is the "ubiquitous" character of this socialization process, given the assumption that in families and in school individuals also internalize values concerning their obligation to obey, comply and cooperate with legal authorities (Thomas et. al, 2021)[9].

Besides that, policing has become a critical area of legal socialization research, especially the implications of youth-police relations. The procedural justice theory shows that fair interactions with legal authorities promote higher perceptions of the police as legitimate. However, when the police officers are violent and overstep the boundaries of their rightful authority, police legitimacy decreases over time (Piccirillo et al, 2021)[10].

In Brazil, this literature is recent and the NEV has been a pioneer in discussing these topics through a longitudinal study and articulating with sociological studies on police and youth produced in the country for a long time. In the previous report, we highlighted the team's publications and initial dissemination efforts. The SPLSS team published two papers in the special issue of the "Journal of Social Issues". The papers contribute to the field unfolding of new perspectives by analyzing the peculiarities of the legal socialization process in contexts with high levels of inequality and violence, different from most studies in the Global North.

Another highlight of the previous report was related to dissemination activities. The main product in this area was the "Report for Schools", an effort to present the results of the research beyond traditional academic channels. The final product was an attractive report, written in clear and

[7] Cole, L., Kelley, D., Hennigan, P., Rebellon, C., Van Gundy, K. & Cohn, E. (2021) Emotion: The forgotten component of legal socialization. Journal of Social Issues.

[8] Van Petegem, S., Trinkner, R., van der Kaap-Deeder, J., Antonietti, J. & Vansteenkiste, M. (2021) Police procedural justice and adolescents' internalization of the law: Integrating self-determination theory into legal socialization research. Journal of Social Issues.

[9] Thomas, K., Theodoro, R. & Komatsu, A. (2021) Socializing justice: The interface of just world beliefs and legal socialization. Journal of Social Issues.

[10] Piccirillo, D., García-Sánchez, E., Chies-Santos, M. & Gomes, A. (2021) The role of police contact and neighborhood experiences on legal socialization: Longitudinal evidence from adolescents in Brazil. Journal of Social Issues.

objective language, which was appropriate to be discussed within schools and other agents in the state and municipal departments of Education.

The previous report also showed the team's efforts to keep in line with the pandemic situation and its effects on adolescents. The "Education and Pandemic Research" was an online survey targeting teachers from public and private schools using the "snowball" methodology. The objective was to identify the main concerns and challenges faced during the quarantine, especially regarding the attendance of students in online classes and the difficulties related to social isolation. The team promoted two live streams in order to disseminate the research results.

Finally, the 8th Report highlighted the team's effort to maintain a qualitative approach to our topics. This segment of SPLSS research was elaborated to deepen previous findings which have shown a significant difference between girls' and boys' attitudes towards the police (Trinkner, et al., 2020)[11]. Moreover, this activity is associated with a project for a Master's degree in Sociology. The research aims to better understand the situations of police stops, stimulating adolescents to narrate their experiences, how they happened, and their consequences. At the time, an online qualitative questionnaire was under development.

3.3. SUMMARY OF RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

From July 2021 to June 2022, the SPLSS research team focused on producing new analyses with the survey data and engaging in more dissemination activities in order to show our findings to the general population.

Moreover, the research was also developed in two graduate research projects: a Master's thesis still under development and a Ph.D. dissertation that is currently in its final stages. As for the Master's research, the main effort during this period was to re-contact a sub-sample of the participants from the SPLSS survey, in order to gather qualitative data. This sub-group was composed of adolescents that participated in all four waves of the SPLSS, reported at least one direct contact with the police throughout the years, and provided valid email addresses (n=153).

An invitation to participate in this study was sent to the email addresses of the adolescents' parents, to obtain parental consent. Those adolescents with parental approval answered an online form, via Google Forms (n=26). The form had open questions and aimed at capturing

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[11] Trinkner, R., Rodrigues, H., Piccirillo, D., Gifford, F. E., & Gomes, A. M. M. (2020). Legal socialisation in Brazil: examining the generalisability of the procedural justice model. *International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice*, *44*(1-2), 7-27.

adolescents' perceptions about the police institution, their evaluations of stop-and-frisk practices, their own experiences with the police, and their views on gender patterns and expectations. Participants answered the online form between September 2021 and December 2021.

After this first re-approach with the participants, those who demonstrated interest in participating in an online interview were invited to do so (n=15). Another email was sent to the parents informing them about this second phase as well as WhatsApp messages to those who provided cellphone numbers. This turned out to be the best approach to reaching both parents and adolescents. However, despite all the efforts, the team were not satisfied with the number of interviews, especially since most of the interviewees reported not having direct contact with the police. Therefore, the adolescents who reported a police stop on the online form were re-contacted. This new approach led to three more interviews, resulting in nine in-depth interviews. Interviews were conducted between December 2021 and February 2022, through *Google meets*. All interviews were video-recorded and later transcribed, with exception of one due to technical issues. Currently, these interviews are under analysis through the MAXQDA software, and the results will be presented at the ASA Conference in August 2022. The thesis is expected to be concluded by the end of 2022.

The data collected by the SPLSS survey will also subsidize a Ph.D. dissertation in sociology, to be defended in the second semester of 2022. The study aims to understand how punishment techniques employed by parents impact children's view on the legitimacy of family authority.

Using the Multiple Correspondence Analysis method and the data from the first wave (2016, N=800), the research identified three models of family authority: i) families that use various forms of violence (violent group); ii) families that apply moderate non-physical punishment (mild punisher); iii) families that do not apply any form of consequence (no consequences group). Regarding family configuration, the *number of siblings* was the variable most associated with those three groups. There is a greater concentration of participants without siblings in the *no consequences group*, a greater concentration of families with a greater number of children in the *violent group.* Less privileged families tend to resort more to violent practices in the exercise of power, while the most privileged families are those in which parents practically do not apply any consequences when their children break a rule.

These groups were confirmed by latent class analysis (LCA) for the data from the other SPLSS waves (2017 - 2019, N= 653). Second, Hierarchical Linear Model (HLM) was used to identify which main factors explained changes in parental legitimacy levels over the years. A complementary HLM was run to verify the influence of those classes on adolescents' trust in parental procedural

fairness. Results from HLM show that each year the average levels of parental legitimacy scores are lower. Surprisingly, individuals from the "violent" and "mild-punishment" groups have higher levels of legitimacy than individuals from the "no-consequences" group.

Results show that parents who do not apply consequences to their children when they break the rules may also not be recognized as legitimate authorities. In this case, authority may appear indifferent. Its lack of legitimacy is affected not by the way it exercises power, but by the disguise of power, making the children feel not nurtured.

Additionally, the team is participating in the fourth wave of the International Self Report Delinquency Study (ISRD4). The study will collect data from 1800 adolescents from two cities from the interior of the state of São Paulo. Currently, ISRD4 is at the stage of standardizing the methodological protocol among participating countries. Data collection will take place in the second half of 2022. Preliminary results are expected in early 2023.

3.4. SUMMARY OF MAIN RESULTS AND CHALLENGES IN THE PERIOD

During the period of the current CEPID Report, one paper drawing qualitative data from SPLSS has been published in a peer-reviewed journal and two other papers have been accepted for publication. Other three papers were submitted, and two participations in international congresses took place. In this item, we summarize the main findings of the period by paper.

RESULTS PUBLISHED/ACCEPTED IN PEER-REVIEWED JOURNALS

In the paper "Adolescentes a Quem Se Atribui a Prática de Ato Infracional: Como as Autoridades do Sistema de Justiça Juvenil Socializam Adolescentes Negros e Pobres de uma Periferia de São Paulo", we aimed at articulating the theoretical field of legal socialization and sociological studies on punishment, based on qualitative research with court-involved youth. From the preliminary analysis of the data collected, it was observed that adolescent offenders already had relationships with the legal authorities (police) before entering the system and, in the custody hearings to decide their cases, do not interact with the actors in the juvenile justice system and have no understanding of what is going on. Therefore, we perceive that legal authorities and institutions are not concerned with using their interactions with juvenile offenders as a moment when they can teach them about the legal world.

In the paper "Quem confia em polícia? As atitudes dos adolescentes frente à autoridade policial" SPLSS survey data is used to show that contact with the police and the quality of this contact is fundamental for how attitudes towards the police develop. This article had two goals: to

characterize the adolescents who trust and do not trust in the police and to identify the factors that contribute to building trust in the police. Through a multilevel ordinal regression analysis, we indicate that adolescents from public schools and with higher vicarious experiences with the police have less trust in the police; on the other hand, when they believe in fair and respectful treatment they are more likely to trust the police. The team then discuss the implications for police practices in dealing with this audience, showing that a change in police action might be the key to improving trust.

The article "Violência como fator socializador na construção da legitimidade da polícia: um estudo com adolescentes de São Paulo, Brasil" investigates how adolescents are socialized to accept or reject police violence and abuse of power, and how these dispositions affect police legitimacy. Direct and indirect effects of experiences of violence and police contact on adolescents' evaluations of police were estimated by Structural Equation Modeling. Results indicate that aggressive and illegal policing, as well as exposure to violence in the neighborhood, erodes confidence in police legitimacy.

RESULTS SUBMITTED IN PEER-REVIEWED JOURNALS

In the paper "Violência escolar e o exercício da autoridade do professor: um estudo com adolescentes de São Paulo", SPLSS data is used to investigate school violence. The analysis focused on the relationship between the experience and the practice of violence among adolescents and their perceptions about the school environment and teachers' authority. Our results showed that school victimization and relational aggression are related and negatively influence the evaluation of the school environment and the legitimacy of teachers. In turn, when teachers exercise their power in the classroom based on values such as respect and impartiality, there is a positive effect on students' perceptions, which might be a key to avoiding conflicts.

In the paper "Educar para a democracia: a importância da socialização legal", Rodrigues and Medina, SPLSS partners, investigate the relationship between adolescents' experiences at home and at school and the development of ideas of legitimacy and democratic values. Using SPLSS data about rule-violating behavior, perception of laws, belief in justice, and legal cynicism, the researchers show that procedural justice is the primary mechanism to generate legitimacy and discuss how socializing children for legitimate obedience might be an instrument for educating for democracy.

In the article "Teoria da Crença no Mundo Justo e Socialização Legal: perspectivas em estudos sobre crianças e adolescentes" an overview of the theory of Belief in a Just World and legal

socialization is presented. The article consists of an analysis of literature on the subject divided into three parts: introduction of legal socialization as a research field that investigates the internalization of social norms and rules, the formation of trust in the authorities and the development of attitudes, and behaviors towards the laws; presentation of studies on the theory of Belief in a Just World, which seek to identify the mechanisms by which individuals develop notions of justice; and discussion on the similarities between the two approaches to understanding how children and adolescents legitimize the authorities and give meaning to compliance with the rules based on their belief of justice.

Finally, in the paper "Socialization through violence: exposure to citizen and police violence and the development of legal legitimacy among adolescents in São Paulo" Thiago Oliveira and colleagues use a longitudinal approach on SPLSS data to examine the influence of exposure to neighborhood and police violence on the legal socialization of adolescents. In a unique context of idiosyncratic and violent policing where the state's ability to control crime is low, the authors discuss the extent to which being frequently exposed to neighborhood crime and violence, relatively forcible police behavior or aggressive and improper forcible police behavior undermine the development of judgments about the legitimacy of the law. Growth curve models are used to estimate developmental trajectories of legitimacy beliefs. Results indicate that exposure to police brutality can damage the process of legal socialization and that adolescents who study at schools where most other students are frequently exposed to neighborhood violence tend to develop more antagonist views about the authority of the law.

RESULTS PRESENTED IN CONGRESS

VIOLENCE AND POLICE BRUTALITY AMONG COURT-INVOLVED YOUTH

In November 2021, Debora Piccirillo and Mariana Chies-Santos presented the paper "Violência e brutalidade policial na adolescência: o caso dos meninos a quem se atribui a prática de ato infracional" at the virtual meeting "Conversatorio Juventudes, ilegalismos y desigualdades", organized by UFSCAR. The paper was a result of a post-doctoral research with court-involved youth, and aimed at discussing the early experiences of police brutality among those adolescents.

The paper discusses the implications of violent interactions between adolescents who are accused of committing an infraction and police officers for the legal socialization process, that is, how unjust experiences with the police can influence the way adolescents understand public institutions, laws, and authorities.

Adolescents reported experiences of physical violence, racist slurs and prejudice, and even death threats committed by police officers on duty. Due to direct and indirect experiences with police violence, adolescents revealed a certain lack of trust in the institution as a whole, emphasizing that each agent ends up acting in a different way and it is necessary to be attentive to the development of the situation to understand the behavior of the police officer and possible implications.

It was possible to notice that the adolescents attribute the violent action of some police officers to the individual traits of the people approached, such as skin color, type of clothing, having or not a tattoo, and the place of residence. In the experience of these boys, the police action is based on certain stereotypes, distinguishing people not by their criminal actions, but by characteristics associated with "the suspect".

MEANINGS AND CONTEXTS OF ADOLESCENTS' LEGAL SOCIALIZATION IN SÃO PAULO

In April 2022, former NEV researcher Herbert Rodrigues presented the paper "Meanings and Contexts of Children's and Adolescents' Legal Socialization in São Paulo, Brazil" at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Sociological Society (MSS), that occurred in Chicago. The presentation focused on whether procedural justice mediated the relationship between young adolescents' direct and vicarious victimization and developing a sense of legitimacy in authority and cynicism towards authority. The findings reveal a partial link between victimization and legal socialization. The overall mediating model was significant in predicting direct and indirect relationships between victimization and fear of crime and the formation of legitimacy and cynicism. These findings broaden the literature on legal socialization and allow for greater generalizability of current Western research to a diverse setting in Brazil.

DISSEMINATION

RELEASE OF THE "REPORT FOR SCHOOL"

As previously reported, the SPLSS team organized a publication aimed at participating schools, displaying some of the survey findings. On August 23, 2021, in an online event, the team launched the publication "Report of the Study of Legal Socialization in São Paulo: the experiences of adolescents and their relations with the authorities". The event was hosted by Renan Theodoro de Oliveira, representing the SPLSS team. Carolina Piai Vieira and Leandro Rodrigues, researchers from the Project Observatory of Human Rights at Schools, and Mayara Gomes, a researcher from

the São Paulo Committee for the Prevention of Homicides during Adolescence (CPPHA), commented on the publication. The event was broadcasted live on YouTube and is available on NEV's website.

INITIATIVES WITH THE SÃO PAULO STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

As part of the efforts to disseminate the findings, the SPLSS team developed a few initiatives with the São Paulo State Department of Education (Seduc). In July 2021, the Department was approached in order to inform them about the Report for Schools and request their assistance in publicizing the event to teachers and school principals. During this meeting, the team was invited to join the Department's dissemination initiative called "Escritório de Evidências". This is an initiative of the Seduc that aims to promote the generation and use of evidence, supporting the decision-making process of school administrators.

The team was invited to participate in a web seminar in September 2021 about the main findings of the SPLSS. We chose to highlight the data about the school, especially about students' relationships with teachers and how to build a better school environment. We focused on victimization experiences and how they relate to students' evaluations of teachers' legitimacy. The event was broadcasted live on Seduc's webpage for teachers in the entire state of São Paulo. As a result of this meeting, the team elaborated another longitudinal analysis, explained in item 5.1.

CONVERSATION WITH THE CASA FOUNDATION (18/11/2021)

In November 2021, the research team was approached by the Center for Socio-Educational Attendance to Adolescents - Foundation (CASA) - in order to present the legal socialization field and the SPLSS main results to the servers and researchers associated with The Corporate University of the CASA Foundation (UNICASA), which is responsible, among other attributions, for promoting the continued education for the institution's employees, carrying out the knowledge management of the CASA Foundation. The goal of this meeting was to introduce a new approach to a team already working with the themes of legal institutions, obedience, and contact between adolescents and authorities. ´

QUALITATIVE RESEARCH RESULTS

Finally, it is worth pointing out that data collection carried out directly with court-involved youth was temporarily suspended due to the serious health crisis in Brazil caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. In addition, the postdoctoral research came to an end, as the researcher is now a professor at a private University in the city of São Paulo. Finally, the contact made with court-involved youth and with technicians was of unique importance, given the new reality it brought to the research.

3.5. NEXT STEPS

For the following year, the SPLSS research team will be focusing on dissemination activities. There are two initiatives under development. The first one is a publication aimed at the general audience about race and the police. The general idea is to produce a publication discussing the main findings from the SPLSS and, possibly, to invite other research teams to partner in producing a multi-dimensional discussion about the issue of race and policing in São Paulo.

The second dissemination project is with regards to turning public the remaining data from the survey on an online platform to be hosted on NEV's website. The main idea of this initiative is to allow researchers and the general public to go through the SPLSS data. With this, the team expect to generate more interest in the theme and help to engage in new partnerships.

Finally, next year, the team intend 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 will be launched until June 2023 for countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, and papers in English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish will be accepted. The issue will be released by January-April 2024.

EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

The Legal Socialization team took part in the course "Human Rights Education for the Promotion of Gender Equality and the Prevention of Violence in the School Environment" promoted by PODHE within the scope of the USP Escola program, held in January 2022. The course aimed to dialogue with teachers in the public school system on how human rights education in schools can contribute to promoting the fundamental right to gender equality, and to the prevention of various forms of violence against children and young people.

Seeking to dialogue with the course proposal, the team highlighted the SPLSS data that helps to understand some gender differences during adolescence, such as leisure activities and the rules imposed by parents on boys and girls. The discussion sought to demonstrate how gender expectations are produced on a daily basis, be it during games to everyday fears and concerns. It also looked at how gender expectations may shape experiences of punishment, as well as experiences of violence and contact with police institutions. The public was encouraged to participate, reporting both their own childhood experiences and bringing up issues seen in the classroom with their students.

3.6. PARTNERSHIPS

INTERNATIONAL SELF-REPORT DELINQUENCY STUDY

The team takes part in the fourth wave of the *International Self Report Delinquency Study* (ISRD4), a collaborative study involving 54 countries from all continents. The ISRD is the largest cross-cultural study on victimization and delinquency during adolescence. The activities developed so far will be presented in the pre-arranged thematic panel *"ISRD Panel 3: Challenges in Conducting International Collaborative Research: Experiences with the ISRD Project"* at the 22nd Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology in Malaga (Eurocrim 2022). Data collection will begin in the coming weeks, and partial analysis is expected to be performed by the beginning of next year.

3.7. OTHER INFORMATION

ACTIVITIES OF ALL THE RESEARCHERS ON ALL FRONTS, EVEN IF NOT COMPLETELY RELATED TO THE SUBJECT OF THE SURVEY

André Vilela Komatsu: During the period covered by this 9th report, SPLSS researcher André Vilela Komatsu contributed to the debate about child and adolescent development in risky adverse contexts, by publishing two chapters on this topic. He served as co-supervisor for a master's dissertation on intimate partner violence. He also contributed to the debate about the fear of crime among São Paulo's inhabitants, and its effect on individual behavior changes, by participating in interviews for "Jornal da USP", "BBC" and "Estadão". He was also a member of the panel on fear of crime at the Eurocrim 2022 congress.

Debora Piccirillo: During the period covered by this 9th report, SPLSS researcher Debora Piccirillo contributed to the debate about gender violence and domestic violence, by writing a journal article for the "Monitor da Violência'' initiative, discussing protective measures and data about femicides in Brazil. She was also invited for an interview on TV Senado, discussing the 15th anniversary of Maria da Penha Law.

Mariana Chies-Santos: During the period covered by this 9th report, SPLSS researcher Mariana Chies-Santos contributed to the debate about the juvenile justice system and court-involved youth, by publishing a book about juvenile justice in Brazil.

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 based on complaints relating to the public administration's non-compliance to the law. At the same time, the control such groups exert 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 been putting in the agenda the organized crime's dispute over the legitimacy of their authority vis-à-vis public authorities. In short, the aim is to establish relationships between urban spaces, illegal markets, public policies, institutions of the criminal justice system and the perception on territory, law, order and its institutional dimensions.

4.2. SUMMARY OF THE PREVIOUS PROPOSAL

In the analyses related to international drug trafficking and the organized crime, based on the empirical results, the aim was to deepen the impact of organized crime on the persistence of the Latin-American democracies, with an emphasis on the Brazilian case. This phase aimed at focusing on three dimensions: 1) presence of organized crime in neighborhoods and districts, especially those forming the so-called peripheries of metropolitan regions, reconfiguring social relations and interactions, relationships between civilians and authorities, local conditions of social life, and local urban mobility; in other words, new forms of crime and urban governance. 2) 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 bases of democracy and the legitimacy of justice and security institutions.

Regarding the project developed together with Queen's University, final adjustments must be made to the questionnaires that will be circulated at the tripartite border zone between Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay, and in Ireland. And, if the limitations imposed by the COVID-19

pandemics are overcome, the planned activities of interchange between teams for the development of comparative analyses based on the information compiled in the survey and in the interviews will be carried out.

The following activities will take place:

a) gathering and systematizing documents of interest for the project, as well as press material;

b) identifying and analyzing theoretical and methodological literature relevant to the theme of organized crime;

c) elaboration of a table describing national and international groups (especially Latin American ones) which undertake activities in prisons as well as in drug trafficking and other illicit markets;

d) deepening the analysis of the role of the state, its institutions, actors and legislative framework as essential elements in the dynamics of organized crime groups' operation;

e) amplifying the reflections on the phenomenon of "militias" in Brazil.

4.3. SYNTHESIS OF ACCOMPLISHED ACTIVITIES

1. Continuity of theoretical and methodological reflections on the research's central theme; organization and analysis of documentation.

2. Continuity of research activities with Queen's University of Belfast about the presence of organized crime in border areas. Renewal of cooperation. Conclusion of the questionnaire to be applied in border areas.

3. Internal seminars. The research front has been accomplishing biweekly seminars to discuss themes of interest. The following members of the team have participated: Sérgio Adorno, Fernando Salla, Camila Nunes Dias, Bruno Paes Manso, Giane Silvestre, Sergio Grossi, Gustavo Higa, Gabriel Patriarca, Leonardo Ostronoff. And the following collaborators: Arturo Alvarado (Colégio de México) and Marcos César Alvarez (USP).

4. Interlocution with prison agents. We are developing a cooperation with São Paulo prison officers' union to apply a questionnaire to gather the agents' perceptions on prison issues, organized crime, democracy and human rights. The first version of the questionnaire has already been designed and is being analyzed by the union's technical team (communication advisor and

psychologist). As soon as the questionnaire analysis has been concluded, strategies for applying them will be devised, which should take place in the second semester of 2022.

5. 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 understanding the organized crime dynamics regarding drug exports. The first fieldwork was conducted between 05/09/2022 and 05/27/2022, with interviews with representatives from twelve organizations: in Santos, from the Port Guard, from a maritime agency, and from a union of port security agents; in Paranaguá, from federal policemen representatives of the Special Nucleus of Maritime Police (NEPOM) and the State Commission for the Public Security for Ports, Terminals and Inland Waterways (CESPORTOS/PR), the Port Guard, the Military Police Coastal Patrol, the Federal Revenue Customs, from two port terminals and two companies which render security services at the port, such as patrimonial security and detection with sniffer dogs. Besides these interviews, observations of the participants in rounds with crafts and vehicles at the Paranaguá Port, a training about port security in Santos and visits to the organizations to request future interviews at both ports were also carried out. As a part of this research, 780 judicial appellate decisions have been collected from court reporters at four courts: TJSP, TJPR, TRF3 and TRF4. Among them, 272 judicial rulings in 2019 and 2020 were selected for quantitative and qualitative analyses, which will be soon carried out.

6. From April do June 2022, through an Internship Scholarship for International Research (BEPE) granted to researcher Sergio Grossi, and with the support of the Cambridge Institute of Criminology, interviews with psychologists, educators, investigators, volunteers, members of the Ministry of Justice in England, and former convicts who have taken and take part in the activities of the Grendon prison were carried out.

4.4. Synthesis of the Main Results Accomplished in the Period

1. From the activities accomplished and described above, the team has been able to advance theoretical discussions guiding the organization of data collection, as well as the group's scientific production. In this sense, one of the approached issues was that of the limitations of the "organized crime" category to analyze and explain the similarities and differences in different cities and countries' realities. Throughout these discussions, we have been departing from a comparative analysis focusing on the states of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro and on Mexico City.

We have been working with three categories to be able to accomplish this comparative endeavor. The first category considers criminal government or criminal governance in order to examine the kind of relationship established between members of these criminal groups and society, and the politics and economy wherein they perform. What kind of relationship is established in these different spheres so that they can grow stronger? In Rio de Janeiro, for example, political co-optation is important, as well as the ability to influence elections; in São Paulo, the political relationship with social leaders in territories has a stronger impact. Afterwards, we have been observing the role of territorial control for the success of these groups' activities – territorial power that may be exerted both in neighborhoods and in prison system units.

Finally, we have analyzed, in comparative terms, the category related to the market, to the economic rationality of the relationship between its members, the business model practiced by the "Firma" (literally, the firm) – whether it is more horizontal or vertical, fragmented, with task division etc – able or not to attain its members' objectives: greater profit and less losses, and less risk of being sent to prison.

These three analysis categories allowed us to observe, departing from the empirical studies made in São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Mexico City, the differences and similarities between the armed criminal groups present in such states, as well as the challenges created for the democratic state based on the rule of law in face of these complex challenges. In São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Mexico City, for example, the informal and illegal market has been attracting increasingly more workers and investors. Such growth has been possible especially due to new forms of governance and territorial control which enable the groups inserted in these markets to expand their economic capacity and their capacity for investments, as well as their social and political influence.

This not only poses a challenge for police and public security institutions, but one of the most relevant political, social and economic challenges of the present. How can governments and society create conditions to build paths and individual trajectories that are cooperative and able to contribute to social and democratic strengthening? How to compete against the opportunities and activities, increasingly more lucrative and less risky, provided by crime? Whether in Rio de Janeiro, in Mexico or in São Paulo, police officers themselves have been playing an important role in the governance of local crime scenes, especially in the case of militias in Rio de Janeiro. Thus, the analysis ends up being led to face issues related to ways of reducing profit, and the possibilities of cooptation, corruption and violence in these illegal markets.

2. Regarding the prison environments in which many organized groups are present, such as the First Command of the Capital (PCC), we have been making progress in the analysis of the ways in which such groups aim at legitimating their own power over the mass of prisoners, as well as their hegemony in the world of crime and their control over populations and territories. The ability to congregate followers, of exerting power over the mass of prisoners, is the result of socialization processes promoted by the group for its associates and members, whether current or prospective. PCC has placed itself as an advocate for the imprisoned in face of the precarity of prisons. Thus, it has created forms of solidarity expressed in the support to prisoners within the prison environment, offering basic material resources (hygiene material, food etc) for the survival of many of them, and support to their families. It has publicly denounced the tragedy and forms of oppression which inmates used to experience inside prisons, and still do. Considering that organizations such as the PCC develop and reproduce themselves also due to the failure of reintegration and prison education policies, we have been analyzing national and international reintegration and educational practices and models which can potentially reintegrate imprisoned people in society, removing the labor supply from organizations that keep on reproducing themselves in prison environments.

The PCC has created "formal" mechanisms of socialization, of "education" in group practices, through its statutes, its "*salves*" (a form of greeting, notice or acknowledgment that someone is present within the prison environment), booklets and manuals and general announcements which express values upheld, expected attitudes, and conducts to be sanctioned. In this sense, no other similar group that has emerged in the national scenario, whether originating in the prison system or not, possesses such an expressive documental mass which somehow establishes a set of rules that strengthens identity, favors the homogenization of norms and practices, assures unity (though dissidence exists) and its permanence in time.

It can be observed that the legitimated forms of re-socialization (work and education) are merely instrumentalized by the PCC in prison environments as a means for sentence reduction, as the Sentence Execution Act (in Portuguese, Lei de Execução Penal - LEP) determines. The whole process of socialization and education promoted by the PCC with the prisoners moves in another direction: it serves their insertion into the group's cadres, their adhesion to the "world of crime", their solidarity to group members, and their embracing of behaviors and conducts compatible to the ethics of crime, by means of the "*certo*" ("certain" or "correct" in Portuguese), a form of "prison ethics" that includes ways of acting and thinking that shape a criminal and which exerts much impact in prison and in criminal dynamics. The PCC's members denominate

"*conscientização*" (awareness-building) as the process of transmitting this practical "knowledge", thus a way of being and acting, and the term fully expresses the dynamics of socialization it implies. Thus, beyond an economic rationality, PCC's expansion has promoted an alteration to the pattern of criminal conduct which, thanks to the involvement of a socialization process – which must be better understood – seems to effect deep changes in prison-related and criminal dynamics in São Paulo.

In this sense, it has been important to discuss the disputes over legitimacy within prison environments, contesting practices of reintegration and education adopted by authorities in relation to forms of composition for the ways organized groups operate. NEV closely follows a research study currently in progress at Cambridge Institute of Criminology which analyzes Grendon model prison in England. NEV also follows a second study approved by Columbia University in New York on the Justice-in-Education project, developed to offer educational opportunities to imprisoned people while also raising the awareness of the future ruling classes about the problem of mass imprisonment. Based on the complexity of the Brazilian prison system, especially the presence of organized groups in control of the mass of prisoners, such comparative analyses may offer more precise formulations about the place and the reach of educational and socialization practices in prison environments.
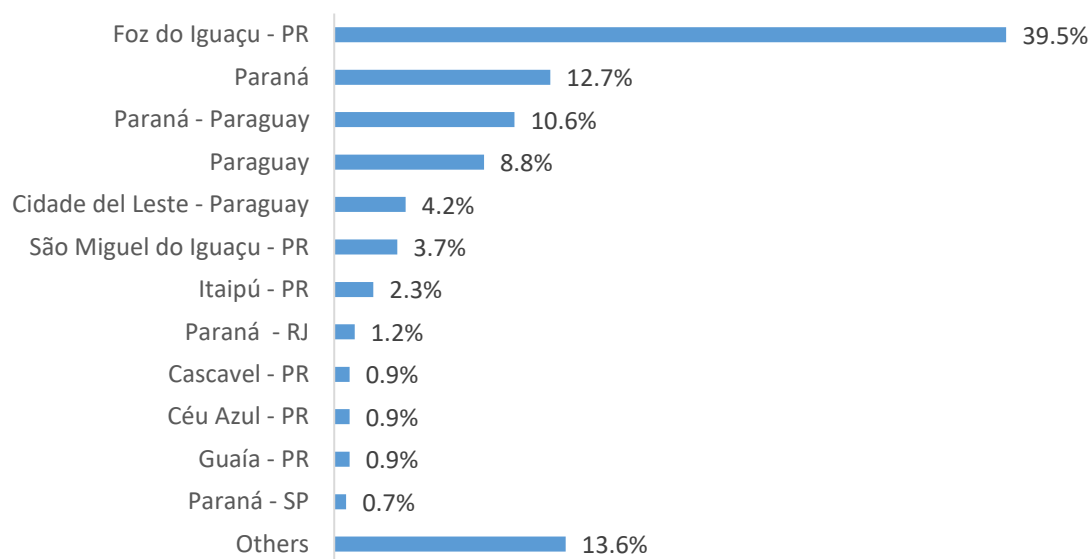
3. For a greater comprehension of prison officers' perception on the current dynamics inside prisons, the questionnaire to be applied to these individuals in São Paulo has been concluded. Currently, prison agents are undergoing a regulation process to establish the penal police as a category in itself. The initiative stemmed from a dialogue between NEV researchers and the prison officers' union. Besides a survey on the agents' demographic and functional profile, the questionnaire seeks to determine the main problems identified by them relating to the prisons' management, especially regarding the presence of factions. It also attempts to identify the perceptions of the agents vis-à-vis human rights and democracy.

The questionnaire has a specific version for prison officers. It derived from a questionnaire to be applied to police officers as part of another one of NEV's research fronts. Thus, it is expected that crossing collected data from both questionnaires will allow more in-depth analyses of the working conditions of police officers and prison agents, as well as examining the mechanisms and specific challenges of the processes of legitimation of state operations in the context of prison facilities.

4. The borders of the national states constitute a sensitive issue in the international debate on activities undertaken by organized criminal groups, as well as criminal activities considered transnational, especially in relation to drug and arms trafficking, smuggling etc. The intensification of the international flows of people, capital and goods has put in the agenda the need to also analyze port and airports as points of intersection of these flows, as areas of greater police control over migrations and over the circulation of illegal products. Thus, regarding borders, two initiatives are being developed by the research group. An analysis about the tripartite border zone (between Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay), and another one on the ports of Santos and Paranaguá.

4.1 The first analysis is directed at the tripartite border zone involving Brazil (Foz do Iguaçu), Paraguay (Ciudad del Este) and Argentina (Puerto Iguazú), in terms of the criminal dynamics in operation in the area. Initially, during 2020 and 2021, press news on the criminal dynamics of the region was compiled. From that material, it was possible to identify the main illicit activities occurring or passing through the region as reported by local and national press. In the period between 2014 and 2020, 471 news items from newspapers reported illicit activities in the region were collected. They were classified in terms of the following information: date, place (inside or outside the prison unit and, if occurring outside prison facilities, in which city the activities were being carried out); the type of reported activity; the goods involved; the stage of illicit commerce (production, transportation, storage) of each occurrence and if they pertain to the categories of wholesale or retail trade; the modes of transportation (air, water and land) used, and if there are any indications of involvement by the PCC. The charts showing this classification are presented below:

Graph 9. Criminal dynamics at the South Tripartite Border Zone (Brazil/Paraguay/Argentina) 2014-2020 - Place of criminal occurrence

Place	Percentage
Foz do Iguaçu - PR	39.5%
Paraná	12.7%
Paraná - Paraguay	10.6%
Paraguay	8.8%
Cidade del Leste - Paraguay	4.2%
São Miguel do Iguaçu - PR	3.7%
Itaipú - PR	2.3%
Paraná - RJ	1.2%
Cascavel - PR	0.9%
Céu Azul - PR	0.9%
Guaía - PR	0.9%
Paraná - SP	0.7%
Others	13.6%

Source: Own elaboration based on data found in the Press Database – news on criminal activities at the South Tripartite Border Zone 2014-2020

Graph 10. Criminal dynamics at the South Tripartite Border Zone (Brazil/Paraguay/Argentina) 2014-2020 - Category of Criminal Occurrence
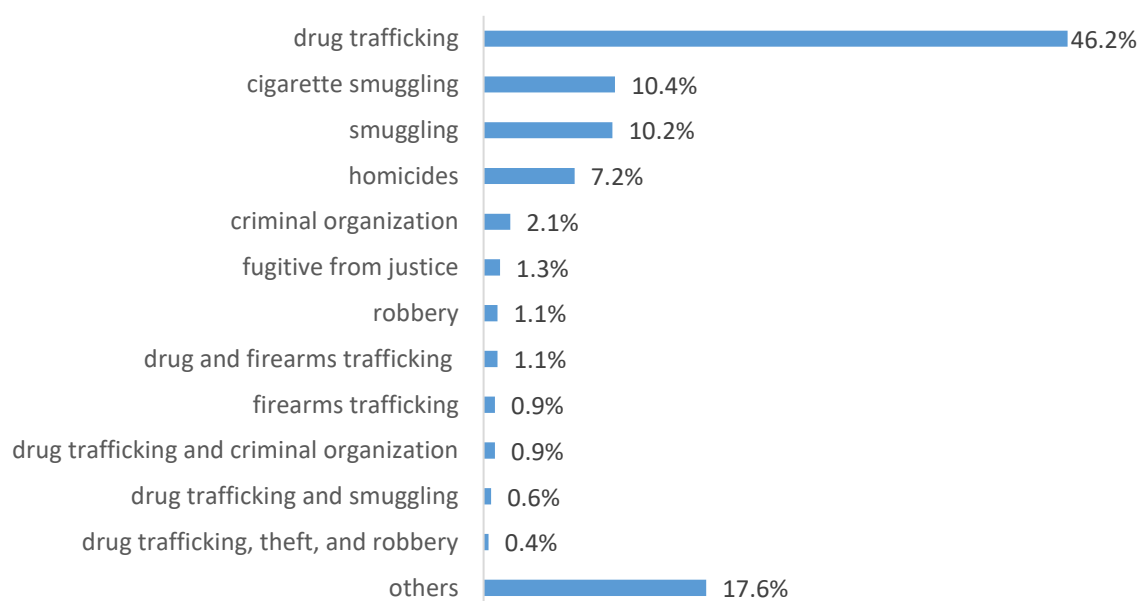
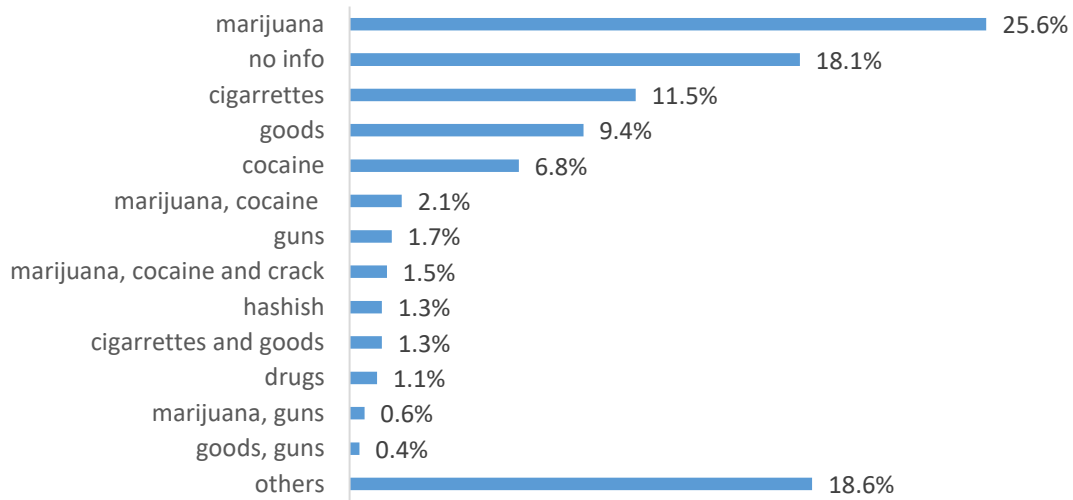| Category	Percentage
drug trafficking	46.2%
cigarette smuggling	10.4%
smuggling	10.2%
homicides	7.2%
criminal organization	2.1%
fugitive from justice	1.3%
robbery	1.1%
drug and firearms trafficking	1.1%
firearms trafficking	0.9%
drug trafficking and criminal organization	0.9%
drug trafficking and smuggling	0.6%
drug trafficking, theft, and robbery	0.4%
others	17.6%

Source: Own elaboration based on data found in the Press Database – news on criminal activities at the South Tripartite Border Zone 2014-2020

Graph 11. Criminal dynamics at the South Tripoint Tripartite Border Zone (Brazil/Paraguay/Argentina) 2014-2020 - Smuggling and Traffic – Goods

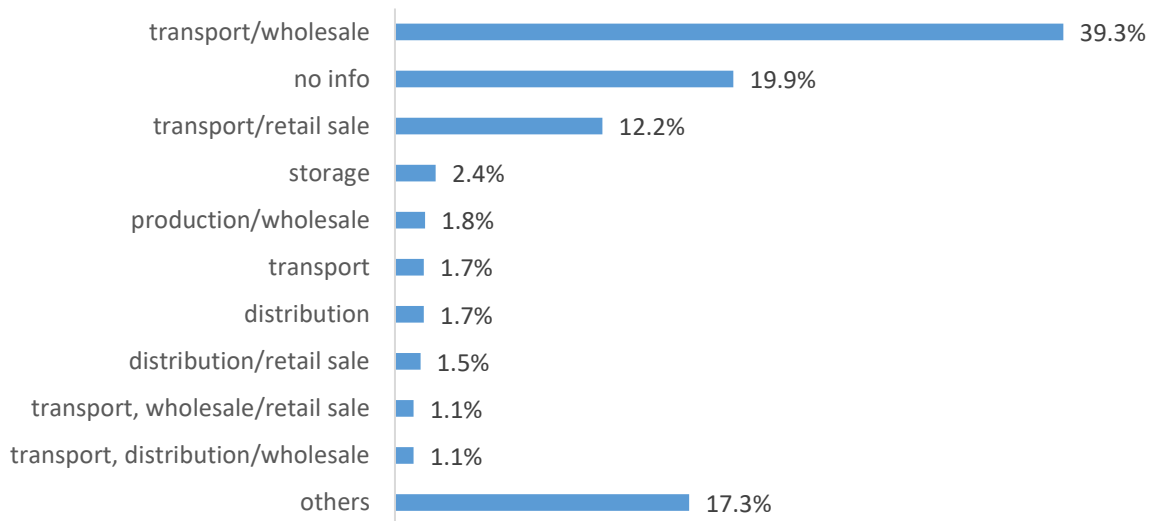| Category	Percentage
marijuana	25.6%
no info	18.1%
cigarrettes	11.5%
goods	9.4%
cocaine	6.8%
marijuana, cocaine	2.1%
guns	1.7%
marijuana, cocaine and crack	1.5%
hashish	1.3%
cigarrettes and goods	1.3%
drugs	1.1%
marijuana, guns	0.6%
goods, guns	0.4%
others	18.6%

Source: Own elaboration based on data found in the Press Database – news on criminal activities at the South Tripartite Border Zone 2014-2020

Graph 12. Criminal dynamics at the South Tripartite Border Zone (Brazil/Paraguay/Argentina) 2014-2020– Stage of commercialization of illicit goods

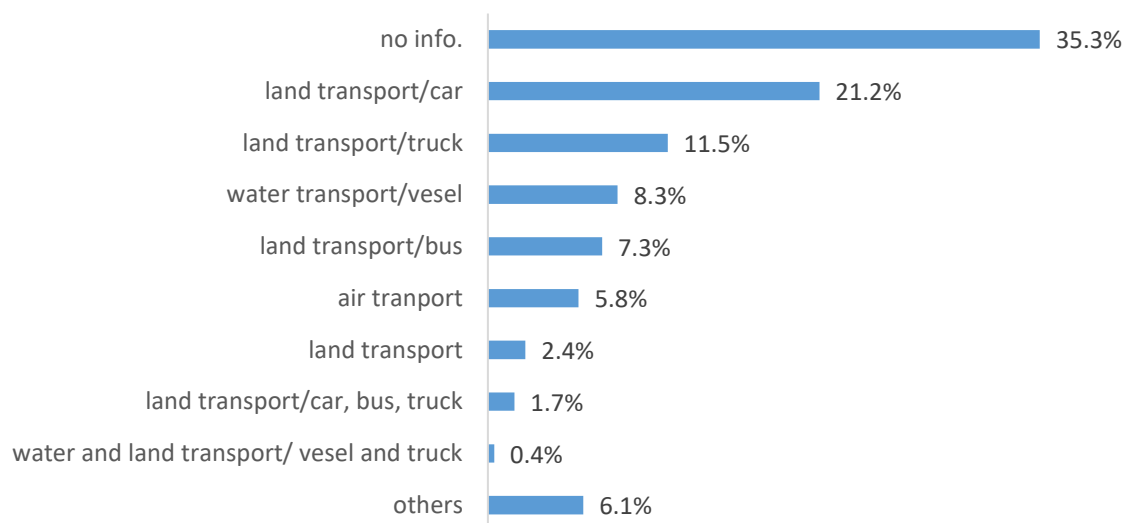| Category	Percentage
transport/wholesale	39.3%
no info	19.9%
transport/retail sale	12.2%
storage	2.4%
production/wholesale	1.8%
transport	1.7%
distribution	1.7%
distribution/retail sale	1.5%
transport, wholesale/retail sale	1.1%
transport, distribution/wholesale	1.1%
others	17.3%

Source: Own elaboration based on data found in the Press Database – news on criminal activities at the South Tripartite Border Zone 2014-2020

**Graph 13. Criminal dynamics at the South Tripartite Border Zone
(Brazil/Paraguay/Argentina) 2014-2020 - Mode of transportation employed**

Category	Percentage
no info.	35.3%
land transport/car	21.2%
land transport/truck	11.5%
water transport/vesel	8.3%
land transport/bus	7.3%
air tranport	5.8%
land transport	2.4%
land transport/car, bus, truck	1.7%
water and land transport/ vesel and truck	0.4%
others	6.1%

Source: Own elaboration based on data found in the Press Database – news on criminal activities at the South Tripartite Border Zone 2014-2020

Thus, from this preliminary survey, the aim is to deepen information collected based on the consultation of official documents (judicial procedures, rulings and sentences, appellate decisions, police investigations) related to illicit activities in the area, and also to carry out field research in the above-mentioned cities, applying questionnaires and interviews to the different state actors working in the Brazilian side of the border (civil, military and federal police officers, prison officers, judges, prosecutors etc). The accomplishment of this research stage is initially planned to take place in the second semester of 2022.

4.2 The second research is centered on an analysis of the ports. During the period of this report, biweekly internal seminars between the members of this research front offered new interpretations regarding the theme of legitimacy in their theoretical and methodological articulations vis-à-vis the problem of organized crime. Texts such as those written by Caldeira (2021), Sell (2021), and Adorno and Alvarado (work undergoing final editing or printing), have guided the debates on the virtues and challenges of the fieldwork based on empirical research about organized crime, as well as the possible conceptual connections between legitimacy and criminal governments. The debated texts have contributed to the theoretical foundation of specific projects, such as the research study on security networks in the ports of Santos and Paranaguá. In addition to the relations between public actors and citizens, the research is part of NEV/CEPID's thematic agenda on legitimacy as it addresses a complementary point of view

regarding the relationship between public and private actors involved in policing. These kinds of arrangements, wherein public actors operate indirectly through private actors carrying out policing over citizens, have emerged as results of research in ports, from which new issues on legitimacy have been raised: for instance, about the coercive/mandatory or consensual/voluntary mechanisms under which these relations are maintained in these border areas, which in turn are strategic for state efforts against international drug trafficking.

4.5. NEXT STEPS

- To continue conducting studies of theoretical and methodological nature on organized crime and transnational illegal markets;

- To continue our efforts to carry out comparative research relating to organized crime and militias;

- Regarding prison facilities, to apply the questionnaire that has already been devised by the team working on prison agents;

- To continue conducting research in partnership with Queen's University of Belfast and advancing research about the tripartite border zone;

- To analyze 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;

- To establishing a new partnership with researchers from South Korea relating to the theme of organized crime.

5. Analysis of Social Representations and Discourses on Public Security, Violence, Human Rights and Democracy

5.1. Project summary

This line of research was created in 2019 with the aim of analyzing the empirical evidence already obtained by the CEPID project, as well as complementing it by incorporating the investigation of symbolic dimensions as a fundamental variable in the production, maintenance and/or erosion of the legitimacy of institutions and democratic values in everyday life. In this sense, it investigates how social representations and discourses on democracy, public security and human rights produce perceptions that guide the actions of public servants and other groups in civil society. This is a traditional perspective for NEV, especially in the Nucleus' first decade of research. We can say that the agenda undertaken along this line aims to resume and update past data and research carried out by NEV, such as reflections on the notion of Socially Implemented Authoritarianism. Therefore, in addition to revisiting this discussion, we also seek to place it before the issues currently investigated in the general project of CEPID. We believe that the general background that illustrates well all our discussion on legitimacy in the CEPID project passes through the theme of authoritarianism. This would be a bridge that would unite all the other lines of research.

5.2. Summary of the previous proposal

As described in the previous report, the team has two different working fronts: the first involves the analysis of authoritarianism in Brazil, via a type of historical sociology of discourses, resuming the experience of formation and expansion of movements against Human Rights. For this, we seek to resume and update the notion of Socially Implemented Authoritarianism for the purposes of the current CEPID project. In the same direction, the second work front deals with the analysis of the production of political discussions in social media, from different actors. Currently, we are focusing on parliamentarians at different levels. The proposal is to map vocabularies, argumentation strategies and the interaction of political groups that debate security, punishment, violence and Human Rights, in the context of social networks.

5.3. Summary of research activities

The work front dedicated to the topic of Authoritarianism in Brazil held, on January 30, 2020, an interview with Professor Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro during which the notion of Socially Implemented Authoritarianism, a notion formulated in an article of his authorship entitled "Autoritarismo e Transição" (Authoritarianism and Transition), published by *Revista USP* in 1991, was discussed. The interview addressed the potential and limitations of this notion for a current research agenda, as well as Pinheiro's academic and political trajectory. The discussion was resumed during NEV's in-house seminar, on April 4, 2021, with Pinheiro's exposition and a debate with the other researchers from the Center. The interview was published in the dossier on Legitimacies of the *Tempo Social* journal. This initiative carried out an extensive review of the literature on the democratic transition, literature that became known as "transitology", and also reviewed research that addressed violence as a central issue for thinking about the democratization process. We highlight here the review of the final research report "Continuidade Autoritária e Construção da Democracia (1994-1999)" (Authoritarian Continuity and the Construction of Democracy (1994-1999) carried out by NEV. The bibliographic review aimed to apprehend the way in which this notion bridged reflections on violence and democracy in Brazil. This analysis resulted in two presentations of the work at national and international scientific dissemination events.

As previously mentioned, this line of research has as its main aim the insertion of symbolic dimensions and the debate on authoritarianism as fundamental variables to think about the production and erosion of democratic legitimacy and, based on this perspective, to analyze empirical evidence already obtained by the CEPID project. Given the nature of this proposal, permanent epistemological reflexivity, bibliographic detailing and updating are essential activities. Thus, since September 1, 2021, we have held bibliographic review seminars every two weeks on the themes of authoritarianism, discourses and social media that serve as a beacon for our discussions, thus creating a guiding thread for the line to be followed and the different individual researches that are carried out within this area. As an immediate product, the seminars supported, in addition to individual productions, the proposal of a dossier on Social Media, Discourse and Political Communication for a national journal, whose proposal is under evaluation, as well as the SPG "Midiatização, Plataformização e Discurso" (Mediatization, Platformization and Discourse), approved for this year's ANPOCS meeting.

The selection of texts aimed to advance and revise the debate on different levels and planes, ranging from fundamental texts for the trajectory of our discussions, such as Caldeira (2000),

Pinheiro (1991), texts of methodological discussions such as Keller and Martineschen (2021), of a more empirical nature (Froio and Ganesh, 2019) and the team's own productions (Duarte and Benetti, 2021). The seminars put medium and long-range theories into discussion, thinking of them as imaginative and analytical resources, as well as examining notions and categories that qualify social processes, such as the very idea of authoritarianism, populism/penal populism and punitivism. The seminar agenda followed the below schedule:

Date	Text for discussion
01/092021	Pinheiro (1991). Autoritarismo e transição. *Revista USP*, (9), 45-56 and Alvarez; Benetti; Higa; Novello, & Funari (2021). Revisitando a noção de autoritarismo socialmente implantado: entrevista com Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro. *Tempo Social*, 33(3), 301-332.
22/09/2021	Caldeira (1991). Direitos Humanos ou Privilégio de bandidos? *Novos Estudos* nº30, July.
06/10/2021	Reis (2021). Eleição presidencial de 2018 - Entre a fala franca e o dizer agressivo.
13/10/2021	Duarte and Benetti (2021). Pela Ciência, contra os cientistas? Negacionismo e as disputas em torno das políticas. *45º Encontro anual da Anpocs*
17/11/2021	Keller and Martineschen (2021). Sobre a práxis da Análise do Discurso da Sociologia do Conhecimento. *Pandaemonium Germanicum,* São Paulo, v. 24, n. 44, p. 475-518, 2021
08/12/2021	Matthews. (2005). The myth of punitiveness. *Theoretical Criminology,* 9 (2). pp. 175-201. ISSN 1362-4806.
09/03/2022	Urbinati (2013). Crise e metamorfoses da democracia. *RBCS.* Vol. 28, n. 82, 2013
26/03/2022	Gerbaudo (2018). Social media and populism: an elective affinity? *Media, Culture & Society.*;40(5):745-753.
13/04/2022	Pratt and Miao (2019) The End of penal populism: the rise of populism politics. Pratt, J., & Miao, M. (2019)s: Koniec populizmu penalnego i rozkwit polityk populistycznych. *Archiwum Kryminologii,* (XLI/2), 15–40.
18/05/2022	Froio and Ganesh (2019) The transnationalism of far-right discourse on Twitter. European societies, 21:4, 513-539.

From the partial results of the discussion, we can go back to the diagnosis made by Weber (1949) about the eternal youth of the Social Sciences: "There are sciences for which eternal youth is assured, and among them are the historical disciplines; they are those in which new problems are perpetually raised by the eternal and continuous flow of culture." The continuous need for epistemological vigilance in relation to well-established categories and concepts is evidenced, but which do not always play a heuristic role or are shown to be too flexible and need to be requalified. This is the case of the notion of authoritarianism, which has commonly been applied to everything that is contrary to democracy, making it not very specific. The same reflexivity must be extended to the use of the qualifier "punitivism" in the interior dynamics of the field of the Sociology of punishment: given that most of its members are anti-punitivists, it is worth considering whether native discourses can be confused with proper analysis.

Critical reflection has proved to be even more fundamental in investigations into social media and technology, in which data analysis is part of the research object itself. It has been observed how the exploration and need for improvement in relation to new data collection and analysis techniques can overshadow common problems of object construction, losing sight of the fact that science and technology are not autonomous and are socially rooted.

The second front of this line of research sets off from the premise that the speech of political actors are fundamental to the process of legitimizing certain social practices. Thus, our attention turned to the communication of parliamentarians on Twitter. This effort unfolded in two complementary surveys, one on the communication of parliamentarians from the so-called *bancada da bala* (the bullet caucus) during the 2018 electoral process and another on the communication of all parliamentarians on Twitter, throughout 2019. The step-by-step of this research was documented through a series of publications in NEV's newsletter, seeking to adopt a simple and direct language, which would allow to expand the readership of the research.[12] In

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- [12] PT and PSL largely led the activity on Twitter during 2019 (PT e PSL lideraram amplamente a atividade no Twitter durante 2019) - https://nev.prp.usp.br/dados-mapas/pt-e-psl-lideraram-amplamente-a-atividade-em-twitter-durante-2019/ (January, 2020) /
- Only two of the most active deputies on twitter are among the most influential in the congress (Apenas dois dos deputados mais ativos no twitter estão entre os mais influentes do congress) - https://nev.prp.usp.br/noticias/nova-linha-de-pesquisa-monitora-discurso-de-politicos-nas-redes-   social/ (February, 2020)
- Social networks and political discourses: outline for an analysis of networks in the Brazilian Parliament (Redes sociais e discursos políticos: esboço para uma análise de redes no Parlamento brasileiro) - https://nev.prp.usp.br/noticias/redes-sociais-e-discursos-politicos-esboco-para-uma-analise-de-redes-no-parlamento-brasileiro/ (March, 2020)
- Social networks and production of political speeches in the Brazilian parliament: An approach based on interactions on Twitter (Redes sociais e produção de discursos políticos no parlamento brasileiro: Uma aproximação a partir das interações no Twitter) - https://nev.prp.usp.br/noticias/redes-sociais-e-producao-de-discursos-politicos-no- Brazilian-parliament-an-approach-from-interactions-on-twitter/ (April, 2020)

addition to this initiative to expand the discussion on the subject, the main results were presented at academic conferences and in scientific journals, in order to maintain the importance of communication with peers. The immediate result of this effort was the publication of the paper "Political discourses, ideologies, and online coalitions in the Brazilian Congress on Twitter during 2019", in New Media and Society journal, in 2021.

5.4. SUMMARY OF MAIN RESULTS AND CHALLENGES IN THE PERIOD

In the last twelve months, despite the pandemic still not being completely under control, we have had a greater stability in the number of infections due to the advance in the number of people vaccinated in the country. The University of São Paulo, where NEV/USP is located, is gradually resuming its face-to-face activities, advising employees, faculty members and students to follow safety protocols, such as social distancing and presential attendance based on rotation. In addition to this, NEV/USP is currently changing headquarters, a process that involves moving and re-installing the entire infrastructure to resume face-to-face work activities. All this logistics takes time and requires adaptation, which makes the situation, added to the pandemic, an obstacle to be highlighted in relation to the progress of our work. Therefore, most NEV/USP activities continue to be carried out remotely (home office). Despite the difficulties, online contact between researchers and employees is frequent, with general meetings, team meetings, internal and external thematic seminars, participation in events of different natures and courses given to different audiences. Therefore, the team maintains an intense and multiple level of work, which articulates pure and applied research, that is, at the same time, it aims to qualify the theoretical-methodological discussion and assist in the improvement of policies to combat violence, to promote Human Rights and to consolidate the rule of law in the country, combining scientific development and public intervention, now also in new digital spaces, such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and Podcasts. We will present, below, the main developments of the two work fronts.

- The 10 most frequent #Hashtags on Twitter conveyed by congressmen last year (As 10 #Hashtags mais frequentes no Twitter veiculadas por congressistas no ano passado) - https://nev.prp.usp.br/noticias/as-10-hashtags-mais-frequentes-no-twitter-veiculadas-por-congressistas-no -last-year/ (May, 2020)

- Analysis of three Twitter hashtags posted by congressmen last year: #LulaLivre, #BolsonaroNaOnu e #CadêoQueiroz (Análise de três hashtags no Twitter veiculadas por congressistas no ano passado: #LulaLivre, #BolsonaroNaOnu e #CadêoQueiroz) - https://nev.prp.usp.br/noticias/analise-de-tres-hashtags-no-twitter-veiculadas-por-congressistas-no-ano-passado-lulalivre-bolsonaronaonu-e-cadeoqueiroz/ (June, 2020)

AUTHORITARIANISM IN BRAZIL

The 1980s, in Brazil, was a period of change, as a delicate process of political transition was taking place, where the military dictatorship (1964-1985) slowly left the scene as democracy gained institutional form (Napolitano, 2014). In the midst of this context, NEV/USP was attentive to the processes of ruptures, changes and continuities of authoritarianism, especially the serious violations of Human Rights in the country. In São Paulo, the first governor elected without interference from the military, André Franco Montoro, started a political agenda of institutional changes to improve the material conditions of the State's prison system. The agenda became known as "Policies for the Humanization of Prisons" and soon became the target of resistance from political sectors, which through moral panic publicly denounced the alleged expansion of criminal organizations within prisons as a result of Montoro's measures (Alvarez, Salla & Dias, 2013; Higa and Alvarez, 2019). Subsequently, these same political groups joined together around agendas that pejoratively defined those who defended human rights as "defenders of bandits", going so far as to create state and national parliamentary fronts in defense of blocking humanization policies (Caldeira, 2000; Novello, 2022).

The NEV/USP, aware of the context of resistance, foresaw that controlling violence would not be a simple task, especially within state institutions. In this way, it directed its analytical focus to the obstacles and shortcomings of the re-democratization process in the country. In this manner, NEV/USP developed the project entitled "O Sistema de Administração da Justiça Criminal" (The Criminal Justice Administration System) (1987-1994), which diagnosed the lack of synergy between the key institutions for democracy, especially within the justice system. The lack of communication within the system not only generated major administrative challenges, but also obstacles to the consolidation of new public policies by perpetuating authoritarian management models characteristic of the military dictatorship.

The diagnosis of a type of long-lasting authoritarianism unfolded into a research agenda aimed at analyzing the continuity of serious human rights violations even after the re-democratization process had advanced. In this manner, another two researches began: "Autoritarismo Socialmente Implantado" (Socially Implanted Authoritarianism) (1987-1991), and, later, "Continuidade Autoritária e Consolidação da Democracia" (Authoritarian Continuity and Consolidation of Democracy) (1994 to 2000)[13]. With this double front, NEV/USP was able to draw attention to the fact that the great challenge for the consolidation of democracy in the country was not restricted to institutional reforms, that is, it was also necessary to problematize the issue

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[13] More detailed information on the results obtained in these two researches was presented in the previous report.

of violence stemming from the triad State, Society and Culture. In other words, a sociological immersion was necessary into the excessively institutionalist perspective in force at the time, that is, an analytical shift to the dimension of social practices as an object of analysis was needed. Thus, it would be necessary to consider the historical configuration of political culture itself, as well as the practices of state and non-state actors.

One of the results of the agenda was precisely the development of the notion of Socially Implanted Authoritarianism (Pinheiro, 1991), which arose in a context of frustration with the expectations of Brazilian re-democratization, once the emergence of the New Republic did not eliminate violence and arbitrariness from institutions as had been expected by its enthusiasts. On the contrary, there was an increase in violent urban crime, the continuation of serious human rights violations committed by state agents and civil society, in addition to continued authoritarian practices within the criminal justice system.

As already discussed, the perspective of Socially Implanted Authoritarianism (SIA) can be distinguished by the fact that it problematizes the theme of violence and authoritarianism, in dialogue with, but without limiting it to, the dominant and polarized analysis of political and social thought. Socially Implanted Authoritarianism does not take as its object exclusively the State and political institutions, nor does it emphasize a type of essentialist culturalism, but rather brings historicity as a central variable to the theme, while at the same time rejecting the idea of great immutable structures as an explanatory factor. In this sense, it claims the non-inertial character of social practices and processes, which need to be replaced, updated and disputed at all times by certain actors.

Even though diagnoses with regards to violence in Brazil refer to enduring practices from the past, this does not imply in the acceptance of a type of historical inevitability. In fact, it is the opposite: we must permanently update the fight against authoritarian practices in Brazil. On reflecting about this issue in a recent interview (Alvarez et al., 2022), Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro presented two arguments: first, that even in democratic regimes, authoritarianism can still manifest itself through state violence; second, that one of the ways to control this arbitrariness would be the consolidation of democracy through the defense of Human Rights. These are the main precautions against authoritarianism and its perverse ramifications.

In relation to the institutionalist perspective mentioned above, the notion of Implanted Authoritarianism presents an approach that is more sensitive to historical and national singularities that resumes classic discussions of Brazilian sociology (Fernandes, 2008 and Franco, 1997), in addition to recovering the evident importance that socio-economic conditions have in political regimes in Latin America (Vittulo, 2001). And stemming from his reading of Foucault,

Pinheiro claims the need to examine micropowers that improve mechanisms of violence, subjection and feed a certain type of social legitimacy in relation to the use of violence by the State.

SIA is a perspective that sets off an alert due to an important analytical loss caused by academic specialization. On the one hand, neo-institutionalism was restricted to the scope of institutions in defense of the autonomy of political phenomena, abandoning explanations of a more structural and sociological nature. On the other hand, the academic specialization of studies on violence has shifted from the major themes of authoritarianism and modernization to dynamics that have a more limited reach on crime in the cities, such as the working of the criminal justice system. These two specializations have led to a certain disconnection between the reflection on "common" violence and political violence, embodied in the notion of authoritarianism.

Pinheiro (1991) demonstrates how these two issues are intertwined: certain practices promoted by state agents feed the reproduction of violence as a privileged mechanism for conflict resolution. At the same time, the persistence of violence at the "micro" level represents a challenge for the consolidation of the system. In this sense, it is essential to resume to examination of the problem of violence as a phenomenon of political order in a strong sense.

It is precisely along this path that the theoretical debate of our line of research advances: SIA would be more of an imaginative resource that allows for a research perspective, than a concept to be operationalized. Although we do not consider it a general theory, a minimum definition is necessary to guide the development of the discussion. To help us in this endeavor, we resume the constructions, albeit tangential, of Weber (2019), Fernandes (2019) and Cohn (2020).

Max Weber proposed the characterization of relations of authority, via the sociology of power and domination. The author understands power as "the probability of imposing one's will within a social relationship, even against resistance, whatever the basis of this probability" (Weber, 2019, p.33). Domination, on the other hand, is described as "the probability of finding obedience to an order of a certain content, among certain nominative people (idem). Weber distinguishes these two dimensions, arguing that despite their mutual affinities,

> [domination] is not, however, every type of probability of exercising 'power' or 'influence' over other humans (...) In the specific case, this domination ('authority'), in the sense indicated, can rest on the most diverse reasons for submission: from an unconscious habit to what are purely rational considerations in relation to ends. A set minimum amount of obedience, that is, of interest (external or internal) in obeying, is essential in every authentic relationship of authority. (*apud* Fernandes, 2019, pp. 40-41).

In this manner, he understands that authority relations inhabit forms of domination. Bearing this in mind, Florestan Fernandes presents us with a provisional and didactic idea of authoritarian relations and authoritarianism:

> The political scientist tends to consider the State as the exclusive or main locus of the authoritarian relationship. However, there is specific political power and power that is indirectly political. Furthermore, the State is not an autonomous entity, isolated from society and self-explanatory. (...) These two reasons force us to go from the indirectly political to the specifically political. And to determine how class society is irrigated by authoritarian relations at all its levels of organization, functioning and transformation (Fernandes, 2019, pp. 50-51).

This formulation is very similar to the proposal of SIA, for it recommends the same analytical displacement through a sociological infusion, that is, to consider not only the state institutional machine as an object in itself, but also the social practices that, in a structural way, derive from it and support it. Fernandes addressed this issue in his writings on capitalism and bourgeois democracy in Brazil (2020), demonstrating that economic, social and cultural inequality are constitutive elements for the emergence of an authoritarian spectrum.

The resonance between inequality and authoritarianism, as described by Fernandes, serves as a starting point for our research purposes, considering the following assumption: Brazil is one of the countries with the greatest social inequalities, and this characteristic is historically constitutive of Brazilian society. According to the previous report, we saw that, in Brazil, between the 1970s and 1980s, several authors developed explanatory perspectives about authoritarianism permanences in the social and political formation, showing that, in general, problems such as that of violence were interpreted as a result the incompleteness of the modernization process, that is, the passing from the agrarian world (ideally traditional and authoritarian) to the urban world (characterized as industrial, modern and democratic). The influence of the colonial past, in force between the 16th and 19th centuries, and of the modes of domination that organized the social structure is evident: rigid patriarchal hierarchies, high land concentration, exacerbated personalism and a long-lasting slave system, which left deep marks such as racism (Franco, 1997; Holanda, 2015)[14].

Based on this logical sequence, we approach the formulation made by Gabriel Cohn (2020, p. 395) who, looking at Pinheiro's writings, understands the phenomenon of authoritarianism as a set of social forms supported by excessive practices of authority and violence (in Weberian

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[14] For more references on the theme, we recommend the seminar by Sérgio Adorno "As raízes históricas e sociais da violência no Brasil", available on NEV/USP's channel on Youtube. Link:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YhMbEXnUCPc

terms), modeled according to the historical context. Such practices are pulverized in social life in an explicit or veiled manner, and in constant updating, through actors, interest groups, institutions, government programs - regardless of political spectrum or ideology - and in everyday life itself.

> What strikes me is the crystallization of the situation we are living in. (...) We didn't realize what was brewing "underneath". But what has been created is a society that, using Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro's formulation, is characterized by "social authoritarianism". It is this authoritarianism that matters. The institutional one can be openly fought against, while the social one is rooted where least expected (Cohn, 2020, p.395).

In this manner, we increasingly direct our understanding and investigation of authoritarianism in the way in which it is built and politically replaced, through actors, discourses, the organization of groups, institutions, internal and external forces that strain the political system and the relations within Brazilian society. However, it is not an investigation centered on the political-institutional model to understand these issues, since, in our view, political phenomena are not autonomous and separate from society and historical development. Our proposal is precisely to resume the structural and sociological character in the investigation of this phenomenon.

ANALYSIS OF THE PRODUCTION OF POLITICAL DISCOURSES IN THE MEDIA

This work front tends to put into practice the theoretical and methodological reflections elaborated in the discussion on authoritarianism, having as its object the forms of circulation of political discourses on different social media. This means that the horizon of discussion is guided by more recent themes and research. Thus, as stated at the beginning, we held a set of seminars, which will be described below.

In October 2021, our colleagues Daniel Edler and Pedro Bennetti brought to the group the work presented at ANPOCS "Pela Ciência, contra os cientistas? Negacionismo e as disputas em torno das políticas de saúde durante a pandemia no Brasil" (For Science, against scientists? Denialism and disputes around health policies during the pandemic in Brazil)". Based on the pronouncements and actions taken by the President of the Republic during the Covid-19 pandemic, the authors argue that denialism, in the strict sense of the word, is not exactly a good term to understand the Bolsonarian discourse. Bolsonaro does not deny scientific statements, but seeks to legitimize his health policies based on public controversies around science, the uncertainties that characterize the scientific field, such as the problems of the studies that reject the effectiveness of chloroquine, and questioning such results, from the result of uncontrolled

personal experiences. In this way, by exploring the intricacies of the production of scientific facts, Bolsonaro calls into question the credentials of the WHO and accuses his opponents of politicizing research on ways to contain the pandemic.

The developments of the postgraduate research "Problematizando o Negacionismo: Pandemia, Democracia e Direitos Humanos" (Problematizing Denialism: the Pandemic, Democracy and Human Rights) observed the discursive regularities of denialism and the ability to produce knowledge practices, through the theoretical framework of Michel Foucault. With this, the historical, environmental, aspects of AIDS and Covid-19 denialism were perceived. This first effort was developed particularly in the article "A memória e o negacionismo: considerações sobre a pesquisa em Sociologia Histórica" (Memory and denialism: considerations on research in Historical Sociology), currently under evaluation. Along the same lines, the expansion of the term denialism and its current meanings were investigated through the review of the book "Far-right revisionism and the end of history: alt/histories", by Louie Dean Valencia-Garcia (org.) (2020) (New York: Routledge / Taylor & Francis Group, 438p.), entitled "O negacionismo além da história: um olhar sobre a alt-history" (Denialism Beyond History: A Look at Alt-History), currently under review.

Seeking to observe the terms that identify denialism as a language present in the current political discourse, the research "Problematizando o Negacionismo…" ("Problematizing Denialism…") examined the developments of the Brazilian electoral campaign of 2018, looking at groups of Jair Bolsonaro supporters on WhatsApp. This incursion aimed to understand how the aforementioned campaign was built on this social media of private messages, questioning the relationship between political participation, the massive amount of shared/sent data for electoral purposes and the exposure of numerous types of massive disinformation disseminated on social media. The collection of data from 30 groups of supporters of the then candidate required the combination of qualitative methods (content analysis performed using the MAXQDA software) and quantitative methods (correlation and multiple linear regression using scripts in R language), with the construction of a grounded theory to support this evidence. The analysis detected the themes with the greatest impact in these WhatsApp electoral messages: reference to the fear of communism and the importance of Operação Lava-Jato (Operation Car Wash). Some of these developments were presented in the article "Analisando os grupos de WhatsApp dos apoiadores de Jair Bolsonaro durante o 2o Turno das eleições presidenciais de 2018" (Analyzing the WhatsApp groups of Jair Bolsonaro supporters during the 2nd round of the 2018 presidential elections) presented at GT 22: Internet, politics and culture, of the 45th ANPOCS Annual Meeting; and the complete version is in the article "Mídias Sociais e Eleições: Analisando os grupos de

WhatsApp dos apoiadores de Jair Bolsonaro nas eleições brasileiras de 2018" (Social Media and Elections: Analyzing the WhatsApp groups of supporters of Jair Bolsonaro in the Brazilian elections of 2018), under evaluation.

In this context, the need to expand the bibliographic survey and update the theoretical debate about the relationship between Networks, Social Media and Discourse was observed, a demand mainly present in the researches "Problematizando o Negacionismo..." ("Problematizing Denialism...") and "Desdemocratização digital: a instrumentalização das mídias sociais pela extrema-direita no Brasil" ("Digital de-democratization: the instrumentalization of social media by the extreme-right in Brazil"). Thus, Pablo Almada and Natasha Bachini carried out an integrative review of Brazilian articles on social media and discourses published in high-impact journals over the last ten years. In search of a more profound understanding of the development of these studies and their tendencies, quantitative and qualitative criteria that define this field of study were introduced, using the bibliometric analysis methodology (with the VosViewer software) to evaluate co-authorship and keywords, and the content analysis methodology (with the MAXQDA software) to group the main themes and content of this bibliography. The results show that the affirmation of the term social media is underway, an expanding field in the Social Sciences, and that this trend is related to the web platforming process and to conjunctural variables, such as the dissemination of misinformation and the Covid-19 pandemic. This effort gave rise to the article, "Redes, Mídias Sociais e Discurso: uma análise bibliométrica dos estudos brasileiros do campo entre 2010-2021" (Networks, Social Media and Discourse: a bibliometric analysis of Brazilian field studies between 2010-2021), currently under review.

Looking to answer some of the issues listed in the project "Problematizando o negacionismo...", namely, the concern with analyzing the denialist discourse and its link with campaigns of disinformation, as well as the participation of the Telegram messaging platform in the social proliferation of an authoritarian discourse that is contrary to human rights, some developments took place. A data monitoring mechanism was developed (https://dashboar-telegram-analyse.herokuapp.com/), which collected, every two weeks, text messages from more than 100 Telegram channels, amongst them, the official channels of politicians and their supporters, with an emphasis on channels self-described as Bolsonarists, anti-vaccine, anti-new world order, conspiracists, etc. Currently, the database is located on the Heroku website (https://id.heroku.com) and contains about 60GB of messages collected since November 2021. In order to extract the messages, a Telegram message extractor was developed, currently allocated as a virtual machine instance on Google Cloud Platform. The monitoring system uses methods of visualization of results from Word Cloud, Frequency of Feelings, Table of Messages,

Frequency of Themes, Super Users (under construction). Although the technical part of the monitoring system is still being improved, it allows for the collection and analysis of content for the later stages of the research, listing the entire history of the channels researched, which will allow the accomplishment of the research stages in the future.

Natasha Bachini, on the other hand, also collected, during this period, Facebook posts of public Brazilian pages (including political figures, news media and political institutions) that stand out in the political debate on Facebook, from the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic (March 2020) to June 2021. This data was cleaned and later organized into a database with 974,337 rows, including several analysis variables, such as political party, state, positioning on the political spectrum, conservative/progressive, gender, profession (military, police or teacher) and engagement.

Subsequently, a sample was extracted from the database for the post framing analysis test. In this sense, we propose a methodology which dialogues with the proposal, which articulates the perspective of the symbolic interactionist principle and the notions of discourse analysis inspired by Foucault and the concept of framing (Goffman, 1974). This elaboration began in Bachini's doctoral thesis (2021) and in the article "Comunicação Política no ambiente digital: uma análise das campanhas eleitorais municipais de 2020 no Facebook", (Political Communication in the digital environment: an analysis of the 2020 municipal election campaigns on Facebook), currently being evaluated by a national journal. However, this proposition was advanced through the collective discussion of Keller's text (2021) in one of NEV's internal seminars and through the special collaboration of researchers Gustavo Higa and Marcos César Alvarez.

This analysis method was applied to 291 posts, where the framing given to the actors, the themes, and the *status quo* addressed in them was observed, as well as if they specifically dealt with institutions, violence and human rights, topics of interest to the CEPID project, as well as the arguments, authorities, identities and tones claimed and adopted in them.

The aforementioned efforts generated two articles, one methodological ("Entre fluxos, algoritmos e vozes multiplicadas: uma discussão metodológica sobre a abordagem dos discursos nas mídias sociais" [Between flows, algorithms and multiplied voices: a methodological discussion on the approach adopted in social media discourses]) and another more analytical one ("Entre fluxos, algoritmos e vozes multiplicadas: o discurso da direita conservadora brasileira no Facebook" [Between flows, algorithms and multiplied voices: the discourse of the Brazilian conservative right on Facebook]), which were presented, respectively, at the "Jornada de estudos internacional: Análise de discurso digital: desafios epistemológicos e metodológicos" (International research studies meeting: Analysis of digital discourse: epistemological and

methodological challenges) and at the "V Encontro Internacional Participação, Democracia e Políticas Públicas" (5th Meeting on International Participation, Democracy and Public Policies) and are now being revised, to then be submitted to journals.

Discussions arising from the internal Seminars were also present in these texts. First, we aligned ourselves with Urbinati (2013) in noting the increasing overlap of opinion over decision in contemporary democracies, and that this process is largely associated with the incorporation of mass media (especially TV) and the internet to political activity.

The main implication of this phenomenon is that the constant exposure of politics and of politicians through these means do not necessarily deepen or improve transparency, accountability, or the political debate itself, but leads to opacity on decision-making processes and real issues of collective interest due to the intense spectacularization of the life of political leaders. Thus, political discourse, that deals with political issues, loses space to the logic of commercial marketing and advertising, which seek to attract spectators due to a discourse that exalts the leader's private life and moral qualities, a result observed in the aforementioned research.

Amongst other losses to democracy, Urbinati (2013) finds that this process favors populist practices, a phenomenon also studied by Paolo Gerbaudo (2018), who referred to it as digital populism. Starting from the concept that populism is an anti-systemic discourse, which evokes the popular will as a counterpoint to corrupt institutions and elites, Gerbaudo (2018) suggests that in the context of platforming relationships, the people, as an empty signifier, are mobilized and molded according to social media.

By being configured as a bi-directional means of communication, that is, all are potentially producers and receivers of information, social media is placed as an alternative means to traditional press channels, through which the voice of the "people" supposedly can be heard in the political debate, previously limited to actors with institutional insertion. The direct communication provided by these media enables the construction of collective frameworks and the dissemination of narratives to large masses, a phenomenon that Castells (2010) called mass-self communication. This quality allows the internet to be instrumentalized by populist leaders and movements, doing away with the organizations that previously carried out this mediation, political parties and the press. The imagery resources of these networks also accentuate the impulses of dramatization and spectacularization, characteristic of populist logic, especially when it comes to the expression of indignation or anger, demarcation of borders and creating a sense of unity.

However, there is an illusion that on the internet everyone's participation is equal, having the same opportunities to demonstrate their opinions, which makes the power of agenda-setting and the exercise of leadership invisible, both of the platforms themselves, and of actors who have expertise in the use of these resources and in their instrumentalization for political communication (not to mention digital divides resulting from social inequality). In these terms, the interaction offered by these platforms, in reality, is much more a form of reaction than bi-directional and symmetrical.

It can be seen today that these platform attributes have been instrumentalized in recent years by leftist movements, but, above all, by movements of the so-called new-right (alt-right), which, based on an authoritarian and anti-establishment discourse, obtained electoral success in several countries over the last decade.

In an attempt of understand this phenomenon, and if it was in fact transnational, Froio and Ganesh (2019) observed the discourse of political parties and movement with this positioning in France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom. The results of the comparative study were published in "The transnationalisation of far-right discourse on Twitter Issues and actors that cross borders in Western European democracies" and were recently debated by our group. From the analysis of the framework and methods of logistic regression, the article shows that although there is proximity between the discourses presented by these actors, especially with regards to the anti-immigration position and nativist interpretations of the economy, the data does not allow inferences about international exchanges of these groups via Twitter. Comparing the conclusions of this work with those of our research, we observe some differences in relation to the Brazilian case, where the anti-establishment argument seems to have greater acceptance from the social movements that impelled the modulation of this discourse and there is no evidence of economic nativism in our ultra-liberal right. However, it is possible to draw parallels between homophobic and punitive arguments, and Islamophobia, for example.

5.6. NEXT RESEARCH STEPS

For the following steps we intend to continue with the agenda of gathering information and systematizing the bibliography on the subject, as well as organizing a new schedule of seminars, which will result in bridges for thinking about the elaboration of other publications. On the other hand, we will make preparations to continue the cycle of interviews with politicians and intellectuals that help us to understand both the context of the elaboration of the notion of Socially Implanted Authoritarianism and its possibilities.

6. PUBLIC OPINION, DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL CULTURE, AND LEGITIMACY

6.1. PROJECT SUMMAR

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

In the last CEPID Report, the research line proposed to conclude and submit the article on the digital transformation of the public sphere to USP Communication journal Matrizes. We also planned to develop new theoretical and case studies in co-authorship between members of the research line, proposing integrated analyses on themes such as the fake news inquiries in the Congress and in the STF. Another plan was to develop integration activities with other research lines of the CEPID Project, such as "Representations and discourses on human rights and punishment". An important plan was to propose a special issue on Disinformation and Democracy to the journal Advanced Studies, in partnership with the research group Journalism, Law and Freedom, for publication in 2022. At last, we aimed to continue national partnerships with research groups such as Journalism, Law and Freedom, from USP School of Communications and Arts, and international partnerships as the one among Norway, Brazil, South Africa and the USA for the project Safety Matters: Research and Education on Safety of Journalists.

6.3. SUMMARY OF RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

OUTCOMES OF PROGRAMMATIC TEXT ON THE DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF THE PUBLIC SPHERE

We continued our work on a programmatic text on the digital transformation of the public sphere. Because of the depth of the necessary steps to tackle the problem, we divided the effort in three different texts. A first one revisits Habermas's theory of the bourgeois public sphere, highlights its social, gender, and racial and decolonial critiques, and how Habermas updated his thoughts in response to some of them.

A second text is focused on organizing a map and discussing the theoretical debate on the digital transformation itself. In order to so, we are working on a table that has in its first line the main concepts discussed by Habermas's seminal work (public reason, publics, public space, public opinion, mass media, publicity and legitimacy), and in the first column pressing issues related to this digitalization process (new publics and social movements; journalism, internet and technology and digital communication companies; disputes on the mobilization and manipulation of public opinions; and regulation, electronic government and digital democracy). Within each cell of this table we are highlighting themes and works from authors who are dealing with intersections of each concept and issue. Historical and contextual variables will also be considered. This attempt to map the theoretical landscape on the digital transformation of the public sphere will help us have a broader picture of the main lines of study, its authors and the arguments and perspectives they put forward. In this case, some problems have crossed the whole range of concepts and issues we are using to map the digital transformation, such as new publics and their logics, from the right to the left of the ideological spectrum; the technological and economic impacts of social media and disinformation on information industries and democratic institutions; and issues of governance, regulation and the legitimate balance between free speech and other information and communication freedoms, right and principles in this context.

At last, the text will addresses our own take on the digital transformation of the public sphere, in which we argue, as described in previous reports, that this transformation is better understood by the confluence of three structural processes: the radical critique of modern rationality, the technological and economic disruptions imposed by the dissemination of digital technology and algorithmic systems, and the struggle of diversity and identity rights. Versions of these texts will be submitted to Matrizes journal, to Conferences in the area of communication, as well as used in Vitor Blotta's full professor thesis on the Communication of Rights in the Digital Public Sphere.
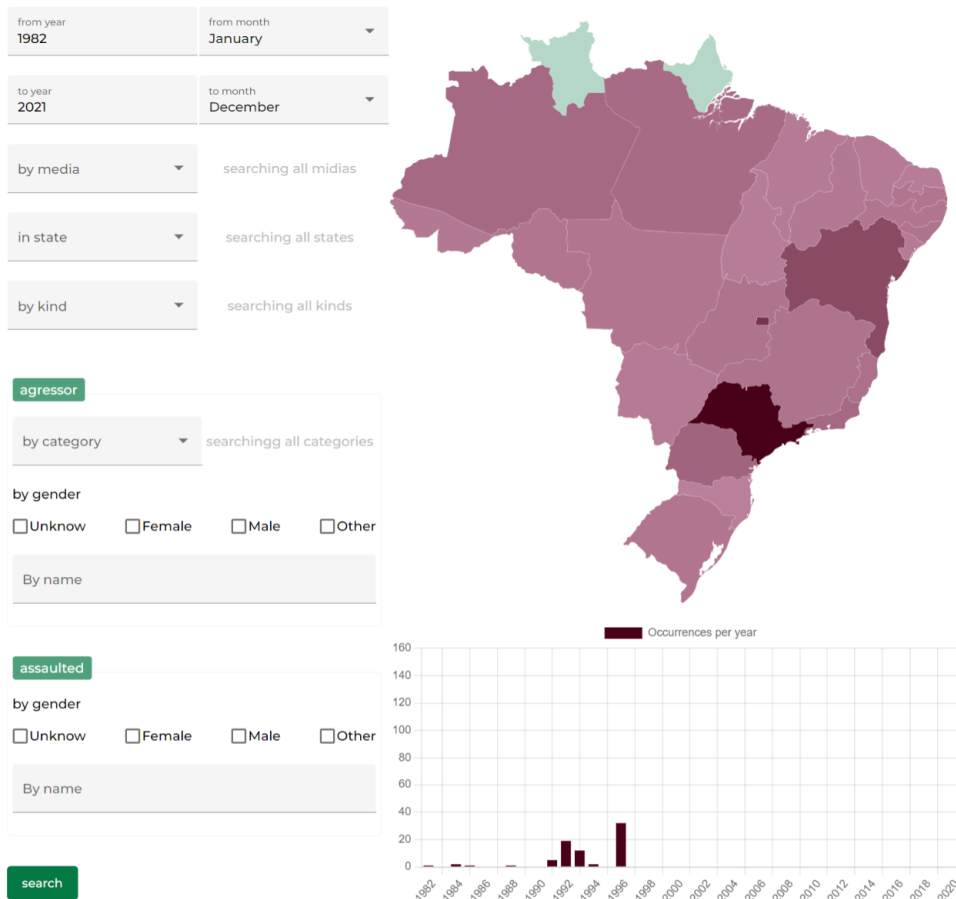
PROJECTS ON VIOLENCE AGAINST JOURNALISTS

The research project on violence against journalists led by Daniela Osvald initiated partnership with the National Federation of Journalists – FENAJ, with the goal to provide a database on FENAJs reports of violence against journalists, with visualization options scheduled to be launched in the second half of 2022. One can see below the tool on the new OBCOM website:

Data tool with the historical series of Fenaj reports. Source: Screen shot.

In order to further the investigation on violence against journalists, we also have a new partnership with media company Comunique-se (https://www.comunique-se.com.br/) in the research (current, expected to be applied until 8/1/2022) on safety of journalists in Brazilian media companies, is this case focused on managers. This topic is also the main concern of professores Daniela Oswald Ramos's and Beth Saad's new graduate course on Postgraduate Program in Communication Sciences (PPGCOM School of Communications and Arts - ECA/USP): "New paradigms for dimensions of violence in the field of Communication: harassment and threats to journalists and communicators", which was offered for the first time in 2022.

The justification of the course reads as follows: The global scenario of polarization and political violence, parallel to the growth of the use of the internet as an environment for the circulation of disinformation, added to the structural changes in the field of Communication that directly affected journalistic practices and business models make it possible to think about the safety of journalists and other communicators as a contemporary paradigm for understanding the dimension of violence in the field of Communication. Journalists, especially if they are from the investigative area and cover sensitive issues such as corruption, have always faced threats to their physical and psychological integrity. However, at the same time, he and his data are exposed in the internet environment and can be attacked on their social networks, which at the same time have become essential for their visibility. At the same time, digital attacks can migrate to the physical. Thus, your security enters a new level of academic and practical importance.

RESEARCH ON FAKE NEWS INQUIRIES IN THE CONGRESS AND THE STF

The leaders of this research line fulfilled the objective to engage in co-authored studies through an investigation on disinformation networks and their logics in fake news inquiries in Brazil's Supreme Court, and in the Congress. The work "Regressive publics and Militia Rationality in Brazilian Digital Public Sphere: exploratory analysis of disinformation networks in Parliamentary and Judicial Inquiries on Fake News" was submitted to, and presented on April 29 at the Media & Publics Conference at Roskilde University, Denmark. The abstract was published in the conference's Book of Abstracts, and it lays out the presuppositions, methodology of the study.

Regressive publics and militia rationality in the Brazilian digital public sphere: Exploratory analysis of disinformation networks in parliamentary and judicial inquiries on fake news

Presenter(s): Vitor Blotta & Daniela Ramos (University of São Paulo)

Abstract: In this paper we will explore the logics and rationale of publics, media, and institutions involved in cases of disinformation in the Brazilian digital public sphere, through a combination of empirical exploratory research with theoretical analysis. In the empirical part of the study, we will start with a quantitative analysis of the contents of the fake news parliamentary inquiry, of the judicial proceedings on the anti- democratic activities inquiry (2019-ongoing), and the findings and conclusions of the Covid-19 parliamentary inquiry report on disinformation (October, 2021), using corpus linguistics software to identify discursive patterns. This analysis will be combined with a search for the most propagated hashtags on Twitter about the three inquiries. Our objective, thus, is to verify through the hashtags if these organized clusters act like parastate actors, or digital militias, in the sense of cybertroops (Bradshaw; Bailey; Howard, 2021), or mob censorship (Waisbord, 2020), perpetrating attacks especially against public actors who combat disinformation, such as journalists and media outlets.

The empirical research will be refined and complemented with theoretical discussions on the concept of regressive publics, which relates to that of "regressive communities", proposed by Olivier Voirol, resulting from shortcomings of the neoliberal agenda and that are constituted by strong identity traits and antagonistic relations to others (Voirol, 2020). We will also discuss in which sense these regressive publics can be related to how state institutions have been operating in order to report and prosecute publics involved in disinformation campaigns, promoting also a strong antipress sentiment and the emergence of a broader "militia rationality" (Manso, 2020). We hope that this research will help us to enhance the current debate on the relations of disinformation with "epistemic crisis" (Benkler, Faris and Roberts, 2018), "tribal epistemology" (Gomes and Dourado, 2019), uncivil society (Sodré, 2021), and "uncivil online political talk" (Rossini, 2020).

The preliminary conclusions of the study are that first, the social and political actors involved in the inquiries relate to regressive publics and militia logics - consisting of radicalizations of strategic and instrumental rationality, fed by the backlashes of neoliberal crisis -, for they showed organizational dimensions with political and economic goals, maked by the public mobilization of negative emotions and the creation of external enemies, by the search for controlling "virtual territories", and by promoting digital lynchings and death threats.

Secondly, we also identified that digital media themselves act like "regressive media", because of their unaccountability and low support to local institutions, in a more or less colonial attitude,

and reveal permissiveness to hate speech and disinformation. In this sense, their monopolization over public interest is evidence of not only "antisocial", but broader regressive attitudes.

Lastly, the judicial institutions involved in the case also show traits of regressive institutions, because of their use of exceptional measures, deployment of national security norms, surveillance and self-defensive, and punitive approach. However, in the limits of this study we could not distinguish institutional practices from the conduct of a few public agents, such as minister Alexandre de Moraes, who are more inclined to acting against "enemies of the state". The findings of this study and the suggestions received in the Roskilde presentation are being used for the production of a co-authored paper, to be submitted to international journals in 2022.

COMMUNICATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND VIOLENCE IN THE DIGITAL PUBLIC SPHERE

The studies on the communication of human rights and violence in the digital public sphere, led by Vitor Blotta, continued its activities in july 2021 to june 2022. Aside from advancing the theoretical studies on the digital transformation of the public sphere, mentioned above, we are investigating specific problems and case studies related to how human rights and violence are communicated.

On the aesthetic and cultural dimensions of the digital public sphere, we have had the defense of the masters dissertation "Gender, public sphere and cultural representations of sexual violence through the #metoo and #meuprimeiroassedio movements", written by Anna Vitória Rocha and supervised by Vitor Blotta at the post-graduate Program on Communication Sciences of the School of Communications and Arts of the University of São Paulo. Another study related to the cultural dimensions of the digital public sphere is the PhD project by the researcher Aianne Amado "Fandoms of Resistance: cultural diversity and national identity in Brazilian Pop Culture", which will be submitted to FAPESP in 2022.

A study that is also related to the struggle for diversity and identity rights in the digital public sphere, as well as to the decolonial and antiracist critiques of journalism narratives and ethics, is the PhD project "How journalists from the peripheries and peripheric journalism schools diversify stories and narratives in the traditional media". It is led by journalist, researcher and professor Edilaine Felix, and supervised by Vitor Blotta, beginning in January 2022, at the same post-graduation program.

In order to understand other questions related to practical, moral and legal dimensions of the digital public sphere, we began supervising two other studies. The first is the PhD project "Interfaces for algorithmic governance: the question of human agency in social media", by

researcher and journalist Victor Vicente, and the second is the masters project "What is the Role of Digital Platforms in the Electoral Process?", by researcher, journalist and media democracy activist Larissa Gould. Lastly, the scientific initiation project "From 'bar talk' to nazism incitement: an analysis of Flow Podcast through ethical and legal norms of journalism in the digital era", by journalism undergraduate André Derviche, will enrich the discussions on the legitimacy of the public discourses that circulate in the digital public sphere, especially on how to balance free speech, right to information and public and collective morality.

PROPOSAL OF SPECIAL EDITION ON DISINFORMATION AND DEMOCRACY TO THE JOURNAL ADVANCED STUDIES

The researchers of the Public Opinion, Democratic Political Culture and Legitimacy research line Vitor Blotta, Daniela Osvald and Bruno Paes Manso are organizing and participating in a special edition of USP acknowledged journal Advance Studies. The title is: Disinformation and Democracy: challenges to the public sphere, journalism and law. The edition was proposed in August, 2021 by Vitor Blotta and Eugênio Bucci as coordinators, and approved on November 8, 2021. The special edition will be published in late 2022, and will have the following original contributions in Portuguese:

- "Disinformation, Democracy and Regulation: introductory text", by coordinators Vitor Blotta and Eugênio Bucci (USP);

- "Digital Publics, Digital Contestation: a new transformation of the public sphere?", by Robin Celikates (Freie Uni. Berlin);

- "Political Tragedies: a problem of Communication", a posthumous text by Ciro Marcondes Filho (ECA-USP);

- "Infocracy summed with autocracy: an image of Brazil", by Lucia Santaella (PUC-SP);

- "Threats of digital platforms to journalism", by Rogério Christofoletti (UFSC);

- "Disinformation as state violence: threats to freedom of speech and democracy when newspapers and journalists become targets of the government", by Camilo Vannuchi (JDL), João Gabriel de Lima (JDL) and Thais Gasparian (Lawyer);

- "Decentralization and anti-fraud checking: from transnational journalism to blockchain experiments in combating disinformation", by Ben-Hur Demeneck (JDL) and Magaly Prado (JDL);

- "The occupation of social media by violence: consequences and challenges to journalism in Brazil", by Bruno Paes Manso, Daniela Osvald and Eduardo Nunomura;

- "Disinformation, social media and the future of democracy", by Vitor Blotta and Clifford Griffin.

6.4. INTEGRATION ACTIVITIES WITH OTHER RESEARCH LINES

The integration activities with other research lines in the CEPID project began with the seminar "Data Protection and State and Corporative Surveillance" held on September 15, 2021 by the Journalism, Law and Freedom research group, in partnership with NEV and USP Institute of Advanced Studies. The guests of the seminar were Rafael Zanatta, from the Data Privacy Brazil NGO, and NEV researchers focused on policing technologies and surveillance Daniel Edler and Letícia Simões Gomes. The debates of this seminar highlighted the importance of analyzing surveillance policies and governance strategies within the degradation of the welfare state, and the need of strengthening institutions able to monitor and defend personal data and informational self-determination not only as individual rights, but social and transindividual rights.

Another integration activity was the participation of Natasha Bachinni, NEV post-doctoral researcher, in the undergraduate course Contemporary Perspectives of Journalism, coordinated by Vitor Blotta at the undergraduate journalism course of the School of Communications and arts. By presenting her previous studies on the relations between Carwash operation and Brazilian traditional media, as well as her PhD on the building of social movements and collective identities from the 2013 protests to Bolsonaro's rise to power, we we able to identify common research interests and start a conversation on a common project to monitor discourses of security, human rights and violence around the 2022 elections, with aid on acknowledge monitoring projects, such as the Manchetômetro.

6.5. PARTNERSHIPS

We have continued our partnership with the research group Journalism, Law and Freedom (JDL), from the USP School of Communications and Arts and the USP Institute of Advanced Studies, through a series of seminars, research proposals, and dissemination initiatives.

 A list of the seminars is presented below:

Date	Title	Guests	Link	Views
Sept 15, 2021	Data Protection and State and Corporative Surveillance	Rafael Zanatta (Data Privacy), Daniel Edler (NEV-USP) and Letícias Gomes (NEV-USP); Mediator: Vitor Blotta	Link	141
Oct 6 2021	Direitos das plataformas digitais e disputas sobre conteúdos jornalísticos e autorais	Guilherme Carboni (FGV) and Fred Ghedini (APJor); Mediator: Carolina Mansinho	Link	103
Oct 29 2021	The Challenges of Journalism and Media Literacy in Face of the Misinformation Scenario in the World	Claire Wardle (First Draft News); Alexandre Amaral (JDL); Commentators: Elisa Tobias, Emílio Moreno, Januária Alves and Maria Clara Cabral; Moderator: Edilamar Galvão (FAAP and JDL)	Link	88
Nov 17 to 19 2021	Series of Seminars "Desnudando as Liberdades de Comunicação" in partnership with School of Magistrates of TRF3 and Association of Professional Journalists (APJor)	Day 1. Freedom of Speech: duties of protection and exemptions Guests: Guilherme Canela (UNESCO) and André Gustavo Corrêa Andrade (Des. TJ-RJ); Commentators: Inês Prado Soares (TRF3) and Guilherme Varella (Artigo 19); Mediator: Laura Mattos (JDL and Folha de S. Paulo)	Link	201
		Day 2. Freedom of Press: duty of critique and information vs. personality rights Leda Beck (Vice-President APJor) and Cláudio de Souza Neto (UFF); Commentators: Thais Gasparian (advogada) e Eugênio Bucci (JDL); Mediator: Carlos Delgado (Vice-President Ajufe)	Link	160
		Day 3. Freedom of information: right to information vs. disinformation Guests: Ricardo Campos (Univ. Goethe) and Esther Rizzi (EACH-USP); Commentators: Vitor Blotta (JDL/ECA and IEA/USP) and Magaly Prado (JDL/ECA and IEA-USP); Mediator: Des. Paulo Fontes (TRF3)	Link	196
Mar 09, 2022	Seminar Human Right to Communication and Media Regulation	Camilo Vannuchi (JDL), in partnership with Association of Professional Journalists (APJor)	*Closed Event*	-
Apr 8, 2022	Seminar Disinformation, Communication Inequalities and Regulation	David Nemer (Uni. Virginia), Dennis de Oliveira (ECA-USP); Mediator: Vitor Blotta.	Link	148
May 27, 2022	Seminar Disinformation, Artificial Intelligence and Populism	Eliana Sanches (JDL); Paolo Ricci (FFLCH-USP); Mediator: Liz Nóbrega.	*Closed Event*	-

Another important partnership initiative was the research proposal **"Contemporary Challenges to Western Democracies: Disinformation, Digital Literacy and Internet Governance in Brazil and the U.S.A.**", submitted for a funding opportunity to an U.S. Embassy call for supporting projects. The project was an initiative from an articulation of the Journalism, Law and Freedom research group, NEV and North Carolina State University, and it aimed to involve other partners, as Instituto Vero, Deutsche Welle, the Center for Advanced Studies on Digital Democracy (CEADD, with basis on UFBA), and the project *Desinformante. The objective was to produce and disseminate research on the relations between disinformation and anti-democratic attitudes in Brazil and the US, to organize digital literacy courses for digital influencers and community leaders, and to hold meetings on Internet governance between academics, policy makers, platforms representatives and civil society. The project also received essential inputs from professor Clifford Griffin, from the NCSU, who spent two months at USP (May and June, 2022), with support from the Fulbright Foundation. However, after being selected for the second and third round of the process, the project unfortunately was not funded. However, it opened venues for other initiatives that can articulate the cited institutions, such as an initiative led by NEV's public opinion and discourses and representations research lines to monitor discourses on public safety, freedom of speech and anti-democratic attitudes around Brazilian presidential elections.

Two other international partnerships that are worth mentioning were the integration of professor Daniela Osvald into **the Iberoamerican Network of Investigation in Communication, Politics and Society** (RIICOPS - https://riicops.org/), based at the Faculty of Political and Social Sciences of the National Autonomous University of Mexico, and the activities of the international network Safety Matters, led by prof. Osvald, summarized below.

PROJECT SAFETY MATTERS: RESEARCH AND EDUCATION ON THE SAFETY OF JOURNALISTS

Safety Matters is funded by the Research Council of Norway and managed by Oslo Metropolitan University, responsible for the annual transfer of funds provided for each University. The project has a duration of 05 (five) years, started on 04/01/2021 and consists of: Norway – Oslo Metropolitan University (OsloMet); United States – Columbia University, Brazil – University of São Paulo/ECA-USP (researcher involved: Daniela Osvald Ramos); and South Africa – University of the Witwatersrand. Safety Matters brings together academics, journalists and actors from the public sphere to create a leading international educational and research environment, addressing the main concerns of society related to the safety of journalists in their professional work and the

consequences in their private lives. The activities are organized around the collaborative effort to establish, at the end of the project, the first international doctoral course in "Journalists' Safety".

Daniela Osvald participated as lecturer at the first international doctoral course for the project "Safety Matters: Research and education on the Safety of Journalists in cooperation between Norway–Brazil–South Africa and USA" (online), which stems from international partnership with Oslo Metropolitan University (OsloMet); Columbia University; University of São Paulo/ECA-USP; and University of the Witwatersrand (South Africa).

Lastly, this research line is proposing a technical and academic agreement with the department of Journalism of the School of Communications and Arts in order to create a **Laboratory on Journalism and Communication about Violence, Human Rights and Democracy, the LabViDD**. This laboratory will involve researchers, professores and technicians, as well as graduate and undergraduate students in initiatives to develop and disseminate qualified journalist and communication materiais on these themes, and assisting the journalism department in its training missions, and NEV in its dissemination efforts. A first project that is being discussed through the LabViDD is a debate show on public security and human rights, with the participation of Bruno Paes Manso as editor and presenter.

Main Results

The main results of the activities in the research line combine research findings, publication and dissemination initiatives, as well as international partnerships with training inputs.

The mapping of violence against journalists organized through a partnership between the Observatory of Freedom of Expression and Censorship, now coordinated by Daniela Osvald, and the National Journalists Association, FENAJ, is of great importance, considering the necessity of new monitoring outlets on this pressing issue. Considering all democracies have decreased their levels of media and information freedom in the last two decades (Blotta, 2016), we believe that the current context of "information disorder" can help us connect the phenomenon of "disinformation" to a structural phenomena of "violence against communication", which therefore, results in violence against journalists, journalistic activities, media outlets and information production by civil society organizations, and to individuals and group's rights and capacities to information and communication as a whole. The map developed by Daniela Osvald is in this sense another initiative to support academic studies and public policies in understanding, monitoring and combating violence against communication and its professionals, publics and institutions.

Through our integrated research on fake news inquiries, we have characterized the logics behind the actions of individuals and groups engaged in disinformation campaigns as "militia" logics and that of regressive publics, that is, organized strategies with political and/or economic goals, that aim at creating and destroying antagonic enemies, and to control digital territories. This helps us not only to have a broader picture of the problem of disinformation, but to witness how digital platforms and legal institutions themselves reproduce traits of these logics, respectively through unaccountability and lenience on combating false information on public matters, and through the use of exceptional measures and national security norms that also create "enemies of the state" in an unclear defense of the institutions and its members.

Two other important results of the research line are the special edition on Disinformation and Democracy, which will consist of national and foreign contributions to understand the problems of sustainable democracy in a context of disinformation, and the international project Safety Matters, an international initiative in research and training on the issue of violence against journalists, who, along with human rights defenders and organizations, are the first ones targeted by disinformation, and in this sense, should be involved in public policies on the matter, along with institutions such as the press, elections and other democratic institutions.

6.6. NEXT STEPS

- 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).

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.

PROJECT: PUBLIC SECURITY AT THE MUNICIPAL LEVEL: THE ROLE OF MUNICIPAL GUARDS AND THE PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN (VAW)

Partnership: USP Mulheres

Objective: To provide support to municipal public policies that have municipal guards as the main agents, focusing on VAW and on actions aimed at its prevention. In order to attain these objectives, we will create inventories of: municipalities in the State of São Paulo that have municipal guards; the distribution of crimes across municipalities in the state of São Paulo, with a special focus on crimes that victimize women; the distribution of government facilities (Civil Police stations, women's special police stations, and Military Police battalions and companies) and whether they have taken specific steps to defend and promote women's rights; and civil society organizations that focus on tackling violence against women. We will also diagnose the current situation of violence against women in the municipalities chosen and propose government actions that could be accomplished specifically by municipal guards; and develop georeferencing (or equivalent) tools for mapping the distribution of criminal occurrences, which can then be transferred to guards and/or civil society organizations to support permanent diagnoses of the situation and the consequent improvement of public actions and policies in this area.

PROJECT: FILES AND RECORDS OF FUNDAÇÃO CASA: ADOLESCENTS IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW AND JUVENILE JUSTICE

Partnership: Fundação CASA (Center for Socio-Educational Assistance to Adolescents)

In 2008 the Center for the Study of Violence (NEV-USP) signed an agreement with Fundação CASA to develop a study to collect data (documents such as files and medical records of detained adolescents) available at the institution. The aim of the initial studies (2008-2010) was to create a profile of these adolescents and understand Fundação CASA's institutional dynamics in order to contribute to the public debate and improve public policies in this area. In 2018 the research was

resumed, seeking to deepen our understanding of the inpatient institutions that preceded the creation of Fundação CASA and at the same time to update, through quantitative research, the data previously collected between 1990 and 2006. In terms of the scope of CEPID research, the project also hopes to assist in the findings made in the Legal Socialization of Adolescents front of research, providing information about adolescents sentenced to socio-educational measures which can then be compared to the adolescents surveyed in the Legal Socialization research project. The studies that have been carried out using Fundação CASA documentation have also helped with reflections that are part of the line of research Analysis of Social Representations and Discourses on Public Security, Violence, Human Rights and Democracy - especially in regard to views on the punishment of adolescents, proposals to reduce the age when youths can be tried as adults, increasing the length of detention times, and the functioning of the juvenile justice system in general.

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.

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: CRIMINAL NETWORKS, DRUG TRAFFICKING, AND THEIR DYNAMICS ALONG THE BRAZILIAN FRONTIER: DESCRIPTION AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TWO FRONTIER

REGIONS: THE TRIPLE BORDER (BRAZIL-PARAGUAY-ARGENTINA) AND THE TWIN CITIES OF PONTA PORÃ, BRAZIL, AND PEDRO JUAN CABALLERO, PARAGUAY)

Partnership: UFABC

Objective: To map out the criminal networks that operate along the border region of Brazil, Paraguay, and Argentina in order to identify these networks, their connections, and actors, and the links that they establish among themselves. As a result, we seek to understand how they act in the border region, paying attention to the independent/autonomous aspects and the collaborative or articulated manner of operating.

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: THE CONSTRUCTION OF INFRACTIONAL ADOLESCENCE DISCOURSES IN PARLIAMENT

Partnership: Instituto Alana

Objective: This project aims to develop a quantitative and qualitative study regarding legislative proposals and projects addressing the Federal Law nº 8.069/1990 and the articles of the Brazilian Constitution (1988) linked to youth rights. We seek to identify the constructions around the concept of adolescence present in these projects and proposals, especially regarding court-involved youth. Relying on a sociological approach to youth, we will analyze and discuss how these proposals and projects construct and frame adolescence. Thus, we have been developing the following activities: 1) Literature review on the themes of the social construction of adolescence; parliamentary speech; increasing punishments for adolescents, as well as reducing the age of criminal incrimination; 2) Search on the websites of the National Congress to identify proposals to change the Brazilian Constitution and projects to change the Federal Law 8.069/1990, especially the ones related to the weakening of rights of court-involved youth; 3) Creation of a database with projects and proposals available on the websites of the Federal Chamber of Deputies and the Federal Senate, with the identification of the primary data concerning the documents (project number; project type; year; proponent; supporters; party; proposed legal amendment; procedure); 4) Codification and systematization of the categories related to court-involved youth and the types of justification formulated; 5) Descriptive database analysis. 6) Qualitative analysis of parliamentary discourses on court-involved youth.

Funding: Instituto Alana

PROJECT: GENDER BASED VIOLENCE STUDY

Partnership – Anglo American

Objective: Prepare a diagnosis on Violence Against Women (VAW) and girls in four municipalities where Anglo American Brazil (AAB) is present, three in the state of Minas Gerais (Conceição do Mato Dentro, Dom Joaquim and Alvorada de Minas) and one in the state of Góias (Niquelândia)

and support different action plans for both prevention of gender based violence and promotion of women and human rights in the focused communities.

Funding: Anglo American

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 "CONSULTING FOR A NATIONAL PROJECT ON PUBLIC SECURITY"

Partnership: National Confederation of Industry (CNI)

Objective: At the request of the National Confederation of Industry (CNI), the Center for the Study of Violence prepared, in late 2021, a document with the country's main challenges in relation to Public Security, to support the CNI's political positioning in the electoral debates with presidential candidates in 2022. The topics addressed were the aspects related to violence prevention, public security policies and the main problems of the criminal justice system, especially in relation to the police, judicial and penitentiary systems.

Funding: National Confederation of Industry (CNI)

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III.

Education

III. Education

1. Short Courses

Course Name: Minicourse Introduction to data science with R (Minicurso Introdução à ciência de dados com R)

Objective: The course was designed by the team and made possible by LAPS of the Department of Sociology at USP. The objective of the course was to introduce the R programming environment with a focus on criminal and public safety data analysis. Therefore, it was introductory and no previous requirements were necessary. Four classes were held in which students were able to start by installing R and RStudio, getting acquainted with the programs, learning about objects and functions of R. Apart from this, an introduction to Tidyverse was made where the students were taught how to import and export objects in R, basic handling of dataframes and tibbles, the transformation of tibbles, pivoting and other transformations, the creation of graphs, and the identification and extraction of text patterns. Other topics of the course were notions of Webscraping with R, obtaining journalistic texts, public safety and court data.

Reseracher: José Jesus Filho

Target audience: graduation and post-graduation students interested in data analysis.

Number of participants: 48 enrolled.

Venue: FFLCH/USP

Date: 28/04, 05,12,19/05/2022.

Name: Causal inference with observational data (Inferência causal com dados observacionais).

Objective: The aim of the course is to present to the researchers the approach of potential outcomes and their practical implications for causal research in Sociology and Political Science. It is expected that, by the end of the course, participants will be able to apply the matching, difference-in-differences and regression-with-residuals techniques to their topics of interest, as well as have a general understanding of the methodological debate regarding causual inference in the Social Sciences. For this, techniques for causality analysis will be presented that use databases such as surveys and also public data. The course takes as a given that observational

data differs from experimental data in that, while in the first case researchers collect information that exists in reality, in the second case, analysts can manipulate reality by applying treatments to the units of analysis. The approach to potential outcomes, which will be presented in this course, takes the experimental paradigm as a model and proposes techniques for causal analysis of observational data. In this course, three techniques will be addressed that can be applied in different statistical software (R, Stata and Python), which will be presented in four classes: in the first one, the experimental model and the approach of potential results for observational data will be presented; the second class deals with the "randomization" of the treatment with observational data, reaching the balance of covariates with matching; the third class is about difference-in-differences with a focus on causal inference with panel data; and, finally, the fourth class deals with regression-with-residuals and sensitivity analysis with a focus on mediation studies and pathways for causal inference with cross-sectional data.

Reseracher: José Teles Filho

Target audience: Post-graduate students in Sociology and Political Sciences.

Number of participants: 48 enrolled.

Venue: Online

Date: 26/05, 02, 09/06/2022.

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 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.

Reserachers: Viviane Cubas (Org.); Bruno P. Manso; Fernanda Novaes; Fernando Salla; Frederico Teixeira; Marcos Cesar Alvarez; Mª Gorete Marques de Jesus; Renato Alves and Thiago Oliveira.

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

Number of participants: 49 police officers

Venue: USP/SP

Date: 31/05 – 14/06/2022 (Tuesdays and Wednesdays – 09:00 am to 04:30 pm)

THE CLASSROOM PROGRAM:

- May 31st (Tuesday)

Morning: Class 1. State and Society (3h)

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

Coordinator: Dr. Marcos Cesar Alvarez and Dr. Fernando Salla

Afternoon: Class 2. Authority and obedience (3h)

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

Coordinator: Dr. Renato Alves

- June 1st (Wednesday)

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

Introduction to the concepts of legitimacy and procedural justice

Coordinator: Dr. Thiago Oliveira

Afternoon: 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

- June 7th (Tuesday)

Morning: 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

Afternoon: 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

- June 8th (Wednesday)

Morning: 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

Afternoon: Class 8. The legitimacy of the police and the Judiciary (3h)

Self-legitimacy based on a survey carried out with judges in the city of São Paulo

Coordinator: Dr. Gorete Marques

- June 14th (Tuesday)

Morning: 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

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

Coordinator: Dr. Viviane Cubas e Dr. Renato Alves

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 stablished 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 aim of the project is to evaluate if changes occurred in the perception of the justice system and of its legitimacy, having Operation Car Wash as a marker. The protagonists of the analysis are magistrates of the justice system in São Paulo interviewed by the NEV team. During the interviews, they describe their view of their profession and the origin of their legitimacy, fundamental for the exercise of jurisdictional authority (Tankebe, 2011). Another objective is to identify in the literature by operators of the justice system linked to Operation Car Wash approximations to authoritarian discourses and compare them to the discourses mobilized by magistrates in São Paulo. The theoretical premise that impels the analysis is that anti-corruption operations strengthen a view of the justice system as an active anti-corruption combatant (Vauchez, 2004). Up to June 2022, the following activities were carried out: (1) a bibliographical survey on the Court of Justice of São Paulo (TJSP), especially within the domain of Sociology of Professions, seeking to identify the main institutional mission in the specialized literature; (2) a bibliographical review on productivity and the existence of instruments for controlling and correcting (their) actions, and to what extent there is a relationship between this and the professional ideology prevalent in the Court; (3) the coding of judges' interviews; (4) interviews on correctional processes in the TJSP and in the National Council of Justice (CNJ) and (5) submissions of works with partial conclusions on the research for the annual Law and Society

meeting and for the Annual Meeting of the National Postgraduate and Research Association for the Social Sciences.

Keywords: Car Wash, judicial institutions, legitimacy, authoritarianism

Period: 01/09/2021 to 31/08/2022

Grant number: 2021/07353-2

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

Researcher: André Vilela Komatsu

Supervisor: Marcos Cesar Alvarez

Summary of activities: The objective of the research is to verify the influence of socialization and relational experiences during adolescence in shaping attitudes towards authority figures and laws, and how these attitudes influence cooperative or rule-violating behaviors. In the current period, two papers were prepared to address these aims. The first was accepted for publication in the *Revista latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, Niñez y Juventud*, entitled "'Who trusts in the police?' Adolescents' attitudes towards police authority". The second, entitled "School violence and the exercise of teacher authority: a study with adolescents in São Paulo", was submitted to a journal and will also be presented at the Eurocrim 2022 conference. The researcher is also a member of the Brazilian team in the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD4), whose data about authorities and laws will be used in their research. Complementary research activities on the development of children and adolescents in risky adverse context and prevention of violence were conducted and the results were published in four peer-reviewed papers and two book chapters. In addition to research activities, he also presented the conference "Mental health: childhood and adolescence" in the "21º USP Escola"; assisted in other projects at the center; attended press interviews; acted as an *ad hoc* reviewer for scientific journals; and taught classes in the Talent Attraction and Retention Program (PART-USP).

Keywords: Legal Socialization; Fear of Crime; Violence Prevention

Period: 01/07/2021 – 30/06/2022 (renewed until 30/06/2023)

Grant number: 2019/09360-6

PROJECT: URBAN LABORATORIES OF BIOMETRIC SECURITY: THE TECHNOPOLITICS OF FACIAL RECOGNITION SYSTEMS IN BRAZIL

Researcher: Daniel Edler Duarte

Supervisor: Marcos César Alvarez

Summary of activities: The research investigates systems of facial recognition in police practices. The central question is understanding how categories of suspicion are defined and automatized based on this technology, and how they co-constitute forms of social control. In this sense, the research examines police routine practice, but goes beyond and maps the articulations between public agents and the private sector, and, more fundamentally, investigates the data mining process, the design of algorithms and the varied uses of platforms for facial recognition. Since the grant was awarded, interviews with public security professionals, experts and activists from human rights organizations in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo were carried out. In addition, several field visits were made to the installations of the military police in Rio de Janeiro. The researcher is also developing a project with the Rio de Janeiro Military Police (PMERJ) and other civil society organizations on the regulation of facial recognition technologies in the ambit of public security and on good police practices in this field. Finally, the researcher participated in a number of academic activities (seminars, conferences, final examination boards, etc.) and published six articles and/or book chapters on the research theme.

Keywords: biometrics; surveillance; facial recognition; police practices; technopolitics

Period: 01/12/2020 to 31/11/2022

Grant number: 20/05628-1

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

Researcher: Fernanda Novaes Cruz

Supervisor: Sérgio Adorno

Summary of activities: The present project aims at analyzing if the sociodemographic and institutional factors and perceptions on the quality of life and on professional satisfaction influence the perceptions of police officers about the services and assistance rendered to society. The hypothesis is that police officers who are more satisfied and exposed to better work conditions tend to lend more support to forms of criminal guarantees, rather than to repressive viewpoints. The hypothesis dialogues with the debates around the legitimacy of the police, considering that the perception of public security professionals is important for analyzing the services and assistance that the police render to society.

The project has used different data sources. The first derives from quantitative data obtained by means of questionnaire survey. Among them, the survey with 298 São Paulo civil and military police officers in 2016 by the NEV-USP. At this moment, we are negotiating the circulation of a new questionnaire for the Military Police and the Civil Police. This questionnaire explores issues present in the previous one, incorporating themes related to the physical and mental health of the agents, exposure to situations of victimization in the last twelve months, and the use of body cameras. The second source derives from a collection of 688 complaints made by police officers to the São Paulo Police Ombudsman between 2017 and 2019. The third source pertains to official data on the mental health of police officers from the police institutions and obtained through the Access to Information Law (LAI). Recently, the project has investigated the impacts of undergoing an Administrative Disciplinary Procedure in their relationship with peers, superiors and in their identification with the organization.

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

Period: 01/07/2019 to 30/06/2023

Grant number: 2019/09663-9

PROJECT: POLICING, RELATIONS OF AUTHORITY AND LEGITIMACY BY THE CIVIL AND MILITARY POLICE OF THE STATE OF SÃO PAULO

Researcher: Giane Silvestre

Supervisor: Sergio Adorno

Summary of activities: The period that encompasses the activities of this report was expanded due to the grant holder's maternity leave between April and August 2021. The project is linked to the CEPID program, whose empirical research is conducted with "civil servants", namely the Civil and Military Police Forces and the Judiciary. After her maternity leave, the researcher resumed her activities at the CEPID/NEV on 26 August 2021. Since the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic in Brazil, the CEPID/NEV delivered its activities remotely, a scenario that imposed a series of challenges to activities relating to research and data collection. In the case of this project, more specifically concerning the line of study related to the police forces, it became impossible to conduct data collection through face-to-face interviews with the Civil Police forces following the same dynamics applied to the data collection with the Military Police. The solution adopted was a deepening of the analysis of the data obtained in interviews with the Military Police and the production of new articles submitted to scientific journals.

With regards to the line of study on the judiciary, it was possible to achieve more progress in the collection of new data, both by way of remote interviews and through direct requests to the Court of Justice of São Paulo. Within this strand an effort was also made to analyze the data obtained during the second phase of the research (observation of custody hearings) for the elaboration of scientific articles. As a result, five articles were published in national and international journals.

In 2021, the researcher also joined the line of research titled "Cities, organized crime and prisons", participating in periodical meetings and working in the elaboration of a questionnaire for circulation amongst prison guards in São Paulo, whose aim is to investigate the perceptions of these civil servants regarding issues concerning the prisons, organized crime, democracy and human rights.

In addition to the activities related to the research, the researcher also collaborates with other lines of action of the CEPID/NEV, assisting in the development of projects linked to diffusion, transference, education and formation of human resources.

Keywords: Legitimacy; Police Forces; Judiciary; Organized Crime.

Period: 01/07/2020 to 31/12/2021

Grant number: 2017/04428-6

PROJECT: CONTACTS WITH THE POLICE, LEGITIMACY AND VIGILANTISM: DOES POLICE LEGITIMACY MEDIATE THE EFFECT OF BEING STOPPED BY THE POLICE VIS-À-VIS SUPPORT TO VIGILANTISM?

Researcher: José Teles Mendes

Supervisor: Sérgio França Adorno de Abreu

Summary of activities: This project aims at carrying out an analysis of the effects of experiences linked to public security, such as being stopped and searched by the police and suffering crimes, on opinions relating to State institutions and security policies, like trust in the police and in democratic institutions. Between August 2021 and July 2022, I wrote two papers on the effect of being a victim of crimes vis-à-vis support to vigilantism and on the effect of being stopped by the police vis-à-vis trust in democracy, both based on NEV's longitudinal panel data. The first paper was presented at a number of seminars, including at the meeting of the Political Behavior Study Center of the Federal University of Minas Gerais (CECOMP/UFMG) and at NEV's internal seminars, and is currently undergoing final editing to be submitted for publication. The second study was approved for presentation at the 2022 Conference of the Brazilian Association of Political Science, and will subsequently be edited according to comments and review by peers and submitted for

publication. In addition, I have organized and am running a minicourse on quantitative methods for USP's postgraduate community, with the aim of contributing to the diffusion of methodological knowledge, which I acquired during my postgraduate course this year. Finally, I have elaborated a survey experiment together with the NEV Community to evaluate the impact of perceptions on efficacy and procedural justice in police stops vis-à-vis opinions relating to the police. The analysis that will be developed based on this experiment consists of a methodological innovation in the field of studies on public security in Brazil, seeing that the experimental methodology is still rarely adopted in researches in the country and offers a series of advantages over traditional quantitative studies, particularly with regards to the highest quality of causal inferences made.

Keywords: violence; public security; legitimacy; trust; quantitative methods

Period: 01/08/2021 to 30/07/2022

Grant number: 2021/06639-0

PROJECT: LEGAL SOCIALIZATION OF ADOLESCENTS IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW IN SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL

Researcher: Mariana Chies S. Santos

Supervisor: Marcos César Alvarez

Summary of activities: The project has been developed through research with adolescents who are attributed with the practice of infractions, in order to understand the legal socialization of these adolescents, in addition to understanding their perceptions about the legitimacy of legal authorities - police and actors of the justice systems and the execution of socio-educational measures. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, face-to-face interviews were temporarily suspended in March 2020 and have not yet been resumed – since direct assistance to adolescents is being carried out remotely. However, from the analysis of the first interviews with adolescents and young people in compliance with socio-educational measures in an open environment between the end of 2019 and the beginning of 2020, it was possible to see that all of them had already had contact with authorities, notably the police, even before they enter the juvenile justice system. In relation to this specific point (police), the adolescents interviewed have a perception that seems contradictory. On one hand, they perceive them as essential for societal life and for the maintenance of order and, on the other hand, they realize that they are very violent towards adolescents and young people from peripheral areas – like them. In addition, it was found that when they enter the justice system, when in hearings, adolescents do not have a clear

understanding of the roles of actors in the justice system, nor of its operating logic, not even knowing how to differentiate between the judge, the prosecutor and the public defender/lawyer. This demonstrates, in principle, two analytical possibilities: (i) the police are viewed controversially by adolescents and (ii) adolescents are not integrated as true actors in their own legal processes.

Keywords: adolescents in conflict with the law; juvenile justice; socialization of legal information; authority; legitimacy.

Period: 01/07/2019 – 31/12/2021

Grant number: 2019/09575-2

PROJECT: DIGITAL DE-DEMOCRATIZATION: THE INSTRUMENTALIZATION OF SOCIAL MEDIA BY THE FAR RIGHT IN BRAZIL

Researcher: Natasha Bachini Pereira

Supervisor: Marcos César Alvarez

Summary of activities: This research study aims at observing the discourse of the country's conservative right and its strategies for rendering our democracy more fragile. It proposes to analyze the framing of political institutions, human rights and state violence in posts on public pages relating to this field on Facebook during the Covid-19 pandemic, and how they are received by followers of these pages.

During the past year, together with colleagues from NEV's subgroup Authoritarian and Discourse, we revised the literature on the characterization of digital political actions, the punitive discourse and right-wing, conservative and authoritarian conceptions. In addition, we sought to problematize if the use of social media by these actors can be categorized as digital populism. These reflections lay the foundations for three articles developed during this period ("Entre fluxos algoritmos e vozes multiplicadas: o discurso da direita conservadora no Facebook" [Between algorithmic flows and multiplied voices: the discourse of the conservative right on Facebook], "Populismo, WhatsApp e Eleições de 201 no Brasil" [Populism, Whatsapp and the 201 Election in Brazil] and "Redes, Mídias Sociais e Discurso: uma análise bibliométrica dos estudos brasileiros do campo entre 2010-2021" [(Social Networks, Social Media and Discourse: a bibliographical analysis of Brazilian studies on this field between 2010-2021]), and the propositions of a dossier for a national journal and of the Postgraduate Research Symposium (SPG) titled Mediatization,

Platformization and Discourse, approved for presentation at ANPOCS' next annual meeting (2022).

We also compiled conspicuous posts from Brazilian public pages that stand out on Facebook's political debate, from early March 2020 to June 2021. This data was cleaned up and subsequently organized in a database table with 974.337 rows, including several analysis variables such as party, state, position on the political spectrum, conservative/progressive, gender, profession (military, police or teacher) and engagement. Next, we extracted a sample from the database for the framing analysis test on the posts. In this sense, we elaborated a methodology in dialogue with Keller's proposal (2021), which articulates the perspective of symbolic interactionism, the notions of the Foucaultian discourse analysis and the concept of framing (Goffman, 1986). We applied this methodology to the analysis of 291 posts, in which we observed the framings given to actors and the issues addressed, as well as specific topics relating to institutions, violence and human rights, all of which are themes of interest of the CEPIC project, besides the arguments, identities and tones adopted in them. The efforts mentioned generated two articles, one of which is methodological and the other, more analytical, which were presented at the international research studies meeting of the ADAL scientific association — Analyse des discours de l'Amérique Latine (Discourse Analysis in Latin America) and at the 5th International Meeting on Participation, Democracy and Public Policies.

Keywords: public opinion, human rights, authoritarianism, de-democratization, Facebook.

Period: 01/08/2021 to 30/06/2022.

Grant number: 2021/07296-9

PROJECT: PROBLEMATIZING DENIALISM: COVID-19 PANDEMIC, DEMOCRACY, AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Researcher: Pablo Emanuel Romero Almada

Supervisor: Marcos César Alvarez

Summary of activities: During this year, I developed a couple of questions about the definition of denialism and its practice in social media, especially on Telegram. The first step was to explore a sociological definition of denialism, which understands it as a discourse in a Foucaultian assertion. According to this conception, the denialist discourse contains historicity, regularity, and the possibility of institutionalization. It imposes a conflict with science and defies the current logic of power in society. On the other hand, I started monitoring and analyzing natively digital content presented on more than 100 Telegram channels. About this digital content, I identified close

connections with channels run by Bolsonaro supporters, the new world order (theory), conspiracists and anti-vaccine theories. These channels contribute to an authoritarian vision of the society, supporting uninformative content (generally against the Covid-19 pandemic) and the frontal attacks against republican institutions. About this issue, I have identified growing shared content coming from: a) news websites such as Jornal da Cidade Online, Pleno News, Terra Brasil Notícias, and Jovem Pan (particularly links from YouTube's "Pingos nos Is" channel); b) Video platforms, such as YouTube, Rumble and BitChute. The partial conclusion evidences a complex network of media that operates refraction of traditional media, offering proximity with conspiracy media. For this reason, our research suggests the presence of a "digitally implanted authoritarianism" (dear to the concept created by Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro) characterized by the (online) circulation of racism, the justification of state violence, and the rise in social inequalities, besides support of views against human rights, but with the safeguard that this discourse should be guaranteed respecting the freedom of speech.

Keywords: Denialism, Covid-19 Pandemic, Authoritarianism, Social Networking, Telegram.

Period: 01/08/2021 to 31/07/2022

Grant number: 2021/07121-4

PROJECT: INSTITUTIONAL TRUST OF FAMILIES OF STUDENTS AT PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Researcher: Sara Badra de Oliveira

Supervisor: Sérgio Adorno

Summary of activities: The aim is to investigate what are the factors associated to the of trust of families of students vis-à-vis public schools, with special attention to the experiences of justice/injustice undergone by these citizens in their contacts with school professionals. The activities that were carried out involved: 1. Planning and execution of the USP-School extension course titled "Educação em Direitos Humanos para a promoção da Igualdade de Gênero e a Prevenção da Violência em âmbito escolar" (Education in Human Rights for the promotion of Gender Equality and the Prevention of Violence within the school environment) and the minicourse "Justiça Social, Avaliação e Qualidade da Educação Básica" (Social Justice, Evaluation and the Quality of Basic Education) held at the 3rd LOED/UNICAMP Seminar. 2. Participation as guest lecturer given at a roundtable discussion at the international Symposium "*How can we tell if it's good without making it worse? Research, practice and accountability policies in dialogue*", at the invitation of researchers from King's College London. 3. Formation course "Repensando as relações de confiança na escola" (Rethinking the relations of trust at schools) offered for school

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management teams and from the Municipal Secretariat for Education of the Municipal Education Network of Campinas. 4. Writing, submission and approval of two articles: "*Is local democratic control of education still possible in an age of corporate education reform? The case of Participatory Institutional Evaluation in Campinas, Brazil*" soon to be published as an *e-book* on institutional evaluation, and "Contribuições de Sharon Gewirtz para uma análise das políticas educacionais baseada na justiça social" (The contributions of Sharon Gewirtz for an analysis of educational policies based on social justice) to be published in Revista Currículo Sem Fronteiras. 5. Elaboration of a support notebook for teachers of public schools on Gender Equality. 6. Immersion into PODHE partner public schools, carrying out an observation of the school-community relations and holding workshops on human rights with students and teachers. 7. The setting up of a partnership with a new school and public education network for the elaboration of the project titled "Educação em direitos humanos para a promoção da equidade e prevenção às violências nas escolas" (Education on human rights for the promotion of equity and prevention of violence in schools) and subsequent submission to the PROEDUCA-FAPESP open call for articles. 8. Bibliographical review of the literature on school community relations, democratic management, human rights, trust and legitimacy.

Keywords: Social Justice - Democratic Management - Institutional Trust - School-Community Relations – Human Rights

Period: 01/08/2021 to 30/06/2022

Grant number: 2021/06982-6

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

Researcher: Dr. Sergio Grossi

Supervisor: Professor Sérgio França Adorno de Abreu

Summary of activities: Criminal organizations represent one of the main causes of homicidal violence, and pose a potential problem for the future for Brazil's young democracy. These organizations are born, grow and build their strength in prisons, where we find a dramatic increase of inmates, predominantly from the poorest strata of society and with the lowest level of education. Even though national and international laws prescribe social reintegration and education for incarcerated people, we are currently failing to meet this objective, which in turn contributes to delegitimizing the State while legitimizing criminal organizations. Through this research study, we seek to compare the different model experiences on education and

reintegration that can contend for legitimacy against criminal organizations, contributing to greater respect for human rights and to the inclusion of prisoners back into society. To this end, we have begun to carry out an analysis of the forms of recruitment and involvement of new members provided by the PCC, with a basis on a review of the literature and analysis of documents.

At the moment, the Grendon model prison is being analyzed at the Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge. These experiences will be investigated through an analysis of documents produced, open and semi-structured interviews with professionals, former professionals, prisoners and former prisoners. The observation of participants will be carried out if the sanitary and the internal conditions of the prison allow for this. These experiences will be compared to other experiences already studied in the literature. Networking activities were also carried out with researchers at Cambridge and the ongoing results of this research were presented at the European Society of Criminology and at the Institute of Criminology in Cambridge. An international conference organized by UNESCO on education within prisons was moderated. The ongoing results led to the production of a chapter that will be published next year, together with other contributions presented at the Congress of Criminology of the South, held in Oxford in 2021.

Keywords: sociology of the prison; criminology; reintegration; education and prison, social education.

Period: 01/10/2021 to 01/10/2022

Grant number: 2021/08257-7

PROJECT: 'BOTTOM-UP' SOCIAL CHANGE: STRENGTHENING THE COURSES OF ACTIONS OF YOUNG PEOPLE FROM THE HUMAN RIGHTS OBSERVATORY IN SCHOOLS PROJECT (PODHE) TOWARD A MORE DEMOCRATIC AND EQUANIMOUS SOCIETY.

Researcher: Veridiana Parahyba Campos

Supervisor: Sérgio Adorno

Summary of activities: Our objectives are to assess, document and propose courses of action and self-efficacy beliefs for young people in the same sociostructural situation: namely, students from peripheral public schools.

Subsequently, we will carry out the production (and self-production) of life narratives of some of the interlocutors in the search for the *main traces*, *generating mechanisms* or *recurring processes*

(Bertaux, 2020), considering the specificities within the larger group: school, age, gender, race/ethnicity, school grade.

Up to the present moment, we have already held a series of meetings and internal PODHE team gatherings, with the aim of collaborating with partner schools in the complicated return to face-to-face classes, which, at present, continues to be threatened by another Covid-19 breakout, always aiming at fomenting actions for human rights education. Which, in itself, is always challenging, seeing that we intend this education to make connections with both the contents taught at school and with students' personal experiences. Educational proposals are continuously formulated and discussed by the team so that they are relevant and compelling for each of the grade years the project works with.

Several visits and activities have already been made at the Amélia Kerr school, and other parallel PODHE activities, such as the Gender Equality course held at the USP-School event, and the event with schools from Mogi das Cruzes at Museu Catavento, held in early June 2022. In addition, we are also producing three volumes of the PODHE Notebooks, which deal with Race Equality, Gender and Experiences of the project. During this interim, the researcher continues her personal studies with Professor Roberta Azzi, a Professor at UNICAMP, in Cognitive Social Theory, considering that this is one of the research's theoretical bases, and still rarely discussed in Brazil.

The researcher also continues to take part in NEV's activities, having already presented part of her work at the Nucleus' Internal Seminars, and in addition participates in other academic activities, such as the coordination the Postgraduate Symposium at the ANPOCS 2022 Meeting, as well as the presentation of works and the production of scientific articles.

Keywords: Agency; gender equality, protagonism, courses of action, human rights

Period: 01/09/2021 to 31/08/2022

Grant number: 2021/07390-5

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

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

TITLE: CRIME AND WALKABILITY IN SÃO PAULO (SP): CHALLENGES AND POSSIBILITIES

Candidate: Beatriz Oliveira de Carvalho

Supervisor: Sérgio Adorno

Period: 01/07/2021 - 30/06/2022

Grant number: 2021/05502-0

TITLE: INCARCERATION AND ORGANIZED CRIME

Candidate: Raphaela da Silva Correa

Supervisor: Marcos Alvarez

Period: 01/11/2019 - 31/10/2021

Grant number: 2019/22485-2

TITLE: PUNISHING YOUNG OFFENDERS: PERCEPTIONS AND PRACTICES

Candidate: Gabriel Augusto de Carvalho Sanches

Supervisor: Marcos Alvarez

Period: 01/03/2020 - 31/12/2022l

Grant number: 2019/27208-7

TITLE: CRIME AND WALKABILITY IN SÃO PAULO (SP): CHALLENGES AND POSSIBILITIES

Candidate: Artur Damião Cardoso

Supervisor: Sérgio Adorno

Period: 01/06/2022 - 31/05/2023

Grant number: 2022/05379-7

TITLE: VIOLENCE AND THE USE OF THE CITY THROUGH THE PERCEPTION OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS: A CASE STUDY

Candidate: Natália Maria Ventura Falabella Tavares de Lima

Supervisor: Sérgio Adorno

Period: 01/06/2022 - 31/05/2023

Grant number: 2022/02706-0

RESEARCH TRAINING

TITLE: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OBSERVATORY PROJECT ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN SCHOOLS (PODHE).

Candidate: Inessa Silva de Oliveira

Supervisor: Sergio Adorno

Period: 01/03/2020 - 30/11/2021

Grant number: 2019/27728-0 [TT3]

TITLE: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OBSERVATORY PROJECT ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN SCHOOLS (PODHE).

Candidate: Helena Cacciacarro Tabarino

Supervisor: Sergio Adorno

Period: 01/03/2020 - 28/02/2022

TITLE: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OBSERVATORY PROJECT ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN SCHOOLS (PODHE).

Candidate: Amanda Clara Soares Medina

Supervisor: Sergio Adorno

Period: 01/07/2020 - 30/06/2022

3. Project Human Rights Observatories in Schools - PODHE

3.1. Project summary

The project Observatory of Human Rights 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, comprising three schools (both primary and secondary). 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 stimulating and guiding 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, towards fostering collective action for the transformation of schools and communities into environments for civic engagement. Activities are especially aimed at educators from the Year 6 of primary school and from Year 1 of secondary school, through participatory methods. In the meantime, a continuous evaluation of the entire process as well as the results of PODHE implementation is performed by means of observations, reports on the activities, as well as surveys.

3.2. Summary of the previous proposal

In the continuity proposal we planned to continue remote activities with partner schools and resume face-to-face activities as soon as sanitary and school conditions allowed them; resume efforts to prepare a joint proposal with managers and educators from partner schools to be submitted to FAPESP's funding line "Improving Public Education Programme" (FAPESP). The goal is to consolidate human rights education initiatives that have been developed by PODHE in the everyday practices of professionals from our partner schools; Finish up methodological assets on the PODHE experience, produce articles and other dissemination materials; intensify activities to prevent violence against children and teenagers as part of the NEV's activities as a WHO Collaborating Centre, including the reorganisation, update, and expansion of the Human Rights

Education Repository, created in early 2019, by adding topic-specific content; continue work with the Brazilian Network for Human Rights Education, in order to help strengthen and expand initiatives, as well as identify and consolidate possible partners (locally and nationwide) for the development of other PODHE activities.

3.3. SYNTHESIS OF ACTIVITIES

RESUMING IN-PERSON ACTIVITIES WITH PARTNER SCHOOLS IN 2021

With the gradual return of in-person classes in schools during the second semester of 2021, PODHE resumed its in-person activities in one of the partner schools, E. E. Amélia Kerr Nogueira. Before doing so, we made online meetings with school professionals so that we would know more details on how we should return, and in which areas and topics our contribution would be more important and feasible. The decision was to continue our workshops with sixth grade students but instead of working as well with 9th grade students, we worked with 12th grade students. This change came from the special situation of vulnerability of these students, after almost two years of the pandemic, and the challenges they were facing as soon to be graduates. Thus, in October 2021, we initiated workshops with groups of students that attended school in every other week, alternating with other groups from the same classes.

 In this return we favored participative and ludic activities for harnessing bonds of the students with the school, sharing experiences, valuing feelings and life stories, as well as strengthening dreams and perspectives of future. A highlight of these workshops was the production of a video on their life perspectives, called "Correndo atrás" ("running after"), as the result of engaging them in sensibility process, in listening to their life stories, and development of the scripts and technical training in audiovisual production. To see the video, click on the image below:

[Correndo Atrás/ Runnig After - link]

With middle school students, aside from the workshops, we were able to provide them with an artistic-cultural moment, through a storytelling activity called "Chant of the Waters" by the [Quizumba Colective](#). We consider this a crucial activity to enable the students to elaborate the meaning of their school in this moment of in-person return. With this storytelling we wanted to foster a moment of enchantment through the language of musical theatre, and also work with themes such as the preservation of nature and valuing our African roots.

 In December 2021, PODHE was invited by the school coordination to participate in a final activity of elective disciplines (part of the pedagogical restructuring of the state school system[15]), in which the students presented the results of their studies and projects to the school community. The coordinators asked PODHE to help reporting the event, and this was an opportunity for us to strengthen bonds with students and educators, and to know more about the works they had been developing, despite all the challenges they were facing with the pandemic. We then decided to produce a video with testimonies from teachers on their experiences creating each discipline, and also testimonies of the students on their participation in them, and the works their made. The resulting video can be watched by clicking on the image below:

[Elective Disciplines, Public School Amélia Kerr - Link]

RETURN TO SCHOOL ACTIVITIES IN 2022

In 2022, we resumed our in-person activities with partner schools E. E. Profa. Amélia Kerr Nogueira and E. E. Ubaldo Costa Leite. Because of problems with partner school EMEF Bernardo

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[15] More information in: PPT Eletivas. Access in June, 23, 2022.

O'Higgins, we decided to postpone to another moment our activities with them, and focus our efforts on the first two schools, while searching for other partner schools. During this time, we had invitations for participating in activities in different schools, such a human rights club in E. E. Godofredo Furtado in the neighborhood of Pinheiros. However, lack of flexibility of school administration in negotiating minimum conditions for PODHE's regular activities made it difficult for us to develop a longer project with them.

In March 2022, in order to start the workshops with the students, meetings were held with the direction and coordination of the partner schools, in order to resume the objectives of the project and adapt it to the new demands and needs of the institutions, considering the face-to-face return and the consequences caused by the pandemic in the training of students. In addition, there was a discussion about the target audience in the PODHE workshops, that is, if we would continue to hold the workshops with the sixth years of elementary school II (EFII) and first years of high school (EM), or if the school professionals would point the need for some change. It was identified that such a format would meet the needs of schools and we decided, together with the school management, the total number of classes that we would serve and which ones (especially in the EE Profª Amélia Kerr Nogueira, which has many classes, not being possible to include all in the project). Thus, at the end of the same month, we started the workshops with the students, with three classes of EFII and three middle school groups in each school, being a total of 12 groups.

Taking into account the consequences of the pandemic on the training of students, not only in terms of learning, but also in their social, relational, emotional and health (physical and mental) aspects, and in accordance with the methodology already adopted through PODHE, we chose to hold workshops aimed at listening and welcoming these students, focused on the importance of expressing their feelings, valuing their life trajectories, identities, self-esteem and mutual respect. According to the reports of school professionals, students returned with many emotional issues to schools and with difficulties in relationships and school belonging. In this way, PODHE is attentive to such challenges and has planned its work with the aim of contributing to such a context, prioritizing recreational and artistic activities, such as games, storytelling, plastic productions, in addition to conversation circles that promote bonds, dialogue, caring inclusion and respectful interaction.

SPECIAL WORKSHOP AT CATAVENTO MUSEUM

The Mogi das Cruzes municipal school Aristóteles de Andrade, with whom we had a presentation in 2020, invited PODHE for an in-person lecture in Catavento Museum on June 1st. On this day, 176 people (132 students and 44 teachers) from 66 different schools within the Mogi das Cruzes municipal system participated in a special day focused on human rights at the museum, and PODHE made a final intervention called "Experiencing human rights with PODHE", comprised by a presentation, an interactive dynamic/debate, and a collaborative artistic activity at the end. The intervention was transmitted live on the Mogi das Cruzes Secretary of Education Instagram account, and simultaneously translated to sign language. [One of the videos](#) of the activity had 433 views, and [the other](#) 396 views.

SPECIAL PROJECT ON GENDER EQUALITY AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION IN SCHOOLS

In July 2021, PODHE submitted a proposal to the Social Inclusion and Diversity call made by USP Pro-Rectory of Culture and Extension (PRCEU-USP), which aimed to select inter-faculties projects that were directly connected to the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda, such as gender equality. The project combined PODHE's human rights education methodologies with specific activities towards promoting gender equality and preventing different forms of violence against children and adolescents in schools. The justification is the situation of extreme inequality present in gender relations in Brazil, considering its intersectionality with other social differences, which result in restrictions to basic rights and multiple forms of violence, and the importance of school spaces to promote changes in this scenario. The planned activities included selecting post-doctoral and scientific initiation researchers, collaborative workshops on sensibility and human rights experiences with teachers and students, as well as partnerships with local public and non-governmental institutions to assist PODHE and the schools during the project, and strengthening networks for preventing gender violence and promoting gender equality.

The project - an initiative that articulated the Faculty of Philosophy, Literature and Language and Human Sciences, where NEV is administratively located, and the School of Communications and Arts, where Vitor Blotta formally works as professor - was approved in August 2021, and is expected to end in October 2022. Since then, we hired three researchers: anthropologist Luz Gonçalves Brito, who is developing a post-doctoral ethnographic study on transphobia and school evasion, and three scientific initiation students: Marisa Mendonça, who is researching gender inequalities may affect access to education; Juliana Mucinic, with a project on gender inequalities and violence in affective relationships; and Valentina de Victor, who has a project on how the language and use of podcasts can strengthen gender equality perceptions in an intersectional

perspective. Along with other PODHE researchers and monitors, the gender equality team began a series of visits to the partner school Amélia Kerr Nogueria, whose territory was chosen for the project implementation, first to get the school administration's support for the project, secondly to start planning the activities; thirdly for training workshops with the teachers; beginning of the workshops with the students; and at this moment, developing methodological strategies for the project evaluation.

A highlight of the project has been the gender equality workshops for teachers, made in two in-person meetings for two groups of approximately 30 people each. In the meetings we focused on exchanging and actively listening to the teacher's experiences, and fostered a general dialogue on concepts of gender, gender equality and gender violence, and its implications to the personal lives of school professionals and students. Special attention was given to the issue of transgender identity and transphobia, because of recent manifestations and cases of conflicts related to them within the school and in relation to the families of students.

Because of the delicate issues involved, and the lack of school protocols to deal with the issue, the teachers discussed the tensions between their fear of alleged disciplinary procedures from higher instances and families, and the need for acknowledging and respecting student's personal demands and experiences of suffering. Other cases of gender violence in the school led PODHE's team to be assigned to work with an 8th grade and two 9th grade groups, and the students' workshops began in May, 2022. Since then we have made three sensibility and training workshops, which will be resumed after school recess in July.

HUMAN RIGHTS TRAINING ACTIVITIES FOR EDUCATION PROFESSIONALS

We highlight in the period two main training activities for education professionals. The first one was the course "Human Rights Education for the Promotion of Gender Equality and Violence Prevention in Schools" at the 21st USP-School Meeting. It was a four-day online lecture series with around 20 participants from different states in Brazil. This activity also integrated other NEV research teams, such as the legal socialization team and representatives from NEV as collaborating centre at the World Health Organization in the area for prevention of violence against children (more details in courses section of this report).

The other training activity was held in April 2022 at the partner school E. E. Profa. Amélia Kerr Nogueira, in two-day meetings with two groups of 30 teachers each. For more details see the last part of the previous topic.

DISSEMINATION AND EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS: PODHE'S NOTEBOOKS

PODHE has been developing three wide-reach educational materials called "PODHE's Notebooks". The first one has general information on human rights education, on PODHE's experience, methods and some guidelines for each of our workshop activities. The second one is focused on gender equality, and the third one is about ethnic and racial equality. The goals of these materials are to share PODHE's experiences, methods and materials used in our workshops. Considering, however, that each school reality is different, the notebooks are not meant to be practical guides or manuals for other human rights observatories, but rather to inspire other schools and students to strengthen existing projects or initiate similar ones. After the first attempts to develop the three notebooks, the team organized a workshop to decide collectively upon objectives, formats, language and aesthetics of the notebooks. The result was to share experiences and knowledge, combine informative and narrative languages, use images and informative boxes, and have different editorial designs for each notebook. We expect the notebooks to be finished by 2024, and to use them in multiplication initiatives, such as teacher training projects for different public school systems.

PROPOSAL TO FAPESP RESEARCH PROGRAM FOR BASIC EDUCATION (PROEDUCA)

In May 2022 PODHE submitted a proposal to the call "Research Program for Basic Education" (PROEDUCA), a partnership between FAPESP and the São Paulo State Secretary for Education. The call is meant to support scientific research able to promote public policies in education directed to enhancing learning and reducing educational inequalities. One of the strategic axes of the call, considered a priority for the strengthening of the São Paulo educational system is "Equity, diversity and reducing inequalities in education", and it mentions how socio-economic, ethnic and racial belonging and gender inequalities, and others produces multiple forms of violence and discrimination in school environments, as well as profound inequalities in school performance among schools and groups of students. This axe relates directly to PODHE's foundations and objectives, showing its potential as an applicant. Once contemplated, the project will have more possibilities and resources to continue its activities and expand it in different scales.

The project was submitted to FAPESP through its existent support line "Program for Enhancing Public Education", which has as its main criteria the direct participation of school professionals from partner schools in the development of the proposals (since its conception). This participation is incentivized with the possibility of scholarships for the school educators. This need for greater involvement of school professionals has been ever more salient in PODHE

development, as we understand it to be essential to implementing an interdisciplinary and transversal human rights education in the school environment. This is why this call favours an even greater integration of PODHE in school practices.

In this sense, PODHE's team organized several meetings with coordinations and teachers from the actual two partner schools (EE Amélia Kerr Nogueira e EE Ubaldo Costa Leite), as well as with professionals from the EMEFM Maestro Marcelino Pietrobom, from the city of Paulínia, initially in order to identify common and singular problems of inequalities take could be addressed in the project, and also to obtain support from the schools administrations for the participation in the call.

It is worth mentioning that due to the pandemic and its direct effects in the production of educational and general training of students, in cognitive, social, emotional and other aspects, the developing the project became an important opportunity for teachers and other school professionals to share their experiences of returning to in-person classes, and their difficulties, as well as to think together with PODHE on possible actions to face these difficulties.

Thus, after identifying such problems, such as students self-esteem and mental health issues, unequal access to the right to the city and gender, ethnic and racial discriminations, a common effort was made for developing a project that combines PODHE's general objectives and the demands and specificities of each institution and its professionals. The name of the project is "Human rights education in schools for the promotion of equity and preventing violence in schools". It is worth stating that this joint effort itself represented an important step in integrating PODHE with school educators, having direct participation and specific project proposals from 16 teachers amongst the three partner schools.

PARTICIPATION IN NETWORKS AND COALITIONS FOR THE PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION: BRAZILIAN COALITION FOR THE END OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

PODHE has represented NEV-USP with the Brazilian Coalition for the End of Violence against Children and Adolescents, which has joined several organizations in defense of the protection of children and adolescents to different forms of violence, focusing its efforts on promoting with governmental spheres, especially at the federal level, a priority agenda for this problem, with planning of actions and resources. In pursuit that goal, two Coalition initiatives stand out during the period: a study on innovative programs to prevent violence against children and adolescents in the country, in order to demonstrate the potential of such practices with government agencies; and the Coalition's participation in the Agenda 227 Movement (referring to article 227 of the

Federal Constitution, which determines absolute priority for children and adolescents in all scenarios, which is not always fulfilled), which, among its actions, is organizing a document with proposals to be presented to the presidential candidates and their parties to subsidize the construction of their election platforms for the 2022 elections, regarding the rights of children and adolescents, including the prevention of violence. PODHE has participated in the periodic meetings and specific working groups of the Coalition, seeking to contribute to the actions that are being developed.

BRAZILIAN NETWORK OF HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION (REBEDH)

PODHE continued its participation in the Brazilian Network of Human Rights Education (ReBEDH), an important agent of social mobilization, which has promoted the interaction of actors and organizations throughout the national territory, in order to strengthen the importance of development of a culture of respect towards human rights, especially in the face of the challenges of the current context. More specifically, PODHE contributed to the ReBEDH communication working group in São Paulo, through planning meetings, profile creation on social media, event dissemination, meetings with ReBEDH centers in other states (Pernambuco and Bahia), as well as a participant in the II National Meeting of the Network, entitled "Democracy and Education in Human Rights: for another society, through a project experience report".

CHANGES IN PODHE'S TEAM

In August, 2021 two post-doctoral researchers enlarged PODHE's team through a selection process within the CEPID Project. Veridiana Campos proposed a project related to student's individuals courses of action and self-efficacy through their own narratives and life stories, inspired by french and canadian sociologists Daniel Berteaux and Abert Bandura, and Sara Badra aimed to investigate the networks of trust and care within school communities, especially the role of families in building this trust, after a research project in the public school system of the city of Campinas. After joining the team, both researchers became deeply involved in PODHE's works, taking lead in initiatives of contacting schools, of organizing meetings, materials and courses, as well as partnerships for projects such as PROEDUCA, and also accepting coordination tasks when needed. An example of this engagement is that in early 2022 Sara Badra accepted a teaching position at EMEFM Maestro Marcelino Pietrobom, in Paulínia, hence having to forfeit post-PhD scholarship, but she continued her project and helped articulate one of the partnerships for the PROEDUCA project.

PODHE's team also benefited extremely with the participation of anthropologist Luz Gonçalves Brito as a post-doctoral researcher in the special project on gender equality in schools. Her research skills and sensibility towards human rights violations in the school environments, especially the issue of transphobia, as well as her proactive attitude in negotiating with the schools, and also participating in PODHE's general workshop, strengthened the team in many ways. We also have to highlight Brito's support in coordinating the works of scientific initiation students Marisa Mendonça, Juliana Mucinic and Valentina de Victor.

By the time we started preparing for the USP-School course on gender equality and human rights education, four of our other participants had to leave the project, Inessa Silva, Helena Tabarino, Amanda Medina, and Carolina Vieira. This loss hindered PODHE's capacity to organize the weekly workshops in the two schools, and implement at the same time the gender equality project. We then launched a new call for two technical training positions, but despite selecting two researchers, one could not begin because of formal constraints, and the other decided to leave the project after one month, because of personal reasons.

Meanwhile, we have had the support of an intern from the Educomunication undergraduate course at the School of Communications and Arts, Jennifer Nagy, who is assisting the team in meetings and in some activities in the schools.

PODHE's activities and success largely depend on the team's capacity to engage on a weekly basis with the schools, providing continuous and long-term interactions. This is why we will launch in the next months new calls for technical training scholarships, and we are permanently searching for better work conditions for our monitors and researchers, especially the value and level of the scholarships, but also in the sense of collegiality, because of the strenuous conditions of the everyday work with schools, and in the efforts to bridge the gaps between schools and the university.

3.4. SUMMARY OF MAIN RESULTS AND CHALLENGES IN THE PERIOD

The current social scenario, immersed in the Covid-19 pandemic, has sprouted several challenges to public schools, especially the increment of educational inequalities, which are directly connected to social, economic, gender, cultural and racial inequalities.

With the closing of schools and remote classes, these inequalities became even greater and more salient in the perception of school professionals. In this sense, the recent return to in-person school activities came along with testimonies from teachers about the students' and other school subjects' difficulties in learning, and also in the relational sphere. There are reports of situations

of violence in school relations, and emotional and sociability issues. These reports indicate yet connection between learning difficulties and different forms of violence in the school environment, such as students in regular age who are not yet literate, do not feel they belong to the school and end up involved in different situations of violence in the schools. The general perception, therefore, is that there was an increase of violence in the schools, and that the pandemic has had psycho-social and learning impacts in children and adolescents.

Thus, the testimonies of school administrators and teachers in the many meetings we organized for our in-person return to the schools, for the gender equality special project, as well as for the PROEDUCA proposal, indicate, on one side, a set of challenges that we have had to deal with for PODHE's continuity, but have also shown the importance of our actions and projects, and the potential of a human rights education in order to face the current situation. Moreover, they indicate the importance of common efforts that prioritize relations of care with the students and other school professionals, their life stories and of their families, aspects that contribute to creating bonds, respectful relationships, self-esteem and belonging to school environments. These are elements that we have sought after in our workshops with the students, the teacher training activities, and other actions for disseminating and amplifying PODHE's reach, as we described above.

We have also understood within this context our difficulties in establishing a solid team for weekly workshops with the schools, such as in the case of not being able to fill two open vacancies in the first semester of 2022. This difficulties, however, have not impeded PODHE in achieving its objectives and in seeking for new initiatives, such as in new proposals and funded projects, but they have hindered our capacity to engender regular everyday dedication to our methods and goals, especially when we consider that PODHE's educational work is done in peripheral areas of the city of São Paulo, very distant from the city centers, including all other social and emotional aspects cited above. That is why a greater strengthening of PODHE's team is crucial for the next one-year period.

Specifically on the special gender equality project, we consider it to be a clear highlight in the period, given the importance of dealing with gender relations and gender inequalities in schools in order to promote a human rights culture that fosters equity, respect towards difference and diversity, and violence prevention in schools. Schools are spaces, like in other societal spaces, where gender violence is produced, reproduced and naturalized, and this shows the need to tackle these issues in horizontal and pedagogical approaches, in order to deconstruct the naturalization of these inequalities to teachers and new generations.

We also praise the openness of our partner school EE Amélia Kerr Nogueira for the implementation of the gender equality project. The school has identified the reproduction of gender inequalities and gender violences, and have welcomed PODHE's team to deal with the sensitive issues involved. However, as expected, there are many resistances to dealing with matters of gender equality in the school community, including teachers and other professionals, students, as well as families. We identified such resistances in the expressions and attitudes of some educators, but also perceived a group of educators who are committed to promoting gender equality and respect towards diversity, and therefore are becoming more involved as partners of the project.

One of the great issues at the school is the acknowledgment and caring respect towards transgender and non-binary gender students, and this has led to several questions, difficulties, as well as violence, such as colleagues impeding students to use the restroom. In a specific case, while some school professionals decide not to call a student by the social name because of fear of reprisals from education secretaries and families, part of the family itself also does not respect the student's will. This has led to school distancing, non-interaction with teachers and colleagues, and hence a great risk of school evasion. PODHE has acted in such issues, having dialogues with the teachers and colleagues in which we highlight the importance of respecting and acknowledging a person's gender identity, and how this is crucial for their school participation, personal self-esteem and school belonging. It is noticeable that when one of the committed teachers used the name this student wanted to be called by, there was reciprocity and involvement of the student with school activities. It is a slow process, but dialogue, care and respect towards differences are stepping stones of a human rights oriented education, with strong possibilities of participation, belonging and learning.

Another important step forward in the period was the proposal for the PROEDUCA call, which enacted a joint participation of PODHE's team and school administrations and teachers. If the project is approved, we will have more resources and possibilities to continue and amplify PODHE's reach to other schools and to other public education systems, as well as an opportunity for a greater integration of human rights education practices in the partner schools, because it cannot be put in motion without the direct participation of teachers, students and other school agents.

3.5. NEXT STEPS

- Continue work with partner schools;
- Continue the special project on gender equality in schools;

- Hire new researchers and monitors for strengthening the team;

- Resume the works of PODHE's Notebooks;

- If approved, start the works of the PROEDUCA project in 2023;

- Continue and expand teacher training initiatives, in USP-School Meetings, within schools and to greater audiences via municipal and state education secretaries;

- Continue partnerships with institutions such as the Brazilian Network for Human Rights Education and the Brazilian Coalition for the End of Violence Against Children and Adolescents;

- Strengthen integration activities with other research lines of NEV's CEPID Project;

- Continue dissemination efforts in academic journals and forums, and to school communities and education professionals.

IV.

Knowledge

Transfer

IV. Knowledge Transfer

Highlights in Knowledge Tranfers between Public Institutions Partnerships with other esearch Centers

NEV continues its ongoing efforts to benefit society through creating opportunities for technology and knowledge transfer. Therefore, emphasis on public sectors, especially those involved, directly or indirectly, in reducing violence, fighting crime and violating civil rights, as well as those involved in the identification and evaluation of its impacts. For the moment, as we can see, the goal is to enhance projects with civil and governmental agencies, in charge of discussing, implementing and promoting public policies.

CENTER FOR MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES APPLIED TO INDUSTRY

CEMEAI is a Research, Innovation, and Dissemination Center (Cepid) funded by Fapesp. Over the years, CEMEAI has sought to establish several partnerships to solve problems and improve the performance of industries, the public sector, and services. Among these partnerships is the collaboration with NEV, which has generated significant results. Besides, CEMEAI has been working with different lines of study, such as production and logistics planning, risk assessment, numerical simulation of complex flows, and the use of computational intelligence with machine learning techniques.

Among the fruits of the partnership between CEMEAI and NEV are two recently developed tools: one for spatial analysis of criminal patterns around schools in São Paulo and another for spatial-temporal analysis of homicides' local urban patterns. We developed an intelligent machine learning technique to extract patterns given around a target from a dataset in this context. In addition, to show the efficiency and applicability of the method in different contexts, we prepared articles under review to submit to Journals.

We are currently developing an application that, through machine learning models, makes it possible to understand the impact of urban patterns concerning types of crimes such as homicides, theft from pedestrians, vehicles, collective, and commercial establishments. In addition, the application will provide an estimate of the impact of crime through predictive models, taking into account the types of crimes for the coming years. Finally, the application will

give a page to the user containing news related to crimes in a given area selected according to the time interval present in the data. [Link]

Researchers involved: Marcelo Batista Nery; Jaqueline Alvarenga Silveira; Sérgio Adorno

IEA: USP GLOBAL CITIES (CG) PROGRAM

The partnership between NEV and IEA-USP has offered opportunities for knowledge transfer to a wider audience. We aspire to contribute to the furtherance of academic research, scientific and technological excellence, as well as to enable the formation of groups of national and foreign researchers focused on urban issues, integrating international study and research networks. It is expected to create experiments and solutions that substantiate the necessary transformations for the urban context. Furthermore, the intention of NEV-USP is to enhance the CG PROGRAM with a perspective of inter and transdisciplinary work, intensifying dialogue and interaction between social and hard science, as well as with environmental and sustainability sciences, in proposals that consider the complexities of cities and their projection for 2050 - with a focus on safety and quality of life in the urban context. [Link]

Researchers involved: Marcelo Batista Nery; Beatriz Oliveira de Carvalho; Sérgio Adorno

IEA: USP URBAN SPACE AND HEALTH (EUS) STUDY GROUPS; PHYSICAL ACTIVITY EPIDEMIOLOGY GROUP AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SAO PAULO, BRAZIL (GEPAF-USP)

From 2016, NEVs partnership with the Study Group based at the Institute for Advanced Studies (IEA), through Professor Drª Ligia Vizeu Barrozo, aims to unite interdisciplinary teams of scholars to promote critical reflection and knowledge transfer on quality of life and law violations in urban contexts. In February 2022, with the partnership already in place with "Urban Space and Health" work began with GEPAF and its FAPESP thematic project "Built environment, physical activity and nutritional status in adults: a longitudinal study", led by Professor Dr. Alex Antonio Florindo. We aim to produce knowledge on the different types of victimization and on the relationship with physical activity such as leisure or active displacement. It is in this space of scientific interaction created by researchers and undergraduate assistants from NEV, GEPAF and "Urban Space and Health" that the research between walkability rates and of crime is carried out. The group seeks to develop indicators of violence through criminal records to verify possible relationships with obesity, cardiovascular and mental illnesses, access to public spaces and aspects of urban mobility, such as access to track bicycle paths. [Link]

Researchers involved: Marcelo Batista Nery; Beatriz Oliveira de Carvalho; Jaqueline Alvarenga Silveira; Sergio Adorno.

LABORATORY FOR STUDIES ON VIOLENCE AND HEALTH (LIEVES)

NEV's researchers are also associated with the Interdisciplinary Laboratory for Studies on Violence and Health - a research group registered with the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq) of the Department of Preventive Medicine at the Faculty of Medicine of USP - with whom NEV has contributed to the production of applied knowledge to support the formulation of intersectoral responses for the prevention of violence among children, adolescents and young people. Consequently, the project development in partnership with the public sector and the collaboration on development plans and proposals for prevention programs and policies are crucial for deepening knowledge about risk factors on youth violence, the repercussions of violence on adolescent health and risk behaviors in adolescence. [Link]

Researchers involved: Caren Ruotti; Marcelo Batista Nery; Maíra Coutinho Teixeira

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

NEV's WHO Collaborating Center (BRA-61) develops researches and studies that seek to contribute to the significant reduction of all forms of violence and mortality rates, and aims for amplifying responsive, inclusive decision-making, participatory and representative at all levels - by encouraging effective public partnerships, public-private, and with civil society, based on theoretical knowledge and experience of mobilization strategies against violence. More specifically, at schools, NEV works to improve learning environments, making them safer, more inclusive and effective, as well as less violent; ensuring that all students acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to promote, through education, human rights, gender equality and a culture of peace and non-violence. In addition, the NEV Technology Transfer Coordination (CEPID-FAPESP), the São Paulo Legal Socialization Study (SPLSS) and the Human Rights in Schools Project (PODHE), adopt new integrative methodological proposals with the objective of preventing violence against children and adolescents. [Link]

Researchers involved: Marcelo Batista Nery; Marcos Cesar Alvarez; Maíra Coutinho Teixeira; Caren Ruotti; Débora Piccirillo Barbosa da Veiga

V.

Dissemination

V. Dissemination

In March 2021, the implementation of a communication plan was initiated containing updates for the NEV and an execution schedule running until January 2022.

From July 2021 until the present, the following updates and results can be highlighted:

- Pilot: a multimedia (podcast) product created by the NEV based on the Human Rights Report

- Reorganization of the periodicity of website and social media posts

- Progress made in the application of NEV's visual identity in website posts and social media posts

- Setting up of a channel on LinkedIn for the NEV

GENERAL NUMBERS FOR NEV'S SOCIAL MEDIA AND SITES

JULY/21 TO JUNE/22

Oficial website: **193 thousand views**

Twitter: **79,4 k views**

Facebook: **60,9 k views**

Instagram: **23,5 k views**

Youtube: **28,7 k views**

Mentions in the press and other media: **75**

ONLINE EVENTS

The NEV-USP continued with the live streaming of online seminars, considering the centrality of this event mode for the entire society after the advent of the coronavirus pandemic.

With the increase in the number of online events, and noticing a degree of saturation of such events, the Nucleus began to elaborate its activities by grouping them into different series of thematic events to be held weekly or monthly. Between August and November, for example, we delivered the thematic series titled "Forças Armadas e Segurança Pública, em três partes" (Armed Forces and Public Security, in three parts), which had a total of 600 views. In the case of the International Seminar's initiative on the impact of organized crime on the life of children and

teenagers, an initiative carried out by the NEV as a WHO Collaboration Center, the series was composed by ten events, wherein one of them was broadcast through a partner University's channel, attracting a larger and more significant audience – on this day, a new audience of over 1.2 thousand people viewed the Debate, whose series reached the mark of 2.2 thousand views.
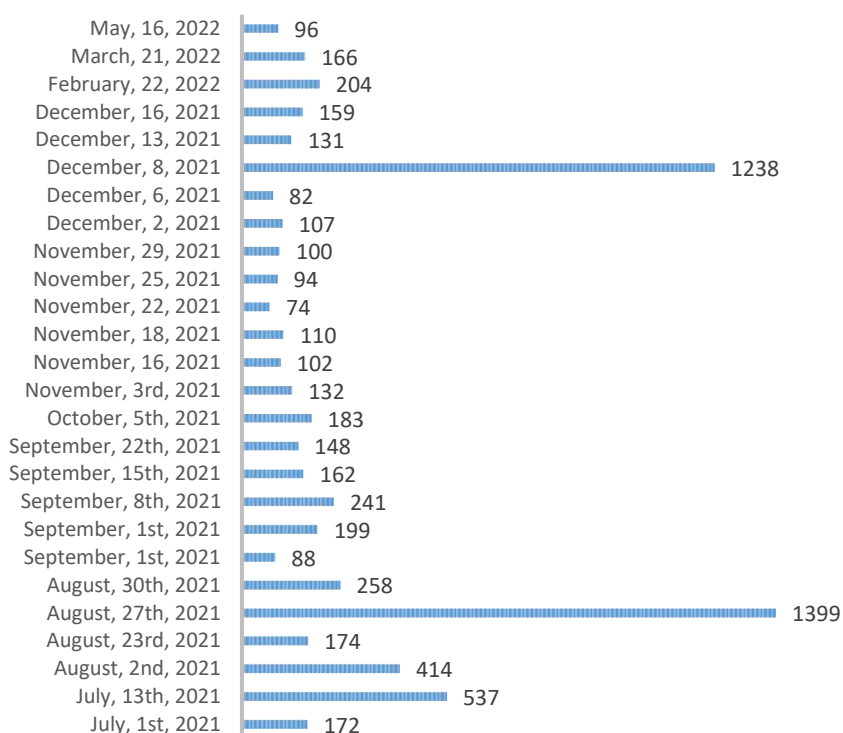
Another event worth highlighting were the Thematic Seminars on Identification and Control, promoted in partnership with the INCT/Ineac during a four-week period in September, an innovative initiative which included, for the first time, a live transmission with simultaneous translation in two different languages through different channels at the opening Conference of the series.

In total, 27 events were organized by the NEV, one of which was bilingual, with simultaneous translation and transmission of the abovementioned Conference delivered live in English.

All the videos remain available on the NEV's channel free of charge, organized into lists, amassing **almost seven thousand views (6770 in total)** with a minimum retention rate for the new videos uploaded on the channel between June 2021 and June 2022. The channel as a whole had a growth of 13% in this time, having now 6,700 followers, 800 new ones.

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

Graph 14. Views per live-streamed event

Date	Views
May, 16, 2022	96
March, 21, 2022	166
February, 22, 2022	204
December, 16, 2021	159
December, 13, 2021	131
December, 8, 2021	1238
December, 6, 2021	82
December, 2, 2021	107
November, 29, 2021	100
November, 25, 2021	94
November, 22, 2021	74
November, 18, 2021	110
November, 16, 2021	102
November, 3rd, 2021	132
October, 5th, 2021	183
September, 22th, 2021	148
September, 15th, 2021	162
September, 8th, 2021	241
September, 1st, 2021	199
September, 1st, 2021	88
August, 30th, 2021	258
August, 27th, 2021	1399
August, 23rd, 2021	174
August, 2nd, 2021	414
July, 13th, 2021	537
July, 1st, 2021	172

COMPLETE LIST:

Title: Lançamento da pesquisa "Tortura como marca cotidiana"
Guests: *Henrik Ronsbo (Dignity - Instituto Dinamarquês Contra a Tortura), Eliene Vieira (Movimento das Mães de Manguinhos), Maria Gorete de Jesus(NEV-USP) Sergio Adorno (NEV-USP) and Thais Duarte (CRISP/UFMG)*
Date: *July, 1st, 2021*
Views: 172
Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XH52grru5Qw

Title: Coalizão Brasileira pelo fim da violência contra crianças e adolescentes: Aniversário do ECA
Guests: *Representantes de instituições integrantes da Coalizão*
Date: *July, 13th, 2021*
Views: 537
Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GEsiGiMGZ_o

Title: Lançamento do Prefácio Audiovisual e Live de Lançamento do Atlas da dinâmica criminal de São Paulo (SP): roubos a transeunte e de veículos
Guests: *Beatriz Oliveira Carvalho (autora), Sérgio Adorno (NEV-USP), Rubia Gomes Morato (Geografia - FFLCH, USP), Marcelo Batista Nery (NEV-USP)*
Date: *August, 2nd, 2021*
Views: 414
Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IoCpjJncMG0

Title: Lançamento do Boletim do NEV-USP | Estudo de Socialização Legal
Guests: *Renan Theodoro de Oliveira (SPLSS - NEV-USP), Carolina Piai Vieira (Podhe-NEV-USP), Leandro Rodrigues (PODHE-NEV-USP) and Mayara Gomes (Comitê Paulista pela Prevenção de Homicídios na Adolescência - CPPHA)*
Date: *August, 23rd, 2021*
Views: 174
Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CqIFWRBxyGk

Title: O impacto das câmeras corporais na ação policial
Guests: *Joana Monteiro (Fundação Getúlio Vargas), Melina Risso (Instituto Igarapé), Robson Cabanas Duque (Polícia Militar do Estado de SP), organização e moderação de Daniel Edler e Alcides Peron (NEV-USP)*
Date: *August, 27th, 2021*
Views: 1399
Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nmqdyx9GKcg

Title: Forças Armadas na Segurança Pública: Part 1 of 3

Guests: *Paulo Ribeiro da Cunha (UNESP), Ana Penido (San Tiago Dantas) and Leonardo Ostronoff (NEV-USP), mediação: Felipe Ramos Garcia (NEV-USP)*

Date: *August, 30th, 2021*

Views: 258

Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0LquIkXu0SI

Title: (Portuguese) Identificação, direitos e controle: (in)visibilidades, vigilância e tecnologias de governo - Conference

Guests: *Conferência com Keith Breckenridge (Wits/África do Sul), abertura de Marcos César Alvarez, Coordenador do NEV-USP, e Roberto Kant de Lima (INCT/InEAC) e moderação de Cláudio Machado.*

Date: *September, 1st, 2021*

Views: 88

Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=72grTSCz5fI

Title: (English - Ineac Channel) Identificação, direitos e controle: (in)visibilidades, vigilância e tecnologias de governo - Conference

Guests: *Conferência com Keith Breckenridge (Wits/África do Sul), abertura de Marcos César Alvarez, Coordenador do NEV-USP, e Roberto Kant de Lima (INCT/InEAC) e moderação de Cláudio Machado.*

Date: *September, 1st, 2021*

Views: 199

Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VXMEx0DFl2s

Title: Identificação, direitos e controle: (in)visibilidades, vigilância e tecnologias de governo - Part 2

Guests: *Ana Claudia Pacheco (Superintendência de Polícia Técnico-Científica do Estado de São Paulo), Carolina Lemos (Frente Estadual pelo Desencarceramento – MG) e Raquel Chrispino (TJRJ), sob a coordenação de Ricardo Campello (NEV-USP/PPGAS-UNICAMP)*

Date: *September, 8th, 2021*

Views: 241

Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d27XdyKZYLA

Title: Identificação, direitos e controle: (in)visibilidades, vigilância e tecnologias de governo - Part 3

Guests: *Fábio Araújo (FIOCRUZ), Aline Feitoza (CAAF/UNIFESP) e Rute Fiuza (Mov. Mães de Maio do Nordeste), com a coordenação de Flavia Mederios (InEAC/UFSC)*

Date: *September, 15th, 2021*

Views: 162

Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GHYfD-RPBCY

Title: Identificação, direitos e controle: (in)visibilidades, vigilância e tecnologias de governo - Part 4

Guests: *Fernanda da Escóssia (UFRJ) Susana Durão (UNICAMP), Narumi Pereira Lima (Instituto Nacional de Criminalística, Departamento de Polícia Federal), e a coordenação: Daniel Edler (NEV-USP)*

Date: *September, 22th, 2021*

Views: 148

Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wNBgFO0QZKw

Title: Part 2 of 3 - Forças Armadas na Segurança Pública: Militarização e o Dispositivo da GLO

Guests: *Carlos Henrique Serra (UFF), Suzeley Mathias (UNESP), Felipe Garcia (NEV) e mediação de Leonardo Ostronoff*

Date: *October, 5th, 2021*

Views: 183

Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LqAjfXiEoPg

Title: Part 3 of 3 - Forças Armadas na Segurança Pública: Legitimação dos militares nas operações

Guests: *Adriana Marques (UFRJ), Giane Silvestre (NEV-USP) e Viviane Cubas (NEV-USP), com a coordenação de Felipe Ramos Garcia (NEV-USP).*

Date: *November, 3rd, 2021*

Views: 132

Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xCLCEUQeF8g

Title: Debate nº 1 - Abertura: Saúde Mental - I Seminário Nacional NEV Centro Colaborador da OMS com o tema transversal "O impacto do crime organizado na vida de crianças e adolescentes"

Guests: *André Vilela Komatsu, Catharina Dahl, Mediadores: Marcelo B. Nery e Bruno Paes Manso*

Date: *November, 16, 2021*

Views: 102

Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3kiUBJxi_-E

Title: Debate nº 2 - I Seminário Nacional NEV Centro Colaborador da OMS com o tema transversal "O impacto do crime organizado na vida de crianças e adolescentes - gênero e raça"

Guests: *Isabela Venturoza de Oliveira, Fernanda Kalianny Martins Sousa, mediação: Bruno Paes Manso e Marcelo B. Nery*

Date: *November, 18, 2021*

Views: 110

Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LVvF-Wch1pk

Title: Debate nº 3 - I Seminário Nacional NEV Centro Colaborador da OMS com o tema transversal "O impacto do crime organizado na vida de crianças e adolescentes no Pará"

Guests: *Aiala Colares de Oliveira Couto and Fátima Matos, mediator: Marcelo B. Nery*

Date: *November, 22, 2021*

Views: 74

Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u7Qu9jGgRbI

Title: Debate nº 4 - I Seminário Nacional NEV Centro Colaborador da OMS com o tema transversal "O impacto do crime organizado na vida de crianças e adolescentes no Ceará"

Guests: *Juliana Gonçalves Melo, Luiz Fábio Paiva, mediador: Bruno Paes Manso*

Date: *November, 25, 2021*

Views: 94

Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2Oe_4xXiXAI

Title: Debate nº 5 - I Seminário Nacional NEV Centro Colaborador da OMS com o tema transversal "O impacto do crime organizado na vida de crianças e adolescentes na Bahia"

Guests: *Maria Fernanda Tourinho Peres, Mariana Thorstensen Possas, mediador: Bruno Paes Manso*

Date: *November, 29, 2021*

Views: 100

Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S3YuhIqSH50

Title: Debate nº 6 - I Seminário Nacional NEV Centro Colaborador da OMS com o tema transversal "O impacto do crime organizado na vida de crianças e adolescentes no Mato Grosso do Sul"

Guests: *Mônica P. Leimgruber, Rodrigo Zoccal, Mediação: Marcelo B. Nery*

Date: *December, 2, 2021*

Views: 107

Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MaiA9y0j6uU

Title: Debate nº 7 - I Seminário Nacional NEV Centro Colaborador da OMS com o tema transversal "O impacto do crime organizado na vida de crianças e adolescentes: PROVITA & Childhood Brasil"

Guests: *Marco Alexandre Davanzo, Eva Cristina Dengler, Mediação: Marcelo B. Nery*

Date: *December, 6, 2021*

Views: 82

Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mOgjJZPc58s

Title: Debate nº 8 - I Seminário Nacional NEV Centro Colaborador da OMS com o tema transversal "O impacto do crime organizado na vida de crianças e adolescentes no Rio de Janeiro"

Guests: *Bruno Paes Manso, Carolina Christoph Grillo, Marcelo Batista Nery E Tatiana Tucunduva Philippi Cortese*

Date: *December, 8, 2021*

Views: 1238

Link: *(Uninove channel)* https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QSCN1u1S1ow

Title: Debate nº 9 - I Seminário Nacional NEV Centro Colaborador da OMS com o tema transversal "O impacto do crime organizado na vida de crianças e adolescentes no Sul do Brasil"

Guests: *Mariana Chies, Anderson Alexandre Ferreira, Mediador: Bruno Paes Manso*

Date: *December, 13, 2021*

Views: 131

Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jVb4F1poIMc

Title: Debate nº 10 - Encerramento I Seminário Nacional NEV Centro Colaborador da OMS com o tema transversal "O impacto do crime organizado na vida de crianças e adolescentes"

Guests: *Ana Paula Galdeano, Tatiana Sager, Renato Dornelles, mediador: Marcelo B. Nery*

Date: *December, 16, 2021*

Views: 159

Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZGyvPjmpFqU

Title: A importância da língua materna na prevenção da violência contra crianças migrantes

Guests: *Artur Oriel, Paulo Farah, Mediador: Marcelo B. Nery*

Date: *February, 22, 2022*

Views: 204

Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XooHx7TAlvE

Title: A violência de gênero contra crianças e adolescentes no Brasil

Guests: *Ayune Souza, Dan Kaio lemos, Mediador: Marcelo B. Nery*

Date: *March, 21, 2022*

Views: 166

Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WPI8u4XTuys

Title: Os desafios no combate à exploração sexual de crianças e adolescentes no Brasil

Guests: *Luciana Reis, Maria Gorete Oliveira Medeiros Vasconcelos, Tatiana Savoia Landini, Mediador: Marcelo B. Nery*

Date: *May, 16, 2022*

Views: 96

Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HrNGh1snHuw

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 2021 and June 2022, 10 seminars were organized in total, broadcast using Zoom, with an invitation to all members of the Center and archived recording for internal consultations.

COMPLETE LIST

Date: July, 5, 2021
Title: "Atlas da Dinâmica Criminal"
Author: Beatriz Carvalho (NEV)

Date: September, 20, 2021
Title: "Militâncias culturais em contextos de violência rotinizada na zona oeste do Rio de Janeiro, Brasil, e em Guerrero, México"
Author: Simone Gomes (UFPel)

Date: October, 4, 2021
Title: "Violence and Coercive Policing: Dynamics and Consequences of the Overpolicing-Underpolicing Paradox in Brazil's Largest City"
Author: Thiago R. Oliveira (Nuffield College, Oxford University)

Date: October, 18, 2021
Title: "A extensão e os limites da desconfiança entre o Judiciário e a Polícia: um balanço da literatura"
Authors: Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus and Fernanda Cruz (NEV)

Date: November, 8, 2021
Title: "AQUI NÃO É CASA DE VINGANÇA, É CASA DE JUSTIÇA!": Moralidades, hierarquizações e desigualdades na administração de conflitos no Tribunal do Júri da Comarca do Rio de Janeiro"
Author: Izabel Nuñez (UFF)

Date: December, 6, 2021
Title: "Distrustful victims: short-term and long-term conditional effects of crime victimization on support for vigilantism"
Author: José Teles (NEV)

Date: February, 22, 2022
Title: "Southern Penal Exceptionalism? First results of a comparative study of best practices in

education and reintegration of imprisoned persons"

Author: Sérgio Grossi (NEV)

Date: April, 26, 2022

Title: "A agência na teoria social e suas possibilidades como ferramenta de mudança social"

Author: Veridiana Campos (NEV)

Date: May, 24, 2022

Title: "TensorAnalyzer: Identification of Urban Patterns in Big Cities using Non-Negative Tensor Factorization"

Author: Jaqueline Silveira (CEMEAI)

Date: June, 28, 2022

Title: "Redes, Mídias Sociais e Discurso: uma análise bibliométrica dos estudos brasileiros do campo entre 2010-2021"

Authors: Natasha Bachini and Pablo Almada (NEV)

WEBSITE

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 12%

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 Nucleus' team.

There is an area that is aimed exclusively at making available works by the researchers from the Nucleus 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 Nucleus' 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 192 thousand visits, wherein 162 thousand were unique visitors in a single day (not counting the same user updating the same

page). In other words, that is an average of over 440 unique pageviews per day, fifty more than last year's average.

Graph 15. NEV's website pageviews
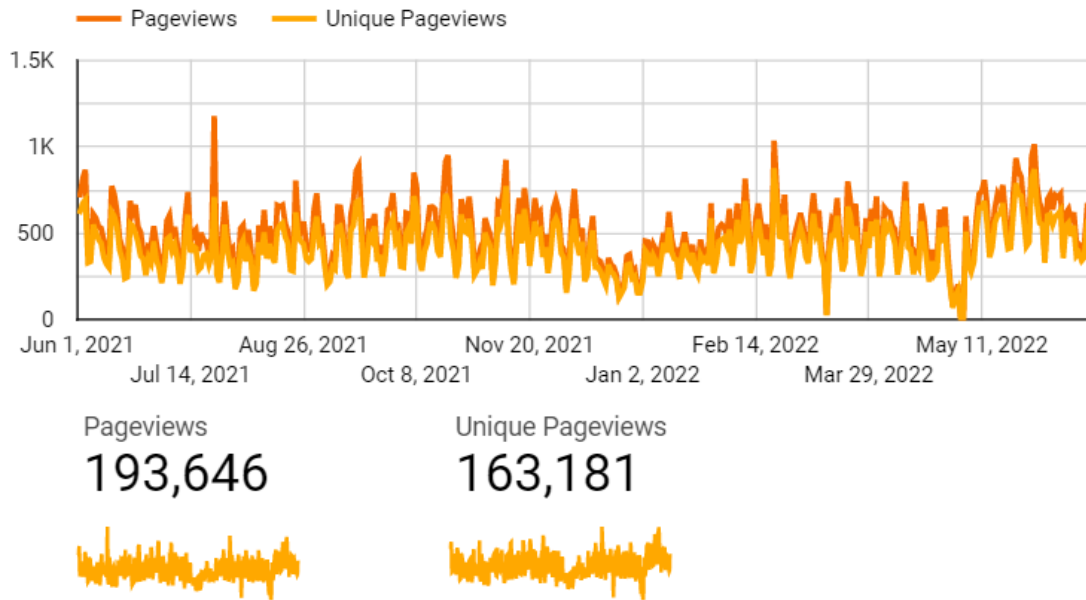
NEWSLETTERS

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

Subscribers in 2022: 1.520

Growth: 52%

The NEV's newsletter is sent out on the last working day of the month to over 1500 voluntarily registered people, with an average monthly growth of 3% and a high reading rate. It is understood that a good reading rate for e-mails of this type is of 20%. 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.

There are 980 subscribers for the Portuguese version and 640 subscribers for the English version, all of whom receive a summary of the content produced, mentions of the NEV in the media, academic articles, the NEV's program and calendar of events and notes on the participation of Nucleus' team members as guests in various activities.

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

SUMMARIES OF THE NEWSLETTERS

Date	Subject	Views	Clicks
June 2021	New research on torture	29,10%	2,80%
July 2021	Criminal Dynamics Atlas of São Paulo	**33,50%**	3,60%
August 2021	"Paradoxes" documentary in English	**48%**	**4,10%**
September 2021	Event on Brazilian Institutional Policy on Human Rights	28,6%	3,90%
October 2021	Military Forces in Public Security	**30%**	**4,20%**
November 2021	Jabuti Award	29,20%	2,90%
December 2021	2021 Retrospective	28,9%	2,10%
January 2022	Prevention of violence against migrant children	**36,2%**	2,10%
February 2022	Gender violence against children, Justice for Moïse Mugenyi and more	29,6%	3,40%
March 2022	Custody hearings and transphobia	28,8%	3,50%
April 2022	"Procedural justice" training for the police (in Portuguese: NEV talks to Folha de S. Paulo about the Daniel Silveira case)	**49,6%**	2,50%
May 2022	Algorithm discriminates, humans debate	35,1%	5,30%

REPORT ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN BRAZIL

In accordance with the strategy announced for 2020 and 2021, we started to publish texts segmented by theme, in order to gradually and periodically compose the *Report on Human Rights in Brazil*.

To obtain more visibility for each published text, special recorded material was produced, in podcast format, which has proven to have a wide acceptance by audiences, especially the new

generations. The choice of the recorded format was made after a series of tests were carried out between March and May and from the assessment that live debates, in a moment of increasing social isolation and saturation of online environments, would be less recommendable than making available of a lighter content for asynchronous access by interested readers.

Thus, for each published text, a podcast was produced, subdivided into short blocks of about 5 minutes each, in which excerpts of each text were highlighted, the content was briefly discussed with the author of the text and the listener was encouraged to access the full text.

Eight texts were published, accompanied by four or five podcast blocks from late June to December 2021, and all the material uploaded on to the page exclusively dedicated to the *Human Rights Report* on the Center's website: https://nev.prp.usp.br/relatorio-de-direitos-humanos/

As can be verified in the site's statistics, the page is among the 10 most visited, having received more than 2,200 visits in the last 12 months.

1. Introductory text (published December 2020, podcast published June 2021) - Marcos César Alvarez

2. Does the Present Overcome the Past? Dilemmas of Torture in Brazil – Thais Lemos Duarte (CRISP/UFMG), Mayara de Souza Gomes (UFABC), Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus (NEV/USP) and Natalia Martino (CRISP/UFMG)

3. PCC and Militias: the Search for Profit and Order in the Crime Market - Bruno Paes Manso, August 2021

4. From Hope to Astonishment: Human Rights and the Legislative Branch in the New Republic – Pedro Benetti, September 2021

5. Contemporary Obstacles to the Enforcement of Human Rights in the Brazilian Juvenile Justice and Youth Justice System and in the Brazilian Socio-educational system– Bruna Gisi, October 2021

6. Prison Situation in Brazil: Authoritarian Persistences and Punitive Recrudescence – Camila Nunes Dias, November 2021

7. Problematizing Civil Control Over Violence – Ana Penido (Unifesp) and Rodrigo Lentz (UNB), December 2021

Thus, this strategy was monitored during the first six months of the initiative. It showed a good rate of return, totaling about 1.9 thousand episode listens in the accumulated period of 12 months:

Graph 16. Listeners to "Citizenship XXI" Podcast on HD Report
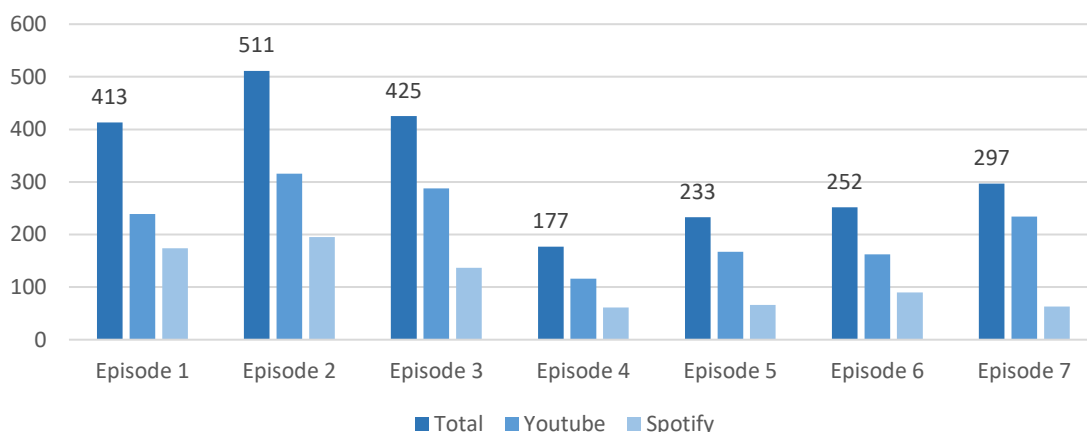
The initiative is being continued. The publication of a new season of podcasts and texts will resume in June 2022, with minor format adjustments, in response to the specific audience behavior data, regarding the division and length of the 2021 episodes.

SOCIAL MEDIA

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

	Followers	June/21	Increase
Instagram: http://instagram.com/nevusp	4,1K	3,3K	24%
Facebook: http://facebook.com/nevusp	18K	18,4K	-3%
Twitter: http://twitter.com/nevusp	2K	1,8K	11%
Youtube: http://youtube.com/nevuspvideos	6,7K	5,9K	13%
LinkedIn: http://linkedin.com/company/nevusp	Under 100 (implementing)		

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:

Graph 17. NEV's Social Media Reach
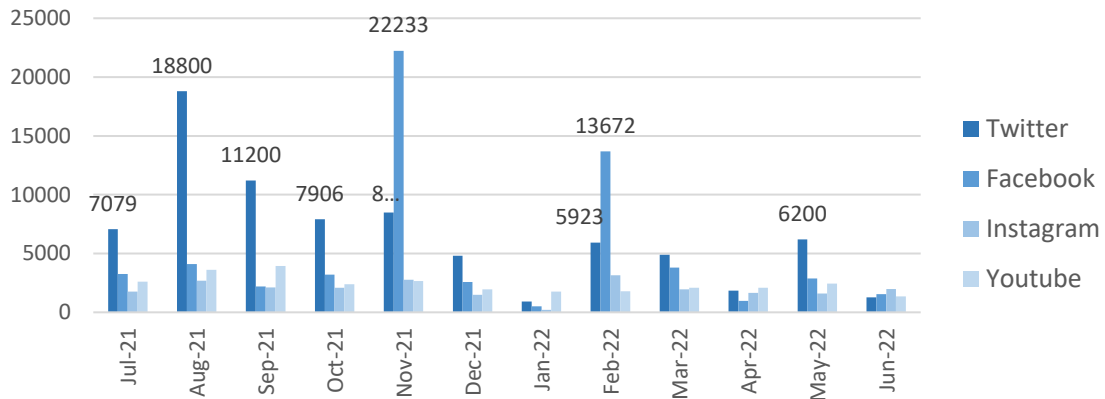
Two examples of prominent posts in the months with high hits are:

- In the case of Twitter, the post calling for an online event debating the impact of the use of cameras by police officers in São Paulo, featuring external guests, including from the Military Police, had almost 4,000 views;

- On Facebook, the post with the greatest reach, with almost 17 thousand views, was the one that announced the most important literary award in the country for researcher Bruno Paes Manso, who was awarded the Jabuti Prize in the non-fiction category for his book *A República das Milícias* (*The Militias' Republic*), which results from his research work with NEV.

189

O livro "A República das Milícias: Dos esquadrões da morte à era Bolsonaro" (...
28 de novembro de 2021 18:45
Identificação: 4630626593670669

Interações

👍 122 reações   💬 17 comentários   ➤ 38 compartilhamentos

Desempenho

Alcance ⓘ	Reações, comentários e comp... ⓘ	Resultados ⓘ
Total **16.899** Pior ▉ Melhor	Total **177** Pior ▉ Melhor	Total **164** Pior ▉ Melhor
Esta publicação alcançou mais pessoas do que 100% de 50 dos seus stories e publicações mais recentes do Facebook.	Esta publicação recebeu mais reações, comentários e compartilhamentos do que 98% de 50 dos seus stories e publicações mais recentes do Facebook.	Esta publicação recebeu mais cliques no link do que 96% de 50 das suas publicações e stories mais recentes do Facebook.
Alcance 16.899	Reações 122	Cliques no link 164

LINKEDIN

NEV's LinkedIn page is 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.

Evidently, scholarship opportunities at the Center are published on the channel and the schedules that bring together partners in the Center's area of activity, whether from academia or the third sector, are also tagged and mobilized for repercussion of institutional reputation.

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 18. NEV in the Media
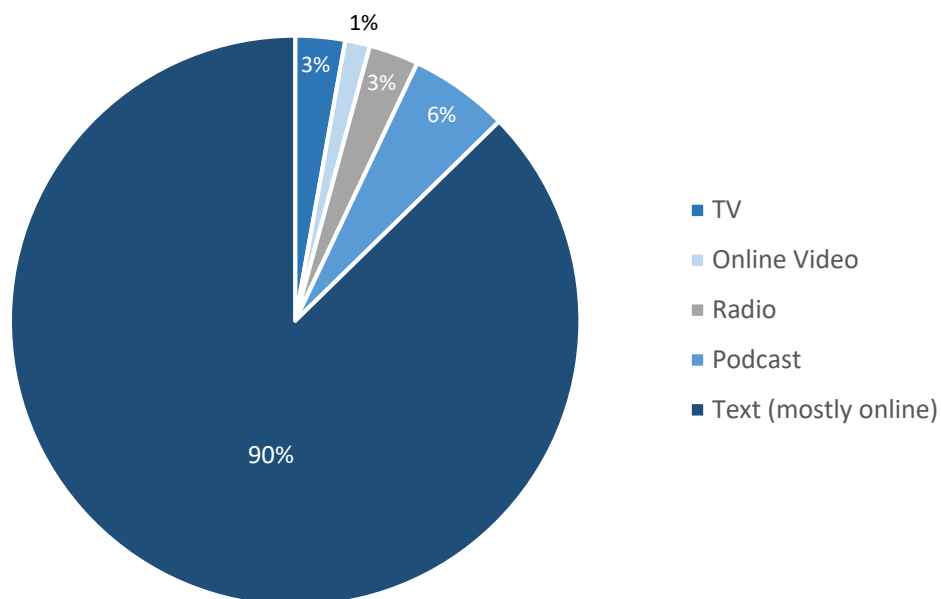
As for third-party podcasts, an important highlight was the launch of a high performance production planned and carried out 100% from a work written by a NEV's researcher, the journalist Bruno Paes Manso. His book *A República das Milícias* (*The Militias' Republic*) was chosen by the largest producer of professional podcasts in the country, Radio Novelo, to get a podcast version, structured in 13 episodes, which correspond to the chapters of the original book.

Initially broadcasted by the Globoplay platform and later extended to Spotify, Deezer and other similar ones, the podcast already counted, by the end of 2021, more than 1 million accesses, following an increasing trend after the book was awarded the Jabuti Prize.

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

- Leonardo José Ostronoff interviewed in the serie: "Narrativas de Pesquisa" do Antropolis - **Podcast** da Pós-graduação em Antropologia da Universidade Federal de Pelotas. Levada ao ar em abril de 2022. [Link]

- **Podcast** A República das Milícias, feito em parceria com a Rádio Novelo e a Globoplay, em todas as plataformas de áudio. Lançado em setembro de 2021, com cerca de 1 milhão de downloads [Link]

    Entrevista de Fernando Salla sobre "O Crime Organizado como Objeto de Pesquisa na História". Levada ao ar em janeiro de 2022. Programa de Pós-graduação em História da Universidade Estadual de Santa Catarina (UDESC). [Link] and [Link]

- Beatriz de Oliveira Carvalho in the episode 13 of "Perdidos no vão" Podcast. Theme: ICs e Mulheres na Área Acadêmica. Host Institution: Geografia/USP. Aired on April 01, 2022. [Link]
- Jornal do Amapá 2ª edição, 19/05/2022 - participação do pesquisador Leonardo Ostronoff – matéria "Monitor da Violência: Região Norte também teve redução das mortes violentas" [Link]

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.

Between July 2021 and June 2022, 5 new articles of NEV's researchers were published on the Monitor of Violence page and reproduced on the NEV website. They are listed in the Appendix.

Read more on Violence Monitor at: https://g1.globo.com/monitor-da-violencia/

An important highlight was the reverberations of the bulletin published in May, reporting unreleased data on the profile of people killed by police officers. There were also special repercussions on this case in television reports on the Globo TV network, from *Jornal Nacional*, the network's (and the country's) main news program, to affiliates in several regions of the country.

Number of people killed by police drops to lowest level in 4 years
Jornal Nacional, 04/05/2022
https://globoplay.globo.com/v/10545679

Violence Monitor: Northern region also saw a reduction in violent deaths
Jornal do Amapá 2ª edição, 19/05/2022
https://globoplay.globo.com/v/10591653/?s=0s

NEXT STEPS

- 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.

Appendix

Appendix 1. Publications

From July 2021 to June 2022 NEV's researchers have worked on 95 publications, having achieved more that 50% of them already published. In the 52 published pieces, 10 were held in international-based platforms:
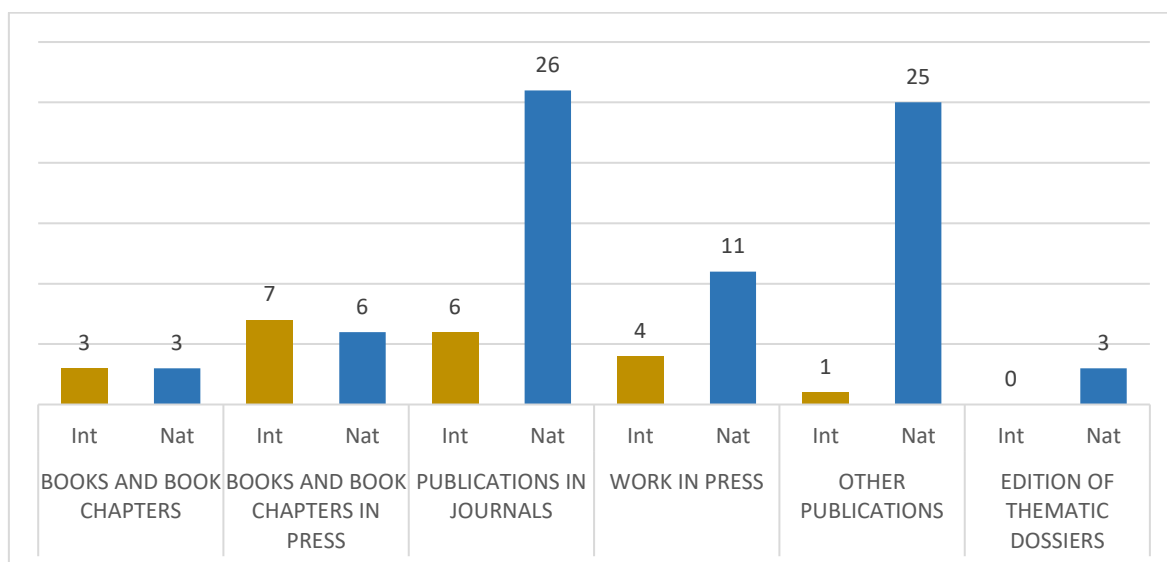
APPENDIX 1.1. BOOKS and BOOK CHAPTERS

INTERNATIONAL

DIAS, Camila N; SALLA, Fernando, ALVAREZ, Marcos C. (2022). Governance and Legitimacy in Brazilian Prison: From Solidarity Committees to the Primeiro Comando Da Capital (PCC) in São Paulo. In: Sozzo, M. (eds) Prisons, Inmates and Governance in Latin America. Palgrave Studies in Prisons and Penology. Palgrave Macmillan, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-98602-5_2

RISSO, C.; RAMOS, D. (2021). Modulation of populism, code regime and space on platforms: the case of the presidential elections in Portugal. In: SCABIN, N.; LEITE, A. L. Communication, Media and Freedom of Expression in the 21st Century: Censorship Modes, Resistances and Emerging Debates, pp.192-215.

SALLA, Fernando; LOURENÇO, Luiz. Cláudio; ALVAREZ, Marcos César. (2021). Adults in the Brazilian Prison System. In.: Gomes, Sílvia; Carvalho, Maria João Leote de; Duarte, Vera

(eds.). Incarceration and Generation, Volume I. Multiples faces of confinement. Palgrave Macmillan (Springer Nature), pp. 225-253. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-82265-1_7

NATIONAL

CARVALHO, Beatriz Oliveira de (org.). (2021). Atlas da dinâmica criminal em São Paulo (SP): roubos a transeuntes e de veículos. São Paulo: FFLCH/USP/Núcleo de Estudos da Violência. Meio digital: <https://nev.prp.usp.br/publicacao/atlas-da-dinamica- criminal-em-sao-paulo-sp/>.

CHIES-SANTOS, M. & CIFALI, A. C. (2022). Sistema de Justiça Juvenil e Socioeducativo: entre o menorismo e a garantia de direitos. Florianópolis: Emais.

GISI, Bruna (2022). A racionalidade prática da privação de liberdade: um estudo da execução da medida socioeducativa de internação em São Paulo. São Paulo: Editora Blucher.

APPENDIX 1.1.1. BOOK CHAPTERS IN PRESS

INTERNATIONAL

BRITO, Luz Gonçalves; NASCIMENTO, Silvana. Transfeminine bodies: survival and resilience experiences in Brazil. In: Transgender health: advances and new perspectives.

CUBAS, V. O., ALVES, R. A., CAVALCANTI, R. P. Outsiders inside: An accidental ethnography of policing in Brazil. In: Jenny Fleming and Sarah Charman (eds.) Handbook of Police Ethnography. Routledge.

CUBAS, V. O., TEIXEIRA, F., OLIVEIRA, A. Democratic policing in authoritarian structures: policing model and exercise of authority in São Paulo, Brazil. In: Roxana Cavalcanti, Zoha Waseem and Peter Squires (eds.) Southern and postcolonial perspectives upon policing, security & justice. Bristol University Press.

FONTAINHA, F. & LIMA, A. E. C. Law and Political Crises in Brazil. From 'Mensalão' to 'Lava Jato'. From Lava Jato to Notebandi: Discourses on Corruption in Interdisciplinary and Intercultural Perspectives. Editora: Routledge.

GISI, B. & SANTOS, M. C. S. Sistema contemporáneo de justicia juvenil en brasil: entre la cultura "menorista" y la lógica punitiva. ALVARADO, A., Tenembaum, G. (Org.) Acceso,

comportamiento y retos de la justicia juvenil en América Latina. Ciudad de México: Editora de El Colegio de Mexico, 2022.

GROSSI, S. Southern Exceptionalism? First results of a comparative study of best practices in education and reintegration of imprisoned persons. In: SOZZO, M. & Dal Santo, P. Luiz (Eds.), Punishment at the Margins. Explorations from Latin America.

HIGA, G; ALVAREZ, M; CAVALCANTI, R. In defence of Human Rights: The political-academic experience of the Center for the Study of Violence in Brazil. Handbook Emerald Studies in Activist Criminology. Emerald Publishing. November, 2022.

NATIONAL

BLOTTA, V. Comunicação Pública e Comunicação dos Direitos: Elos da teoria e da prática da Esfera Pública e do Estado democrático de Direito. In. HASWANI, M (org). Comunicação Pública. Diversitas (FFLCH-USP).

JESUS, M. G. M. Prefácio ao livro: Custodio, R. Censura na Magistratura. O caso de uma juíza punida por suas convicções garantistas. Lumen Juris.

JESUS, M. G. M.; DUARTE, T. & GOMES M. Tortura como oportunidade? Limites para responder um problema estrutural. In: RIGON, B. & BERTONI, F. Guerra, (In)segurança e Ciências Criminais.

JESUS, M. G. M. & POSSAS, M. "O policial disse, tá dito!": Reflexões sobre a produção da "verdade policial" no Brasil. In: Matida, Janaina (org) Sociologia jurídica, temática da determinação dos fatos no processo penal a partir de perspectivas complementares. Editora EMais.

RUOTTI, Caren.; VIEIRA, Carolina Piai; OLIVEIRA, Inessa Silva.; RODRIGUES, Leandro.; MEDINA, Amanda; TABARINO, Helena Cacciacarro; BLOTTA, Vitor. A importância de uma educação em direitos humanos nas escolas: desmontes e resistências na construção de valores democráticos, solidários e de respeito mútuo. Relatório de Direitos Humanos (NEV-USP).

SILVESTRE, G., JESUS, M. G. M., & BANDEIRA, A. L. Audiência de custódia e violência policial: análise do encaminhamento das denúncias em duas gestões na cidade de São Paulo. Coleção Conflitos, Direitos e Sociedade. Editora Autografia.

APPENDIX 1.2. PUBLICATIONS IN JOURNALS

INTERNATIONAL

CUBAS, V. O., TEIXEIRA, F., OLIVEIRA, A., CRUZ, F. (2021). Predictors of self-legitimacy among military police officers in São Paulo. Policing: An International Journal, 44(6), 1140-1153. https://doi.org/10.1108/PIJPSM-05-2021-0066

DIAS, Camila N. & DIAS, Edgar. (2021). Notas contextuales acerca de la creciente presencia transnacional del grupo criminal brasileño Primer Comando de la Capital (PCC). Aisthesis, 70, 331-354. https://doi.org/10.7764/Aisth.70.15

GARCIA-ZANABRIA, G., RAIMUNDO, M. M., POCO, J., BATISTA NERY, M., SILVA, C. T., ADORNO de Abreu, S.F., NONATO, L. G. (2021). CriPAV: Street-Level Crime Patterns Analysis and Visualization. IEEE transactions on visualization and computer graphics. 1 p.1-1. https://doi.org/10.1109/TVCG.2021.3111146

GISI, Bruna; GARCIA-Sánchez, Efraín; CRUZ, Fernanda N.; SILVESTRE, Giane & JESUS, Maria Gorete M. de. (2022). The exercise of authority during interactions in custody hearings in São Paulo (Brazil): Building legitimacy through exclusion. Punishment & Society - International Journal of Penology, v.., p.146247452210877. https://doi.org/10.1177/14624745221087707

JACKSON, J.; PÓSCH, K.; OLIVEIRA, T. R.; BRADFORD, B.; MENDES, S. M.; NATAL, A. L., & ZANETIC, A. (2022). Fear and legitimacy in São Paulo, Brazil: Police–citizen relations in a high violence, high fear city. Law & Society Review, 56(1), 122-145. https://doi.org/10.1111/lasr.12589

JESUS, Maria Gorete M. de; SILVESTRE, Giane; DUARTE, Thais L.& RONSBO, Henrik (2022) Mothers, protection and care amongst communities affected by torture and state violence in Brazil. Journal of the British Academy, 10(s3), 97–116. https://doi.org/10.5871/jba/010s3.097

NATIONAL

ADORNO, Sérgio., ALVARADO, Arturo. (2022). Criminalidade e a governança de grandes metrópoles na América Latina. Cidade do México (México) e São Paulo (Brasil). Dilemas: Revista de Estudos de Conflito e Controle Social. Edição Especial, 4, 79-115. https://doi.org/10.4322/dilemas.v15nesp4.46402, https://doi.org/10.4322/dilemas.v15esp4.52505 (English)

AZEVEDO, Rodrigo Ghringhelli de; SINHORETTO, Jacqueline, & SILVESTRE, Giane. (2022). Encarceramento e desencarceramento Brasil: a audiência de perto como espaço de disputa. Sociologias, Epub 22 de abril de 2022. https://doi.org/10.1590/15174522-103835

BENETTI, Pedro R., & ALVAREZ, M. C. (2021). The bullet caucus: from the national congress to social media. Revista Videre, 13(28). Link: https://ojs.ufgd.edu.br/index.php/videre/article/view/15251

BENETTI, Pedro; SALLA, Fernando; ALVAREZ, Marcos César. (2021). O Debate Parlamentar em torno da Lei contra a Tortura no Brasil. Revista de Estudos Empíricos em Direito, 8(1), 1-32. https://doi.org/10.19092/reed.v8.610

CHIES-SANTOS, M.; OLIVEIRA, R. T.; Piccirillo, D. & GOMES, A. M. M. (2021). Adolescentes a Quem Se Atribui a Prática de Ato Infracional: Como as Autoridades do Sistema de Justiça Juvenil Socializam Adolescentes Negros e Pobres de uma Periferia de São Paulo. Direito Público, 18 (99). https://doi.org/10.11117/rdp.v18i99.5643

CORTESE, Tatiana T. P.; SOTTO, Debora; NEY, Marcelo B.; HERNANDEZ-ARRIAGADA, Carlos A.; LOPES, Roseli de Deus. (2022). Desigualdade de gênero na pandemia: ODS 5 no cenário pós-covid-19. Simetria - Revista do Tribunal de Contas do Município de São Paulo, 9(1), 193-212.

CUBAS, V. & FUNARI, G. (2022). Melhorando a qualidade do contato entre policiais e cidadãos: os treinamentos em "procedural justice". Revista Brasileira De Segurança Pública, 16(2), 48–69. https://doi.org/10.31060/rbsp.2022.v16.n2.1313

DIAS, Camila Caldeira; DE SOUZA GOMES, Mayara; JESUS, Maria Gorete Marques de & DONOFRIO, Walter. (2021). Segurança privada e tortura: conexões entre violência e punição na cidade de São Paulo. Revista de Estudos Empíricos em Direito, 8, 1–31. https://doi.org/10.19092/reed.v8.608

DIAS, Camila. N.; YAN, A. S. (2021). Metodologia de pesquisa no sistema prisional e as contribuições de fora e de dentro das grades: a pesquisa tradicional e a cartografia do sujeito interno-pesquisador. Cadernos CERU, 32, 232-251. https://doi.org/10.11606/issn.2595-2536.v32i1p232-252

DIAS, Camila Nunes; GOMES, Mayara de Souza. (2021). Notas sobre a tortura em um debate do Primeiro Comando da Capital (PCC) em São Paulo. Sociologias (UFRGS), 23, 326-354. https://doi.org/10.1590/15174522-105267

DIAS, Camila Caldeira.; GOMES, Mayara de Souza; JESUS, Gorete M.; DONOFRIO, Walter. (2021). Segurança privada e tortura. Revista de Estudos Empíricos em Direito, 8, 1-31. https://doi.org/10.19092/reed.v8.608

DIAS, Camila.; SILVA, Vanessa R. (2022). "O Estado brasileiro vai ter quem manda dentro dos presídios": análise do discurso de senadores na votação da PEC da polícia penal". Lua Nova, 115, 81-122. http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/0102-081122/115

DUARTE, T.; JESUS, M. G. M; GOMES, M. S. (2021). Introdução - Caminhos e descaminhos da prevenção à tortura: quais obstáculos devemos ultrapassar? Revista de Estudos Empíricos em Direito, 8. https://doi.org/10.19092/reed.v8.671

GISI, Bruna; ADORNO, Sérgio (2021). Apresentação Dossiê Legitimidades, conhecimento e dominação política. Tempo Social, 33(3), 5-20. https://doi.org/10.11606/0103-2070.ts.2021.193038

GISI, Bruna; SANTOS, Mariana C. S.; ALVAREZ, Marcos. C. (2021). O "punitivismo" no sistema de justiça juvenil brasileiro. Sociologias (UFRGS), 23(58), 18 - 49. http://doi.org/10.1590/15174522-119875

JESUS, M. G. M.; BANDEIRA, A. L. V. V.; TOLEDO, Fabio Lopes. (2021). Mérito Sob Custódia: Os Limites da Menção aos Fatos da Prisão Durante as Audiências de Custódia. Revista Direito Público, 18, 113-141. https://doi.org/10.11117/rdp.v18i99.5335

JESUS, Maria Gorete Marques de; DUARTE, Thais Lemos; GODOI, Rafael. (2021). Espaços inabitáveis, discursos de torturabilidade: entrevista com Ignacio Mendiola. Dilemas: Revista de Estudos de Conflito e Controle Social, 14(3), 883-899. https://doi.org/10.4322/dilemas.v14n3.44398

JESUS, Maria Gorete M.; GOMES, Mayara De Souza. (2021). Nem tudo é o que parece: A disputa semântica sobre a tortura no sistema de justiça criminal. Dilemas: Revista de Estudos de Conflito e Controle Social, 14(2), 361-378. https://doi.org/10.17648/dilemas.v14n2.34139

MANSO, Bruno P.; ZILLI, Luís Felipe (org). (2021). Segurança Pública - Homicídios e a fragilidade do Estado de Direito: o mapa da violência no Brasil. Revista da USP, 129. https://doi.org/10.11606/issn.2316-9036.i129p9-14

MARQUES DE JESUS, Maria Gorete; ALVAREZ, Marcos Cesar (2021). O papel da vítima no processo penal: recuperando uma experiência de pesquisa. Revista Interfaces Cientificas, 8, 96-109. https://doi.org/10.17564/2316-381X.2021v8n3

NATAL, A.; CASTELO BRANCO, F.; ALVAREZ, M. C. (2022). Legitimidade e obediência Diálogos da criminologia com a teoria sociológica. Tempo Social, 33(3), 147-166. https://doi.org/10.11606/0103-2070.ts.2021.190229

NATAL, A.; OLIVEIRA, A. R. D. (2022). Medo do crime: mensurando o fenômeno e explorando seus preditores na cidade de São Paulo. Opinião Pública, 27(3), 757-796. http://doi.org/10.1590/1807-01912021273757

NOVELLO, R. H.; ALVAREZ, M. C. (2022). Da 'bancada da segurança' à 'bancada da bala': Deputados-policiais no legislativo paulista e discursos sobre segurança pública. Dilemas: Revista de Estudos de Conflito e Controle Social, 15, 81-101. Link: https://www.scielo.br/j/dilemas/a/Hh4pF7SGX4sTptFWJq7RzpJ/abstract/?lang=pt

PERON, A. E. R.; ALVAREZ, Marcos C. (2021). O governo da segurança: modelos securitários transnacionais e tecnologias de segurança na cidade de São Paulo. Lua Nova, Revista de Cultura e Política, 114, 175-212. http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/0102-175212/114

SILVESTRE, Giane; JESUS, Maria Gorete Marques de. (2021). Os limites das audiências de custódia: reflexões sobre encarceramento, política criminal e gestão política do judiciário. O Público e o Privado, 19, 147 - 174. https://doi.org/10.52521/19.4436

TEIXEIRA, Alessandra.; SALLA, Fernando A.; JORGE, Vitor F. (2021). Mulheres e práticas punitivas: entre tentativas de apagamento histórico e modos de resistência. Revista Estudos Feministas, 29(3): e71117. https://doi.org/10.1590/1806-9584-2021v29n371117

TOLEDO, Fabio Lopes; JESUS, Maria Gorete Marques de. (2021). Olhos da justiça: o contato entre juízes e custodiados nas audiências de custódia em São Paulo. Revista Direito GV (Online) 17, 1-28. https://doi.org/10.1590/2317-6172202103

APPENDIX 1.2.1. WORK IN PRESS

INTERNATIONAL

CRUZ, Fernanda; GISI, Bruna; GARCIA-SÁNCHEZ, Efraín; SILVESTRE, Giane; JESUS, Maria Gorete Marques de. Refletindo sobre o trabalho de campo no Judiciário: quando a realização da pesquisa se torna um dado. Revista Latinoamericana de Metodología de Las Ciencias Sociales.

GARCIA-SÁNCHEZ, E.; CARVALHO, S. Las creencias sobre el sistema moderan la relación entre el estatus socioeconómico y las actitudes hacia la redistribución en Brasil. Revista Internacional de Sociologia.

OSTRONOFF, L.J.; SALLA, F.; MARTINEZ, E.D.M. "Entre lo Ilícito y lo Ilegal: la Dinámica del Robo de Carga y sus Zonas Grises". Caleidoscopio - Revista Semestral de Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades. Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes, México.

PICCIRILLO, D.; GOMES, A. M. M.; KOMATSU, A. V., "Quem confia em polícia"? As atitudes dos adolescentes frente à autoridade policial. Revista Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, Niñez y Juventud.

NATIONAL

BLOTTA, V.; BUCCI E. Desinformação, Democracia e Regulação - Artigo de abertura do dossiê Desinformação e Democracia. Revista Estudos Avançados (IEA-USP).

BLOTTA, V.; GRIFFIN, C. Desinformação, Mídias Sociais e o Futuro da Democracia. Artigo no Dossiê Desinformação e Democracia. Revista Estudos Avançados (IEA-USP).

CRUZ, F.N.; Miranda, D.; RASTRELLI, A. Luto por suicídio e posvenção na Polícia Militar. Revista Brasileira de Segurança Pública.

DIAS, Camila; PAIVA, Luiz Fábio. Facções prisionais em dois territórios fronteiriços. Revista Tempo Social.

FONTAINHA, F.; LIMA, A. E. C. A pandemia da COVID-19 e seus impactos nas agendas de pesquisa em Sociologia Política do Direito. COVID-19 e agendas de pesquisa nas ciências sociais.

JESUS, M. G. M. de.; CRUZ, F. N. A extensão e os limites da desconfiança entre o Judiciário e a Polícia: um balanço da literatura. Dilemas - Revista de Estudos de Conflito e Controle Social.

LIMA, A. E. C.; PILAU, L. S. B. Os usos da Vaza Jato: entre enquadramentos e lutas políticas. Revista de Ciências Sociais (UFC).

MANSO, B. P.; Ramos, D.; NUNOMURA, E. A ocupação das redes sociais pela violência: consequências e desafios para o jornalismo no Brasil. Artigo no Dossiê Desinformação e Democracia. Revista Estudos Avançados (IEA-USP).

MUNIZ, J.; DIAS, C. Domínios armados e seus governos criminais – uma abordagem não fantasmagórica do "crime organizado". Aceito para publicação 2o. semestre de 2022, Revista de Estudos Avançados.

PATRIARCA, Gabriel. Métodos mistos na análise de redes sociais: integrações, virtudes e desafios. Mediações - Revista de Ciências Sociais.

THEODORO, R.; PICCIRILLO, D.; GOMES, A. M. M.; OLIVEIRA, T. Violência como fator socializador na construção da legitimidade da polícia: um estudo com adolescentes de São Paulo, Brasil. Análise Social.

APPENDIX 1.3 OTHER PUBLICATIONS

ADORNO, S. (2021). Apresentação do Atlas da dinâmica criminal em São Paulo (SP): roubos a transeuntes e de veículos (Sobre esta publicação e sua importância). In: CARVALHO, B. O. (org.) Atlas da dinâmica criminal em São Paulo (SP): roubos a transeuntes e de veículos. São Paulo: Núcleo de Estudos da Violência, p. 7-8. https://doi.org/10.11606/9786587621791

ALMADA, P. (2021). Analisando os grupos de WhatsApp dos apoiadores de Jair Bolsonaro durante o 2º turno das eleições presidenciais de 2018. In: Anais do 45º Encontro Anual da Anpocs (p.1), Caxambu, Brasil.

ALVAREZ, Marcos Cesar. (2021). Prefácio do livro Não existe almoço grátis. Curitiba.

ALVAREZ, Marcos Cesar. (2021). Apresentação do livro Curto Circuito: monitoramento eletrônico e tecnopunição no Brasil. São Paulo.

ALVAREZ, Marcos Cesar. (2021). Prefácio ao livro La tecnología es la nueva prisión. Barcelona.

BLOTTA, V. Bionota sobre o Prof. Dr. Sérgio Adorno França de Abreu. Sociedade Brasileira de Sociologia. 2021 https://www.sbsociologia.com.br/project/sergio-franca-adorno-de-abreu/

BLOTTA, V. (2021). Como as lutas pelo jornalismo profissional e pelos direitos digitais explicam os novos autoritarismos. Observatório da Imprensa, 08 dez. 2021. https://www.observatoriodaimprensa.com.br/conjuntura-nacional/como-as-lutas-pelo-jornalismo-profissional-e-pelos-direitos-digitais-explicam-os-novos-autoritarismos/

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APPENDIX 1.4. EDITION OF THEMATIC DOSSIERS

Tempo Social – Revistas USP – Dossiê "Legitimação e legitimidades" – Organizadores: Bruna Gisi e Sérgio Adorno. Dezembro/2021.

Revista de Estudos Empíricos em Direito – REED – Dossiê "Caminhos e descaminhos da prevenção à tortura: quais obstáculos devemos ultrapassar?" – Organizadoras: Thais Lemos Duarte, Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus e Mayara de Souza Gomes – Dezembro/ 2021.

Revista Sociologias – Dossiê "O adolescente visto como problema: disputas narrativas, produção legislativa e punição" - v.23, n.58 (2021) - Organização: Bruna Gisi; Mariana Chies Santos; Marcos César Alvarez. Dezembro/2021

Appendix 2. Knowledge Transfer

Appendix 2.1. Courses, Lectures, Seminars, Conferences, Workshops and Congresses

INTERNATIONAL

Title of presentation or the conference: Os padrões urbanodemográficos e criminais da capital paulista
Event: Congresso Internacional sobre Metodologias de Investigação Qualis2021
Host Institution: DEE Portugal
Researchers involved: Marcelo Batista Nery, Sérgio Adorno
Date: 09/07/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: "Police approach and satisfaction with democracy in São Paulo, Brazil"
Event: 26º World Congress of International Political Science Association
Host Institution: IPSA – International Political Science Association
Researchers involved: Frederico Castelo Branco and André Oliveira
Date: 15/07/2021
Venue: Online

Title of Conference: Identifying joint priorities and a shared agenda
Event: WHO Violence Prevention Collaborating Centers and NGOS in Official Relationship with WHO
Host Institution: OPS/OMS
Researcher involved: Marcelo Batista Nery
Date: 19/08/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: New Normal to a New Beginning: Formation of a Sustainable Society
Event: The 8th International Conference on Social Sciences
Host Institution: Faculty of Business and Management
Researcher involved: Sérgio Adorno

Date: 15/10/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Perceptions of self-legitimacy among military police officers in São Paulo (Brazil)
Event: 76th ASC Annual Meeting
Host Institution: American Society of Criminology (ASC)
Researchers involved: Viviane Cubas, Frederico Teixeira and André Oliveira
Date: 17-20/11/2021
Venue: Palmer House Hilton, Chicago, IL

Title of presentation or the conference: Why do police officers attempt suicide? A qualitative analysis of the narratives of military police in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)
Event: RC 49 Symposium - The Sociology of Mental Health and Illness: Emerging Issues and Perspectives.
Host Institution: RC 49- International Sociological Association
Researcher involved: Fernanda Cruz
Date: 19/11/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Entre fluxos, algoritmos e vozes multiplicadas: a análise de discurso nas mídias sociais
Event: Jornada de estudos internacional. Análise de discurso digital: desafios epistemológicos e metodológicos.
Host Institution: ADAL — Analyse des discours de l'Amérique latine.
Researchers involved: Natasha Bachinni and Gustavo Higa
Date: 09/12/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Sessão de encerramento
Event: III International Symposium on Gender and Prison Culture
Host Institution: Universidade do Porto
Researchers involved: Marcos César Alvarez and Sergio Grossi
Date: 29/03/2022
Venue: Online

Title: Meanings and Contexts of Children's and Adolescents' Legal Socialization in São Paulo, Brazil.
Event: Midwest Sociological Society (MSS) 2022 Annual Meeting
Host Institution: Midwest Sociological Society

Researcher involved: Herbert Rodrigues
Date: 14/04/2022
Venue: Chicago, IL, USA

Title of presentation or the conference: Southern penal exceptionalism? Results of an ongoing comparative study of best practices in education and reintegration of imprisoned persons
Event: EUROCRIM Prison Working Group meeting
Host Institution: Geneva University Hospitals
Researcher involved: Sergio Grossi
Date: 21-22/04/2022
Venue: Genebra

Title of presentation or the conference: Education, reintegration and prison: Results of an ongoing analysis comparing international best practices.
Event: Seminário
Host Institution: Institute of Criminology - University of Cambridge
Researcher involved: Sergio Grossi
Date: 29/04/2022
Venue: Cambridge

Title of presentation or the conference: The Psychosocial Care Centre and the Institutional Anti-Asylum Discourse on Mental Health in Brazil
Event: Canadian Sociological Association 2022: Annual Conference Mental Health Research Cluster Sessions
Host Institution: Canadian Sociological Association
Researchers involved: Marcos César Alvarez and Roberta Soares
Date: 19/05/2022
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Justicia para adolescentes en América Latina
Event: Seminário Internacional: Justicia para adolescentes en América Latina – Universidad de la Republica
Host Institution: Universidad de la Republica (Uruguay)
Researchers involved: Bruna Gisi and Mariana Chies
Date: 30-31/05/2022
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Criminalidade e a governança de grandes metrópoles na América Latina: Cidade do México (México) e São Paulo (Brasil).
Event: Seminário Internacional Governança Criminal na América Latina

Host Institution: Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro
Researcher involved: Sergio Adorno
Date: 29/06/2022
Venue: Rio de Janeiro and online

NATIONAL

Title of presentation or the conference: Justiça Criminal e Direitos Humanos, 5º Encontro
Event: Série ANPOCS/NEV | Direitos humanos e violência.
Host Institution: ANPOCS e NEV-USP
Researchers involved: Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus, and Bruna Gisi.
Date: 07/07/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Fronteiras porosas: crime e policiamento nos portos brasileiros
Event: 20º Congresso Brasileiro de Sociologia
Host Institution: Sociedade Brasileira de Sociologia (SBS)
Researcher involved: Gabriel Patriarca
Date: 12-17/07/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Controle social, crime e punição
Event: 20º Congresso Brasileiro de Sociologia
Host Institution: SBS
Researcher involved: Marcos César Alvarez
Date: 12-17/07/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: A extensão e os limites da desconfiança entre o Judiciário e a Polícia: um balanço da literatura, 2021
Event: 20º Congresso Brasileiro de Sociologia
Host Institution: Sociedade Brasileira de Sociologia (SBS)
Researchers involved: Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus and Fernanda Novaes Cruz.
Date: 13/07/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Políticos de Farda: analisando candidaturas de policiais e militares nas eleições de 2020

Event: 20º Congresso Brasileiro de Sociologia
Host Institution: SBS
Researchers involved: Marcos César Alvarez; Gustavo Higa; Roberta Novello and Pedro Benetti;
Date: 17/07/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Porosidades fronteiriças: o caso do porto de Santos
Event: 45º Encontro Anual da Associação Nacional de Pós-Graduação e Pesquisa em Ciências Sociais (ANPOCS)
Host Institution: Associação Nacional de Pós-Graduação e Pesquisa em Ciências Sociais (ANPOCS)
Researcher involved: Gabriel Patriarca
Date: 19-27/07/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Justiça Juvenil e Direitos Humanos
Event: Série ANPOCS/NEV | Direitos humanos e violência.
Host Institution: ANPOCS e NEV-USP
Researcher involved: Bruna Gisi
Date: 23/07/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Fronteiras portuárias como campo de pesquisa
Event: 8º Encontro Nacional da Associação Brasileira de Relações Internacionais (ABRI)
Host Institution: Associação Brasileira de Relações Internacionais (ABRI)
Researcher involved: Gabriel Patriarca
Date: 26-30/07/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Lançamento do Relatório para escolas
Event: Live stream/debate
Host Institution: NEV
Researchers involved: Renan Theodoro, Carolina Piai Oliveira and Leandro Rodrigues **Date:** 13/08/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Dinâmicas da Violência e Segurança Pública
Event: X SESEP
Host Institution: UAB/Cederj de Rio Bonito
Researcher involved: Sérgio Adorno
Date: 18/08/2021

Title of presentation or the conference: Tortura como marca cotidiana: narrativas sobre os serviços de atenção às vítimas de tortura desenvolvidos no Rio de Janeiro e em São Paulo
Event: Conversa com autor.
Host Institution: Instituto de Pesquisa, Prevenção e Estudos de Suicídio - IPPES
Researcher involved: Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus
Date: 18/08/2021.
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Sociedades Violentas
Event: Conferências Fapesp 60 anos
Host Institution: Fapesp
Researcher involved: Sérgio Adorno
Date: 18/08/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Campo no Judiciário: quando a realização da pesquisa se torna um dado
Event: VII ENADIR
Host Institution: Núcleo de Antropologia do Direito - USP
Researchers involved: Fernanda Novaes Cruz, Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus, Bruna Gisi, Efrain Sanchez and Giane Silvestre.
Date: 23-27/08/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Coordenação GT23 - Violência policial e o sistema de justiça criminal.
Event: VII ENADIR
Host Institution: Núcleo de Antropologia do Direito - USP
Researcher involved: Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus
Date: 23-27/08/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: MR Obstáculos à prevenção à tortura no Brasil: quais limites devem ser superados?
Event: VII ENADIR.
Host Institution: Núcleo de Antropologia do Direito
Researcher involved: Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus
Date: 23/08/2021

Title of presentation or the conference: Práticas judiciais em operações anticorrupção no Brasil e na Itália: operação Lava Jato e Mãos Limpas
Event: Semana do Direito da FACAPE.
Host Institution: FACAPE
Researcher involved: Amanda Evelyn Cavalcanti de Lima.
Date: 24/08/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Sociologia da Violência e da Punição
Event: Ciclo de Conferências da Pós-Graduação
Host Institution: UFF
Researcher involved: Marcos César Alvarez
Date: 31/08/2021
Venue: Online

Title of Conference: Padrões urbanos: como unir as diferenças
Event: Connected Smart Cities & Mobility 2021
Host Institution: NECTA
Researcher involved: Marcelo Batista Nery
Date: 03/09/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Webinar: Segurança pública como desafio à Democracia, 2021
Event: UFRJ+100 - Desafio para o Futuro
Host Institution: UFRJ
Researcher involved: Sérgio Adorno
Date: 09/09/2021
Venue: Online

Title: Autoridade e violência no ambiente escolar: resultados da pesquisa com adolescentes em São Paulo
Event: Web Seminar
Host Institution: Escritório de Evidências - SEDUC
Researchers involved: Aline Morais Mizutani Gomes, Debora Piccirillo and Renan Theodoro
Date: 10/09/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Vitimização e suporte ao vigilantismo
Event: Seminários internos Centro de Estudos do Comportamento Político (CECOMP/ UFMG)
Host Institution: Escritório de Evidências - SEDUC
Researcher involved: Frederico Castel Branco
Date: 13/09/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Coordenação GT14: Instituições de privação de liberdade: debates contemporâneos.
Event: 12º Congresso Internacional de Ciências Criminais
Host Institution: PUCRS
Researchers involved: Mariana Chies Santos and Bruna Gisi
Date: 14-16/09/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Segurança intraurbana
Event: Sistemas de Gestão Ambiental
Host Institution: FSP-USP- ProASaS - PPGSGS
Researcher involved: Marcelo Batista Nery
Date: 29/09/2021
Venue: Onliine

Title of presentation or the conference: A auto legitimidade de policiais civis e militares em São Paulo
Event: Curso Superior de Polícia
Host Institution: Centro de Altos Estudos da Polícia Militar de São Paulo
Researcher involved: Viviane Cubas
Date: 01/10/2021
Venue: Academia da Polícia Militar do Barro Branco

Title of presentation or the conference: Os impactos da crise climática na vida de crianças e adolescentes migrantes, refugiadas e periféricas no Brasil
Event: Outubro Urbano & Circuito Urbano 2021
Host Institution: ONU Habitat
Researchers involved: Marcelo Batista Nery; Maíra Coutinho Teixeira
Date: 06/10/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Elaboração de índices urbano-demográficos
Event: Simpósio interno

Host Institution: IEA-USP – Programa Cidades Globais
Researcher involved: Marcelo Batista Nery
Date: 07/10/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Violência e Segurança Pública no Brasil
Event: X Seminário de Segurança Pública
Host Institution: Polo Regional UAB/Cederj de Rio Bonito
Researcher involved: Marcos César Alvarez
Date: 19/10/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Crime e caminhabilidade em São Paulo (SP): desafios e possibilidades
Event: 29º SIICUSP 1º Etapa
Host Institution: USP
Researcher involved: Beatriz Oliveira de Carvalho
Date: 19/10/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: MR41 - Obstáculos a prevenção à tortura no Brasil: quais limites devem ser superados
Event: 45ºANPOCS.
Host Institution: ANPOCS
Researcher involved: Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus
Date: 19-27/10/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Analisando os grupos de *WhatsApp* dos apoiadores de Jair Bolsonaro durante o 2º turno das eleições presidenciais de 2018.
Event: 45º Encontro Anual da Associação Nacional de Pesquisa e Pós-Graduação em Ciências Sociais (ANPOCS).
Host Institution: ANPOCS
Researcher involved: Pablo Almada
Date: 19-27/10/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Conceituações plásticas sobre tortura: disputas e consensos a respeito dessa violência estatal.
Event: 45º Encontro Anual ANPOCS.

Host Institution: ANPOCS

Researchers involved: Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus and Giane Silvestre

Date: 19-27/10/2021

Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Como um processo judicial pode ser politizado? Os incidentes político-jurídicos da operação Lava Jato.

Event: 45º Encontro Anual ANPOCS.

Host Institution: ANPOCS

Researcher involved: Amanda Evelyn Cavalcanti de Lima.

Date: 19-27/10/2021

Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Coordenação do SPG 21 - Instituições de privação de liberdade: punição e controle social.

Event: 45º Encontro Anual ANPOCS.

Host Institution: ANPOCS

Researchers involved: Juliana Vinuto and Bruna Gisi

Date: 19-27/10/2021

Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Homenagem a Leôncio Martins Rodrigues

Event: 45º Encontro da ANPOCS

Host Institution: ANPOCS

Researcher involved: Marcos César Alvarez

Date: 22/10/2021

Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Violência, punição e controle social: perspectivas de pesquisa e de análise

Event: 45º Encontro da ANPOCS

Host Institution: ANPOCS

Researcher involved: Marcos César Alvarez

Date: 25-27/10/2021

Venue: Online

Title of Conference: Atlas da dinâmica criminal de São Paulo (SP): roubos a transeunte e de veículos

Event: Simpósio

Host Institution: SMSU — São Paulo

Researchers involved: Leticia Simões, Marcelo Batista Nery e Beatriz Oliveira de Carvalho
Date: 25/10/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Avaliador
Event: Concurso ANPOCS de Teses e Dissertações em Ciências Sociais
Host Institution: ANPOCS
Researcher involved: Sérgio Adorno
Date: 27/10/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: "Implicações da autoridade militarizada nas atividades de policiamento"
Event: Seminário Forças Armadas na Segurança Pública
Host Institution: NEV
Researcher involved: Viviane Cubas
Date: 03/11/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Comentadora do ST 7 - Violência, direitos e cidadania.
Event: VII Seminário Discente do Programa de Pós-Graduação em Sociologia da Universidade de São Paulo
Host Institution: Programa de Pós-Graduação em Sociologia da Universidade de São Paulo
Researcher involved: Bruna Gisi
Date: 08-11/11/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Comentadora do ST 7 - Violência, direitos e cidadania.
Event: VII Seminário Discente do Programa de Pós-Graduação em Sociologia da Universidade de São Paulo
Host Institution: Programa de Pós-Graduação em Sociologia da Universidade de São Paulo
Researcher involved: Amanda Evelyn Cavalcanti de Lima
Date: 08-11/11/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Revisão crítica de uma sociologia política do judiciário: mãos limpas e lava jato.
Event: X Encontro de Pesquisa Empírica em Direito.
Host Institution: Rede de Estudos Empíricos em Direito e Instituto de Ciências Jurídicas da Universidade Federal do Pará - Belém - Pará

Researcher involved: Amanda Evelyn Cavalcanti de Lima
Date: 08-12/11/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Coordenação do GT 1 Sociologia Política do Direito - Agentes e Práticas
Event: X Encontro de Pesquisa Empírica em Direito.
Host Institution: Rede de Estudos Empíricos em Direito e Instituto de Ciências Jurídicas da Universidade Federal do Pará - Belém - Pará
Researcher involved: Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus
Date: 08-12/11/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: O lugar do cientista social na sociedade digital: A disputa de espaço na transmissão de conhecimento.
Event: I Congresso de Ciências Sociais da UNESP/FCLAr
Host Institution: UNESP
Researcher involved: Pablo Almada
Date: 08-12/11/ 2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Prêmios de teses e dissertações
Event: VII Seminário Discente
Host Institution: PPGS/USP
Researcher involved: Marcos César Alvarez
Date: 09/11/2022
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Notificações de mortes violentas intencionais e tentativas de suicídios entre profissionais de segurança pública no Brasil
Event: Lançamento Boletim IPPES 2021
Host Institution: IPPES Brasil
Researcher involved: Fernanda Cruz
Date: 10/11/2021.
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Entre Parábolas e Teoremas: uma sociologia política de Lava Jato e Mani Pulite.
Event: Seminário de Estudos Empíricos em Direito.
Host Institution: Rede de Estudos Empíricos em Direito

Researcher involved: Amanda Evelyn Cavalcanti de Lima.
Date: 12/11/2021
Venue: UniSecal, UFPR, Universidade Vila Velha

Title of presentation or the conference: Efeitos de curto e longo prazo da vitimização sobre o apio ao vigilantismo
Event: Seminários internos Centro de Estudos do Comportamento Político (CECOMP/ UFMG)
Host Institution: UFMG
Researcher involved: José Teles
Date: 13/11/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Abordagens da Pesquisa Qualitativa em Direito
Event: Minicurso no III Seminário de Pesquisa da Faculdade de Direito da USP - Ribeirão Preto
Host Institution: Faculdade de Direito da USP - Ribeirão Preto
Researcher involved: Camila Caldeira Nunes Dias
Date: 18/11/2021
Venue: Online

Title: O Estudo de socialização legal em São Paulo
Event: Meeting with Fundação Casa
Host Institution: Fundação Casa
Researchers involved: Aline Morais Mizutani Gomes, André Komatsu, Debora Piccirillo, Mariana Chies-Santos and Renan Theodoro
Date: 18/11/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Panorama atual da violência no Brasil
Event: 11º Congresso Brasileiro de Epidemiologia
Host Institution: Universidade Federal do Ceará
Researcher involved: Sérgio Adorno
Date: 24/11/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Segurança Pública e Administração da Justiça Criminal Painelistas: Sobre um Processo Penal Trágico: a Questão do Tráfico de Drogas
Event: 3º Congresso de Ciências Criminais na sociedade contemporânea
Host Institution: Universidade de Caxias do Sul (UCS)
Researcher involved: Saulo Mattos, Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus.
Date: 24/11/2021

Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Entre Parábolas e Teoremas: uma sociologia política de Lava Jato e Mani Pulite
Event: Atores sociais, políticas públicas e cidadania.
Host Institution: UNISINOS
Researcher involved: Amanda Evelyn Cavalcanti de Lima
Date: 24/11/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Atlas da dinâmica criminal de São Paulo (SP): roubos a transeunte e de veículos
Event: 1º Congresso de Cultura e Extensão da Universidade de São Paulo
Host Institution: USP
Researchers involved: Beatriz Oliveira de Carvalho, Sergio Adorno, Marcelo Batista Nery e André Rodrigues de Oliveira
Date: 26/11/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Crime and walkability in São Paulo (SP): challenges and possibilities
Event: 29º SIICUSP 2º Etapa
Host Institution: USP
Researcher involved: Beatriz Oliveira de Carvalho
Date: 30/11/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Lançamento do Manual de Incidência do Tráfico de Drogas Como Uma Das Piores Formas De Trabalho Infantil – CNJ
Event: Divulgação do Manual de Incidência do Tráfico de Drogas Como Uma Das Piores Formas De Trabalho Infantil – CNJ
Host Institution: Conselho Nacional de Justiça (CNJ)
Researchers involved: Mariana Chies, Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus and Debora Piccirillo.
Date: 02-03/12/2021.
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Segurança Cidadã
Event: III Congresso Internacional de Direitos Humanos
Host Institution: UniCuritiba
Researcher involved: Marcos César Alvarez

Date: 09/12/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Crime e caminhabilidade: violência, circulação e usos do espaço urbano
Event: Promoção da Atividade Física Sinergia Entre Ciência, Mobilização Social e Instituições Públicas e Privadas
Host Institution: ISA/GEPAF-USP
Researcher involved: Marcelo Batista Nery
Date: 10/12/2021
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: A Educação em Direitos Humanos para a Promoção da Igualdade de Gênero e a Prevenção da Violência em Âmbito Escolar
Event: 21º Encontro USP-Escola
Host Institution: Universidade de São Paulo
Researchers involved: Marcelo Batista Nery; Maíra Coutinho Teixeira
Date: 10-14/01/2022
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Articulações entre os Fatores Sociais e a Dinâmica Criminal como Base para o Ensino: Dados, Reflexões e Questionamentos
Event: 21º Encontro USP-Escola
Host Institution: Universidade de São Paulo
Researchers involved: Marcelo Batista Nery; Beatriz Oliveira de Carvalho
Date: 10-14/01/2022
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Espacialidades Cotidianas do Morar nas Ruas de São Paulo em Tempos de Covid-19: Articulando Pesquisa e Prática
Event: UrbanSus
Host Institution: IEA-USP – Programa Cidades Globais
Researcher involved: Marcelo Batista Nery
Date: 13/01/2022
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Facções prisionais no Brasil
Event: Curso de Especialização em Criminologia
Host Institution: Escola Superior da Advocacia (ESA) e o Instituto Brasileiro de Ciências Criminais (IBCCRIM)

Researcher involved: Camila Caldeira Nunes Dias
Date: 07/03/2022
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: "Abordagem policial e a satisfação com a democracia em São Paulo"
Event: Seminários internos Centro de Estudos do Comportamento Político (*CECOMP/ UFMG)*
Host Institution: UFMG
Researchers involved*:* José Teles and Frederico Castelo Branco
Date: 04/04/2022
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Pontos Cegos da Tortura: A suspensão das audiências de custódia durante a pandemia em São Paulo
Event: Apresentação de Pesquisa da Defensoria Pública de São Paulo
Host Institution: Defensoria Pública do Estado de São Paulo
Researchers involved: Giane Silvestre and Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus
Date: 05/04/2022
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Fronteiras e Direitos Humanos como desafios interdisciplinares de pesquisa
Event: Aula Magna do mestrado em Fronteiras e Direitos Humanos da UFGD
Host Institution: UFGD
Researcher involved: Marcos César Alvarez
Date: 25/04/2022
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Entre fluxos, algoritmos e vozes multiplicadas: o discurso da direita conservadora brasileira no Facebook.
Event: V Encontro Internacional Participação, Democracia e Políticas Públicas
Researchers involved: Natasha Bachinni, Gustavo Higa and Marcos Alvarez.
Date: 26-29/04/2022
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: O que há entre Lava Jato e Mani Pulite? Instituições, prerrogativas profissionais e reações políticas. (Fundação Getúlio Vargas), 2022.
Event: Semana de abertura do mestrado e doutorado acadêmico da FGV Direito SP
Host Institution: FGV Direito SP
Researcher involved: Amanda Evelyn Cavalcanti de Lima.

Date: 11/05/2022
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: As organizações criminosas nos sistemas prisionais
Event: Curso sobre Sistema Penitenciário Federal e o Tratamento referente às organizações criminosas
Host Institution: Escola da Magistratura Federal da 5o. Região - Núcleo do Rio Grande do Norte
Researcher involved: Camila Caldeira Nunes Dias
Date: 09-10/06/2022
Venue: Penitenciária Federal de Mossoró (RN)

Title of presentation or the conference: Segurança, crimes patrimoniais e as zonas cinzentas entre o legal e o ilegal na sociedade brasileira
Event: Debate com o autor
Host Institution: Instituto de Filosofia e Ciências Humanas da Universidade de Campinas (IFCH-UNICAMP)
Researcher involved: Leonardo Ostronoff
Date: 23/06/2022
Venue: Online

Title of presentation or the conference: Saúde, Humanitarismo e Gênero nas Cidades
Event: Simpósios USP Cidades Globais 2022
Host Institution: IEA-USP – Programa Cidades Globais
Researcher involved: Marcelo Batista Nery
Date: 23/06/2022
Venue: Online

UPCOMINGS CONFERENCES

INTERNATIONAL

Title of presentation or the conference: How do experiences in a Disciplinary Administrative Proceedings impact perceptions of internal relations among military police officers in São Paulo, Brazil?
Event: Global Meeting on Law & Society
Host Institution: University Institute of Lisbon
Researchers involved: Fernanda Cruz, André Oliveira, Frederico Castelo Branco and Viviane Cubas
Date: 13-16/07/2022.

Venue: Lisbon

Title of presentation or the conference: How judicial process can influence politics? Lava Jato and political crises in Brazil
Event: Global Meeting on Law & Society
Host Institution: University Institute of Lisbon
Researcher involved: Amanda Evelyn Cavalcanti de Lima.
Date: 14/07/2022
Venue: Lisbon

Title: "You can't trust all officers": an exploratory study on racialized and gendered experiences with the police
Event: American Sociological Association 117th Annual-+.
Meeting: Bureaucracies of Displacement
Host Institution: American Sociological Association
Researcher involved: Debora Piccirillo
Date: 05-09/08/2022
Venue: Los Angeles, California, USA

Title: The Role of Gender for Adolescents' Perceptions of Police Stops
Event: The Society for the Study of Social Problems 72nd Annual Meeting
Host Institution: The Society for the Study of Social Problems
Researcher involved: Debora Piccirillo
Date: 05-07/08/2022
Venue: Los Angeles, California, USA

Title: Corporal Punishment and Legitimacy of Parental Authority in Brazil
Event: American Sociological Association 117th Annual Meeting: Bureaucracies of Displacement
Host Institution: American Sociological Association
Researcher involved: Renan Theodoro
Date: 05-09/08/2022
Venue: Los Angeles, California, USA

Title: The space of violence and punishment in Brazilian families: a multiple correspondence analysis
Event: The Society for the Study of Social Problems 72nd Annual Meeting
Host Institution: The Society for the Study of Social Problems
Researcher involved: Renan Theodoro
Date: 05-07/08/2022
Venue: Los Angeles, California, USA

Title: School violence and the exercise of teacher authority: a study with adolescents in São Paulo, Brazil
Event: XXII European Society of Criminology Conference (Eurocrim)
Host Institution: European Society of Criminology
Researcher involved: André Vilela Komatsu
Date: 21-24/09/2022
Venue: Malaga, Spain

Title of presentation or the conference: Legitimacy and the incidence of police stop and frisk in the city of São Paulo, Brazil
Event: 22st Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology (Eurocrim2022)
Host Institution: European Society of Criminology
Researchers involved: Frederico Castelo Branco, André Oliveira, José Teles and Sofia Galvão
Date: 21-24/09/2022
Venue: Malaga, Spain

NATIONAL

Title of presentation or the conference: "Perfil sociodemográfico dos cidadãos recorrentemente abordados pela polícia na cidade de São Paulo"
Event: 13º Encontro da ABCP - AT16 - Segurança Pública e Democracia
Host Institution: Associação Brasileira de Ciência Política
Researchers involved: Frederico Castelo Branco and José Teles
Date: 20-23/09/2022
Venue: Universidade Federal de Goiás – Online

Title of presentation or the conference: "Abordagem policial e a satisfação com a democracia em São Paulo"
Event: 13º Encontro da ABCP - AT01. Comportamento Político
Host Institution: Associação Brasileira de Ciência Política
Researchers involved: José Teles and Frederico Castelo Branco
Date: 20-23/09/2022
Venue: Universidade Federal de Goiás – Online

Title of presentation or the conference: "Juiz cuspidor de sentença": a produtividade judicial e a auto legitimidade dos magistrados
Event: 46ºEncontro Anual ANPOCS
Host Institution: ANPOCS

Researchers involved: Amanda Evelyn Cavalcanti de Lima, Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus and Marcos César Alvares

Date: 12-19/11/2022

Venue: Universidade de Campinas and online

Title of presentation or the conference: Controle interno do Poder judiciário, legitimidade e auto legitimidade: o papel das Corregedorias

Event: 46º Encontro Annual ANPOCS

Host Institution: ANPOCS

Researchers involved: Bruna Gisi, Giane Silvestre and Fernanda Novaes Cruz

Date: 12-19/11/2022

Venue: Universidade de Campinas and online

APPENDIX 2.2. MEDIA INTERVENTIONS

Date: 10/06/2021
Researcher: Marcos Alvarez
Media: Guia do Estudante
Theme: Por que a sociedade não se importa com as mortes nas favelas [Link]

Date: 14/06/2021
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: UOL
Theme: Da tortura à loucura: ditadura internou 24 presos políticos em manicômios [Link]

Date: 15/06/2021
Researcher: Mariana Chies
Media: Rádio Brasil Atual
Theme: Denúncias de tortura na Fundação Casa [Link]

Date: 04/07/2021
Researcher: Sérgio Adorno
Media: Rede Brasil Atual
Theme: Um país em que a tortura faz parte do cotidiano [Link]

Date: 29/07/2021
Researcher: Bruno Paes
Media: Revista USP
Theme: Revista USP faz radiografia da violência urbana no Brasil [Link]

Date: 30/07/2021
Researcher: Bruno Paes
Media: UOL
Theme: PCC transformou Brasil em corredor de distribuição de drogas [Link]

Date: 03/08/2021
Researcher: Bruno Paes
Media: Outras Palavras
Theme: Investigação sobre o Homicídio, chaga brasileira [Link]

Date: 06/08/2021
Researcher: Gorete Marques
Media: Justificando
Theme: Por Elas: Tortura como marca cotidiana [Link]

Date: 11/08/2021
Researcher: Ariadne Natal e Gorete Marques
Media: Estadão
Theme: Caso Evandro: Tortura como trabalho policial [Link]

Date: 17/08/2021
Researcher: Sérgio Adorno
Media: Jornal da USP
Theme: Nós estamos vendo uma explosão de conflitos dos mais diversos [Link]

Date: 20/08/2021
Researcher: Bruno Paes
Media: G1 -Monitor da Violência
Theme: Assassinatos caem 11% no primeiro semestre de 2021 no RN [Link]

Date: 27/08/2021
Researcher: Bruno Paes
Media: Omelete
Theme: República das Milícias adapta livro de Bruno Paes Manso [Link]

Date: 30/08/2021
Researcher: Beatriz Oliveira
Media: Jornal da USP
Theme: Atlas apresenta cartografia da dinâmica criminal em São Paulo [Link]

Date: 31/08/2021
Researcher: Bruno Paes
Media: Portal dos jornalistas
Theme: Livro A República das Milícias estreia em formato de podcast [Link]

Date: 31/08/2021
Researcher: Bruno Paes
Media: O Vale
Theme: Loteria, franquia e taxa ampliam o caixa do PCC, que fatura milhões com o crime [Link]

Date: 01/09/2021
Researcher: Bruno Paes
Media: Gaucha ZH
Theme: Por que o assédio das facções aos contrabandistas e bicheiros prejudica a comunidade [Link]

Date: 02/09/2021
Researcher: Bruno Paes
Media: The Intercept
Theme: É a lógica miliciana que governa o Brasil [Link]

Date: 03/09/2021
Researcher: Ariadne Natal
Media: Jornal da USP

Theme: Violência policial não será resolvida somente com câmeras em uniformes [Link]

Date: 07/09/2021
Researcher: Alcides Peron
Media: Estadão
Theme: Tecnologia usada na guerra ao terror deixa era da hipervigilância como legado [Link]

Date: 07/09/2021
Researcher: Bruno Paes
Media: Folha de Pernambuco
Theme: Livro 'A República das Milícias' ganha versão em podcast [Link]

Date: 07/09/2021
Researcher: Vitor Blotta
Media: Observatório da Imprensa
Theme: O Jogo e a Liberdade: recomendações para o 7 de setembro e depois [Link]

Date: 09/09/2021
Researcher: Bruno Paes
Media: Mira policial
Theme: Assassinatos caem 8% no 1º semestre no Brasil [Link]

Date: 12/09/2021
Researcher: Sérgio Adorno
Media: Armazém de textos
Theme: Crise política e fragilidade das instituições agravam a violência [Link]

Date: 26/09/2021
Researcher: Bruno Paes
Media: TV Forum
Theme: Bolsonaro tem uma ideia miliciana de mundo [Link]

Date: 29/09/2021
Researcher: Amanda Evelyn
Media: Quatro Cinco Um
Theme: Legado possível [Link]

Date: 14/10/2021

Researcher: Marcos Alvarez
Media: Nexo Jornal
Theme: Grupos políticos lucram com punitivismo da Justiça [Link]

Date: 15/11/2021
Researcher: Bruno Paes
Media: Brasil de Fato
Theme: Família Bolsonaro e as milícias: "Não faltam provas dessa ligação" [Link]

Date: 15/11/2021
Researcher: Bruno Paes
Media: 20 minutos
Theme: A república das milícias [Link]

Date: 19/11/2021
Researcher: Bruno Paes
Media: Brasil 247
Theme: Bolsonaro representa 'república das milícias' [Link]

Date: 20/11/2021
Researcher: Gorete Marques
Media: O São Paulo
Theme: Medo de 'cancelamento' faz com que jovens evitem falar sobre política nas redes sociais [Link]

Date: 23/11/2021
Researcher: Bruno Paes
Media: Forum
Theme: O que são a como agem as milícias [Link]

Date: 23/11/2021
Researcher: Mariana Chies
Media: Jornal da USP
Theme: Brasil registra altos índices de violência contra crianças e adolescentes [Link]

Date: 15/12/2021
Researcher: Ariadne Natal
Media: Nexo Jornal
Theme: Os desafios contemporâneos para educar crianças [Link]

Date: 03/01/2022
Researcher: Bruno Paes
Media: PC do B
Theme: Como Bolsonaro e a pandemia agravaram a desigualdade social no Brasil [Link]

Date: 03/01/2022
Researcher: Bruno Paes
Media: DW
Theme: Desigualdade social, o maior problema do Brasil [Link]

Date: 31/01/2022
Researcher: Felipe Ramos
Media: Le Monde Diplomatique
Theme: Os militares e a segurança pública no Brasil [Link]

Date: 02/02/2022
Researcher: Bruno Paes
Media: Carta Capital
Theme: O caso do imigrante congolês no RJ, violência e o poder das milícias [Link]

Date: 04/02/2022
Researcher: Bruno Paes
Media: Brasil 247
Theme: O fato mais mal explicado do caso Marielle é que Jair Renan não namorou a filha de Ronnie Lessa [Link]

Date: 21/02/2022
Researcher: Bruno Paes
Media: Carta Capital
Theme: Bolsonaro atribui queda nos homicídios à sua política pró-armas; especialistas discordam [Link]

Date: 21/02/2022
Researcher: Bruno Paes
Media: G1
Theme: Entenda a queda dos homicídios no Brasil em 2021 [Link]

Date: 21/02/2022

Researcher: Bruno Paes
Media: G1
Theme: Breve história do crescimento e queda dos homicídios no Brasil [Link]

Date: 25/02/2022
Researcher: Bruno Paes
Media: Marco Zero
Theme: É melhor ter uma polícia menor e controlada do que uma polícia grande descontrolada", diz Bruno Paes Manso [Link]

Date: 25/02/2022
Researcher: Amanda Evelyn
Media: Folha de SP
Theme: Procuradores e advogados na Lava Jato invertem papéis no caso Daniel Silveira [Link]

Date: 03/03/2022
Researcher: Bruno Paes
Media: Jornal da USP
Theme: Redução no número de homicídios é sintoma da profissionalização das atividades criminais no País [Link]

Date: 03/03/2022
Researcher: Luz Gonçalves
Media: Folha de SP
Theme: Passou da hora de discutirmos a transfobia nas escolas [Link]

Date: 03/03/2022
Researcher: Sara Badra
Media: Folha de SP
Theme: Passou da hora de discutirmos a transfobia nas escolas [Link]

Date: 03/03/2022
Researcher: Veridiana Campos
Media: Folha de SP
Theme: Passou da hora de discutirmos a transfobia nas escolas [Link]

Date: 03/03/2022
Researcher: Vitor Blotta
Media: Folha de SP

Theme: Passou da hora de discutirmos a transfobia nas escolas [Link]

Date: 15/03/2022
Researcher: Bruno Paes
Media: Rede Brasil Atual
Theme: Ronnie Lessa, acusado de matar Marielle, é alvo de operação da PF contra tráfico internacional de armas [Link]

Date: 21/03/2022
Researcher: Bruno Paes
Media: CNN Brasil
Theme: Fatos Primeiro: Moro relaciona transferência do PCC em 2006 a presídio federal não inaugurado [Link]

Date: 25/03/2022
Researcher: Bruno Paes
Media: Agência Senado
Theme: Redução de homicídios pode gerar falsa sensação de segurança, dizem especialistas [Link]

Date: 28/03/2022
Researcher: Bruno Paes
Media: Site Mamilos
Theme: Como combater as milícias? [Link]

Date: 29/03/2022
Researcher: Alcides Peron
Media: Outras mídias
Theme: Como Bolsonaro quer bisbilhotar seu celular [Link]

Date: 31/03/2022
Researcher: Luz Gonçalves
Media: Jornal da USP
Theme: Violência e assédio são as principais preocupações das brasileiras [Link]

Date: 14/04/2022
Researcher: Viviane Cubas
Media: Folha de SP
Theme: Morte de PMs em serviço tem queda recorde e atinge menor indice em 30 anos em SP [Link]

Date: 15/04/2022
Researcher: Fernanda Novaes
Media: Folha de SP
Theme: Suicídios de PMs crescem em SP e colocam Comando em alerta para saúde mental [Link]

Date: 21/04/2022
Researcher: Leonardo Ostronoff
Media: Jornal da Record
Theme: Roubo de cargas no Brasil: as quadrilhas são vistas como "a elite do crime" [Link]

Date: 21/04/2022
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: O combate
Theme: O general Mourão continua negando os crimes da ditadura. [Link]

Date: 24/04/2022
Researcher: Amanda Evelyn
Media: Folha de SP
Theme: Bolsonaro não teme STF porque vive da crise institucional [Link]

Date: 25/04/2022
Researcher: Amanda Evelyn
Media: Rádio Cultura
Theme: Perdão de Bolsonaro a Daniel Silveira [Link]

Date: 02/05/2022
Researcher: André Vilela
Media: Jornal da USP
Theme: Aumento da violência urbana reflete desigualdade e ausência do poder público [Link]

Date: 02/05/2022
Researcher: Fernanda Novaes
Media: G1
Theme: Policiais de SP reclamam de descaso da corporação com problemas de saúde mental; suicídios cresceram de 2019 a 2021 [Link]

Date: 02/05/2022
Researcher: Fernanda Novaes
Media: Defenda PM
Theme: O suicídio na Polícia Militar [Link]

Date: 02/05/2022
Researcher: Marcelo Nery
Media: Jornal da USP
Theme: Aumento da violência urbana reflete desigualdade e ausência do poder público [Link]

Date: 03/05/2022
Researcher: Fernanda Novaes
Media: EBC
Theme: Saúde mental dos policiais militares brasileiros

Date: 03/05/2022
Researcher: Marcelo Nery
Media: Dário Zona Norte
Theme: Aumento da violência urbana reflete desigualdade e ausência do poder público [Link]

Date: 04/05/2022
Researcher: Ariadne Natal
Media: G1
Theme: Uso inadequado e abusivo de força letal: para cada policial morto, há 34 pessoas mortas por policiais no país [Link]

Date: 04/05/2022
Researcher: Fernanda Novaes
Media: Ponte
Theme: Internado com depressão, PM negro agredido por colegas em MG é investigado por abandono de serviço [Link]

Date: 04/05/2022
Researcher: Leonardo Ostronoff
Media: G1
Theme: Uso inadequado e abusivo de força letal: para cada policial morto, há 34 pessoas mortas por policiais no país [Link]

Date: 04/05/2022
Researcher: Sérgio Grossi
Media: G1
Theme: Uso inadequado e abusivo de força letal: para cada policial morto, há 34 pessoas mortas por policiais no país [Link]

Date: 05/05/2022
Researcher: André Vilela
Media: BBC
Theme: Inflação histórica e medo de violência afetam brasileiro que volta ao trabalho presencial [Link]

Date: 08/05/2022
Researcher: Bruno Paes
Media: JP news
Theme: Medo de furtos domina São Paulo; especialista diz que situação 'não reflete quadro geral da segurança [Link]

Date: 09/05/2022
Researcher: Marcelo Nery
Media: TV Aparecida
Theme: Aumento de assaltos e reações aos crimes

Date: 11/05/2022
Researcher: Marcelo Nery
Media: Estadão
Theme: Ação cujo foco é a intervenção policial é pouco efetiva na Cracolândia [Link]

Date: 13/05/2022
Researcher: Leticia Simões
Media: Folha de SP
Theme: Função do algoritmo é discriminar, cabe aos humanos debate moral, diz socióloga [Link]

Date: 15/05/2022
Researcher: Bruno Paes
Media: Folha de SP
Theme: Antes de criticar os outros, é melhor olhar os defeitos de seus pares [Link]

Date: 15/05/2022

Researcher: Bruno Paes
Media: Primeiro jornal
Theme: Falsos entregadores assustam paulistanos; polícia faz operações diárias para tentar coibir roubos [Link]

Date: 15/05/2022
Researcher: Camila Nunes
Media: Folha de SP
Theme: Antes de criticar os outros, é melhor olhar os defeitos de seus pares [Link]

Date: 18/05/2022
Researcher: Bruno Paes
Media: Correio do Povo
Theme: Assassinatos no Brasil têm queda nos primeiros três meses de 2022 [Link]

Date: 26/05/2022
Researcher: Ariadne Natal
Media: Nexo Jornal
Theme: Violência Policial

Date: 27/05/2022
Researcher: Giane Silvestre
Media: Record News
Theme: Massacre em escolas preocupam autoridades [Link]

Date: 30/05/2022
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: TV Cultura
Theme: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro no Roda Viva [Link]

Date: 30/05/2022
Researcher: Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro
Media: Viomundo
Theme: Essas megaoperações criminosas são manobras para desviar o foco da corrupção, que alimenta membros de aparelhos do Estado [Link]

Date: 30/05/2022
Researcher: Ariadne Natal
Media: Cultura FM
Theme: Violência Policial [Link]

Date: 31/05/2022
Researcher: Sergio Adorno
Media: Estadão
Theme: Agentes da PRF transformam viatura em 'câmara de gás' e matam homem - O Estado de S. Paulo. [Link]

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 Comunications and Arts - ECA)
PhD. Philosophy of Law, USP

Innovation Coordinator
Daniela Osvald Ramos
Professor of the University of São Paulo (School of Comunications and Arts - ECA)
PhD. Social Communications, USP

Technology Transfer Coordinator
Marcelo Nery.
PhD. Sociology, USP

3.4. NEV's Research Associates

1. Ariadne Lima Natal. Sociology, USP (Até 06/21)

2. Bruna Gisi Martins de Almeida. PhD. Sociology, USP. Professor of the University of São Paulo
3. Bruno Paes Manso. PhD. Politcal Science, USP
4. Camila Caldeira Nunes Dias. PhD. Sociology, USP. Professor of the Uni. Federal do ABC, SP
5. Caren Ruotti. PhD. Sociology, USP
6. Daniela Osvald Ramos, PhD. Social Communications, USP
7. Fernando Afonso Salla. PhD. Sociology, USP
8. Frederico Castelo Branco Teixeira. Political Science, USP
9. José de Jesus Filho. (Até 01/21)
10. Marcelo Batista Nery. PhD. Sociology, USP
11. Maria Gorete Marques de Jesus. 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. Psicology, USP
3. Fernanda Novaes Cruz. PhD. Sociology, UERJ
4. Giane Silvestre. PhD. Sociology, USP
5. José Teles Mendes. PhD. Sociology, PUC RJ
6. Mariana Chies Santiago Santos. Sociology, UFRGS (Até 12/21)
7. Natasha Bachini Pereira. PhD. Sociology, UERJ
8. Pablo Emanuel Romero Almada. PhD. Sociology. Universidade de Coimbra
9. Sara Badra de Oliveira. PhD. Sociology, Unicamp
10. Sergio Grossi. PhD. Pedagogical Sciences. Università degli Studi di Padova
11. 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. Renan Theodoro de Oliveira. 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. Alan Felipe Ferreira, Journalism,PUC (Até 05/22)
2. Carolina Piai Vieira, Journalism, PUC SP (Até 04/22)
3. Inessa Silva de Oliveira, Arte-Teatro, UNESP (Até 11/21)
4. Leandro Aparecido Santos Rodrigues, History, USP
5. Maira Coutinho Teixeira, Social Sciences, UFES

Staff Researchers - Undergraduate students

1. Beatriz Oliveira de Carvalho, Geography, USP
2. Helena Cacciacarro Tabarino, Pedagogy, USP (Até 02/22)
3. Raphaela da Silva Correa, Social Sciences, UNIFESP (10/21)
4. Sofia de Carvalho Galvão, Social Sciences, USP
5. Amanda Clara Soares Medina, Public Policy Management

3.6. TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

1. Cristina Paloschi Uchôa de Oliveira. Public Information Offcer
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. International Advisory Board

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.

Appendix 5. 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 (Coalização 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.

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 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