



Ministério da  
Ciência e Tecnologia



centro de estudos da metrópole

**CENTER FOR METROPOLITAN STUDIES  
NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**ANNUAL REPORT  
JANUARY 2009/ APRIL 2010**

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**SÃO PAULO, APRIL 2010**

**CENTER FOR METROPOLITAN STUDIES  
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**CENTER FOR METROPOLITAN STUDIES  
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The Center for Metropolitan Studies (CEM) is an inter-institutional research program established in 2000 by means of an agreement between already well-established Brazilian institutions. It is maintained by the Centro Brasileiro de Análise e Planejamento (Cebrap), the University of São Paulo (through its Departments of Sociology and Political Science) and by the São Paulo State Foundation for Data Analysis (SEADE Foundation). Since 2000, when CEM was indicated as one of the eleven grantees selected for the CEPID Program (Programa Centros de Pesquisa, Inovação e Difusão) it gained the support of the Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo (FAPESP) which became our most important funding agency.

From 2009 the Center for Metropolitan Studies became a National Institute for Science and Technology (INCT), securing supplementary support from CNPq. The Institute has as its mission the analysis of the main mechanisms explaining social conditions in the city, in particular the reproduction of poverty and social inequality

This document presents our First Annual Report as a National Institute for Science and Technology and is organized as follows. The first section deals with our aims and goals in terms of scientific research, technology transference and knowledge dissemination; the second specifies the main findings obtained in our first year of activities as an INCT, and presents a detailed picture of theoretical and empirical advances in each of our three research lines and their correspondent projects; the third reports on the Center's production from January 2009 up to March 2010; the fourth details the organizational structure that facilitated these achievements, explaining the functioning of our Organizational Committee and the initiatives conceived to increase partnership among INCT participants, as well as cooperation between CEM/INCT and other institutions; the fifth presents our research team and some changes that occurred during the first year; and finally, the sixth deals with challenges and perspectives for the next years.

## **1. Aims and Goals**

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The Institute aims to increase Brazilian capacity in scientific research, in technology transference, mainly to the public sector, and in knowledge dissemination to society.

In terms of the scientific research agenda, our main analytical challenge is to understand the most important mechanisms that explain social conditions in the city. Since 2005 CEM has been focusing on one of the most important and resilient elements discussed in our research, social inequality. In keeping with the assumption that economic processes are an important element in the reproduction of inequality, which must be understood as mediated and associated to political and social processes, we decided to focus directly on the mechanisms of reproduction of inequality concerning the labor market, the State, public policies and sociability. In this sense, our point of departure is the assumption that social conditions in general and poverty in particular are shaped by different societal and political

processes, including economic dynamics. Analytically, we have organized this study along three lines: (i) Labor market, (ii) Living conditions, the State and public policies, and (iii) sociability and urban life. Our assumption is that jobs, social services, and sociability are the main devices people can mobilize in order to overcome or alleviate their situation of poverty.

Since these dimensions are independent of one another, we cannot make inferences on the situation of an individual on one of these dimensions based on the identification of her/his position on another. They are independent factors in the sense that we cannot deduce that low income necessarily implies exclusion from social services or fragile social ties. Thus, as dependent variables, access to social services, jobs, and sociability are themselves affected by different factors we should investigate. More specifically, we understand that access to jobs can be better evaluated by the different mechanisms of insertion in the labor market, whereas social services are defined as public goods to which citizens may have access by means of both State and private agencies; in the same sense, differing social ties, associations, religions, and social networks define sociability.

In theoretical terms, there are also two mid-scale structures that deserve special attention, social networks and space. Relational and spatial structures matter because they mediate the access of individuals to the labor market, to social services, and to associative and political institutions, as well as affecting the contacts among the individuals themselves. Our previous results have indicated that centrality or isolation in these structures, caused by different types of networks or by spatial segregation, may significantly change the effects of the processes broadly organized around these three lines – jobs, social services, and sociability. Although we know that both networks and social space are continuously constructed by social actions, searching for explanations on their origin is not our main goal; instead, we are concerned with their effects (either direct or mediating other processes) on living conditions and poverty in particular.

Thus, we are committed to study separately the independent development of the three dimensions, analyzing both (i) the determinants of peoples' access to jobs, social services and different modes of sociability as well as (ii) the effects of jobs, social services and modes of sociability on the reproduction or alleviation of poverty.

In addition, integrating both the spatial and the relational dimension into the analysis requires new methodological tools to describe the complex relationship between space, social relations and the different dimensions of poverty. Again, we are now in a good position to better understand how poverty is mediated by spatial inequality, jobs supply and social services provision, as well as by different patterns of sociability. Although our knowledge about these patterns is still an intellectual challenge (and the same is indeed true for the international literature), with consequences for the understanding of the inequality of job supply, of social services provision and of social support, we have accumulated a substantial amount of evidence during the last years. Thus, one crucial task for the CEM/INCT agenda is to deepen our knowledge in this area.

*In summary, we aim at identifying factors that explain access to jobs, social services and different patterns of sociability, and how these dimensions affect the chances of poverty reproduction or alleviation. These are the three most critical aspects of one's life opportunities and the crucial determinants of inequality reproduction. It is our main challenge now to achieve a deeper understanding on the dynamics of each one of these critical dimensions as well as to build explanatory bridges between them. It will certainly require that we continue pursuing our multi-method approach, combining quantitative and qualitative research designs as a key guideline for data collection and analysis.*

Nevertheless, scientific research development has to be articulated with knowledge transfer and diffusion.

In terms of knowledge transfer our main goals are:

- To establish a Geographical Information System by means of the consolidation of spatial data for the use of urban planners and formulators of public policy.
- To systematize, consolidate and disseminate information about different experiences in the urban policy field, making the Institute a multiplier in this area.
- To develop our own applications to integrate data from various sources.
- To train professionals to implement the use of geo-referenced data as a tool for urban public policies.

Concerning diffusion our goals are:

- To act as a diffusion pole and to produce diagnostics, indicators and applications to use spatial data.
- To disseminate information about the metropolis by means of audiovisual products and cultural activities planned in partnership with public and private sector institutions.
- To qualify secondary and primary school teachers through courses on the project's main areas of action.

## **2. Main Achievements in 2009**

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2009 has been the first year of the Center for Metropolitan Studies as part of the National Institute for Science and Technology (INCT) Program. This new phase has been marked by an enlargement of our senior research team both in national and international terms, and we welcomed the following research fellows: Antonio Sergio Guimarães (University of São Paulo), Elisa Reis and Celi Scalon (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro), Telma Menicucci (Federal University of Minas Gerais), Paula Miraglia (United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders - Ilanud), Guilherme Sobrinho (Fundação de Economia e Estatística of Rio Grande do Sul State Government), Argelina Figueiredo (Instituto Universitário de Pesquisa do Rio de Janeiro) as well as Edmond Preteceille (Fondation National de Science Politique, France), Helena Hirata (CNRS - Laboratoire “Genre, Travail, Mobilités”, France), Jeffrey Sellers (University of South California, USA), Katheryne Newman (Princeton University, USA), Paul Attewell (City University of New York, USA) and Teresa Caldeira (University of California at Berkeley, USA).

In scientific terms, we have started a new study, although in some important aspects this takes forward previous findings. The original proposal CEM submitted to CNPq encompassed 3 research lines integrating 10 different subprojects. On the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> March 2009, early in the first year of the Institute, a National Seminar brought together all members of this enlarged team; they debated our main subject – the mechanisms that reproduce metropolitan inequalities – presenting details on the research design for each specific subproject and exploring their theoretical convergences. As described in detail in part 2.1, 11 subprojects achieved the expected targets as initially set at the National Seminar in March; only one out of the initial set of 10 subprojects was suspended, since its coordinator left the INCT team for personal reasons (Dr. Haroldo Torres); on the other hand, two new subprojects enhanced the original agenda submitted in CNPq's original competition, allowing the INCT to integrate Dr. Argelina Figueiredo (senior researcher from IUPERJ, Rio de Janeiro) and Dr. Álvaro Comin (Professor at the University of Sao Paulo and senior researcher at Cebrap) as leading researchers.

The Center's scientific production in this year resulted in 8 books, 24 articles, and 11 (PhD or MSc) dissertations, whose titles and detailed references appear in the third section. The Center has also admitted four new post-doc fellows in the areas of political science, sociology and demography, consolidating our Post-doctoral Program and incorporating new

areas of expertise.

The CEM/INCT's most outstanding achievements have probably been the international conferences it promoted in this first year, which improved significantly our institutional visibility, and disseminated recent research results.

The first and leading event hosted by the Institute in 2009 was the Annual Meeting of the Research Committee 21 – on “Urban and Regional Development” - of the International Sociological Association – ISA. The RC-21 Conference focused on the issues of "Inequality, Inclusion and the Sense of Belonging", and took place in August over two complete days, mobilizing 216 participants from 17 countries; they discussed a large range of papers in 2 Plenary Sessions and 42 Thematic Sessions. In the week that preceded the Conference, we organized the First Comparative Urban Studies School, a joint initiative from RC-21 and the Foundation for Urban and Regional Studies (FURGS). The School mobilized 26 students from 14 countries over 6 days. An impressive number of 195,800 users have registered as consultants on the Conference website.

The second important event during the INCT/CEM's first year of activities was the International Seminar on “Metropolis and Inequality”, held at Cebrap on the 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> March, 2010. Nine (out of eleven) of the INCT research teams presented papers disseminating the most relevant and recent results achieved in 2009. International partners came from the USA (Drs. Edward Telles, Princeton University; Cezar Zucco, Yale University and Patrick Heller, Brown University) and Europe (Drs. Kate Purcell, University of Warwick; Charlie Jeffery, University of Edinburgh; and Hughes Lagrange, Sciences Po).

In terms of research dissemination, the highlight of the year was the performance of our website. In 2009, we had around 464,400 visits for PDF download, not to mention 146,000 visits for downloading the two books describing the results of a study we developed for the Ministry of Cities in 2008. We also had 15,400 visits for downloads of databases and 86,000 visits to *DiverCidade*, our electronic review. Our GIS software was downloaded 4,250 times. Particularly impressive has been the increase in downloads from our maps collection (*Mapoteca*): from 825 in 2008 to 26,400 in 2009. In fact, all these figures represent an important increase compared to the 2008 numbers, demonstrating the effects of this new phase on CEM/INCT performance.

The next part in this section will present in detail achievements in each one of the three areas of the Institute: scientific research (part 2.1), technological transfer (part 2.2) and knowledge diffusion (part 2.3).

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## 2.1 - RESEARCH

In 2009, enhanced integration between the subprojects and greater internationalization remained our two most important research commitments. Thus, we continued initiatives to strengthen the intra-center dialog by means of systematic internal seminars, intensifying at the same time our broader intellectual dialog and the dissemination of our research results. Both efforts have been fruitful. The results of internationalization will be referred to in this report, but they can be also verified through the attached list of publications and international connections.

Research results have strengthened our assumption that poverty – understood as an outcome of either insufficient or inadequate access to jobs and social services - is shaped by social conditions and political processes, including economic dynamics. Jobs, state policies, and sociability are the main devices people can mobilize in order to overcome or alleviate poverty. Relational and spatial structures matter as well, since they mediate the access of individuals to jobs and policies.

Hence, we continue to share a concept of poverty that goes beyond operational definitions based upon income. If income is effectively an important dimension for measuring

poverty, different dimensions of deprivation (that is, concerning ineffective access to social services or fragile social ties) can indeed affect people's well-being. Therefore, the combination of these three dimensions provides a more accurate and comprehensive understanding of social conditions in cities. Accordingly, our subprojects remain committed to identify factors that explain access to jobs, social services and patterns of sociability, in order to get a better understanding of how these dimensions affect poverty reproduction or alleviation.

However, we are increasingly convinced that an enlarged conceptualization of poverty tends to be multivariate in its composition and fuzzy in its boundaries. Hence, our main challenge remains reaching a better understanding of the dynamics of each of these critical dimensions and building explanatory bridges between them. This will certainly require that we continue to pursue a multi-method approach, combining quantitative and qualitative research designs as a key guideline for data collection and analysis.

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### ***RESEARCH LINE 1 – MARKET, JOBS AND OPPORTUNITIES***

Poverty and Social inequalities in metropolises largely reflect the dynamics of economic development, in particular, the way in which opportunities in the employment market are shared. Within this line of research we have investigated, on the one hand, the factors which explain the dynamism of sectors which have promoted growth in the large metropolises and, on the other, we have also investigated how, in the wake of transformations brought about by growth, opportunities within the employment market are re-structured. Focusing on both the weight of the individual attributes and the way in which the market and its institutions value these attributes, such as the role non-market mechanisms (for example personal networks and affirmative action initiatives) have in providing access to employment opportunities. Four subprojects make up this first line of research and they have all produced important results in 2009.

The subproject *Cities, development and knowledge economy*, coordinated by **Álvaro Comin**, was engaged in analyzing data related to workforce and business firms, and reviewing the literature on three main subjects: (i) metropolitan environment and large cities; (ii) urban agglomeration in developing countries; and (iii) knowledge-based activities and changes in their workforce.

The team has followed two lines of research. The first deals with large urban agglomerations and their role in national development, the main focus of which is the city of São Paulo. The second analyzes the industrial structure of five Brazilian metropolitan regions (including São Paulo). Its focus is on knowledge and technology along with the geographical distribution of economic activities.

In 2009, the subproject team made improvements in the research method, particularly in the development of a new classification of economic activities based on technology and knowledge intensities. Moreover, a new occupational taxonomy whose aim is to investigate changes in the labor market was developed in 2009.

A book on the development of the state of São Paulo's industrial structure was launched in 2009. The team also has three chapters in press to be published in a book organized by the Brazilian Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA) and the Observatory on Innovation and Competitiveness (OIC/IEA-USP). Finally, a leading European journal on socioeconomics, the *European Newsletter of Economic Sociology*, published an article focusing on the city of São Paulo's economic restructuring and its role in national development dynamics, as part of its 2010 special issue.

The second subproject *Personal networks and the search for jobs. The effect of non-market mechanisms in labor market operation*, coordinated by **Nadya Araujo Guimarães**, investigated the nature and operation of personal networks.

Using a sample of 1,549 job seekers already researched (in a survey conducted by CEM in 2004 in the São Paulo Metropolitan Region), a sub-sample of 200 typical cases was selected from throughout the metropolitan region of São Paulo and the individuals involved were contacted. The aim was to collect a new round of 100 in-depth interviews, which were designed to scrutinize the interviewees' occupational trajectories and identify their spheres of sociability and the key persons related to those spheres, in order to map out the personal networks mobilized to link them to job providers.

In the first semester the research team tried to locate the interviewees five years after the first contact and in the second semester the first 12 interviews were collected. The new methodological tools allowed the research team to enhance its dialog with other CEM researchers, stressing the importance of personal networks for labor market opportunities, their relation with the profile of job seekers and their connections with the operation of intermediation firms.

In parallel and using nationwide socio-demographic data (from the survey "Social Dimensions of Inequality" and the *Pesquisa do Emprego e Desemprego/Complementary survey on the search for jobs*) the team explored the differences in patterns of job search in urban, metropolitan and rural areas in Brazil, showing that although personal contacts proved to be the main mechanism to access jobs, its importance varies between rural and urban areas, different regional labor markets and different metropolises. In fact, we have built a comparison with a different purpose to the earlier research conducted at CEM/INCT where the team contrasted large world metropolises, such as São Paulo, Paris and Tokyo, demonstrating the explanatory importance of the macro-institutional framework. In this phase, instead of comparing metropolises subject to different systems of employment and social protection regimes, we have attempted to keep these characteristics constant and have made inter-metropolitan comparisons, at an intra-national level, comparing results for São Paulo, Porto Alegre and Salvador. This is because recently produced data related to some of the main Brazilian metropolitan regions showed that there was significant variation both with regard to how work was searched for and, by extension, the importance of different mechanisms of the circulation of employment information and the efficacy of these mechanisms in relation to the allocation of employment opportunities. For this reason, our aim was to test the following argument: (1) If individuals are exposed to different alternatives with regard to obtaining access to information about employment opportunities, and (2) if the effects in terms of opportunities individuals have access to is dependent on the alternatives selected, (3) is it possible to observe a pattern, a set of characteristics, which are more closely associated to each of the means of circulation of employment information? (4) By varying these means, what proves to be more important in explanatory terms: individual characteristics (acquired or ascribed) or those which are related to the context this individual is inserted into in her/his search for work (the type of segment within the employment market or the type of metropolis he or she is competing in)?

In this sense, we moved away from the conventional sociological domain of employment markets, where what is at issue is outcome of a type of employment insertion, observing their effects in terms of socioeconomic outcomes reached (either through income, prestige of occupation or access to positions within the internal market of a company, for example). Whereas, in observing the cases of São Paulo, Porto Alegre and Salvador we analyzed the movement that brings together the employment seeker and the vacancy, and we argued that the type of information mechanism through which one comes to know about the existence of an employment opportunity affects the characteristics of the vacancy and the



profile of those who successfully secure it.

Furthermore, and analytically more ambitious, we try to sustain the arguments that show that not only is the circulation of information within the employment market imperfect, and the knowledge of those competing for vacancies unequal, but how socially segmented access to opportunities is.

Main results on this subproject have been presented at International Conferences (such as Latin American Studies Association Meeting) and in lectures in different institutions, either national (DIEESE – Inter-union Department of Statistics and Socioeconomic Analysis; Seade Foundation; SEI/Government of Bahia) or international (such as Sciences Po, in France). Three books have been published in 2009 disseminating both results of previous CEM phases and findings on the study of the search for jobs and labor market dynamics.

The third subproject “*The Relationship between color and class in metropolitan spaces*” is coordinated by **Márcia Lima**.

The aim of this study is to make clear the potential of the "race" variable in analyses of production phenomena and the reproduction of poverty and inequality, a central objective of research developed by CEM/INCT. It forms part of a wider research agenda which aims to investigate the effects of changes in the economic structure and policies for dealing with social inequalities with regard to the structure of racial inequalities in Brazil, particularly focusing on the effects of these policies on opportunities in the employment market. The issue considered crucial in studies about racial inequalities and which has been taken into account by this research regards the boundaries between "race" and class. Therefore, racial inequalities are being analyzed using two research axes: (i) Contexts marked by a high level of poverty and spatial segregation; (ii) the insertion of those with high educational levels (those who have completed higher education) in the metropolitan employment market.

In 2009, the work of the team focused on the first axis of investigation. The purpose was to research the importance of the variable "race" in order to understand inequalities produced in situations of extreme poverty. In order to do this, data from two surveys carried out earlier by the CEM/INCT team were analyzed: one of them conducted in the Cidade Tiradentes district in the Municipality of São Paulo and the other in the Bairro da Paz district in Salvador. Our main objective was to capture the existence of significant racial distances in situations of poverty and how regional characteristics alter these distances. Results of this study were presented in the ANPOCS National Meeting, at the INCT/CEM international seminar and also at a lecture given at Duke University.

With regard to the second research axis, the initial agenda geared towards analyzing the insertion of employees with high educational levels within the metropolitan employment market was enhanced by the inclusion of a new study, funded by the Ford Foundation, which will focus on public policies geared towards the inclusion of individuals into higher level (tertiary) education, analyzing the PROUNI program (University for All Programs), implemented by the Brazilian Federal Government.

The fourth subproject in this research line is *Overcoming inequalities? Affirmative action, labor market engagement and social mobility in modern Brazil*, and it is coordinated by **Antonio Sergio Guimarães**.

A flourishing set of compensatory initiatives has been at the center of Brazilian public policies and academic debates since 2000, as alternatives to confront poverty and/or durable race inequalities. This INCT team engages in this discussion bringing fresh data on the effectiveness of these policies. To this extent the project aims to analyze another non-market mechanism conceived to overcome inequality: the policies of affirmative action implemented by two prestigious universities aimed at enhancing poor and black people's occupational

chances and boosting their social mobility (the state University of Campinas and the Federal University of Bahia).

The research team scrutinized the socioeconomic profile and followed the college performance of those admitted through affirmative action policies and those admitted through ordinary criteria in 2003 (the year when the program began in both universities). Regression analyses measured and compared the impact of the systems of quotas and bonuses and documented their relevance in altering the chances of poor and black students and also showed the negligible significance of the mechanism of access to explain their academic performance once admitted to the University. In parallel, contacts have been made in order to secure the consent of the first cohort of graduates (from 2009 onwards) in order to design the next research phase, creating a first round in a panel aimed at following their entrance into the labor market, and exploring patterns of engagement by means of questionnaires and in-depth interviews.

Results have been presented in international conferences (such as the Latin American Studies Association Congress in 2009 and the INCT International Seminar in 2010) as well as in lectures and presentations in France (EHESS and Sciences Po).

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### ***RESEARCH LINE 2 - LIVING CONDITIONS, THE STATE AND PUBLIC POLICIES***

As well as market and employment opportunities, the study of which is being conducted by researchers involved in the first line of research, State and public institutions are also central for understanding the reproduction of inequalities, because of the role they play in providing access to social services and as mechanisms for expressing interests. For this reason, the second line of research carried out by the INCT/CEM team explores two important dimensions of analysis: on the one hand, the impact public policies have on living conditions in the city, particularly for the poorer social groups; and on the other, the internal dynamics of the State and its capacity to structure its policies and distributive character. In this line, there were four subprojects developed in 2009.

The first subproject **Determinants of public services provision**, coordinated by **Marta Arretche**, aims to study mechanisms affecting the Brazilian state's capability to provide social services as well as the effectiveness of social policies.

Current research follows on from previous research results, which demonstrated the critical impact of federal regulations on local government's public service provision and the trade-off between place-inequality reduction and full autonomy of subnational governments.

The 2009 research program aimed to explore the impact of local context on public service provision, focusing on metropolitan cities. These research results have been disseminated by means of articles and participation in international conferences.

Results show that social and living conditions cannot be a by-product of income since they are critically affected by state policies. Research outcomes showed intra-country differences in people's access to social services. In contexts where service provision is decentralized, local government's revenues and expenditures provide valuable evidence to explore how state policies affect citizens' actual access to social services.

In Brazil, the regulatory role of the federal government critically affects sub-national governments' net revenues. Moreover, the former's redistributive role appears to be a condition for reducing revenue inequality among jurisdictions and for the ability to deliver public services. In the absence of federal transfers, Brazilian municipalities' capacity to provide social services would be highly unequal. However, redistribution of revenues in Brazil is guided by different goals. In other words, they have both inequality reduction and

devolution purposes. Federal transfers, whose distribution formula is aimed at inequality reduction, have a redistributive impact. On the other hand, state transfers and some federal ones are distributed as rebates. Hence, they can even reinforce revenue inequality among municipalities.

Municipal revenue inequality is the result of these rules. The richest municipalities are those whose characteristics entitle them to get money from all sources. They levy their own taxes because they shelter wealthy real estate owners. They get federal transfers because they are small. They also get state transfers because they are centers of economic activity. And finally, if they are lucky enough to be located close to an oil source, they will receive additional resources. The more of these attributes a city or town has, the wealthier it will be.

On the expenditure side, as well as homogenous local government's expenditure patterns, metropolitan contexts produce some variation on service provision, given that, in spite of central regulation, there is still room for local decision-making, which is driven by local government's political autonomy and policy-making. Instead of a zero-sum game, the combination of upper-level regulation and the possibility of disagreement at the lower-level entails a sort of bounded disagreement, meaning that local disagreement tends to be constrained by central regulation, whereas the possibility of local disagreement explains variation. Upper-level regulation leads towards place-uniformity while local government autonomy leads towards place-variation. As a result, a sort of bounded inequality is the most probable outcome, that is, inequality among jurisdictions in public service provision tends to vary within certain boundaries.

This line of research has been developed in collaboration with the International Metropolitan Observatory since 2007. A comparative book will be the outcome of this collaboration. In 2009, a new front of collaboration with Charlie Jeffery (University of Edinburgh), funded by ESRC, was approved.

The second research line addressed the measurement of social policy effectiveness. Based on a pilot study developed in 2008, a nationwide database was built along with the refinement of indicators and data treatment. Three matrixes of 10 indicators each were developed to measure the outcomes of municipal level health policy, state level education policy, and municipal level education policy. This database is already complete and preliminary results show great variation, particularly a clear divide between Northeast and North, on the one hand, and South and Southeast on the other.

Finally, new initiatives on data collection were developed: (a) the databank on the spatial distribution of expenditures in São Paulo city and (b) the CEM/INCT's *Municipalities Information Database*, which is a comprehensive database of all Brazilian local governments, was updated to include the most recent years.

The second subproject in this research line is ***The Poor Population's Access to Social Policies***, coordinated by **Argelina Figueiredo**.

As planned, in 2009 the research team has been dedicated to five main activities.

Firstly, organizing the data from the survey research carried out in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro (in association with *Instituto Universitário de Pesquisas do Rio de Janeiro*, IUPERJ). Due to a problem not anticipated in the sample, it has been necessary to weight one stratum of the population that was underestimated using an external parameter. In the current stage of the investigation we are preparing tabulations and preliminary analyses of the data.

Secondly, the organization of a case study of the *Bolsa Família* Program in the city of Salvador, Bahia, carried out in January 2010. The main objective of the study was to understand the implementation of the program in this municipality. At this stage, the main instruments of data collection were: interviews with the main public managers of the program and the application of a semi-structured questionnaire on beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of the program in poor neighborhoods. The latter aims to identify in greater detail than we can

capture through survey research the different mechanisms people use to get access to the program, as well as their evaluation of the impacts of the benefits in their everyday life. The interviews provided rich material to be analyzed in the next stage and to compare with Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo.

Thirdly, collecting the data related to the distribution of the program in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. Since the government provide complete data about the beneficiaries of *Bolsa Família*, our task this year was to identify program beneficiaries in the neighborhoods inside the big cities, such as São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Salvador. Our objective is to compare the distribution of the program with electoral outcomes and socioeconomic characteristics. Based on the comparison between the almost five thousand municipalities in the country, the findings of the literature on the electoral impact of *Bolsa Família* tend to put greater emphasis on the support from rural areas and small cities. The problem with this comparison is that very large municipalities - such as the 12 million inhabitants in the city of São Paulo - are compared to hundreds of very small cities. In this way, intra-urban studies are fundamental to a better understanding of the relationship between the program and electoral outcomes.

Fourthly, analyzing the effect of a cash transfer program, the *Bolsa Família*, on the electoral performances of the candidates for the presidency and mayorships. The aim in this line of research is to evaluate recent studies on the effect of the *Bolsa Família* on the performance of candidates, trying to identify its independent effect regarding economic development and some institutional and political factors such as incumbency and patterns of voting distribution between the opposition and the government.

Finally, the research team has been preparing texts to be presented in congresses and for publishing.

The third subproject in this research line is **Politics and electoral behavior**, coordinated by **Fernando Limongi**.

In 2009, the subproject moved on to a new phase of investigation. Up to the last year, the research focus was the city of São Paulo, the conclusions of which were set out in a paper “*Eleições Municipais pós-redemocratização*”, published last year. It shows that parties have been able to mobilize voters and impose a structure on the electoral competition. To be more precise, there is a clear cleavage separating two main groups of voters: those voting for the center-right parties and those voting for the left party. These cleavages prevail in the three levels of electoral competition, municipal, state and national.

Based upon this knowledge, the research team started to investigate the structure of electoral competition in the state of São Paulo, focusing on larger cities. A preliminary paper “*Eleições em São Paulo: Relacionando as esferas estadual e municipal*” was presented at the ANPOCS Annual Meeting. In this paper we demonstrate that electoral competition in the major cities reproduce both directly and indirectly the same pattern of competition seen in the capital and in the dispute for the position of governor. That is, the contest is based around the PT-PSDB dichotomy. Even when these parties are not at the head of an electoral coalition, they place themselves on opposite sides of the contest when in coalition with others.

A parallel line of research investigated the relationship between presidential and governor elections in all Brazilian states. Preliminary results show that the national cleavage PT-PSDB tends to organize and structure most state-level electoral competitions. That is, voters’ choices in presidential and governor elections are highly correlated. In other words, in most states, the same structure of electoral competition prevails at the national and state level. This alignment is not complete and is only present weakly in some states, as for instance in the case of Rio de Janeiro. In others, there are internal divisions within one of the camps (the left had two candidates for governor in Pernambuco, whereas the right had two in Rio Grande do Sul). Hence, our overall findings indicate that parties are not at all absent from the

electoral arena. They structure the electoral competition.

Additionally we have also started to investigate the effects on voter's choice of the cash transfer program, the *Bolsa Família*, implemented by the current government, particularly amongst the poorer section of the population. A substantial part of the literature points towards the fact that the program contributed to an important change in the electoral base which re-elected President Lula in 2006 when compared to his first election in 2002. Whereas in the first election he received massive support from the middle classes, particularly in the South and Southeast regions, in 2006 his base of support came from poorer voters, above all those living in the North and Northeast regions.

Preliminary tests restricted to the state of São Paulo point to the fact that the 2002 election was atypical, in terms of the profile of voters of the PT presidential candidate. Whereas in the 1994 and 1998 contests, despite losing in the state, Lula performed better among less educated voters - and here we have used education as a proxy for income; in 2002, he performed best among voters with higher formal educational levels. In 2006, PT returned to its traditional profile, increasing its advantage among voters who traditionally supported it. However, this does not seem to be the pattern in all Brazilian states; for this reason, the next step will be to identify how Lula's support amongst less educated voters in the Metropolitan regions changed throughout this period. In this study, we will not restrict ourselves only to the two elections which he won.

As we have already mentioned, to carry out this task we will use the methodology proposed by Gary King, which, up to the present, is the most adequate for working with the problem of ecological inference.

The forth subproject in this second research line is *Participation and health policies*, coordinated by **Vera Schattan Coelho**.

It analyzes the conditions under which health councils – an institution of public involvement in health governance - can contribute to a more equitable distribution of public health services. In the city of São Paulo this distribution is biased in favor of areas with the highest Human Development Index (HDI). The research aims to investigate the plausibility of a positive relationship between public involvement and changes in the distribution of health services in favor of the poorest areas.

To advance in this direction the group is working to: (1) keep track of the variation in the distribution of public health services – the offer of basic consultations and the use of hospitalization – in the sub-municipalities of São Paulo city; (2) compare the dynamics in, and the proposals generated by, health councils; (3) analyze the impact of the decisions and recommendations made by the councils on health policy decision-making.

With regard to the first point, the number of primary appointments/year per *SUS* [Sistema Unico de Saúde, Brazilian Health Care System] user in São Paulo rose between 2002 and 2008 from 1.87 to 3.01, surpassing therefore the value recommended by the Ministry of Health (two appointments per person per year). In the case of hospital admissions, the number of *SUS* inpatients also rose, reaching 865 admissions/10,000 *SUS* users in 2008, up from 714 in 2001. Primary appointments significantly increased in the poorest sub-municipalities. Distribution of health units also improved, given that 9 sub-municipalities with lower HDI offered/filled 6.6% of public hospital beds in 2000 as compared to 16.0% in 2008. In spite of this significant expansion of health service provision, the distributive profile remained unequal: the highest levels of use are to be found in richest areas with the best epidemiological indicators in São Paulo city.

In relation to the second point, the study compared 6 sub-municipalities presenting low IDH and different histories of social mobilization. The project developed a model enabling systematic comparison of different social participation experiences, considering

three dimensions considered crucial to the quality of public involvement: inclusion, connections and participation. The data show greater inclusion of less educated councilors as well as women and non-whites on the councils located in sub-municipalities with a stronger background of social mobilization. These councils also reported more connections, especially with politicians, political institutions, health units, public managers, associations and participatory forums. Preliminary results also show that discussions taking place in CLSs were not simply the presentation of 'shopping lists', with councilors merely complaining and demanding. On the contrary, various types of proposals and monitoring activities were worked out and areas with a stronger background of mobilization performed better on indicators of planning, monitoring and innovation.

With regard to the third point, in the next phase the project will conduct in-depth interviews with municipal health managers in order to evaluate the impact of the decisions and recommendations made by the councils on the health policy decision-making process.

This subproject is associated with an international comparative project: The Citizenship Development Research Centre (Institute of Development Studies (*IDS*)/University of Sussex).

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### ***RESEARCH LINE 3 - SOCIABILITY AND URBAN LIFE***

The different modes of sociability structure urban life experience and affect opportunities individuals have to overcome poverty situations. Our earlier research has stressed the importance of sociability on life conditions, inequality and poverty. This line of research will explore these elements, investigating the association of sociability to social networks, civil associations, family and religion. There are three subprojects in this line of research.

The first subproject is ***Social networks, segregation and poverty***, coordinated by **Eduardo Marques**.

In 2009, the research team developed fieldwork about personal networks of individuals in poverty in Salvador, Bahia. 153 networks of individuals located in five different neighborhoods in the metropolitan region subjected to different segregation conditions were built. The team also began data processing and started analyzing the information, taking into account previous results related to the city of São Paulo. In the first months of 2010, the team developed qualitative fieldwork, including interviews with 19 individuals, chosen from those who participated in the quantitative phase.

Preliminary results suggest differences in several social processes linked to migration, family structure and localism. Particularly in relation to localism the research found substantially more local networks and sociability. The qualitative part of the research suggested that this difference in relational patterns is especially associated to differences in the urban dynamics in the two metropolises, with very low internal migration and high stability in Salvador when compared with São Paulo. The most important tendency found in the results, however, is of similarity between the networks and the sociability found in the two cities. The average relational patterns are almost undistinguishable, even in face of very large differences in the labor market, in social structure, in segregation and in poverty levels. The analysis of the variability of the networks and sociability (a major feature of the phenomena in both cities) also indicated very large similarities. The research will proceed to develop the quantitative analysis of the joint results of the two cities, mainly using cluster, Chaid and regression techniques.

The team has prepared several texts for publication using the results obtained so far, as extensively documented in section three of this report. They include a book, now in press with *Editora da Unesp*, a leading Brazilian university press. This same book manuscript was

submitted to Wiley Blackwell and is now under analysis. The results were also published in three journal articles and presented at five conferences. A further three articles were submitted to leading international journals and are now under analysis. The leader of the team was also involved in the preparation of a book to be published in Spanish, in 2011, about the city of São Paulo, including the co-organization of the book and the preparation of two chapters. The team leader also published an entry in the Sage Encyclopedia of Urban Studies about the city of São Paulo.

The subproject team also participated in the survey on access to public policies and sociability produced in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro in 2008. The data regarding social ties and egonets was analyzed and present surprising similarities to the results of the data on personal networks, especially concerning the organizing effects of localism and homophily. An article with these results was submitted to a leading Brazilian sociological journal.

At the same time, the research team continued studying the social structure of metropolitan regions in Brazil, with the collaboration of Prof. Celi Scalon, comparing the social structure of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo and of this latter city in 1991 and 2000, looking at the EGP social classes and the ISEI index. The results of this research have been published in an article and two book chapters. An article in English with these results was submitted to a leading international journal.

The second subproject in this research line is *Civil organizations as intermediaries*, coordinated by **Adrian Gurza Lavalle**.

The main goal of the subproject is to investigate the relationship between civil society organizations and the State, and the formers' role as intermediaries between under-privileged strata and political institutions, by means of a bi-metropolitan comparison (Mexico City and São Paulo). The first phase of the subproject aims to tackle the distinctive logics of action and the dynamics of the internal interaction that organize the universes of civil society actors. This first phase is a necessary step in order to evaluate, in the next phases of the project, civil organizations' relationships with the State.

Despite the noticeable development of the civil society studies field and the sizeable amount of published work and research done in the last two decades we still know little about the actual composition of civil society in Latin America and about the roles new and even more recent social actors play within this composition. On the one hand, during the 1970s and 1980s popular social movements were characterized as grassroots actors, and were supposed to be directly tied to people. On the other hand, after the 1990s celebratory diagnosis of a civil society revival, literature became either more cautious, skeptical or overtly critical. Nowadays NGOs are normally depicted as socially detached and committed to advocacy for eliciting public attention on non-materialistic issues. Therefore, in one way or another literature often portrays recent trends in Latin American organized collective action as a displacement of former actors by NGOs —“NGOization”.

Our research findings show that such an understanding is empirically flawed. Existing civil society in the Latin American context is not constituted of only one set of actors —none of whom have disappeared. The role social actors play depends on the presence and strength of different types of actors, and on the interactions between them; in other words it depends on their insertion in a complex *organizational ecology* that encompasses them all, even the more traditional actors such as service non-profits and neighborhood associations.

Our findings suggest that there have been significant transformations in the realm of organized collective action with similar general tendencies in both cities. The recent wave of new civil society has shaped the field of organized collective actors. They are among the more central actors. However in both metropolises popular organizations are still central and organizational ecologies are complex and diversified. Organizational ecologies in both

metropolises are made up of several types of civil organizations. Both traditional and the two waves of new actors comprise of more than one single type and they share similar relational features and positions in the network. In fact, from a relational standpoint the most relevant actors as well as those who are evidently unimportant coincide in both cities. Therefore the actors who are more central and have more relational capacity for action and choice are “the same,” and indeed belong to the two last waves of emerging actors: NGOs, popular organizations, and coordinating bodies. Traditional civil organizations such as service non-profits, neighborhood and community associations are less important or clearly peripheral. Among more central actors, those who belong to the new civil society wave - especially advocacy NGOs and coordinating bodies - have become both central in the organizational ecologies and the main target of the relational strategies of the majority of other civil organizations. The picture becomes clearer when it is noted that coordinating bodies are *relationally coupled* to NGOs in both contexts. In Brazil, coordinating bodies are directly associated with the expansion of NGOs, but in Mexico they have emerged as a phenomenon that used to be emblematic of the force of popular mobilization in the 1970s and 1980s. Therefore, the relational coupling with NGOs is particularly significant in the latter context. The once new actors of popular mobilization, in turn, keep their privileged positions in both cities, but their relevance is peculiar: They have *restricted centrality*, that is, an important position in the general structure of the network that has no direct correspondence in the relational strategies of other types of actors. In other words, popular organizations are not among the preferred type of actors for the relational strategies of other types of actors, not even for the strategies of those connected to urban popular demands, such as neighborhood associations.

The third subproject in this research line is *Inequality and urban sociability*, coordinated by **Ronaldo de Almeida**.

The subproject has as its analytic focus the mechanisms of social inequality reproduction in urban areas. Such mechanisms are captured particularly through comparison of ethnographic studies carried out in contexts of poverty: a shantytown in a district of São Paulo’s periphery and street dwellers in the city’s central zone.

These have been the axes of the investigation in 2009. The first concerns the understanding of the interface between each of these localities and the State administration, especially in relation to public services (from social policies to interactions between local leaders and state agents). In general terms, we have verified that state actions have a larger reach, but there are still several problems limiting universalization and the quality of various services. In terms of the political game between the actors involved, we can make the following observations: the weakness of resources mobilized and of positions within the social structure; the established institutional arrangement as a condition for collective action, generating relations of complicity between social movements and governments; the difficulty in defining the borders separating legality from illegality; and finally, the internal diversity of the state, based upon a bureaucratic administration that is simultaneously subjected both to manipulation and improvisation on the part of its agents.

The second axis refers to urban violence. In the two localities investigated, criminality had different temporalities, especially in relation to the traffic of drugs. At present, in spite of the peculiarities of social capital in each context, drug trafficking is an economic reality; it reconfigures social relations, mainly those involving family and neighborhood relationships; it also provides some sort of orientation to people’s behavior, disseminates signs and values, and moulds part of the order of everyday life in the locality.

In one of the fields investigated (Paraisópolis-Morumbi) drug trafficking became a



reality more recently in relation to other parts of the city where it has been present for decades. Thus the research has investigated how the change in this reality, during 2003 and 2004, restructured sociability in the shantytown of Paraisópolis and its relationship with the neighboring wealthy district of Morumbi. We consider this case to be paradigmatic for thinking about certain social transformations resulting from more general changes in the urban dynamics of São Paulo. That is, the Southwest axis of the city has been receiving a lot of public and private investment which has resulted in the substitution of shantytowns for retail and company premises. A significant part of the shantytown population has been displaced to other peripheral areas of the city, as for example to Paraisópolis, the largest within the Southwest region. The populational growth of the shantytown provoked various internal violent conflicts resulting in the loss of power of a network of relatives originating from the Northeast states of Brazil, who had been basically involved in stealing freight and not drug trafficking. The new "local chiefs", on the other hand, introduced the drug trade and the social dynamics related to it. The aim of the research, therefore, has been to investigate the transformations in sociability originating from a new form of criminality and illegality. More specifically, changes were: a fall in the number of homicides, since drug trafficking introduced "laws" regulating the relations between traffickers and the local population; changes in the generational profile of criminals and new forms of attracting young people and adolescents to crime; a closer proximity of this population to the world of drugs; and a more tense relationship with the wealthy surrounding neighborhoods which have been expanding their private security systems.

There are other alternative social bonds within the peripheries of the metropolis, but it is noteworthy the way in which violence and religion constitute growing, concomitant, and in principle antagonistic movements that sometimes appear together. The empirical data show an articulation between the two phenomena, varying from opposition (in which religion becomes a way of leaving criminality or a way of precluding an insertion into the world of crime) to connivance between both (where religion is experienced as a form of divine protection for criminals who, in turn, empower some local religious leaders). Different regimes of morality, informed by religions and urban violence, are the object of tensions and adjustments in the everyday life of São Paulo's peripheries.

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## 2.2 - TRANSFER

The main transfer activities in 2009 were:

1. Continuing the strategy of publicizing the GIS software – **Terraview Política Social** - on websites related to GIS or scientific research; the number of downloads from CEM's website this year was 1,289;
2. As a continuing effort to increase the number of users of geoprocessing techniques applied to social policies, 6 training courses were given this year, resulting in 83 people trained, 68 of these being full or partial fee payers; in 2009, as in the preceding year, a course was also offered outside São Paulo, in Brasília, in response to a request from the Federal Ministry for Social Development;
3. Initiatives to train CEM's researchers also continued as part of our commitment to student formation. As a result, 4 internal training courses were given for researchers and trainees: two on Access and Database and two on SPSS and basic statistics;
4. The activities of organizing and documenting (metadata) all CEM's databases (geographical or tabular) also continued; CEM's GIS collection is available to researchers

from CEM's internal network; some of these activities counted with the support of the SEADE (State Data Analysis System) Foundation, our partner institution;

5. Statistical support to CEM's researchers has also been part of the transfer team's activities;

6. With the support of the Diffusion area, CEM's website made access to its maps collection available to the public, the '**Mapoteca CEM**' ([www.centrodametropole.org.br/mapoteca](http://www.centrodametropole.org.br/mapoteca)); this first version of 'Mapoteca' presents easy access to downloadable jpg maps, correspondent data and other information on three main areas: 1) territorial divisions in Brazil (regions, states, and metropolitan regions); 2) basic demographic data for all previous territorial divisions, such as population in 2006 and rate of growth between 2000 and 2006; and 3) intra-urban divisions. Since its launch, there have been around 26,440 accesses to CEM's Mapoteca.

New projects developed with the public sector (2009):

1. Teresina Municipal Education Department (analysis of the impact of the Implementation of the National Minimum Wages for teachers, and the proposal of a plan for career restructuring);

2. Development of Socio-environmental Indicators and Identification of strategies in order to mobilize stakeholders to support environmental sustainability – developed for SABESP (State of São Paulo Sanitation Company);

3. Study developed for the Ministry of Justice: "Social networks, mobilization, and public safety".

Participation in events:

4. State of Mato Grosso Court of Auditors (presentation of the results in education and health policies to mayors elected in 2008 and taking office in 2009 - the methodology creating these indicators was developed by CEM's team in 2008);

5. Releasing of a book in partnership with the São Paulo Municipal Environment Department ("Environmental Indicators and Urban Governance in São Paulo City") – available for download on CEM's website;

6. Presentation of results of the above mentioned book to the Municipal Counselors of Environmental Issues of the city of São Paulo;

7. Presentation of the methodology developed by CEM's team concerning the assessment of precarious urban settlements in Brazil, taking place in Brasilia (event organized by the Federal Ministry for Cities and the Ministry of Education);

In addition to technology transference activities promoted by this area's coordination within CEM/INCT, research project initiatives had an impact on the technical training of non-academic agents and institutions in 2009. Thus, Marta Arretche concluded the project started in 2008, "Diagnóstico do Desempenho dos Municípios do Estado do Mato Grosso nas Políticas de Saúde e Educação" [Diagnosis of the Performance of the Municipalities of the State of Mato Grosso in relation to Health and Education Policies] for the State of Mato Grosso's Accounts Tribunal.

Ronaldo Almeida is carrying out an update and geo-reference of the register of religious temples in the city of São Paulo. This databank is in its final phase and will be available to the public at the CEM/INCT site.

Vera Schattan Coelho (in conjunction with Gerry Bloom and Alex Shankland) conducted a consultancy for FUNASA (National Health Foundation). The consultancy

worked with the Ministry of Health's VIGISUS II program, the purpose of which is to develop health vigilance in states and municipalities. The work focuses on the definition and implementation of targets for a new working model of the Brazilian Indigenous Health Sub-system. The consultancy worked in defining models in service provision, organizational forms, management and funding of the system, as well as developing monitoring and assessment mechanisms for these models. IDS - Institute of Development Studies, CEBRAP and the NGO *Saúde Sem Limites* were institutional partners of this project.

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## 2.3 - DIFFUSION

In 2009, the collaboration with the Transference area made the dissemination of new databases and geo-processing courses possible, as well as the launch of the Mapoteca, as mentioned above.

In 2009, the **CEM's website** was updated with the adoption of a dynamic content feeding system (i.e. PHP), with a back-end administrator platform. Updates can now be made by several different operators in a much easier-to-fill way, thus facilitating website maintenance. As for the general statistics, 408,660 users visited the website in 2009, an increase of 60% page views as compared to 2008.

*DiverCIDADE* magazine produced three special editions: Digital Territories, Health, and Urban Studies (to be published in January 2010). *Digital Territories* deals with geo-processing techniques that allow for spatial visualization of data by means of maps, a technique that is at the core of the CEM's activities. *Health* evaluates the 20 years of SUS (Unified Health System), pointing out advances and challenges as well as making comparisons with other countries. *Urban Studies* provides an overview of Brazilian literature on this subject as well as on its historical and conceptual trajectory.

In partnership with Centro Cultural São Paulo, CINUSP and JAMAC, a documentary showcase, *Inventions in everyday life*, in which documentaries were displayed in three different rooms, projecting 40 films and videos showing different views of life in cities. Two debates were also held about the cinema and the city respectively, with the participation of filmmaker Ugo Giorgetti and professors Rubens Machado Jr. and Henri Arraes Gervaiseau, and also Silvana Olivieri, curator of the show and the architect, Rubens Machado Jr.

A short institutional video entitled *Center for Metropolitan Studies* along with a printed folder are already being distributed to media professionals, research institutions and potential partners.

Collaboration with TV Cultura has also been strengthened. Two videos were recorded to be shown by UNIVESP: i) on the way research is carried out in social science, included in a series about science research methods, and ii) on the panels of RC21's International Conference.

*CEM Audiovisual* is an important achievement of the Institute. More than simply a dissemination tool, it is an innovative laboratory, focused on different ways of conceiving the relationship between the image-essay and the framework of scientific methodology. It promotes laboratory research activities that fall between documentary and social sciences, in line with top-level research being developed over the last decades, especially in Brazil. The main proposal is to produce documentaries presenting visual settings of the city, and compositions of images and sounds in order to offer new angles of perception of the urban experience, which are not portrayed either by social indicators or the conceptual framework

that guides empirical research. For these reasons, in 2009, *CEM Audiovisual* officially became a new subproject, under the coordination of Henri Gervaiseau.

*CEM Audiovisual* also aims to produce documentaries focusing on subjects related to the contemporary history of Brazil. In 2009, the documentary '*Retrato de Grupo*' was produced, based on a careful selection of statements by some of the key founding members of CEBRAP, as well as by members of its next generation. In parallel, the second documentary of a trilogy on Cidade Tiradentes continued to be filmed. It explores different experiences of *getting prepared* for living in Cidade Tiradentes shared by workers going to live on a self-maintained housing project called Paulo Freire. These people's experience of the building project is the focus of the documentary.

In 2009, this film documentation was divided into three courses of action: professional crew shootings, amateur observational takes and a solo photographic approach. The purpose of the final editing is to compare living conditions before and after Paulo Freire's experience. It also aims to interconnect these personal stories and their displacement to a shared location. The documentary is scheduled to be ready in June 2010, when all families will have already moved to the building. Hence, the last stage of recordings will document, for about a week, the beginning of the characters' experience of living with their families in the new location, their new Paulo Freire apartment.

In 2009, all material recorded since the beginning of the documentary's production, in 2005, has been dissected and classified and also progressively reviewed. Hence, the process of selection and ordering of the selected material and the subsequent montage can start even before the completion of the filming process, in the first semester of 2010.

As well as Diffusion activities which have already been reported here, it is worth pointing out the existence of initiatives on the part of research subprojects.

Thus, the subproject coordinated by Adrian Lavallo focused on education activities and the dissemination of science in the project "Translating Research Findings into Policy Inputs: A Proposal to Pilot Dissemination of State DRC Research Findings to Policy Actors in Brazil". This activity was funded by the IDS - Institute for Development Studies of the University of Sussex, England - and was conducted in conjunction with the INCT/CEM/CEBRAP's Democracy and Collective Action Center. The results were two educational texts which translated findings of large studies conducted by the Center in accessible language and based on exercises, allowing the reader to reconstruct the central arguments of the research. Focusing on the target public, materials led to a closer proximity between the reality experienced by actors and research findings, by naming and systemizing civil organization practices in order to promote reflection on their own actions.

In 2009, the subproject coordinated by Vera Schattan Coelho also produced a short documentary "*Participatory Mechanisms in Brazil*" dealing with the subject of social participation mechanisms and processes put into practice in Brazil during the last two decades. The video is in its final stages.

The team coordinated by Álvaro Comin took part in "*Globo Universidade*" (Globo News channel) presenting the results of the research about the economic re-structuring of the city of São Paulo (the program was shown in April 2009).

### 3. SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTION

#### 3.1 – PUBLICATIONS

##### 3.1.1 - BOOKS

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2. ALMEIDA, Ronaldo; MAFRA, Clara. **Religiões e cidades**: Rio de Janeiro e São Paulo. São Paulo: Terceiro Nome, 2009. 248 p. (Coleção Antropologia Hoje).
3. ALMEIDA, Ronaldo. **A Igreja Universal e seus demônios**: um estudo etnográfico. São Paulo: Terceiro Nome, 2009. 152 p. (Coleção Antropologia Hoje).
4. COELHO, Vera Schattan; CORNWALL, Andrea. (Orgs.). **Novos espaços democráticos**: perspectivas internacionais. São Paulo: Editora Singular, 2009. 304 p.
5. GUIMARÃES, Nadya Araujo; HIRATA, Helena; SUGITA, Kurumi. (Orgs.). **Trabalho flexível, empregos precários?** Uma comparação Brasil, França, Japão. São Paulo: EDUSP, 2009. 344 p.
6. GUIMARÃES, Nadya Araujo. **À procura de trabalho**: instituições do mercado e redes. Belo Horizonte: Editora Argvmentvm; São Paulo: CEM; Rio de Janeiro: Iuperj, 2009. 224 p. (Coleção Trabalho e Desigualdades).
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8. GURZA LAVALLE, Adrián; ISUNZA VERA, Ernesto. **La innovación democrática en América Latina**. Tramas y nudos de la representación, la participación y el control social. México: CIESAS-Universidad Veracruzana, 2010. 446 p.

##### 3.1.2 - BOOK CHAPTERS

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3. ALMEIDA, Ronaldo; RUMSTAIN, Ariana. Os católicos no trânsito religioso. In: MENEZES, Renata; TEIXEIRA, Faustino. (Orgs.). **Catolicismo Plural**: dinâmicas contemporâneas. Petrópolis, RJ: Vozes, 2009. p. 31-55.
4. BESSA, Vagner; CONSONI, Flávia L.; GUIMARÃES, Nadya Araujo. Entre a flexibilidade rudimentar e a cooperação virtuosa. In: GUIMARÃES, Nadya Araujo. **À**

- procura de trabalho:** instituições do mercado e redes. Belo Horizonte: Editora Argymentvm; São Paulo: CEM; Rio de Janeiro: Iuperj, 2009. (Coleção Trabalho e Desigualdades). p. 119-148.
5. CASTELLO, Graziela; GURZA LAVALLE, Adrian; HOUTZAGER, Peter. Organizações civis e representação política em instituições participativas no Brasil. In: COELHO, Vera Schattan; CORNWALL, Andrea. (Orgs.). **Novos espaços democráticos:** perspectivas internacionais. São Paulo: Editora Singular, 2009. p. 139-157.
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70. ZUCCO, Cesar. (2010). Poor Voters vs. Poor Places: Persisting patterns and recent changes in Brazilian electoral patterns. CEM INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON “METROPOLIS AND INEQUALITIES”, Mar.2010, São Paulo.
71. ZUCCO, Cesar. Cash Transfer and Voting Behavior: An Assessment of the political Impacts of the Bolsa Família Program. In: ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, Sep.2009, Toronto, Canada.

### **3.3 - RESEARCHERS TRAINING:**

With support of FAPESP, INCT/CEM brought two visiting researchers to Brazil who worked on activities during 2009 and provided specialized training to young researchers, post-graduate and post-doctorate students. Dr. Ângelo Soares from Quebec University, Montreal, was in Brazil for five months during the first semester of 2009 and lectured on the course about "Sociology of the Emotions" and provided training for Nadya Araújo Guimarães' team on using the N-Vivo software for analysis of interviews collected by the group. Dr. Helena Hirata, of the "Genre, Travail, Mobilités" Laboratory, a researcher associated to INCT, arrived in October 2009 for a year. She is conducting field work with Nadya Araújo



Guimarães and from April 2010, will be lecturing on the course "Gender, Work and Care", open to INCT/CEM researchers, post-graduate and post-doctorate students.

As to technical training INCT/CEM gave various courses throughout the year which benefited young researchers in many of the INCT/CEM teams. We emphasize the following courses in 2009: "Introdução ao Programa TerraView Política Social" (20hs), SPSS ( 20 hours) "Introdução à Análise de Redes" (20hs) and "Introdução ao Programa Access" (20hs).

#### **PhD Dissertations:**

1. Fernando Guarnieri. "A força dos Partidos Fracos: Organização partidária e coordenação eleitoral no Brasil", Universidade de São Paulo, 2009. Advisor: Fernando Limongi
2. Rafael Cortez. "Eleições Majoritárias e Entrada Estratégica no Sistema Partidário-Eleitoral Brasileiro: 1989-2006", Universidade de São Paulo, 2009. Advisor: Fernando Limongi

#### **Master's Dissertations:**

1. Ediza Sotero. "Negros no ensino superior. Trajetória e expectativas de estudantes de administração beneficiados por políticas de ação afirmativa (ProUni e Cotas) em Salvador. Universidade de São Paulo, CAPES, *Orientador*: Antonio Sérgio Alfredo Guimarães.
2. Fabíola Fanti: " Políticas de saúde em juízo: um estudo sobre o município de São Paulo," Mestrado em Ciência Política - Universidade de São Paulo, USP, Brasil. 2010. Advisor: Matthew Taylor.
3. Frederico Menino. "Mobilizando Oportunidades: estado, ação coletiva e o recente movimento social quilombola. Mestrado em Ciência Política - Universidade de São Paulo, USP, Brasil. 2009. Advisor: Maria Hermínia Tavares de Almeida.
4. Flávia Matheus Rios. "A institucionalização do movimento negro no Brasil contemporâneo. 2009. Dissertação (Mestrado em Sociologia) - Universidade de São Paulo, Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior. Advisor: Antonio Sérgio Alfredo Guimarães.
5. Lara Mesquita. "Emendas ao Orçamento e Conexão Eleitoral na Câmara dos Deputados Brasileira". Universidade de São Paulo – Political Science Graduate Program, 2009. Advisor: Fernando Limongi.
6. Máira Rodrigues. Mudanças na segregação espacial em Campinas e influência sobre as redes sociais de pobres urbanos. Dissertação (Mestrado em Ciência Política) - Universidade de São Paulo, Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo. Advisor: Eduardo Cesar Leão Marques.
7. Maria Carolina Vasconcelos Oliveira. "Instituições e públicos culturais: um estudo sobre mediação a partir do caso SESC-São Paulo". Universidade de São Paulo – Sociology Graduate Program, 2009. Advisor: Alvaro A. Comin.
8. Rafael Soares. Pobreza, segregação e redes sociais: um estudo sobre o impacto da

remoção dos moradores da favela Guinle, Guarulhos. Dissertação (Mestrado em Ciência Política) - Universidade de São Paulo. Advisor: Eduardo Cesar Leão Marques.

9. Priscila Pereira Faria Vieira. “A experiência da procura de trabalho: um estudo de caso”. Universidade de São Paulo - Sociology Graduate Program. September, 2009. Advisor: Nadya A. Guimarães

### 3.4 – AWARDS

1. Nadya Araujo Guimarães CAPES 2009 Award for Advising the Best PhD Dissertation in Sociology in Brazil. Advisee: Ana Claudia Moreira Cardoso. “Tempo de trabalho e tempo de não-trabalho. Vivências cotidianas de trabalhadores”. Graduate Program in Sociology at University of Sao Paulo
2. Gabriel Feltran. ANPOCS 2009 Award for the Best PhD Dissertation in Social Sciences. “Fronteiras de tensão. Um estudo sobre política e violências nas periferias de São Paulo”. Graduate Program in Sociology at the University of Campinas. Advisor: Evelina Dagnino.
3. Sergio Simoni, Patrick Cunha Silva and Rafael Souza. ANPOCS 2009 Award for “Melhores Trabalhos sobre a Constituinte de 1988”. Paper: “Sistema Eleitoral na Assembleia Nacional Constituinte 1987-1988: a manutenção da representacao proporcional”.

## 4 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND PARTNERSHIP

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### 4.1 COORDINATION AND DELIBERATIVE STRUCTURES

The intense development of research activities, transference and diffusion at the INCT/CEM are supported by an organizational structure based on the dialog between two executive centers - CEM's Board and the Coordination of INCT - and two advisory groups - the CEM Council and INCT Coordination Committee.

When CNPq and Fapesp chose CEM to be part of its INCT Program, the Center for Metropolitan Studies was already established as a solid institution based on a partnership with a number of organizations renowned in the academic and technical milieus in São Paulo and Brazil. These were: Cebrap, the University of São Paulo, Seade Foundation, TV Cultura, INPE and SESC. For this reason, CEM has always had a need to articulate its executive bodies to its advisory and guideline definition structures. CNPq also required this structure from the INCTs it started to fund.

To ensure that decision-making was made in accordance with INCT/CEM's head institution, it was decided that Cebrap's directorship would always be represented within INCT's Council. Thus Prof. Paula Montero has a permanent seat at meetings.

To avoid duplicity, superposition and competition between management bodies, we have sought to bring together the two executive bodies and the two deliberative and advisory bodies. The articulation between the CEM Board and the INCT Coordination was natural seeing that researchers who occupied the two positions, Marta Arretche and Nadya Araujo Guimarães respectively, had been working as the team responsible for the CEM's Scientific Coordination throughout its second phase. For this reason, during its third phase, when the

CEM became an INCT, it was easy to keep the convergence between the two executive posts, in view of the fact that both professors had already been working with the team in previous years.

To avoid duplicity of functions between the CEM and INCT Councils, it was decided that they would meet simultaneously in order to ensure total compatibility of decisions. CEM/INCT ensures that members resident outside the city of São Paulo (profs. Elisa Reis and Celi Scalon) can be present at the Council's meetings.

During the period encompassing the beginning of INCT/CEM activities in 2009 and April 2010, there were 6 joint INCT and CEM council meetings, in March, April, September, October and December 2009 and April 2010.

The main discussions and decisions taken in these meetings can be summarized in six major lines:

1. Decisions related to monitoring CEM/INCT scientific activity:
  - a. Decisions related to the planning of activities for each subproject, the establishment of targets (submitted to the Council before being sent to CNPq) and the establishment of a system for monitoring these targets;
  - b. Decisions related to the affiliation of researchers;
  - c. Decisions related to changes in the INCT work agenda with inclusion of new projects;
  - d. Decisions related to establishing closer links between projects and researchers which are presently distributed among different Brazilian states;
  - e. Decisions related to the assessment of the progress of research, the quality of scientific results achieved, mainly through interchange with foreign partners and International Scientific Assessment (CAI);
  - f. Debates and reflection on the two seminars for monitoring the progress of projects being carried out The first meeting in March 2009 (at the start of activities) and the second in March 2010 (for the presentation and debate on main findings of Year 1).
2. Decisions related to benefits granted to all projects through INCT resources:
  - a. AT Grants, PDJ, Specialist Visitor and Capes resources for Masters and PhD. grants;
  - b. Software.
3. Decisions related to the visibility of production:
  - a. Policy for supporting the translation of texts;
  - b. Guidelines for the creation of a CEM/INCT publishing label in partnership with a commercial publishing company;
  - c. Decisions related to large international events promoted by INCT/CEM (activities with ISA/RC-21, International Seminars);
4. Discussions, clarifications and guidelines related to financial management:
  - a. Use and a system of expenditure control using the "BB (Banco do Brasil) researcher's credit card";
  - b. Criteria for the requesting and granting of resources for project special activities (project events unforeseen by the CEPID agenda, the affiliation of new associate researchers and funding of their activities, development of new lines of work related to ongoing projects, etc.).
5. Decisions related to the setting up of the INCT office and the creation of infrastructure for administrative support.
6. Decisions related to the institutional relationship between CEM/INCT and the University of São Paulo:

- a. Discussions and actions related to the greater participation of USP, mainly through the University President's Office, in their support to CEM/INCT;
- b. Decisions regarding the update of formal instruments related to the agreement between Cebrap and FFLCH, in order to allow professors of the Sociology and Political Science departments to act regularly as CEM researchers.

#### 4.2 - COOPERATION ACTIVITIES BETWEEN INCT GROUPS

In June 2009, the subproject coordinators of Research Line 1 “Market, Jobs and Opportunities” joined with colleagues from the UK (Dr. Kate Purcell) and India (Drs. Rakesh Basant and Jeemol Unni) to compete for support in an “Initiative on Collaborative Analysis of Micro Data Resources: Brazil-India Pathfinder Research Projects”. They set up an international project in partnership on the “*Assessment of the impact of higher education expansion on economic restructuring, occupational change and access to career opportunities: existing and required micro-data resources in Brazil and India*”. Prof. Kate Purcell (Institute for Employment Research, University of Warwick) will be the general coordinator and Prof. Nadya Araujo Guimarães will coordinate the Brazilian team. Activities will start in May 2010 under the support of the ESRC-Economic and Social Research Council and Pathfinders Foundation; nevertheless Kate Purcell, Rakesh Basant and Jeemol Unni have already been in Brazil for preliminary definitions and to prepare the launch of the project activities. The project aims to analyze the transition from school to labor market among individuals with a high education level, in order to focus on the impact of higher education expansion on economic restructuring. Comparative studies on the three countries will enhance the use of secondary data and explore the possibility of constructing common databases. This new project is also an outstanding result both for deepening international cooperation through comparative study and to improve the partnership among participants in the INCT project.

In relation to the project “Creating Systemic Change: Solutions to Poverty through Accountable & Representative Policy Processes” - developed in conjunction with Harvard Business School/Ford Foundation - Adrian Gurza Lavalle and Márcia Lima, who coordinate INCT/CEM projects along different research lines, work together on developing research about the third sector, social movements, race and representation. The Brazilian case study is entitled Policy processes in Brazil: HIV/AIDS Policy & the black movement. The research has already resulted in a workshop and there are plans to publish a book.

The subproject which investigates the spatial distribution of expenditure in the city of Sao Paulo, during different administrations, coordinated by Marta Arretche, is conducted in cooperation with the subproject “Política e comportamento eleitoral”, coordinated by Fernando Limongi.

The team coordinated by Eduardo Marques carries out regular research activities about stratification with the UFRJ professor Celi Scalon, also an INCT associated researcher. They have published together regularly.

Furthermore, as the INCT is an integrated project, throughout 2009 CEM sought to carry out internal seminars to present results and discuss the subprojects. In this way it is expected that all subprojects are developed, to a greater or lesser degree, in a cooperative manner.

### 4.3 - COOPERATION ACTIVITIES BETWEEN INCT AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS

The research subproject coordinated by Antonio Sergio Guimarães is in close working cooperation with the President's Offices of the University of Campinas (COMVEST) and the Federal University of Bahia in order to analyze their administrative databanks in relation to affirmative action programs which have been developed during the last few years. Regular meetings, workshops with directors of both institutions and support for the discussion and analysis of data gathered by these institutions have been promoted. Emphasis is given to the International Workshop which the team organized in Salvador, Bahia in January 2010, with the directors of both Universities and international consultants associated to INCT, Paul Atewell from CUNY University and Katherine Newman from Princeton University.

The subproject research coordinated by Adrian Gurza Lavalle developed activities in partnership with IPEA - Instituto de Planejamento Econômico e Social, a reputable Brazilian government body. The project coordinator participated in IPEA events, and has agreed to publish a text in a book organized by this institution. This led to a partnership proposal currently being examined and assessed. Once it has been accepted it will lead to the introduction of new members to the team and to the sharing of databases between INCT/CEM and IPEA.

The subproject team coordinated by Vera Schattan Coelho took part in the comparative project “Social Mobilization in India, Brazil and South Africa - IBSA” which investigates interaction processes between the State and Society in Brazil, India and South Africa from case studies conducted as part of the comparative project “Deepening democracy in states and localities” (DCRC/IDS/CEM-CEBRAP). The comparative project was coordinated by: Ranjita Mohanty, Lisa Thompson, Vera Schattan Coelho. The project brought together the following partner institutions: Society for Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA); ACCEDE - University of Western Cape; CEM/CEBRAP-NCD; and CDRC.

Vera Schattan Coelho's team also participates in the project “Creating Systemic Change” funded by the Ford Foundation. The comparative study has partners in 6 countries (Bolivia, Brazil, Uganda, South Africa, Bangladesh and India) and the following partner institutions: CEM /CEBRAP (Brazil); FGV (Brazil); Center for Policy Dialogue (Bangladesh); Center for Policy Research (India); Universidad Mayor de San Andrés (Bolivia); HURIPEC (Uganda) and the Centre for the Study of Democracy (South Africa), under the coordination of Alnoor Ebrahim, Harvard Business School.

The subproject team coordinated by Álvaro Comin developed economic maps of São Paulo city in conjunction with researchers from the SEADE Foundation. It also promoted seminars in conjunction with the University of São Paulo's *Observatório da Inovação* (Innovation Observatory).

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## 5 CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES

The main challenges for INCT/CEM for the immediate future are divided into four general lines:

(1) First, to continue to increase the synergy between its subprojects so that research lines can achieve the analytical targets set in their definition, that is, to understand both deeply

and precisely the way that mechanisms which reproduce poverty and social inequality in the metropolises work, taking into account those mechanisms which result from the way opportunities are distributed in the employment market, those that result from the operation of the political system and from access to public services, and those that occur due to forms of sociability and relational mechanisms established in daily life.

(2) Second, to continue to increase the visibility of INCT/CEM's academic production, particularly its international visibility, in the shape of regular publications in the scientific community's renowned media, both in Brazil, and particularly abroad. This does not only mean to ensure the continuity of the high standards of productivity of the team, but also to give it international status.

(3) This challenge leads to a third aspect related to the internationalization of our research agenda, which includes increasing efforts to carry out joint research projects and the consequent challenge of compatibility of research agendas.

(4) Fourth, we remain committed to the challenge of knowledge transfer to society, in particular by supporting public policies as well as supporting the training of technical staff and raising the quality of the Brazilian educational system both at universities and also at earlier stages. The production of teaching material and the dissemination of research results in an accessible language to teachers and students are challenges to ensure the expansion of CEM/INCT.