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**Research, Innovation and Dissemination Centers  
Report of Activities - 3<sup>rd</sup> Evaluation by the International  
Committee  
Period covered by this report: August 2017 – August 2022**



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## **1. RIDC Identification**

RIDC: Centro de Estudos da Metrópole

Grant number:2013/07616-7

Host institution: Centro Brasileiros de Análises e Planejamento – Cebrap e

Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas – FFLCH/USP

Associated institutions: Departamento de Ciência Política e Departamento de Sociologia da Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da Universidade de São Paulo (FFLCH-USP); Escola Politécnica da USP (Poli); Escola de Artes, Ciências e Humanidades da USP (EACH); Centro Brasileiro de Análise e Planejamento (Cebrap); Instituto de Ensino e Pesquisa (Insper); Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV); Universidade Federal de São Paulo (Unifesp); Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais (Inpe).

Webpage: [centrodametropole.fflch.usp.br/pt-br](http://centrodametropole.fflch.usp.br/pt-br)

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All additional material to this report can be accessed at the website.



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## **2. Scientific Report**

### **2.1- RIDC Mission**

CEM's original scientific mission was stated in our 2013 project for Fapesp. As a result, some original goals were achieved before 2017 (and are not discussed in this report), while others unfolded in different objectives, considering previous results.

The main scientific goal of CEM was to better understand the role of political institutions and public policies in reducing poverty and inequalities in Brazil. This unfolded in specific investigations about the role of public policies, social networks, employment, territorial inequalities (both regional and internal to municipalities), social participation, alternative forms of governance by organized crime, networks of private interests, and the new venues for political representation, and political preferences and behavior. Further research intended to better understand the effects of public policy and disentangle the outcomes of government actions on education performance, health conditions, public safety, urban segregation, and political participation. The study of Brazilian policies and their impact on citizens' well-being requires comprehensive research performed at the national and local levels and multilevel effects.

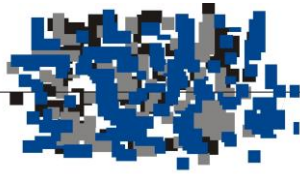
The original research plan comprised four broad dimensions:

1. To measure current and past social inequalities regarding race, migration, labor market, income, urban conditions, education, gender, political behavior, spatial mobility, and life cycles.
2. To understand the role of political institutions on redistributive policy decision-making, particularly voting behavior, law-making processes, and the political factors explaining the adoption of federally led redistributive policies.
3. To understand the effects of State policies on social conditions and inequality reduction, mainly considering the impact of affirmative action policies and the implementation of state-level health, education, and social assistance policies.
4. To map the production and delivery of urban policies, their association with local politics, the composition of Brazilian civil society policy councils, and existing governance patterns in urban areas.

While the first two dimensions were explored before 2017, the two last lines of inquiry were developed mainly in the period covered by this report.

### **2.2- Executive summary**

The last five years represented a moment of intense production at the Centre, regardless of the difficulties provoked by the Covid 19 pandemic. Between the end of 2017 and 2022, CEM published 22 books, 193 articles in scientific journals, 120 book chapters, 21 Technical Reports, 56 PhD thesis and MSc dissertations, and 56 undergraduate monographs, in addition to the delivery of 178 keynote lectures or paper presentations. Between 2018 and 2022, the scientific production of CEM's research



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coordinators received 13,633 citations on Google Academic. In addition, ten researchers developed post-doctoral periods at the Center (7 became associate professors at the end of their fellowships), and three post-doctoral fellows were recently selected (in 2022). This program presents intense competitiveness, with approximately 65 candidates each year. We also held 59 public lectures and seminars at the Center, initially in face-to-face meetings, then online platforms during the Covid pandemic, and then in a hybrid format. Complete lists of publications and seminars are here.

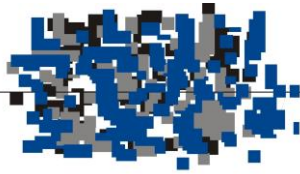
We continue to cooperate with foreign universities and networks, including University College London (UCL), King's College, Oxford e Leeds (UK); Sciences Po Paris, Paris I and Caen (France); Humboldt University (Germany); Universities of California Berkeley, Harvard, Columbia, Washington, and Brown (USA); Aalborg and Roskilde (Denmark), American University of Beirut (Lebanon), Haifa (Israel) and CIESAS (Mexico), University of Twente (The Netherlands), University of Melbourne (Australia), University of Lisboa (Portugal).

Substantively, we pursued our goal of researching multiple inequalities and their connections with public policies and political behavior.

Our present research lines advanced mainly by exploring the following directions, all linked to the issue of inequality reproduction:

- i. the subnational governance of nationally regulated public policies, considering the different coordination mechanisms and subnational regulatory regimes;
- ii. the discretionary power of subnational governments, even in federally regulated policies, combined with citizen preferences concerning the distribution of authority in policy making and with politician strategies for service delivery;
- iii. how historical sequences of decisions (national or subnational) affect the continuity, discontinuity, resilience, and reanimation of public policies;
- iv. the multiple dimensions of social inequalities in cities, their cumulative character, and intrinsic association with segregation structures;
- v. the effects (and mechanisms) of the different governance patterns in policies and cities and the institutionalized roles of civil society actors in policies.
- vi. the mechanisms that affect agenda production and policy implementation, whether involving institutions such as policy funds, societal actors like civil society organizations, or the bureaucrats involved in final delivery;
- vii. the governance and the role of politics and institutions in formal and informal interactions between state and non-state actors, urban, social assistance, health and education policies, and crime and urban violence.

More broadly, recent evidence shows that while social policies play a crucial role in reducing and reproducing inequality, subnational regulation also influence substantially the implementation of national policies. Also, our findings reinforce the argument that income inequalities are not just the outcome of governance patterns but also provide feedback to alter political demands and behavior. At the same time, studies have deepened the evidence that patterns of urban inequality are affected by the identities, rules, and processes of governance, and also by the political dynamics of local politics involving State and societal actors, tied by formal and informal



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relationships and procedures. Finally, we also extended our studies to understand how different levels of government have responded to the Covid 19 pandemic. The findings indicate that the collaboration at subnational governments between health professionals and civil society was particularly crucial in response to Covid-19. In addition, the pandemic strongly affected front-line workers, who received inadequate training and support.

## **2.3 – Research Results Highlights**

### **2.3.1 - RIDC Main Accomplishments**

Our researchers have been producing cutting-edge research on social inequalities, their reproduction and reduction, especially considering public policies. The following highlights develop this around five associated themes.

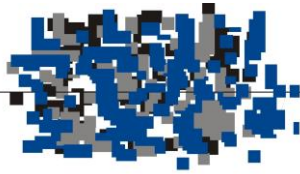
#### **1. Subnational policy regimes**

CEM investigated the effects of State policies on social inequalities, as well as the conformation of subnational policy regimes articulating federal and state regulations with municipal capacities, in participatory institutions and social policies capacity building. State level regulation affected the diffusion and decision-making of participatory councils in policies with both low and high federal regulation, regardless of municipal characteristics. Social assistance basic services recently increased, are more equal among local governments, and show positive correlations with municipal capacities. Federal coordination was essential for consolidating and disseminating basic policy standards locally. We found similar positive effects of expanding by existing federalized policy systems, especially in education. Several actors built local capacities, including Civil Society Organizations. These were also active in health policies, where regionalization and inequality reduction were reinforced by local electoral competition, social participation, and regulatory local capacities. They were also central for local responses to the Covid-19 pandemic.

#### **2. Political behavior of citizens and politicians and inequality reproduction**

CEM also explored the effects of inequality on voters' preferences. First, we investigated voter preferences concerning Brazilian federalism. Two surveys showed an impressive decline in trust in the central government since the 2013 Brazilian crises. Yet, unlike the USA, the central government's decline in support did not translate into support for decentralization. Moreover, even rich voters of poorer states prefer a centralized federation. Brazilian citizens also prefer territorially homogeneous policies and identify with the states and the nation.

A second inquiry explored service provision, investigating how inequality affects the allocation of healthcare and schooling across Brazil. The evidence suggests that higher municipal income inequality (i) increases the number of schools and clinics, (ii) decreases their quality, and (iii) concentrates these low-quality services in poor neighborhoods. Therefore, while median voter mechanisms enable poor voters to attract more facilities, they are less able to coordinate demands for less visible 'quality' improvements.



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### **3. Urban Governance, between formal and informal institutions**

CEM analyzed the role of urban politics in policy production in São Paulo comparatively, considering State and societal actors and processes connected by multiple and changing relational patterns. Combinations of formal and informal regulations were also key to the governance of criminal activities.

Detailed monographic studies of eight policies since the 1980s showed that São Paulo experienced an expansion of redistributive policies, albeit not always evenly. This expansion was triggered by intense political competition (left-wing parties started most redistributive policies) and policy processes themselves, especially federalism, policy instruments, and civil society actors in policy making. Moreover, some programs entered policy spaces and the agenda, but others oscillated between latency (during hostile governments) and subsequent reanimation. Key to this was the migration of technicians/activists between governments and civil society, considering governments' political ideology. These oscillating trajectories accumulated in time, leading to a gradual and conflictive but continuous reduction in social inequalities.

### **4. Urban Mobility, segregation, and social Inequalities**

Another important highlight focuses on inequalities in urban transport and their relationship with class and race, based on accessibility and mobility metrics disentangled from spatial (big)data. Finally, a comparative panel between cities of different scales, geographies, and countries discusses how theories based on empirical evidence from the global north explain mechanisms in the global south.

The results confirmed strong segregation patterns, adding mobility inequalities combined and overlapped with race, class, and housing conditions. It also sheds light on the importance of travel costs and the inadequacy of gravity-based (broadly) metrics to measure inequalities. In addition, comparisons between London, New York, and Brazilian metropolises revealed superpositions of class and race, with black lower classes in the worst-off conditions and lower mobility from favela residents on weekends. Finally, analytical bridges between theories of justice and mobility studies have been made, promising results for transportation policy decision-making.

### **5. Implementation, SLB, and local participation**

CEM has also investigated the relationships between implementation, participation, and inequalities in social policies. We focused on practices and categorizations of street-level health and education bureaucrats, the types of organizations involved, and the effects of institutionalized social participation.

Occupation, migration origin, and religion explained categorization processes among health professionals. Zooming on the relationships between religion and public policy implementation, gender inequalities and the uses of the territory differentiate organizations and bureaucrats. The latter mobilizes stereotypes of class, race, gender, and origin; standards of normality; expectations of behavior and worthiness. These were especially relevant during the Covid 19 pandemic. In education, teaching professionals had poor substantive exchanges among themselves and resisted



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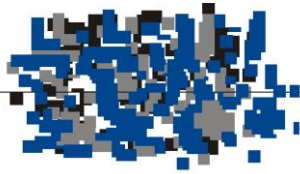
performance systems. Contradictorily, they used categorizations based on merit and mobilized stereotypes to more vulnerable students. On the other hand, institutionalized social participation significantly reduced inequalities of access to basic health services between municipalities.

### 2.3.2 - Corresponding published works

#### Highlight 1:

- Arretche, M.; Marques, E. e Faria, C. (ed) 2019. *As políticas da política: Desigualdades e inclusão nos governos do PSDB e do PT*. São Paulo: Ed. Unesp/CEM.
- Bichir, R.; Brettas, G.; Canato, P. 2017. Multi-level governance in federal contexts: the Social Assistance Policy in São Paulo. *Brazilian Political Science Review*. v.11.
- Bichir, R.; Pereira, G.; Gomes, M. Interações socioestatais e construção de capacidades nas políticas públicas: o caso da assistência social na cidade de São Paulo. *Novos Estudos Cebrap*, v.40, p.56 - 79, 2021.
- Bichir, R.; Simoni Jr, S.; Pereira, G. Sistemas nacionais de políticas públicas e seus efeitos na implementação: O caso do Sistema Único de Assistência Social (Suas). *Revista Brasileira de Ciências Sociais*, v.35, p.1 - 23, 2020.
- Figueiredo T.; Peres, U.; Alves, T. 2022. School funding challenges in Brazil from a multidisciplinary perspective. *Education Policy Analysis Archives*, 30, (45).
- Gurza Lavallo, A. First-Order Claims: Representing Blacks within Health Care Policies in Brazil. *Representation*, p. 1-19, 2019.
- Gurza Lavallo, A.; Barone, L. Councils, Associations, and Inequality. In: Arretche, M. (ed). *Paths of Inequality in Brazil. A Half-Century of Changes*. Springer, Wilson Center, Ed.UNESP/CEM, 2018, p. 25-46.
- Gurza Lavallo, A.; Carlos, E.; Dowbor, M.; Szwako, J. (ed). *Movimentos sociais e institucionalização: políticas sociais, raça e gênero no Brasil pós-transição*. 1ed.Rio de Janeiro: IESP/EduERJ/CEM, 2019, p. 21-87.
- Gurza Lavallo, A.; Guicheney, H.; Vello, B. Conselhos e regimes de normatização - Padrões decisórios em municípios de grande porte. *Revista Brasileira de Ciências Sociais*, v. 36, p. e3610610, 2021.
- Gurza Lavallo, A.; Rodrigues M.; Guicheney, H. Agência local e indução federal: a operação da política municipal de habitação em Recife e Curitiba. *Revista de Sociologia e Política*, v. 27, p. e003, 2019.
- Gurza Lavallo, A.; Szwako J. Social Movements and Modes of Institutionalization. In: Rossi, F. (ed). *The Oxford Handbook of Latin American Social Movements*. 1aed.Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2022, p. 802-817.
- Isonza Vera, E.; Gurza Lavallo, A. (ed). *Controles democráticos no electorales y regímenes de rendición de cuentas en el Sur Global: México, Colombia, Brasil, China y Sudáfrica*.Oxford: Peter Lang Ltd, 2018, p. 45-100.
- Marques, E. e Arretche, M. 2022. Social Policies and Security in Favelas and Urban Peripheries of Brazilian Cities In: Kazepov, Y.; Barberis, E.; Cucca, R. and Mocca, E. (ed) *Handbook on Urban Social Policies - International Perspectives on Multilevel Governance and Local Welfare*. Northampton, Edward Elgar Pub.
- Peres, U. Institutional and Economic Difficulties for Participatory Budgeting in Brazilian Municipalities. *Caderno CRH*, v. 33, 2020.





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- Peres, U; Dos Santos, F. Descoordenação e desigualdades federativas no Brasil com a Covid-19: Análise da situação fiscal dos estados em 2020. *Cadernos Gestão Pública e Cidadania*, v. 26, n. 85, 2021.
- Vick, F.; Gurza Lavalle, A. É a política? A efetividade das conferências e seus mecanismos causais. *Opinião Pública*, v. 26, p. 556-586, 2020.
- Zaremborg, G.; Guarneros-Mesa, V.; Gurza Lavalle, A. (ed). *Intermediation and Representation in Latin America - Actors and Roles Beyond Elections*. London: Palgrave, 2017, p. 1-30.

### **Highlight 2:**

- Arretche, M. 2019. Transferências fiscais no Brasil. In: Menezes F<sup>o</sup>, N.; Souza, A. (ed). *A Carta. Para entender a Constituição Brasileira*. São Paulo: Todavia, p. 53-81.
- Arretche, M. Between federal and unitary States: A misleading dichotomy. In: Mendes, C.; Gargarella, R.; Guidi, S. (ed). *The Oxford Handbook of Constitutional Law in Latin America*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2022, p. 471-489.
- Arretche, M. Democracia e Redução da Desigualdade Econômica no Brasil: a inclusão dos outsiders. In: Delgado, M; Porto, L. (ed). *A América Latina e o Estado de Bem-estar Social. Características, Obstáculos e Desafios*. São Paulo: Tirant lo Blanch, 2022, p. 367-396.
- Arretche, M. Estados federativos e unitários: uma dicotomia que pouco revela. *Revista de Sociologia e Política*, v. 28, p. 1-17, 2020.
- Arretche, M. *Paths of Inequality in Brazil: a half-century of changes*. Springer, 2018.
- Schlegel, R.; Ferrari, D.; Arretche, M. Qual a Importância dos Estados na Percepção dos Brasileiros. *Boletim de Análise Político-Institucional*, v. 30, p. 01-26, 2021.
- Sellers, J.; Arretche, M.; Kubler, D.; Razin, E. (ed). *Inequality and Governance in the Metropolis Place Equality Regimes and Fiscal Choices in Eleven Counties*. Londres: Palgrave Macmillan, 2017.

### **Highlight 3:**

- Feltran, G. (ed). *Stolen Cars: A Journey Through São Paulo's Urban Conflict*. Oxford: Wiley, 2021.
- Feltran, G. *The entangle city: crime as urban fabric in São Paulo*. Manchester: Manchester University Press. 2020.
- Marques, E. (ed) 2018. *As políticas do urbano em São Paulo*. São Paulo: Ed. Unesp/CEM.
- Marques, E. 2018. Housing and Urban Conditions in Brazil. In: Marta Arretche. (ed). *Paths of Inequality in Brazil: A Half-Century of Changes*. New York: Springer/Ed. Unesp/CEM, p. 163-181.
- Marques, E. 2019. Notas sobre redes, Estado e políticas públicas. *Cad. Saúde Pública* Vol. 35 (supl.2) : 1-11.
- Marques, E. 2021 (ed) *The Politics of Incremental Progressivism Governments, Governances and Urban Policy Changes in São Paulo*. Oxford: Wiley/IJURR.
- Marques, E. 2021. Continuity and Change of Urban Policies in São Paulo: Resilience, Latency, and Reanimation. *Urban Affairs Review*. Early view.



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- Marques, E. 2021. Housing policies in Brazil. In: Shawn, A. e Kumar, R. (ed) *Housing, Livelihoods and Environmental Challenges in Emerging Economies*. Delhi: Orient BlackSwan.
- Marques, E. 2021. Why do local governments produce redistributive urban policies? *Journal of Urban Affairs*, Online first
- Marques, E. 2022. La gobernanza de las metrópolis y los desafíos de la inclusión: la trayectoria de São Paulo. In: Carrión, F.; Conti, M.; Ramírez, P. e Abramo, P. (ed) *El futuro de las ciudades*. Quito: FLACSO Ecuador.
- Marques, E. ; Andreotti, A. and Barwick, C. 2021. The networks of circulation of urban policy elites in large metropolises - São Paulo, Paris and Milan. *Territory Politics Governance*, On line first
- Marques, E. 2021, Notes on Social Conditions, Rights and Violence in Brazilian Cities. *Journal of Iberian and Latin American Studies*, online first.
- Marques, E. e Almeida, G. 2021. Partidos e instituições nas políticas viárias em São Paulo - 1978/2016. *Revista de Sociologia e Política* 2021, v. 29, n. 80, e003.

#### **Highlight 4:**

- Bittencourt, T. ; Giannotti, M. The unequal impacts of time, cost and transfer accessibility on cities, classes and races. *Cities* , v. 116, p. 103257, 2021.
- Bittencourt, T.; Giannotti, M.; Marques, E. 2020, Cumulative (and self-reinforcing) spatial inequalities: Interactions between accessibility and segregation in four Brazilian metropolises. *Environment and Planning B*, online first.
- Feitosa, F.; Barros, Joana; Marques, E. e Giannotti, M. 2021 Measuring changes in residential segregation in São Paulo in the 2000s. In: van Ham, M. ; Tammaru, T. ; Ubarevičienė, R. ; Janssen, H. (eds.) *Urban Socio-Economic Segregation and Income Inequality: A Global Perspective*. The Urban Book Series. Springer.
- Giannotti, M. et alli.. 2021, Inequalities in transit accessibility: Contributions from a comparative study between Global South and North metropolitan regions. *Cities*, Vol (109), online first.
- Giannotti, M.; Tomasiello, Diego B. ; Bittencourt, T. The bias in estimating accessibility inequalities using gravity-based metrics. *Journal of Transport Geography* , v. 101, p. 103337, 2022.
- Humberto, M.; Pizzol, B.; Moura, F.; Giannotti, M.; De Lucca, M. 2020. Investigating the Mobility Capabilities and Functionings in Accessing Schools Through Walking. *Journal of Human Development and Capabilities*, v. 21, p. 183-204.
- Leite Rodrigues, A.; Giannotti, M.; Barboza, M. ; Alves, B. 2021. Measuring mobility inequalities of favela residents based on mobile phone data. *Habitat International*, v. 110, p. 102346.
- Leite, C.; Giannotti, M.; Gonçalves, G. 2022. Social housing and accessibility in Brazil's unequal cities. *Habitat International* , v. 127, p. 102628.
- Marques, E.; França, D. 2020. Segregation by class and race in São Paulo?. In: Sako Musterd. (ed.). *Handbook of Urban Segregation*. Londres: Edward Elgar.
- Pironi, C.; Giannotti, M.; Alves, B.; Arbex, R. 2021. Big data for big issues: Revealing travel patterns of low-income population based on smart card data mining in a global south unequal city. *Journal of Transport Geography*, v. 96.



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- Pizzol, B.; Giannotti, M.; Tomasiello, D. 2021. Qualifying accessibility to education to investigate spatial equity. *Journal of Transport Geography* , v. 96.
- Pizzol, B.; Strambi, O.; Giannotti, M.; Arbex, R. ; Alves, B. 2021. Activity behavior of residents of Paraisópolis slum: Analysis of multiday activity patterns using data collected with smartphones. *Journal of Choice Modelling* , v. 39, p. 100287.
- Silva, C.; Giannotti, M. ; Almeida, C. 2020. Dynamic modeling to support an integrated analysis among land use change, accessibility and gentrification. *Land Use Policy* , v. 99, p. 104992.
- Tomasiello, D.; Giannotti, M. 2022. Unfolding time, race and class inequalities to access leisure. *Environment And Planning B*, online first.
- Tomasiello, D.; Giannotti, M.; Feitosa, F. 2020. Access: An agent-based model to explore job accessibility inequalities. *Computers Environment And Urban Systems* , v. 81, p. 101462.

#### **Highlight 5:**

- Gofen, A., & Lotta, G. 2021. Street-level bureaucrats at the forefront of pandemic response: a comparative perspective. *Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis: Research and Practice*, 23(1), 3-15.
- Lotta, G. & Pires, R. 2020. Categorizando usuários “fáceis” e “difíceis”: práticas cotidianas de implementação de políticas públicas e a produção de diferenças sociais. *Dados*, 63.
- Lotta, G. & Marques, E. 2019. How social networks affect policy implementation: An analysis of street-level bureaucrats' performance regarding a health policy. *Social policy & administration*, v. 1, p. spol.12550.
- Lotta, G., & Kirschbaum, C. 2021. How street-level bureaucrats use conceptual systems to categorise clients. *Policy & Politics*, 49(4), 531-551.
- Lotta, G., & Kirschbaum, C. 2022. Dois pesos e duas medidas na sala de aula: análise das redes sociossemânticas de categorização operadas por professores. *Revista de Administração Pública*, 56, 100-133.
- Lotta, G., & Pires, R. 2019. Street-level bureaucracy research and social inequality. In *Research handbook on street-level bureaucracy* (pp. 86-101). Edw Elgar Pub.
- Lotta, G., Coelho, V.; Brage, E. 2021. How Covid-19 has affected frontline workers in Brazil: a comparative analysis of nurses and community health workers. *Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis: Research and Practice*, 23(1), 63-73.
- Lotta, G., Fernandez, M., Pimenta, D. ; Wenham, C. 2021. Gender, race, and health workers in the COVID-19 pandemic. *The Lancet*, 397(10281), 1264.
- Nunes, J., & Lotta, G. 2019. Discretion, power and the reproduction of inequality in health policy implementation: Practices, discursive styles and classifications of Brazil's community health workers. *Social Science & Medicine*, 242, 112551.
- Spink, P., Lotta, G., & Burgos, F. 2021. Institutional vulnerability and trust in public agencies: Views from both sides of the street. *Governance*, 34(4), 1057-1073.

The complete list of publications of the period is available at the website.



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### 3. Innovation and Knowledge Transference Report

The innovation and knowledge transference area at CEM has been recognized since its beginning for its data sharing capacity of high-quality spatial databases. In addition to the open data and the development of policy-oriented studies, the transfer area held a series of Geospatial Analysis courses, recently adapted to QGIS, an open-source software increasingly used worldwide. It is important to emphasize the centrality of the CEM transference area in the production of applied information. Among the initiatives, it is worth mentioning data from the IBGE censuses, public facilities, the spatial distribution of election results and the streets base, an essential requirement for geocoding, or "addressing", of equipment and other objects, especially on the "fringes" of the informal metropolis that were "invisible" on the official databases.

These lines of work are closely related, such as in the production of databases for studies targeted to influence public decision making, like the recent technical notes produced to support the review of the municipal Strategic Master Plan for the Municipality of São Paulo. In this direction, we developed recently: i. the consolidation of databases referring to residential and commercial inventories in the city of São Paulo, ii. updating the bases of residential and commercial real estate projects, and iii. integrating the zoning base of the municipality of São Paulo for the year 2016 with the 37 existing zonings established in the 2016 land use legislation. Since the Strategic Master Plan review process is still ongoing, these bases will be quite useful to the local government hall and technical community.

The continuous effort to share spatial databases resulted in the release/update of several products during this period. We released updated versions of the schools and street network databases for the metropolitan region of São Paulo, cartographies of the territorial divisions of 82 Brazilian metropolitan regions, election data from 2016 and 2020 for the metro region of São Paulo, metropolitan rail networks for São Paulo, and the health infrastructure was geocoded and integrated with the Authorization for Hospitalization databases in the Metropolitan Region of São Paulo for the period from 2000 to 2016. An outstanding land tax database (IPTU) for São Paulo was also built and a dashboard is being developed as the first product of a formal cooperation agreement with the municipality of São Paulo as a knowledge transfer strategy.

In the last five years, the CEM transference area also began a new phase including the development of platforms and systems for the communication, dissemination and transfer of data and research results. This also involved the development of a [new website](#) which expanded the possibilities of publicizing our work. Four systems were developed and are available at the website:

- [InfoEscolas](#) - Interactive webmapping system with information on the performance, facilities and other characteristics of public schools throughout the Metropolitan Region of São Paulo (MRSP) and socioeconomic and demographic conditions of the school's neighborhoods and of the MRSP, the state and the country.
- [Portal Resolution](#): Interactive webmapping system using CASA/UCL technology that includes census variables, accessibility and segregation metrics developed by project, in cooperation with CASA (UCL), Poli/USP, INPE and UFABC, funded by the ESRC and FAPESP. The system allows great user



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interactivity through “linking/brushing” methods. During the Pandemic the center received messages from schoolteachers reporting the use of the platform for their remote teaching.

- [DataCEM](#) - System developed to access IBGE census data at a disaggregated level, including search tools, metadata information and variables to allow comparability between censuses.
- [Presidents and Governors Evaluation System](#) - Interactive web-based system based on infographics that illustrate the evolution of presidents’ and governors’ evaluation, and complementary economic indicators.

Currently, based on guidelines from CEM’ International Advisory Board, the transference area has started to invest more in the systematization of large volumes of spatial data, partly obtained from webscraping, as well as in the generation of infographics that can expand the reach of transfer and dissemination of CEM beyond the technical community that makes intensive use of the available databases. We are progressing on the development of infographics with the already launched “[Multidimensional Inequalities in Brasil](#)” and the upcoming “Education Indicators in the Capital of São Paulo” and “Inequalities in the Financing of Public Education”, and “still in trial mode. Additionally, a [github repository](#) was established in order to make codes and scripts available for free use.

We also intend to launch [GeoCEM](#) soon, a new system under development since 2021, which creates an interactive web interface for sharing geospatial data and metadata of all CEM cartographic bases. It has already been developed, configured and is in production on a public server for testing. There is also a plan to expand the features provided for GeoCEM, based on the development of easy-to-use mechanisms to facilitate the creation of new infographics. These include importing layers, transforming and manipulating the data contained in the layer attributes, editing texts, editing maps and graphics, and exporting visualizations in image format, PDF and embed code (HTML and Javascript). CEM has also advanced on the generation of DOIs for its databases, which will soon be linked to the GeoCEM platform, making it possible to automatically map the use of our databases.

For the near future, in addition to continuing to work with databases and statistical studies, we are preparing to receive the 2022 census data, and we plan to develop a platform to facilitate the creation and sharing of infographics from the GeoCEM databases, seeking to expand the capacity to knowledge transference.

One last activity must be highlighted since it connected research and transference intensely and produced a substantial social impact. We refer to the evaluation of an affirmative action initiative developed by USP. The research evaluated a pilot affirmative action program with fellowships paid by a bank, analyzing its effects on the entrance, performance and dropout of beneficiaries, when compared with non-beneficiaries from the same social background and not. After that evaluation, developed by CEM, USP launched in 2022 a [program aimed at raising external resources](#) to finance maintenance grants for the most vulnerable students, coordinated by the [Dean of Inclusion and Diversity](#).



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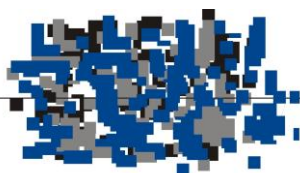
#### 4. Dissemination Report

Overall, our dissemination activities include the website, several social media platforms (Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, Instagram), a quite intense relationship with the press, and activities developed through partnerships with Nexo Jornal and UrbanData-Brasil. Furthermore, we produced four [animation movies](#) for educational purposes. As a result of cooperation between CEM and Science USP, this series of animations have had a high impact on social media. We have been substantially improving our website and our YouTube page.

During the period, we completed the reorganization of UrbanData-Brasil/CEM, a bibliographic database that locates, collects, and analytically organizes bibliographical data, disseminating access to cross-disciplinary and cross-institutional research on Brazil's urban issues, comprised six undergraduate scholars and four associates in different phases of their careers. They worked on three principal interdependent axes: (1) the review of thematic areas (TAs); (2) production of the thesaurus of urban; (3) revision and update of the bibliographical catalog *São Paulo em Teses (São Paulo in Theses) (1940-2015)*, planned for launch at the end of 2022, covering 6,736 theses and dissertations on urban São Paulo. In March 2022, we opened public access to the system via the CEM website. This archive includes references to more than 7,900 articles, 1,500 books, and 6,000 monographs theses and dissertations on diverse dimensions of urban Brazil, all of which can be consulted [here](#). Researchers can add their own scientific productions to the database as part of a system of collective collaboration in knowledge diffusion. The inaugurated webpage also provides access to free downloads of classic texts by Licia Valladares, the platform's founder. Also in association with UrbanData, in this case with [Urbanidades: o podcast do urbano brasileiro](#), CEM produced 19 podcasts involving CEM topics and researchers. In December 2021, we reached 5.500 listeners who follow us from all the states of Brazil and another six countries (Portugal, Spain, the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, and Australia).

We maintained intense cooperation with Nexo Jornal. Additionally to localized articles by CEM researchers in the newspaper, the collaboration involved two initiatives: (1) since 2020, a monthly [Newsletter](#) on CEM's scientific productions published; (2) contributing to a platform on Public Policies. The Newsletter aims at diffusing CEM publications and activities to a broad audience, and until October 2022, 27 issues were published, reaching a mailing of 2,112 e-mails. CEM researchers also published 69 documents on public policies in the [Nexo Public Policy Platform](#) until October 2022. The articles most accessed during the year exceeded 14.000 page views. The platform's free weekly newsletter was sent to a base of 119.000 people. CEM's articles were among the most read in 2022, with, 19,400 views. Posts at Nexo's Facebook page register between 3,000 and 2,200 comments, while at Instagram shows around 25,000 posts about CEM's articles in the same period. On Twitter, CEM posts reached 7,000 impressions.

Also worthy of note is a new format for disseminating research results that has proved highly valuable in terms of CEM's engagement on public debates. Together with the Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism (FAU) and the Instituto dos Arquitetos do Brasil (IAB), we promoted the [Forum SP 21](#), a seminar about the São Paulo Urban



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Planning System, a key issue considering the possible review of the city's Master Plan. In substantive scientific terms, CEM researchers wrote 16 Technical Notes directly targeted towards the Forum's discussions. This material received intense coverage from the media and strongly influenced the public debate. At this moment, we are part of the organization of a new Forum SP2022, to be held in December.

During the Covid-19 pandemic, in which activities became remote, CEM maintained a schedule of online seminars through the ZOOM platform, broadcast through CEM's YouTube channel. It also opened a selection process for a scholarship from the Mídia Ciência Program with the objective of expanding the production of content for [Youtube](#). As a result, the selected scholar produced 19 videos on the studies published in the form of [Technical Notes](#), released in the context of the discussion of the revision of the São Paulo Master Plan, and which, due to the success of the format, began to address other topics studied by the CEM researchers. Press releases were produced and sent regularly, improving the circulation of our results.

The following table summarizes the statistics of access to our electronic products at the website. As we can see, we received around 460.000 visits in these five years, with almost 54.000 downloads of academic pieces, 55.000 downloads of databases and maps and around 49.000 accesses to our hotspots.

#### **Accesses to CEM website products – 11/2017 to 10/2022**

<b>Products</b>	
General access to the CEM website	459.526
Article, chapters, books and research briefs (download)	53.882
Monographs, Theses and Dissertations (download)	305
Maps and databases (download)	54.767
School's hotspot	12.247
Politician's Evaluation hotspot	10.295
DATACEM hotspot	17.732
Resolution hotspot	8.403
Terraviva Social Policies (GIS software)	5.575
Fórum e Wikidados	4.974

Finally, CEM celebrated its 20th anniversary in 2021. A selection of 24 videos with testimonies from people who work or have worked at the Center were uploaded to the CEM YouTube channel, composing the series "[Mural de Olhares](#)". Thematic podcasts were produced by Urbanidades. Additionally, Professor Sandra Gomes, from the Department of Public Policies at the Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte (UFRN) and former researcher at CEM, prepared a substantive assessment of the trajectory of CEM and its production. The cycle of commemorative activities ended with the Seminar to commemorate the 20 years, with a lecture by Professor Jeffrey Sellers, from the University of Southern California.

The list of interactions with the media and Lectures/Seminars is available at the website.