

CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF VIOLENCE
UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO

CEPID FAPESP PROGRAM

BUILDING DEMOCRACY DAILY: HUMAN RIGHTS,
VIOLENCE AND INSTITUTIONAL TRUST

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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1. BACKGROUND

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

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

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

Thirdly, we proposed that besides focusing on adults, we had to include in this programme study of the process by means of which adults have first come in contact the laws, rules and norms: the legal socialization process of children. This component first entered the research program as a Postdoctoral project, but it became immediately clear that it was a key issue and thus a research dimension that complemented that of the longitudinal panel and of the civil servants.

We opted to concentrate on early adolescents and to follow them along the first years of adolescence. This a very neglected age group in terms of research on this topic despite the fact that this stage of development (physical, social, cognitive and emotional) is a key one as they move away from the family domain and enter a public sphere with growing autonomy. In this process they are exposed to a variety of groups with differing power/ability to socialize them in terms of laws, rules, norms, authority, i.e. that evoke different levels of trust and that probably also differ in terms of legitimacy they carry.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROJECT

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

2. RESEARCH PROGRAM

Aiming at comprehending the legitimacy of key institutions to democracy, our research program is divided in three components. Each one of them contributes equally to the project. At first, we aim at understanding the relations between citizens and the authority, thus investigating the predictors and the impacts of the audience legitimacy. Then, we also seek to comprehend how power-holders understand their own legitimacy, hence we are developing a research focused precisely on civil servants. At last, in order to fully investigate the process of legal socialization ever since early adolescence, we also have a research team studying the specific universe of 11-year-old children in São Paulo. Each of these components will now be thoroughly explained, as will be other research initiatives.

2.1. AUDIENCE LEGITIMACY: PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARDS LEGAL INSTITUTIONS

This line of research focuses on legitimacy of key institutions to democracy (such as the laws, justice, police, and municipality) from the perspective of the citizens of São Paulo city. From an empirical point of view we seek to answer: What are the predictors and consequences of the recognition of legitimacy? How important is the contact between citizens and civil servants for the development of this legitimacy? What impact do elements such as victimization, fear, and perception of misconduct have on legitimacy? Does legitimacy vary in different areas of the city? Does legitimacy vary according to the socio-demographic characteristics of the population?

In order to answer these questions, the research relies mainly on quantitative instruments, which includes a cross-sectional survey applied to a representative sample of the population of the city of São Paulo, as well as a longitudinal panel performed with residents of key-areas of the city.

Considering the heterogeneity as one of the most defining characteristics of São Paulo, we assumed that the interactions between citizens and key institutions would vary considerably across regions of the city. In order to understand all fractions within São Paulo, we proceeded a cluster analysis with all 18,953 census tracts (combined from the last three census) aiming at finding urban patterns; 8 patterns were identified. After characterizing the 8 clusters, highly representative and contiguous tracts were selected, thus forming the so called key areas. Therefore aiming at representing all cities within the city, the longitudinal panel was performed with residents of these areas.

The design and preparation of the questionnaire were informed by literature review, past experiences, pre-pilot and pre-tests. This process also involved workshops with the experts Dr. Jonathan Jackson (London School of Economics and Political Science), Dr. Ben Bradford (University of Oxford), and Dr. Justice Tankebe (University of Cambridge), whose work has contributed to the theoretical and methodological framework of data collection instruments. As a result, the instrument allows comparisons with international data, but also provided data to test hypotheses pertinent to our historical, social, and political context. The final version of the questionnaire consists of 69 questions, divided in sections that include: Neighborhood, City Hall, Social Capital, Interpersonal trust, Fear and attitudes towards violence, obedience to the laws, victimization, Police, Justice, political and institutional trust and human rights as well as control questions on socio demographic profiles.

Up until now we have collected two waves of data for the longitudinal panel, both in 2015 and in 2017. 1200 residents were randomly selected in 2015, 150 of each key area. 77.3% of our sample remained in the second wave, thus completing a dataset of 928 individuals. The third wave is expected in 2018. Apart from the longitudinal panel, we have also collected data for a representative survey in São Paulo in 2015: 1806 adults were randomly selected and answered the questionnaire. In both cases, the same two-stage sampling procedures were employed: at first, the Probability Proportional to Size sampling resulted in selected census tracts; then, socioeconomic quotas were used in order to find citizens with representative characteristics.

One of our objectives was to test the procedural justice theory in São Paulo. Considering a context where criminal policies are essentially based on deterrence theory¹, aiming at decreasing offending behavior by negative incentives, would we find evidence that São Paulo citizens, when legitimating the authority, normatively comply with the law? In order to indeed test this hypothesis, however, we had to adopt a reliable approach on measurement. This is the reason why we adopted a reflexive approach, measuring observable indicators whose association would theoretically be caused by a latent variable, which means that theory guides measurement². We thus proceeded a structural equation modeling aiming at testing the procedural justice hypothesis.

At first, results did not indicate a good fit – those who had a duty to obey the police would not be willing to comply more with the law. After a content analysis of an open-ended question

¹ A paper produced by our research team can be found in: ZANETIC, A.; MANSO, B.; NATAL, A.; OLIVEIRA, T. (2016). Legitimidade da polícia: segurança pública para além da dissuasão. *Civitas – Revista de Ciências Sociais*, 16 (4): 148-173.

² A paper produced by our research team can be found in: OLIVEIRA, T.; OLIVEIRA, A.; NATAL, A. (2016). Como mensurar o que não é observável? Abordagem reflexive e modelagem de variáveis latentes em desenhos de survey. *Anais do 40º Encontro Anual da ANPOCS*.

about the motivation for the obedience, however, we were able to create duty to obey categories. It was then possible to see that most citizens would obey the police for coercive reasons, which is not legitimate. Once the results of the content analysis were included in the structural equation model, the fit was good and it was possible to accept the procedural justice theory. These results are summarized in a manuscript entitled “Predictors and impacts of police legitimacy: testing the procedural justice theory in São Paulo” (in Portuguese), written by researchers André Zanetic, Ariadne Natal and Thiago Oliveira and to be submitted to *Dados – Revista de Ciências Sociais*. Another manuscript detailing the idea of the duty to obey categories, entitled “Duty, deference and dissent: unpacking police legitimacy and legal compliance in São Paulo” and written by partners Jonathan Jackson and Ben Bradford and by researchers André Zanetic, Ariadne Natal and Thiago Oliveira, is to be submitted to *Law & Society Review*.

Our contributions for the next semester are twofold: on the one hand, we are working on a conceptual paper defining legitimacy and legal compliance in social theory, which is aimed to be submitted to *Sociologies in Dialogue*; on the other hand, we are working with Dr. Justice Tankebe on a paper concerning the predictors of public support to police violence.

2.2. CIVIL SERVANTS, SELF-LEGITIMACY AND TRUST

In order to develop the tools to be used in the civil servants study, we rely on the studies that broadened the perspectives of audience legitimacy and try to understand the ‘self-legitimacy’ of powerholders. Self-legitimacy is defined as the level of confidence that a public official has about his or her own legitimacy, feeling worthy or not worthy of his or her authority. This self-legitimacy would be a precondition for audience legitimacy, given that powerholders need to cultivate a belief in their own moral rightness before claiming legitimacy from others. Taking into account public officials’ perspective about his/her ‘self-legitimacy’ helps to identify the actions they advocate to justify their power, as well as their internal beliefs in their moral right to exercise authority. Empirical studies, mostly American and Anglo-Saxon studies indicate that procedural justice is an essential element both in the relationship between public officials and the public and within police organizations themselves. It means that when procedures within the organization are perceived to be fair (internal procedural justice) this also encourages police to replicate such procedures when dealing with the public. It means that how the police are treated within the workplace is an important factor in shaping their identities and what they mean by ‘being’ police.

We developed an exploratory fieldwork doing open-ended interviews: first with police officers from both civil and military police forces, and then with judges³. The data from the interviews with police officers highlighted the conceptual and methodological challenges to measure the legitimacy of institutions. One challenge is that we cannot speak of 'the police', as there are two institutions with very different organizations and ideologies. Historically, the two police forces do not seem to work in partnership, but co-exist in an unstable relationship fraught with conflict and mutual criticism. This raises questions about the role that such relationship (or lack of) can play on legitimacy. Can there be differences in the legitimacy of the two police forces? In the military police, order is maintained mainly by the obligation to obey and the prohibition to question, by fear, and not by consent. This leads to the second question: what is self-legitimacy for a police officer who is part of a militarized structure? These are key differences between our police institutions addressed and those from an Anglo-American tradition, prevalent in the literature.

Based on these interviews and empirical studies, we developed two questionnaires (one for each police force). Some questions used in the international studies were adapted for our questionnaire considering the specific attributions of each one of the police force. Other adaptations relate to the fact that some key concepts for the study do not have a direct translation to Portuguese and we had to develop questions that were as close as possible to the original idea. This happened, for example, with one of the central questions in the questionnaire that deal with self-legitimacy. In the international studies, the word "authority" is used to measure the police officers' confidence in their authority. However, in the open interviews we used this word and noticed that here, the terms more often brings to mind the codes that define "police authorities" rather than a perception of their ability to give orders and make decisions. With that in mind, we decided to include questions that refer to "respect for police authority," believing that as a result we would be able to explore the more abstract aspects of obedience to authority. The questionnaires included questions exploring: democracy and human rights; the management of police forces, such as questions related to disciplinary proceedings carried out in the Military Police; the killings of police officers, a phenomenon that has increased in recent years in Brazil; the proposals for police reform under discussion in the National Congress.

The Military Police questionnaire⁴ is composed by 99 closed questions and four open questions. The Civil Police questionnaire⁵ is composed by 97 closed questions and four open questions. All

³ In Brazil each state of federation is responsible for the formation and maintenance of two police forces which divide the activities of public security: the Civil Police (plainclothes police responsible for the registering of crimes and investigation) and the Military Police (uniformed police responsible for patrolling the streets, organized as a military force and a military-based rank structure).

⁴ https://pt.surveymonkey.net/r/?sm=8jWMNTPAnN_2F550gtE09unklVK3Rjz6GU1uoPHAEF8mc_3D

⁵ https://pt.surveymonkey.net/r/?sm=Sp5W8fH_2FSUjw2d0RnVZnb0Llf7IU42d60IQ1tbHvLks_3D

closed questions has a 5-point scale. The questionnaires were self-applied using the Survey Monkey online survey software. The survey took place between July 7th and November 8th, 2016. We used a convenience sampling - all police officers of the surveyed units were invited to participate in the study. After 39 visits to the Companies and 23 visits to the Police Stations of the eight key areas we collected 298 completed questionnaires answered by military police officers and 140 completed questionnaires answered by civilian police.

The data has already been organized and is being analyzed. We will replicate tests of international studies and propose new analyzes. The first question to be asked will be: is internal procedural justice related to the self-legitimacy of police officers in São Paulo? A review of the instrument is in progress for the possible conduct of the research with a controlled sample with police officers from all over the State of São Paulo.

The open-ended interviews with judges took place between January and March, 2017. The protocol was done based on police officer's protocols. Challenges in accessing judges led us to opt for the snowball sampling. From known judges, we asked them to help us indicating other people or mediating the contacts for new interviews. Six judges were interviewed, four of the Special Civil Courts (JECs), one of the Judicial Administrative Department of Justice of São Paulo (TJSP) and one appellate judge of the TJSP. Throughout the study, we improved the protocol including specific questions about the functioning of the justice system. The interviews are being transcribed and reviewed. We also request support from the Court of Justice to conduct more interviews and we are waiting for a response.

2.3. SÃO PAULO LEGAL SOCIALIZATION STUDY

Another scope of CEPID is the socializing dynamics of the legitimacy of public institutions. Studies show that legitimacy is partly result of an extensive learning process, called "legal socialization", which has in childhood and adolescence an especially important development stage.

The study of the legal socialization process refers to the aspect of socialization regarding internalization of social norms and orientations toward different social authorities. In this process, the quality of the contact with authorities is very important, since each interaction between citizens and authorities is a potential "teachable moment".

Following recent studies, this research emphasizes the possibilities of exploring the impact of individual experiences with legal and nonlegal authorities on legal socialization. Family and school authorities may be as relevant as legal authority in this process of attributing legitimacy and trust in laws and institutions.

Legal socialization studies are consolidated in Western countries, but there is still a lack of research in contexts of recently democratized countries such as Brazil. Thus, CEPID's São Paulo Legal Socialization Study (SPLSS) is a longitudinal survey which main objective is to explore how early adolescents form their perceptions of legitimacy. The participants are students from private and public schools in the city of São Paulo, all of them born in 2005. It is a cohort study with annual data collection, planned to succeed from 2016 to 2020.

The development of the survey took the following steps. First, an exploratory study was conducted in order to approximate experiences, languages and values of early adolescents about the main research issues. It had detected the relevance of considering the impact of exposure to violence and victimization, and differences in educational systems such as private and public schools.

Next, the team developed the survey with questions widely used in international literature on legal socialization. In this stage the study was assisted by partners such as Rick Trinkner, from the Legal Socialization Lab from the University of New Hampshire, Jonathan Jackson from The London School of Economics and Political Science and Ben Bradford from Oxford University.

The questionnaire consists of seven thematic sets and includes social and demographic profiles such as race, gender, family income and religion. Each set was designed to address issues of legal socialization, such as understandings of rules and laws, the relationship with legal and nonlegal authorities, perceptions of procedural justice and legitimacy, and adolescents' rule-violating behavior (RVB). Additionally, two important issues related to the Brazilian context, not so well explored in the international literature, are the victimization and the exposure to violence (direct and indirect).

Before applying the survey, the questionnaire was approved by the Ethical Committee on Research in Human Beings of the School of Arts, Sciences and Humanities (EACH) from the University of São Paulo (USP). This procedure resulted in a consent form that was later given to the parents of the selected participants.

The first wave of data collection started in May and ended in September 2016. The sampling process had two stages: first, the selection of public and private schools throughout the city and second the selection of students. The first step was taken through the Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) method and resulted in 112 participating schools. After the selection of schools, fieldwork supervisors presented the research to the school principals and distributed the consent forms for the students in order to gain parental consent. On a second visit, the researchers were able to interview the eligible participants, with contact information form filled and consent form signed. The final sample is 800 early-adolescents equally divided between boys and girls.

So far, the analysis of the data have reached some interesting findings. First, most of the preadolescents agree that they have the duty to obey parents, teachers and police. However, when analyzing the justifications for this perception of duty, it was possible to notice that motivations through consent are more frequent for parents and teachers, while coercive motivations are more frequent for police.

Another interesting finding was possible due the partnership with Kendra Thomas, assistant professor at College of Applied Behavioral Sciences, University of Indianapolis. Hierarchical linear modeling analysis revealed that participants are more willing to comply when they see their parents as procedurally fair and legitimate. Moreover, the analysis show that participants also comply considering whether the rules established by their parents respects some limits of adolescents' autonomy. Finally, compliance is related to the kind of disciplinary techniques that parents apply as well.

When analyzing the quality of the contact and perceptions of the police reported by the early adolescents, some socioeconomic variables, especially family income and type of school (private or public), were significantly associated with the variable legitimacy of the police. The group that presented the lower socioeconomic conditions and the higher exposure to violence in the neighborhood perceives the police as less legitimate.

The SPLSS also has a scientific initiation project focused on school relations. The main objective have been the study of teachers' self-legitimacy. In this project, interviews with teachers show that they seem to want have a certain "allurement" deference from the students, and feel pressured to "win their empathy" in order to gain respect and legitimacy.

2.4. POST-DOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS

2.4.1. Dr. Bruno Paes Manso

During the postdoctoral research stage, Dr. Bruno Paes Manso has investigated the process of growth and decline of homicides in São Paulo over the last fifty years using the concepts of legitimacy, obedience, and trust in the institutions . The outcome was the book *Homicide in São Paulo - an examination of trends from 1960 to 2010*, which was published by Springer Books in June 2016. Starting from the discussions of legitimacy proposed by Manuel Eisner regarding the processes of growth in violence in countries that have experienced crisis and political ruptures, such as post-apartheid South Africa and the post-1989 Soviet republics, the work makes a historical-sociological approach to understand the beginning of the homicide cycle in the city and the structural and political transformations in São Paulo after the middle of the last century. The research addresses both interactional aspects, at the level of microsocial interactions

describing the process of multiplication of homicides, and as structural variables. See the book in <<http://www.springer.com/in/book/9783319131641>>.

Currently, in the face of the transformations of the criminal scene in São Paulo and Brazil, I am preparing, in partnership with the sociologist Camila Nunes Dias, a book for the new Editora Todavia - to be finalized in the beginning of 2018 - about the new Brazilian prison gangs. The book will discuss the importance of the First Command of the Capital in this national crime scene and the role of imprisonment and the drug market in strengthening prison gangs and the growth of homicides in northern and northeastern states of Brazil.

2.4.2. Dr. André Zanetic

The postdoctoral research entitled "Criminal Impunity and confidence in institutions", developed by Dr. Zanetic, is focused mainly on the analysis of the relationship between institutional actions, trust, and legitimacy in the fields of Justice and security. This is an empirical and theoretical research area whose main references come from studies that have been developed in British and North American contexts, which aim to investigate the formation and impacts of trust and legitimacy in different public institutions in the city of São Paulo. The main empirical base of the work are the surveys carried out in São Paulo as part of the wider program of NEV. Some of the activities performed were the following:

- Definition of the concept of legitimacy and empirical studies based on the analysis of the survey - first wave (2015);
- Presentations in national and international congresses and seminars;
- Development of Articles: "Police Legitimacy: criminal policy beyond deterrence", with Natal, Manso and Oliveira in *Civitas: Journal of Social Sciences*; "Duty, Deference and Dissent: Unpacking Police Legitimacy and Legal Compliance in Sao Paulo" with Jackson, Bradford, Natal and Oliveira – to be submitted to a *Law & Society Review*; "Dilemmas of police reform in Brazil: the complete cycle of policing", with Prof. Sergio Adorno - to be submitted to a British or American Journal of Criminology or Criminal Justice area.

2.5. METHODOLOGICAL TRAINING

In order to qualify our research team, especially on topics such as Quantitative Methods in the Social Sciences, NEV has enhanced its human resources by supporting methodological training. The most important achievement was a partnership between NEV and the IPSA-USP Summer School on Methods and Concepts in Political Science, a global point of reference and synonymous with excellence and rigorous training in methods. In 2017, 8 researchers from NEV

attended the IPSA-USP Summer School, developing skills on topics such as data analysis, public policy analysis, and multi-method research. The partnership is aimed to continue in 2018.

Apart from the partnership with the IPSA-USP Summer School, we are encouraging our team to participate in methodological workshops and courses. Not only are some researchers taking graduate-level classes at the University of São Paulo in topics such as Econometrics and Epidemiology, but the Center has also sent members of the team to specialized Summer and Winter Schools in Brazil – such as the Intensive Training in Quantitative Methods Program (CPQES-UFMG) and the Metodológicas (CEM-USP). A member of the research team has participated of the LSE Summer School on Methods– developing skills on latent variable modeling, structural equation modelling, and MPlus, which are central to the on-going research.

2.6. COLLABORATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

2.6.1 – Risk and protective factors for adolescent violent behavior in São Paulo – the São Paulo Project on Social Development of Children

Dr. Maria Fernanda Peres is coordinating a research project in partnership with Dr. Manuel Eisner (Cambridge University), funded by Newton Fund/British Academy and FAPESP. The focus of this proposal is the investigation of risk and protective factors for violent behavior and victimization among adolescents in Brazil, in a comparative, cross-cultural perspective. This will be reached by two main activities. The first is the conduction of a school based cross-sectional survey in Sao Paulo, using the same methodology previously used in Zurich and in Montevideo. At the same time, the applicant will participate in the development of a protocol for a longitudinal multi-country comparative study, the Evidence for Better Life project, led by the co-applicant. The training component will consist of group discussions, workshops, and short courses in UK institutions with emphasis in data analysis. A violence prevention intervention and a training module on youth violence prevention will be formulated. This project has a strong potential to result in practical interventions that will contribute to prevent, control and reduce violence levels in Brazil.

3. INNOVATION AND KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER REPORT

On innovation and knowledge transfer, the challenges of a polarized political environment and continued resistance to universal human rights in institutions and civil society have led NEV to consolidate new agreements and informal collaborations with public and social institutions, such as the police, NGOs, research groups, media outlets and schools, for the exchange of information and expertise, and for building networks that can facilitate the promotion and monitoring of public policies related to the research. The challenge is to deepen NEV's contributions public and private sectors, while seeking articulations and activities that can generate deeper changes in values, behavior and institutional culture.

With the police forces, aside from an agreement for the application of the questionnaires, we have been participating in the meetings a community safety network in the neighborhood of Vila Matilde. In this space we share findings of the research and experiences of the police men and women, as well as community leaders.

NEV has continued its participation the series of public dialogues with the Federal Prosecutor's office and other public institutions on the theme of public security, as well as in the advisory board of institutions as the Federal Government Witness Protection Program (PROVITA). NEV has also given consultancy for the campaign that led to the National Plan for the Reduction of Homicides, Bill approved by the Deputies Chamber in October 2016, as well as renewed its position as expert partner of the violence prevention committee of the World Health Organization, having published in 2016 a Portuguese version of the WHO book *Preventing Youth Violence: an overview of the evidence*.

In order to promote greater innovative dissemination activities to the general public, NEV has also built new partnerships with technology foundations, newspapers and internet news channels. These partnerships revolve around projects such as a digital application on violence in the press, a tool developed by NEV along with a foundation from the USP Polytechnic School, as well as prospects of sharing data and analysis on violence with established and more independent digital news channels, such as G1 and Nexo.

The education activities promoted by NEV have also been opportunities for innovation and knowledge transfer, both within the University and the public sector. In the case of the Human Rights Observatories in Schools, a pilot project working with secondary school students, teachers and managers, aside from the exchange with these actors within the schools, we have made partnerships with NGOs and research groups with experience in human rights education,

and in new technologies of information for citizenship engagement and public policies monitoring. These partnerships have been leading to more creative and transformative education activities, as well as new links between civil society and the public sector.

OTHER KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER ACTIVITIES

Knowledge transfer with civil society

- Partnership with the Center for Research and Formation (CPF-SESC). Knowledge transfer proposal where NEV provides an interdisciplinary group of researchers willing to develop discussions on criminal policy, crime, and human rights violation. CPF-SESC in turn makes its structure available. Four seminar cycles were accorded, one every semester in 2017 and 2018. The first one, which happened in May 2017, had the topic “Violence, media and youth”. The following cycles will approach the topics “Police journalism and communication of violence”, “Violence and culture”, and “Political culture and trust in institutions”.
- Partnership with USP Global Cities – Institute of Advanced Studies-USP. Knowledge transfer proposal where NEV participates in publications and events promoted by IEA/USP, as well as engage in the organization of events. Thus, NEV will be part of the study “Science Map of São Paulo” (first semester of 2017). NEV will also submit a manuscript for the next volume of the Revista Estudos Avançados (Advanced Studies Journal). At last, NEV will produce a chapter for the book “MegaCidades: Cidades Globais” (MegaCities: Global Cities).
- New Violence Database Project. Partnerships with the Foundation for Innovation and Technology of USP Polytechnic School (FDTE), with newspapers Folha de S. Paulo and O Estado de São Paulo, as well as with the School of Communications and Arts and Cáspser Libero Journalism School;
- Partnerships with NGOs – support in events of the Brazilian Forum for Public Security, and the National Association for Human Rights – Research and Post-Graduation.
- Exchange of expertise with the human rights, public security and justice journalism platform Ponte.org. www.ponte.org
- Consultancy for: Case for Childhood Brasil

Knowledge transfer with public institutions

- Participation in the Inter-institutional Forum for the Communication Rights - Findac
- Participation in the Victims and Witness Program - Provita Council
- Agreement with the São Paulo Military Police for the application of surveys and other

activities

- Agreements with public schools for the application of surveys of the adolescents, as well as for the development of the education project Human Rights Observatories in Schools
- Mediation of Brazilian civil society groups in EU-Brazil event on business and human rights and youth in problems with the law.
- Ombudsman Council of the Public Defender's Office
- National Committee for Prevention and Combat of Torture

Participation in public consultancy for the State Prosecutor's Office on Freedom of Information in Protests.

4. DISSEMINATION REPORT

4.1. ADVANCES IN DISSEMINATION

In order to promote stronger dissemination, NEV has continued publishing and participating in scientific and public events, producing educational videos in the areas of legitimacy and trust, creating partnerships with institutions and media channels, as well as expanding initiatives targeted to students and teenagers.

One of these innovative projects is the new application on violence in the press, which involves partnerships with newspapers, a technology foundation from USP Polytechnic School, secondary schools and colleges. Both this application and the website of the center have been used as spaces to explore techniques for monitoring, promoting and analyzing public debates and perceptions on human rights and violence. Our goal is to reach wider audiences in the public debate, online spaces for educational purposes, as well as for journalists and researchers.

NEV's website has gone through a reformulation and migrated to a new platform in the 2015-2016 period, in order to adapt it to new technologies and promote more accessible information on NEV's research, as well other sources on human rights, democracy and public security policies. Our social networks are also reference in these topics, with thousands of followers. Dissemination projects through the new website are underway, such public queries and debates on specific research related topics, as well a newsletter with research highlights and other articles of interest.

Other important dissemination projects are being organized by NEV's dissemination team, such as partnerships with consolidated and independent online media outlets, such as the highly accessed news portal G1, and the journalism portal Nexo. The idea is to share information, research and analysis with reporters and share digital spaces for publishing articles and analyses on topics of the public debate that concern the center. NEV has also been in touch with colleagues from Wikipedia, and is organizing contributions to topics such as legitimacy, violence, human rights and institutional trust within the collaborative encyclopedia.

Two educational publications are also expected to be published in the next two years. One of them is the *Essential Library on Legitimacy*, with articles from NEV's researchers indicating and revisiting the most important works on the theme, and the other is a *Reader on Legitimacy and Institutional Trust*, which will be a translation of major contemporary works from the international literature. The objective is to bring new depth to the public and scientific debates on legitimacy in Brazil.

At last, NEV's media interventions in the 2015-2017 period, which averages around 100 per year, has shown the importance of the center as a source of qualified information to traditional and new media outlets. With our new partnerships with digital news channels, we expect to promote in the next years a more proactive feeding of news and qualified scientific interventions in the public debate on human rights, violence and security policies.

4.2. PARTNERSHIPS WITH OTHER RID CENTERS

One of the characteristics of our contemporary society is the fact that almost every data, which is potentially convertible in information, is accessible by networks. Therefore, partnerships are our entrance for an innovative approach in our scientific dissemination area.

4.2.1. Partnership with CeMEAI (*Center for Mathematics and Statistics Applied to Industry*)

Dr. Marcelo Nery is providing data about "vehicle thefts occurred in 2000 and 2005, geocoded by centroids of the 18,953 census tracts of the capital, according to the place where the occurrence was registered, and with information concerning the nature, the date, and the time of the offense. In total there are 339,637 occurrences", according to his words. The dataset counts with 601,689 entrances. The final version of the Big Data analysis will be in test in August, 2017.

4.2.2. Partnership with NeuroMat (*Center for Neuromathematics*)

Prof. Dr. Daniela Osvald Ramos, journalist and digital communication researcher who works with scientific dissemination at NEV, is in contact with their dissemination team to provide NEV's researchers with workshops about scientific dissemination through Wikipedia. Basically, this partnership aims to improve articles about our main research, in Portuguese, such as the article about "Legitimacy". Furthermore, we will be able to measure our contribution.

4.2.3. Partnership with FDTE (*Foundation for the Technological Development of Engineering*)

Mobile app that can also work as a desktop application to add value to our Press Database: 30 years (1981-2011) of collecting news clippings in the fields of violence and human rights. The experience was supported by a user experience designer-UX (Jessica Tarasoff).

The expected results are:

- Analyses of news over time/different contexts and different meanings
- To encourage greater media accountability

- Knowledge transfer to researchers, undergraduate students, high school teachers: disciplines such as History and Social Sciences; Contemporary issues
- Greater usage of databases in journalism;
- To encourage an editorial project based on media literacy;
- To transform data into information and information into data: a tendency in all areas.

We have already tested the “Minimum viable product” (MVP) at the UNESCO Global Media and Information Literacy Week 2016 - New Paradigms for Intercultural Dialogue (Workshop: “Press, Violence, Youth: Tools for News Literacy”). We are now in the solve problems (“bugs”) phase.

4.3. ADVANCES IN EDUCATION

We have also explored new partnerships for education projects, such as applications with information technology in the project Human Rights Observatories in Schools. This is enabled by recent collaborations with USP research groups, such as the Collaboratory of Development and Participation, from the USP School of Arts and Human Sciences, and other research groups and social foundations devoted to innovation and education projects.

NEV has promoted since 2015 short courses with the Center for Practice and Education (CPF) of the Social Service of Commerce (SESC), and we are organizing an online video course on legitimacy at the Faculty of Philosophy, Literature and Languages, and Human Sciences of the University of São Paulo.

After evaluating our efforts on education in the first two years of the projects, NEV decided to propose a new project in the area, with the main goal to involve high school students in other dimensions of the research, facilitating their human rights education within their life context. The **Project Human Rights Observatories in Schools** was influenced by other intervention projects developed by NEV’s researchers, and gathers a specific team to articulate with the schools and organize the activities in partnership with the school actors.

In the pilot project, we have been developing activities with students, teachers and other actors in a state and a municipal public school in different areas of São Paulo, connected to identity, interpersonal relations, memory and life stories, knowledge of the school and the neighborhood, data collection and monitoring of social problems identified by the school actors. These activities make use of different languages and formats, such as arts, literature, games and others, in dialogue with the different knowledge areas. The project aims to contribute to enhance student’s sensibilities, capacities and engagement for human rights monitoring in their life contexts, as well as to dissemination and network building for public policies of interest to the schools and communities around them.

5. CONSULTANT EXPERT REVIEWERS _____

5.1. DR. JUSTICE TANKEBE (UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE)

Dr. Justice Tanbeke is a University Lecturer in Criminology at University of Cambridge. His work interests within criminology include comparative criminology, police practices, legitimacy and legitimation, crime control, and non-state actors. Takebe has an extensive academic production about police legitimacy, with theoretical and empirical contribution, extending the debate beyond the Anglo-Saxon context, especially with studies about the police in Ghana.

During Dr. Takebe's visit to Brazil, we had the opportunity to present some of the first results of our analysis and discuss possible future collaborations. One of the most important contributions to our reflections is the importance of being attentive to the specificities of local context, without losing the comparative horizon with the international context. This framing is related to Tankebe's previous work in the field, the necessity of thinking of legitimacy as a dialogue that may take different forms in different contexts (Bottoms & Tanbeke, 2012). Therefore, we cannot assume that legitimacy will be the same everywhere. It is necessary to maintain an empirical focus on what are the values and expectations of the local population regarding the authorities and institutions studied, avoiding framing 'legitimacy' of a local context according to external standards. Although testing the most current literature hypotheses in the Brazilian context is, in itself, an important contribution to the field, we must be open to other possible explanations and seek to understand their specific characteristics in different contexts and even consider exploring the effects of a lack in legitimacy.

For example, one of the hypotheses presented in the literature is that police legitimacy could act as a predictor of collective efficacy. Thus, when people perceive the police as legitimate, trustworthy, and engaged in solving neighborhood problems, then this will encourage them to take action and participate in solving collective problems in the community. Tanbeke suggests that we test this hypothesis, but recommends that we examine the possibility of an adverse effect on Brazil, so that the absence of police legitimacy and effectiveness can lead people to adhere to forms of social control ranging from private security to illegal forms of action, such as lynching and vigilantism.

Tankebe also made suggestions to make questions less abstract and more concrete (using scenarios), and also suggested the inclusion of new questions for the next data collection (about perception of social inclusion and exclusion, non-violent victimization and perception of risk of being caught committing minor offenses).

Tankebe also made suggestions to make questions less abstract and more concrete (using scenarios), and also suggested the inclusion of new questions for the next data collection (about perception of social inclusion and exclusion, risk of a person who commits lawlessness be handled, and non-violent victimization).

5.2. DR. JONATHAN JACKSON (LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS)

Dr. Jonathan Jackson is a Professor at the Department of Methodology and a member of the Mannheim Centre for Criminology of the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE). His work is focused on Criminology and Methodology, specifically on topics such as compliance with the law, trust in the police, survey research design, measurement issues, and legitimacy. He is one of the leading authors in the criminological debate concerning legitimacy and procedural justice.

One of his last published papers aimed at discussing the nature of duty to obey and the differences between a coerced obligation of obeying the authorities and a truly free consent. This topic is perfectly related to the current developments of this research, which attempt to differentiate, through open-ended questions, those who obey the police based on coercion and resignation from those who obey through consent. Since this is both a methodological and a criminological suggestion to the specialized literature, the dialogue with Dr. Jackson could not have been more useful.

The first suggestion Dr. Jackson gave us once the results were presented to him was to design a structural equation model (SEM). The results would not be that divergent from the OLS model's step-by-step, which were designed after the polychoric factor analyses, but the advantage of a SEM is to do everything simultaneously: confirmatory factor analyses to measure the latent constructs, regress those latent constructs, and test the three hypotheses—legitimacy, cooperation, and compliance—on one single model, not with three separate models. His suggestions converge with the specialized literature, since SEM are the most common technique in the legitimacy debate.

The most important contribution by Dr. Jackson, however, was related to measurement issues. Considering the specificities of the context where the research is being held—a violent police force, high rates of victimization, widespread fear of both the police and general crimes—one question remains necessary: how is it possible to measure duty to obey? Most importantly: what do people think when they are asked if they would obey the police even if they think the police is wrong? The nature of duty to obey is based on the idea that people would obey the authorities even if they did not understand their reasons or even if they disagreed with them, but the lawfulness of such actions would never be questioned. Still, it might be questioned when this is

asked in São Paulo, since people might feasibly expect unlawful actions to be executed by policemen and that changes everything.

The discussion with Dr. Jackson was very productive because he was able to offer us a new perspective on what the variables being analyzed actually measure. Thus, a new discussion is now possible among those who investigate compliance with the law with survey data: how to measure duty to obey in different contexts. In São Paulo, the open-ended answers allowed the research team to cluster the respondents in four groups: those who consensually obey, those who obey by coercion, those who do not obey, but still legitimate the authorities, and those who do not obey and do not trust any authority.

These results are now on a paper to be submitted to the Law & Society Review counting with a co-authorship with Dr. Jackson.

5.3. DR. BEN BRADFORD (UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD)

Dr. Ben Bradford is a Departmental Lecturer in Criminology in the Faculty of Law, University of Oxford. His research focuses primarily on issues of trust and legitimacy, cooperation, and compliance, as these apply to the police and the wider criminal justice system. He has collaborated with the London Metropolitan Police, the College of Policing, Police Scotland, and other agencies on research projects concerned with improving police understanding of public opinions and priorities.

During his visit and the open seminar, Professor Bradford exhibited his latest research about the relationship between legitimacy, social identity, and public support for police violence (Bradford et al., 2016; Bradford, 2016). One of the main issues that Bradford addresses, which seems very important to discuss in order to understand the Brazilian context, is the paradoxical existence of police legitimacy even in the face of allegations of malpractice, abuse, and violence.

According to Professor Bradford, in addition to their daily actions and contact with respondents, police also plays a role in representing the identity of social groups and influencing the way they relate to authority. The police legitimacy is not related only to what the police do, but also to what it represents. The more people identify with the police, the more legitimate the police will be. Those who identify strongly with the police are more likely to legitimate it even when the police do not act fairly (identity has an effect on the legitimacy that is independent of procedural justice), because they value the authority structures as more important. Bradford's findings provide evidence for the idea that identifying with the police and social groups associated with police is linked to greater acceptance of the use of force.

In situations where people feel threatened and afraid, it would be more likely to justify and accept police violence, especially when people do not identify the aggressor as someone who is

part of their same social group. This is what makes possible a moral exclusion process, which increases the willingness to accept violence against those accused of involvement in a crime. This is an interesting debate to think about in the Brazilian context where fear and police violence are distinctive elements.

5.4. PROF. DRA. ELLEN COHN (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE)

Professor Ellen Cohn is a social psychologist who studies how people develop attitudes toward the law and decide to engage in rule-violating behavior. She is the Research Director of the Legal Socialization Laboratory at the University of New Hampshire. Currently she is working on the National Science Foundation-funded New Hampshire Youth Study (NHYS), a longitudinal study of a cohort of sixth and ninth graders in New Hampshire, USA.

In August 24th, 2015, the postdoctoral researcher Herbert Rodrigues, PhD., visited Professor Ellen Cohn at the Legal Socialization Laboratory in the University of New Hampshire. During the visit, Dr. Ellen Cohn spoke extensively about her work, the laboratory activities, the research, findings and analysis. She also presented the UNH campus, and introduced two other professors: Dr. Cesar Rebellón, from the Department of Sociology, and Dr. Charles Putnam, director of the Justice Studies program. It was an intense visit, and all scholars involved were interested in establishing dialogues and exchanges between Brazil and the USA research.

5.5. DR. RICK TRINKNER (YALE UNIVERSITY)

Dr. Rick Trinkner, from Yale University, and a former Dr. Ellen Cohn PhD student. Dr. Trinkner is a reference in the field of legal socialization.

The research team had the opportunity to organize promoting a workshop on Legitimacy and Legal Socialization hosted by NEV. The workshop schedule was divided into four days, from November 3rd to 6th, 2015 and focused on both theoretical and methodological issues and the development of the survey instrument. On the first day, the NEV researchers presented the CEPID project focusing on the three main segments: “longitudinal panel with residents of the key areas”, the “civil servants, legitimacy and trust”, and the “early adolescents legal socialization process and trust in institutions”. On the second day, there was a general discussion on theoretical challenges of researching early adolescents focusing on methodological tools, longitudinal study, cross-sectional, survey, focus group and other techniques. On the third day, Dr. Trinkner gave a lecture for all NEV researchers. His talk title was: “Legal socialization across legal and nonlegal domains”. On the last workshop day, there were two activities: discussion on specific topics concerning the early adolescents research, and a final wrap-up with Dr. Trinkner’s suggestions for future contributions.

The workshop was very important because it occurred between the exploratory study and the survey pre-test. It was the moment when doubts about the data collection could be solved. Thus, every issue was discussed in depth, making the conceptual framework much clearer.

As a result, the early adolescents legal socialization research decided to focus the investigation on the role of legal attitudes, legitimacy and legal cynicism as mediators between procedural justice and rule-violating behavior.

The period of time concerning this report was important to strength international partnerships in order to generate ideas and partnership for publications. Thus, there is a writing plan for the next period. One paper is currently under construction, and it discusses the exploratory fieldwork. From the interviews conducted in the previous fieldwork, team members started to elaborate a paper entitled, “Legal socialization of adolescents in São Paulo: authority, trust and exposure to violence”. This paper will be submitted to the Psychology and Society Journal. In this paper, three cases from different early adolescent backgrounds were selected in order to analyze their understanding about authority and laws.

Other publications will focus on analyses from the first wave of the survey with early adolescents. The presentations given at several conferences are going to shape these coming papers.

In December 2015, the research team attended a workshop promoted by UNICEF in São Paulo. The workshop’s goal was to create academic partnerships for UNICEF Innovation Unit in New York, in order to solve challenges facing children around the world. According to UNICEF, interdisciplinary research provide a more accurate and comprehensive understanding of needs and challenges. And also, innovative methods for data collection, monitoring and evaluation help assess the impact of social programs. For these reasons, NEV is a key player of this value-add in producing data analysis and evidence that can be used as a basis for driving results to reach vulnerable children and early adolescents.

6. PUBLICATIONS

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