



Social challenges and public policies in Brazilian cities

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The Center for Metropolitan Studies



- To study one great societal challenge of contemporary metropolises:

Different dimensions of inequality and how public policies can affect them

Methodologies:

- To employ large-N and GIS techniques
- To control for the range of variation of a given phenomenon

Main broad research question:

- In what extent public policies can break the relationship between individual's income and access to public services

In social science, context matters



- In social science, many research subjects are context-specific:

Subjects can belong to the same species, but key particularities can differ in such a way that making comparisons requires social science scholars to control whether they are comparing bananas to oranges.

- Clear definitions (the correspondence between a concept and empirical observations) are a key methodological aspect of social science research

3. Social challenges in contemporary metropolises is one such subject

They can vary in such an extent that any comparative scholar on this field must make clear that the terms he/she adopts indeed travels to different places.

Belgian and Brazilian federations are quite different



Article 21: areas under federal legislative competence.:

- 25 items: includes a number of areas under the responsibility of subnational governments, such as urban infrastructure, telecommunication, urban development, and public transportation.
- Both the Union and the subnational units are entitled to initiate legislation in all these areas, but the legislation at subnational level must complement federal legislation.
- Article 22: areas under the exclusive authority of the Union.
 - 29 items: includes areas whose implementation also lies with states and municipalities, such as water, energy, telecommunication, public and private transportation, military polices, and education guidelines, as well as public sector hiring and contracting.
 - Subnational units are not entitled to initiate legislation in these areas.
- Articles 23 and 24: areas of common competence and concurrent legislation,
 - Includes health and welfare, research and science, housing, environment, education, pensions, and youth policies.
 - In case of conflict, federal regulation prevails.

Broad legislative competences to the Union

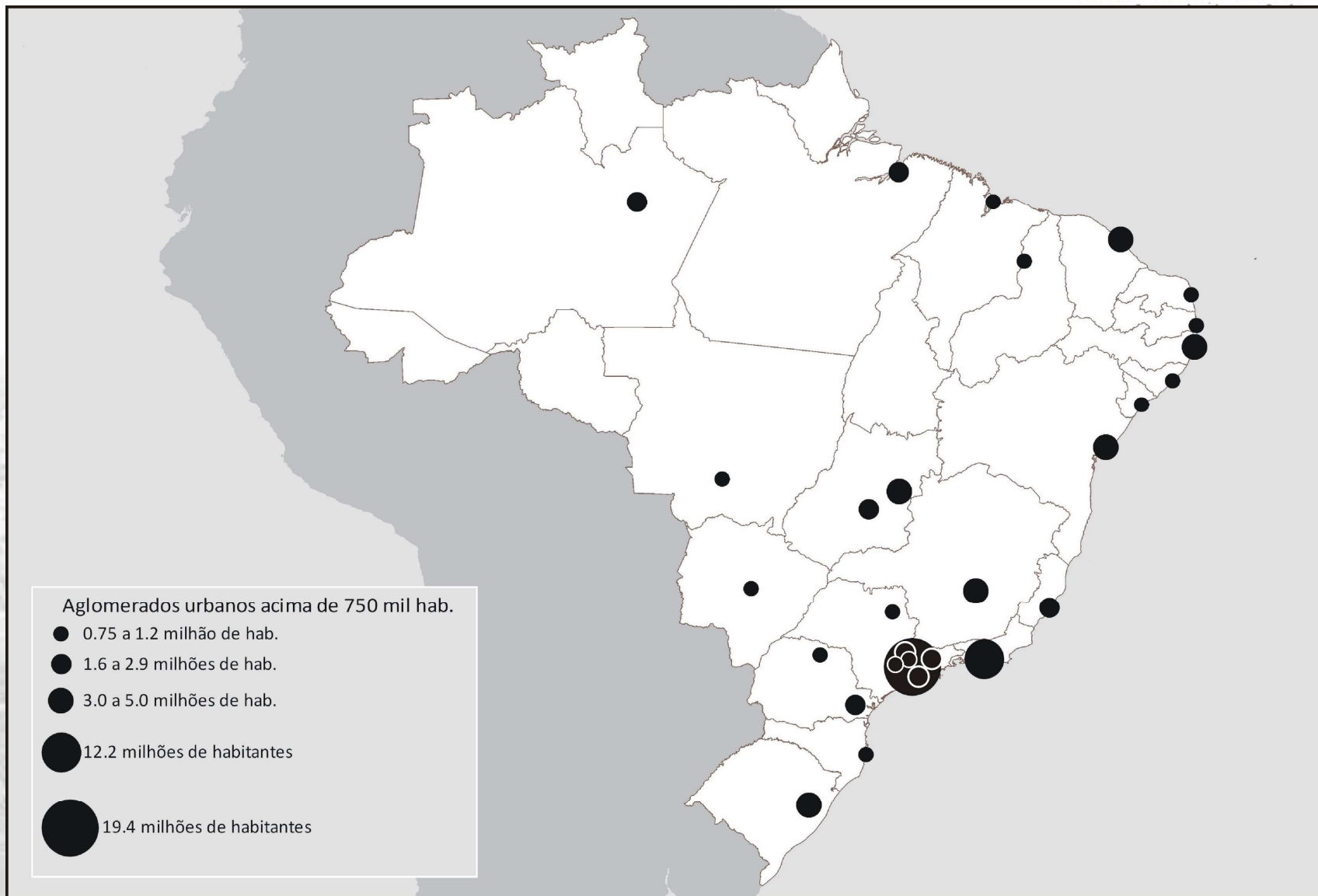
For those that are not familiar with Brazil



.Federal country:

- 26 states and 1 Federal District
- 5,570 municipalities

- Both the states and local government have the same constitutional status.
- Any level of government is entitled to deliver any policy, BUT
 - the federal government: income policies – pensions, employment insurance, and cash transfer programs
 - **municipalities:** implementing service policies
 - ✓ Urban policies: planning, land use and building regulations
 - ✓ Urban mobility
 - ✓ Infrastructure
 - ✓ Garbage collection
 - ✓ Basic health care
 - ✓ Fundamental Education
 - **States:** implementing service policies
 - ✓ sanitation
 - ✓ high school
 - ✓ public security



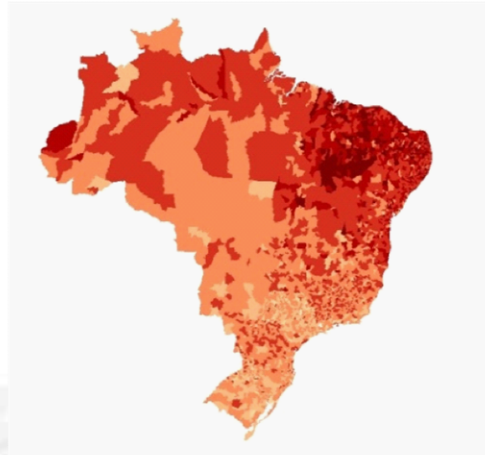
Poor people concentration - Brazil – 1970-2010



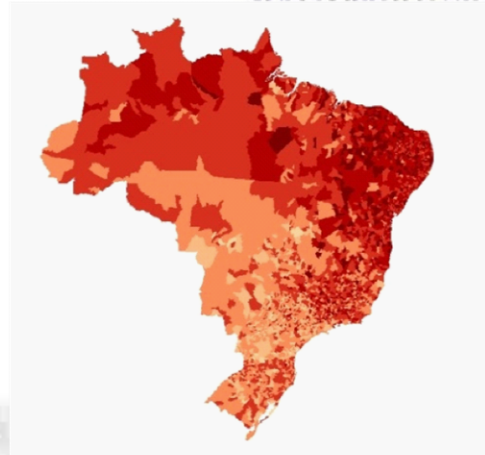
1970



1980

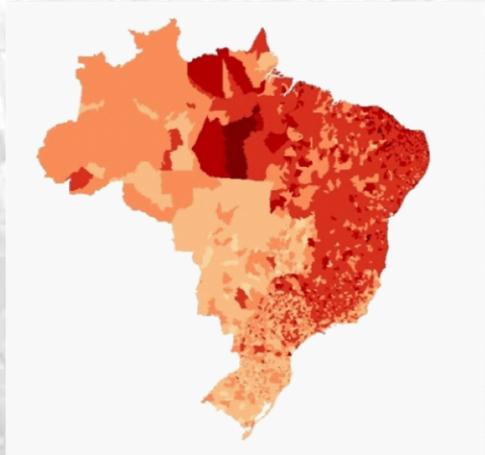


1991

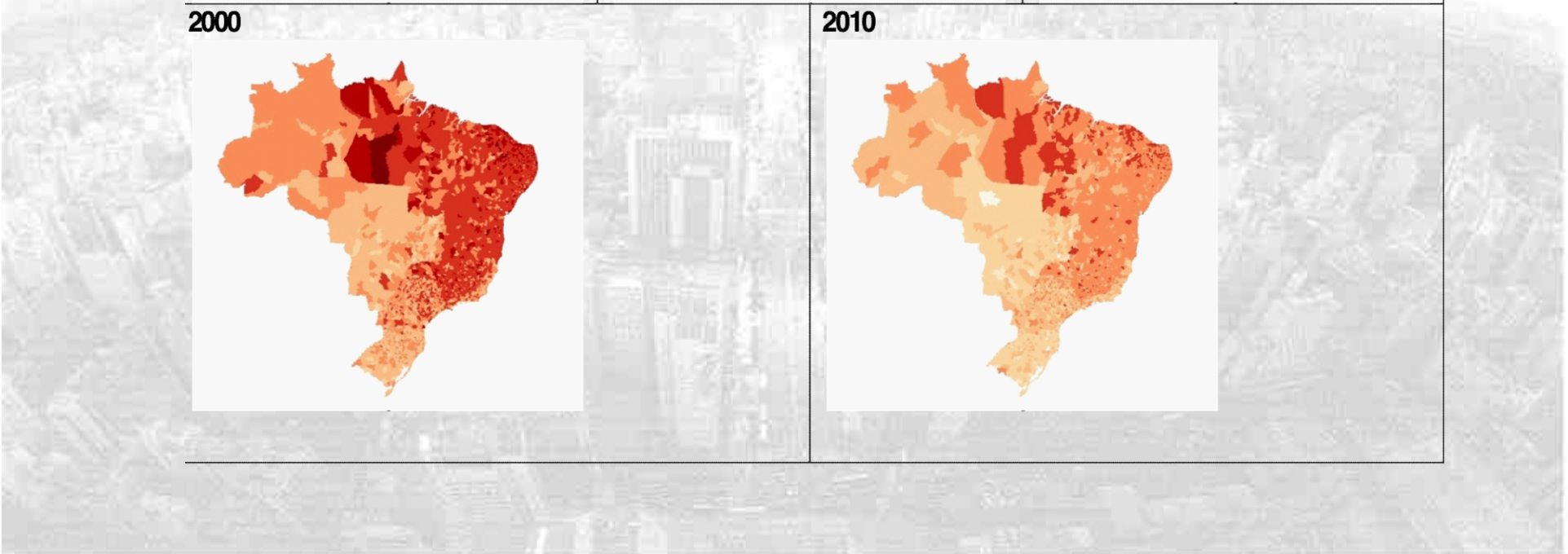
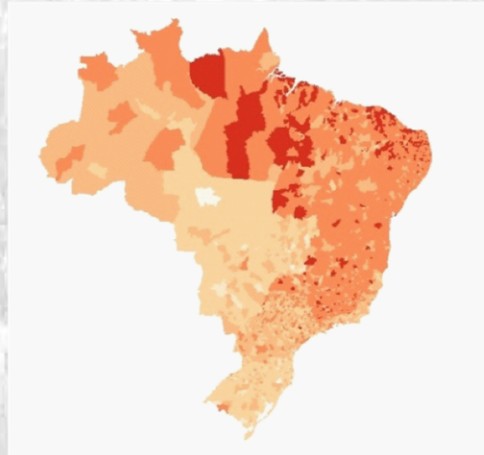


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2000



2010



Coverage rates of water supply by municipality - Brazil – 1970-2010



1970



1980



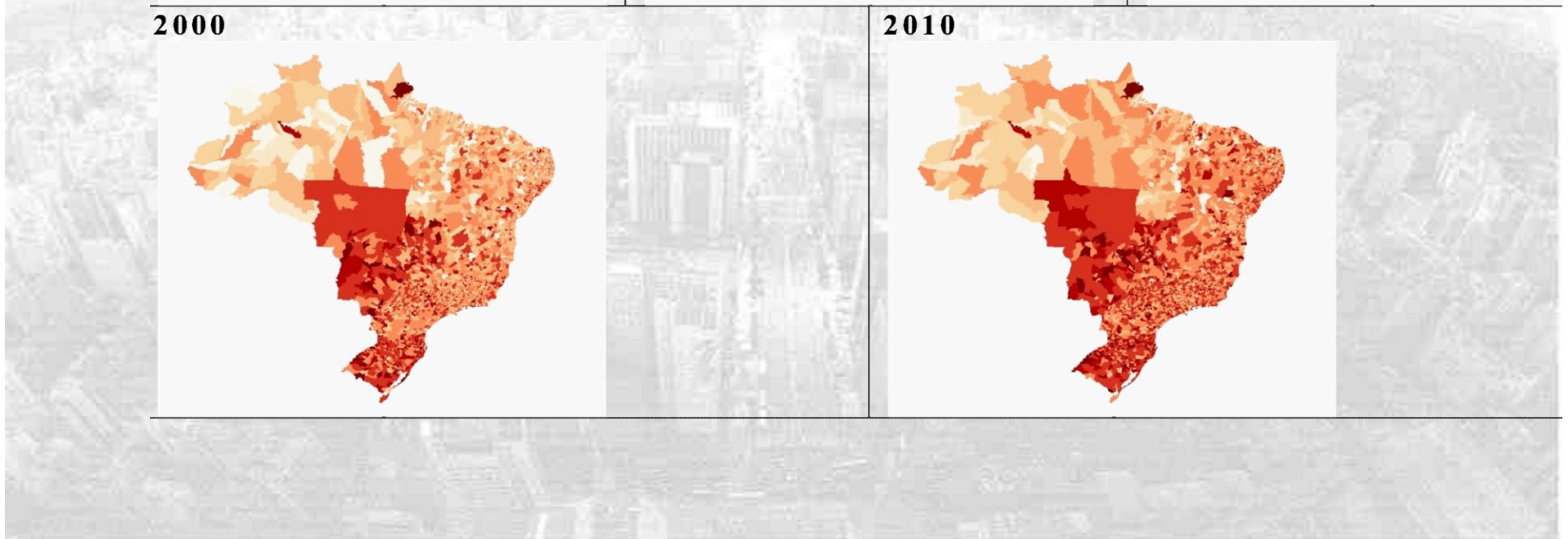
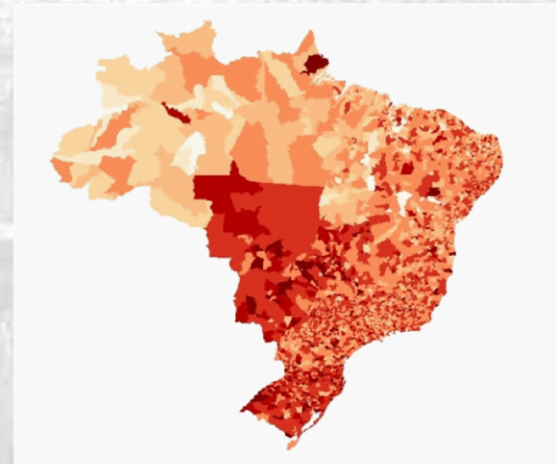
1991 centro de estudos da metrópole



2000



2010



Coverage rates of sewage collection - Brazil – 1970-2010



1970



1980



1991



2000



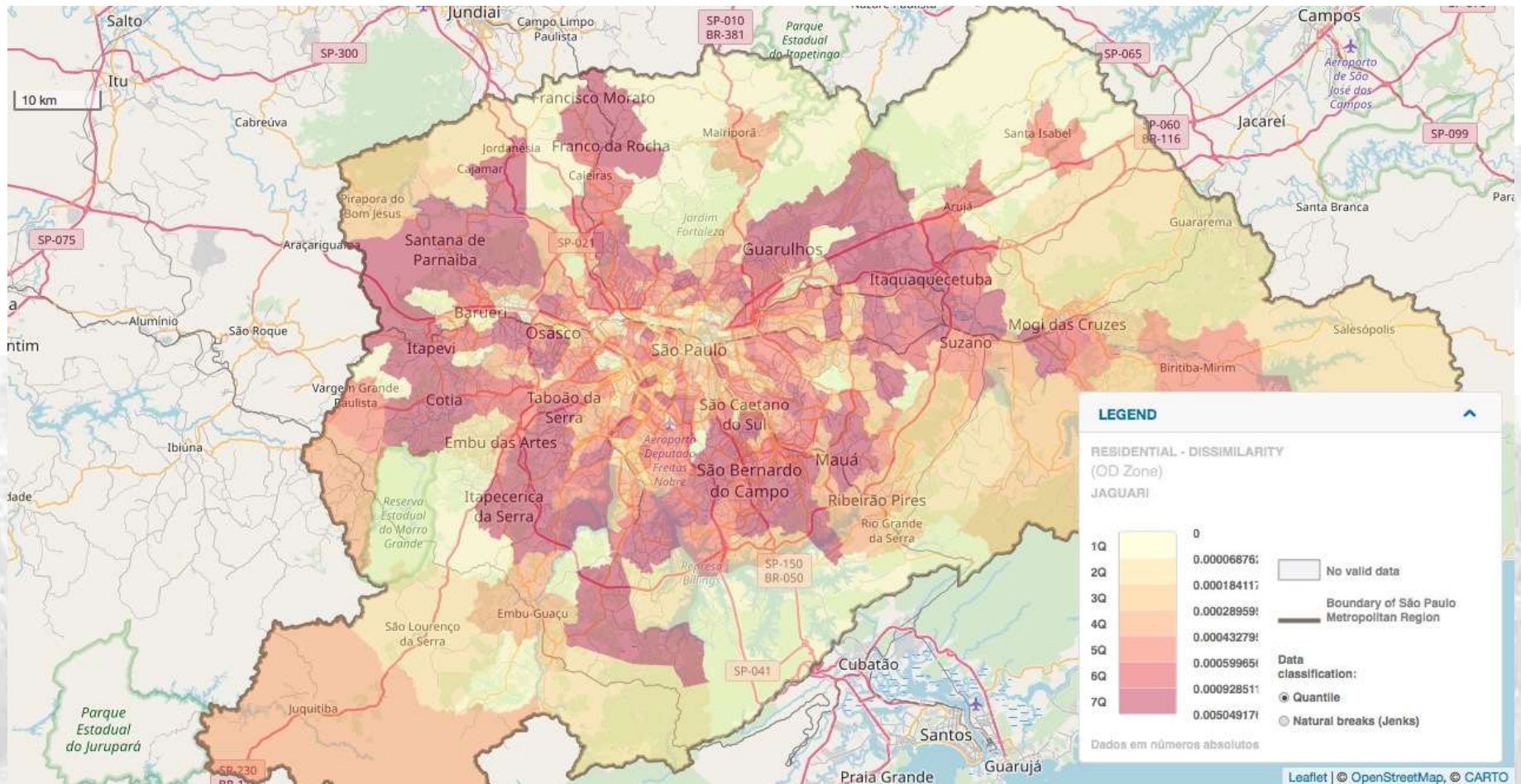
2010



Residential Dissimilarity in the MR of SP



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COMPARATIVE TERRITORIAL POLITICS

Inequality and Governance in the Metropolis

Place Equality Regimes and Fiscal Choices
in Eleven Countries

Edited by Jeffrey M. Sellers, Marta Arretche,
Daniel Kübler & Eran Razin



Conclusions



- Social challenges in metropolis can be a polysemic concept
- Social challenges can vary according to the scale we look at
- In general, we found:
 - Cross-region inequality
 - Inequality between cities of metropolitan areas
 - Inequality within cities





Thanks!

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