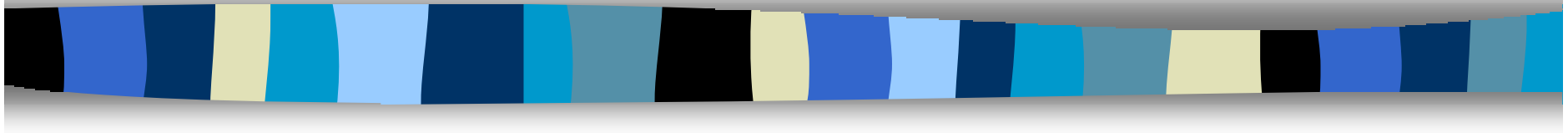


The Metamorphosis of Marginality:

Rio's Favelas 1969-2002



Janice Perlman

Mega-Cities Project/Trinity College

World Bank Conference

May 7, 2002



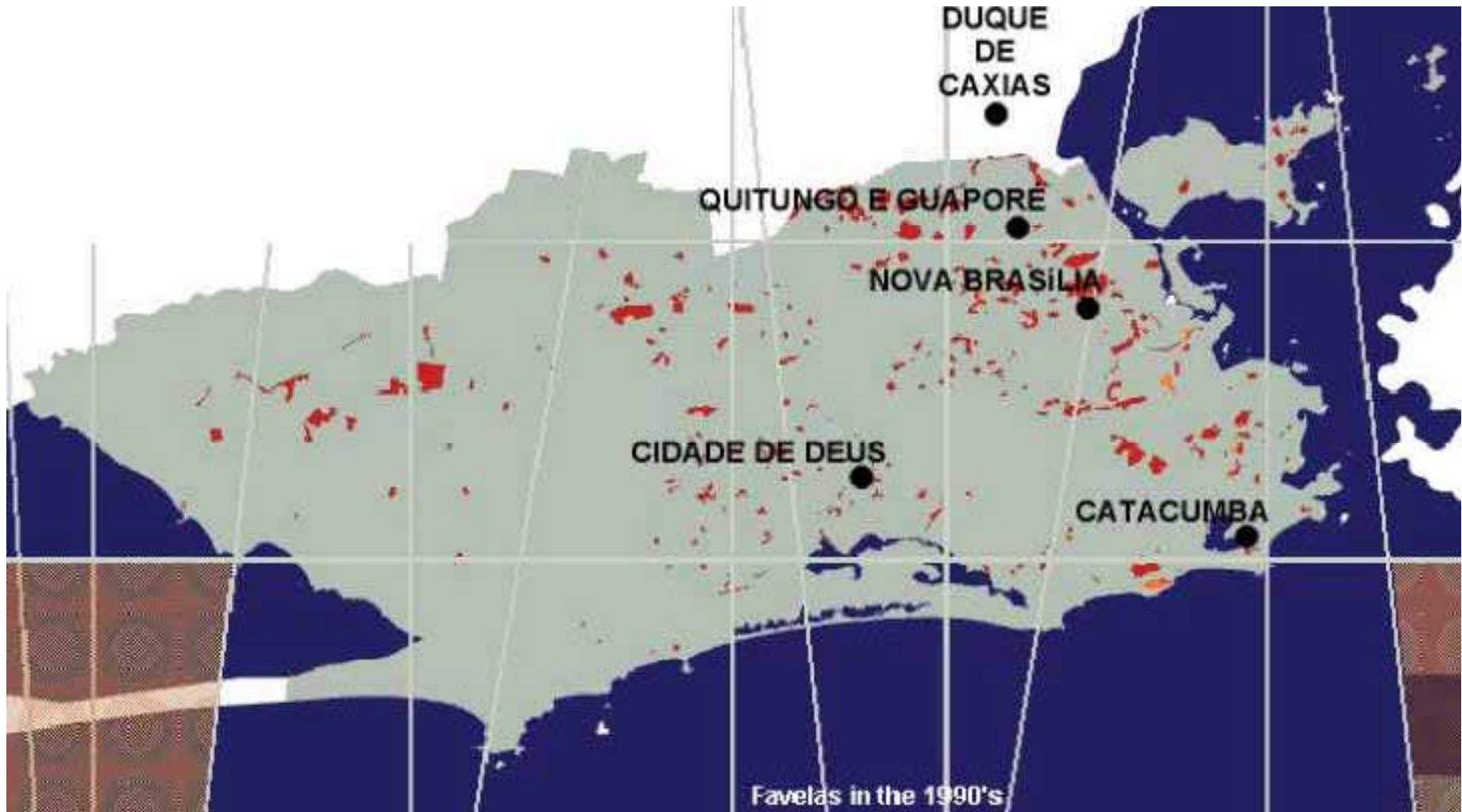
Outline

I. Original Study

II. Current Research

III. Preliminary Findings

IV. Next Steps



Fonte: Pró - URB

● **STUDY COMMUNITIES**

NOVA BRASÍLIA

■ Houses selected
for random sample

▨ Houses selected
as alternates

0 50 100
Meters



3. Sampling Map for Nova Brasília.



6. Neighborhoods and Favelas in Duque de Caxias.

THE MYTH OF MARGINALITY

Urban Poverty and Politics in Rio de Janeiro

JANICE E. PERLMAN



Winner of the C. Wright Mills Award, 1976



Conclusions: Original Study

- *“(...)favela residents are not economically or politically marginal but exploited and repressed; they are not socially and culturally marginal but stigmatized and excluded from a closed social system”*
- *“In short, they have the aspirations of the bourgeoisie, the perseverance of pioneers and the values of patriots”*
- *They are the victims of asymmetric integration*



II – Current Research

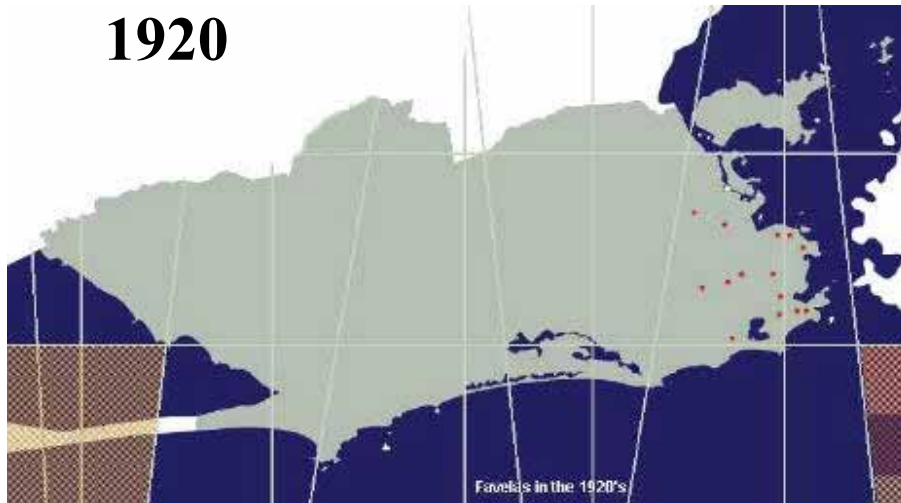
1. Favela Growth

2. Conceptual Scheme

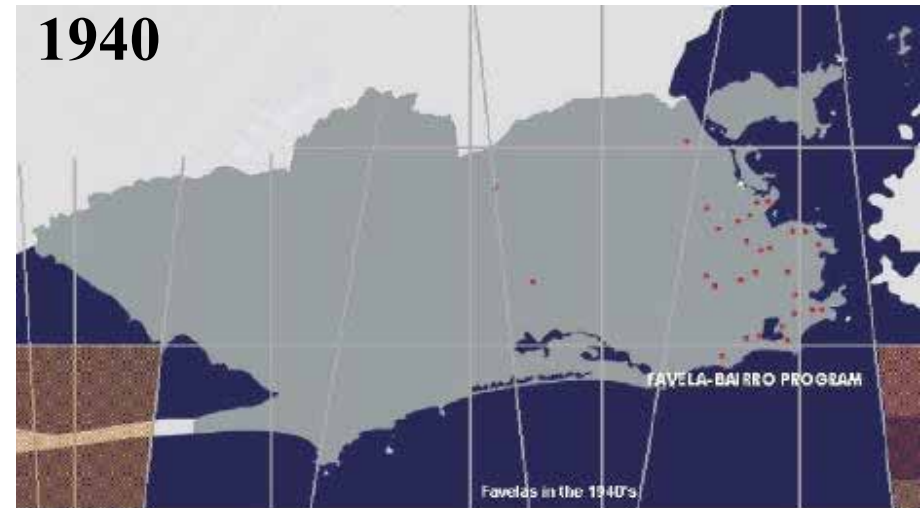
3. Research Progress

- relocated original interviewees**
- randomly selected decendants**

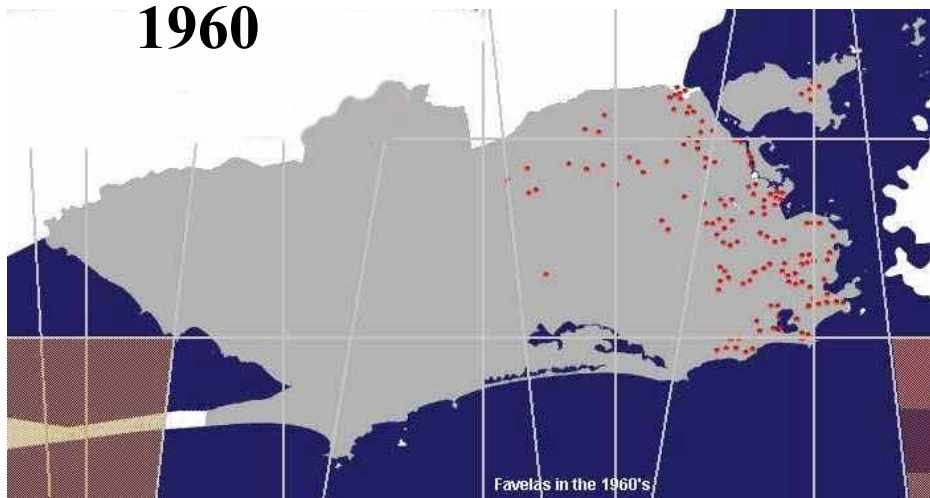
1920



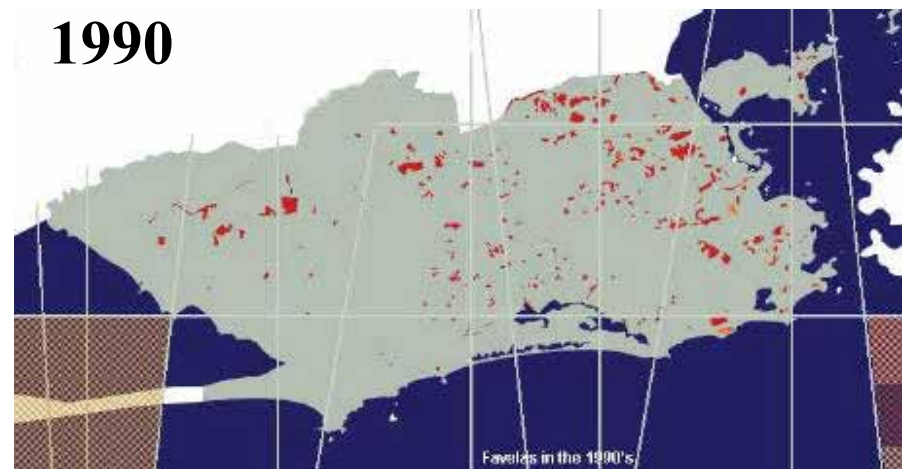
1940



1960



1990



Fonte: Pró - URB

GROWTH IN FAVELAS IN RIO DE JANEIRO

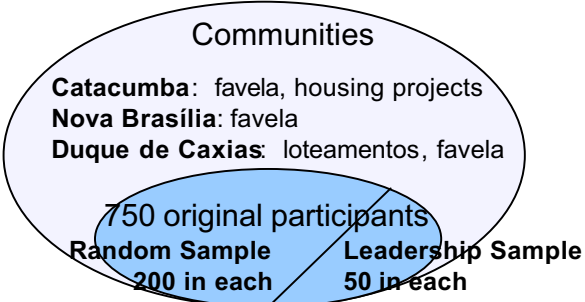
FAVELA & RIO DE JANEIRO CITY POPULATION (1950/2000)

Year	Favela pop. (a)	Rio city pop. (b)	a/b (%)	% Favela Growth	% Rio Growth
1950	169.305	2.337.451	7,24%	-	-
1960	337.412	3.307.163	10,20%	99,3%	41,5%
1970	563.970	4.251.918	13,26%	67,1%	28,6%
1980	628.170	5.093.232	12,33%	11,4%	19,8%
1990	882.483	5.480.778	16,10%	40,5%	7,6%
2000	1.092.958	5.857.879	18,66%	23,9%	6,9%

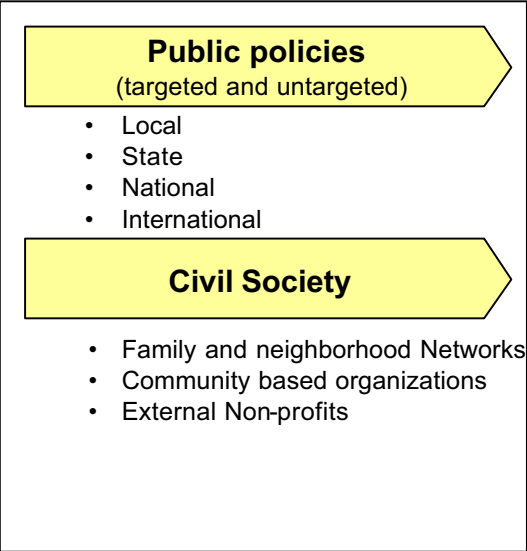
Fonte: IBGE (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística)

Conceptual Framework

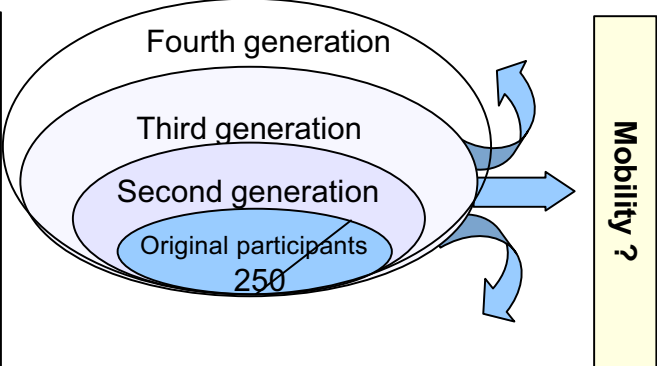
Sample from 1969



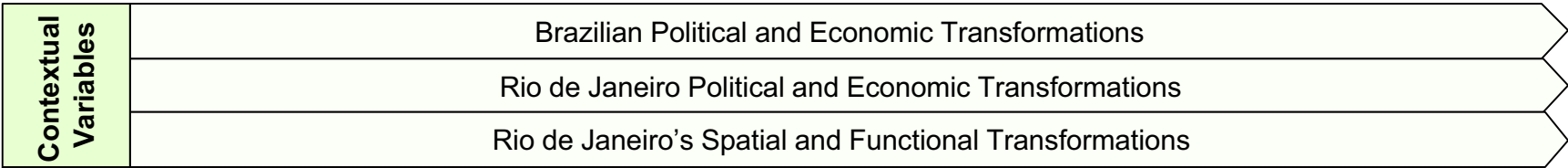
Agency



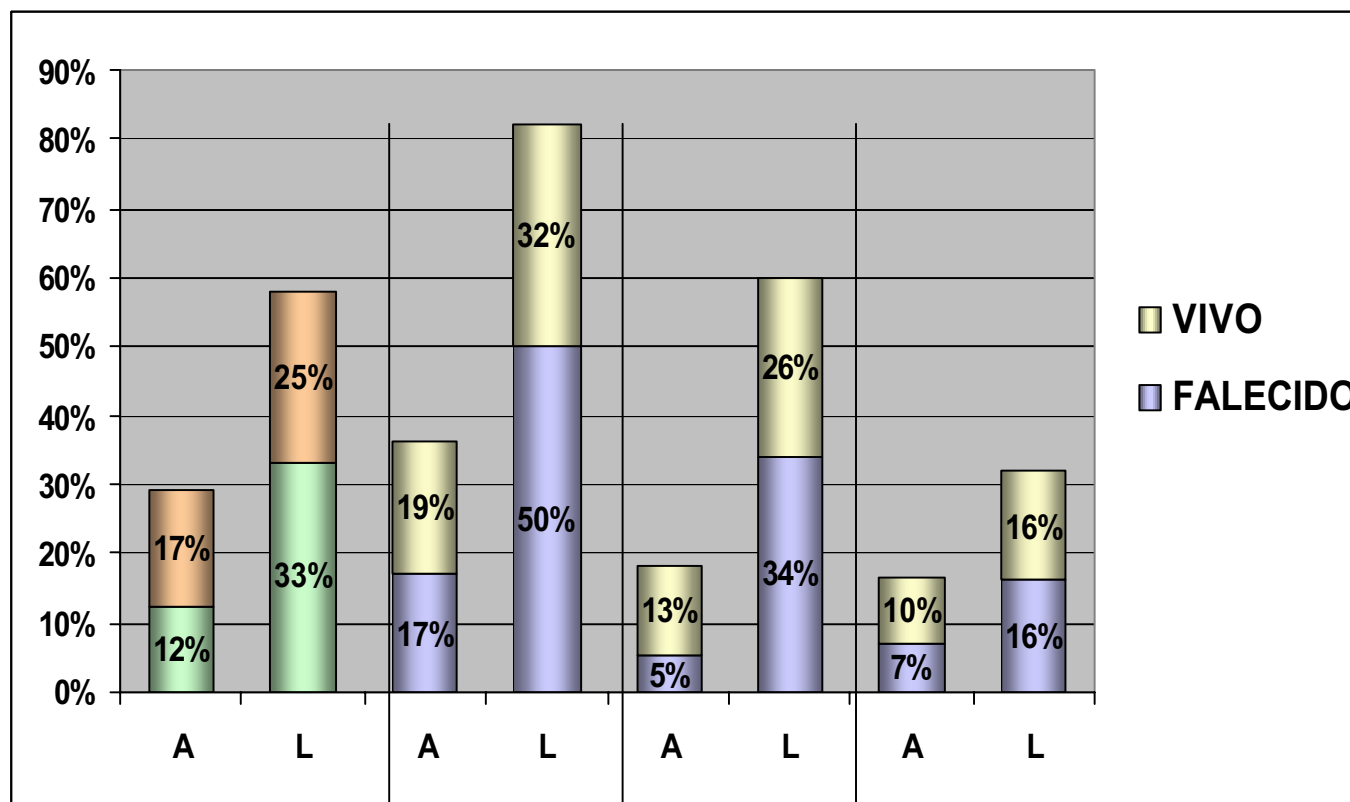
2002 Results



1910 1920 1930 1940 1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2002



PERCENTAGE OF ORIGINAL INTERVIEWEES



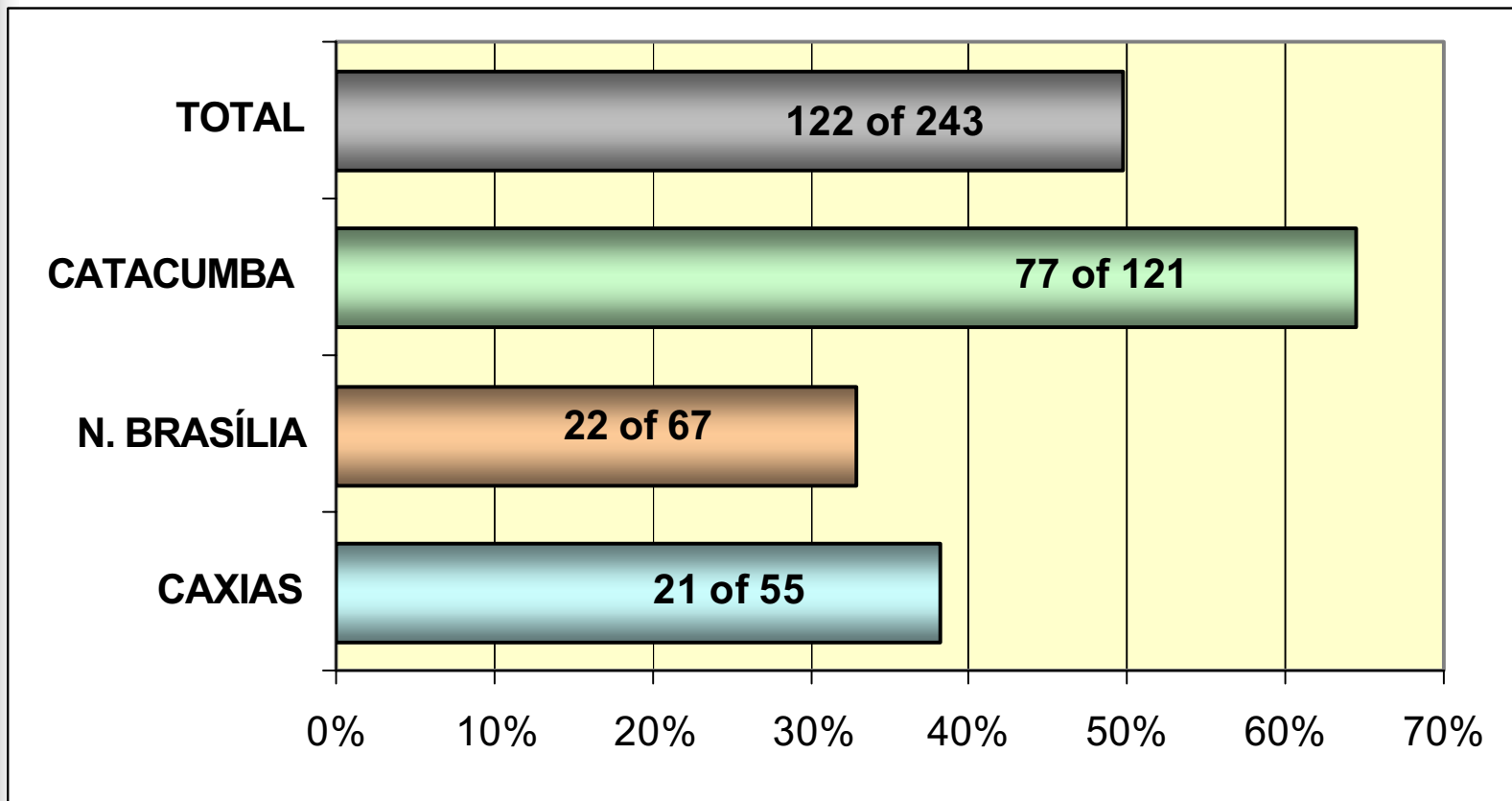
TOTAL
264 of 750

CATA CUMBA
132 of 250

NOVA BRASÍLIA
75 of 250

DUQUE DE CAXIAS
57 of 250

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN INTERVIEWED (BASED ON TOTAL PARENTS WITH CHILDREN)





III. Preliminary Analysis

- A. Meaning of Marginality
- B. Framing of Fear
- C. Increase of Inequality
- D. Deception of Democracy
- E. Agency and Optimism



A. Concepts of Marginality

- New concepts = exclusion, inequality, social injustice and spatial segregation
- However on the streets “marginal elements” have the same meaning as 30 years ago i.e. “bad guys”
- Drug dealers vs.residents/workers



B. THE FRAMING OF FEAR

Fear of what?

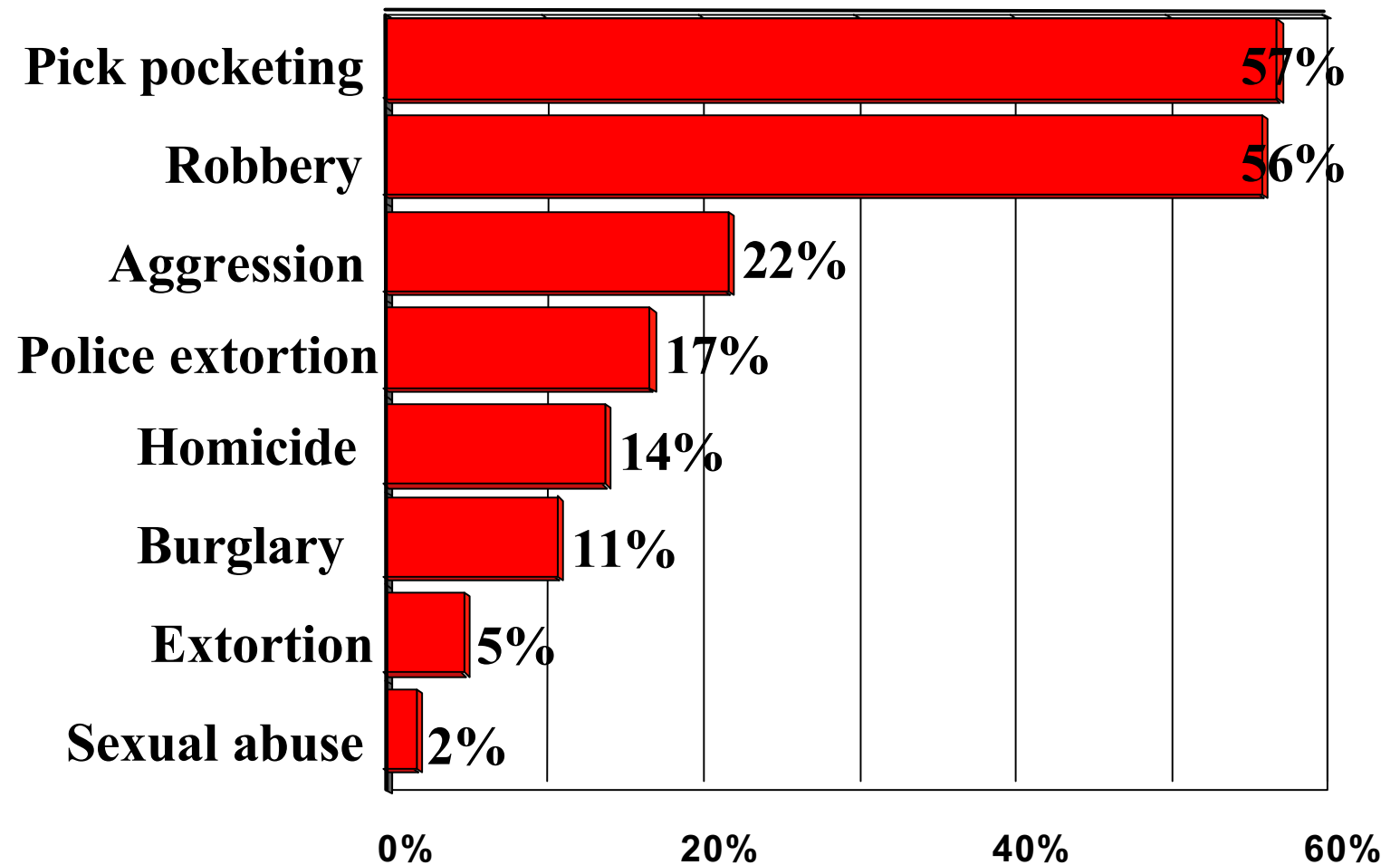
1969

Removal/
Eradication by
the forces of
dictatorship

2001

- cross fire
- police
- drug dealers

Have you or anyone in your family been the victim of:



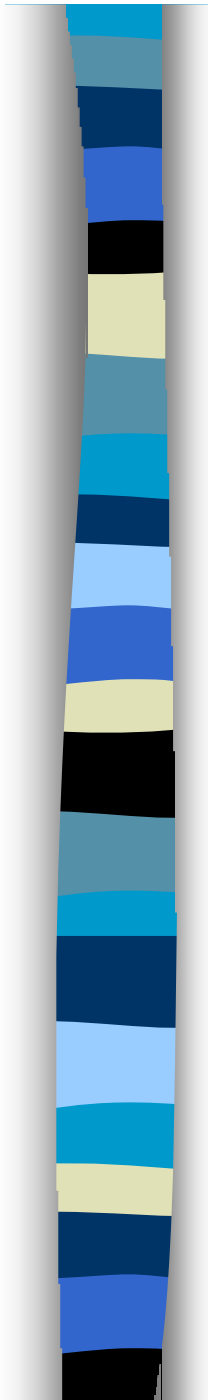
Who exploits people in the neighborhood?

1969

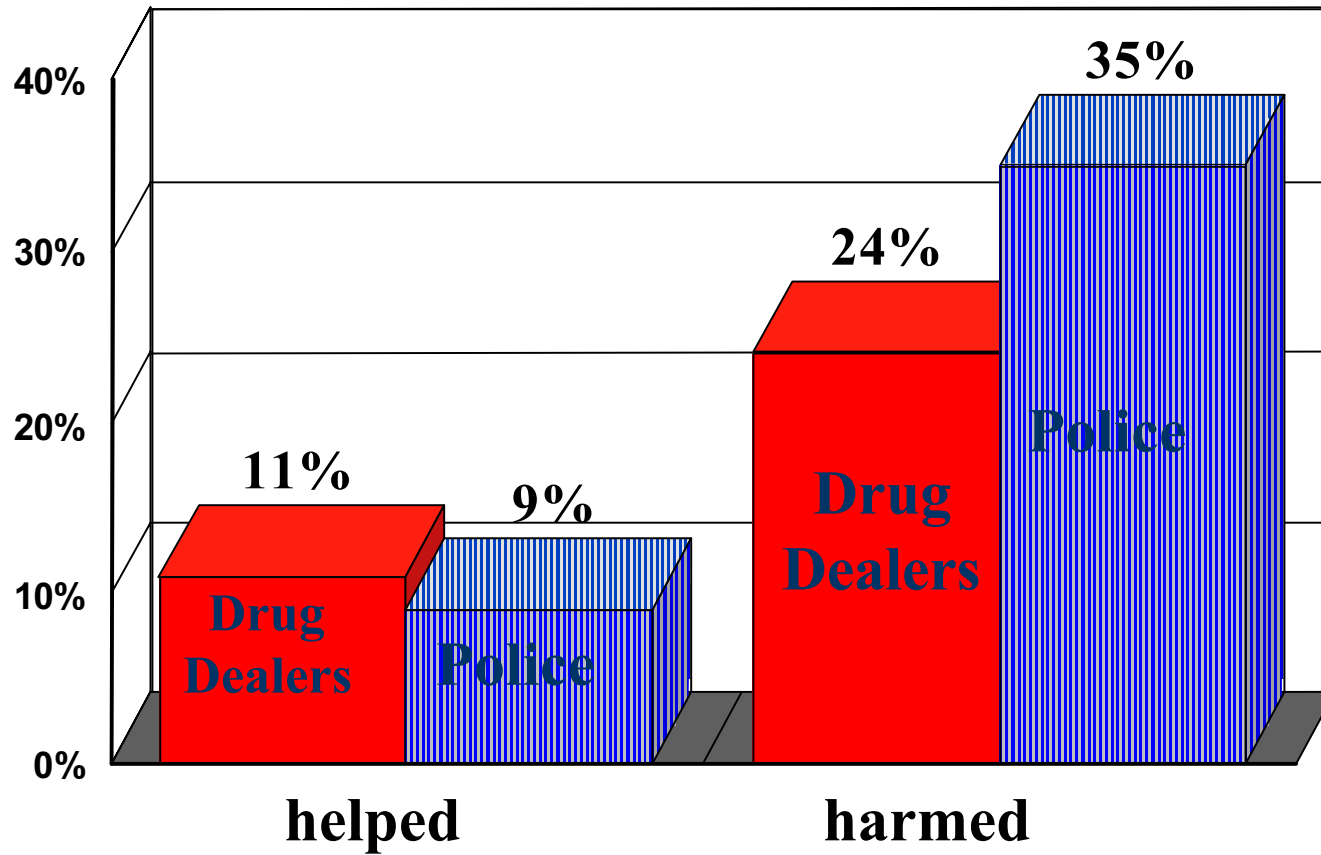
- Local merchants – 46%
- The electricity “providers” – 5%
- No one – 36%

2001

- Politicians – 22%
- Local merchants – 17%
- The electricity and water “providers” – 15%
- Police and drug dealers – 10%



Between drug dealers or police, who has most helped or harmed your community?

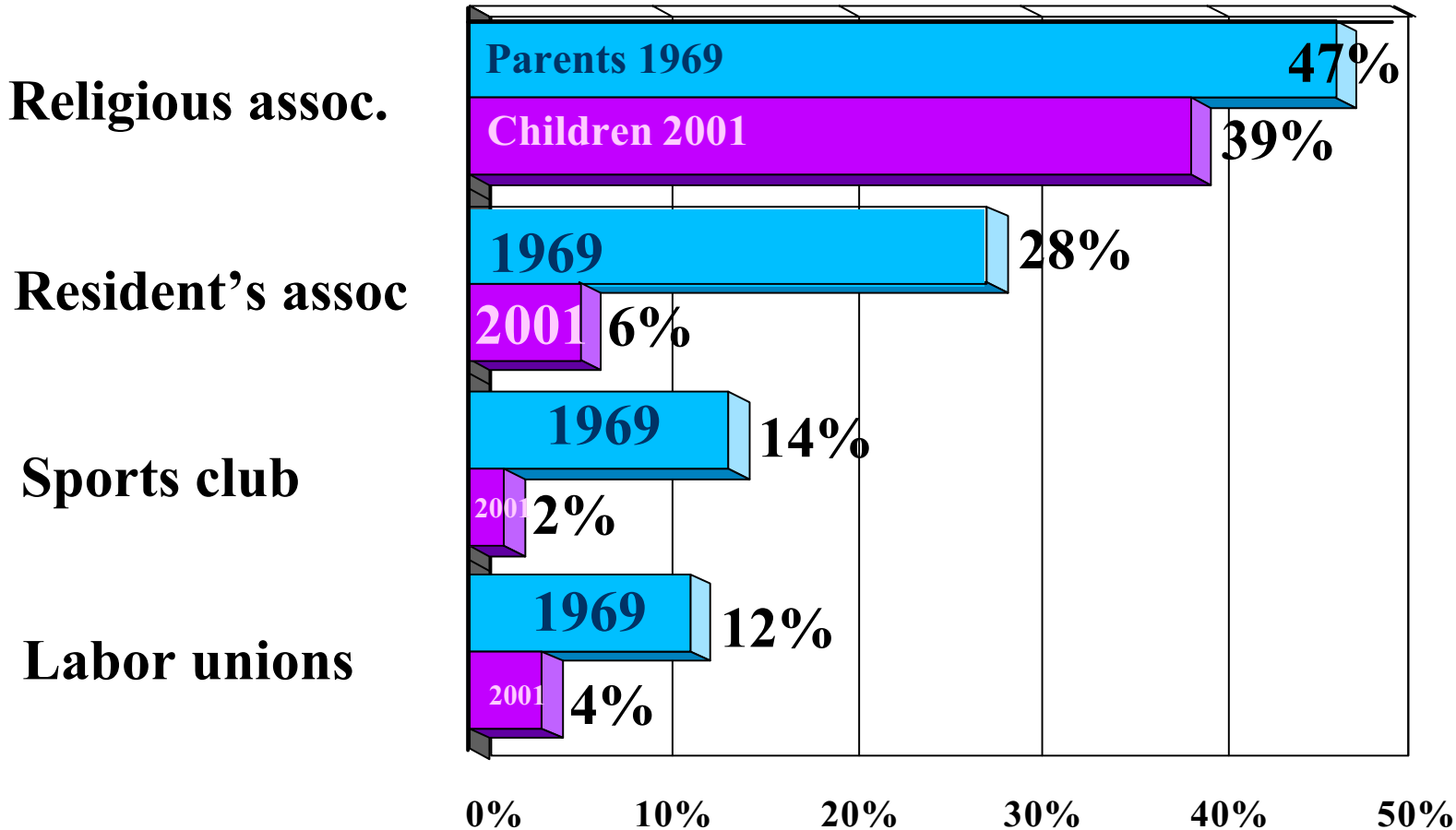




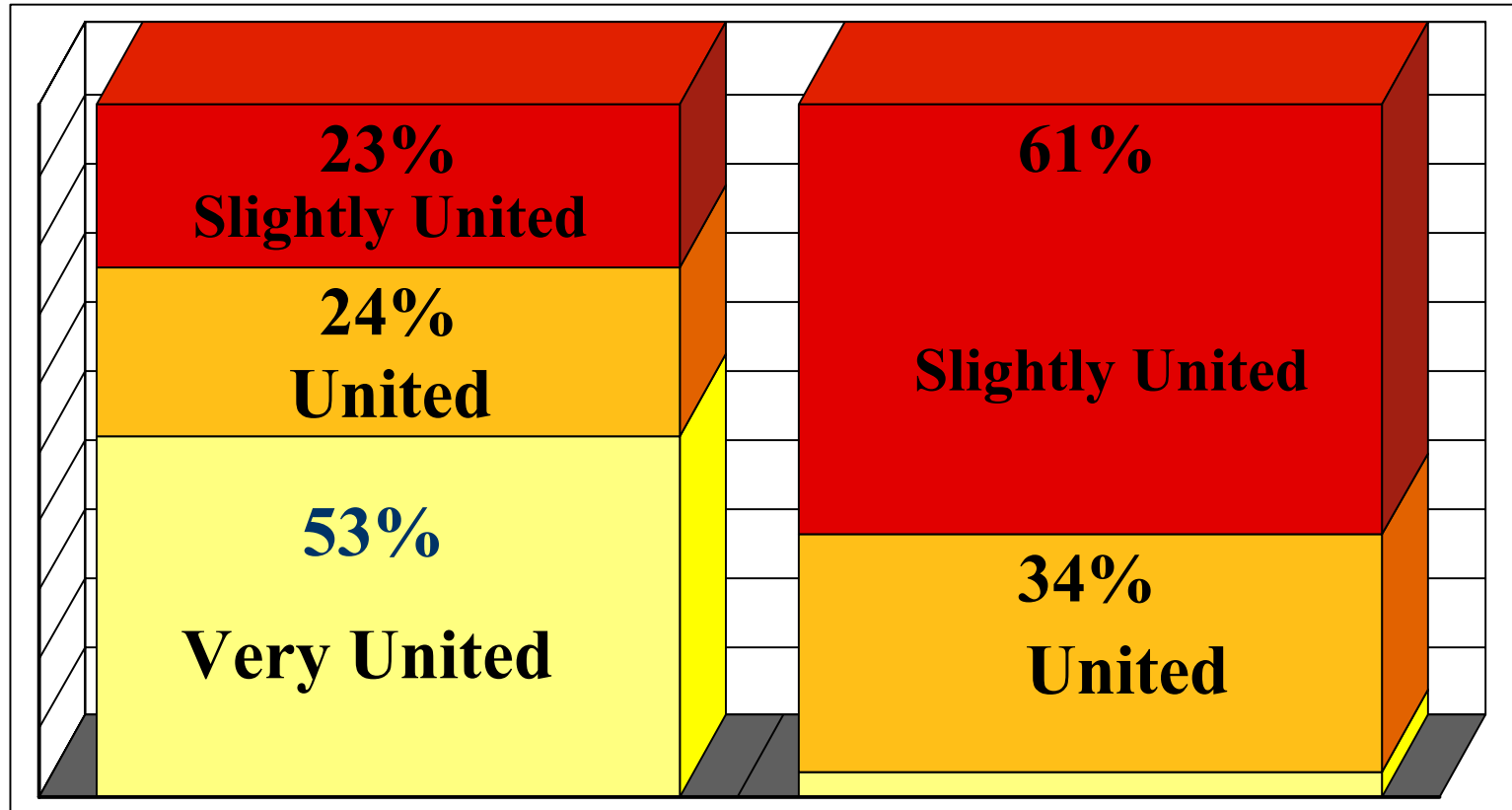
Expropriation of the community space by drug dealers results in:

- Less participation
- Less use of public space
- Lower sense of community
- Less socializing among friends and relatives

Decrease in participation



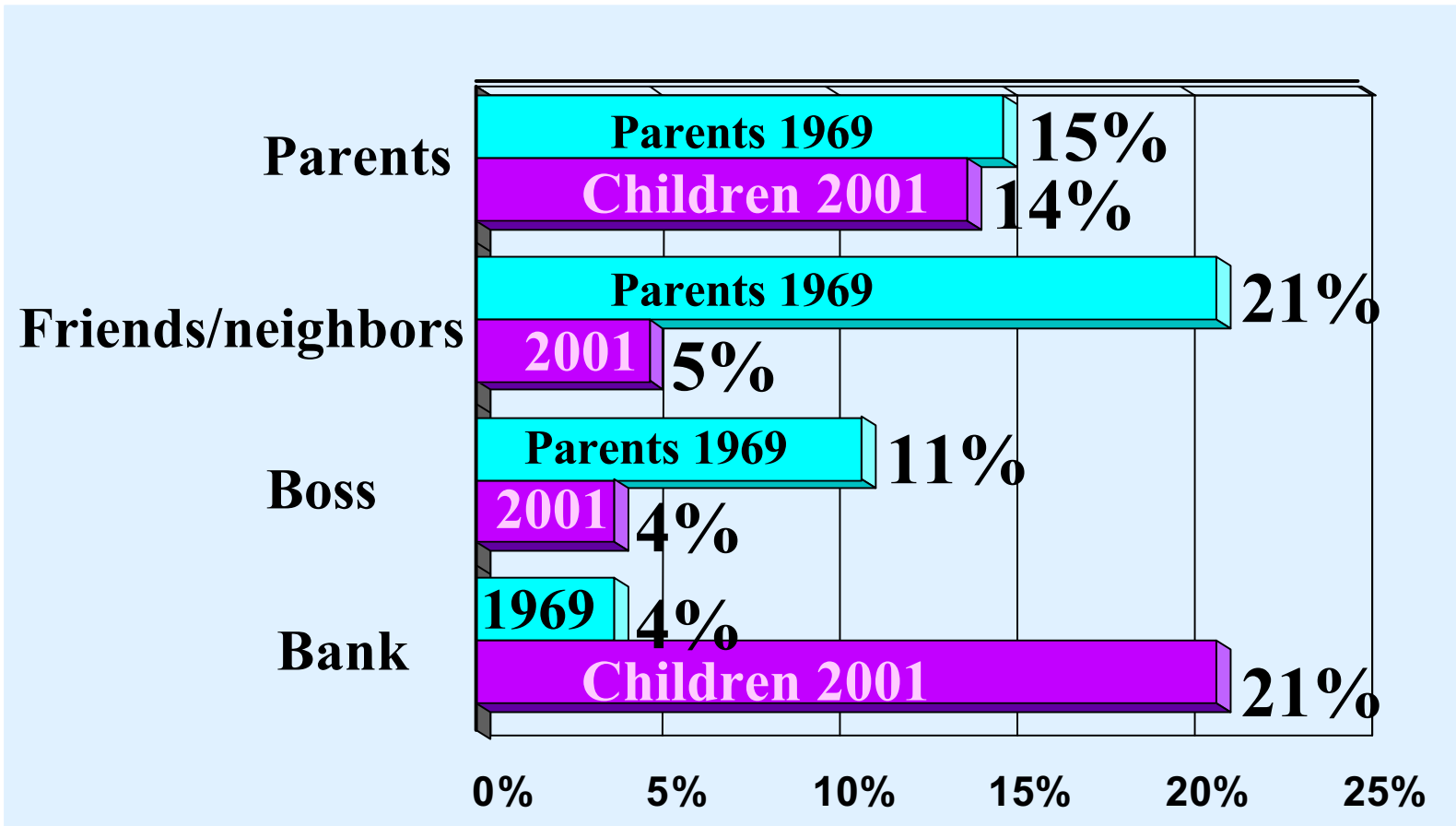
Are the people here in the community united or not? (%)



Parents 1969

Children 2001

The last time you borrowed money, where did you get it?

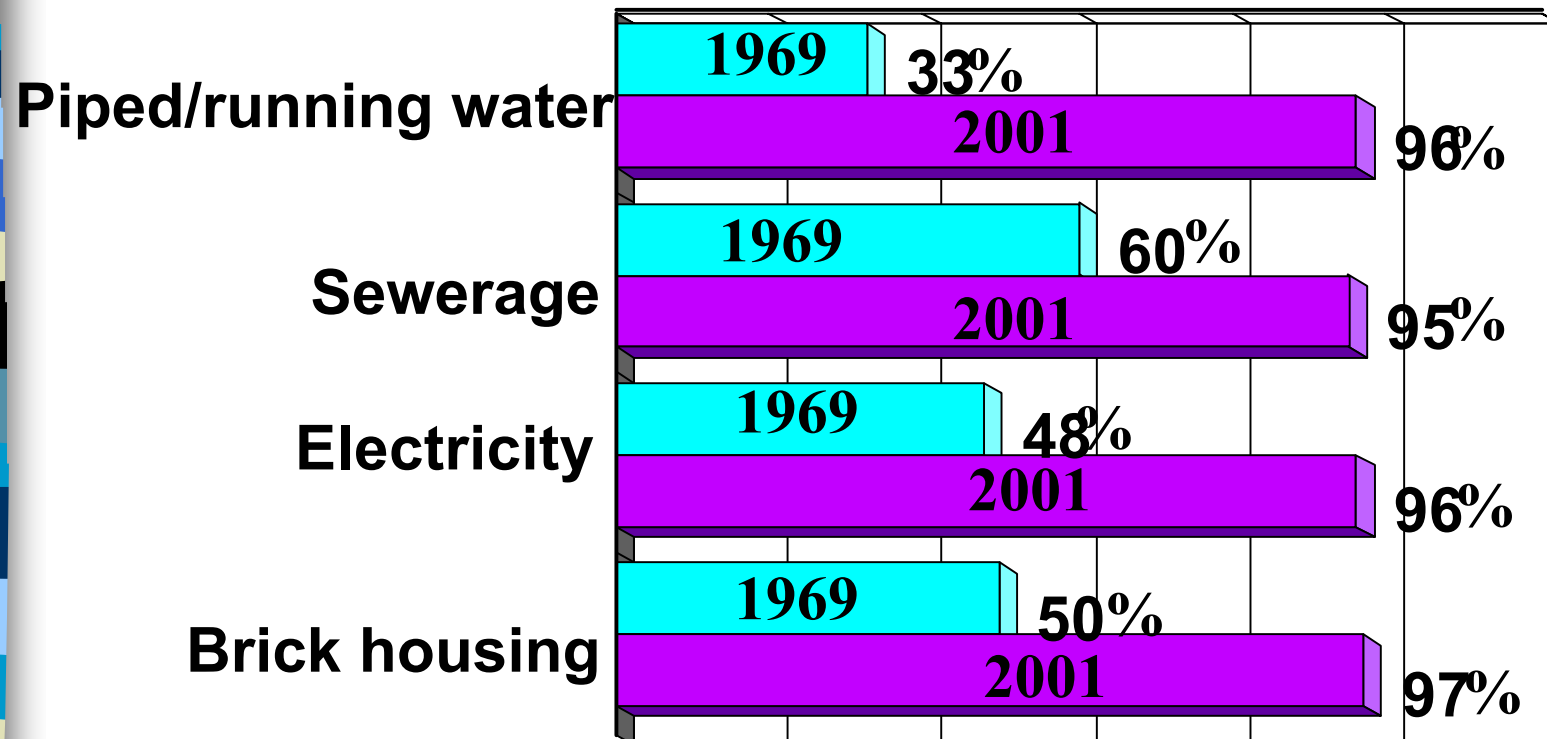




C. INCREASE IN INEQUALITY

- Higher consumption of collective and individual goods and services
- More education and higher income
- But, much less than privileged groups
- Greater perceived inequality and discrimination

Consumption of Collective Urban Services

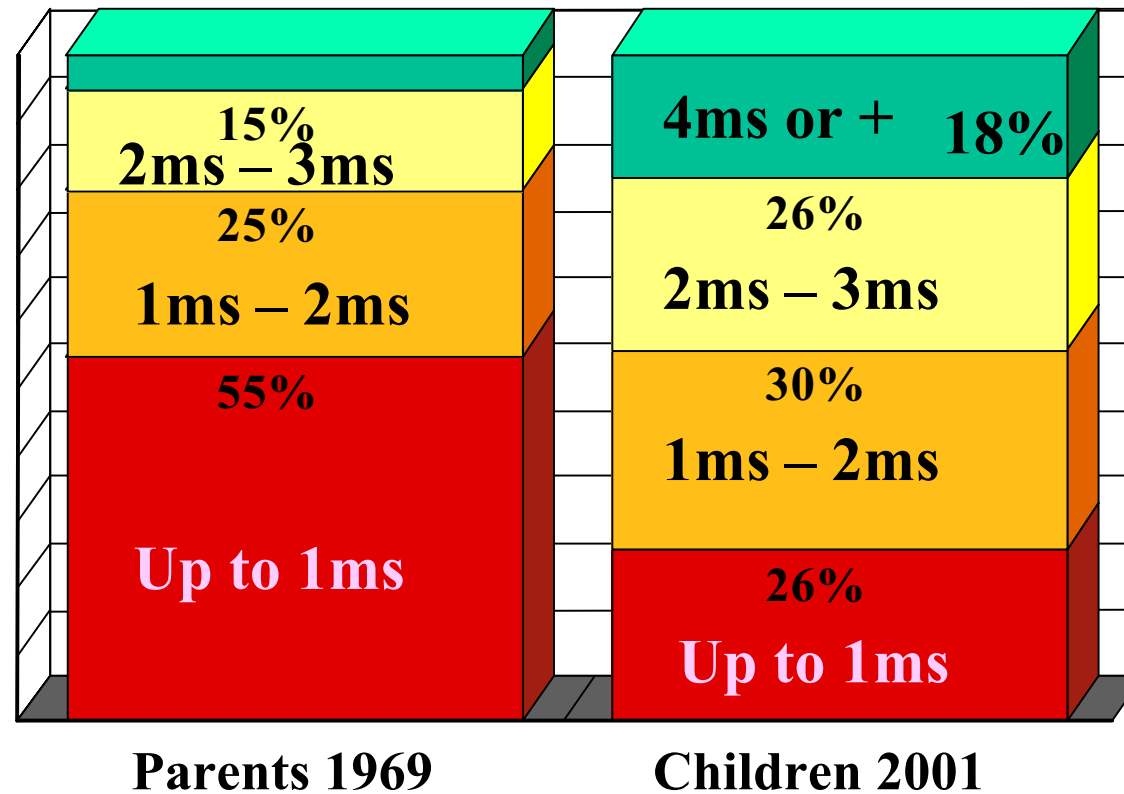




Housing Conditions

- 30% of the children live in housing projects, 40% in neighborhoods and less than 1/3 in favelas
- 91% of the children (vs. 37% of their parents in '69) live in brick or concrete houses
- 100% of the children have a bathroom inside the house (vs. 61% of their parents in '69)

Income of Parents (1969) and Children (2001) in minimum salaries (ms)



Educational Mobility – Parents (1969) and Kids (2001)

	<i>Parents</i>	<i>Children</i>
Illiterate	20%	2%
Can read and write	10%	0%
Primary school incomplete	33%	16%
Primary school complete	12%	8%
Middle school incomplete	10%	15%
Middle school complete	6%	12%
High school incomplete	4%	18%
High school complete	5%	19%
University incomplete	0%	5%
University complete	1%	6%
Total	100%	100%

N=237

N=794



Educational Mobility Parent / Child Comparison

- 73% of the children have more years of education than their parents
- 18% of the children have the same educational level as their parents
- 9% have less education than their parents (6% were daughters of a male original interviewee)

Occupational Mobility

	Parents	Kids
Professionals	2%	12%
Administrators	1%	1%
Office workers	4%	11%
Other non-manual workers	22%	10%
Transportation workers	3%	1%
Security- public and private	8%	6%
Skilled manual labor	6%	6%
Construction (semi-skilled)	10%	6%
Other semi-skilled workers	7%	8%
Domestic service	18%	8%
Unskilled workers	5%	2%
Retired	3%	4%
Housewives	10%	14%
Unemployed	1%	11%
Total	100%	100%

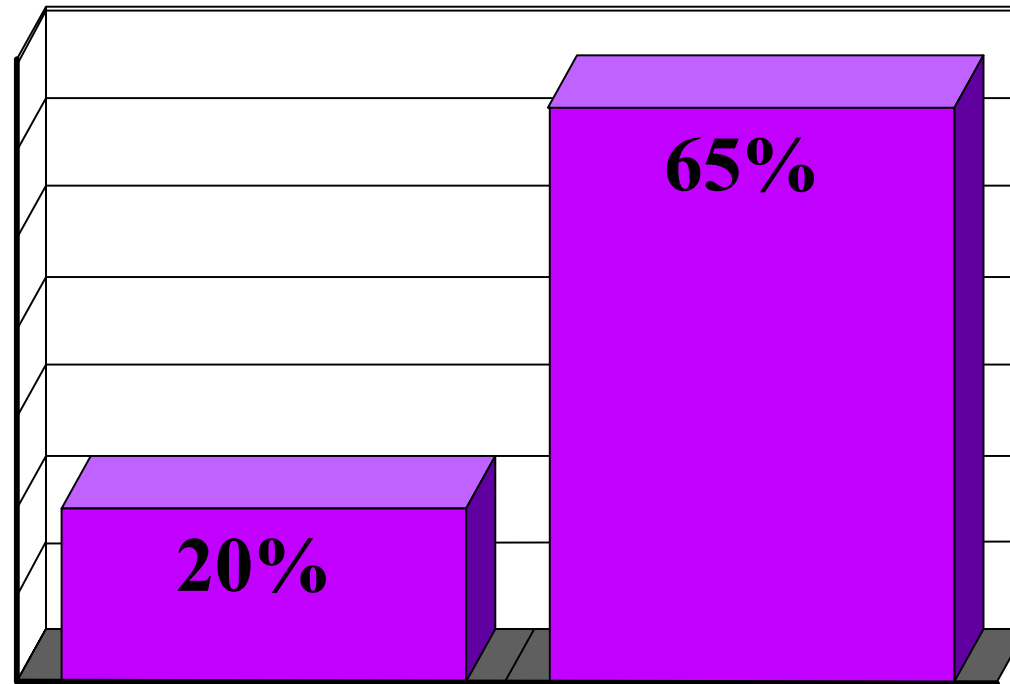
N=237 N=794



Parent / Child Comparisons

- 37% of the children have higher skilled jobs than their parents;
- 36% have the same level jobs as their parents;
- 27% have less skilled jobs than their parents.

Unemployed for over 1 month



Parents 1969 Children 2001



Mobility and Inequality

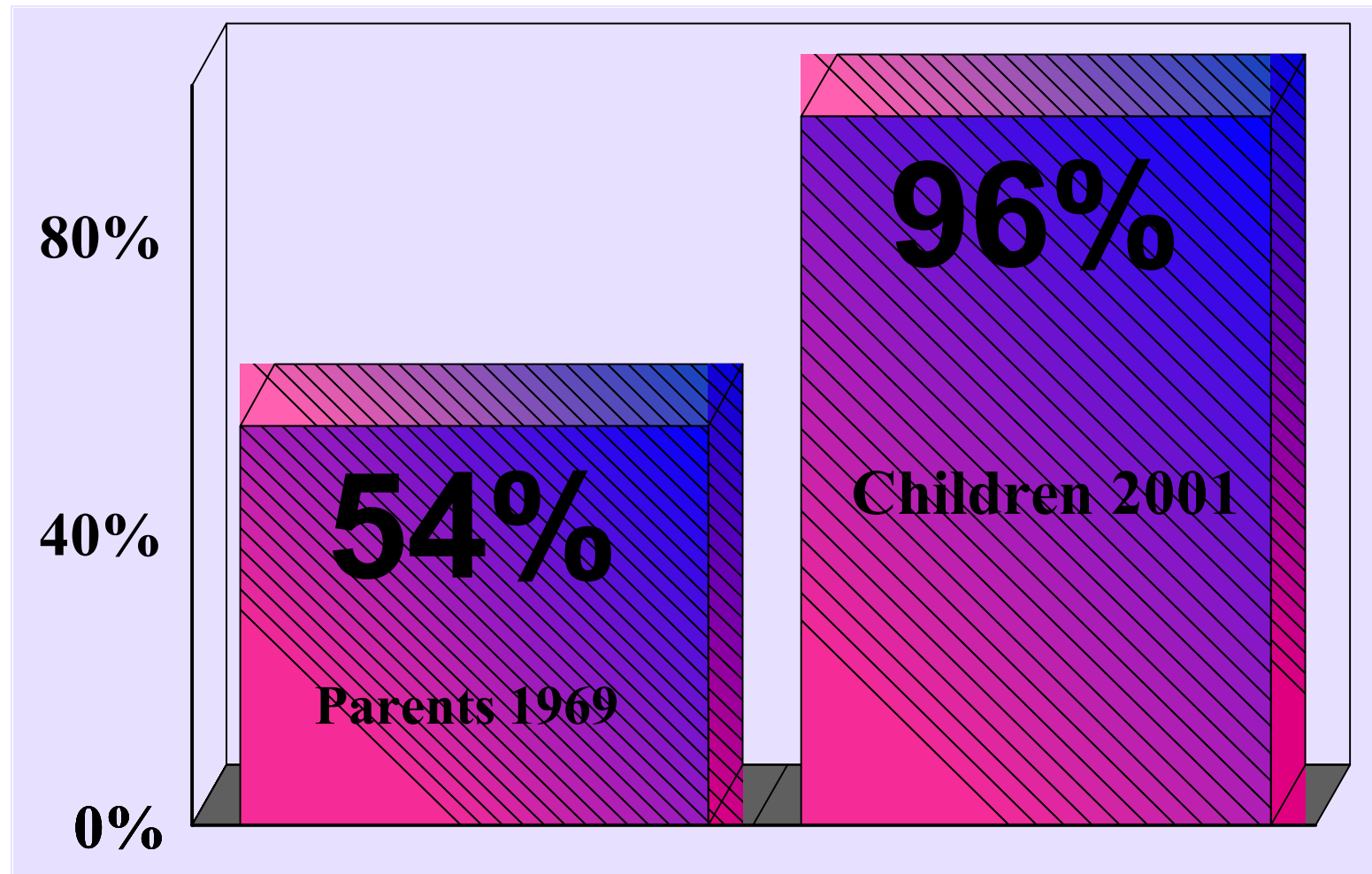
- Upward educational mobility (74%) not reflected in occupational mobility (34%)
- Vestibular exam is barrier to advanced education needed for desirable jobs

Globalization and Technology

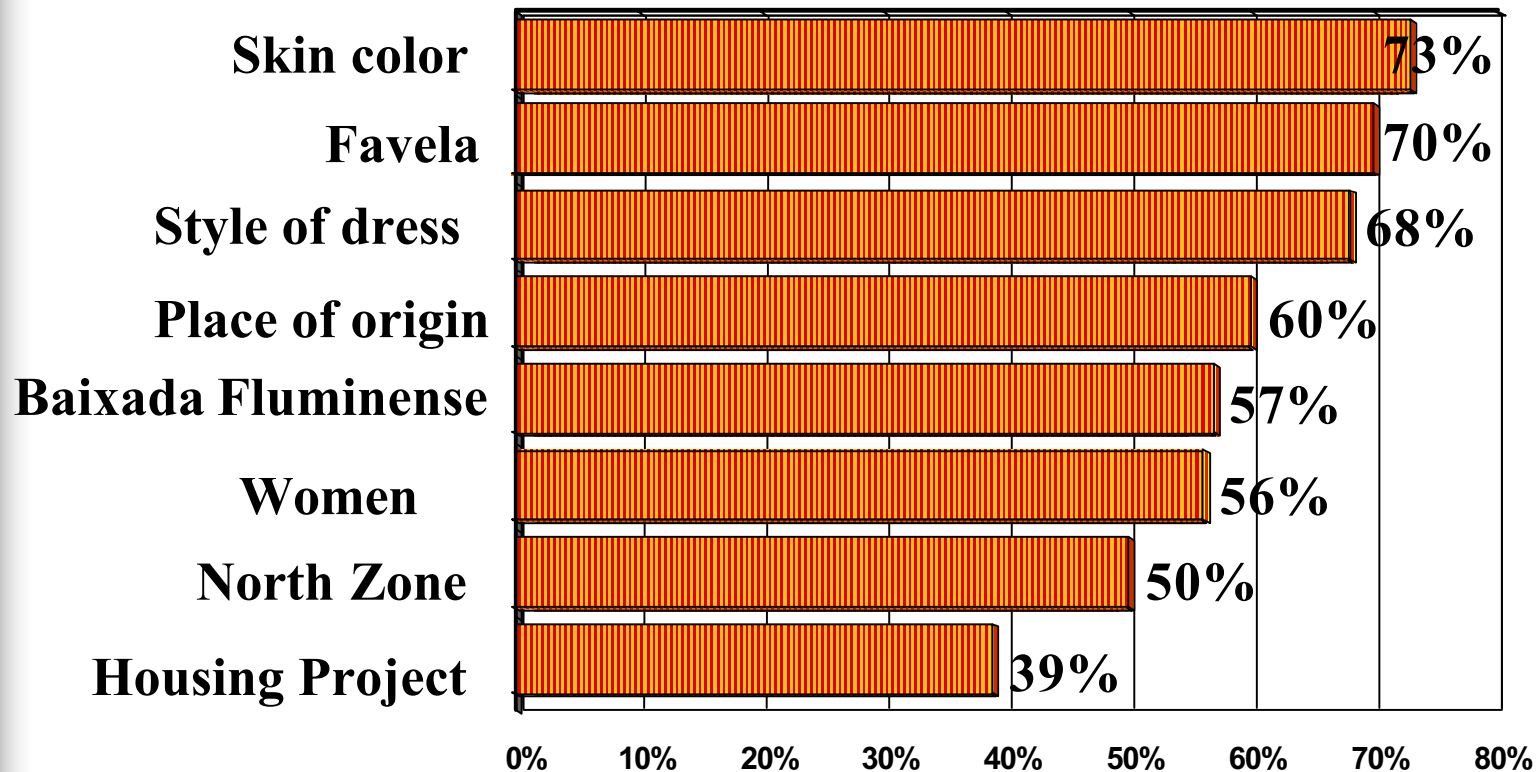


- 66% see globalization as negative while the rest see no impact
- 78% do not have a computer at home, 80% have never used the internet.

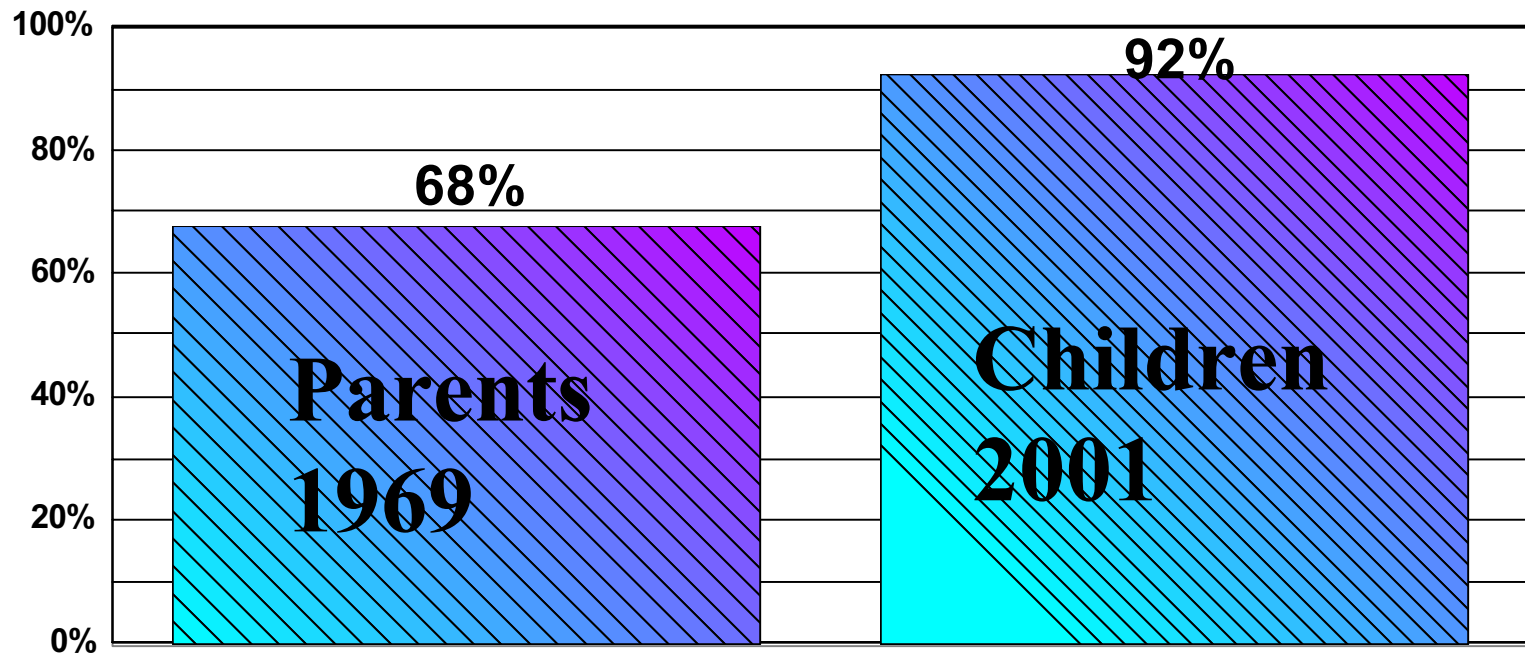
% watching TV every day



Is there discrimination on the basis of:



Does racial discrimination exist in Brazil?



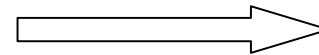


D. DECEPTION OF DEMOCRACY

The hope:

Direct vote \longrightarrow Greater bargaining

\longrightarrow power

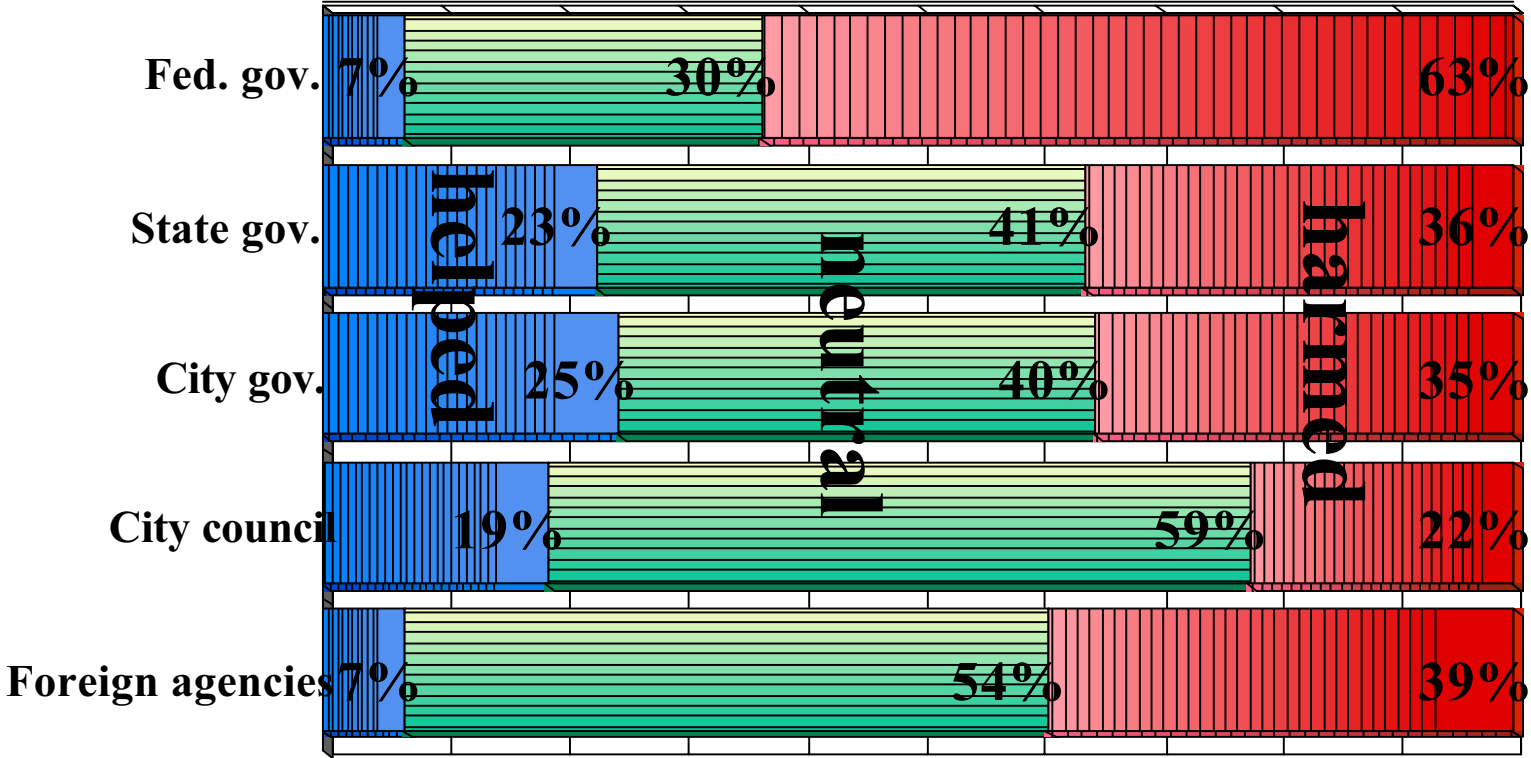


Greater voice \longrightarrow Community

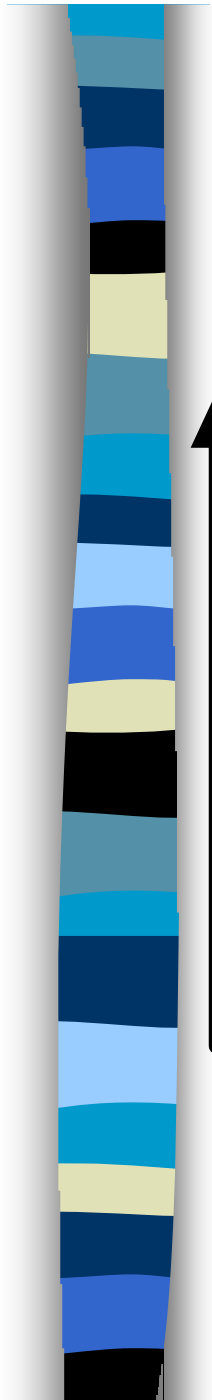
Improvements \longrightarrow Better quality

of life

Less than 30% think that any level of government has helped them:



Post-Dictatorship:



↑ IMPROVED

- Housing
- Sanitation
- Transport
- Access to education

↓ WORSENERD

- Health service
- Security
- Economic situation
- Exclusion
- Bargaining power



E. AGENCY AND OPTIMISM

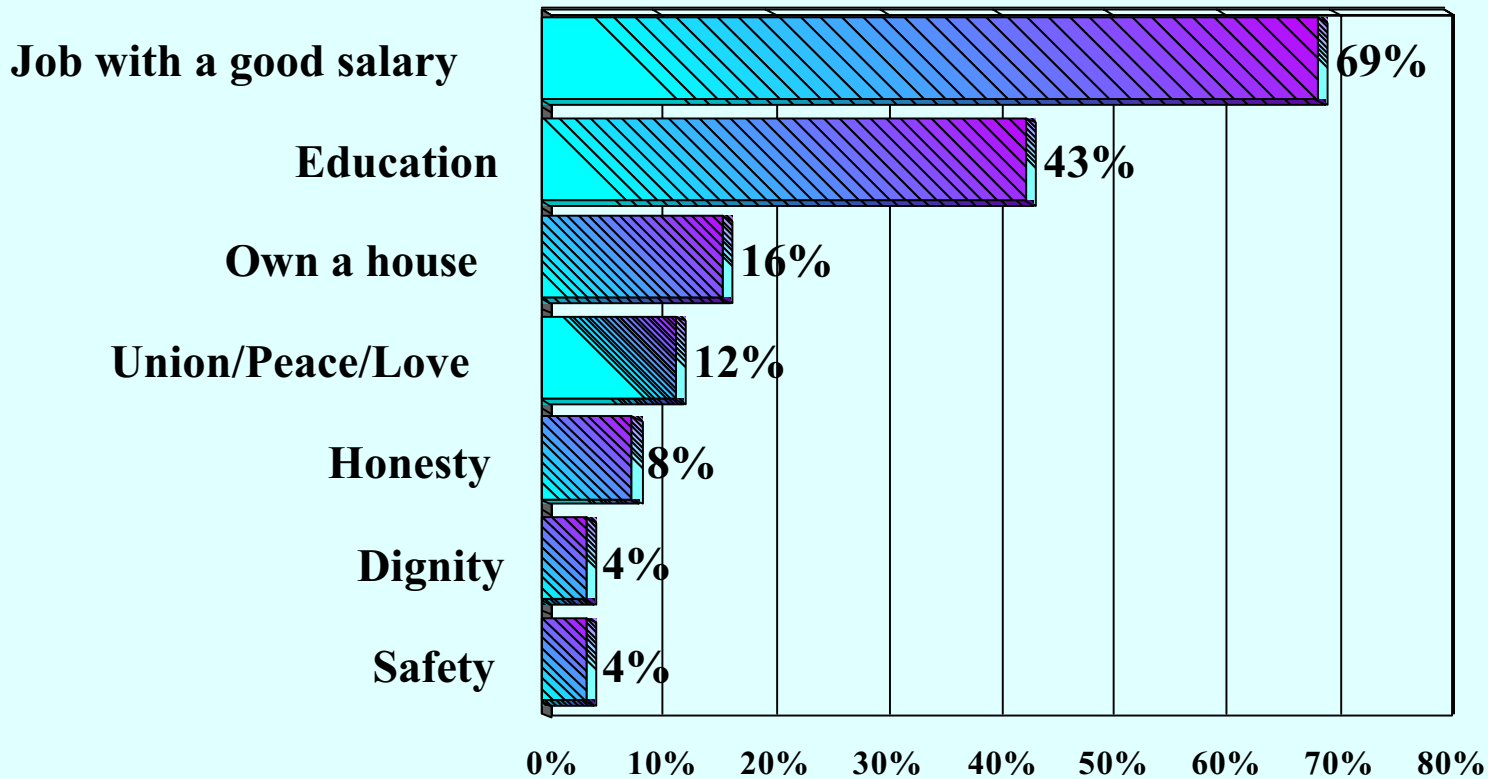
- Today there is less passivity and paternalism;
- Greater belief that political participation can make a difference especially at the municipal level.



For example:

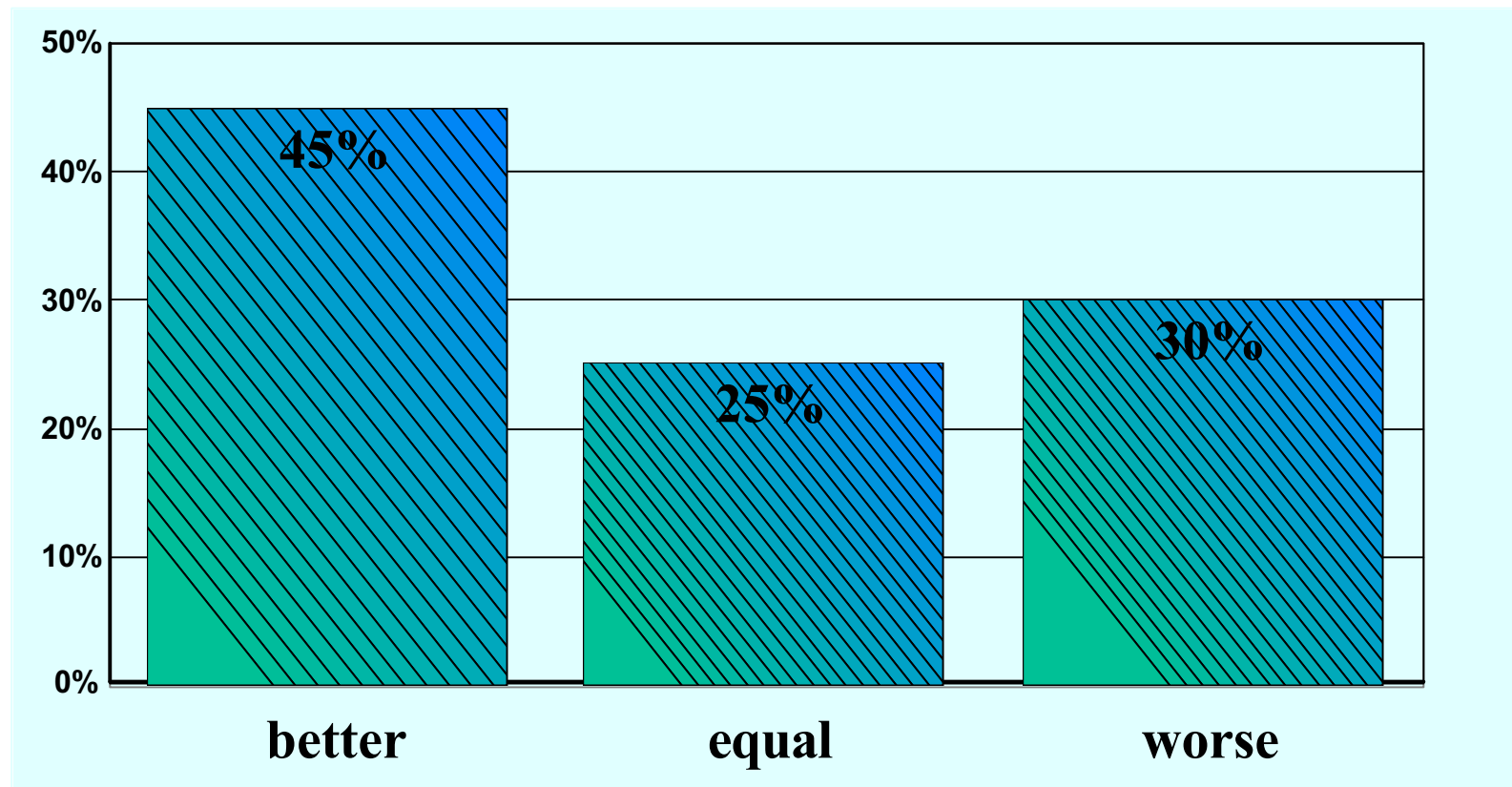
- 84% (vs 30% in 1969) think that “all Brazilians should participate”;
- 35% (vs 17% in 1969) think that they can influence government decisions.

Factors most important for a successful life



Compared to your expectations/aspirations your life is:

is:





V. Next Steps:

- Analyze life histories
- Interview 3rd and 4th generations
- New random sample in the 3 communities:
- Add similar favelas with the opposite policy interventions;
- Add favelas in the west zone;
- Disseminate results



MEGA·CITIES
Innovations For
Urban Life